Medical lexicon : a new dictionary of medical science : containing a concise account of the various subjects and terms : with the French and other synonymes, and formulae for various officinal and empirical preparations, &c.; / by Robley Dunglison.

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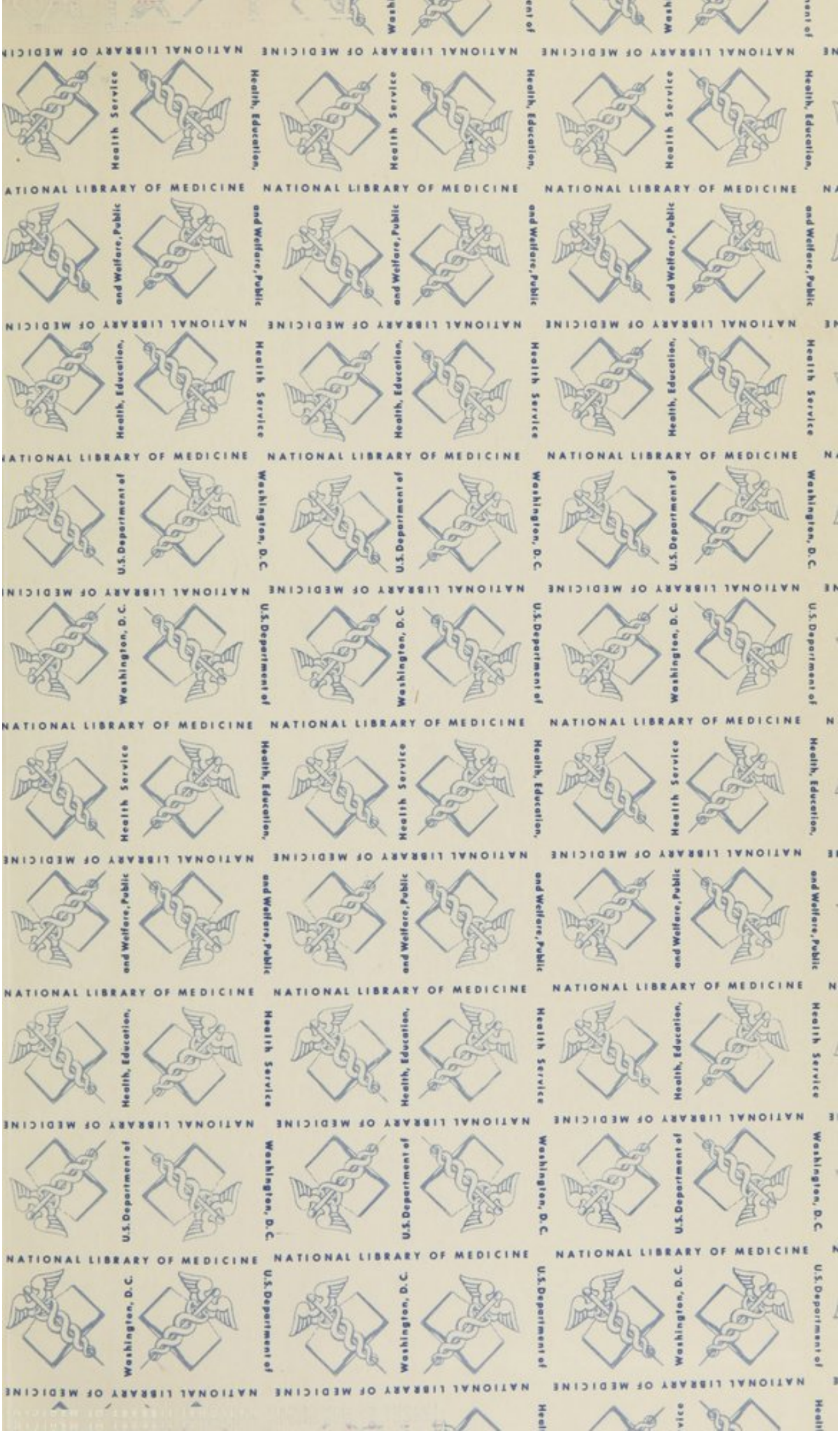
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MEDICAL LEXICON.

A NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINING

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS;

WITH THE

FRENCH AND OTHER SYNONYMES,

AND

FORMULÆ FOR VARIOUS OFFICINAL AND EMPIRICAL PREPARATIONS, &c.

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THIRD EDITION,

GREATLY MODIFIED AND ENLARGED.

BY ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c. IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA; LECTURER ON CLINICAL MEDICINE AND ATTENDING PHYSICIAN AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL; SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA & BLANCHARD.

1842.

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Wm. S. Young, Printer.

TO

ROBERT M. PATTERSON, M. D.,

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES; VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; LATE PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; ETC. ETC.

My Dear Doctor,

When I dedicated the first edition of this work to you, we were colleagues in the University of Virginia. Since that period, we have been placed in various relations with regard to each other; and in all you have maintained those sterling qualities which led me at the time to inscribe it to you. Need I add, that I embrace with eagerness the opportunity, a third time afforded me, of manifesting to you the regard and esteem with which I am

Faithfully Yours,

ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

Philadelphia,
Spruce Street, February 6, 1842.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

The second edition of this work was exhausted so soon after its appearance, that not many new terms were introduced, in the interval, into Medical Nomenclature. These have been added, with several that had escaped the author in the former editions. He has, likewise, incorporated in the body of the work the synonymes, which formed an index of not fewer than *twenty thousand* words in the last edition. This will be found an important improvement. If the simple synonymy of a term be needed, a mere reference to it may be sufficient; but if farther information be desired, it may be obtained in the body of the work, under the term referred to. For example, the French word *Tronc* is said to be synonymous with *Trunk*. This may be sufficient for the inquirer; should it not be, however, the requisite information may be found by turning to "Trunk."

The circumstance of the work not being stereotyped, enables the author to be constantly enlarging and improving it; and he has no doubt, that the present edition will be found to possess stronger claims on the attention of the practitioner and student than its predecessors.

Philadelphia,
Spruce Street, February 6, 1842.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The present undertaking was suggested by the frequent complaints, made by the author's pupils, that they were unable to meet with information on numerous topics of professional inquiry,—especially of recent introduction,—in the medical dictionaries accessible to them.

It may, indeed, be correctly affirmed, that we have no dictionary of medical subjects and terms which can be looked upon as adapted to the state of the science. In proof of this the author need but remark, that he has found occasion to add several thousand medical terms, which are not to be met with in the only medical lexicon at this time in circulation in the country.

The present edition will be found to contain many hundred terms more than the first, and to have experienced numerous additions and modifications.

The author's object has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. In its preparation, he has freely availed himself of the English, French, and German works of the same nature, and has endeavoured to add every subject and term of recent introduction, which has fallen under his notice; yet, with all his care, it will doubtless be found that subjects have been omitted: the numerous additions, however, which he has made, and his strong desire to be useful, "by removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory," will, he trusts, extenuate these and other objections that might be urged against the work; especially when the toil, which every compiler of a dictionary must endure, is taken into consideration; a toil which has been so forcibly depicted by the great English Lexicographer, as well as by the distinguished Scaliger:

"Si quelqu'un a commis quelque crime odieux,
S'il a tué son père, ou blasphémé les Dieux,
Qu'il fasse un Lexicon: s'il est supplice au monde
Qui le punisse mieux, je veux que l'on me tonde."

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

ARBITRARILY EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

Arab.	Arabic.
Ch.	Chaussier.
D.	Dutch.
Da.	Danish.
E.	English.
F.	French.
F. *or* Fah.	Fahrenheit.
G.	German.
Heb.	Hebrew.
I.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
Linn.	Linnæus.
P.	Portuguese.
Ph. A.	Pharmacopœia of America.
Ph. D.	Do. of Dublin.
Ph. E.	Do. of Edinburgh.
Ph. L.	Do. of London.
Ph. P.	Do. of Paris.
Ph. U. S.	Do. of America.
R.	Réaumur.
S.	Spanish.
S. G.	Specific Gravity.
Sw.	Swedish.
V. S.	Venesection.

A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A

A, before a consonant; *An* before a vowel, α, αν, have, in the compound medical terms, a privative or debasing signification, like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English. Thus: *Stheni'a* means strength. *Asthenia*, want of strength. *Anæmia*, want of blood, &c.

AACHEN, Aix-la-Chapelle.

A, or $\overline{AA}$. See Abbreviation.

AARZHIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. A is in the canton of Berne in Switzerland. The chief spring contains muriates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, oxyd of iron, and hydrosulphuric acid gas.

ABACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. A hydrosulphuretted saline spring, not far from Ratisbon or Regentsberg in Bavaria.

ABAISSEMENT DE LA MATRICE, Prolapsus uteri.

ABAISSEUR DE L'AILE DU NEZ, Depressor alæ nasi—*a. de l'angle des lèvres*, Depressor anguli oris—*a. de la lèvre inférieure*, Depressor labii inferioris—*a. de la Machoire inférieure*, Digastricus—*a. de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi.

ABALIENA'TUS. *Corruptus*. Corrupted. *Membra abaliena'ta*. Limbs dead, or benumbed. —Celsus, Scribonius Largus.

ABANGA. Name given by the inhabitants of St. Thomas to the fruit of a palm tree, the seeds of which they consider very useful in diseases of the chest, in the dose of three or four, given two or three times a day.

ABAPTIST'A. *Abaptiston*, from α privative, and βαπτιζω, 'to plunge.' A term applied to the old Trepan, the conical shape of which prevented it from plunging suddenly into the cavity of the cranium.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A Brazilian tree, which grows in the mountains, and appears to be a mimosa. Piso relates that the decoction of its bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied, in that country, to ulcers of a bad character.

ABARNAHAS, Magnesia.

ABARTICULA'TIO, Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis.

ABATTIS, Giblets.

ABBECOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate spring, six leagues from Paris, and one from Poissy. It was once much frequented, but is now abandoned.

ABBEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate at Abbeville, in the department of the Somme.

ABBREVIA'TION, *Abbrevia'tio*, *Brachyn'sis*, *Brachys'mos*, *Abbreviatu'ra*. (F.) *Abréviation*. Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as of old, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The chief abbreviations now adopted are the following:

℞. *Recipe*, Take.

A. $\overline{AA}$, ANA, (ανα) *utriusque*, of each.

ABDOM. *Abdomen*.

ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.

AD. or ADD. *Adde* or *addatur*.

AD. LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.

ADMOV. *Admoveatur*, Let it be applied.

ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.

ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.

AQ. *Aqua*, Water.

AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.

AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.

AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.

AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.

AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.

B. A. *Balneum arenæ*, A sand-bath.

BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.

B. B. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.

BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.

BIS. IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.

B. M. *Balneum mariæ*, A salt water bath.

BOL. *Bolus*.

BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.

BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.

B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapor-bath.

CÆRUL. *Cæruleus*, Blue.

CAP. *Capiat*, Let him take.

C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.

C. C. U. *Cornu cervi ustum*, Burnt hartshorn.

C. M. *Cras manè*, To-morrow morning.

COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.

Cochl. Ampl. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.
Cochl. Inf. *Cochleare Infantum*, A child's spoonful.
Cochl. Mod. or Med. *Cochleare modicum* or *medium*, A dessert spoonful.
Cochl. Parv. *Cochleare parvum*, A teaspoonful.
Col. *Cola, colaturæ*, Strain, and to the strained.
Comp. *Compositus*, Compound.
Conf. *Confectio*, Confection.
Cons. *Conserva*, Conserve.
Cont. *Continuetur*, Let it be continued.
Coq. *Coque*, Boil.
Cort. *Cortex*, Bark.
Crast. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
Cuj. *Cujus*, Of which.
Cujusl. *Cujuslibet*, Of any.
Cyath. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
Cyath. Theæ, A cup of tea.
D. *Dosis*, A dose.
D. et S. *Detur et signetur*, (*placed at the end of a prescription.*)
D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in *or* to.
D. D. Vitr. *Detur ad vitrum*, Let it be given in a glass.
Deaur Pil. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, Let the pills be gilded.
Deb. Spiss. *Debita spissitudo*, A due consistence.
Dec. *Decanta*, Pour off.
Decub. *Decubitus*, Lying down, going to bed.
De D. in D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.
Dej. Alv. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.
Dep. *Depuratus*, Purified.
Det. *Detur*, Let it be given.
Dieb. Altern. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.
Dieb. Tert. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.
Dig. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.
Dil. *Dilutus*, Dilute.
Dim. *Dimidius*, One half.
Dist. *Distilla*, Distil.
Div. *Divide*, Divide.
Donec. Alv. Solut. Fuer. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.
Drach. *Drachma*, A drachm.
Ejusd. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.
Enem. *Enema*, A clyster.
Exhib. *Exhibeatur*, Let it be exhibited.
Ext. Super Alut. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.
F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.
F. Pil. *Fiat pilula*, Make into a pill.
F. Venæs. or F. V. S. *Fiat venæ sectio*, Let bleeding be performed.
Feb. Dur. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.
Fem. Intern. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.
Fist. Armat. *Fistula armata*, A *bag and pipe*, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
Fl. *Fluidus*, and *Flores*, Fluid, *and* Flowers.
Frust. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.
Gel. Quâvis. *Gelatinâ quâvis*, In any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambiæ*, Gamboge.
Gr. *Granum*, A grain.
Gtt. *Gutta*, A drop.
Gtt. or Gutt. Quibusd. *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.
Gum. *Gummi*, Gum.
Guttat. *Guttatim*, By drops.
Hor. Decub. *Horâ decubitûs*, At bed-time.
Hor. Interm. *Horis intermediis*, At intermediate hours.
H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bed-time.
Inf. *Infunde*, Infuse.
Ind. *Indies*, Daily.
Inj. Enem. *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be given.
In Pulm. *In pulmento*, In gruel.
Jul. *Julepus*, a julep.
Lat. Dol. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.
Lb. and Lib. *Libra*, A pound weight.
Llb. *Libræ*, Pounds.
Liq. *Liquor*.
M. *Misce*, Mix.
Mac. *Macera*, Macerate.
Man. *Manipulus*, A handful.
Man. Prim. *Mane primo*, Early in the morning.
Mic. Pan. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.
Min. *Minimum*, The 60th part of a drachm, by measure.
Mitt. *Mitte*, Send.
Mitt. Sang. *Mittatur sanguinis*, Let blood be drawn.
Mod. Præscript. *Modo Præscripto*, In the manner directed.
Mor. Sol. *More solito*, In the usual manner.
Muc. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.
N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.
O. *Octarius*, A pint.
Ol. *Oleum*, Oil.
Ol. Lini, S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omn. Bid. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.
Omn. Bih. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.
Omn. Hor. *Omni Horâ*, Every hour.
Omn. Man. *Omni mane*, Every morning.
Omn. Nocte, Every night.
Omn. Quadr. Hor. *Omni quadrante horæ*, Every quarter of an hour.
O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, Best Olive oil.
Ov. *Ovum*, An egg.
Ox. *Oxymel*.
Oz. *Uncia*, An ounce.
P. *Pondere*, by weight.
P. and Pug. *Pugillus*, a pugil.
P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.
Part. Vic. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.
Peract. Op. Emet. *Peractâ operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.
Pil. *Pilula*, A pill.
Post. Sing. Sed. Liq. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.
Pot. *Potio*, A potion.
P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' bark.
P. Rat. Ætat. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.
P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.
Pulv. *Pulvis*, A powder.
Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.
Q. S. *Quantum sufficiat*, as much as is sufficient.
Quor. *Quorum*, Of which.
Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.

Rad. *Radix*, Root.
Ras. *Rasuræ*, Shavings.
Rect. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.
Red. or Redig. in Pulv. *Redactus in pulverem*, or *Redigatur in pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.
Reg. Umbil. *Regio umbilici*, The umbilical region.
Repet. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.
S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.
Sem. *Semen*, Seed.
Semi-dr. *Semi-drachma*, Half a drachm.
Semi-h. *Semi-hora*, Half an hour.
Serv. *Serva*, Keep, preserve.
Sesquih. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.
Sesunc. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.
Si Non Val. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer.
Si Op. Sit. *Si opus sit*. If there be need.
Si Vir. Perm. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.
Solv. *Solve*, Dissolve.
Sp. and Spir. *Spiritus*, Spirit.
Ss. *Semi*, One half.
St. *Stet*, Let it stand.
Sub. Fin. Coct. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.
Sum. *Sumat*, Let him take; also, *Summitates*, The tops.
S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.
S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirit of wine.
S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.
Syr. *Syrupus*, Syrup.
Temp. Dext. *Tempori dextro*, To the right temple.
T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.
Tr., ℞ and Tinct. *Tinctura*, Tincture.
Trit. *Tritura*, Triturate.
V. O. S. or Vit. Ov. Sol. *Vitello ovi solutus*, Dissolved in the yelk of an egg.
Z. Z. anciently *myrrh*: now *zinziber*, or ginger.
℔, *Libra*, A pound.
℥, *Uncia*, An ounce.
ʒ, *Drachma*, A drachm.
℈, *Scrupulum*, A scruple.
♏, *Minimum*, A minim.
ss, *Semissis*, or half; iss, one and a half.
j, one; ij, two; iij, three; iv, four, &c.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode:

℞

Infus. Colomb.	℥ iss
Tinct. gent. c.	ʒ i
Syr. Cort. Aurant.	℈ ij.
Tinct. Caps.	gtt. XL. ♏

Capt. Coch. ij. p. r. n.

This, written at length, is as follows:
Recipe.

Infusi Colombæ, sesqui-unciam,
Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ, drachmam,
Syrupi Corticis Aurantiorum, scrupula duo,
Tincturæ Capsici, guttas quadraginta.
Misce.
Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.

ABCÈS, Abscess.

ABDOMEN, from *ab'dere*, 'to conceal;' *Etron*, *Hypogastrion*, *Epischion*, *Lap'ara*, *Hypochoilion*, *Gaster*, *Hypoutrion*, *Nedys*, *Abdu'men*, *Venter imus*, *Venter in'fimus*, *Alvus*, *U'terus*. (F) *Ventre*, *V. inférieur*, *Bas ventre*. The largest of the three splanchnic cavities, bounded, above, by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebræ; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. It is distinguished into three anterior regions, from above to below; viz. the epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric, each of which is itself divided into three others, one middle, and two lateral: thus, the *epigastric region* comprises the *epigastrium* and *hypochondria*; the *umbilical*, the *umbilicus* and *flanks* or *lumbar regions*; and the *hypogastric*, the *hypogastrium* and *iliac regions*. None of these regions has its limits well defined. The chief viscera contained in the Abdomen are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. It is lined by the peritoneum.

ABDOMINAL, *Abdomina'lis*. That which belongs to the Abdomen, as *abdominal muscles*, *abdominal viscera*, &c.

ABDOMINOSCOP'IA. A hybrid word, from *Abdomen*, 'the lower belly,' and σκοπεω, 'I view.' *Laparosco'pia*, examination of the lower belly as a means of Diagnosis. See Auscultation.

ABDUCENS LABIORUM, Levator anguli oris.

ABDUCENTES, Motor oculi externus.

ABDUCTEUR DE L'ŒIL, Rectus externus oculi—*a. de l'oreille*, Abductor auris—*a. du gros orteil*, Abductor pollicis pedis—*a. du petit orteil*, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*a. court du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis—*a. long du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis.

ABDUCTION. *Abductio*, from *abdu'cere*, to separate. The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

The word has also been used synonymously with *Abruptio*, *Apag'ma*, *Apoclas'ma*, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone, with separation of the fragments.

ABDUCTOR, same etymon. (F) *Abducteur*. A muscle which moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body.

Abductor Auricularis, Abductor auris—a. Indicis pedis, Prior indicis pedis, Posterior indicis pedis—a. Medii digiti pedis, Prior medii digiti pedis—a. Minimi digiti, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—a. Minimi digiti, Prior minimi digiti—a. Oculi, Rectus externus oculi—a. Pollicis manus, and a. Brevis alter, Abductor pollicis brevis.

Abductor Auris, *Abductor auricula'ris*. (F) *Abducteur de l'oreille*. A portion of the *posterior auris*, the existence of which is not constant, and which passes from the mastoid process to the concha.

Abductor In'dicis. *Semi-interos'seus indicis*. A muscle which arises from the os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger. Its use is to bring the forefinger towards the thumb.

Abductor Min'imi Dig"iti, *Carpo-phalangeus min'imi digiti*, *Carpo-phalangien du petit doigt*, *Exten'sor ter'tii interno'dii minimi digiti*

—(Douglas.) *Hypoth'enar minor metacarpeus.* See Flexor parvus. It originates fleshy from the os pisiforme, and from the annular ligament near it; and is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the base of the first bone of the little finger. *Use*, to draw the little finger from the rest.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, *Calco-sub-phalangeus minimi digiti, Calcaneo-phalangien du petit orteil, Parath'enar major*—(Winslow, by whom the muscle is divided into two portions. *Parathenar major* and *metatarseus.*) *Calcaneo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) (F) *Abducteur du petit orteil.* This muscle forms the outer margin of the sole of the foot, and is immediately beneath the plantar aponeurosis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the outer side of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the outer part of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Use.* To draw the little toe outwards.

Abductor Pol'licis Brevis, *Abductor Pollicis Manus, Scapho-carpo-super-phalangeus Pollicis, Sus-phalangien du pouce, A. pollicis manus* and *A. brevis alter*—(Albinus.) (F) *Abducteur court du pouce. Carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce* —(Ch.) A short, flat, triangular muscle, which arises from the anterior surface of the os scaphoides and the annular ligament of the carpus, and terminates at the outside of the upper extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. A particular portion, on the inner side of this muscle, is called, by Albinus, *Abduc'tor brevis alter.*

Abductor Longus Pollicis, *A. l. P. Manûs, Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manûs, Extensor primi internodii*—(Douglas,) *Extensor primus Pollicis, Cubito-radi-sus-métacarpien du pouce, Cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce,*—(Ch.) (F) *Abducteur long du pouce.* A long, thin muscle, arising from the posterior surface of the ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at the outer side of the upper extremity of the first metacarpal bone.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis, *Calco-sub-phalangeus Pol'licis.* (F) *Abducteur du gros orteil.* This muscle arises, fleshy, from the anterior and inner part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare. It is inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sesamoideum and root of the first bone of the great toe. *Use.* To pull the great toe from the rest.

The name *Abductor* has been given also to all those interosseous muscles of the hand and foot, which perform the motion of abduction on the fingers or toes, and to muscles which execute the same function on other parts of the body.

ABDUMEN, Abdomen.

ABEBÆ'OS, from α neg. and βεβαιος, 'firm,' *infir'mus, deb'ilis.* Weak, infirm, unsteady.

ABEILLE, Bee.

ABELMOSCHUS, Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

ABELMUSK, Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

ABELMELUCH. One of the names of the Ricinus, according to some authors.—Prosper Alpinus says that a tree, which grows about Mecca, is so called. Its seeds, which are black and oblong, are said to be a most violent cathartic.

ABENSBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. is a city of Bavaria, where there is a cold, sulphureous spring.

ABERRA'TION, *Aberra'tio*, from *aberra're*, 'to wander from.' This word has several meanings.

1. The passage of a fluid of the living body into an order of vessels not destined for it. The passage of red blood, for example, into white vessels.

In this sense it is synonymous with the *Error Loci* of Boerhaave.

2. The flow of a fluid towards an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed; as in cases of vicarious hemorrhage. *Aberrations of sense* or *judgment* are certain errors in the images perceived or certain derangements of the intellectual faculties.

The word is used in optics to designate the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.

The Aberration or Spheric''ity, or *spher'ical aberra'tion*, takes place, when the rays, as in a common lens, which pass through the centre of the lens, and those which pass near the circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at a common focus.

This aberration of sphericity in the human eye is corrected by the iris.

The Aberration of Refrangibil'ity exists, when, as in a common lens, the rays that pass near the circumference of the lens are decomposed, so that a coloured image is observed. This aberration in the human eye is corrected by the iris, which does not permit the rays to fall near the circumference of the lens, and also by the crystalline lens itself, which, owing to its structure, serves the purposes of an achromatic glass.

ABESSI, Realgar.

ABEVACUATIO. *Apoceno'sis*, from *ab*, diminutive, and *evacuo*, 'I empty.' An evacuation. A partial or imperfect evacuation. By some, it is applied to an immoderate evacuation.—Kraus.

ABIAL. A fruit well known in India, and obtained from a species of cypress. It passes for an emmenagogue.

ABIES, Pinus Picea—a. Canadensis, Pinus balsamea—a. Gallica, Pinus picea—a. Rubra, Pinus rubra.

ABIGA, Teucrum Chamæpitys.

ABIOTOS, Conium Maculatum.

ABIRRITA'TION. *Ab-irrita'tio*, from *ab*, privative, and *irrita'tio*, 'irritation.' This word strictly means, absence or defect of irritation. The disciples of Broussais use it to indicate a pathological condition, opposite to that of irritation. It may be considered as synonymous with Debility, Asthenia, &c.

ABLACTATIO, Weaning.

ABLATIO, Extirpation.

ABLUENS, Abstergent.

ABLU'TION. *Ablu'tio, Aponip'sis, Cataclys'mus*, from *Ablu'erĕ*, 'to wash.' A name given to legal ceremonies in which the body is subjected to particular affusions. Ablution (especially of the extremities) with cold or tepid water is employed, therapeutically to reduce febrile heat. Also, the washing by which me-

dicines are separated from the extraneous matters mixed with them.

ABNORMAL, Abnormous.

ABNORMITAS, Anomalia.

ABNORMOUS, *Abnormal*, *Anormal*, from *ab*, from, and *norma*, 'rule.' Not conformable to rule, irregular.

ABOLI''TION, *Aboli''tio*, destruction or suppression. A word, often employed, especially by the French, to express the complete suspension of any symptom or function. *Abolition of the sight*, e. g. is the complete loss of sight.

ABOMA'SUS, *Abomasum*, *Enys'tron*, *Rennet*. The lowermost or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

ABOMINA'TIO, Disgust.

ABONDANCE, Plethora.

ABORSIO, Abortion.

ABORSUS, Abortion.

ABORTIF, Abortive.

ABORTION, *Abor'tus*, *Abor'sus*, *Abor'sio*, *Dysto'cia aborti'va*, *Omotocia*, *Paracye'sis abortus*, *Amblo'sis*, *Amblo'ma*, *Diaph'thora*, *Ectro'sis*, *Examblo'ma*, *Examblo'sis*, *Ectros'mos*, *Apopalle'sis*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apoph'thora*, *Pthora*, *Convul'sio u'teri*, *Deperdi'tio*. (F) *Avortement*, *Blessure*, Miscarriage. The expulsion of the fœtus before the seventh month of uterogestation, or before it is *viable*. (q. v.) The causes of this accident are referrible either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus; or to the fœtus and its dependencies. The causes, in the mother, may be:—extreme nervous susceptibility, great debility, plethora; faulty conformation, &c.; and it is frequently induced immediately by intense mental emotion, violent exercise, &c. The causes seated in the fœtus are its death, rupture of the membranes, &c. It most frequently occurs between the 8th and 12th weeks of gestation. The symptoms of abortion are:—uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When abortion has once taken place, it is extremely apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Some writers have called abortion, when it occurs prior to three months, *Effluxion*. The treatment must vary according to the constitution of the patient and the causes giving rise to it. In all cases, the horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable.

Abortion is likewise applied to the product of an untimely birth. *Amblothrid'ion*, *Ectroma*, *Abortment*. (F) *Avorton*, *Avortin*.

TO ABORT', *Abori'ri*. To miscarry. (F) *Avorter*.

ABOR'TIVE, *Aborti'vus*, *Amblo'ticus*, *Phthor'ius*, *Apophthor'ius*. *Ectrot'icus*. (F) *Abortif*. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. There is probably no direct agent of the kind.

ABORTMENT, Abortion.

ABORTUS, Abortion.

ABOUCHEMENT, Anastomosis.

ABOUTISSEMENT, Suppuration.

ABOULAZA, a tree of Madagascar, used, according to Flacourt, in the practice of the country, in diseases of the heart.

ABRABAX, *Abrasax*, *Abraxas*. A mystic term expressing the number 365, and to which the Cabalists attributed miraculous properties.

ABRACADA'BRA: the name of a Syrian Idol, according to Selden. This word, when pronounced and repeated in a certain form and a certain number of times, was supposed to have the power of curing fevers and preventing many diseases. It was figured on amulets and worn suspended round the neck.

a b r a c a d a b r a
b r a c a d a b r a
r a c a d a b r a
a c a d a b r a
c a d a b r a
a d a b r a
d a b r a
a b r a
b r a
r a
a

ABRACALAN, A cabalistic term to which the Jews attributed the same virtue as to the word Abracadabra.

ABRASAX, Abrabax.

ABRA'SION, *Abra'sio*, *Aposyr'ma*, *Apoxys'mus*, from *abra'dere*, 'to rasp.' A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small *shreds*, in the mucous membrane of the intestines. (F) *Raclure des Boyaux*. Also, an ulceration of the skin, possessing similar characters. According to Vicq d'Azyr, the word has been used for the absorption of the molecules composing the various organs.

ABRATHAN, Artemisia abrotanum.

ABRAXAS, Abrabax.

ABRÉVIATION, Abbreviation.

ABRICOT, Prunus Armeniaca.

ABROSIA, Abstinence.

ABROTANUM CATHSUM, Artemisia abrotanum—a. Mas, Artemisia abrotanum.

ABROTONI'TES, αβροτονιτης, (οινος 'wine' understood.) Wine impregnated with the Artemisia Abrotanum or Southernwood.

ABRUPTIO, Abduction.

ABSCESS, from *abscedo*, 'I depart,' or 'separate from.' *Absces'sus*, *Absces'sio*, *Aphiste'sis*, *Aposte'ma*, *Impos'thume*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Reces'sus*. (F) *Abcès*, *Depôt*. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process. See Pyogenia and Suppuration.

The French have various distinctive terms for Abscesses.

The *Abcès chaud*, *aigu*, *soudain*, is one which follows violent inflammation.

The *Abcès froid*, *chronique*, *scrofuleux*, one which is the result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation.

The *Abcès par congestion*, A. *métastatique*, is a symptomatic abscess, one which occurs in a part at a distance from the inflammation by which it is occasioned: e. g. a *lumbar abscess*; (q. v.) in which the inflammation may be in the lumbar vertebræ, whilst the pus exhibits itself at the groin.

Abscess, psoas, Lumbar abscess.

ABSCESSUS CAPITIS SANGUINEUS NEONATORUM, Cephalæmatoma—a. Gangrænescens, Anthrax—a. Gangrænosus, Anthrax—a. Lumborum, Lumbar abscess—a. Mammæ, Mastodynia apostematosa—a. Nucleatus, Furunculus—a. Oculi, Hypopyon—a. Pectoris, Empyema—a. Pulmonum, Empyema

—a. Spirituosus, Aneurism—a. Thoracis, Empyema.

ABSCIS'ION, *Abscis'io*, *Abscis'sio*, from *absci'dere* or *abscin'dere*, 'to cut off' *Apoc'opē*, *Apothrau'sis*, *Diac'opē*. Excision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part.—Fabricius Hildanus.

A fracture or injury of soft parts with loss of substance.—Hippocrates.

Diminution, or loss of voice.—Celsus.

Sudden and premature termination of a disease.—Galen.

ABSCISSIO PRÆPUTII, Circumcision.

ABSCONSIO, Sinus.

ABSINTHI'TES, *ἀψινθιτης*, *Apsinthi'tes*, Wine impregnated with Absinthium or Wormwood.—Dioscorides.

ABSINTHIUM, Artemisia absinthium—a. Maritimum, Artemisia maritima—a. Ponticum, Artemisia pontica—a. Romanum, Artemisia pontica—a. Santonicum, Artemisia santonica.

ABSORBANT, Absorbent.

ABSOR'BENT, *Absor'bens* from *absorbere*, 'to drink, to suck up.' (F) *Absorbant*. That which absorbs.

The Absorbent System is the collection of vessels and glands, which concur in the exercise of absorption.

A medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c.

Also, any substance, such as cobweb, sponge, &c., which, when applied to a bleeding surface, retains the blood, and forms with it a solid and adhesive compound, which arrests the hemorrhage.

ABSORP'TION, *Resorp'tio*, *Inhala'tio*, *Imbibi''tio*, *Absorp'tio*, *Catarrhophe'sis*, *Catar'rhophe*, same etymon. The function of absorbent vessels, by virtue of which they take up substances from without or within the body. Two great divisions have been made of this function. 1. *External absorption*, or the *absorption of composition*, which obtains, from without the organs, the materials intended for their composition: and, 2. *Internal absorption*, or the *absorption of decomposition*, which takes up from the organs the materials that have to be replaced by the exhalants.

By *external absorption* is meant not only that which takes place at the external surface of the body, but also that of the mucous membranes of the digestive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous*, *intestinal* or *digestive*, and *pulmonary* or *respiratory*.

Internal absorption is also subdivided into, 1. *Molecular* or *interstitial*, *nutritive* or *organic*, which takes up from each organ the materials that constitute it, so that the decomposition is always in equilibrio with the deposition. 2. The *absorption of recrementitial secreted fluids*, such as the fluid of serous membranes, synovia, &c. As these are constantly exhaled on surfaces, which have no external outlet, they would augment indefinitely, if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. The *absorption of a part of the excrementitial secreted fluids*, as they pass over the excretory passages.

Absorption does not effect the decomposition of the body immediately. It merely prepares the fluid which has to be eliminated by the secretory organs.

The great agents of external absorption are the veins and chyliferous vessels; of internal absorption, probably the lymphatics. In the chyliferous vessels and lymphatics the fluid is always found to possess the same general properties. In them, therefore, an action of elaboration or selection must have taken place.

The veins, on the other hand, seem to exert no selection. Any fluid, possessing the necessary tenuity, passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of the circulation. Watery fluids in this manner enter the blood when they are taken into the stomach. Substances that require digestion, on the other hand, must pass through the chyliferous vessels and thoracic duct.

ABSTÈME, Abstemious.

ABSTE'MIOUS, *Abste'mius*, *Aoi'nos*, from *abs*, 'without,' and *teme'tum*, 'wine.' (F) *Abstème*. Used by the ancient writers as well as by the French in the sense only of its roots; —one who abstains from wine or fermented liquors in general.

ABSTER'GENT, from *aster'gere*, 'to clean.' *Abstersi'vus*, *Aster'sive*, *Ab'luens*, *Absterso'rius*, *Deter'gens*, *Rhyp'ticus*, *Traumaticus*. A medicine that cleanses the part to which it is applied.

ABSTERGENTIA, Detergents.

ABSTERSIVUS, Abstergent.

ABSTERSORIUS, Abstergent.

AB'STINENCE, *Abstinen'tia*, from *abs*, 'from,' and *tenere*, 'to hold,' *Abrosia*, *Asitia*, *Liman'chia*, *Limocto'nia*, Fasting. Privation, usually voluntary, as when we speak of *abstinence from pleasure*, *abstinence from drink*, &c. It is more particularly used to signify voluntary privation of certain articles of food. Fasting is a useful remedial agent in certain diseases, particularly in those of an inflammatory character.

ABSUS, a kind of cassia—*C. Absus*—which grows in Egypt and in India, the seeds of which, pulverized and mixed with powdered sugar, have been employed, in form of a dry collyrium, in the endemic ophthalmia of Egypt.

ABUS DE SOI-MÈME, Masturbation.

ABUTA, Pareira brava.

ABVACUA'TIO, an excessive or colliquative evacuation of any kind.

ACACIA GERMANICA, see Prunus spinosa—a. Indica, Tamarindus—a. Nostras, see Prunus spinosa—a. Vera, see Acaciæ gummi—a. Zeylonica, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

ACACIÆ GUMMI, *G. Aca'ciæ Arab'icæ*, *G. Arab'icum*, *G. Acanthinum*, *G. Leucum*, *G. Thebaicum*, *G. Serapio'nis*, *G. Lamac*, *G. Senega* or *Seneca*, *Gum Ar'abic*. (F) *Gomme Arabique*. The gum of the *Mimosa Nilot'ica*, *Aca'cia vera*, *Spina Ægyptiaca*, of Upper Egypt, *Nat. Ord.* Mimoseæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia. It is in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, of a shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. s. g. 1.4317.

It is mucilaginous; but is rarely used, except

in Pharmacy. Sometimes it is administered alone as a demulcent.

ACAJOU, Anacardium occidentale.

ACAM'ATOS, from α priv. and καμνω, 'I labour.' This word has been sometimes used for a good constitution of the body. According to Galen, it means that position in which a limb is intermediate between flexion and extension; a position which may be long maintained without fatigue.

ACAMPSIA, Contractura.

ACANOS, Onopordium acanthium.

ACANTHA, Vertebral column. Also, Spinous process of a vertebra.

ACANTHAB'OLOS, *Acan'thulus*, *Volsel'la*, from ακανθα, 'a spine,' and βαλλω, 'I cast out.' A kind of forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.—Paulus of Ægina, Fabricius ab Acquapendente, Scultetus, &c.

ACANTHALZUCA, Echinops.

ACANTHE FAUSSE, Heracleum spondylium.

ACANTHIUM, Onopordium acanthium.

ACANTHULUS, Acanthabolos.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS, *Melamphyl'lum*, *Bran'ca ursi'na*, *Brankur'sine*, *Bear's Breech*, (F) *Piéd d'ours*. This plant is mucilaginous like the Althæa, and is used as a demulcent.

ACAPATLI, Piper longum.

ACAR'DIA from α priv., and καρδια, 'the heart.' The state of a fœtus without a heart.

ACARICOBA. The Brazilian name for the *Hydrocot'ylē umbella'tum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

ACARON, Myrica gale.

AC'ARUS from α privative, and καρης, 'divisible.' A minute insect, noticed by several observers, in the itch. The *Acarus Scabiei*, *Sarcopte*, *Ciron*.

Acarus Ciro, see Psora—a. Scabiei, see Psora.

ACATALEP'SIA from α privative, and καταλαμβανω, 'I comprehend.' Uncertainty in diagnosis. Its opposite is Catalepsia.—Galen.

ACATAP'OSIS, from α privative, and καταπωσις, 'deglutition.' Incapacity of swallowing. Vogel has given this name to difficulty in deglutition.

ACATASTAT'IC, *Acatastat'icus*, from α priv., and καθιστημι, 'to determine.' An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms.—Hippocrates.

ACATHAR'SIA, from α priv., and καθαιρίζω, 'I purge.' *Sordes*, *Impurities*. Omission of a purgative.—Foësius.

ACATSJAVAL'LI, a Malabar plant, which is astringent and aromatic. A bath of it is used in the country in cases of Hemicrania. It is supposed to be the *Cassytha filiformis* of Linnæus.

ACAWERIA, Ophioxylum serpentinum.

ACCABLEMENT, Torpor.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR, Accelerator urinæ.

ACCELERA'TOR URI'NÆ, *Bulbo-caverno'sus*, *Bulbo-uretral*—(Ch.) *Ejacula'tor Semi'nis*, *Bulbo-syndesmo-caverneux*. (F) *Accélérateur*. A muscle of the penis, which arises, fleshy, from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. In its course it forms a thin, fleshy layer, the inferior fibres of which run more transversely than the superior, which descend in an oblique direction; the muscles of both sides completely enclosing the bulb of the urethra. It is inserted into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally on the middle of the bulb. Its *use* is to propel the urine or semen forwards.

ACCENT, *Sonus vocis*. Inflection or modification of the voice, which consists in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

The accent exhibits various alterations in disease.

ACCÈS, Paroxysm.

ACCES'SION, *Acces'sio*, from *acce'do*, 'I approach.' The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease.

ACCESSOIRE, Accessory—*a. du long fléchisseur commun des orteils*: see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)—*a. de l'Obturateur interne*, Ischio-trochanterianus—*a. du pied d'Hippocampe*: see Cornu ammonis—*a du Sacro-lombaire*: see Sacro-lumbalis.

ACCESSORIUS FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS: see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)—a. Pedis hippocampi. See Cornu ammonis.

AC'CESSORY, *Accesso'rius*, (F) *Accessoire*, *Annexe*. A consequence or dependance on any thing; as *accessory ligament*, *muscle*, *nerve*, &c.

The Accessory Sciences to Medicine are those which do not relate directly to the science of man in a state of health or disease; as physics, chymistry, &c.

The term *accessory* is also given to several muscles.

The Accessory of the Parot'id is a name given by Haller to a small gland, which accompanies the parotid duct, and which is commonly a mere prolongation of the Parotid itself.

Accessory of the far vagum, Spinal nerve.

ACCESSUS, Coition.

ACCIDENS, Symptoma—*a. Consecutifs*, Consecutive phenomena.

AC'CIDENT, *Accidens*, from *accidere*, to happen. A casualty; an unforeseen event. The French use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*. It means also an unexpected symptom.

ACCIDEN'TAL, *adventi''tious*. That which happens unexpectedly.

The French give the name *Tissus accidentels* to those adventitious textures, that are the result of a morbid process.

ACCIP'ITER, *Hierax*, ιερακξ, 'the hawk.' *Menec'ratis Accip'iter*. (F) *Epervier*. A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

ACCLIMATED, *Clima'ti assue'tus*, a word of recent introduction from the French, which means 'accustomed to a climate.'

ACCLIMATEMENT, Acclimation.

ACCLIMATION, *Seasoning*. (F) *Acclimatement*. The act of becoming acclimated, or accustomed to a climate.

The constitution of a person, who goes to live in another and very different climate,

usually experiences changes, which are frequently of an unfavourable character, and the study of which is of considerable importance in medicine.

ACCOM'PANIMENT, *Adjunctum*. (F) *Accompagnement*. That which is joined to any thing.

An *Accompaniment to the cataract* is a whitish, viscid substance, which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHÉE, Puerpera.

ACCOUCHEMENT, Parturition—*a*. Laborious, Dystocia—*a. Contre nature*, see Presentation, preternatural—*a. Laborieux*, Laborious labour.

ACCOUCHEUR, (F.) *Adju'tor Partus, Obstet'ricans, Maieuter*. He who practises the art of midwifery. *A Physician-Accoucheur, a Surgeon-Accoucheur, A man-midwife*, &c.

ACCOUCHEUSE, Midwife.

ACCOUTUMANCE, Habit.

ACCRETION, *Accre'tio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *crescere*, 'to increase.' Augmentation; also, increase by juxta-position.

ACCROISSEMENT, Increase.

ACCUSATIO, Indication.

ACE'DIA, *Incuria*, from α privative, and κηδος, 'care.' Want of care, neglect. Also, fatigue.—Hippocrates.

ACELLA, Axilla.

ACEPH'ALOBRACHUS, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and βραχιων, 'arm.' A fœtus without head or arms.

ACEPH'ALOCHIRUS, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and χειρ, 'hand.' A fœtus without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST, *Acephalocyst'is*, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and κυστις, 'bladder.' An hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs, ranked amongst the Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics.—See Hydatid.

ACEPH'ALOGAS'TER, *Athoracocephal'alus*, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and γαστηρ, 'the belly.' A name given to monsters devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or to those which have an abdomen but no chest or head.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and στομα, 'mouth.' An acephalous fœtus, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPH'ALOTHORUS, from α privative, κεφαλη, 'head,' and θωραξ, 'chest,' *Apectocephalus*. A monster, devoid of head or chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS, from α priv. and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster born devoid of head. The condition is called *Acephalia*.

ACER, Acrid.

ACER SACCHARI'NUM. The *Maple, Sugar Maple*. (F) *Érable*. This tree contains a large amount of sweet sap, whence a considerable quantity of sugar may be extracted. When purified, this sugar can scarcely be distinguished from that obtained from the cane.—See Saccharum.

ACERB, *Acer'bus, Stryphnos*, from *acer*, 'sharp.' A savour, or taste, compounded of the acid, bitter, and astringent; such as is met with in unripe fruits, &c.

ACE'RIDES, from α privative, and κηρος, 'wax.' Plasters devoid of wax.—Galen.

ACERO'SUS, *Achyro'des, Pithyri'nus*, from αχυρον, 'chaff.' *Furfura'ceous*. An epithet used, by Hippocrates, for the coarsest bread, made of flour not separated from the chaff.—Foësius.

ACERVULUS CEREBRI. See Pineal Gland.

ACES'CENCY, *Acescen'tia*, from *aces'cere*, 'to grow sour.' A disposition to acidity. The Humourists believed that the animal humours are susceptible of this change.

ACESIS, Curation, Medicament.

ACESMA, Medicament.

ACESTOR, Physician.

ACESTORIS, Midwife.

ACESTOS, Curable.

ACESTRA, Needle.

ACETA MEDICATA, Acetica.

ACETABULA UTERINA, Cotyledons.

ACETAB'ULUM, from *ace'tum*, 'vinegar,' because it resembles the old vinegar vessel *oxybaphon*, οξυβαφον. A measure capable of containing the 8th part of a modern pint.—Athenæus. Galen. See Cotyloid. According to Castelli, the lobes or cotyledons of the placentæ of ruminating animals have been so called.

ACETABULUM, Cotyle, Cotyloid—a. Marinum, Umbilicus marinus.

ACETA'RIA, same etymon. A salad or pickle.

ACETAS, Acetate.

AC''ETATE, *Ace'tas*. A salt formed by the union of the acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The acetates, chiefly used in medicine, are the acetates of ammonia, lead, potash, and zinc.

ACE'TICUM, AC''IDUM, *Acidum Ace'ticum for'tius, A. A. forte. A. Ace'ticum purum, Ace'tum radica'lē, Oxos, Ace'tic Acid, Strong Ace'tous Acid, Acidum Aceto'sum fortē, Rad'ical Vinegar, Spir'itus Ven'eris (when made from verdigris,) Spirit of Verdigris*. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, has a very pungent and grateful odour, and an acid and acrid taste. Its s. g. is about 1.046, and it is very volatile.

It is stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic, and is applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, headaches, &c. It destroys warts.

AN AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, *Ac''idum Ace'ticum Camphora'tum, A. aceto'sum camphora'tum*, is formed of this *strong acid*, ℥ vj, *Camphor*, ℥ ss, *Ol. Caryoph*, gtt. xv.

A strong Acetic Acid is ordered by the London Pharmacopœia prepared from wood. It is called *Vinegar of wood, Improved distilled Vinegar, Pyroligneous Acid, Ace'tum Ligno'rum*, and its strength is such, that 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of the acid.

THE AC''IDUM ACE'TICUM DILU'TUM, *A. a. ten'uē, Ace'tum destilla'tum, Acidum ace'ticum, Acidum aceto'sum destilla'tum, Acidum ace'ticum debil'ius, Distil'led vin'egar*, (F) *Acide Acétique faible, Vinaigre distillé*, is prepared by distilling vinegar, rejecting a 4th or 5th part of that which comes over first, and avoiding empyreuma. Its properties are like those of vinegar.

ACE'TICA, *Ace'ta Medica'ta*, (F) *Vinaigres Medicinaux*. Pharmaceutical preparations of Vinegar.

ACETOSA NOSTRAS, Rumex acetosa—a. Pratensis, Rumex acetosa—a. Romana, Rumex scutatus—a. Rotundifolia, Rumex scutatus—a. Vulgaris, Rumex acetosa.

ACETOSELLA, Oxalis acetosella.

ACE'TUM, ὄξυς, *Oxys*, *Ace'tum Vini*, *Common Vinegar*, *Acidum aceto'sum*, *Alegar*, *Ace'tum Cerevis'iæ*, (F) *Vinaigre*. A liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar has a pungent odour, and pleasant acid taste, s. g. 1.0204. It is refrigerant in fevers; antiseptic, and anti-narcotic; and externally is stimulant and discutient.

ACE'TUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Acidum Ace'ticum Aromat'icum*, *Ace'tum Theriacale*, *Thieves' Vinegar*, *Vinegar of the four Thieves*, *Marseilles Vinegar*, (F) *Vinaigre Aromatique*. *V. des quatre voleurs*, (*Rorismarin. Cacum. sicc. Fol. Salviæ* sing ℥ j. *Lavand. flor. sicc.* ℥ iv. *Caryoph. cont.* ℥ ss. *Acid. Acet.* ℔ ij. Macerate 7 days and filter. Ph. E.) Odour pungent and aromatic. Used as a perfume.

ACE'TUM COL'CHICI, *Vinegar of meadow saffron*, (*Colch. rad. recent. concis.* ℥ j. *Acid. Acetic* ℔ j. *Sp. tenuior*, ℥ j. Ph. L.) It is used as a diuretic and also in gout. Dose, ℥ ss to ℥ iss.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM: see Aceticum acidum—a. Lignorum: see Aceticum acidum—a. Mulsum dulce, Oxyglycus—a. Radicale, Aceticum Acidum.

ACE'TUM SCILLÆ, *Acidum Ace'ticum Scillit'icum*. *Vinegar of Squills*. *Vinaigre scillitique*. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsicc.* ℔ j. *Aceti*, ℔ vj. *Sp. tenuior*. ℔ ss. Ph. L.) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose ℥ ss. to ℥ ij. as a diuretic and expectorant.

ACETUM THERIACALE, Theriacale aromaticum.

ACEYTE DE SAL. A remedy for Bronchocele used in S. America. Roulin found it to contain a portion of Iodine.

ACHACANA. A species of Cactus, in the province of Potosi in Peru. Its root is thick and fleshy, and of a conical shape. It is a good edible, and is sold in the markets of the country.

ACHANACA. A plant of the kingdom of Mely in Africa. It is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic.

ACHAOVAN, a species of Egyptian chamomile.—Prosper Alpinus.

ACHAOVAN-ABIAT. The Egyptian name of the *cineraria maritima*, used in female diseases.

ACHAR, Atchar.

ACHE, Apium graveolens—*a. des Montagnes*, Ligusticum levisticum.

ACHEI'LIA, from ἀ priv. and χεῖλος, 'lip.' A malformation, consisting in a deficiency of a lip or lips.

ACHEIR, *demanus*, from ἀ privative, and χεὶρ, hand. One devoid of hands.—Galen.

ACHEROIS, Populus.

ACHIA, *Achiar*. A name given in India to the pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHIA, Atchar.

ACHIAR, Achia.

ACHIC'OLUM, *Achi'tolus*, *Hidrote'rion*, *Suda'rium*, *Fornix*, *Tholus*, *Sudato'rium*. The sweating-room in the ancient bagnios.

ACHILLE'A AGE'RATUM, *Balsami'ta fœmin'ea*, *Eupato'rium* MESUES, *Age'ratum*, *Cos'tus horto'rum Minor*, *Maudlin*, *Maudlin Tansey*. (F) *Achille Visqueuse*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ. *Sub. Ord.* Anthemideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. Has the same properties as tansey, bitter and aromatic, and is used in like affections.

The ACHILLE'A ATRA'TA, *Herba Gen'ipi veri*, (F) *Achillée Noire*, has similar virtues.

ACHILLE'A MILLEFO'LIUM, *Achille'a Myriophyllon*, *Chrysoc'oma*, *Millefo'lium*, *Chiliophyl'lon*, *Lumbus Ven'eris*, *Milita'ris herba*, *Stratio'tes*, *Carpento'ria*, *Spec'ulum Ven'eris*, *Common Yarrow* or *Milfoil*. (F) *Millefeuille*. The leaves and flowers have an aromatic smell, and a rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste. They have been used in dyspepsia, flatulence, &c.

ACHILLE'A PTAR'MICA, *Pseudo-pyre'thrum*, *Pyre'thrum sylves'tre*, *Draco sylves'tris*, *Tarchon sylves'tris*, *Sternutamento'ria*, *Dracun'culus Praten'sis*, *Sneeze-wort*, *Bastard Pellitory*, *Ptar'mica*. (F) *Herbe à éternuer*. The roots and flowers have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of the Pyrethrum. Their principal use is as a masticatory and sialogogue.

ACHILLÉE NOIRE, Achillea atrata—*a. Visqueuse*, Achillea ageratum.

ACHILLE'IS, a beautiful species of barley, mentioned by Theophrastus and Galen, called after a labourer, Achilles. The decoction was used in fevers and jaundice.—Hippocrates.

ACHILLIS, TENDO, *Funis* HIPPOC'RATIS, *Corda* HIPPOC'RATIS, *Corda magna*, *Nervus latus*, (F) *Tendon d'Achille*. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel; so called, because it was the only vulnerable part of ACHILLES, or because of its strength. See Tendon.

ACHIMBASSI, *Archia'ter*. The chief of physicians. A name given, at Grand Cairo, to a magistrate who licenses physicians.

ACHITOLUS, Achicolum.

ACHLYS, Caligo.

ACHMELLA, Spilanthus acmella.

ACHNE. Lint. Also, small mucous flocculi situate in front of the cornea.—Hippocrates.

ACHNE, Linteum.

ACHOLUS, from ἀ privative, and χολὴ, 'bile.' Deficient in bile.

ACHOR, Porrigo larvalis.

ACHO'RES. A term often employed by the ancients to designate both the *crusta lac'tea*, and small superficial ulcerations on the skin of the face and head. See Porrigo Larva'lis.

ACHORES CAPITIS, Porrigo scutulata.

ACHORIS'TOS, from ἀ privative, and χωρίζω, 'I separate.' Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

ACHOUROU. The Caraib name for a species of myrtle used in dropsy.

ACHRAS SAPOTA. *El Nispero*. A very abundant tree in South America, the fruit of which is excellent. It is astringent. The leaves are likewise astringent. The seeds are

aperient and diuretic. It belongs to the family Sapoteæ.—*Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia.

ACHROI, from α privative, and χρωμα, 'colour.' Pale individuals.—Hippocrates. It is nearly synonymous with λευφαιμοι, persons without colour, bloodless.

ACHROMAT'IC, *Achromat'icus*, from α privative, and χρωμα, 'colour.' A lens so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility of common lenses. The *Crystalline Lens* is an achromatic lens.

ACHROMATOP'SIA, *Chromatopseudop'sia*, from α privative, χρωμα, 'colour,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' Incapability of distinguishing colours. A defect situate in the cerebral part of the visual organ.

ACHYRODES, Acerosus.

ACHYRON, Furfur.

ACIA, from ακη, a point. A word used by Celsus, and which has puzzled commentators; some believing it to have meant a needle; others the thread; and others, again, the kind of suture. "*Acia mollis, non nimis torta.*"—Celsus, Galen. (Chifflet thinks it meant the thread, Antwerp, 1638.)

ACID, ACETOUS, STRONG, Aceticum acidum—a. Aerial, Carbonic acid—a. Antimonious, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Azotic, Nitric acid—a. Benzoic, Benjamin, flowers of—a. Boric, Boracic acid—a. Calcareous, Carbonic acid—a. Carbonaceous, Carbonic acid—a. Carbonous, Oxalic acid—a. Gastric, Gastric juice—a. Hydrochloronitric, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Igasuric: see Jatropha curcas—a. of Lemons, Citric acid—a. Lithic, Uric acid—a. Dephlogisticated marine, Chlorine—a. Mephitic, Carbonic acid—a. of Milk, Lactic acid—a. Nitro-hydrochloric, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Nitrous dephlogisticated, Nitric acid—a. Oxyseptonic, Nitric acid—a. Polygalic: see Polygala senega—a. Prussic, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyroligneous: see Aceticum acidum—a Pyrolignic, Pyroligneous acid—a. of Sorrel, Oxalic acid—a. of Sugar, Oxalic acid.

ACIDE ACÉTIQUE FAIBLE, see Aceticum acidum—*a. Sulphureux*, Sulphurous acid—*a. Sulfurique delayé*, Sulphuricum acidum dilutum.

AC''IDS, *Ac''ida*, *Aco'res*, from ακις 'a point,' genitive ακιδος. Any liquid, solid, or gaseous body, possessed of a sour, more or less caustic taste, and the principal character of which is the capability of saturating, wholly or in part, the alkaline properties of bases.

The acids, in general, are refrigerant and antiseptic. Their particular uses are pointed out under the individual articles.

ACID'ITIES, *Aco'res*, *Acidita'tio*, *Ac''idum morbo'sum*, *Ac''idum prima'rum via'rum*, (F) *Aigreurs*. Sourness of the stomach, the result of indigestion, indicated by acid eructations, &c. The affection is very common in children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, &c., and by regulated diet.

To ACID'ULATE. To render acidulous, or slightly acid. (F) *Aiguiser*, *Aciduler*.

ACID'ULOUS, *Acid'ulus*, *Oxodes*. (F) *Acidule*, *Aigre*, *Aigrelet*. Substances are called acidulous, which possess a sourish taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, &c.

ACIDULOUS FRUITS. Oranges, Gooseberries, &c.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, *Aquæ acid'ulæ*. Mineral Waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See Waters, Mineral.

A SIMPLE ACIDULOUS WATER, *Aqua a'eris fixi*, *A'qua acid'ula simplex*. (F) *Eau Acidule simple*, is water impregnated with fixed air.

Water, so impregnated, is cooling, and slightly stimulating. It is used beneficially in dyspepsia, and in cases of vomiting, &c.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum aromaticum, Acetum aromaticum—a. Aceticum camphoratum: see Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum empyreumaticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Aceticum Scilliticum, Acetum scillæ—a. Acetosellæ, Oxalic acid—a. Acetosum, Acetum—a. Allantoicum, Allantoic acid—a. Amnicum, Amniotic acid—a. Boracicum, Boracic acid—a. Borussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Carbonicum, Carbonic acid—a. Citricum, Citric acid—a. Hydrocarbonicum, Oxalic acid—a. Hydrochloricum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Hydrocyanicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydrothionicum liquidum, see Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Jatrophicum, see Jatropha curcas—a. Lacticum, Lactic acid—a. Ligneum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Ligni pyro-oleosum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Marinum concentratum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Morbosum, Acidities—a. Muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Nitricum, Nitric acid—a. Oxalinum, Oxalic acid—a. Phosphoricum, Phosphoric acid—a. Primarum viarum, Acidities—a Prussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyroaceticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Sacchari, Oxalic acid—a. Saccharinum, Oxalic acid—a. Salis, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis culinaris, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—a. Succinicum, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuricum alcoolisatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris volatile, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosicum, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosum, Sulphurous acid—a. Tartari essentiale, Tartaric acid—a. Tartaricum, Tartaric acid—a. Tartarosum, Tartaric acid—a. Uricum, Uric acid—a. Vitriolicum, Sulphuric acid—a. Vitriolicum aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum alcohole aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromat.—a. Vitriolicum vinosum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Zootinicum, Hydrocyanic acid.

ACIDURGIA, Surgery (operative.)

ACIER, Chalybs.

ACIES, Chalybs—a. Digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Diurna, Hemeralopia.

ACIESIS, Sterilitas.

ACINE'SIA, *Akine'sia*, *Immobil'itas*, *Quies*, *Esychia*, *Erem'ia*, from α privative, and κινειν, 'to move.' Immobility. Also, the interval between the systole and diastole of the heart.

AC''INUS, *Ac''inus glandulo'sus*, from ακινος, or *ac''inus*, 'a grape-stone.' A *glandiform corpuscle* or *granulation*. A fancied termination of a secretory artery of a gland in a granular body, in which the secretion is supposed to take place, and the excretory radicle to take its rise. Acini are the *glob'uli arteria'rum ter'mini* of Nichols. The term *acini glandulosi* has also been given to glands, which, like the pancreas, are arranged as it were in clusters.

ACMAS'TICOS, from ακμη, 'the top,' and στημι, 'I remain.' A fever, which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course. It is also called *Homot'onos*. The Greeks gave it the name *Epacmas'ticos*, and *Syn'ochos*, when it went on increasing, and *Paracmast'icos*, when it decreased.—Galen.

ACME, *Vigor*, *Status*, *Fasti'gium*. The period of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent. Αρχη, is 'the commencement;' αναβασις, 'the period of increase;' and ακμη, 'the height.'

ACMON, Incus.

ACNE, *Acna*, *Ionthus varus*, *Psydra'cia Acne*, *Stone Pock*, *Whelk*, *Bubucle*. A small pimple or tubercle on the face.—Gorræus. Foësius thinks the word ought to be *Acme*, and, according to Cassius, it is, at all events, derived from ακμη, 'vigour;' the disease affecting those in the vigour of life, especially.

Wilan and Bateman have adopted the term in their Nosology of cutaneous diseases, and placed it in the Order, Tubercula.

Acne, with them, is an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurating slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples, and chin; and are common to both sexes; but the most severe forms are seen in young men. They require but little management, and consist of four varieties; the *Acne indura'ta*, *A. simplex*, *A. puncta'ta* (*Ion'thus varus puncta'tus*, *Punctæ muco'sæ* or *Maggot Pimple*,) *A. rosa'cea*. —See Gutta Rosea.

Acne rosacea, Gutta rosea.

ACNES'TIS, from α privative, and κνηθειν, 'to scratch.' The part of the spine which extends, in quadrupeds, from between the shoulders to the loins. According to Pollux, the middle of the loins.

ACNESTOS, Cneorum tricoccum.

ACŒ'LIOS, from α privative, and κοιλια, 'belly.' Devoid of belly. One who is so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.—Galen.

ACOESIS, Audition.

ACOLASIA, Intemperance.

ACOLOGY, Materia Medica.

ACONE, Mortar.

ACONIT à GRANDS FLEURS, Aconitum cammarum—*a. Salutaire*, Aconitum anthora.

ACONITINE, see Aconitum napellus.

ACONI'TUM, from *Acone*, a place in Bithynia, where it is common. *Cynoc'tonon*, *Canici'da*, *Ac'onite*, *Wolfsbane*, *Monkshood*. *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Trigynia.

Aconi'tum An'thora. *Aconi'tum Salutif'erum*, *An'thora vulga'ris*, *Antith'ora*, *Sal'utary Monks'hood*. (F) *Aconit salutaire*. The root of this variety, like all the rest, is poisonous. It is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose ℈ss to ℈j.

The Aconi'tum Cam'marum. *A. paniculatum*. (F) *Aconit à grands fleurs*, resembles the Aconitum Napellus in properties.

Aconi'tum Napel'lus, *Napel'lus verus*, *Aconi'tum*, *Common Monkshood* or *Wolfsbane*. *A. Neomonta'num*. (F) *Chaperon de Moine*. The leaves are narcotic, sudorific, and deobstruent (?) They have been used in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, paralysis, amaurosis, &c. The active principle is called *Aconitine*. It has been used of late, applied externally, in Neuralgic cases, iatraleptically and endermically. Dose of the Aconitum, gr. j. to gr. iij.

ACONU'SI, from ακοη, 'audition,' and νουσος, 'disease.' *Morbi aurium et auditûs*. Diseases of the ears and audition.

AC'OPON, from α privative, and κοπος, 'weariness.' A remedy against weariness.—Foësius, Gorræus, &c. *Acopum*,—Celsus, Pliny. See Anagyris.

AC'OPIS. Pliny gives this name to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil and used against weariness.

ACOR BENZOINUS, Benjamin—a. Boracicus, Boracic acid—a. Succineus, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuris, Sulphuric acid—a. Tartaricus, Tartaric acid.

ACORE BÂTARD, Iris pseudacorus—*a. Faux*, Iris pseudacorus—*a. Odorant*, Acorus calamus.

ACORES, Acids and Acidities.

ACO'RIA, from α privative, and κορεω, 'I satiate.' An inordinate or canine appetite.—Hippocrates.

ACORI'TES. A wine made of the *Acorus*.—Dioscorides.

ACORN, JUPITER'S, Fagus castanea—a. Oily, Guilandina moringa—a. Sardinian, Fagus castanea.

ACORNS. See Quercus alba.

AC'ORUS CAL'AMUS. *A. Verus*, *Cal'amus Aromat'icus*, *C. Odora'tus*, *Cal'amus vul'garis*, *Typha Aromat'ica*, *Acorus Brazilien'sis*. (F) *Jonc Roseau ou Canne aromatique*, *Acore odorant*. *Nat. Ord.* Aroideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. *Clava rugo'sa*, *Sweetflag* or *Ac'orus*. The root is stomachic and carminative, but is rarely used. It is regarded a good adjuvant to bark and quinine in intermittents.

Acorus Adulterinus, Iris pseudacorus—a. Palustris, Iris pseudacorus—a. Vulgaris, Iris pseudacorus.

ACOS, Medicament.

ACOS'MIA, from α privative, and κοσμος, 'order, ornament.' Disorder, irregularity in the critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word κοσμος for regularity in those days. Others, and particularly Pollux, call bald persons ακοσμοι, because they are deprived of one of their most beautiful ornaments.

ACOUOM'ETER, from ακουω, 'I hear,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument designed by Itard for measuring the degree of hearing.

ACOUOPHO'NIA, *Copho'nia*; from ακουω, 'I hear,' and φωνη, 'voice.' 'Auscultatory Percussion:' a mode of auscultation, in which the observer places his ear on the chest, and analyzes the sound produced by percussion.—Donné.

ACOUS'MA, an imaginary noise. Depraved sense of hearing.

ACOUS'TIC, *Acus'ticus*, that which belongs to the ear; as *Acoustic nerve*, *Acoustic trumpet*, &c.

An Acoustic Medicine is one used in diseased Audition.

Acous'tics, *Acustica*, (F) *Acoustique*, is the part of physics which treats of the theory of sounds. It is also called *Phonics*.

ACOUSTIQUE, Acoustics.

ACQUA BINELLI, Aqua Binellii—a. di

Napoli, Liquor arsenicalis—a. della Toffana, Liquor arsenicalis.

ACQUETTA, Liquor arsenicalis.

ACQUIRED DISEASES, *Morbi acquisi'ti, Adventitious diseases, M. Adventi'tii.* Diseases which occur after birth, and which are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition.

ACRAI'PALA, from α privative, and κραιπαλη, 'drunkenness.' Remedies against the effects of a debauch.—Gorræus.

ACRA'LEA, the extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, &c.—Hippocrates and Galen. See Acrea.

ACRA'NIA, from α privative, and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' Want of cranium, wholly, or in part.

ACRAS SAPOTA, Sapota.

ACRASIA, from α privative, or 'bad,' and κρασις, 'mixture.' Intemperance. Excess of any kind.—Hippocrates.

It has been employed to denote debility, synonymously with *Acratia;* but this may have been a typographical inaccuracy.

ACRÁTI'A, from α privative, and κρατος, 'strength.' Impotence; weakness.

ACRATIS'MA, from α privative, and κεραννυμι, 'to mix.' A breakfast, consisting of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water.—Galen, Athenæus.

ACRATOM'ELI, from ακρατον, 'pure wine,' and μελι, 'honey.' Wine mixed with honey.

ACRATURE'SIS, from *Acratia*, 'weakness,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Inability to void the urine from paralysis of the bladder.

ACRE. The extremity or tip of the nose. See Acrimony.

A'CREA, ακρωτηρια, *Acrote'ria*, from ακρος, 'the summit.' The extreme parts of the body, as the feet, hands, nose, ears, &c.

Also, the extreme parts of animals that are used as food. *Acroco'lia.*

ACRID, from ακρος, 'a point or summit,' or from ακη, 'a point,' *Acer.* An epithet for substances which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation or of constriction at the top of the throat.

Acrids, in Pathology, are certain imaginary substances, supposed, by the Humourists, to exist in the humours, and to cause various diseases. See Acrimony.

An *Acrid heat*, (F) *Chaleur âcre*, is one that causes a hot, tingling sensation at the extremities of the fingers.

ACRIDOPH'AGI, from ακρις, 'a locust,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' *Locust-eaters.* Acridophagous tribes are said to exist in Africa.—Strabo.

AC'RIMONY, *Acu'itas, Acrimo'nia, Acre.* Acrimony of the humours. An imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, &c., which, by the Humourists, was conceived to cause many diseases.

ACRINIA, from α privative, and κρινω, 'I separate.' A diminution in the quantity, or a total suspension of the secretions.

ACRIS, a sharp bony prominence. Also, the locust.

ACRIS'IA, from α privative, and κρισις, 'judgment.' A condition of disease, in which no judgment can be formed; or in which an unfavourable opinion must be given.—Hipp. and Galen.

ACRIT'ICAL, *Acritos*, from α privative, and κρισις, 'judgment.' That which takes place without any crisis, or which does not foretell a crisis; *as a critical symptom, abscess*, &c.

ACRITOS, Acritical.

ACRIVIOLA, Tropæolum majus.

ACROBYS'TIA, *Acropos'thia*, from ακρος, 'top,' and βυω, 'I cover.' The extremity of the prepuce.—Hippocrates. Rufus.

ACROCHEIR', *Acrochir', Acrocheir'on*, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and χειρ, 'the hand.' The fore arm and hand.—Gorræus. Also, the hand.

ACHROCHOR'DON, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and χορδη, 'a string.' A tumour, which hangs by a pedicle. A kind of hard wart.—Aëtius, Celsus.

ACROCHORIS'MUS, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and χορευω, 'I dance.' A kind of dance, with the ancients, in which the arms and legs were violently agitated.

ACROCOLIA, Acrea.

ACROD'RYA, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and δρυς, 'a tree.' Autumnal fruits, as nuts, apples, &c.

ACRODYN'IA, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' A painful affection of the wrists and ancles especially, which appeared at Paris as an epidemic, in 1828 and 1829. It was supposed by some to be rheumatic, by others to be owing to spinal irritation.

ACROLENION, Olecranon.

ACRO'MIAL, *Acromia'lis.* Relating to the Acromion.

The Acromial Artery. *External Scap'ular. A. Arte'ria Thorac''ica humera'lis, Artère troisième des Thoraciques*,—(Ch.) *A. Thoracique humérale*, arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches: one, *superior;* the other, *inferior:* the branches of which are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, as well as to the shoulder joint, &c. They anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracics, and the circumflex arteries.

The Acromial Vein has the same arrangement as the artery.

ACRO'MIO-CORACOIDEUS. Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process.

The triangular ligament between the acromion and coracoid process of the scapula is so called.

ACRO'MION, *Acro'mium*, from ακρος, 'the top,' and ωμος, 'the shoulder,' *Os Acro'mii, Hu'merus summus, Armus summus, Mucro hu'meri, Rostrum porci'num, Caput Scap'ulæ.* The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle.

ACROM'PHALON, *Acrompha'lion*, from ακρος, 'the top,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the fœtus after birth.

ACROPOSTHIA, Acrobystia.

ACROPSI'LON, from ακρος, 'extremity,' and ψιλος, 'naked.' The extremity of the glans penis.

ACROS, ακρος, 'extremity, top.' The strength of the Athletæ, and of diseases: the prominences of bones: the extremities of the fingers, &c. See Acrocheir, Acromion, &c.

ACROTERIA, Acrea.

ACROTERIAS'MUS, from ακροτηρια, 'the extremities;' hence ακροτηριαζειν, 'to mutilate.' Amputation of the extremities.

ACROTHYM'ION, from ακρος, 'top,' and θυμον, 'thyme.' A kind of conical, rugous, bloody wart: compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme.

ACROT'ICA, from ακρος, 'summit.' Diseases affecting the excernent functions of the external surface of the body.

Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface; without fever or other internal affection, as a necessary accompaniment.

The 3d order of the class *Eccrit'ica* of Good.

ACROTISMUS, Asphyxia.

ACT, *Actus*. The effective exercise of a power of faculty. The action of an agent. *Acte* is used by the French, to signify the public discussion, which occurs in supporting a thesis:—thus, *soutenir un Acte aux Écoles de Médecine*, is, 'to defend a Thesis in the Schools of Medicine.'

ACTÆ'A RACEMO'SA, *Cimicif'uga*, *Macro'trys racemosa*. *Black snakeroot*, *Richweed*, *Cohosh*. (F) *Actée à grappes*. *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. A common plant in the United States. The root is astringent; and, according to Barton, has been successfully used in the form of decoction, as a gargle in putrid sore throat. A decoction of the root cures the itch. It is acronarcotic, and has been used in rheumatism, acute and chronic; chorea, &c.

ACTE, Sambucus.

ACTE, Act.

ACTÉE à GRAPPES, Actæa racemosa.

ACTIF, Active.

ACTION, *Actio*, *Opera'tio*, *Enérgi'a*, *Praxis*: from *agere*, 'to act.' Mode in which one object influences another.

The *animal actions* are those that occur in the animal body: the *vital*, those that are seen in bodies endowed with life: the *physiological*, those of a healthy character: the *pathological* or *morbific*, those that occur in disease, &c. The ancients divided the *physiological actions* into *vital*, *animal*, *natural*, *sexual*, *particular*, *general*, &c. See Function.

ACTIVE, same etymon. *Dras'ticus*, *Acti'vus*, *Sten'icus*, *Hypersten'icus*. (F) *Actif*. This adjective is used, in *Pathology*, to convey the idea of superabundant energy or strength. *Active symptoms*, *e. g.* are those of excitement. In *Therapeutics*, it signifies *energetic*:—as, an *active treatment*. The French use the expression *Médecine agissante*, in contradistinction to *Médecine expectante*. In *Physiology*, *active* has a similar signification, many of the functions being divided into active and passive.

ACTON. A village near London, at which there is a purgative mineral spring, like that at Epsom.

ACTUAL, *Actua'lis*. That which acts immediately. A term usually restricted to the red hot iron, or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to the *potential* or *virtual*, which is applied to caustics or escharotics.

ACTUA'RIUS. Originally a title of dignity given to the Byzantine physicians.

ACUITAS, Acrimony.

ACULEUS LIGNEUS, Splinter.

A'CUPUNCTURE. *Acupunctu'ra*, from *acus*, 'a needle,' and *punctu'ra*, 'a puncture.' A surgical operation, much in use amongst the Chinese and Japanese, which consists in puncturing parts with a very fine needle. It has been employed, of late years, in obstinate rheumatic affections, &c., and apparently with success. Acupuncture is likewise a mode of infanticide in some countries: the needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, &c.

ACURGIA, Surgery (operative.)

ACUS, Needle—a. Capitata, Pin—a. Paracentica, Trocar—a. Triquetra vulgaris, Trocar—a. Veneris, Eryngium campestre.

ACUSIS, Audition.

ACUSTICA, Acoustics.

ACUTE, *Acu'tus*, οξυς. (F) *Aigu*. A disease which, with a certain degree of severity, has a rapid progress, and short duration. *Oxynose'ma*, *Oxyn'osos*, *Oxynu'sos*.

Diseases were formerly subdivided into *Morbi acutis'simi*, very acute, or those which last only three or four days: *M. subacutis'simi*, which continue seven days: and *M. subacu'ti*, or those which last from twenty to forty days.

The antithesis to *acute* is chronic. *Acute*, when applied to pain, sound, cries, &c., means *sharp*.

ACUTENACULUM, *Porte-aiguille*.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA, α privative, κυανος, 'blue,' and βλεπω, 'I see.' Defective vision, which consists in incapability of distinguishing blue.—Göthe.

ACYESIS, Sterilitas.

ACYRUS, Arnica montana.

ADÆMONIA, Anxiety.

ADAKO'DIEN. A Malabar plant of the family Apocineæ, used in that country in diseases of the eyes.

ADACA. The *Sphæran'thus In'dicus*, a Malabar plant, which is acrid and aromatic.

AD'ALI, *Lip'pia*. A Malabar plant, which the Orientals regard as an antidote to the bite of the *naja*.

ADAMAS, Diamant.

ADAMI'TA, *Adami'tum*. A very hard, white calculus.—Paracelsus.

The first word has been used for stone in the bladder: the second for lithiasis or the calculous condition.

ADANSONIA DIGITATA, Baobab.

ADAR'CE, *Adar'cion*, *Adar'cis*. A concretion found about the reeds and grass in the marshy regions of Galatia, and hiding them, as it were: hence the name; from α privative, and δερκω, 'I see.' It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, &c.

ADARIGO, Orpiment.

ADARNECH, Orpiment.

ADARTICULATIO, Arthrodia.

ADDAD. A Numidian plant. Bitter and poisonous.

ADDEPHA'GIA, from αδδην, 'much,' and

φαγειν, 'to eat.' *Voraciousness.* Galen and Hoffman have given this name to voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Sauvages refers it to Bulimia. Also, the goddess of gluttony.

ADDER'S TONGUE, Ophioglossum vulgatum.

ADDITAMEN'TUM. A term once used synonymously with *Epiphysis.* q. v. It is now restricted to the prolongations of two cranial sutures, the lambdoidal and squamous.

Additamentum Coli. Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. Necatum, Olecranon—a. ad Sacro-lumbalem, see Sacro-lumbalis—a. Uncatum ulnæ, Olecranon—a. Ulnæ, Radius.

ADDUCENS OCULI, Rectus internus oculi.

ADDUCTEUR DE L'ŒIL, Rectus internus oculi—*a. du gros orteil,* Adductor pollicis pedis—*a. Premier ou moyen,* Adductor longus femoris—*a. du pouce,* Adductor pollicis manus—*a. Second ou petit,* Adductor brevis—*a. Troisième ou grand,* Adductor magnus.

ADDUC'TION, *Adduc'tio,* from *ad,* 'to,' and *ducere,* 'to draw.' *Parago'ge.* The action by which parts are drawn towards the axis of the body.

The muscles, which execute this function, are called *Adduc'tors.*

Adductors of the Thigh. These are three in number, which have, by some anatomists, been united into one muscle—the *Triceps Adduc'tor Fem'oris.*

1. The *Adduc'tor longus fem'oris, Adduc'tor fem'oris primus, Triceps minor, Pu'bio-femora'lis.*—(Ch.) (F) *Premier ou moyen adducteur.* Arises by a strong tendon from the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinalis. It runs downwards and outwards, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon into the middle of the linea aspera.

2. The *Adduc'tor brevis, A fem'oris secun'dus, Triceps secun'dus, Sub-pubio-femora'lis.*—(Ch.) (F) *Second ou petit Adducteur.* Arises tendinous from the os pubis, at the side of its symphysis, below and behind the last muscle. It runs obliquely outwards, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus.

3. The *Addac'tor magnus, Adduc'tor fem'oris ter'tius et quartus, Triceps magnus, Is'chio-femoralis*—(Ch.) (F) *Troisième ou grand adducteur,* is much larger than either of the others. It arises from the ramus of the pubis, from that of the ischium, and from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera. Near the lower part of the linea aspera it is pierced by a kind of oblique, fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

Adductor Medii Digiti Pedis, Posterior medii digiti pedis—a. Oculi, Rectus internus oculi.

Adduc'tor Pol'licis Manus, *A. Pol'licis, A. ad min'imum dig''itum, Metacar'po-phalangæ'us pol'licis*—(Ch.) (F) *Adducteur du pouce.* A muscle which arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and is inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb.

The Adduc'tor Pol'licis Pedis, *Antitht'enar Metatarso-subphalangæus pollicis.*—(Ch.) *Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du pouce.* (F) *Adducteur du gros orteil,* arises by a long, thin tendon, from the under part of the os calcis, from the os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

The Adduc'tor Metacar'pi min'imi Dig''iti, *Metacarpeus, Car'po-metacarpeus min'imi dig''iti,* is situate between the abductor and flexor, next to the metacarpal bone. It arises, fleshy, from the unciform process of the os unciforme, and from the contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the fore-part of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, from its base to its head.

Bichat has given the general name, *Adduc'tors,* to those of the interosseous muscles of the hand or foot, which perform the action of adduction.

Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis, Prior tertii digiti pedis.

ADEC. The inner man.—Paracelsus.

ADECTA, Sedatives.

ADELIPARIA, Polysarcia.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter Malabar plant, used in asthma, catarrh, and gout.

ADELPHIA, see Adelphixia.

ADELPHIX'IA. *Adelphix'is,* from αδελφος, 'brother.' Consanguinity of parts in health or disease. *Frater'nitas, Fratra'tio.* Hippocrates used the epithet αδελφια, *Adel'phia,* for diseases that resemble each other.

ADELPHIXIS, Sympathy.

ADEN, αδην, 'a gland;' hence *Adenalgia, Adeniform,* &c.—See Gland.

ADENALGIA, from αδην, 'a gland,' and αλγος, 'pain,' glandular pain.

ADENEMPHRAX'IS, from αδην, 'a gland,' and εμφραξις, 'obstruction;' glandular obstruction.

ADEN'IFORM, *Adeniform'is, Adenoï'des,* αδενοειδης, from *Aden,* 'a gland,' and *Forma,* 'form or resemblance.' *Glandiform,* or resembling a gland.

ADENI'TIS, from αδην, 'a gland,' and *Itis,* a termination denoting inflammation. Glandular inflammation.

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOG''IA, from αδην, 'a gland,' χειρ, 'the hand,' απτω, 'I lay hold of,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of curing scrofula or the king's evil by the royal touch.

ADENOG'RAPHY, *Adenogra'phia,* from αδην, 'a gland,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

ADENOIDES, Adeniform.

ADENOL'OGY, *Adenolo'gia,* from αδην, 'a gland,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the glands.

ADE'NO-PHARYNGEUS, from αδην, 'a gland,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' Some fleshy fibres have received this name, which pass from

the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland. Their existence is not constant.

ADE'NO-PHARYNGI'TIS, same etymon. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia tarsi.

ADENOPHY'MA, *Adenon'cus;* from ἀδήν, 'a gland,' and φυμα, 'a swelling.' Swelling of a gland, or glandiform ganglion. (F) *Glandage. Adenophyma* is used by some to signify a soft glandular swelling. *Adenon'cus*, one of a harder character.—Kraus.

Adenophyma Inguinalis. Bubo.

ADENO'SUS, (*Absces'sus.*) A hard, glandular abscess, which suppurates slowly.—M. A. Severinus.

ADENOT'OMY, *Adenoto'mia*, from ἀδήν, 'a gland,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the glands.

ADEPHAGIA, Boulimia.

ADEPS, *Adeps Suilla, Oxyn'gium,* ὀξυγγιον. Pig's flare. The fat of the hog.

The Adeps Præpara'ta, *Hog's lard, Barrow's grease, Lard, Ax'unge, Axun'gia, Adeps suil'la præpara'ta, A. præpara'ta, Axun'gia porci'na,* (F) *Graisse de Pore, Saindoux,* is prepared by melting the pig's flare, and straining it. This is called *rendering* the lard. Lard is emollient, but is chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters.

The Adeps Anseri'na, *Adeps anse'ris,* or *Goose grease,* (F) *Graisse d'Oie,* is also emollient. It has been used as an emetic.

Adeps, Pinguedo—a. Cantharidibus medicatus, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—a. Cortice Daphnes gnidii medicatus, Unguentum epispasticum de Daphne gnidio—a. Humanus, Liquamumia—a. Hydrargyro medicatus, Unguentum Hydrargyri—a. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—a. Hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum—a. Hydrargyri nitrate medicatus, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—a. Hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi acetate medicatus, Unguentum ophthalmicum—a. Lauro medicatus, Unguentum laurinum—a. Ovilli, Sevum—a. Papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus, Unguentum populeum—a. Sulfure et ammoniæ muriate medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—a. Sulfure et carbonate potassæ medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—a. Tartare stibii medicatus, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—a. Oxido zinci medicatus, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.

ADEPT, Alchymist.

ADEP'TA MEDICI'NA. Medicine, which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

Adepta Philosophia, Alchymy.

ADFLATUS, Afflatus.

ADHÆRENTIA, Adherence.

ADHÆSIO, Adherence.

ADHATO'DA, *Justic''ia adhato'da.* The *Malabar Nut Tree.* (F) *Noyer de Ceylon.* Used in India for expelling the dead fœtus in abortion. The word is said to convey this meaning in the Ceylonese.

ADHE'RENCE, *Adhe'sion, Adhæren'tia, Concre'tio, Atre'sia, Pros'physis, Proscolle'sis, Adhæ'sio,* from *adhæ'rere,* 'to stick to.' These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use *adherence* for the state of union, and *adhesion* for the act of adhering.

ADHESION, Adherence.

ADHE'SIVE (INFLAMMATION), is that inflammation which terminates by an adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces.

Adhe'sive is also an epithet for certain plasters, which stick closely to the skin.

ADIAN'THUM CAPIL'LUS VEN'ERIS, *Maiden hair. Nat. Ord.* Filices. *Sex. Syst.* Cryptogamia Filices. (F) *Capillaire de Montpellier.* A European plant, of feeble aromatic and demulcent properties. It is used for forming the *Sirop de Capillaire* or *Capillaire.*

Adian'thum Peda'tum, *A. Canaden'se, Capil'lus Canaden'sis, Canada Maidenhair,* (F) *Capillaire du Canada,* has the same properties. The *Capillaire* was once made from this.

Adianthum Album, Asplenium ruta muraria—a. Aureum, Polytrichum—a. Rubrum, Asplenium trichomanoides.

ADIAPHORO'SIS, *Adiaphore'sis,* from α privative, διὰ, 'through,' and φορος, 'a pore.' Defect or suppression of perspiration, *Adiapneus'tia,* ἀδιαπνευστια.

ADIAPH'OROUS, *Adiaphorus, Indifferens, Neutral.* A medicine, which will neither do harm nor good.

ADIARRHŒ'A, from α privative, and διαρρεειν, 'to flow.' Retention of any excretion.—Hipp.

ADICE, Urtica.

ADIPEUX, Adipose.

ADIPOCERA CETOSA, Cetaceum.

AD'IPOCIRE, Adipocira, from *adeps,* 'fat,' and *cera,* 'wax.' The base of biliary calculi, called also *Cholesterine.* (F) *Gras des Cadavres, Gras des Cimetières.* Also, a sort of soap, formed from animal matter under certain circumstances. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, assumes this appearance; and it has been a subject for legal inquiry, what length of time is necessary to produce it. This must, of course, depend upon various circumstances, as climate, season, &c.

ADIPOCIRE DE BALEINE, Cetaceum.

AD'IPOSE, *Ad'ipous, Adipo'sus,* from *adeps,* 'fat.' (F) *Adipeux.* That which relates to fat:—as the *Adipose membrane, A. vessels,* &c. See Fatty.

The Ad'ipose Sarco'ma of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma adipo'sum,* is suetty throughout, and is enclosed in a thin capsule of condensed cellular substance, connected by means of minute vessels. It is chiefly found on the fore and back part of the trunk. See Sarcoma.

ADIPOSIS, see Polysarcia.

ADIPOSUS, Fatty.

ADIPOUS, Fatty.

ADIP'SIA, *Dipso'sis expers.* Absence of thirst.

ADIP'SON, from α privative, and διψα, 'thirst.' Any substance which relieves thirst. Applied to a decoction of barley to which oxymel was added.—Hipp.

ADIPSOS, Glycyrrhiza.

AD'ITUS, 'an entrance,' 'an approach;' *Pros'odos.* The entrance to a canal or duct, as *Aditus ad Aquæductum Fallopii.*

ADIULIS'TOS, from α privative, and διυλιζω, 'I run.' Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes.—Gorræus.

ADJUNCTUM, Accompaniment.

ADJUTOR PARTUS, Accoucheur.

AD'JUVANT, *Adjuvans*, from *Adjuva're*, 'to aid.' A medicine, introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. Also, whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

ADOLES'CENCE, *Adolescen'tia*, *Juven'tus*, *Youth*. (F) *Jeunesse*. The period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full development; being, in man, between the 14th and 25th year; and, in woman, between the 12th and 21st.

ADO'LIA. A Malabar plant, whose leaves, put in oil, form a liniment, used in facilitating labour.

ADOR, Zea Mays.

ADORION, Daucus carota.

ADOUCISSANT, Demulcent.

AD PONDUS OM'NIUM. The weight of the whole. In a prescription it means, that any particular ingredient shall equal in weight the whole of the others.

ADRA RIZA, Aristolochia clematitis.

ADROBO'LON, from αδρος, 'great,' and βωλος, 'mass.' The Bdellium of India, which is in larger pieces than that of Arabia.

ADROS, αδρος, 'plump and full.' Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse.—Hippocrates.

ADSARIA PALA, Dolichos pruriens.

ADSPIRATIO, Aspiration, Inspiration.

ADSTITES GLANDULOSI, Prostate.

ADSTRICTIO, Constipation.

ADULAS'SO. The *Justitia bivalvis*. A small shrub, used in India as a local application in gout.

ADULT AGE, *Andri'a*, from *Adoles'cere*, 'to grow.' *Viril'ity*. The age succeeding adolescence, and preceding old age. *Adult*, *Adul'tus*, is also used for one in the adult age.

ADULTERATIO, Falsification.

ADURION, Rhus coriaria.

ADUST, *Adus'tus*, from *Adu'rere*, 'to burn.' The blood and fluids were formerly said to be adust, when there was much heat in the constitution and but little serum in the blood.

ADUSTIO, Burn.

ADUS'TION, *Adus'tio*. State of the body described under Adust. In Surgery, it signifies *cauterization*.

ADVENTITIOUS DISEASES, Acquired diseases.

ADVENTITIUS, Accidental.

ADYNA'MIA, *Impoten'tia* from α priv. and δυναμις, 'strength.' *Adyna'sia*, *Adyna'tia*. Considerable debility of the vital powers; as in typhus fever. Some Nosologists have a class of diseases under the name *Adynamiæ*.

ADYNAMIA VIRILIS, Impotence.

ADYNASIA, Adynamia.

ADYNATIA, Adynamia.

ADYNATOS, Sickly.

ÆDŒA, Genital organs.

ÆDŒAG'RAPHY, *Ædœagraph'ia*, from αιδοια, 'organs of generation,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' A description of the organs of generation.

ÆDŒAL'OGY, *Ædœalo'gia*, from αιδοια, 'the pudendum,' and λογος, 'a description.' A Treatise on the organs of generation.

ÆDŒAT'OMY, *Ædœato'mia*, from αιδοια, 'the pudendum,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the parts of generation.

ÆDŒI'TIS. Inflammation of the genital organs.

ÆDŒOBLENORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa.

ÆDŒON, Inguen.

ÆDŒOMANIA, Nymphomania.

ÆDOPSO'PHIA, from αιδοια, 'the pudendum,' and ψοφειν, 'to make a noise.' Emission of wind by the urethra in man, by the vagina in woman.—Sauvages and Sagar.

ÆDOPTOSIS, Hysteroptosis—æ. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri—æ. Uteri inversa, Uterus inversion of the—æ. Uteri retroversa, Retroversio uteri—æ. Vaginæ, Prolapsus V.—æ, Vesicæ, Exocyste.

ÆEIG'LUCES, *Aeig'luces*, from αει, 'always,' and γλυκυς, 'sweet.' A kind of sweet wine or must.—Gorræus.

ÆGAGROPILA, from αιγαγρος, 'the rock goat, and πιλος, 'hair.' *Bezoar d'Allemagne*, *Pila Dama'rum* seu *Rupicapra'rum*. A ball, composed of hairs, found in the stomach of the goat; once used medicinally. See Bezoar.

ÆGEIROS, Populus.

ÆGER, Sick.

ÆGIAS, *Ægis*, *Æglia*, *Ægides*, from αιξ 'the goat;' why, is not known. (F) *Aigre* or *Aigle*. There is obscurity regarding the precise meaning of this word. It was used to designate an ulcer, or speck on the transparent cornea.—Hippocrates.

Mâitre Jean uses it for a calcareous deposit between the conjunctiva and sclerotica.

ÆGIDES, Ægias.

Æ'GILOPS, *An'chilops*, *An'kylops*, from αιξ, 'a goat,' and ωψ, 'the eye.' An ulcer at the greater angle of the eye, which sometimes does not penetrate to the lachrymal sac, but at others does, and constitutes fistula lachrymalis.—Galen, Celsus, Oribasius, Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina, &c.

ÆGI'RINON, an ointment of which the fruit or flower of the poplar was an ingredient; from αιγειρος, 'the black poplar.'

ÆGLIA, Ægias.

ÆGOCERAS, Trigonella Fœnum.

ÆGONYCHON, Lithospernum officinale.

ÆGOPHONIA, Egophony.

ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA, Ligusticum podagraria.

ÆGRIPPA, Agrippa.

ÆGRITUDO, Disease—æ. Ventriculi, Vomiting.

ÆGROTUS, Sick.

ÆGYPTIA, an epithet for several medicines, mentioned by Galen, Paulus of Ægina, and Myrepsus.

ÆGYPTIA MOSCHATA, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

ÆGYP'TIA STYPTE'RIA αιγυπτια στυπτηρια, *Ægyptian alum*, recommended by Hippocrates.

ÆGYP'TIA UL'CERA; *Ægyptian ulcers*. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by Aretæus, as common in Egypt and Syria.

ÆGYPTION, Ægyptiacum.

ÆGYPTIACUM, αιγυπτιον, μυνδησιον, *Mel*

Ægyptiacum, *Phar'macum Ægyptiacum*; a preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, scarcely used now, except by veterinary surgeons as a detergent. See Linimentum Æruginis.

ÆGYPTIUM MEDICAMENTUM AD AURES, Pharmacum ad aures.

ÆGYP'TIUS PESSUS; *Ægyptian pessary*. A pessary, composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or rose, saffron, each one part; with sometimes a small quantity of verdigris.

AEICHRYSON, Sedum.

AEIPATHIA, see Continent (disease.)

ÆIPATHEIA, see Continent (disease.)

ÆNEA, Catheter.

ÆOLECTHYMA, Variola.

ÆOLLION, Varicella.

ÆON, αἰων. The entire age of a man from birth till death.—Hippocrates, Galen. Also the spinal marrow. See Medulla Spinalis.

ÆONESIS, Fomentation.

ÆONION, Sedum.

ÆO'RA, from αἰωρεω, 'I suspend.' Gestation, Swinging.—Aëtius, Celsus, &c.

ÆQUALIS, Equal.

ÆQUATOR OCULI. The line formed by the union of the upper and under eyelid, when they are closed. It is below the middle of the globe.

ÆQUIVOCUS, Equivocal.

AËR, Air.

AËRATION OF THE BLOOD, Hamatosis.

AERATUS, Carbonated.

AÉRÉ, Carbonated.

ÆREOLUM, *Æreolus*, *Chalchus*. The sixth part of an obolus, by weight; consequently about 2 grains.

Æ'RESIS, αἱρεσις, 'the removal of any thing.' A suffix denoting a removal or separation, as *Aphærēsis*, *Diærēsis*, &c.

AERIFLUX'US. The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick.—Sauvages.

AEROL'OGY. *Aerolog''ia*, *Aerolog''ice*, from ἀηρ, 'air,' and λογος, 'a description.' That part of Physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and its action on the animal economy.

AEROMANCY, *Aeromanti'a*, from ἀηρ, 'air,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' An art in judicial astrology, which consists in the foretelling, by means of the air or substances found in the atmosphere.

AEROMELI, Fraxinus ornus.

AEROPHO'BIA, from ἀηρ, 'air,' and φοβος, 'fear.' Dread of the air. This symptom often accompanies hydrophobia, and sometimes hysteria and other affections.

ÆRUCA, Cupri subacetas.

ÆRU'GO, ιος, from æs, 'copper.' The rust of any metal, properly of brass. See Cupri Subacetas.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *Ærugino'sus*, ωδης, from *Ærugo*, 'verdigris.' (F) *Érugineux*. Resembling verdigris in colour; as the bile when discharged at times from the stomach.

ÆS, Cuprum.

ÆSCHOS, αισχος. Deformity of the body generally or of some part.—Hippoc.

ÆS'CULUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM, *Castan'ea equi'na*, *Pavi'na*, *Horse-chestnut*, *Buckeye*. (F) *Marronier d'Inde*. *Nat. Ord.* Hippocastaneæ, *Sex. Syst.* Heptandria Monogynia. The bark has been advised as a substitute for the cinchona. Both bark and fruit are astringent. Externally, it has been employed, like the cinchona, in gangrene.

ÆSECAVUM, Brass.

ÆSTATES, Ephelides.

ÆSTHEMA, αισθημα, gen. αισθηματος, 'a sensation, a perception.' See Sensation and Sensibility.

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI, from αισθημα, and νουσοι, 'diseases.' Diseases affecting sensation.

ÆSTHEMATORGANONU'SI. Diseases of the organs of sensation.

ÆSTHE'SIS, αισθησις, *Aisthe'sis*, from αισθανομαι, 'I feel.' The faculty of being affected by a sensation. Sensibility, as well as the senses themselves. See Sense.

ÆTHETERION, Sensorium.

ÆSTHET'ICA, from αισθανομαι, 'I feel.' Diseases affecting the sensations. Dulness, depravation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. The 2d order, class *Neurotica* of Good.

ÆSTIVUS, Estival.

ÆSTUARIUM, Stove.

ÆSTUATIO, Ardor, Ebullition, and Fermentation.

ÆSTUS, Ardor.

ÆSTUS VOLAT'ICUS. Sudden heat, scorching or flushing of the face.—Vogel.

ÆTAS, Age—æ. Decrepita, Decrepitude.

ÆTHER, *Ether*, from αιθηρ, 'air,' or from αιθω, 'I burn.' *Liquor æthe'reus*. A volatile liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid.

The ÆTHER CHLORICUS, *Chloric Ether*, has been administered in spasmodic asthma, and in adynamic conditions of the nervous system, in the dose of ʒss.

The ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS, *Æther Prussicus*, or *Hydrocyanic Ether*, has been advised in whooping cough, and where the Hydrocyanic Acid is indicated. Dose, 6 drops.

ÆTHER SULPHUR'ICUS, *Æ. Vitriol'icus*, *Naphtha Vitrioli*. Ether prepared from sulphuric ether and alcohol. (*Sp. rectificat; Acid. Sulph.* ää ℔ iss. Distil until a heavier liquid passes over Ph. L.)

The *Rectified Ether*, *Æther rectifica'tus* prepared by distilling 12 oz. from a mixture of *sulphuric ether*, f. ℥ xiv, *fused potass*, ℥ ss, and *distilled water*. f. ℥ ij, is a limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; of a penetrating and fragrant odour, and hot, pungent taste. Its s. g. is 0.732. It is a diffusible stimulant, narcotic and antispasmodic, and is externally refrigerant. Dose gtt xxx to ʒ iss.

The Parisian Codex has an *Æther ace'ticus*, an *Æther muriat'icus* or *Æther hydrochlor'icus*, an *Æther nit'ricus vel nitro'sus*, and an *Æther phosphora'tus*. They all possess similar virtues.

ÆTHER MARTIALIS, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—æ. Nitricus alcoolisatus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—æ. Sulphuricus acidus, Elixir acidum Halleri—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.

ÆTHEREA HERBA, Eryngium maritimum.

ÆTHE'REAL, *Éthé'real, Ethe'reous, Æthé'reus.* (F) *Éthé'rée, Teinture étherée.* An æthereal tincture is one formed by the action of sulphuric ether, at the ordinary temperature, on medicinal substances.

ÆTHEROLEA, Olea volatilia.

ÆTHIOP'ICUS LAPIS, Ethiopian stone. A stone formerly supposed to be possessed of considerable virtue.—Oribasius.

ÆTHIOPIS, Salvia Sclarea.

ÆTHIOPS, from αἰθω, 'I burn,' and ωψ, 'countenance.' A black or burnt countenance. The ancients gave this name to certain oxides and sulphurets of metals, which were of a black colour.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIAL, *Deutox'ydum Ferri nigrum.* The black deutoxide of iron. Once in repute as a tonic.

ÆTHIOPS ALBUS, Albino—æ. Alcalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—æ. Animal, see Choroid—æ. Mineralis, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—æ. Narcoticus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—æ. per se, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—æ. Saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—æ. Vegetabilis, see Fucus vesiculosus.

ÆTHOL'ICES, from αἰθω, 'I burn.' Fiery pustules on the skin. Some have considered them to have been *boils.*

ÆTHU'SA MEUM, *Meum, Meu, Spignel, Baldmoney.* (F) *Éthuse, Meum.* The root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, &c.

ÆTIOL'OGY, *Ætiolo'gia, Etiol'ogy, Aitiolo'gia,* from αἰτια, 'a cause,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTI'TES, *Eagle-stone. Pierre d'Aigle, Hydrate de tritoxide de fer.* This stone was formerly supposed to facilitate delivery, if bound on the thigh; and to prevent abortion, if bound on the arm. It was, also, called *Lapis Collymus.*

ÆTOI PHLEBES, Temporal veins.

AETOI PHLEBES, Temporal veins.

ÆTOLION, Cnidia grana.

AFFADISSEMENT. (F) That condition of the digestive function in which the appetite is diminished, the sense of taste blunted, and the action of the stomach enfeebled; a state usually accompanied by general languor.

AFFAIRES, Menses.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA, Hypochondriasis—a. Hysterica, Hysteria—a. Tympanitica, Tympanites.

AFFEC'TION, *Affec'tio;* any mode in which the mind or body is affected or modified.

The AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND, *Affec'tus Animi,* (F) *Affections de l'âme,* include not only the different passions, as love, hatred, jealousy, &c., but every condition of the mind that is accompanied by an agreeable or disagreeable feeling, as pleasure, fear, sorrow, &c.

In Pathology, *Affection, Pathos, Pathe'ma.* is synonymous with disease: thus we speak of a *pulmonary affection,* a *calculous affection,* &c.

AFFECTIONS DE L'AME, affections of the Mind.

AFFEC'TIVE. That which affects, touches, &c. Gall gives the term *affective faculties,* (F) *Facultés affectives,* to functions dependent upon organization of the brain, and comprising the sentiments, affections, &c.

AFFECTUS, Passion—a. Faucium, pestilens, Cynanche maligna—a. Hyderodes, Hydrops.

AF'FERENT, *Af'ferens,* from *affero,* 'I bring.' The vessels which convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands, are called *afferent.*

AF'FION or OF'FIUM, *O'pium,* (q. v.) The Bantamese thus designate an electuary of which opium is the basis, and which they use as an excitant.

AFFLA'TUS or ADFLA'TUS, ἐπιπνοια, from *ad,* 'to,' and *flare,* 'to blow.' When any air strikes the body and produces disease, it is thus called.

AF'FLUENCE and AF'FLUX, from *affluere,* 'to flow to.' A flow or determination of humours, and particularly of blood, towards any part.

AFFLUXUS, Fluxion.

AFFUSIO ORBICULARIS, Placenta.

AFFU'SION, *Pros'chysis, Epich'ysis, Affu'sio,* from *ad* 'to,' and *fundere,* 'to pour.' The action of pouring a liquid on any body. *Affusions, cold* and *warm,* are used in different diseases. The *cold affusion* is sometimes very beneficial in cutting short typhus fever and scarlatina, if used during the first week. It consists in placing the patient in a tub, and pouring cold water over him; then wiping him dry, and putting him to bed. The only precaution necessary, is, to use it in the state of greatest heat and exacerbation; not when chilliness, or topical inflammation is present.

AFIUM, Opium.

AFTER BIRTH, Secundines.

AFTER PAINS, see Pains, labour.

AGACEMENT, (F), *from* ακαζειν, 'to sharpen.' The setting on edge.

Agacement des dents; a disagreeable sensation experienced when acids are placed in contact with the teeth. *Tooth edge.* Setting the teeth on edge.

Agacement des nerfs; a slight irritation of the system, and particularly of the organs of sense and locomotion, corresponding nearly to the English *Fidgets.*

AGALACTATIO, Agalactia.

AGALAC'TIA, *Agalax'is, Agalac'tio,* and *Agalacta'tio, Defec'tus, lac'tis, Oligoga'lia,* from α privative, and γαλα, 'milk.' Absence of milk in the mammæ.

AGALAXIS, Agalactia.

AGAL'LOCHUM, *Calambac, Calambouk, Lig'num Agal'lochi ve'ri, Lig'num Al'oës, L. Aspal'athi, Xylo-aloës, Aloes wood.* A resinous and very aromatic wood of the East Indies, from the *Excœcaria Agallocha.* Used in making pastils, &c.—Dioscorides, Oribasius, Paulus.

AG'ARIC, *Agar'icum.* A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, some of which are edible, others poisonous. It was so called from Agaria, a region of Sarmatia.—Dioscorides.

Among the edible varieties of the Boletus, the following are the chief. 1. The *Agar'icus edu'lis,* (F) *Agaric comestible et champignon de couche.* 2. The *Agar'icus odora'tus,* (F) *Mousseron.*

The most common poisonous varieties are the *Agar'icus Neca'tor,* (F) *Agaric meurtrier:* and 2. The *Agar'icus acris,* (F) *Agaric âcre;*

besides the *Auranite*, a sub-genus, which includes several species. One of the most delicate is the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*, but care must be taken not to confound it with the *A. Pseudo-Aurantiacus*, which is very poisonous. The A. aurantiacus is called, in French, *Oronge*. See Poisons, Table of.

AGARIC FEMALE, Boletus igniarius—a. of the Oak, Boletus Igniarius.

AGARIC BLANC, Boletus laricis—*a. de Chêne*, Boletus igniarius—*a. Odorant*, Boletus suaveolens.

AGARICUS, Boletus igniarius—a. Albus, Boletus laricis—a. Aurantiacus, Amanitæ—a. Aurantiacus, Bolites—a. Auriculæforma, Peziza auricula—a. Chirurgorum, Boletus igniarius—a. Pseudo-aurantiacus, Amanitæ—a. Quercus, Boletus igniarius.

AGATHOSMA CRENATUM, Diosma crenata.

AGA'VE AMERICA'NA. *American Agave. Nat. Ord.* Bromeliaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. This plant has been considered diuretic and antisyphilitic.

AGE, ἡλικια, *Helikia*, *Æ'tas*. Period of life. Time that has elapsed since birth, &c. Five ages are often designated in the life of man. 1. First infancy (*Infan'tia*): 2. Second infancy (*Pueri''tia*): Adolescence (*Adolescen'tia*): 4. The adult age (*Viril'itas*): 5. Old age (*Senec'tus*): all which see.

AGEN'ESIS, from α privative, and γενεσις, 'generation.' Imperfect development of any part of the body: as *cerebral agenesis*, i. e. imperfect development of the brain in the fœtus.

AGENNESIA, Sterilitas.

AGENT, *Agens*, from *ag''ere*, 'to act.' Any power which produces, or tends to produce an effect on the human body. Morbific agents, (F) *Agens morbifiques*, are the causes of disease. Therapeutical agents, (F) *Agens thérapeutiques*, the means of treating it, &c.

AGER NATURÆ, Uterus.

AGERA'SIA, *Insenescen'tia*, from α privative, and γηρας, 'old age.' A vigorous and green old age.

AGERATUM, Achillea ageratum.

AGE'RATUS LAPIS. A stone used by cobblers to polish shoes. It was formerly esteemed discutient and astringent.—Galen, Oribasius, Paulus.

AGES, Palm.

AGEUS'TIA or AGHEUS'TIA, *Apogeus'tia*, *Apogeu'sis*, *Dysæsthe'sia gustato'ria*, *Parageu'sis*, from α priv., and γευστις, 'taste.' Diminution or loss of taste.—Sauvages, Cullen.

AGGLOM'ERATE, *Agglomera'tus*. Applied to humours or glands in aggregation.

AGGLU'TINANT, *Agglutinans*, *Collet'iticus*, *Glu'tinans*, from *gluten*, 'glue.' (F) *Agglutinant*, *Agglutinatif*, *Glutinatif*. Remedies were formerly so called, which were considered capable of uniting divided parts.—Paulus.

Plasters are called *agglutinants*, (F) *agglutinatifs*, which adhere strongly to the skin. Certain bandages are likewise so termed. (F) *Bandelettes agglutinatives*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *Colle'sis*, *Epicolle'sis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Glutina'tio*, from *agglutinare*, 'to glue together.' The first degree of adhesion. Also, the action of agglutinants.

AGGLU'TINATE, from *agglutina're*, 'to glue together.' The French use the word *agglutiner*, in the sense of 'to reunite;' as *agglutiner les lèvres d'une plaie*, 'to unite the lips of a wound.'

AGGLUTINATIF, Agglutinant.

AGGLUTINER, Agglutinate.

AG'GREGATE, *Aggrega'tus*, from *aggrega're*, 'to assemble together.' Glands are called *aggregate*, which are in clusters. *Aggregate pills* (F) *Pilules agrégatives*, signified, formerly, those which were believed to contain the properties of a considerable number of medicines, and to be able to supply their place.

AGIAHA'LID OR AGIHA'LID, OR AGRAHA'LID, An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub, similar to the *Ximenia*. The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative.

AGHEUSTIA, Ageustia.

AGIHALID, Agiahalid.

AGITATION, *Agitatio: Done'sis*, constant and fatiguing motion of the body (*inquies*), or distressing mental inquietude (*Animi agita'tio*).

AGITATORIUS, Convulsive.

AGLO'SSIA, from α priv. and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A malformation which consists in the want of a tongue.

AGLOSSOSTOMOG'RAPHY, *Aglossostomogra'phia*, from α priv. γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' στομα, 'the mouth,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' Description of a mouth without a tongue.—Roland (of Saumur).

AGLUTI'TION, *Agluti'tio*, from α priv., and *glutire*, 'to swallow.' A hybrid term, designating the impossibility of swallowing.—Linnæus.

AGME, Fracture.

AGMINA DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Membrana, Amnios.

AGNA'THIA, from α priv. and γναθος, 'jaw.' A malformation which consists of a want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

AGNOIA, from α priv. and γινωσκω, 'I know.' State of a patient who does not recognise individuals.—Hippocr., Galen, Foësius.

AGNUS CASTUS, Vitex.

AGO'GE, αγωγη, the order or condition of a disease.—Hippoc., Galen. Likewise the state of the air.—Hippoc., Galen, Gorræus, Foësius.

AGOGUE, αγωγος, 'a leader,' from αγω, 'I lead or expel.' Hence *Cholagogue*, an expeller of bile: *Hydragogue*, &c.

AGOMPHI'ASIS, *Agompho'sis*, from α privative, and γομφοω, 'I nail.' Looseness of the teeth. Gorræus. See Gomphiasis.

AGOMPHOSIS, Agomphiasis.

AGONE, Hyoscyamus.

AGONIA, Sterilitas.

AGONIS'TICA, from αγων, 'a combat.' The part of ancient gymnastics, which had reference to the combats of the Athletæ.

Also, very cold water, given internally, to calm febrile heat. Paulus of Ægina.

AG'ONY, *Ago'nia*, *An'gor*, from αγων, 'a

combat.' The last struggle of life.—Galen, Gorræus, &c. The agony, which is of longer or shorter duration, is characterized by great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. This state is not present in those who die suddenly. See Facies Hippocratica.

AGOS'TUS, from $\alpha\gamma\omega$, 'I lead.' The fore arm from the elbow to the fingers. Also the palm of the hand.—Gorræus. See Palm.

AGRA, $\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha$, from $\alpha\gamma\rho\iota\alpha\omega$, 'I seize hold of,'—a seizure, as *Odontagra*, a tooth seizure, tooth-ache; *Chiragra*, *Podagra*, &c.

AGRAHALID, Agiahalid.

AGRÉGATIVES PILULES. See Aggregate.

AGRIA, Herpes exedens.

AGRIAMPELOS, Bryonia alba.

AGRIFOLIUM, Ilex aquifolium.

AG'RIMONY, *Eupato'rium*, *Caf'al*, *Lap'pula Hepat'ica*. (F) *Aigremoine*. The *Agrimo'nia Eupato'ria*. *Nat. Ord.* Rosaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Digynia. A mild astringent and stomachic. *Dose*, in powder, from ℈j to ʒj.

AGRIMONY, hemp, Eupatorium cannabinum.

AGRIOCASTANUM, Bunium bulbocastanum, Lycoperdon tuber.

AGRIOCINARA, Sempervivum tectorum.

AGRICOCCIMELEA, Prunus spinosa.

AGRIORIGANUM, Origanum majorana.

AGRIOSELINUM, Smyrnium olusatrum.

AGRIOTHYM'IA, from $\alpha\gamma\rho\iota\sigma\varsigma$, 'ferocious,' and $\theta\upsilon\mu\sigma\varsigma$, 'disposition' Ferocious insanity.—Sauvages.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS, Leonurus cardiaca.

AGRIPAUME, Leonurus cardiaca.

AGRIP'PA or ÆGRIF'PA, from *æger partus*, 'difficult birth:' or perhaps from $\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha$, 'taking or seizure,' and $\pi\upsilon\varsigma$, 'the foot.' This term has been given to those born by the feet. It is pretended that the family of Agrippa obtained their name from this circumstance. Parturition where the feet present is called *Agrippæ partus*, *Agrippinus partus*.

AGRIPPINUS PARTUS. See Agrippa.

AGRO DI CEDRO. See Citrus medica.

AGROSTIS, Bryonia alba.

AGRUNA, Prunus spinosa.

AGRYPNIA, Insomnia.

AGRYPNOCOMA, Coma vigil.

AGRYPNO'DES, $\alpha\gamma\rho\upsilon\pi\nu\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, from $\alpha\gamma\rho\upsilon\pi\nu\sigma\varsigma$, 'sleepless.' Characterized by sleeplessness, as *Febris agrypnodes*, a fever accompanied with sleeplessness.

AGRYP'NUS, $\alpha\gamma\rho\upsilon\pi\nu\sigma\varsigma$, 'sleepless,' 'vigilant;' hence *Agrypnodes* (Febris), fever attended with watching.

AGUE, Intermittent fever—a. free, Laurus sassafras—a. Quartan, Quartan—a. Tertian, Tertian fever—a. weed, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

AGYRTA, Charlatan.

A'GUE CAKE, *Placen'ta febri'lis*, *Physco'nia splen'icum*, *P. splenica*, *Splenis Tumor*; (F) *Gâteau fébrile*,—a visceral obstruction (generally in the spleen), which follows agues, and is distinctly felt by external examination. To a greater or less degree, it is not uncommon.

AGUL or ALHA'GI, the *Hedisarum alhagi*. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, which affords manna. The leaves are purgative.

AGY'ION, from α priv. and $\gamma\upsilon\iota\sigma\nu$, 'limb.' Mutilated, or wanting limbs.—Hippocr. Weak, feeble.—Galen.

AGYR'IAS, from $\alpha\gamma\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, 'a collection.' Opacity of the crystalline.—Aëtius. Paré.

AGYR'TA, from $\alpha\gamma\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, 'a crowd.' Formerly meant a stroller, who pretended to supernatural powers. Subsequently, a quack or illiterate pretender. See Charlatan.

AGYRTIA, Charlatanry.

AHOUAI, Thevetia Ahouai.

AHUSAL, Orpiment.

AIDE, (F) *Ad'jutor min'ister*. An *assistant* to a surgeon in his operations.

AIDOROMANIA, Nymphomania.

AIERSA, Iris Germanica.

AIGE, Ægias.

AIGLE. Near the city of this name, in Normandy, is the chalybeate spring of Saint Xantin, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AIGLE, Ægias.

AIGRE, Acidulous.

AIGRELET, Acidulous.

AIGREMOINE, Agrimony.

AIGREURS, Acidities.

AIGU, Acute.

AIGUILLE, Needle.

AIGUILLON, (F) *Spina Helmontii*. A term used since the time of Van Helmont, to designate the proximate cause of inflammation. According to him, an inflamed part is in the same condition as if an *aiguillon* or thorn was thrust into it.

AIGUISER, to Acidulate.

AIL, Allium.

AILE, Ala, *Aileron*.

AILERON, (F) *Extre'ma ala vel Pin'nula*, diminutive of (F) *Aile*, a wing. The extremity of the wing of a bird, to which the great feathers are attached.

AILERONS DE LA MATRICE, three folds at the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus, which are occupied by the ovary and its ligament, the Fallopian tube, and the round ligament.

AIMA, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, See Hæma.

AIMANT, Magnet.

AIMATERA, Hepatirrhœa.

AIMORRHŒA, Hæmorrhagia.

AIMORRHOIS, Hæmorrhois.

AIMORROIS, Hæmorrhois.

AINE, Inguen.

AIPI, Jatropha manihot.

AIPIMA COXERA, Jatropha manihot.

AIPIPOCA, Jatropha manihot.

AIR, *Aer*, from $\alpha\omega$, 'I breathe,' *Common air*, *Atmospheric air*, is an invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which, under the form of the atmosphere, surrounds the earth to the height of 15 or 16 leagues.

Air is essentially composed of two gases, oxygen and azote, in the proportion of 20 of the former to 80 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but the azote is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and it has, always floating in it, aqueous vapour, different terrestrial emanations, &c. Its effects upon the human body vary according to its greater or less density, temperature, moisture, &c; hence, change of air is found extremely serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain morbid conditions. See Climate.

Air, Cells of the Lungs, Bronchial cells; see Cellule—a. Dephlogisticated, Oxygen—a. Empyreal, Oxygen—a. Factitious, Carbonic acid—a. Fixed, Carbonic acid—a. Inflammable, Hydrogen—a. Pure, Oxygen—a. Solid, of Hale's Carbonic acid—a. Vital, Oxygen.

AIR, acide vitriolique, Sulphurous acid—*a. alcalin*, Ammonia—*a. du feu*, Oxygen—*a. gaté*, Azote—*a. vicié*, Azote.

The air passages, (F) *Voies aëriennes, aërifères*, are the larynx, trachea, bronchi, &c.

AIRAIN, Bellmetal, Brass.

AIRE, Areola.

AIRELLE ANGULEUSE, Vaccinium myrtillus—*a. ponctuée*, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

AIRIGNE, Hook.

AISSELLE, Axilla.

AISTHESIS, Æsthesis.

AITHOMO'MA, from αἰθός, 'black.' A black condition of all the humours of the eye. A. Paré.

AITIA, Cause.

AITIOLOGY, Ætiologia.

AITION, Cause.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Called by the Germans, Aachen. A thermal, sulphureous, mineral water, which contains, in 1000 grammes, 28.54 cubic inches of hydro-sulphuric acid gas, 18.05 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 0.1304 grammes of carbonate of lime, 0.0440 grammes of carbonate of magnesia, 0.5444 grammes of sub-carbonate of soda, 2.3697 grammes of muriate of soda, 0.2637 of sulphate of soda, and 0.0705 of silica. The temperature is 46° R. (135.5 F.)

The *factitious water of Aix-la-Chapelle, Aqua Aquisgranen'sis*, (F) *Eau d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, is made by adding *pure water* ℥xvijss, to *hydrosulphuretted water* ℥ iv, *carbonate of soda* gr. xx, *muriate of soda* gr. ix. Ph. P.

There are thermal sulphureous springs at Aix in Savoy, and some thermal springs at Aix in Provence.

AIZOON, Sempervivum tectorum.

AJU'GA. *A. pyramida'lis, Consol'ida Me'dia, Bu'gula, Upright Bugloss, Middle Consound.* (F) *Bugle pyramidale.* This plant is subastringent and bitter. See, also, Teucrium Chamæpitys.

The Aju'ga Reptans, *Bu'gula, Common Bugle*, (F) *Bugle rampante*, has similar properties.

AKATALIS, Juniperus communis.

AKATERA, Juniperus communis.

AKINESIA, Acinesia.

AKOLOGY, Materia Medica.

ALA, *Pinna, Pteryx*, 'a wing.' (F) *Aile.* A term often used by anatomists for parts which project, like a wing, from the median line; as the *Alæ nasi, Alæ of the uterus*, &c. See Axilla and Pavilion of the Ear.—a. Extrema, see *Aileron.*

ALABAS'TER, *Alabas'trum.* (F) *Albâtre, Alabastri'tes.* A variety of compact gypsum; of which an ointment was once made;—the *unguentum alabastri'num;* used as a discutient. Alabaster likewise entered into several Dentifrices.

ALABASTRITES, Alabaster.

ALÆ INTERNÆ MINORES CLITORIDIS, Nymphæ—a. Majores, Labia pudendi—a. Minores, Nymphæ.

ALÆAGNUS, Myrice gale.

ALAITER, To suckle.

ALALIA, Mutitas.

ALAMBIC, Alembic.

ALANFU'TA. A name given, by the Arabians, to a vein, situate between the chin and lower lip, which they were in the habit of opening in cases of fœtor of the breath.—Avicenna.

ALAQUE'CA. The Hindusthanee name of a stone, found in small, polished fragments, which is considered efficacious in arresting hemorrhage when applied externally. It is a sulphuret of iron.

ALARES MUSCULI, Pterygoid muscles.

ALA'RES VENÆ. The superficial veins at the fold of the arm.

ALA'RIA OSSA. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALATERNUS, COMMON, Rhamnus alaternus.

ALA'TUS. *Pterygo'des.* One whose scapulæ project backwards like wings.

ALBADA'RA. The sesamoid bone of the metatarso-phalangal joint of the great toe. The Rabbis and Magicians attributed extraordinary virtues to it.—Arabians.

ALBAGIAZI, Sacrum.

ALBAMENTUM, Albumen ovi.

ALBAN, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, in the department of the Loire.

ALBÂTRE, Alabaster.

ALBARA, Lepra alphoides.

ALBARÆS, Lepra alphoides.

ALBARAS NIGRA, Lepra nigricans.

ALBAROS, Lepra alphoides.

ALBICAN'TIA COR'PORA. *C. Candican'tia*, from *al'bico*, 'I grow white.' *Willis's glands* in the brain; anterior to the tuber annulare. See Mammillary Eminence.

ALBIN D'ŒUF, Albumen ovi.

ALBI'NO. '*White.*' *Leuca'thiops, Æthiops albus, Dondo*, from *albus*, 'white.' (F) *Blafard, Nègre-blanc.* A Spanish word applied to individuals of the human race who have the skin and hair white, the iris very pale, bordering on red; and the eyes so sensible, that they cannot bear the light of day. This condition, which has been called *Leucæthio'pia, Alpho'sis Æthiop'ica, Albonöis'mus, Leucopathi'a*, is seen more frequently in the Negro. Both sexes are exposed to it; but it does not seem to be true, that there are tribes of Albinos in the interior of Africa.

ALBINOISMUS, see Albino.

ALBOR OVI, Albumen ovi.

AL'BORA. A kind of itch or complicated leprosy.—Paracelsus.

ALBOT, Crucible.

ALBOTIM, Terebinthina.

ALBUGIN'EA, *Tu'nica albugin'ea. A. Testis, Peritestis, Membra'na capsula'ris testis.* (F) *Albuginée, Tunique albuginée*, is a strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane, which immediately envelops the testicle, and has, at its upper part, an enlargement, called corpus Highmorianum. From its inner surface it sends off a number of flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are contained, the seminiferous vessels. Externally, it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

ALBUGINÉE, Albuginea.

ALBUGIN'EOUS. *Albugin'eus*, from *albus*, 'white.' A term applied to textures, humours, &c., which are perfectly white

ALBUGIN'EOUS FIBRE, (F) *Fibre albuginée*, a name given by Chaussier to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres.

The albugineous fibre is linear, cylindrical, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of a shining, satiny appearance. It always forms fasciæ or fasciculi, which constitute the tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses: hence the name *Albugineous membranes*, given by Chaussier to the fibrous membranes.

Gauthier considers that the rete mucosum consists of four layers, to two of which he gives the names,—*membra'na albugin'ea profun'da, and membra'na albugin'ea superficia'lis*, respectively.

ALBUGO OCULORUM, Leucoma—a. Ovi, Albumen ovi.

ALBULA, Leucoma.

ALBUM GRÆCUM, *Cynoc'oprus, Spo'dium Græco'rum, Album Canis, Stercus Caninum Album.* The white dung of the dog. It consists almost wholly of *phosphate of lime*, from the bones used as food. It was formerly applied as a discutient to the inside of the throat in quinseys, but is now justly banished from practice.

ALBUM CANIS, Album græcum—a. Ceti, Cetaceum.

ALBUM NIGRUM. The excrement of the mouse.

ALBU'MEN, from *albus*, 'white.' (F) *Albumine.* An immediate principle of animals and vegetables, which constitutes the chief part of the white of egg. It is found in the serum, chyle, synovia, serous fluids, &c.

The ALBU'MEN OVI, *Albu'mor, Albu'go Ovi, Albor Ovi, Can'didum Ovi, Albu'men, Clare'ta, Ovi albus liquor, Albumen'tum, Lac avis* or *white of egg.* (F) *Blanc d'œuf*, (Old F) *Albin d'œuf*, is used in pharmacy for suspending oils, &c., in water. See Ovum.

ALBUMINE, Albumen.

ALBUMINU'RIA, a hybrid, from '*Albumen*,' and *ουρον*, 'the urine.' The condition of the urine in which it contains albumen, the presence of which is indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat.

ALBUMOR, Albumen ovi.

AL'CAEST, *Al'cahest Al'chaest*, perhaps from (G) all, 'all,' and geist, 'spirit.' A word invented by Paracelsus to designate a liquor, which, according to him, was capable of removing every kind of swelling.

The same word was used by Van Helmont for a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements.

The ALCAEST OF GLAUBER is a thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potass on hot coals, which transforms it into subcarbonate of potass.

The ALCAEST OF RESPOUR is a mixture of potass and oxyd of zinc.

ALCAHEST, Alcaest.

ALCALES'CENCE, *Alkales'cence, Alcalescen'tia.* The condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMOURS was an old notion of the Humorists. It can only occur during the putrid fermentation of animal matters, which contain azote, and produce ammonia. 'Alcalinity' is the quality of being alcaline.

AL'CALI or AK'KALI, from *al (Arab.,)* 'the,' and *kali*, the name of the *Salso'la Soda*, a plant which contains a large quantity of one of the principal alkalis—*soda.* The alkalis are substances soluble in water, possessing generally a urinous, acrid, and caustic taste, turning the syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue the infusion of litmus, which has been reddened by acids; reddening the yellow of turmeric, and having the greatest tendency to unite with acids, whose character they modify, and form salts with them. In medicine we understand by this term *Potassa, Soda*, or *Ammonia* (q. v.)

CAUSTIC ALCALI, *Al'kali Caus'ticum.* A pure alkali. One deprived of its carbonic acid.

The FIXED ALCALIS are soda and potassa; the *Volatile Alcali*, ammonia.

ALCALI AMMONIACUM ACETATUM, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Ammoniacum fluidum, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Fixum tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras—a. Minerale sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of—a. Tartari aceto saturatum, Potassæ acetas—a. Vegetabile salito dephlogisticatum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—a. Vegetabile tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras—a Vegetabile vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas—a. Volatile acetatum, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Volatile aeratum, Ammoniæ carbonas—a. Volatile ex sale ammoniaco, Ammoniæ carbonas.

ALCALIGENE, Azote.

ALKALINITY, see Alkalescence.

ALCANA, Anchusa officinalis.

ALCANNA ORIENTALIS, Lawsonia inermis—a. Spuria, Anchusa tinctoria—a. Vera, Lawsonia inermis.

ALCEA, Hibiscus abelmoschus—a. Ægyptiaca, Hibiscus abelmoschus—a. Indica, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

ALCE'A RO'SEA, *Common hollyhock.* Emollient, like the Althæa.

ALCHACHENGE, Physalis.

ALCHACHIL, Rosmarinus.

ALCHAEST, Alcahest.

ALCHEMIL'LA, *A. vulga'ris, Common Ladies' Mantle. Pes Leo'nis, Leontopo'dium* (F) *Pied de Lion.* Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage.

ALCHEMY, Alchymy.

ALCHITRAM, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCHITURA, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCOCALUM, Cynara scolymus.

ALCHYMY, *Al'chemy, Alchemi'a, Alchimi'a,*

Adep'ta Philoso'phia, from *al*, an Arabic particle, signifying superiority, excellence, and *Chimia*, 'Chymistry.' This word was formerly synonymous with Chymistry; but, from the 7th century, it has been applied to the mysterious art of endeavouring to discover a universal remedy, and a mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold: an operation to which they gave the name *Opus magnum*, and *Philosopher's stone*.

Alchymy has also been called *Scien'tia vel Philoso'phia Hermet'ica*, from an idea that Hermes or Mercury was its inventor.

Harris has well defined this chimerical art: '*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.*'

AL'CHYMIST, *Flatua'rius*, *Adept'*; one pretending to alchymy.

AL'COHOL, *Al'cool*, *Al'kool*; an Arabic word, formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying 'very subtile, much divided.' At the present day it is applied to the highly rectified spirit of wine. See *Spiritus rectificatus*, or rectified spirit, distilled from dried subcarbonate of potassa.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquor, lighter than water, of a warm, acrid taste, colourless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is the product of the distillation of vinous liquors. Alcohol is miscible with water in all proportions, and it is the direct solvent of resins, balsams, &c. Various other vegetable principles are soluble in it, and hence it is used, in different states of concentration, in the preparation of *elixirs*, *tinctures*, *essences*, &c.

Alcohol acts on the animal body as a powerful stimulus: as such, in a dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease. Its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially, as visceral obstructions, dropsy, &c.

ALCOHOL ÆTHEREUS FERRATUS, A. sulfuricoæthereus ferri—a. cum Aloe perfoliata, Tinctura aloes—a. Ammoniæ et guaiaci, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Ammoniatum, Spiritus ammoniæ—a. Ammoniatum aromaticum, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—a. Ammoniatum fœtidum, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus—a. cum Aromatibus sulphuricatus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. cum Aromatibus compositus, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—a. Castoriatum, Tinctura castorei—a. cum Crotone cascarilla, Tinctura cascarillæ—a. Diluțum, Spiritus tenuior—a. Ferratus, Tinctura ferri muriatis—a. cum Sulphate ferri tartarisatus, see Ferrum tartarizatum—a. cum Guaiaco officinale ammoniatus, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Iodii, Tinctura Iodinæ—a. cum Opio, Tinctura opii—a. Sulphuricatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris, Carbonis sulphuretum.

ALCOOL, Alcohol—*a. Camphré*, Spiritus camphoræ.

ALCOOLAT, Tincture.

ALCOOLATUM, Tincture—a. Antiscorbuticum, Tinctura de cochleariis—a Carminativum Sylvii, Tinctura carminativa Sylvii—a. de Cochleariis, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. de Croco compositum, Tinctura de croco composita.

ALCOOLISER (F). Formerly, 'to reduce into an impalpable powder.' No longer used.

ALCOOLOMETER, Areometer.

ALCORNOQUE (F) *Cortex Alcornoco*, A bark but little known and distributed in France, which has been considered capable of curing phthisis. It is bitter, tonic and slightly astringent. Dose of the powder ℈i to ℥ss.

AL'CYON, *Hal'cyon*. A swallow of Cochin China, whose nests are gelatinous and very nutritious. They have been proposed in medicine as analeptic and aphrodisiac.

ALCYO'NIUM, *Bastard sponge*. The ashes were formerly employed as dentifrices: they were believed proper for favouring the growth of the hair and the beard, and were used in Alopecia.

ALDER, BLACK, Prinos, Rhamnus frangula.

ALE, Cerevisia.

ALEACAS, Glycyrrhiza.

ALECOST, Tanacetum balsamita.

ALECTO'RIUS LA'PIS, *Alecto'ria*; from ἀλεκτωρ, 'a cock.' The name of a stone, supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock, or, according to others, in that of the capon, four years old. Many marvellous properties were formerly attributed to it, which are as groundless as its existence. There are no stones in the stomach, except what have been swallowed.

ALEGAR, Acetum.

ALEIMMA, Liniment.

ALEIPHA, Liniment.

ALEIPTE'RIUM, from ἀλειφω. 'I anoint.' The place in the ancient gymnasium where the combatants anointed themselves.

ALEIP'TRON, Same etymon. A box for containing ointments.

ALEMA, Farina.

ALEM'BIC (*Arab.*) *Moorshead*, *Capitel'lum*, *Capit'ulum*, (F) *Alambic*. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthen ware, and adapted for distillation. It consists of a *body* or *cucurbit*, to which is attached a *head* or *capital*, and out of this a *beak* descends laterally to be inserted into the receiver.

ALEM'BROTH (*Salt.*) The alchymists designated by this name, and by those of *Sal sapien'tiæ*, *Sal vitæ* and *S. Scientiæ*, the product resulting from the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. It is stimulant, but not employed.

ALESE (F) *Alèze*, *Linteum*, from ἀλεξω, 'I preserve.' A *guard*. A cloth arranged in several folds, and placed upon a bed, so as to *guard* it from the lochial or other discharges.

AL'ETON, Farina.

AL'ETRIS FARINO'SA. *Stargrass*, *Starwort*. *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. This plant is an intense and permanent bitter, and is used as a tonic and stomachic. It is common in the United States.

ALEURON, Farina.

ALEUROTESIS, see Cribration.

ALEXANDERS, Smyrnium olusatrum.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA, see Alexandrine.

ALEXAN'DRINE, *Emplas'trum Alexan'dri*, a garlic plaster, invented by Alexander, contemporary of Mesuë. Other ancient prepara-

tions were called 'Alexandrine;' as the *Alexan'dri antid'otus au'rea*, used in apoplexy; the *Collyr'ium siccum Alexandri'num*, or '*Collyrium of King Alexander*,' mentioned by Aëtius.

ALEXICACUM, Amuletum, Alexipharmic.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC, *Alexiphar'micus, Antiphar'macus, Alexica'cus, Caco-alexite'ria, Lexiphar'macus*, (F) *Alexipharmaque*, from αλεξειν, 'to repel,' and φαρμακον, 'poison.' A term formerly used for medicines which were considered proper for expelling from the body various morbific principles, or for preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

ALEXIPYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

ALEXIR, Elixir.

ALEXITE'RIA, from αλεξασθαι, 'to assist.' Originally, *alexiterium* was used synonymously with remedy. In more modern times it has been applied to a class of medicines, that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmic.

ALEXITERIUM CHLORICUM, see Disinfection—a. Nitricum, see Disinfection.

ALÈZE, Alèse.

ALFUSA, Tutia.

ALGALIE, Catheter.

AL'GAROTH, *Al'garot, Algaro'thi Pulvis, Pulvis Angel'icus, Ox'idum seu submu'rias Stib'ii præcipitan'do para'tum: Antimo'nii Ox'ydum; Ox'idum antimo'nii Nitro-muriat'icum, Ox'idum Stib'ii Ac''ido Muriat'ico oxygena'to para'tum, Mercu'rius Vitæ, Mercu'rius Mortis*, so called from Victor Algarothi, a Veronese physician; the *sub-muriate of protoxide of antimony*, separated from the muriate of antimony by washing away some of its acid. It was formerly much used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

ALGE'DO, from αλγος, 'pain.' Violent pain about the neck of the bladder, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa.—Cockburn.

ALGEDON, Pain.

ALGEMA, Pain.

ALGESIS, Pain.

ALGETICUS, see Algos.

AL'GIDUS, from *algor*, 'cold.' That which is accompanied by coldness.

FEBRIS AL'GIDA, *F. horrif'ica, F. quer'quera.* (F) *Fièvre algide.* A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, which is often fatal in the second or third paroxysm.

ALGOR, Rigor.

ALGOS, αλγος, 'pain.' See Pain. Hence, *Alget'icus*, αλγητικος, 'painful,' as *Epilepsia algetica.* The suffix *algia* has the same signification, as in *Cephalalgia; Pleuralgia, Neuralgia*, &c.

ALHAGI, Agul.

ALIBILIS, Nutritious.

AL'ICA, *Hal'ica, Farina'rium, Chondrus*, from αλιξ, 'bouillie.' A grain from which the ancients made their tisanes; supposed, by some, to have been the *Triticum Spelta.* At times, it seems to have meant the tisane itself.

AL'ICES, from αλιζω, 'I sprinkle.' Spots which precede the eruption of smallpox.

ALIENATIO, Anomalia.

ALIENATION, MENTAL, Insanity.

ALIENUS, Delirious.

ALIFORMIS, Pterygoid.

ALIFORMES MUSCULI, Pterygoid muscles.

ALIGULUS, Confection.

ALIMELLÆ, Parotid.

AL'IMENT, *Alimen'tum, Ciba'rium, Broma, Comis'tē, Cibus, Esca, Nutri'tus, Nutrimen'tum, Sitos, Trophē*, (F) *Aliment, Nourriture*, from *alere*, 'to nourish;' *food.* Any substance, which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses.

The study of Aliments forms one of the most important branches of Hygiène. They are confined to the organized kingdom: the mineral affording none.

As regards the immediate principles which predominate in their composition, they may be classed as follows.

TABLE OF ALIMENTS.

1. *Feculaceous.*	Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice. Indian corn, potatoe, sago, peas, beans, &c.
2. *Mucilaginous.*	Carrot, salsify, beet, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, melon, &c.
3. *Saccharine.*	Sugar, fig, date, raisin, apricot, &c.
4. *Acidulous.*	Orange, currant, gooseberry, cherry, peach, strawberry, raspberry, mulberry, prune, pear, apple, sorrel, &c.
5. *Oleaginous and Fatty.*	Cocoa, olive, sweet almond, nut, walnut, animal fat, oil, butter, &c.
6. *Gaseous.*	Different kinds of milk, cheese.
7. *Gelatinous.*	Tendon, aponeurosis, true skin, cellular texture; very young animals.
8. *Albuminous.*	Brain, nerve, eggs, &c.
9. *Fibrinous.*	Flesh and blood.

ALIMENTARY TUBE, Canal, alimentary.

ALIMENTA'TION, *Alimenta'tio;* the act of nourishing.

ALIMENTUM, Pabulum.

ALIMOS, Glycyrrhiza.

ALINDE'SIS, from αλινδομαι, 'to be turned about.' A species of exercise, which consisted in rolling in the dust, after having been anointed with oil.—Hippocr.

ALIPÆNOS, *Alipæ'num, Alipan'tos*, from α priv. and λιπαινειν, 'to be fat.' An epithet formerly given to every external remedy, devoid of fat or moisture; such as powders.—Galen.

ALIPANTOS, Alipænos.

ALIP'TA, *Aliptes*, from αλειφω, 'I anoint.' He who anointed the Athletæ after bathing. The place where this was done was called *Alipterium.*

ALIP'TICA, same etymon. The part of ancient medicine, which treated of inunction, as a means of preserving health.

ALISIER BLANC, Cratægus aria.

ALISMA, Arnica montana.

ALIS'MA PLANTA'GO, *Water Plantain*, (F) *Plantain d'Eau. Nat. Ord.* Alismaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Polygynia. The fresh root is acrid, and the dried leaves will vesicate. The leaves have been proposed as substitutes for the Uva Ursi.

ALITURA, Nutrition.

AL'KALE, *O'leum Galli'næ;* an ancient pharmaceutical name for pullets' fat.

ALKALESCENCE, Alcalescence.

ALKALI, see Alcali—a. Ammoniacum causticum, Ammonia—a. Ammoniacum spirituo-

sum, Spiritus ammoniæ—a. Minerale nitratum, Soda, nitrate of—a. Minerale phosphoratum, Soda, phosphate of—a. Minerale salinum, Soda, muriate of—a. Vegetable, Potash—a. Vegetabile cum aceto, Potassæ acetas—a. Vegetabile fixum causticum, Potassa fusa—a. Volatile, Ammonia—a. Volatile causticum, Ammonia—a. Volatile, concrete, Ammoniæ carbonas—a. Volatile nitratum, Ammoniæ nitras—a. Volatile tartarizatum, Ammoniæ tartras—a. Volatile vitriolatum, Ammoniæ sulphas.

ALKANET, bastard, Lithospermum officinale—a. Dyer's, Anchusa tinctoria—a. Garden, Anchusa officinalis—a. Officinal, Anchusa officinalis.

ALKAR, Medicament.

ALKEKENGI, Physalis.

ALKER'MES, *Confec'tio Alker'mes, Alcher'mes.* A celebrated electuary, composed of a multitude of substances. It was so called from the grains of kermes contained in it. It was used as a stimulant.

ALKERVA, see Ricinus communis.

ALKITRAN, Cedria.

ALKOOL, Alcohol.

ALLAITEMENT, Lactation.

ALLAITER, To suckle.

ALLAMAN'DA, *A Cathar'tica, Orel'lia grandiflora, Gal'arips, Echi'nus scandens, Apoc''ynum scan'dens:* a shrub, native of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by Linnæus to be useful in colica pictonum.

ALLANTOIC ACID, *Ac''idum allantoicum*, a peculiar acid, found in the liquor of the allantois of the cow.

ALLANTOIS, *Allantoï'des, Membra'na urina'ria, M. Farcimina'lis, M. Intestinalis*, the *Allantoid Vesicle*, from αλλας, 'a sausage,' and ειδος, 'shape.' A sort of elongated bladder, between the chorion and amnion of the fœtus, and communicating with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species. The fluid of the allantoid has been considered inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus, but our ideas, in regard to the vesicle, in man, are far from being determinate.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM, from αλλας, 'a sausage,' and τοξικον, 'a poison.' The Germans have given this name to a poison developed in sausages formed of blood and liver.

ALLELUIA, Oxalis acetosella.

ALLGOOD, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

ALLHEAL, Heracleum spondylium.

ALLIA'CEOUS, *allia'ceus*, from *allium*, 'garlic.' Belonging to garlic, as *alliaceous* odour.

ALLIAIRE, Alliaria.

ALLIA'RIA, *Erys'imum allia'ria, Jack-in the-hedge, Stinking hedge mustard, Sauce-alone, Hes'peris allia'ria*, (F) *Alliaire.* This plant has been sometimes given in humid asthma and dyspnœa. It is reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

The Parisian Codex has a compound syrup of alliaria, *Sirop d'erysimum composé*, which is used in hoarseness.

ALLIGATURA, Fascia, Ligature.

AL'LIUM, from oleo, 'I smell.' *A. sati'vum, Theriaca rustico'rum, Ampelop'rasum, Scor'odon, Garlic*, (F) *Ail. Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. The *bulbs* or *cloves, Ag'lithes*, have a strong, offensive, and penetrating odour; and a sweetish, biting, and caustic taste. *Internally*, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue (?), diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. *Externally*, it is rubefacient, maturative, and repellent.

Dose, one to six cloves, swallowed whole, or from ʒss to ʒij of the juice.

Taylor's *Remedy for Deafness*, a nostrum, appears to consist of *garlic*, infused in *oil of almonds*, and coloured by *alkanet root.*

Allium Ascalonicum, Echalotte.

Al'lium Cepa, *Common Onion, Cepul'la, Crom'myon.* (F.) *Oignon.* Acrid and stimulating, and possessing very little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics. The boiled or roasted onion, as a cataplasm, is emollient and maturating. The fresh root is rubefacient. The expressed juice is sometimes used in otalgia and in rheumatism.

Allium Gallicum, Portulaca.

Al'lium Porrum, *Porrum, Prasum*, πρασον, the *Leek* or *Porret*; (F) *Poireau, Porreau.* Possesses the same properties as the onion.

The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend upon an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

Allium, Redolens, Teucrium scordium.

Al'lium Victoria'le, *Victoria'lis longa.* The root, which, when dried, loses its alliaceous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of pregnant women (?).

ALLOCHOOS, Delirious.

ALLOCHROMA'SIA, from αλλος, 'another,' and χρωμα, 'colour.' A change of colour.

ALLOIOSIS, Alteration.

ALLOIOTICUS, Alterative.

ALLOPATH'IC, *Allopath'icus, Heteropath'ic*, from αλλος, 'another,' and παθος, 'affection.' Relating to the ordinary method of medical practice, in contradistinction to Homœopathic.

ALLOPATHY, *Allopathia*, from αλλος, 'another, 'different,' and παθος, disease. The opposite to Homeopathy. The ordinary medical practice.

ALLOPHASIS, Delirium.

ALLOTRIODON'TIA, from αλλοτριος, 'foreign,' and οδους, 'a tooth.' Transplantation of teeth.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA, Malacia.

ALLOTRIU'RIA, from αλλοτριος, 'foreign,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Admixture of foreign matters with the urine.

ALLSPICE, see Myrtus pimenta.

ALLUCINATIO, Hallucination.

ALLURE, Influenza.

ALMA, Water.

ALMARIAB, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

ALMEZERION, Cneorum tricoccum.

ALMOND, Amygdala.

Almond Bloom. A liquid cosmetic: formed of *Brazil dust*, ʒi, *water* ℔iij; boil and strain; and add *isinglass* ʒvj, *grand sylvestria* ʒij, or *cochineal* ʒij, *alum* ʒj, *borax* ʒiij; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

Almond Cake, see Amygdala—a. of the Ear,

Tonsil—a. Paste, see Amygdala—a. Powder, see Amygdala—a. of the Throat, Tonsil.

ALNUS NIGRA, Rhamnus frangula.

ALOEDA'RIUM, αλοηδαριον; a compound medicine, containing aloes.—Gorræus.

ALOES, *Al'oë, Fel Natu'ræ;* the inspissated juice of the *aloe. Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia.

The Soc'otrine Aloes, *A. Succotori'na, Turkey aloes, East India aloes, Alöes lu'cida, A. Zoctorinia, A. spica'ta, A. spica'tæ extrac'tum, A. extractum, An'ima Alöes,* is the best species. Its odour is not unpleasant, taste very bitter, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish-brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable; fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in dilute alcohol. Powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic, it affects the rectum chiefly. *Dose,* as a cathartic, gr. v to ℈j in pill.

Aloes Hepat'ica, *A. vulga'ris, A. Barbaden'sis, Hepatic aloes, Bombay aloes, Barbadoes aloes, A. vulgaris extractum,* (F) *Aloes en calébasses, A. des Barbadoes.* This species has a very disagreeable odour, and an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. Properties the same as the last.

Aloes Caballi'na, *A. Guinien'sis, Horse-aloes;* used chiefly for horses. It is collected in Spain and Portugal, and is very coarse.

Aloes Wood, Agallochum.

ALOET'IC, *Aloet'icus.* A preparation, which contains aloes.

ALOGOTRO'PHIA, from αλογος, 'disproportionate,' and τροφη, 'nutrition.' Irregular nutrition. Used particularly to designate the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is operated in rickety individuals.

ALOPECES, Psoæ.

ALOPE'CIA, from αλοπηξ, 'a fox;' (this animal being said to be subject to the affection.) *Capillo'rum defiu'vium, Athrix depi'lis, Phalacro'tis, A'rea, Depila'tio, Tricho'sis Ath'rix, Gangræ'na Alopé'cia; falling off of the hair; loss of the hair.* When this is confined to the crown of the head, it is called *calvities* (q. v.), although the terms are often used synonymously.

Alopecia Areata, Porrigo decalvans.

ALOUCHE, Cratægus aria.

ALOUCH'I. The name of a gum procured from the canella alba tree.

ALOUCHIER, Cratægus aria.

ALPAM. A shrub which grows on the coast of Malabar. Certain parts of this, infused in oil, form an antipsoric ointment. The juice of the leaves, mixed with that of the *calamus,* is employed against the bites of serpents.

ALPHENIC, Saccharum candidum.

ALPHITEDON, see Fracture.

ALPHITON, αλφιτον, *Polen'ta, Fari'na.* Any kind of meal. Toasted barley-meal.—Hippocrates. Polenta means also a food composed of Indian meal, cheese, &c. See Farina.

ALPHON'SIN, *Alphonsi'num;* a kind of bullet forceps, similar to a *Porte-Crayon,* so called from the inventor, Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.—Scultetus.

ALPHOS, Lepra alphoides.

ALPHOSIS ÆTHIOPICA, See Albino.

ALPINIA CARDAMOMUM, Amomum Cardamomum.

ALPISTE, Phalaris Canadiensis.

ALSINE ME'DIA, *Morsus Galli'næ, Holos'teum Alsine, Mouse-ear, Chickweed,* (F) *Mouron des Oiseaux, Morgeline.* This plant, if boiled tender, may be eaten like spinach, and forms an excellent emollient poultice. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary and detergent.

ALTAFOR, Camphor.

ALTERANS, Alterative.

ALTÉRANT, Alterative.

ALTERA'TION, *Altera'tio,* from *alter,* 'other,' *Alloio'sis.* This word is used in France to express a morbid change which supervenes in the expression of the countenance (*altération de la face*), or in the structure of an organ (*altération organique*), or in the nature of fluids excreted (*altération de l'urine, des larmes, du lait, &c.*)

Alteration is also used in an entirely different sense, to express intense thirst in disease. In this case its etymology is different. It comes from *haleter,* and was formerly written *haletération.*

AL'TERATIVE, *Alterans, Alloiot'icus,* a medicine considered to be capable of producing a salutary change in a disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuation. As Medicine improves, this uncertain class of remedies becomes, of necessity, diminished in number.

(F) *Altérant.* (The French term likewise means, that which causes thirst. *Siticulo'sus, Dipset'icus,* as *Altérer* means both to change and to cause thirst. *S'altérer,* is, to experience a change for the worse,—*corrum'pi.*)

ALTERCANGENON, Hyoscyamus.

ALTERCUM, Hyoscyamus.

ALTHÆ'A, from αλθω, 'to heal;' *A. officina'lis, Malvaris'cum, Aristalthæa, Hibis'cus, Ibis'cha mismal'va, Bismal'va, Marsh-mallow.* (F) *Guimauve. Nat. Ord.* Malvaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monodelphia Polyandria. The leaves and root contain much mucilage. They are emollient and demulcent, and are employed wherever medicines, possessing such properties, are required.

ALTHANAIHA, Orpiment.

ALTHEUS, Physician.

ALTHEXIS, Curation.

ALTILIBAT, Terebinthina.

ALU'DEL, *Alu'tel, Vitrum sublimato'rium;* a hollow sphere of stone, glass, or earthenware, with a short neck projecting at each end, by means of which one glass might be set upon the other. The uppermost had no aperture at the top. Aludels were formerly used in the sublimation of various substances.

ALUM, Symphytum—a. Egyptian, Ægyptia stypteria—a. Root, Heuchera cortusa—a. Solution of, compound, Liq. aluminis. compos.

ALU'MEN, (an Arabic term, *alum*) *Alum, Hypersul'phas Alu'minæ et Potas'sæ, Sul'phas*

Aluminæ Acid'ulus cum Potas'sâ, Sulphas Alu'minæ, Sul'phas Kal'ico-alumin'icum, Supersul'phas alu'minæ et potas'sæ, Argil'la sulphu'rica alcalisa'ta, A. vitriola'ta, Stypte'ria, Supersul'phas Argil'læ alcalisa'tum, Argilla Kalisulphurica. (F) *Alun.*

Common Alum, *English alum, Rock alum, Alu'men facti'tium, Alu'men commu'ne, A. crystall'inum, A. ru'peum,* (F) *Alun d'Angleterre,* is the variety usually employed. It is in octahedral crystals, but generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in the air, and is soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°. It is tonic and astringent, and as such is used internally and externally. Dose, gr. v. to xv.

Roman Alum, *Alu'men Roma'num, A. Ru'tilum, A. Rubrum.* (F) *Alun de Rome.* In crystals, which are of a pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Roche Alum, *Alu'men de Rochi,* (F) *Alun de Roche,* so called from Roccha in Syria, where there was a manufactory. It is in pieces of the size of an almond, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Common Roche Alum, *A. Rochi Gallis.* Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared bole. It is white when broken.

Alu'men Exsicca'tum, *Alu'men ustum, A. calcina'tum, Sulphas alu'minæ fusus, Argil'la sulphu'rica usta, Burnt alum, dried alum.* (F) *Alun calciné, (alum melted in an earthen vessel until ebullition ceases.)* Escharotic.

Alumen Catinum, Potash of commerce—a. Fixum: see Potash.—a. Kinosatum, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

ALUMINA PURA, Argilla pura.

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ HYPERSULPHAS, Alumen—a. et Potassæ supersulphas, Alumen—a. sulphas, Alumen—a. Sulphas acidulus cum potassâ, Alumen—a. Sulphas fusus, Alumen exsiccatum.

ALUMINE FACTICE, Argilla pura.

ALUN, Alumen.

ALUNSEL, Gutta.

ALUS, Symphytum.

ALUSIA, Hallucination—a. Hypochondrias, Hypochondriasis.

ALUTEL, Aludel.

ALVAQUILLA, Psoralea glandulosa.

ALVEARIUM, Auditory canal, external.

ALVE'OLAR. *Alveola'ris,* from *al'veus,* 'a cavity.' (F) *Alvéolaire.* That which relates to the alveoli.

The Alve'olar Arches. (F) *Arcades alvéolaires,* are formed by the margins of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the Alveoli (q. v.)

The Alve'olar Artery, *Supra-max'illary A. (Artère sus-maxillaire)* of Chaussier, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle.

The Alve'olar Vein has a similar distribution.

The Alve'olar Membranes, are very fine membranes, situate between the teeth and alveoli, and formed by a portion of the sac or follicle which enclosed the tooth before it pierced the gum. By some this membrane has been called the *alveolo-dental periosteum.*

ALVÉOLE, Alveolus.

ALVEOLO-LABIAL, Buccinator.

ALVE'OLUS, same etymon. *Botrion, Bothrion, Frena, Mortariolum, Hol'micos, Præsepiolum, Phat'nion, Præse'pium, Patne, Pathne.* (F) *Alvéole.* The alveoli are the *sockets of the teeth,* into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive, and they are pierced, at the apex, by small holes, which give passage to the dental vessels and nerves.

ALVEUS, Auge—a. Ampullosus, Receptaculum chyli—a. Ampullescens, thoracic duct—a. Communis: see Semicircular canals—a. Utriculosus: see Semicircular canals.

ALVI EXCRETIO, Defecation—a. Fluxus Aquosus, Diarrhœa—a. Profluvium, Diarrhœa.

ALVIDUCUS, Laxative.

ALVINE. *Alvi'nus,* from *alvus,* 'the abdomen.' That which relates to the lower belly, as *alvine dejections, alvine flux,* &c.

ALVUS, Abdomen—a. Adstricta, Constipation—a. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney.

ALYCE, Anxiety.

AL'YPON, from α privative, and λυπη, 'pain.' An acrid, purging plant, described by Matthiolus. By some it has been supposed to be the *Globula'ria alypum* of botanists.

ALYSIS, Anxiety.

ALYSMUS, Anxiety.

ALYSSUM PLINII, Galium Mollugo.

AL'ZILAT. In some of the Arabian writers, a weight of three grains.—Ruland and Johnson.

AMADOU, Boletus igniarius.

ANADOUVIER, Boletus igniarius.

AMAIGRISSEMENT, Emaciation.

AMANDES, See Amygdala.

AMANI'TÆ from α priv. and μανια, 'madness:' i. e. not poisonous. A name given, by the Greeks and Romans, to the edible *champignons. Amanita* forms, at the present day, a genus, some of which are edible, others poisonous. Amongst others, it contains the *Agaricus aurantiacus* and *A. pseudo-aurantiacus.*

AMARA DULCIS, Solanum dulcamara.

AMARACI'NUM, an ancient and esteemed plaster, containing several aromatics, the marjoram, αμαρακος, in particular.

AMARACUS, Origanum majorana.

AMARITIES, Bitterness.

AMARITUDO, Bitterness.

AMAROR, Bitterness.

AMA'RUS, *Picros, bitter.* (F) *Amèr.* The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence *bitters,* as they are termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics. Several are used in medicine; the chief are, gentian, quassia, cinchona, calumba, dogwood, &c.

AMASE'SIS, *Amasse'sis,* from α, privative, and μασησις, 'mastication.' Mastication when impeded or impracticable.

AMATORIUM VENEFICIUM, Philter.

AMATORIUS MUSCULUS, Obliquus superior oculi.

AMAURO'SIS, *Obfusca'tio*, *offusca'tio*, from αμαυρωσις, 'obscure.' *Drop serene*, *Gutta sere'na*, *Catarac'ta nigra*, *Parop'sis amauro'sis*, *Immobil'itas pupil'læ*, *Black cat'aract.* (F) *Goutte-sereine*, *Cataracte noire.* Diminution, or complete loss of sight, without any perceptible alteration in the organization of the eye; generally, perhaps, owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina. Counter-irritants are the most successful remedial agents, although the disease is always very difficult of removal, and generally totally incurable.

AMBARUM, Ambergris—a. Cineritium, Ambergris.

AMBER, Succinum—a. Liquid: see Liquidambar styraciflua.

AMBÉ, from αμβαινω, 'I ascend;' *Ambi.* A superficial eminence on a bone. Also, an old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It is no longer used.—Hippocr., Scultetus.

AM'BERGRIS: *Ambra gri'sea*, *Ambor*, *Ambra cinera'cea*, *A. ambrosiaca*, *Am'barum*, *Suc'cinum cine'reum*, *S. gri'seum*, *Am'barum cineri''tium.* A concrete substance, of the consistence of wax, cineritious colour, studded with yellow and blackish spots, and exhaling a very pleasant odour. It seems highly probable that ambergris is formed in the intestines of the whale, and voided with its excrements. Like all aromatic substances, ambergris is slightly antispasmodic and excitant; but it is oftener employed as a perfume than as a medicine.

AMBIA. A liquid, yellow bitumen, the smell and virtues of which are similar to those of the resin tacamahaca. It is obtained from a spring in India.

AMBIDEX'TER, *Amphidex'ios*, from *ambo*, 'both,' and *dexter*, 'right.' One who uses *both* hands with equal facility. Celsus says the surgeon ought to be '*non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus.*' One of the aphorisms of Hippocrates says, that a woman is never ambidexter. This is a mistake.

AMBILÆVUS, Ampharisteros.

AMBLOMA, Abortion.

AMBLOSIS, Abortion.

AMBLOTHRIDION, Abortion.

AMBLOTICUS, Abortive.

AMBLUS, αμβλυς, 'obscure.' Hence.

AMBLYOGMOS, Amblyopia.

AMBLYO'PIA, from αμβλυς, 'obscure,' and ωψ, 'the eye.' *Amblyos'mos*, *Amblyog'mos*, *Amplio'pea* (so called by some, according to Castelli, *ob ignorantiam Græcæ linguæ*,) *Hebetu'do visûs.* *Feebleness of sight.* (F) *Vue faible.* First degree of amaurosis.—Hippocr.

Amblyopia Crepuscularis, Hemeralopia—a. Dissitorum, Myopia—a. Meridiana, Nyctalopia—a. Proximorum, Presbytia.

AMBLYOSMOS, Amblyopia.

AMBON, αμβων, 'the raised rim of a shield or dish,' from αμβαινω, 'I ascend.' The fibro-cartilaginous rings or *bourrelets*, which surround the articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c., have been so called.—Galen.

AMBOR, Ambergris.

AMBRA, Succinum—a. Ambrosiaca, Ambergris—a. Cineracea, Ambergris.

AMBRAGRISEA, Ambergris.

AMBRE BLANC, Succinum (album)—*a. Jaune*, Succinum.

AMBRETTE, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

AMBRO'SIA, from α privative, and βροτος, 'mortal.' Food which makes immortal, or the food of immortals. The food of the gods.—Homer. See, also, Chenopodium Botrys.

Ambro'sia Marit'ima. A plant which grows on the shores of the Levant, and has a pleasant, bitter, and aromatic taste. It is given, in infusion, as a tonic and antispasmodic.

AMBROSIE DU MEXIQUE, Chenopodium Ambrosioides.

AMBULANCE, (F) from *ambula're*, 'to walk.' A military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it. Also called *Hôpital ambulant.*

AMBULANT, (F) *Am'bulans*, *Ambulati'vus*, *Am'bulative.* A morbid affection is said to be *ambulante*, when it leaves one part and goes to another; as *Erisypèles ambulants*, &c. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called *Vésicatoires ambulants.*

AMBULATIO, Walking.

AMBULEIA, Cichorium intybus.

AM'BULI. The Brachmanic name for an Indian aquatic herb, which appears to belong to the family *Lysimachiæ.* The whole plant has a sweet smell. Its decoction has a very bitter taste, and is an excellent febrifuge. It is also taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

AM'BULO FLATULEN'TUS ET FURIO'SUS. *Flatus furio'sus*, *Vare'ni.* Painful, mobile, and periodical tumours affecting different parts, which were once considered as the effect of very subtile vapours.—Michaelis. Their nature is by no means clear.

AMBÚSTIO, Burn.

AMBUTUA, Pareira brava.

AMBUYA-EMBO. A very beautiful, creeping Aristolochia of Brazil, the decoction of which is exhibited successfully in obstructions. It is also used in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

ÂME, Anima.

AM'ELI. A Malabar shrub, belonging to a genus unknown. The decoction of its leaves is said to relieve colic. Its roots, boiled in oil, are used to repel tumours.

AMENIA, Amenorrhœa.

AMENORRHŒ'A. *Parame'nia obstructio'nis*, *Menocryph'ia*, *Menosta'sia*, *Apophrax'is*, *Arrha'a*, *Defec'tus men'sium*, *Menstrua'tio impedi'ta*, *Ischome'nia*, *Ame'nia*, from α privative, μην, 'a month,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Suppression of the menses.* This suppression is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, or of the uterus in particular, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.

Two great varieties of Amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned. 1. *A. Emansio'nis*, *Eman'sio men'sium*, *Menos'chesis*, or *retention of the men-*

ses, when the menses do not appear at the usual age: and, 2. *Suppres'sio Men'sium*, *Amenorrha'a Suppressio'nis*, *Interrup'tio menstruatio'nis*, in which the catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. See Emansio Mensium, and Menses.

Amenorrhœa Difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa.

AMENTIA, Dementia. See, also, Fatuitas, and Idiotism.

AMER, Amarus.

AMERICANUM TUBEROSUM, Solanum tuberosum.

AMERTUME, Bitterness.

AM'ETHYST, *Amethys'tus*, from α priv. μεθυω, 'I am drunk.' A precious stone, to which the ancients attributed the property of preventing drunkenness. It was also used as an anti-diarrhœic and absorbent.—Pliny, Albertus Magnus.

AMETRIA, Intemperance.

AMICULUM, Amnios.

AMIDUM, Amylum.

AMINÆA, Anime.

AMINÆ'UM VINUM, *Aminean wine*, highly esteemed as a stomachic. Virgil distinguishes it from the Falernian.—Pliny, Macrobius, &c.

AMMA, Truss.

AMMI, *Ammi majus*, *Bishop's weed*, *A. Vulga're*. The seeds of this plant are aromatic and pungent. They are said to be carminative and diuretic, and are tonic and stomachic.

Ammi Verum, see Sison Ammi—*a. des Boutiques*, see Sison ammi.

AMMION, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

AMMOCHO'SIA, from αμμος, 'sand,' and χεω, 'I pour.' *Arena'tio*. Putting the human body in hot sand, for the cure of disease.

AMMO'NIA, *Ammo'nia* or *Ammoni'acal gas*, *Volatile al'kali*, *Al'cali ammoni'acum caus'ticum*, *A. volat'ile caus'ticum*, *Ammo'nia caus'tica*, *A. pura*, *Ammoni'acum*, *A. caus'ticum*, (F) *Ammoniaque*, *Air alcalin*, *Gaz ammoniacal*. An alcali so called, because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (*muriate of ammonia*) by lime. This gas is colourless, transparent, elastic, of a pungent, characteristic odour, and an acrid urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.596. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation.

Ammonia, acetate, solution of, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Caustica liquida, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Hydriodate of, see Iodine—a. Hydrochlorate of, Ammoniæ murias—a. Hydrosulphuret of, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—a. Iodide of, see Iodine—a. Liniment of, strong, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—a. Liquid, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Muriatica, Ammoniæ murias—a. Nitrata, Ammoniæ nitras—a. Præparata, Ammoniæ carbonas—a. Pura liquida, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Solution of, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Tartrate of, Ammoniæ tartras.

AMMO'NIAC, GUM, *Gum'mi Ammoni'acum*, (F) *Ammoniac*, *Gomme ammoniaque*, so called from Ammonia in Libya, whence it is brought. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Heracle'um* or *Bubon gummif'erum* of Barbary, Abyssinia, &c. It is in irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within. Its odour is peculiar, and not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water: is soluble in vinegar, partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alcalies.

Gum Ammoniacum is expectorant, deobstruent (?) antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly, however, used in the first capacity, and in the formation of certain plasters.

Two varieties are met with in the market, the *Guttæ ammoni'aci*, the best; and the *Lapis ammoni'aci*, the more impure.

AMMONIACÆ NITRAS, Ammoniæ nitras—a. Sulphas, Ammoniæ sulphas.

AMMONIACUM, Ammonia—a. Succinatum, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus—a. Volatile mite, Ammoniæ carbonas.

AMMONIÆ ACETAS, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

Ammoniæ Car'bonas. *A. Subcar'bonas*, *Salt of bones*, *Sal Os'sium*, *Salt of wood-soot*, *Sal Fulig'inis*, *Salt of urine*, *Volatile Sal Ammoniac*, *Baker's salt*, *Al'cali volat'ile aera'tum*, *A. volat'ile ammoniaca'le*, *A. volat'ile ex sale ammoni'aco*, *Ammoni'acum volat'ile mite*, *Ammo'nium carbon'icum*, *A. subcarbo'neum*, *Car'bonas ammo'niæ alkali'nus seu incomple'tus seu superammoni'acus*, *Hypocar'bonas ammo'niæ*, *Flores salis ammoni'aci*, *Sal cornu cervi volat'ile*, *Sal volat'ilis salis ammoni'aci*, *Concrete volatile alkali*, *Carbonate* or *subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Ammo'nia præpara'ta*, *Sal volat'ile*, *Smelling salt*. (F) *Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, *Sel volatil d'Angleterre*. A white, striated, crystalline mass: odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal: soluble in two parts of water: insoluble in alcohol: effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv.

Ammoniæ et Ferri Murias, Ferrum ammoniatum.—a. Hydrosulphuretum, Liquor fumans Boylii.—a. Hypocarbonas, Ammoniæ Carbonas.

Ammo'niæ Mu'rias, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Hydroch'lorate of Ammo'nia*, *Sal Ammoni'acum*, *Sal Ammo'niac*, *S. Ammoni'acus*, *Ammo'nia Muriat'ica*, *Ammo'nium Muria'tum*, *Hydroch'loras Ammo'niæ*, *Sal Armoni'acum*, *Salmiac*, *Fuli'go Al'ba Philosopho'rum*, (F) *Muriate d'Ammoniaque*. A saline concrete, formed by the combination of the muriatic acid with ammonia. In Egypt it is manufactured in large quantities by subliming the soot formed by burning camels' dung—26 pounds of the soot yielding 6 pounds. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, &c., mixing this with common salt, and subliming.

Muriate of ammonia is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, &c.

Ammo'niæ Nitras, *Nitrate of Ammonia*, *Al'kali volat'ile nitra'tum*, *Sal ammoni'acus nitro'sus*, *Ammo'nia nitra'ta*, *Nitras ammoni'acæ*, *Nitrum flammans*. (F) *Nitrate d'Ammoniaque*. A salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent.(?) Externally, it is discutient and sialagogue.

Ammo'niæ Sulphas, *Sulphate of Ammo'nia*,

Sulphas ammoni'acæ, Ammo'nium sulphu'ricum, Al'kali volat'ile vitriola'tum, Sal Ammoni'acum secretum Glauberi, *Sal secre'tus* Glauberi, *Vitriolum ammniaoca'le*, (F) *Sulfate d'Ammoniaque*. Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia.

Ammo'niæ Sulphure'tum, *Sul'phuret of Ammo'nia, Hydrosul'phuret of Ammo'nia, Hydrosul'phas Ammo'niæ, Spir'itus* Begui'ni, *Sp. fumans* Begui'ni, *Sulphure'tum ammoni'acæ, Sp. salis ammoni'aci sulphura'tus, Liquor ammo'nii hydrothiodis, Hydrosulphure'tum Ammon'icum, Hydrarg. ammoniaca'le aquo'sum, Hydrog''enosulphure'tum ammoni'acæ li'quidum, Spir'itus sul'phuris volat'ilis, Hepar sulphuris volat'ile,* Boyle's *or* Beguine's *fuming spirit*. (F) *Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'Ammoniaque, Liqueur fumante de* Boyle. *Sulfure hydrogené d'Ammoniaque. Hydrosulfure d'Ammoniaque.* Odour very fœtid; taste nauseous and styptic; colour dark yellowish green. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing,(?) and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gtt. viij to gtt. xx.

Ammo'niæ Tartras, *Al'kali volat'ile tartariza'tum, Sal ammoni'acum tarta'reum, Tar'tarus ammo'niæ, Tartrate of Ammo'nia,* (F) *Tartrate d'Ammoniaque.* A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic; but not much used.

AMMONIAQUE, Ammonia—*a. Hydrosulfure d'*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—*a. Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—*a. Liquide*, Liquor ammoniæ—*a. Sulfure hydrogéné d'*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum.

AMMONIO-CUPRICUS SUBSULPHAS, Cuprum ammoniatum.

AMMO'NION, from αμμος, 'sand.' An ancient collyrium of great virtues in many diseases of the eye, and which was said to remove sand from that organ.

AMMONIUM ARSENICUM, Arseniate of ammonia—a. Carbonicum, Ammoniæ carbonas—a. Iodide of, see Iodine—a. Muriaticum martiatum seu martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum—a. Muriatum, Ammoniæ murias—a. Sub carboneum, Ammoniæ carbonas—a. Sulphuricum, Ammoniæ sulphas.

AMNA ALCALIZATA, Water, mineral saline.

AMNE'SIA, *Amnes'tia*, from α priv. and μνησις, 'memory.' *Moria imbec''ilis amnes'sia, Oblivio, Recollectio'nis jactu'ra, Dysæsthe'sia inter'na, Debil'itas memo'riæ, memo'ria dele'ta,* (F) *Perte de Mémoire*, 'loss of memory.' By some Nosologists, Amnesia constitutes a genus of diseases. By most it is considered only as a symptom, which may occur in many diseases.

AMNESTIA, Amnesia.

AMOME FAUX, Sison amomum.

AMNIOCLEP'SIS, from *Amnion*, and κλεπτω, 'I steal or take away clandestinely.' Premature escape of the liquor amnii.

AM'NIOS, *Am'nion, Am'nium, Charta virgin'ea, Armatu'ra, Agni'na membra'na, Pellu'cida membra'na, Galea, Indu'sium, Amic'ulum, Membra'na fœtum involven's.* The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fœtus. So called because first observed in the sheep.(?) αμνος, 'a sheep.' It is thin, transparent, perspirable, and possesses many delicate, colourless vessels, which have not been injected. It sends a prolongation, which serves as a sheath to the umbilical cord. Its external surface is feebly united to the chorion by cellular and vascular filaments. Its inner surface is polished, and is in contact with the body of the fœtus and the liquor amnii, (q. v.)

AMNIOT'IC ACID, *Ac''idum Am'nicum vel amniot'icum*. A peculiar acid, found, by Vauquelin and Buniva, in the liquor amnii of the cow.

AMNI'TIS or AMNII'TIS, from Amnion and *itis*, Inflammation. Inflammation of the Amnion.

AMO'MUM CARDAMO'MUM, *A. racemo'sum, A. verum, Alpin'ia cardamo'mum, Caro'pi, Mato'nia Cardamo'mum, Eletta'ria Cardamo'mum, Cardamo'mum Minus, Lesser* or *officinal Car'damom, Amo'mum repens.* (F) *Cardamome de la Côte de Malabar, Cardamome.* The seeds of this East India plant have an agreeable, aromatic odour; and a pungent, grateful taste. They are carminative and stomachic: but are chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. The fruit is called *Amomis*. Dose, gr. v. to ℈j.

Amomum Galanga, Maranta G.

Amomum Granum Paradi'si, *Cardamo'mum majus, Meleguet'ta, Maniguet'ta, Cardamo'mum pipera'tum, A. max'imum,* (F) *Graines de Paradis.* Greater cardamom seeds resemble the last in properties. They are extremely hot, and are not much used.

Amomum Pimenta: see Myrtus pimenta—a. Zedoaria, Kæmpferia rotunda.

Amomum Zin'giber, *Zin'giber officina'le, Zin'giber album, Z. nigrum, Z. commu'ne, Zin'ziber, Ginger,* (F) *Gingembre.* The *white* and *black ginger, Zin'ziber fuscum* and *album*, are the produce of the same plant, the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them.

The odour of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water. It is carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

The Preserved Ginger, *Zingib'eris Radix Condi'ta, Radix Zingib'eris condi'ta ex Indiâ alla'ta* is a condiment, which possesses all the virtues of ginger.

Ginger-Beer Powders may be formed of *white sugar*, ℥j and ℈ij. *zingib.* gr. v, *sodæ subcarb.* gr. xxxvj in each *blue* paper: *acid of tartar*, ℈iss in each *white* paper,—for half a pint of water.

Oxley's *Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger* is a mere solution of *ginger* in *rectified spirit.*

AMOR, Love.

AMORGE, Amurca.

AMOSTEUS, Osteocolla.

AMOUR, Love.

AMOUREUX (muscle,) Obliquus superior oculi.

AMPAC, *Ampacus;* an East India tree, the leaves of which have a strong odour, and are used in baths as detergents. A very odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

AMPAR, Succinum.

AMPELOCARPUS, Galium aparine.

AMPELOPRASUM, Allium.

AMPELOS, Vitis vinifera—a. Agria, Bryonia

alba—a. Idæa, Vaccinium vitis idæa—a. Oinophoros, Vitis vinifera.

AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSIA, Diplopia.

AMPHARIS'TEROS, *Ambilæ'vus*, awkward, from αμφι, and αριστερος, 'the left;' opposed to ambidexter.

AMPHEMERINOS, Quotidian.

AMPHI, αμφι, 'both, around, on all sides.' Hence.

AMPHIAM, Opium.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, from αμφι, 'both,' and αρθρωσις, 'articulation.' A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ by means of the intervertebral cartilages. This articulation has also been called *Diarthrose de Continuité*. The motion it permits is but slight.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES, Reticular.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA, from αμφι, 'around,' and βρογχια, 'the throat.' *Amphibron'chia*. The tonsils and neighbouring parts.—Hippoc.

AMPHICAUSTIS, Vulva.

AMPHIDEXIOS, Ambidexter.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS, from αμφι 'about,' and διαρθρωσις, 'a movable joint.' A name given by Winslow to the temporo-maxillary articulation, because, according to that anatomist, it partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHION, Maslach.

AMPHIMERINOS, Quotidian.

AMPHIPLEX, Perinæum.

AMPHISMELA, Knife, double-edged.

AMPHISMILE, Knife, double-edged.

AMPHISPHAL'SIS, *Circumac'tio*, *Circumduc'tio*, from αμφι, 'around,' and σφαλλω, 'I wander.' The movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.—Hippoc.

AMPHRODIPLOPIA, Diplopia.

AM'PHORA, per syncop. for αμφιφορευς, from αμφι, 'on both sides,' and φερω, 'I bear:' because it had two handles. A liquid measure among the ancients, containing above 7 gallons. Also called *Quadrantal*, *Cera'mium*, *Ceram'nium*, *Cadus*.

AMPHORIC RESPIRATION. See Cavernous Respiration.

AMPLEXATIO, Coition.

AMPLIOPEA, Amblyopia.

AMPOSIS, Anaposis.

AMPOULES, Essera.

AMPULLA, Cavitas elliptica—a. Chylifera seu chyli, Receptaculum chyli.

AMPULLÆ, Phlyctæna.

AMPUTA'TION, *Amputa'tio*, from *amputa're*, 'to cut off.' *Apot'omē*, *Apotom'ia*. The operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or a part of a limb, or a projecting part, as the mamma, penis, &c., from the rest of the body. In the case of a tumour, the term *excision*, *removal*, or *extirpation*, (F) *Resection*, is more commonly used.

Circular Amputation is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.

The Flap Amputation, (F) *A. à lambeaux*, is when one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed.

Joint Amputation, (F) *A. dans l'article ou dans la contiguité des membres*, is when the limb is removed at an articulation.

Each amputation requires a different process, which is described in works on operative surgery.

AMULETTE, Amuletum.

AMULE'TUM, from *Amoli'ri*, 'to remove.' An *Amulet*,—*Periam'ma*, *Apotropæ'um*, *Periap'ton*, *Phylacte'rion*, *Apoteles'ma*, *Exarte'ma*, *Alexica'cum*, (F) *Amulette*. Any image or substance worn about the person for the purpose of preventing disease or danger.

AMURCA, αμοργη. The *marc* or grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil. It has been used as an application to ulcers.

AMUSA, Musa Paradisiaca.

AMYCHE, Excoriation, Scarification.

AMYC'TICA, from αμυσσω, 'I lacerate.' Medicines, which stimulate and vellicate the skin.—Cælius Aurelianus.

AMYDRIASIS, Mydriasis.

AMYE'LIA, from α privative, and μυελος, 'marrow.' A monstrous formation, in which there is an absence of spinal marrow.

AMYG'DALA, same etymon as Amyctica; because there seem to be fissures on the shell. The *almond*, of which there are two kinds; the *Amyg'dalæ ama'ræ* and *A. dulces*, (F) *Amandes douces*, *A. amères*, obtained from two varieties of the *Amyg'dalus commu'nis;* or *A. sati'va*, a native of Barbary. *Nat. Ord.* Amygdaleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia.

The taste of the *Amyg'dala dulcis* is soft and sweet; that of the *A. amara*, bitter. Both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid. They are chiefly used for forming emulsions.

Almond Cake, *Amyg'dalæ Placenta*, is the cake left after the expression of the oil. The *ground Almond Cake*, *Almond Powder*, *Fari'na Amygdala'rum*, is used instead of soap for washing the hands.

Almond Paste, a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made of *bitter almonds*, blanched, ℥ iv, *white of one egg; rose water*, and *rectified spirit*, equal parts, or as much as is sufficient.

Amygdala, Tonsil.

AMYGDALE, Tonsil.

AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA. See Amygdala.

AMYGDALATUM, Emulsio Amygdalæ.

AMYGDALITIS, Cynanche tonsillaris.

AMYG'DALUS PER'SICA. The *common peach-tree*, (F) *Pêches*. The leaves and flowers have been considered laxative. They are bitter and aromatic, and have been given in hæmaturia, nephritis, &c. The fruit is one of the pleasant and wholesome summer fruits, when ripe. The kernels, *Amyg'dalæ Per'sicæ*, contain prussic acid, as well as the flowers.

Peach Brandy is distilled from the fruit, and is much used in the United States.

Amygdalus. See Amygdala.

AMYGMOS, Scarification.

AMYLEON, Amylum.

AM'YLUM, *Am'idum*, *Fec'ula*, *Amyl'eon*, *Amyl'ion*, from α priv., and μυλη, 'a mill,' because made without a mill. *Starch*. (F) *Amidon*, *Amydon*. The *Starch of Wheat*, *Fari'na*, *Trit'ici fari'na*, *Fec'ula amyla'cea*, is inodorous

and insipid, white and friable. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol; but forms with boiling water a strong, semi-transparent jelly. It is demulcent, and is used as an emollient glyster, and as the vehicle for opium, when given *per anum*. Starch is met with abundantly in all the cereal grains, in the stalks of many of the palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in the bulbs of the orchis.

AMYLUM IODATUM. See Iodine.

A'MYON, from α priv. and μυων, 'a muscle.' *Emuscula'tus*, without muscle. Applied to the limbs, when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

AMYOSIS, Synezizis.

AM'YRIS ELEMIF'ERA, (F) *Balsamier Elémifère. Nat. Ord.* Terebinthaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia. The plant whence, it is supposed, the GUM EL'EMI is obtained. This gum or resin is brought from the Spanish West Indies. It is softish, transparent, of a pale whitish colour, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in ointments and plasters, and is a digestive.

AM'YRIS OPOBAL'SAMUM, (F) *Balsamier de la Mecque, Bal'sem, Bal'samum.* The plant from which is obtained the BALSAM OF MECCA. *Bal'samum genui'num antiquo'rum, Balsamelæ'on, Ægyptiacum Bal'samum, Bal'samum Asiat'icum, B. Juda'icum, B. Syriacum, B. e Meccâ, Coccobal'samum, B. Alpi'ni, Oleum Bal'sami, Opobal'samum, Xylobal'samum, Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead.* (F) *Baume blanc, B. de Constantinople blanc, B. de Galaad, B. du Grand Caire, B. Vrai, Térébinthine de Galéad, T. d'Egypte, T. du Grand Kaire, T. de Judée.* A resinous juice obtained by making incisions into the *Amyris Gileadensis* of Linnæus. The juice of the fruit is called *Carpobal'samum*; that of the wood and branches *Xylobal'samum*. It has the general properties of the milder Terebinthinates.

AMYRON, Carthamus tinctorius.

AMYXIS, Scarification.

ANA, ανα, a word which signifies 'of each.' It is used in prescriptions as well as ā and āā, its abbreviations. As a prefix to words, it means 'in,' 'through,' 'upwards,' 'above,' in opposition to *Cata*, (q. v.); also 'repetition,' like the English *re*. Hence,—

ANAB'ASIS, from αναβαινω, 'I ascend.' The first period of a disease, or that, of increase.—Galen. See Augmentation.

ANABEXIS, Expectoration.

ANABLEP'SIS, from ανα, 'again,' and βλεπω, 'I see.' Restoration to sight.

ANABOLÆ'ON, *Anaboleus*, from ανα and βαλλω, 'I cast up.' An ointment for extracting darts or other extraneous bodies.

ANAB'OLE, from ανα, 'upwards,' and βαλλω, 'I cast.' *Anago'ge, Anaph'ora.* An evacuation upwards. An act by which certain matters are rejected by the mouth. In common acceptation it includes, *Expuition, expectoration, regurgitation*, and *vomiting*.

ANABROCHIS'MUS, *Anabronchis'mus*, from ανα, 'with,' and βρογχος, 'a running knot.' An operation for removing the eye-lashes when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted around them.—Hippocr., Galen, Celsus, &c.

ANABRONCHISMUS, Anabrochismus.

ANABROSIS, Corrosion, Erosion.

ANACAMPSEROS, Sedum telephium.

ANACAR'DIUM OCCIDENTA'LE. *Cassu'vium pomif'erum.* (F) *Ac'ajou, Cashew (W. Indies.) Nat. Ord.* Terebinthaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Enneandria Monogynia. The *Oil of the Cashew Nut, O'leum Anacar'dii*, (F) *Huile d'Acajou*, is an active caustic, and used as such in the countries where it grows, especially for destroying warts, &c.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE, Avicennia tomentosa.

ANACATHAR'SIS, from ανα, 'upwards,' and καθαιρω, 'to purge.' Purgation upwards. Expectoration. (q. v.) See, also, Repurgatio.

ANACATHARSIS CATARRHALIS SIMPLEX, Catarrh.

ANACATHARTICUS, Expectorant.

ANACHREMPSIS, Exspuition.

ANACHRON, Soda.

ANACLASIS, Repercussion.

ANACLINTE'RIUM, *Recubito'rium*, from ανακλινω, 'I recline.' A long chair or seat, so formed, that the person can rest in a reclining posture.

ANACOLLE'MA, from ανα, 'together,' and κολλαω, 'I glue.' A healing medicine.

ANACOLLEMATA, Frontal bandages.

ANACOLUP'PA, a creeping plant of Malabar, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, passes in India as a cure for epilepsy, and as the only remedy for the bite of the naja. It is supposed to be the *Zapania Nodiflora*.

ANACOMIDE, Restauratio.

ANACONCHYLISMOS, Gargarism.

ANACTESIS, Restauratio.

ANACTIRION, Artemisia.

ANACYCLEON, Charlatan.

ANADESMUS, Fascia.

ANADIPLO'SIS, from ανα, 'again,' and διπλοω, 'I double.' *Epanadiplo'sis, Epanalep'sis, Reduplica'tio.* The redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of an intermittent, when its type is double.—Galen, Alexander of Tralles.

ANADORA, Ecdora.

ANAD'OSIS, from αναδιδωμι, 'I distribute.' Purgation upwards, as by vomiting. *Anadosis* seems also to have meant, occasionally, chylification, whilst *diadosis* meant capillary nutrition —Hippocr., Galen.

ANAD'ROME, from ανα, 'upwards,' and δρεμω, 'I run.' The transport of a humour or pain from a lower to an upper part.—Hippocr.

ANÆMASIS, Anæmia.

ANÆMATOPOE'SIS, from α, αν, privative, αἱμα, 'blood,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

ANÆ'MIA, *Anæmasis, Anaha'mia, Polyanha'mia, Anæmo'sis, Oliga'mia, Ane'mia*, ανεμια, from α priv. and αἱμα, 'blood.' Privation of blood. The opposite to plethora (q. v.) It is characterized by every sign of debility. Also, diminished quantity of fluids in the capillary vessels:—the opposite to *Hyperæmia*.—Andral.

ANÆMOSIS, Anæmia.

ANÆSTHE'SIA, *Insensibil'itas, Anaph'ia, Anhaph'ia, Analge'sia*, from α priv. and αισθανομαι, 'I feel.' Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch, according to some. It

may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic.

ANÆSTHISIA, Insensibility.

ANAGAL'LIS, from ἀνά and γάλα, 'milk,' from its power of coagulating milk. *A. Phœnic''ea, Red Pimpernel. Nat. Ord.* Primulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F) *Mouron rouge.* A common European plant; a reputed antispasmodic and stomachic.

Anagallis Aquatica, Veronica Beccabunga.

ANAGARGALICTA, Gargarism.

ANAGARGARISTON, Gargarism.

ANAGLYPHE, Calamus scriptorius.

ANAGOGE, Anabole, Rejection.

ANAGRAPHE, Prescription.

ANAG'YRIS, *Ac'opon, Anag'yris fœt'ida, Stinking Bean Trefoil.* Native of Italy. The leaves are powerfully purgative. The juice is said to be diuretic, and the seeds emetic.—Dioscorides, Paulus.

ANAL, *Ana'lis.* That which refers to the anus;—as *Anal region*, &c.

ANALEMSIA, Analepsia.

ANALENTIA, Analepsia.

ANALEP'SIA, *Analep'sis, Analen'tia, Analem'sia*, from ἀνά, 'afresh,' and λαμβάνειν, 'to take.' Restoration to strength after disease.—Galen. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy, originating from gastric disorder. See Epilepsy.

Also, the support given to a fractured extremity. *Appensio.*—Hippocr.

ANALEPSIS, Restauratio.

ANALEP'TICA, same etymon; *Analep'tics.* Restorative medicines or food; such as are adapted to recruit the strength during convalescence:—as sago, salep, tapioca, jelly, &c.

James's Analeptic Pills consist of *James's Powder, Gum Ammoniacum*, and *Pill of Aloës and Myrrh*, equal parts, with *Tincture of Castor* sufficient to form a mass.

ANALGE'SIA, from ἀ priv. and ἄλγος 'pain.' Absence of pain both in health and disease. See Anæsthesia.

ANALOGOUS TISSUES, see Tissues.

ANALOSIS, Atrophy.

ANALTESIS, Restauratio.

ANAMNES'TIC, from ἀνά, 'again,' and μιμνήσκομαι, 'I remember.' A medicine for improving the memory. See, also, Commemorative.

ANANAS, Bromelia ananas—a. Acostæ ovatæ, &c., Bromelia ananas—a. Americana, Bromelia pinguin—a. wild, broad-leaved, Bromelia pinguin.

ANANAZIP'TA, a word formerly scrawled on amulets to charm away disease.

ANAPETI'A, *Expan'sio mea'tuum*, from ἀνά, and πίτνημι, 'I dilate.' A state opposite to the closure of vessels.—Galen.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS, from ἀναφαλαντίας, 'bald.' Loss of the hair of the eyebrows. Also, baldness in general.

ANAPHIA, see Anæsthesia.

ANAPHONE'SIS, from ἀνά, 'high,' and φωνή, 'the voice.' Exercise of the voice: vociferation:—the act of crying out. *Vocifera'tio, Clamor.*

ANAPHORA, Anabole.

ANAPHRODIS'IA, from ἀ priv. and Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus.' Absence of the venereal appetite. Sometimes used for *Impotence* and *Sterility.*

ANAPHROMELI, Mel despumatum.

ANAP'LASIS, from ἀναπλάσσω, 'I restore.' *Confirmatio.* Union or consolidation of a fractured bone.—Hippocr.

ANAPLERO'SIS, from ἀναπληρόω, 'I fill up.' Repletion. That part of Surgical Therapeutics whose object is to supply parts that are wanting. Also, *Apposition* or *Pros'thesis*, πρόσθεσις.

ANAPLEROTICUS, Incarnans.

ANAPLEU'SIS, *Fluctua'tio, Innata'tio*, from ἀναπλεῖν, 'to swim above.' The looseness or shaking of an exfoliated bone; or of a carious or other tooth, &c.—Hippocr., Paulus.

ANAPNEUSIS, Respiration.

ANAP'OSIS, *Amposis*, from ἀνά, 'again, and πόσις, 'drink.' A recession of humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.—Hippocr.

ANAPSE, Auante.

ANAPSIA, Cæcitas.

ANAPTYSIS, Expectoration.

ANARRHEGNU'MINA, from ἀναῤῥηγνύμαι, 'I break out again.' Fractures are so called when they become disunited; as well as ulcers when they break out afresh.

ANARRHI'NON, from ἀνά, 'upwards,' and ῥὶς, 'the nose.' That which returns by the nose.—Gorræus.

According to others, that which issues by the skin, from ἀνά, and ῥινός, 'the skin.'

ANARRHŒ'A, *Anarrho'pia, Anas'tasis*, from ἀνά, 'upwards,' and ῥέω, 'I flow. 'Afflux of fluid towards the upper parts of the body.

ANARRHOPIA, Anarrhœa.

ANAR'THROS, ἀνάρθρος, from ἀ priv. and ἄρθρον, 'a joint.' One who is so fat, that his joints are scarcely perceptible.—Hippocrates.

ANASAR'CA, from ἀνά, 'through,' and σάρξ, 'the flesh.' *Anasarch'a, Aqua inter cutem, Hyposar'ca, Hydrops cellula'ris totius cor'poris, General dropsy, Katasar'ca, Episarcid'ium, Hyderos, Hydrosar'ca, Sarci'tes, Polylym'phia, Hyposarcid'ios, Leucophlegma'tia, Dropsy of the cellular membrane.* (F) *Anasarque.* Commonly, it begins to manifest itself by swelling around the ancles: and is characterized by tumefaction of the limbs and of the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, and even the face, with paleness and dryness of the skin, and pitting when any of these (especially the ancles) are pressed upon. Like dropsy in general, Anasarca may be *active* or *passive;* and its treatment must be regulated by the rules that are applicable to general dropsy. See Hydrops.

Anasarca Hystericum, Anathymiasis—a. Serosa, Phlegmatia dolens.

ANASARCHA, Anasarca.

ANASARQUE, Anasarca.

ANASPADIÆ'US, *Anaspadias*, from ἀνά, 'upwards,' and σπάω, 'I draw.' One whose urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANAS'PASIS, from ἀναπάω, 'I contract.' Contraction, *Retractio*, especially of the stomach.—Hippocrates.

ANASSA, Bromelia ananas.

ANASTALTICA, Styptics.

ANASTASIS, Anarrhœa.

ANASTŒCHEIO'SIS, from ανα, 'again,' and στοιχειον, 'element.' *Re-elementa'tio.* Resolution of a body or its parts into their elements.—Galen.

ANASTOMO'SIS, from ανα, 'with,' and στομα, 'a mouth.' *Inoscula'tio, Exanastomo'sis, Concur'sus.* (F) *Abouchement.* Communication between two vessels. By considering the nerves to be channels, in which a nervous fluid circulates, their communication has likewise been called *Anastomosis.* By means of anastomoses, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others.

ANASTOMOSIS, JACOBSON'S, see Petrosal ganglion.

ANASTOMOT'ICS, *Anastomot'ica.* Certain medicines were so called, which were formerly believed to be capable of opening the mouths of vessels:—as aperients, diuretics, &c.

ANASTOMOT'ICUS MAGNUS, RAMUS, (F) *Artère collaterale interne, A. collatérale du coude,* is a branch of the brachial artery which comes off a little above the elbow, and bestows branches to the brachialis internus, to the under edge of the triceps, and to the muscles, ligaments, &c. about the elbow-joint.

ANATASIS, Extension.

ANATHYMIASIS, from ανα, 'upwards,' and θυμα, 'fumigation.' *Œde'ma fugax, œde'ma spas'ticum, œde'ma hyster'icum, Anasar'ca hyster'icum.* An uncertain and transient swelling, said to have been at times observed in nervous and hysterical persons. It also means Exhalation, Fumigation, and Hypochondriasis, (which see.)

ANATOME ANIMATA, Physiology.

ANATOMIE, Anatomy.

ANATOMIA VIVA, Physiology.

ANAT'OMIST, *Anatom'icus.* One who occupies himself with anatomy. One versed in Anatomy.

ANAT'OMY, *Anat'omē, Anato'mia,* from ανα, and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' (F) *Anatomie.*

The word *Anatomy* properly signifies *dissection:* but it has been appropriated to the study and knowledge of the number, shape, situation, structure, and connexion, in a word, of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. Anatomy is the science of organization. Some have given the term a still more extended acceptation, applying it to every mechanical decomposition, even of extra-organic bodies. Thus, *Crystallography* has been termed the *Anatomy* of crystallized minerals. Anatomy has also been called *Morphol'ogy, Somatol'ogy, Somatol'omy, Organol'ogy* &c. It assumes different names according as the study is confined to one organized being, or to a species or class of beings. Thus *Androt'omy,* or *Anthropot'omy,* or *Anthropog'raphy,* or *Anthroposomatol'ogy,* is the *Anatomy of man:—Zoöt'omy,* that of the other species of the animal kingdom: and *Vet'erinary Anat'omy,* is the anatomy of domestic animals: but when the word is used abstractedly, it means *human Anatomy,* and particularly the study of the organs in a physiological or healthy state. The Anatomy of the diseased human body is called *Pathолog''ical* or *Morbid Anatomy,* and when applied to Medical Jurisprudence, *Foren'sic Anatomy.* Several of the organs possessing a similarity of structure, and being formed of the same tissues, they have been grouped into *Systems* or *Genera* of *Organs;* and the study of, or acquaintance with, such systems, has been called *Gen'eral Anat'omy, Histol'ogy,* or *Morphot'omy,* whilst the study of each organ, in particular, has been termed *Descriptive Anat'omy.* Descriptive Anatomy has been divided into *Skeletol'ogy,* which comprises *Osteol'ogy* and *Syndesmol'ogy;* and into *Sarcol'ogy,* which is subdivided into *Myol'ogy, Neurol'ogy, Angiol'ogy, Adenol'ogy, Splanchnol'ogy,* and *Dermol'ogy. Sur'gical Anat'omy, Medico-Chirurgical Anatomy,* (F.) *Anatomie chirurgicale, A. des Régions, Topograph'ical Anat'omy, Regional (!) Anatomy,* is the particular study of the bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, &c., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations. *Compar'ative Anat'omy* is the comparative study of each organ, with a view to an acquaintance with the modifications of its structure in different animals or in the different classes of animals. *Transcendental* or *Philosophical Anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed; and *Artific''ial Anat'omy* is the art of modelling and representing, in wax or other substance, the different organs or different parts of the human body, in the sound or diseased state.

ANATOMY, practical, see Dissection.

ANATON, Soda.

ANATREPSIS, Restauratio.

ANATRESIS, Perforation, Trepanning.

ANATRIBE, Friction.

ANATRIPSIS, Friction.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY, *Anatripsolo'gia,* from ανατριψις, 'friction,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on friction as a remedy.

ANATRON, Soda.

ANAT'ROPE, from ανα, 'upwards,' and τρεπω, 'I turn.' A *subversion.* A turning or subversion or inverted action of the stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, &c.—Galen. We still speak of the stomach turning against any thing.

ANAUDIA, Catalepsy, Mutitas.

ANAXYRIS, Rumex acetosa.

ANAZESIS, Ebullition.

ANAZOTURIA, see Urine.

ANCHA, Haunch.

ANCHILOPS, Ægilops.

ANCHORALIS PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

ANCHU'SA OFFICINA'LIS, *Alca'na, Lingua Bovis, Buglos'sum sylves'tre, Offic''inal* or *Garden Al'kanet* or *Bugloss; Nat. Ord.* Boragineæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia, (F) *Buglose;* a native of Great Britain. The herb was formerly esteemed as a cordial in melancholia and hypochondriasis; but it is now rarely used. It is also called *Buglos'sa, Buglos'sum angustifo'lium majus, B. vulga're majus, B. sati'vum.*

ANCHU'SA TINCTO'RIA, *Alcan'na, spu'ria, Dyer's Bugloss, Ane'bium, Buglos'sum Tincto'rum, Lithosper'mum villo'sum, Dyer's Al'kanet,* (F) *Orcanette;* a European plant. The medical properties are equivocal. It is used to give a beautiful red colour to ointments.

ANCHYLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ANCISTRON, Hamulus.

ANCOLIE, Aquilegia vulgaris.

ANCON, Elbow, Olecranon.

ANCONÉ, Anconeus.

ANCONE'US, from αγκων, 'the elbow.' A term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon. Winslow distinguished four:—the *great, external, internal*, and *small;* the three first being portions of the same muscle, the *triceps brachialis*. The last has, alone, retained the name. It is the *Ancone'us minor* of Winslow: *the Ancone'us vel Cubita'lis* RIOLA'NI of Douglass: the *Epicon'dylo-Cubita'lis* of Chaussier: the *Brevis Cu'biti* (F) *Anconé*, and is situate at the upper and back part of the fore-arm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. Its use is to aid in the extension of the fore-arm.

ANCONEUS EXTERNUS, see Triceps extensor cubiti—a. Internus, see Triceps extensor cubiti.—a. Major, see Triceps extensor cubiti.

ANCTE'RES, *Fibulæ* or *Clasps*, by which the lips of wounds were formerly kept together.—Celsus, Galen.

ANCTERIASMUS, Infibulation.

ANCU'BITUS, *Petrifac'tio*. An affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand was irritating the organ.

ANCUNULEN'TÆ. A name formerly given, according to James, to females during menstruation, who were regarded as unclean.

ANCUS. *Ankus*, from αγκων, 'the elbow.' One who cannot extend his arms completely.

Also, the deformity resulting from a luxation of the humerus or fore-arm.—Hippocr.

ANCYLE, Ankylosis.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, Ankyloblepharon.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM, Ankyloglossum.

ANCYLOMELE, Ankylomele.

ANCYLOMERISMUS, Ankylomerismus.

ANCYLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ANCYLOTOMUS, Ankylotomus.

ANCYRA, Hook.

ANCYROIDES PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

ANDA. A tree of Brazil. *Anda Gomesii, Joannesia princeps. Nat. Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. An oil is obtained from the seeds by pressure, 50 to 60 drops of which act as a cathartic. The fruit is an oval nut, containing two seeds. These have the taste of the chestnut; but are strongly cathartic, and even emetic. The shell is astringent, and used as such in diarrhœa, &c.

ANDELY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. is in France, near Gysore, and 8 leagues from Rouen. The water is a cold and weak chalybeate. It is used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions.

ANDIRA INERMIS, Geoffræa inermis—a. Surinamensis, Geoffræa surinamensis.

ANDRACHAHARA, Sempervivum tectorum.

ANDRACHNE, Arbutus unedo, Portulaca.

ANDRANATO'MIA. *Andranat'omē, Androto'mia, Androt'ome, Anthropot'omy*, from ανηρ, genitive ανδρος, 'a man,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The anatomy of man.

ANDRI'A, Adult age.

ANDRI'A MU'LIER. *Mu'lier Hermaphrodit'ica*. A female hermaphrodite.

ANDROGENI'A, from ανηρ, 'man,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The procreation of males.—Hippocr.

ANDROG''YNUS, from ανηρ, 'a man,' and γυνη, 'a woman.' An hermaphrodite. An effeminate person.—Hippocr.

ANDROMANIA, Nymphomania.

ANDROM'EDA MARIA'NA. *Broad-leaved Moorwort*. A decoction of this American plant is said to have been successfully employed as a wash, in a disagreeable affection,—not uncommon amongst the slaves in the southern parts of the United States,—called the *Toe Itch*, and *Ground Itch*.—Barton.

ANDROPOGON CHŒNANTHUS, Juncus odoratus—a. Nardus, Calamus Alexandrinus, Nardus Indica.

ANDROSACE, Umbilicus marinus—a. Matthioli, Umbilicus marinus.

ANDROSÆMUM, Hypericum perforatum.

ANDROTOMY, Andranatomia.

ANDRUM. An Indian word, latinized by Kæmpfer, signifying a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in southern Asia.

ANÉANTISSEMENT, (F) *Virium extinc'tio*. This word is often employed hyperbolically by patients, in France, to signify excessive fatigue, debility, or syncope.

ANEBIUM, Anchusa Tinctoria.

ANEBUS, Impuber.

ANECPYE'TUS, from αν, for ανευ, 'without,' and πυεω, 'I promote suppuration.' That which does not suppurate, or is not likely to suppurate.

ANEGER'TICE, from ανεγειρω, 'I awaken.' The art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

ANEILE'MA, *Aneile'sis*, from ανειλεισθαι, 'to be rolled upwards.' Applied particularly to the motion of air in the intestines and the tormina accompanying it.—Hippocr.

ANEILESIS, Aneilema.

ANEMIA. Anæmia.

ANEMO'NE. The *Wind Flower*, from ανεμος, 'the wind,' because it does not open its flowers till blown upon by the wind.

ANÉMONE DES BOIS, Anemone nemorosa.

ANEMO'NE HEPAT'ICA, *Hepat'ica nob'ilis, Herba Trinita'tis, Hepat'ica* or *Herb Trinity, Hepat'icus Flos, Trifo'lium Hepat'icum, Anem'ony*. The plant is a mild astringent and tonic. Dose, ʒj of the powder. It may be given in infusion.

ANEMO'NE NEMORO'SA, *Ranun'culus albus, Wood anem'ony*. (F) *Anémone des bois*. The herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. They have been used as rubefacients.

ANEMO'NE PRATEN'SIS, *Pulsatil'la ni'gricans*. This plant has similar properties with the last. It is also called *Meadow Anemony*. (F) *Pulsatille noire, P. des prés*.

The ANEMO'NE PULSATIL'LA, *Pulsatil'la vulga'ris, Herba ventis, Nola culinaria, Pasque flower*, (F) *Coquelourde*, possesses like properties.

ANEMONY, Anemone hepatica—a. Meadow, Anemone pratensis—a. Wood, Anemone nemorosa.

ANEMOS, Wind.

ANENCEPH'ALUS, from α priv. and εγκεφαλος, 'brain.' A monster devoid of brain.—Bonetus. Also, one that has a part only of the brain. *Paraceph'alus*. A weak, silly person.—Hippocr.

ANEPITHYM'IA, from α priv. and επιθυμια, 'desire.' Many Nosologists have used this

word for a loss of the appetites; as of those of hunger, thirst, venery, &c.

ANEPITHYMIA CHLOROSIS, Chlorosis.

ANERETHIS'IA, *Inirritabil'itas*, from α priv. and ἐρεθισις, 'irritability.' Defect of irritability.—Swediaur.

ANESIS, Remission.

ANESON, Anethum.

ANESUM, Pimpinella anisum.

ANET, Anethum.

ANETH, Anethum graveolens.

ANE'THUM. *Aneson*, *Aneton*, *Ane'thum Fœnic'ulum*, *Fœnic'ulum*, *F. Dulcē*, *Ligus'ticum fœnic'ulum*, *Fennel* or *Finckle*, *Mar'athrum*, *Anet*, *Sweet Fennel*, (F) *Fenouil ou Anis doux*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria. Digynia. The seeds have an aromatic odour, and warm, sweetish taste. They are carminative. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM, Anethum.

ANE'THUM GRAV'EOLENS, *A. horten'se*, *Dill*, *Anethum*. (F) *Aneth*, *Fenouil puant*. A native of the south of Europe. The seeds are stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

The OLEUM ANE'THI, or *Oil of Dill*, (F) *Huile d'Aneth*, possesses the carminative properties of the plant.

ANETICUS, Anodyne.

ANETON, Anethum.

ANETUS, Intermittent fever—a. Quartanus, Quartan—a. Quotidianus, Quotidian—a. Tertianus, Tertian fever.

AN'EURISM, *An'eurysm*, *Aneuris'ma*, from ανευρυνειν, 'to dilate or distend.' *Dilata'tio Arteria'rum*, *Ecta'sia*, *Emboris'ma*, *Exangi'a aneuris'ma*, *Absces'sus spirituo'sus*, *Arteriec'tasis*, (F) *Anévrysme*, *Aneurysme*. Properly, Aneurism signifies a tumour, produced by the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to various lesions of arteries, as well as to dilatations of the heart.

There are various kinds of aneurism. The following are the chief.

I. When the blood, which forms the tumour, is enclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the *true aneurism*, *Aneuris'ma verum*, *Hernia Arteria'rum*. (F) *Anévrysme vrai*.

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called *spurious* or *false aneurism*, *Aneuris'ma spu'rium*, *Ruptura Arte'riæ*, *Arteriorrhex'is*, *Arte'riodial'ysis*, *Ecchymo'ma arterio'sum*. (F) *Anévrysme faux*. The latter is divided into three varieties.

1. The *diffused false aneurism*, (F) *Anévrysme faux, primitif, diffus, noncirconscrit, ou par infiltration*, which occurs immediately after the division or rupture of an artery, and consists of an extravasation of blood into the cellular texture of the part.

2. The *circumscribed false aneurism*, (F) *A. faux consécutif, circonscrit* ou *par épanchement, enkysté* ou *sacciforme*, *tumeur hémorrhagiale circonscrite*, in which the blood issues from the vessel, sometime after the receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighbouring cellular membrane.

3. The *An'eurism by Anastomo'sis*, or *Var'icose An'eurism*, *Phlebarteriodial'ysis*, *Aneury'sma venoso-arteriosum*, *A. varico'sum*, (F) *Anévrysme par Anastomose* ou *variqueux*, *A. par Erosion*, *A. de* POTT, *A. des plus petites artères*, is that which arises from the simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein: the arterial blood passing into the vein, and producing a varicose state of it.

III. *Mixed Aneurism*, (F) *Anevrysme mixte*, is that which arises from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this.

1. *Mixed external Aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the cellular is dilated.

2. *Mixed internal Aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneuris'ma Her'niam Arte'riæ sis'tens*.

Aneurisms have been likewise termed *Traumat'ic* and *Sponta'neous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. They have also been divided into *internal* and *external*.

The *internal aneurisms* are situate in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment.

The *external aneurisms* are situate at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by a debilitant treatment, on the plan of VALSALVA, which consists in repeated bloodletting, with food enough merely to support life. In external aneurism the artery can be obliterated. This is usually done by applying a ligature above the aneurismal tumour.

A DISSECTING ANEURISM is one in which owing to rupture of the inner coat of an artery, the blood makes itself a channel between the coats or between the laminæ composing them.

Aneurisms of the Heart, *Cardion'chi*, *Cardieurys'ma*, (F) *Anévrysmes du cœur*, have been divided into *active* and *passive*. The former can scarcely be esteemed aneurisms, as they most commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, which diminishes its cavity instead of increasing it. The term, *Hypertrophy of the heart*, (q. v.) better indicates their character. *Passive* aneurisms, on the contrary, are attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ, and enlargement of the cavities. The physical signs of *dilatation of the heart* are the following.—The action of the heart is not visible, and no impulse is conveyed to the hand. On percussion, there is a loss of resonance over a larger surface than usual, but the dulness is much less intense than that which accompanies hypertrophy. On auscultation, the action of the heart is only slightly felt, and communicates at once the impression of its diminished power. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin.

ANEURIS'MAL, *Aneurys'mal*, *Aneurismat'ic*, *Aneurisma'lis*. That which belongs to Aneurism.

The ANEURISMAL SAC or CYST, (F) *Sac* ou

Kyste anévrysmal, is a sort of pouch, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood, forming the aneurismal tumour, is contained.

ANEURISMATIC, Aneurismal.

ANEURYSME, Aneurism.

ANEURYSMUS, Dilatation.

ANÉVRYSME, Aneurism.

ANFION, Maslach.

ANFRACTUOSITÉS CÉRÉBRALES, Anfractuosities, cerebral—*a. Ethmoïdales*, see Anfractuosity.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, *Anfrac'tus*, *Gyrus*, a groove or furrow. Used in anatomy to signify sinuous depressions, of greater or less depth, like those which separate the convolutions of the brain from each other.

These CEREBRAL ANFRACTUOSITIES, *Anfrac'tus Cer'ebri*, *Gyri Cer'ebri*, *Intestin'ula Cer'ebri*, (F) *Anfractuosités Cérébrales*, are always narrow, and deeper at the upper surface of the brain than at its base; and are lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

The Ethmoid Cells are, sometimes, called *Anfractuosités ethmöidales*.

ANFRACTUS, Anfractuosity—a. Cerebri, Anfractuosities (cerebral).

ANGEIOG'RAPHY or ANGIOG'RAPHY, *Angeiographia*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and γραφω, 'a description.' The anatomy of the vessels.

ANGEIOHYDROG'RAPHY, *Angiohydrog'raphy*, *Angeiondrog'raphy*, *Angeiohydrogra'phia*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' υδωρ, 'water,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

ANGEIOHYDROT'OMY, *Angiohydrot'omy*, *Angeiondrot'omy*, *Angeiohydrotomia*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' υδωρ, 'water,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGEIOLEUCI'TIS, *Lymphangei'tis*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' λευκος, 'white,' and *itis*, inflammation, (F) *Inflammation des tissus blancs*. Inflammation of the lymphatics: lymphatic or scrofulous inflammation.

ANGEIOL'OGY, *Angiol'ogy*, *Angeiolo'gia*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A description of the vessels. The anatomy of the vessels. It includes *Arteriol'ogy*, *Phlebol'ogy*, and *Angeiohydrol'ogy*.

ANGEION, Vessel.

ANGEIONDROGRAPHY, Angeiohydrography.

ANGEIONDROTOMY, Angeiohydrotomy.

ANGEIOPATHI'A, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and παθος, 'a disease.' Disease of the vessels.

ANGEIORRHAGIA, Hæmorrhagia activa.

ANGEIOSTEO'SIS, *Angiosto'sis*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and οστεωσις, 'ossification.' Ossification of vessels.

ANGEIOT'OMY, *Angiot'omy*, *Angeioto'mia*, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the vessels.

ANGEL'ICA. So called from its supposed angelic virtues. *Angel'ica Archangel'ica*, *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Native of Lapland. *Garden Angelica*. (F) *Angélique*, *Racine de Saint Esprit*. The roots, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative. A sweetmeat is made of the root, which is agreeable.

ANGEL'ICA SYLVES'TRIS, *A sati'va*. *Wild Angel'ica*, (F) *Angelique sauvage*. It possesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree. The seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice.

ANGELICA TREE, Aralia spinosa—a. Sylvestris, Ligusticum podagraria.

ANGELI'NÆ CORTEX. The bark of a Grenada tree, which has been recommended as an anthelmintic and cathartic.

ANGÉLIQUE, Angelica—*a. Sauvage*, Angelica sylvestris.

ANGELOCACOS, Myrobalanus.

ANGIECTASIA VENOSA, Varix.

ANGIEC'TASIS, from αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation.' Any dilatation of vessels.—Gräfe and Alibert.

ANGI'NA, *Febris Angino'sa*, from *angere*, 'to suffocate.' *Quinsey* or *Sore throat*, *Isthmi'tis*. Inflammation of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the air-passages. The Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration, separately or united, was affected, provided that such affection was above the stomach and lungs.—Boerhaave speaks of the angina of the moribund, which is nothing more than the dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death.—See Cynanche.

ANGINA APHTHOSA, Aphthæ—a. Bronchialis, Bronchitis—a. Canina, Cynanche trachealis—a. Epidemica, Cynanche maligna—a. Epiglottidea, Epiglottitis—a. Exudatoria, Cynanche trachealis—a. Externa, Cynanche parotidæa—a. Gangrænosa, Cynanche maligna—a. Inflammatoria, Cynanche, Cynanche trachealis—a. Laryngea, Laryngitis—a. Linguaria, Glossitis—a. Maligna, Cynanche maligna—a. Maxillaris, Cynanche parotidæa.

ANGI'NA NASA'LIS, *Nasi'tis posti'ca*. An inflammation of the posterior portion of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose.

The ANGI'NA ŒDEMATO'SA, (F) *Angine œdémateuse*, *Œdème de la Glotte*, is an œdematous swelling of the glottis; the effect of chronic cynanche laryngea.

ANGINA PAROTIDÆA EXTERNA, Cynanche parotidæa—a. Perniciosa, Cynanche trachealis—a. Polyposa seu membranacea, Cynanche trachealis.

The ANGI'NA SICCA, (F) *Angine sèche*, is a chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with a distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs. See Pædanchone.

The ANGI'NA SQUIRRO'SA, (F) *Angine squirrheuse*, consists in difficulty of deglutition, caused by scirrhous disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus.

ANGI'NA PEC'TORIS, *Sternal'gia*, *Asthma spas'tico-arthrit'icum incon'stans*, *Sternodyn'ia syncoptica et palpitans*, *Cardiog'mus Cordis sinistri*, *Asthéni'a pectoralis*, *Angor pec'toris*, *Stenocar'dia*, *Diaphragmat'ic gout*, *Asthma convulsi'vum*, *Asthma arthrit'icum*, *A. dolorif'icum*, *Syn'copē angino'sa*, (F) *Angine de Poitrine*. A disease, the precise pathology of which is not well known. The principal symptoms are, violent pain about the sternum, extending towards the arms; anxiety, dyspnœa, and sense of suffocation. It is an affection of great dan-

ger, being usually dependent upon ossification, or other morbid affection of the heart. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm.

Angi'na Pellicula'ris, *Diptheri'tis*, *Diphtheritic Inflammation*. A name recently given to those inflammations about the throat and elsewhere, in which exudations or false membranes are thrown out, during the phlogosis of mucous membranes. *Aphthæ*, *Tracheitis*, when accompanied with the membraniform exudation, and *Diarrhœa tubularis* are, with some, specimens of diphtheritic inflammation.

Angina Suffocatoria, Cynanche trachealis—a. Trachealis, Cynanche trachealis—a. Ulcerosa, Cynanche maligna—a. Uvularis, Staphylœdema, Uvulitis.

ANGINE GUTTURALE, Cynanche tonsillaris—*a. Laryngée*, Laryngitis—*a. Pharyngée*, Cynanche parotidæa—*a. de Poitrine*, Angina pectoris—*a. Sèche*, Angina sicca—*a. Squirrheuse*, Angina squirrosa—*a. Tonsillaire*, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANGINEUX, Anginosa.

ANGINO'SA, (F) *Angineux*. That which is accompanied with angina; as the *Scarlati'na angino'sa*.

ANGIOGRAPHY, Angeiography.

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHY, Angeiohydrography.

ANGIOHYDROTOMY, Angeiohydrotomy.

ANGIOLOGY, Angeiology.

ANGIOPYRA, Synocha.

ANGIOSTOSIS, Angeiostosis.

ANGIO'SIS, from αγγειον, 'a vessel.' Under this term, Alibert includes every disease of the blood-vessels.

ANGIOTEN'IC, *Angeiotenic*, *Angioten'icus* seu *Angeiotenicus*. From αγγειον, 'a vessel,' and τεινω, 'to extend.' An epithet given to inflammatory fever, owing to its action seeming to be chiefly exerted on the vascular system.

ANGIOTOMY, Angeiotomy.

ANGLE, *An'gulus*, from αγκυλος, 'a hook.' The space between two lines which meet in a point.

The Fa'cial Angle, pointed out by Camper, is formed by the union of two lines, one of which is drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of this angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and face, and, to a certain extent, the degree of intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species, this angle is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, and sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals, the angle becomes less and less; until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Animals, which have the snout long and facial angle small, are proverbially foolish; at least they are so esteemed, such as the snipe, crane, stork, &c., whilst intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is more largely developed, as the elephant and the owl. In these last animals, however, the large facial angle is caused by the size of the frontal sinuses:—so that this mode of appreciating the size of the brain is very inexact, and cannot be depended upon.

The following is a table of the angle in man and certain animals.

FACIAL ANGLES.

Man	from 65° to 85°
Sapajou	65
Orang-Utang	56 to 58
Guenon	57
Mandrill	30 to 42
Coati	28
Pole-cat	31
Pug dog	35
Mastiff	41
Hare	30
Ram	30
Horse	23

The Optic Angle, (F) *Angle optique*, is the angle formed by two lines, which shave the extremities of an object, and meet at the centre of the pupil.

ANGOISSE, Angor.

ANGOLAM, a very tall Malabar tree, which possesses vermifuge properties.

AN'GONE, *Præfoca'tio Fau'cium*, *Globus hyster'icus*, *Orthopna'a hyster'ica*, *Dyspha'gia globo'sa*, *D. hyster'ica*, *Nervous Quinsey*. A feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. It is common in hysterical females, and is accompanied with a sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat.

ANGOR, *Anguish*, (F) *Angoisse*. Extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. It is frequently an unfavourable symptom.

Angor, Agony, also, Orthopnœa—a. Pectoris, Angina pectoris.

ANGOS, Bubo, Uterus, Vessel.

ANGOURION, Cucumis sativus.

ANGUIS, Serpent.

ANGUISH, Angor.

ANGULAIRE DE L'OMOPLATE, Levator scapulæ.

AN'GULAR, *Angula'ris*, from *angulus*, 'an angle.' (F) *Angulaire*. That which relates to an angle.

The Angular Processes of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes. See Orbitar.

Angular Artery and Vein. A name given, 1. to the termination of the facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; and, 2. to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. See Facial.

The Angular Nerve is a filament furnished by the inferior maxillary, which passes near the greater angle of the eye.

ANGULARIS, Levator scapulæ.

ANGULI-SCAPULO-HUMERAL, Teres major.

ANGULUS OCULARIS, Canthus.

ANGURIA, Cucurbita citrullus.

ANGUSTATIO CORDIS, Systole.

ANGUSTIA ABDOMINALIS, Pelvis, (Brim)—a. Perinæalis, Pelvis (Outlet.)

ANGUSTURA, Cusparia febrifuga—a. Spuria, Brucea antidysenterica.

ANGUSTURE, FAUSSE, Brucea antidysenterica—*a. Ferrugineuse*, Brucea anti-dysenterica—*a. Vraie*, Cusparia febrifuga.

ANGUS'TIA, *Angusta'tio, Stenocho'ria.* Anxiety or constriction.

ANHÆMATOSIA, Asphyxia.

ANHÆMIA, Anæmia.

ANHELA'TIO, from *anhelo*, 'I pant.' *Anhel'itus, Panting.* (F) *Essouflement. Anhelation.* Short and rapid breathing. See Dyspnœa.

Anhela'tio is sometimes employed synonymously with Asthma.

ANHELITUS, Breath.

ANHIS'TOUS, from α, αν, 'privative,' and ἱστος, 'organic texture,' 'anorganic. The tunica decidua uteri is termed by Velpeau the *anhistous membrane.*

ANHUIBA, Laurus sassafras.

ANICE'TON, *Mesia'mum*, from α privative, and νικη, 'victory,' 'invincible.' A plaster much extolled by the ancients in cases of achores. It was formed of litharge, cerusse, thus, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

ANIDRO'SIS, from α priv. and ἱδρως, 'sweat.' *Sudo'ris nul'litas* vel *priva'tio.* Absence of sweat. Deficiency of perspiration.—Hippocr.

ANILITAS. See Dementia.

AN'IMA, *Ani'mus, Mens, Psyche*, the mind, breath, &c., from ανεμος, 'wind or breath.' (F) *Ame.* The principle of the intellectual and moral manifestations. Also, the principle of life: the life of plants being termed *An'ima vegetati'va*, (F) *Ame végétative;* that of man, *An'ima sensiti'va*, (F) *Ame sensitive.*

Under the term *Anima Mundi*, the ancient philosophers meant a universal Spirit, which they supposed spread over every part of the universe.

The precise seat of the mind in the brain has given rise to many speculations. The point is unsettled.

ANIMA ALOES: see Aloes—a. Articulorum, Hermodactylus—a. Hepatis, Ferri sulphas—a. Pulmonum, Crocus.

AN'IMAL, ζωον, from *an'ima*, 'the mind.' A name given to every animated being provided with digestive organs; even if such be merely a simple tube, as in the polypi. The greater part of animals have the power of locomotion; some can merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. In other respects it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called *Zoölogy.*

AN'IMAL, (adjective,) *Anima'lis.* That which concerns, or belongs to, an animal.

The ANIMAL KINGDOM, (F) *Règne Animal*, comprises all animated beings.

ANIMAL HEAT, *Calor anima'lis, Cal'idum anima'le, C. inna'tum, Biolych'nion*, (F) *Chaleur animale*, is the caloric constantly secreted by the body of a living animal, by virtue of which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. This secretion seems to take place in the capillary system over the whole of the body, and to be connected with the action of nutrition.

The following are the natural temperatures of certain animals; that of man being 98° or 100°.

ANIMALS.	*Temperatures.*
Arctic fox,	107
Arctic wolf,	105
Squirrel,	105
Hare,	104
Whale,	104
Arctomys citillus, *zizil*—in summer,	103
Do. when torpid,	80 to 84
Goat,	103
Bat, in summer,	102
Musk,	102
Marmota bobac,—*Bobac*,	101 or 102
House mouse,	101
Arctomys marmota, *marmot*,—in summer,	101 or 102
Do. when torpid,	43
Rabbit,	100 to 104
Polar bear,	100
Dog,	100 to 103
Cat,	
Swine,	
Sheep,	
Ox,	
Guinea-pig,	100 to 102
Arctomys glis,	99
Shrew,	98
Young wolf,	96
Fringilla arctica, *Arctic finch*,	111
Rubecola, *redbreast*,	
Fringilla linaria, *lesser red poll*,	110 or 111
Falco palumbarius, *goshawk*,	109
Caprimulgus Europæus, *European goatsucker*,	
Emberiza nivalis, *snow-bunting*,	109 to 110
Falco lanarius, *lanner*,	109
Fringilla carduelis, *goldfinch*,	
Corvus corax, *raven*,	
Turdus, *thrush*, (of Ceylon,)	
Tetrao perdrix, *partridge*,	108
Anas clypeata, *shoveler*,	
Tringa pugnax, *ruffe*,	
Scolopax limosa, *lesser godwit*,	
Tetrao tetrix, *grouse*,	
Fringilla brumalis, *winterfinch*,	
Loxia pyrrhula,	107
Falco nisus, *sparrowhawk*,	
Vultur Barbatus,	
Anser pulchricollis,	
Colymbus Auritus, *dusky grebe*,	
Tringa vanellus, *lapwing*, (wounded,)	
Tetrao lagopus, *ptarmigan*,	
Fringilla domestica, *house sparrow*,	107 to 111
Strix passerina, *little owl*,	106
Hæmatopus ostralegus, *sea-pie*,	
Anas penelope, *widgeon*,	
Anas strepera, *gadwall*,	
Pelecanus carbo,	
Falco ossifragus, *sea-eagle*,	105
Fulica atra, *coot*,	
Anas acuta, *pintail-duck*,	
Falco milvus, *kite*, (wounded,)	104
Merops apiaster, *bee-eater*,	
Goose,	103 to 107
Hen,	
Dove,	
Duck,	
Ardea stellaris,	103
Falco albicollis,	
Picus major,	
Cossus ligniperda,	89 to 91
Shark,	83
Torpedo Marmorata,	74

ANIMAL'CULE, *Animal'culum*, a diminutive of *animal.* A small animal. An animal perceptible only by means of the microscrope.

ANIMAL'CULIST, *An'imalist.* One who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

ANIMALIST, Animalculist.

ANIMAL'ITY, *Animal'itas.* Qualities which distinguish that which is animated. That which constitutes the animal.

ANIMALIZA'TION, *Animalisa'tio.* The transformation of the nutritive parts of food

into the living substance of the body to be nourished.

ANIMA'TION, *Zoo'sis*, *Anima'tio*, from *anima*, 'the soul or mind.' The act of animating. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATION, SUSPENDED, Asphyxia.

To AN'IMATE, *Anima're*. To unite the living principle with an organized body. The French use it in the sense of,—to excite or render active; as, *animer un vésicatoire*: to excite a blister to suppurate.

AN'IMĒ, *Gum an'imē*, *Aminæ'a*, *Can'camy*, *Gummi an'imē*, *Can'camum*. A resin obtained from the trunk of the *Hymenæ'a cour'baril*. It has been given as a cephalic and uterine. It is not used. The plant is also called *Cour'baril*.

ANIMÉ, (F) an epithet applied to the countenance, when florid, in health or disease.

ANIMELLÆ, Parotid.

ANIMI CASUS SUBITUS, Syncope—a. Deliquium, Syncope—a. Pathemata, Passions.

AN'IMIST, from *an'ima*, 'the soul.' The Animists are those who, following the example of Stahl, refer all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

The soul, according to Stahl, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement, and of every material change in the body. Stahl therefore concluded, that disease was nothing more than a disturbance or disorder in the government of the economy, or an effort by which the soul, attentive to every morbific cause, endeavoured to expel whatever might be deranging the habitual order of health.

ANIMUS, Anima, Breath.

ANIS, Pimpinella anisum—*a. Aigre*, Cuminum cyminum—*a. de la Chine*, Illicium anisatum—*a. doux*, Anethum—*a. etoilé*, Illicium anisatum.

ANISA'TUM, from *Anisum*, *Anise*. A sort of medicated wine, formerly prepared with honey, wine of Ascalon, and aniseed.

ANISCALPTOR, Latissimus dorsi.

ANISE PLANT, Pimpinella anisum.

ANISEED: see Pimpinella anisum—a. Tree, yellow flowered, Illicium anisatum.

ANISI SEMINA. See Pimpinella anisum.

ANISOS'THENES, *Inæqua'li rob'ore pol'lens*. That which is unequal in strength: from α priv. ισος, 'equal,' and σθενος, 'strength.' An epithet applied particularly to the muscular contractility, which, in the sick, is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only: in the flexors, for example.

ANISOT'ACHYS, from α priv. ισος, 'equal,' and ταχυς, 'quick.' An epithet for the pulse when at the same time quick and unequal.—Gorræus.

ANISUM, Pimpinella anisum—a. Africanum frutescens, Bubon Galbanum—a. Fruticosum Galbaniferum, Bubon galbanum—a. Sinense, Illicium anisatum—a. Stellatum, Illicium anisatum.

ANKLE, Astragalus, Malleolus.

ANKUS, Ancus.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON, *Ancylobleph'aron*, *Palpebra'rum coal'itus*, from αγκυλη, 'contraction,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.' A preternatural union between the free edges of the eyelids. Also called *Symbleph'aron*, *Symblepharo'sis*, and *Pros'physis*.

Also, union between the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Aëtius.

ANKYLOGLOS'SUM, *Ancyloglos'sum*, *Concre'tio linguæ*, *from* αγκυλος, 'crooked,' or 'contracted,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums; or in consequence of the shortness of the frænum: the latter affection constituting the *Tonguetie*, *Olopho'nia lin'guæ fræna'ta*. It merely requires the frænum to be divided with a pair of scissors.

ANKYLOME'LĒ, *Ancylome'le*, from αγκυλος, 'crooked,' and μηλη, 'a probe.' A curved probe.—Galen.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS, *Ancylomeris'mus*, *from* αγκυλη, 'a contraction,' and μερος, 'a part.' Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLOPS, Ægilops.

ANKYLO'SIS, *Ancylo'sis*, *Anchylo'sis*, *Orthoco'lon*, *Orthocyllo'sis*, *An'cylē*, *Stiff Joint*, from αγκυλος, 'crooked.' An affection, in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. It is so called, because the limb remains, commonly, in a constant state of flexion. Anchylosis is said to be *complete* or *true*, when there is an intimate adhesion between the synovial surfaces and union of the articular extremities of the bones. In the *incomplete* or *false* anchylosis, there is obscure motion, but the fibrous parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In the treatment of this last state, the joint must be gently and gradually exercised; and oily, relaxing applications be assiduously employed.

ANKYLOT'OMUS, *Ancylot'omus*, αγκυλοτομος, from αγκυλος, 'crooked,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Any kind of curved knife.—Paulus. An instrument for dividing the frænum linguæ.—Scultetus.

ANNEAU, Ring—*a Crural*, Crural canal—*a. Diaphragmatique*, Diaphragmatic ring—*a. Fémoral*, Crural canal—*a. Inguinal*, Inguinal ring—*a. Ombilical*, Umbilical ring.

ANNEXE, Accessory, Appendix.

ANNI CRITICI, Climacterici (anni)—a. Decretorii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Fatales, Climacterici (anni)—a. Genethliaci, Climacterici (anni)—a. Gradarii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Hebdomadici, Climacterici (anni)—a. Heroici, Climacterici (anni)—a. Natalitii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Scalares, Climacterici (anni.)—a. Scansiles, Climacterici (anni.)

ANNOTA'TIO, *Episema'sia*. Under this term some have included the preludes to an attack of intermittent fever—as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, &c.

ANNOTTO. See Terra Orleana.

ANNUAL DISE'ASES, *Morbi an'nui*, *M. anniversa'rii*. (F) *Maladies annuelles*. A name given, by some, to diseases which recur, every year, about the same period. *Febris annua* is a term used for a fancied intermittent of this type. (F) *Fièvre annuelle*.

ANNUENS, Rectus capitis internus minor.

ANNUIT'IO, *Nod'ding*. A gesture denoting assent in most countries. Also, the state of

somnolency, (when the individual is in the erect or sitting posture, with the head unsupported,) in which the power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

AN'NULAR, *Annula'ris*, *Cricoi'des*. Any thing relating to a ring, or which has the shape or fulfils the functions of a ring; from *annulus*, 'a ring.'

The Annular Finger, or *Ring Finger*, *Dig''itus annula'ris*, *Param'esos*, is the fourth finger; so called from the wedding-ring being worn there.

The An'nular lig'ament of the ra'dius, is a very strong fibro-cartilaginous band, which forms, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, a kind of ring in which the head of the radius turns with facility.

The An'nular lig'aments of the carpus, *Armil'læ manus membrano'sæ*, are two in number. The one, *anterior*, is a broad, fibrous, quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming the gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal. It is attached, externally, to the trapezium and scaphoides; and internally to the os pisiforme and process of the unciforme. It keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, &c., applied against the carpus. The *posterior* ligament is situate transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of the tendons, which pass to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached, externally, to the inferior and outer part of the radius; internally, to the ulna and os pisiforme.

The An'nular lig'aments of the tarsus are two in number. The *anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep. It is attached to the superior depression of the os calcis, and to the malleolus internus. It embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the *tibialis anticus*, and *peroneus anticus*. The *internal* is broader than the last. It descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, enclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the *tibialis posticus*, *flexor longus digitorum pedis*, and *F. longus pollicis pedis*, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves.

The Annular vein, *Vena annula'ris*, is situate between the annular finger and the little finger. Aëtius recommends it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

ANNULARIS, Cricoid: see Digitus—a. Ani, Sphincter ani.

ANNULI-TENDINO-PHALANGIENS, Lumbricales manus.

ANNULUS ABDOMINIS, Inguinal ring—a. Fossæ ovalis: see Ovalis fossa—a. Repens, Herpes circinatus—a. Umbilicalis, Umbilical ring—a. Ventriculi, Pylorus.

ANO, ανω, a prefix denoting 'above, up.'

ANOCŒLIA, Stomach.

ANO'DIA, from αν priv. and ωδη, 'song.' An unconnected or dissonant mode of speech.

ANODIN, Anodyne.

ANODOS, Edentulus.

AN'ODYNE, *Anod'ynus*, *Antod'ynus*, *Antid'ynous*, (improperly) *Paregor'icus*, *Hypnot'icus*, *Anet'icus*, *Antal'gicus*, (F) *Anodin* or *Anodyn*, from α, αν, priv. and οδυνη, 'pain.' *Anodynes* are those medicines which relieve pain, or cause it to cease; as opium, belladonna, &c. They act by blunting the sensibility of the brain, so that it does not appreciate the morbid sensation.

ANODY'NIA, *Indolen'tia*. Cessation or absence of pain. Vogel has given this name to a genus of diseases, characterized by a cessation of pain, and the exasperation of other symptoms; as we see in gangrene.

ANODYNUM MINERALE, Potassæ nitras sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

ANŒA, from α privative, and νους, 'mind.' Delirium, imbecility. See Dementia and Idiotism.

ANOMAL, Anomalous.

ANOMA'LIA, from αν priv. and ομαλος, 'regular.' *Abnor'mitas*, *Aliena'tio*. Anomaly, irregularity. In Pathology, anomaly means something unusual in the symptoms proper to a disease.

Anomalia Nervorum, Nervous diathesis.

ANOMALOTROPHIES, from αν, privative, ομαλος, 'regular,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.' A class of diseases, which consist in modifications in the nutrition of organs.—Gendrin.

ANOM'ALOUS, *Ano'malus;* the same etymon. Irregular, contrary to rule. (F) *Anomal*. In Medicine, a disease is called *anomalous*, in whose symptoms or progress there is something unusual. Affections are also called anomalous, which cannot be referred to any known species.

ANOMALUS, Irregular.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS, from α priv. νομος, 'rule,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' An individual, whose head is deformed.—Geoffroi Saint-Hilaire.

ANOM'PHALOS, from αν privative, and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Devoid of navel. Many writers have endeavoured to show that Adam and Eve must have been ανομφαλοι, as they could not have been nourished by umbilical vessels.

ANONYME, Innominatum.

ANON'YMOUS, *Anon'ymus*, *innomina'tus*, (F) *Anonyme*, from αν priv. and ονομα, 'name.' That which has no name.

The word has been applied to many parts of the body:—to the *Anonymous bone* or *Os innominatum*:—the *Anonymous foramen* or *Foramen innominatum*, &c.

ANOPS'IA, from αν priv. and ωψ 'the eye.' A case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

ANOR'CHIDES, from αν priv. and ορχις, 'a testicle.' Those born without testicles.—Fortunatus Fidelis.

ANOREX'IA, from αν priv. and ορεξις, 'appetite.' *Inappeten'tia*, *Limo'sis expers*. (F) *Perte d'appetit*. Absence of appetite, without loathing. Anorexia or want of appetite is symptomatic of most diseases. Indigestion, Dyspepsia (q. v.)

Anorexia Exhaustorum, Frigidity of the stomach—a. Mirabilis, Fasting.

ANORGANIC. See Inorganic.

ANORMAL, Abnormous.

ANO'SIA, from α priv. and νοσος, 'disease.' Health. Freedom from disease.

ANOS'MIA, from α privative, and οσμη, 'odour.' Loss of smell. Diminution of the sense of smell. Called, also, *Anosphre'sia, Paros'mis, Olfac'tûs amis'sio, Dysæsthe'sia olfacto'ria, Odora'tus deper'ditus, Caco'dia.*

ANOSPHRESIA, Anosmia.

ANSE (F), *Ansa* (L), signifies, properly, the handle of certain vessels, usually of an arched form. By analogy, it has been applied to that which is curved in the form of such handle. Thus, the French speak of—*Anse intestinale*, to signify a portion of intestine, supported by its mesentery, and describing a curved line:—also, *Anse nerveuse, Anse Anastomotique, &c.*

Anse de fil is used, in Surgery, to designate a thread, curved in form of an *Anse.*

ANSERINA, Potentilla anserina.

ANSÉRINE, Chenopodium ambrosioides—*a. Anthelmintique*, Chenopodium anthelminticum—*a. Bon Henri*, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus—a. Botrys, Chenopodium Botrys—*a. Fétide*, Chenopodium vulvaria.

ANSÉRINE VERMIFUGE, Chenopodium anthelminticum.

ANTAC''IDS or ANTI-AC''IDS, *Antiac''ida.* Remedies, which obviate acidity in the stomach. They are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid. Those chiefly used are ammonia, calcis carbonas, calx, magnesia, magnesiæ carbonas, potassa, potassæ bicarbonas, p. carbonas, sodæ bicarbonas, and s. carbonas. They are, of course, only palliatives, removing that which exists, not preventing the formation of more.

ANTAG'ONISM, *Antagonis'mus*, from αντι, 'against,' and αγωνιζειν, 'to act.' Action in an opposite direction. It applies to the action of muscles which act in a contrary direction to others. In estimating the force of the muscles, this antagonism must be attended to.

ANTAG'ONIST, *Antagonis'ta.* A muscle, whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle. Every muscle has its antagonist, because there is no motion in one direction without a capability of it in another.

ANTALGICUS, Anodyne.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC and ANTAPHRODIT'IC, *Antaphrodisiacus*, from αντι, 'against,' and αφροδισιακος, 'aphrodisiac,' *Anteroticus.* A substance capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANTAPOD'OSIS, from αντιαποδιδωμι, 'I return in exchange.' The succession and return of febrile periods.—Hippocr.

ANTATROPH'IC, *Antatroph'icus, Antiatroph'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and ατροφια, 'atrophy.' A remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

ANTEBRACHIAL. See Antibrachial.

ANTECENDEN'TIA. The precursory or warning symptoms of a disease.

ANTELA'BIA, *Procheï'la*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *labia*, 'the lips.' The extremity of the lips.

ANTELOPE, Antilopus.

ANTEMBALLOMENOS, Succedaneum.

ANTEM'BASIS, from αντι, mutually, and εμβαινω, 'I enter.' *Mu'tuus ingres'sus.* The mutual reception of bones.—Galen.

ANTEMETIC, Antiemetic.

ANTENDEIXIS, Counter-indication.

ANTENEAS'MUS, from αντι, 'against,' and νεαν, 'audacious.' One furious against himself. Mania, in which the patient attempts his own life.—Zacchias.

ANTENNA'RIA DIOICA, *Catsfoot, Gnapha'lium Dioicum, Hispid'ula, Pes'cati, Elich'rysum monta'num* (F) *Pied de chat.* A common European plant, which has been advised in hemorrhage, diarrhœa, &c.

ANTEPHIALTIC, Antiephialtic.

ANTEPILEPTIC, Antiepileptic.

ANTEREISIS, from αντι, 'against,' and ερειδω, 'I support.' The resistance—the solidity—of bones.—Hippocr.

ANTÉRIEUR DU MARTEAU, Laxator tympani—*a. de l'Oreille*, Anterior auris.

ANTE'RIOR, *Ante'rior, Anti'cus.* Situate before. Great confusion has prevailed with Anatomists in the use of the terms *before, behind*, &c. Generally, the word *anterior* is applied to parts situate before the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forwards; and the feet applied longitudinally together.

ANTE'RIOR AU'RIS *Muscle, Auricula'ris ante'rior*, (F) *Auriculaire antérieur, Antérieur de l'oreille, Zygomato-auriculaire.* A small muscle, passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix. *Use.* To draw the ear forwards and upwards.

ANTERIOR MALLEI, Laxator tympani.

ANTEROTICUS, Antaphrodisiac.

ANTEUPHORBIUM, Cacalia anteuphorbium.

ANTEVER'SION, *Antever'sio*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *ver'tere*, 'to turn.' Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubes, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by extraordinary size of the pelvis, the pressure of the viscera on the uterus, &c.; and is recognised by examination *per vaginam.* See Retroversio uteri.

ANTHELITRAGUS, (F) *Anthélitragien*, one of the proper muscles of the pavilion of the ear.

ANT'HELIX or ANTI-HELIX, from αντι, 'before,' and ελιξ, 'the helix.' An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it bifurcates.

ANTHELMIA, Spigelia Marilandica.

ANTHELMIN'TIC. *Antihelmin'ticus, Antiscol'icus, Antivermino'sus, Vermif'ugus, Vermifuge*, from αντι, 'against,' and ελμινς, 'a worm.' A remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. The chief anthelmintics are, the Chenopodium, Dolichos, Oleum animale Dippelii, Oleum Terebinthinæ, Sodii Chloridum, Spigelia, and Pulvis Stanni. See Worms and Helminthagogues.

ANTHEMA ERUPTIO, Exanthem.

AN'THEMIS COT'ULA, *Cot'ula fœt'ida, Cota, Cynan'themis, Chamæme'lum, fœt'idum, Mayweed, Stinking Chamomile. Nat. Ord.* Compositæ Corymbiferæ, *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Superflua, (F) *Maroute, Camomille fétide.* This plant has a very disagreeable smell; and the leaves have a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is reputed to have been useful in hysterical affections.

AN'THEMIS NO'BILIS, *Chamæme'lum, Chamemæ'lum No'bile, Chamomil'la Roma'na, Euan'themon, An'themis, Chamæme'lum odora'tum, Leucan'themum, Matrica'ria*, ανθεμια, ανθεμις, (F) *Camomille Romaine.* The leaves and flowers have a strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used. They possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are much given as a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce or to assist vomiting. Externally, they are often used in fomentations.

The O'LEUM ANTHEM'IDIS possesses the aromatic properties of the plant, but not the bitter and tonic. Consequently, the '*Chamomile Drops*,' as sold by the druggists, must be devoid of the latter qualities. They are made by adding *Ol. anthem.* ℥j. to *Sp. vini rectif.* ℔j.

AN'THEMIS PYRE'THRUM, *Pyre'thrum, Pyre'thrum verum, Buphthal'mum cret'icum, Denta'ria, Herba saliva'ris, Pes Alexandri'nus, Spanish Chamomile, Pellitory of Spain*, (F) *Pyrèthre, Racine salivaire, Pied d'Alexandre.* The root is hot and acrid; its acrimony residing in a resinous principle. It is never used except as a masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, &c. It acts as a powerful sialagogue.

AN'THEMIS TINCTO'RIA, *Buphthalmi Herba, Dyer's Chamomile.* A European plant. Has a bitter and astringent taste, and has been regarded stomachic and vulnerary, (F) *Camomille des Teinturiers, Œil de Bœuf.*

ANTHE'RA, ανθηρα. A remedy compounded of several substances, myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, &c. It was used under the form of liniment, collyrium, electuary, and powder.—Celsus, Galen.

ANTHEREON, Mentum.

ANTHORA VULGARIS, Aconitum anthora.

ANTHOS: see Rosmarinus—a. Sylvestris, Ledum sylvestre.

ANTHRA'CIA, from ανθραξ, 'coal.' *Carbun'cular Exan'them.* An eruption of tumours, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core. A genus in the order *Exanthematica;* class *Hæmatica* of Good, and including Plague and Yaws.

ANTHRACIA, Anthracosis—a. Pestis, Plague—a. Rubula, Frambœsia.

ANTHRACION, see Anthrax.

AN'THRACOID, *Anthraco'des*, from ανθραξ, 'coal,' and ειδος, 'resemblance,' (F) *Charbonneux.* That which is black as a coal. That which is accompanied by, or resembles anthrax.

ANTHROCOMA, Anthrax.

ANTHRACOSIA, Anthrax.

ANTHRACO'SIS, *Anthra'cia, Carbo Palpebra'rum*, from ανθραξ, 'a coal.' A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Paulus of Ægina. Also carbuncle in general. It has been used recently for the black lung of coal miners.

ANTHRAKOK'ALI, from ανθραξ, 'coal,' and *kali*, 'potassa,' an article recently introduced as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. It is formed by dissolving carbonate of potassa in 10 or 12 parts of boiling water, and adding as much slacked lime as will separate the potassa. The filtered liquor is placed on the fire in an iron vessel, and suffered to evaporate, until neither froth nor effervescence occurs, and the liquid presents a smooth surface like oil. To this, levigated coal is added in the proportion of 160 grammes to 192 grammes of potassa. The mixture is stirred, and removed from the fire, and the stirring is continued, until a black homogeneous powder results. A *sulphuretted anthrakokali* is made by mixing accurately 16 grammes of sulphur with the coal, and dissolving the mixture in the potassa as directed above. The dose of the simple and sulphuretted preparations is about two grains three times a day.

ANTHRAX, *An'trax, Carbo, Rubinus verus, Codesel'la, Erythe'ma gangreno'sum, Grantris'tum, Pruna, Per'sicus Ignis, Granatris'tum, Phyma anthrax, Erythe'ma anthrax, Carbun'culus, Anthroco'sia, Anthrocoma, Absces'sus gangranascens, A. gangræno'sus, Furun'culus malig'nus, F. gangrænosus, Carbuncle*, (F) *Charbon.* An inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular membrane and skin, which may arise from an internal or external cause. In the latter case it is called by the French pathologists, *Pustule maligne, Anthra'cion, Bouton d'Alep*, and is characterized at the outset by a vesication or bleb filled with a sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which a small induration is formed, surrounded by an areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. It has been thought by some to be induced altogether by contact with the matter of the carbuncle of animals, or of the exuviæ of bodies of such as had died with the disease. But it is now known to arise primarily in the human subject.

Anthrax is a malignant boil, and its treatment is similar to that which is required in cases of gangrene attacking a part.

ANTHROPE, Cutis.

ANTHROPOCHYMY, Chymistry (human.)

ANTHROPOGE'NIA, from ανθρωπος, 'man,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' Knowledge or study of human generation.

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *Anthropolo'gia*, from ανθρωπος, 'man,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on man. By some, this word is used for the science of the structure and functions of the human body. Frequently, it is employed synonymously with,—*Natural History*, and *Physiology of man.*

ANTHROPOMANCY, *Anthropomanti'a*, from ανθρωπος, 'a man,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY, from ανθρωπος, 'a man,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An acquaintance with the dimensions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOPH'AGUS, from ανθρωπος, 'a man,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' A name given to one who eats his own species.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY, *Anthropopha'gia*, same etymon. The custom of eating human flesh. A disease in which there is a desire to eat it.

ANTHROPOSCOPIA, Physiognomy.

ANTHROPOTOMY, Andranatomia.

ANTHYPNOT'IC, *Anthypnot'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and υπνωτικος, 'stupefying.' A remedy for stupor.

ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Anthypochon-*

dri'acus, from αντι, 'against,' and υποχονδριακος, 'hypochondriac.' A remedy for hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTER'IC, *Antihyster'ic*, *Antihyster'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and υστερα, 'the uterus.' A remedy for hysteria.

ANTI, αντι, as a prefix, in composition, generally means 'opposition.'

ANTIADES, Tonsils.

ANTIADITIS, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANTIADON'CUS, from αντιαδες, 'the tonsils,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' A swelling of the tonsils.—Swediaur. *Anti'ager* has a similar meaning.

ANTIAPOPLEC'TIC, *Antiapoplec'ticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and αποπληξια, 'apoplexy.' A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA. See Upas.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *Antarthrit'ic*, *Antiarthrit'icus*, *Antipodagric*, from αντι, 'against,' and αρθριτις, 'the gout,' (F) *Antigoutteux*. A remedy for gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'IC, *Antiasthmat'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and ασθμα, 'asthma.' A remedy for asthma.

ANTIATROPHICUS, Antatrophic.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL, *Antibrachia'lis*. That which concerns the fore-arm. Bichat. J. Cloquet suggests that the word should be written *antebrachial* from *ante*, 'before,' and *brachium*, 'the arm:'—as *antebrachial region*, *antebrachial aponeurosis*, &c.

The ANTEBRA'CHIAL APONEURO'SIS, (F) *Aponévrose*, *antebrachiale*, is a portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelops the whole of the upper limb. It arises from the brachial aponeurosis, from a fibrous expansion of the tendon of the biceps muscle, from the epicondyle, epitrochlea, and, behind, from the tendon of the triceps brachialis. Within, it is inserted into the cubitus, &c.; and, below, is confounded with the two annular ligaments of the carpus. It is covered by the skin, by veins, lymphatics, and by filaments of superficial nerves; covers the muscles of the fore-arm, adheres to them, and sends between them several fibrous septa, which serve them for points of insertion.

ANTICACHEC'TIC, *Anti-cachec'ticus*, *Anticacochym'ic*, from αντι, 'against,' and καχεξια, 'cachexy.' A remedy against cachexy.

ANTICACOCHYMIC, Anticachectic.

ANTICANCROSUS, Anticancerous.

ANTICAN'CEROUS, *Anti-cancerosus*, *Anti-cancro'sus*, *Anti-carcinom'atous*, from αντι, 'against,' and καρκινωμα, 'cancer,' carcinoma.' Opposed to cancer.

ANTICARDIUM, *Fossette du cœur*, Scrobiculus cordis.

ANTICARCINOMATOUS, Anticancerous

ANTICATAR'RHAL, *Anticatarrha'lis*, from αντι, 'against,' and καταρρους, 'catarrh.' A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOD'IC, *Anti-causot'ic*, *Anti-causodicus*, from αντι, 'against,' and καυσος, 'a burning fever.' A remedy for *Causus* or inflammatory fever. Jünken speaks of a *Syru'pus Anticausot'icus*.

ANTICAUSOTIC, Anticausodic.

ANTICHEIR, Pollex. See Digitus.

ANTICHOLERICA, Sophora heptaphylla.

ANTIC''IPATING, *Antic''ipans*, *Prolept'icus*. A periodical phenomenon recurring at progressively shorter intervals. An *anticipating intermittent* is one in which the intervals between the paroxysms become progressively less.

ANTICNEMION, Shin.

ANTICŒUR, Scrobiculus cordis.

ANTICOL'IC, *Anticol'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and κωλικος, 'the colic.' That which is opposed to colic.

ANTICUS, Anterior.

ANTIDARTREUX, Antiherpetic.

ANTIDIARRHŒ'IC, *Anti-diarrha'icus*. A remedy for diarrhœa. Opposed to diarrhœa.

ANTIDIN'IC, *Antidin'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and δινος, 'vertigo.' Opposed to vertigo.

ANTIDOTA'RIUM, from αντιδοτον, 'an antidote.' A Dispensatory. A Pharmacopœia or Formulary, a Dispensatory, (q. v.)

AN'TIDOTE, *Antid'otum*, from αντι, 'against,' and διδωμι, 'I give.' Originally this word signified an *internal remedy*. It is now used synonymously with *counter-poison*, and signifies any remedy capable of combating the effect of poisons, by decomposing them.

ANTIDOTUM MITHRIDATICUM, Mithridate.

ANTIDOTUM HERACLIDIS, Enneapharmacos.

ANTIDYNOUS, Anodyne.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC, *Anti-dysenter'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' δυς, 'with difficulty,' and εντερον, 'intestine.' Opposed to dysentery.

ANTIEMET'IC or ANTEMET'IC, *Antiemet'icus*, from αντι, 'against,' and εμετικος, 'emetic.' A remedy for vomiting.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC or ANTEPHIAL'TIC, *Antiephial'ticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and εφιαλτης, 'nightmare.' A remedy for nightmare.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC or ANTEPILEP'TIC, *Antiepilep'ticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and επιλημψια, 'epilepsy.' A remedy for epilepsy.

ANTIFEBRILIS, Febrifuge.

ANTIGALAC'TIC, *Antigalac'ticus*, *Antilac'teus*, from αντι, 'against,' and γαλα, 'milk.' (F) *Antilaiteux*. Opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk.

ANTIG'ONI COLLYR'IUM NIGRUM, *Black collyrium of* ANTIG'ONUS. It was composed of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigris, gum arabic, and water.

ANTIHEC'TIC, *Antihec'ticus*, from αντι, 'against,' and εξις, 'habit of body.' The *Antihec'ticum* POTE'RII is the white oxyd of antimony: also called *Diaphoret'icum Joria'le*.

ANTIHELMINTICUS, Anthelmintic.

ANTIHEMORRHOID'AL, *Antihæmorrhoida'lis*, from αντι, 'against,' and αιμορροιδες, 'hemorrhoids.' A remedy for hemorrhoids.

ANTIHERPET'IC, *Antiherpet'icus* from αντι, 'against,' and ερπης, 'herpes.' (F) *Antidartreux*. A remedy for herpes.

ANTIHYDROPHOB'IC, *Antihydrophob'icus*, *Antilys'sus*, from αντι, 'against,' υδωρ, 'water,' and φοβος, 'dread.' A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTIHYDROP'IC, *Antihydrop'icus*, from αντι, against,' and υδρωψ, 'dropsy.' A remedy for dropsy.

ANTIHYSTERIC, Antihysteric.

ANTI-ICTERIC, from αντι, 'against,' and ικτερος, 'jaundice.' A remedy for jaundice.

ANTI-IMPETIGENES, SOLOMON'S. See Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

ANTILACTEUS, Antigalactic.

ANTILAITEUX, Antigalactic.

ANTILEP'SIS, *Apprehen'sio*, from αντιλαμβανω, 'I take hold of.' The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts.—Hippocrates. The mode of securing bandages, &c. from slipping.

ANTILITH'ICS, *Antilith'ica*, from αντι, 'against,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' A substance that prevents the formation of calculi in the urinary organs.

The chief antilithics—according as the calculi are lithic acid or phosphatic—are alkalies or acids; with revellents, especially change of air; tonics, especially the diosma crenata, (?) and uva ursi. (?)

ANTILLY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated French medicinal spring, near Méaux in France. The waters have not been analyzed; but astonishing and chimerical effects have been ascribed to them.

ANTILOBIUM, Tragus.

ANTILOI'MIC, *Antiloi'micus*, *Antipestilentia'lis*, from αντι, 'against,' and λοιμος, 'the plague.' A remedy for the plague.

ANTIL'OPUS. The *Antelope*. (F) *Gazelle*. An African animal, whose hoofs and horns were formerly given in hysteric and epileptic cases.

ANTILYSSUS, Antihydrophobic.

ANTIMELANCHOL'IC, *Antimelancholi'cus*, from αντι, 'against,' and μελαγχολια, 'melancholy.' A remedy for melancholy.

ANTIMOINE, Antimonium—*a. Beurre d'*, Antimonium muriatum—*a. Chlorure d'*, Antimonium muriatum—*a. Oxide blanc d'*, Antimonium diaphoreticum—*a. Soufre doré d'*, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—*a. Sulfuré, hydrosulphure rouge d'*, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—*a. Verre d'*, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *Antimoniā'lis*, *Stibia'lis*, from *Antimo'nium*, 'antimony.' A composition into which antimony enters. A preparation of antimony.

The ANTIMO'NIAL POWDER, *Pulvis antimonia'lis*, *Ox'idum antimo'nii cum phos'phate calcis*, *Phosphas calcis stibia'tus*, *P. Cal'cicum stibia'tum*, *Pulvis Jame'sii*, *Pulvis stibia'tus*, *Pulvis de phos'phate calcis et stib'ii compos'itus*, *Factitious* JAMES'S *Powder*, SCHWANBERG'S *Fever Powder*, CHENEVIX'S *Antimonial Powder*. (F) *Pōudre antimoniale composée* ou *de* JAMES. A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. (*Take of common sulphuret of antimony*, ℔j; *hartshorn shavings*, ℔ij. Roast in an iron pot, until they form a gray powder. Put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover. Keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind to a fine powder.) This preparation has long been esteemed as a febrifuge: but it is extremely uncertain in its action. The ordinary dose is 6 or 8 grains.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM, Antimonium muriatum.

ANTIMONIATUM SULPHUR, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Tartar, Antimonium tartarizatum.

ANTIMONII BUTYRUM, Antimonium muriatum—a. Calx, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Cerussa, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Murias, Antimonium muriatum—a. Oleum, Antimonium muriatum—a. Oxydulum hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Oxydum, Algaroth—a. Oxydum auratum, Antimonii sulphuratum præcipitatum—a. Oxidum nitro-muriaticum, Algaroth—Oxydum cum sulphure vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum—a. Oxydum sulphuretum vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum—a. Regulus medicinalis, Antimonium medicinale—a. Sal. Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Sulphur auratum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Sulphur præcipitatum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Sulphuretum, Antimonium—a. Tartras, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Tartras et Potassæ, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Vitrum hyacynthinum, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMO'NII SULPHURE'TUM PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *Sulphur antimonia'tum*, *Hydrosulphure'tum stibio'sum cum sul'phure*, *Oxo'des stib'ii sulphura'tum*, *Oxyd'ulum antimo'nii hydrosulphura'tum aurantiacum*, *Ox'ydum aura'tum antimo'nii*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii oxydula'ti*, *Hydro-sulfure'tum lu'teum ox'ydi stib'ii sulfura'ti*, *Sulphur antimo'nii præcipita'tum*, *Sulphur aura'tum antimo'nii*, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

The *Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum Præcipita'tum*, (F) *Soufre doré d'Antimoine*, of the London Pharmacopœia is nearly the same as the old *Kermes Mineral*. It is a powder of an orange colour, and of a metallic, styptic taste. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, according to the dose, and has been chiefly used in chronic rheumatism and in cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

ANTIMO'NII SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM, *Red Sul'phuret of An'timony*, *Hydrosulfure'tum stib'ii rubrum*, *Sub-hydrosul'fas stib'ii*, *Hydrosulphure'tum rubrum stib'ii sulphura'ti*, *Pulvis Carthusiano'rum*, *Kermes mineral*. (F) *Hydrosulfure rouge d'Antimoine sulfuré*, *Vermillon de Provence*. Properties the same as the last. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

ANTIMO'NII VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*, *Antimo'nii ox'ydum sulphure'tum vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'ydum stib'ii semivit'reum*, *Antimo'nium vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'idum antimonii cum sul'phure vitrifac'tum*, *Vitrum stib'ii*, *Antimo'nii vitrum hyacinthinum*, *Oxyd'ulum stib'ii vitreatum*. (F) *Verre d'Antimoine*. (Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish gray colour, and emits no fumes in a red heat; then melting it, in a quick fire, into a clean, brownish-red glass.) It is used for preparing the tartarized antimony and antimonial wine.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

ANTIMO'NIUM, from αντι, 'against,' and μονος, 'alone:' *i. e.* not found alone: or according to others, from αντι, 'against,' and *moine*, 'a monk:' because, it is asserted, certain monks suffered much from it. *Stibi*, *Stib'ium*, *Reg'ulus Antimo'nii*, *Minera'lium*, *Gynæce'um*, *Magne'sia Satur'ni*, *Marcasi'ta plum'bea*, *Platyophthal'mon*, *Stim'mi*, *Aurum lepro'sum*, *Common Antimony*, *Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Antimo'nium crudum*, *Antimo'nii sulphure'tum*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii nigrum*. (F) *Antimoine*. The sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the pre-

parations of antimony are formed. When prepared for medical use, by trituration and levigation, it forms a powder of a black, or bluish gray colour, which is insoluble. It is slightly diaphoretic and alterative, and has been used in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c.

Antimonium Calcinatum, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

Antimo'nium Diaphoret'icum, *Diaphoret'ic Antimony, Antimo'nious Acid, Min'eral Bez'oard, Antimo'nium Calcina'tum, Mineral Diaphoret'ic, Matière perlée de* Kerkring, *Peroxide of Antimony, Calx Antimo'nii, Antimo'nium diaphoret'icum lotum, Cerus'sa Antimo'nii calx, Antimo'nii elo'ta, Oxo'des stibii album, Ox'idum stibio'sum, Deutoxide of An'timony, Ox'idum stib'ii album median'te nitro confectum.* (F) *Oxide blanc d'Antimoine préparé par le moyen du nitre. (Common antimony,* ℔j ; *purified nitre,* ℔iij.—Throw it by spoonfuls into a red-hot crucible ; powder and wash. The flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Antimo'nium Medicina'lē, *Reg'ulus Antimo'nii Medicina'lis, Medicinal Reg'ulus of Antimony. (Common Antimony,* ℥v, *Kali ppt.* ℥i, *Sodæ muriat.* ℥iv. Powder, mix, and melt. When cold, separate the scoriæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well.) It is conceived to be more active than common antimony.

Antimo'nium Muria'tum, *Antimo'nii Mu'rias, Chlor'uret of An'timony, Chlorure'tum stib'ii, Spuma trium draco'num, Deuto-mu'rias stib'ii sublima'tus, Butter of Antimony, Muriate of Antimony, Chloride of Antimony, Buty'rum Antimo'nii, O'leum Antimo'nii, Buty'rum stib'ii, Caus'ticum antimonia'le ; Antimonium sali'tum.* (F) *Chlorure d'Antimoine, Beurre d'Antimoine.* (Common antimony and corrosive sublimate, of each equal parts : grind together, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the butyraceous matter that comes over, run, in a moist place, to a liquid oil.) A caustic, but not much used as such. Sometimes taken as poison.

Antimonium Salitum, Antimonium muriatum.

Antimo'nium Tartariza'tum, *Tartris Antimo'nii, Tartar Antimonia'tum, Sal Antimo'nii, Tartras Potas'sæ stibio'sus* seu *stibia'lis, Tartris lixiv'iæ stibia'tus, Deuto-tartras potas'sæ et stib'ii, Tartarized Antimony, Emetic Tartar, Tartar Emetic.* (F) *Tartre stibié, Tartre Émétique, Émétique.* In some parts of the United States, vulgarly and improperly called *Tartar : Tar'tarus emet'icus, Tar'tarum emet'icum, Tartras antimo'nii, Tartras Antimo'nii et Potassæ. (Glass of Antimony, Cream of Tartar,* each ℔j ; *water,* one gallon. Boil, filter, and crystallize.—Ph. L. 1824.)

Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic. Externally, it is rubefacient. Dose, as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv. in solution :—as a diaphoretic, gr. one sixteenth to gr. one-quarter.

The empirical preparation, called Norris's *Drops*, consists of a solution of *tartarized antimony* in *rectified spirit*, disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter.

Antimonium Vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMONY, BUTTER OF, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloride of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloruret of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Deutoxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Glass of, Antimonii vitrum—a. Golden sulphur of, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Medicinal, regulus of, Antimonium medicinale—a. Muriate of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Peroxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Submuriate of protoxide of, Algaroth—a. Sulphuret of, red, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—a. Tartarized, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Vegetable, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC, *Antinephret'ic, Antinephret'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and νεφριτις, 'nephritis.' A remedy for inflammation or pain of the kidney.

ANTINEUROPATHIC, Nervine.

ANTINEUROTIC, Nervine.

ANTI'OCHI HI'ERA. A preparation extolled by the ancients in melancholy, hydrophobia, epilepsy, &c. It was formed of germander, agaric, pulp of colocynth, Arabian stœchas, opoponax, sagapenum, parsley, aristolochia, white pepper, cinnamon, lavender, myrrh, honey, &c.

Anti'ochi Theriaca. A theriac employed by Antiochus against every kind of poison. It was composed of thyme, opoponax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, &c.

ANTIODONTAL'GIC, *Antodontal'gic, Antodontal'gicus, Odontal'gic, Odont'ic, Antiodontal'gicus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and οδοντ αλγια, 'toothache.' A remedy for toothache.

ANTIORGAS'TIC, *Antiorgas'ticus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and ὀργαω, 'I desire vehemently.' A remedy for orgasm or erethism, and for irritation in general.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *Antiparalyt'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and παραλυσις, 'palsy.' Opposed to palsy.'

ANTIPATHI'A, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πάθος, 'passion, affection.' Aversion. A natural repugnance for any person or thing.

ANTIPATH'IC, *Antipath'icus.* (F) *Antipathique.* Belonging to antipathy. 'Opposite, contrary ;' as '*Humeurs Antipathiques.*' Humours opposed to each other ; also, palliative, (q. v.)

ANTIP'ATRI THERIACA, *Theriac of* Antipater. A farrago of more than 40 articles : used as an antidote against the bites of serpents.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC, *Antiperistal'ticus, Antivermic'ular*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and περιστελλω, 'I contract.' An inverted action of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, from ἀντι, 'against,' and περιστασις, 'reunion, aggregation.' A union of opposite circumstances : the action of two contrary qualities, one of which augments the force of the other.

The Peripateticians asserted, that it is by Antiperistasis, that fire is hotter in winter than in summer. Theophrastus attributes the cause, which renders men more vigorous, and makes them digest more readily in winter, to the augmentation of heat caused by Antiperistasis.

ANTIPERTUSSIS, see Zinci sulphas.

ANTIPESTILENTIALIS, Antiloimic.

ANTIPHAR'MACON, from ἀντι, 'against,' and φαρμακον, 'poison.' A counter-poison. An antidote.—Dioscorides.

ANTIPHARMACUS, Alexipharmic.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC, *Antiphlogis'ticus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and φλεγω, 'I burn.' Opposed to inflammation;—as *Antiphlogistic remedies*, *A. regimen*, &c.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL, *Antiphthis'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and φθισις, 'consumption.' Opposed to phthisis.

ANTIPHYSICA, Carminatives.

ANTIPHYS'ICAL, *Antiphys'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and φυσαω, 'I blow.' An expeller of wind: a carminative, (q. v.)

It has also been used for any thing preternatural; here, the derivation is from ἀντι, 'against,' and φυσις, 'nature.' The French sometimes say, '*Un goût antiphisique.*'

ANTIPLEURIT'IC, *Antipleuret'icus*, *Antipleuret'ic*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πλευρῖτις, 'pleurisy.' Opposed to pleurisy.

ANTIPODAGRIC, Antiarthritic.

ANTIPRAX'IS, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πραττω, 'I act.' A contrary state of different parts in the same patient: e. g. an increase of heat in one organ, and diminution in another.

ANTIPSOR'IC, *Antipso'ricus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and ψωρα, 'the itch.' (F) *Antigaleux*. Opposed to the itch.

ANTIPUTRID, Antiseptic.

ANTIPY'IC, *Antipy'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πυον, 'pus.' Opposed to suppuration.

ANTIPYRET'IC, *Antipyret'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πυρετος, 'fever.' A febrifuge, (q.v.)

ANTIPYROT'IC, *Antipyrot'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and πυρ, 'fire.' Opposed to burns.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM, *Antiquar'ticum*. A remedy formerly used against quartan fever.

ANTIRACHIT'IC, *Antirachit'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and *rachitis*. Opposed to rachitis, or rickets.

ANTIRHI'NUM LINA'RIA, *Lina'ria*, *Osyris*, *Urina'ria*, *Common Toad Flax*. (F) *Linaire*. The leaves have a bitterish taste. They are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic. An ointment made from them has been extolled in hemorrhoids.

The Antirrhi'num Elat'inē, *Elati'ne*, *Fluellen* or *Female Speedwell*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

ANTISCOLICUS, Anthelmintic.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *Antiscorbu'ticus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and *scorbutus*, 'the scurvy.' Opposed to scurvy.

ANTISCROF'ULOUS, *Antistrumo'sus*. Opposed to scrofula.

ANTISEP'TIC, *Antisepticus*, *Antiputrid*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and σηπτος, 'putrid.' *Antiputredino'sus*. Opposed to putrefaction. The chief Antiseptics, internally or externally employed, are the Acidum Muriaticum, Acidum Nitricum, Acidum Sulphuricum, Carbo Ligni, Calcis Chloridum, Chlorinum, Cinchona and its active principles, Creasote, Dauci Radix, Fermentum Cerevisiæ, and Sodæ Chloridum.

ANTISPASIS, Revulsion.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *Antispasmod'icus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and σπαω, 'I contract.' Opposed to spasm.

The whole operation is probably revulsive.

The following are the chief reputed antispasmodics. Æther Sulphuricus, Asafœtida, Castoreum, Dracontium, Galbanum, Moschus, Olea Essentialia, Oleum Animale Dippelii, Petroleum, Sagapenum, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, Succinum, Valeriana—with the mental antispasmodics, abstraction, powerful emotions, fear, &c.

Of direct antispasmodics, we have not an example.

ANTISPASTIC, Derivative.

ANTISTERIG'MA, from ἀντι, 'against,' and στηριγμα, 'a support.' A fulcrum, support, crutch.—Hippocrates.

ANTISTER'NUM, from ἀντι, 'against,' and στερνον, 'the sternum.' The back.—Rufus.

ANTISTRUMOSUS, Antiscrofulous.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC, *Antisyphilit'icus*, *Antisyphilit'ic*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and *syphilis*, 'the venereal disease.' Opposed to the venereal disease.

ANTITASIS, Counter-extension.

ANTITHENAR, Opponens pollicis—a. Metatarso-sub-phalangæus pollicis, Adductor pollicis pedis.

ANTITHORA, Aconitum anthora.

ANTITRAG'ICUS, or ANTITRA'GEUS, (F) *Muscle de l'Antitragus*, *M. antitragien*.—Ch. Belonging to the Antitragus. A small muscle is so called, the existence of which is not constant. It occupies the space between the antitragus and anthelix.

ANTITRAGIEN, Antitragicus.

ANTIT'RAGUS, from ἀντι, 'opposite to,' and τραγος, 'the tragus.' A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTITYP'IA, from ἀντι, 'against,' and τυπτω, 'I strike.' Resistance. Hardness.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *Antivene'reus*, from ἀντι, 'against,' and *Venus*, 'Venus.' The same as Antisyphilitic. Formerly it was used synonymously with Antaphrodisiac.

ANTIVERMICULAR, Antiperistaltic.

ANTIVERMINOSUS, Anthelmintic.

ANTODONTALGIC, Antiodontalgic.

ANTODYNUS, Anodyne.

ANTRAX, Anthrax.

ANTRE, Antrum—*a. d'Hyghmore*, Antrum of Highmore.

ANTRUM. 'A cavern,' *Cavern'a* (q. v.) *Bar'athrum*, (F) *Antre*. A name given to certain cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.

Antrum of Highmore, *Antrum Highmoria'num*, *Antrum Genæ*, *Antrum maxilla're* vel *maxillæ superio'ris*, *Genyan'trum*. The Maxillary Sinus, *Sinus genæ pituita'rius*. (F) *Antre d'Hyghmore*, *Sinus Maxillaire*. A deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane.

Antrum Auris, Tympanum—a. Buccinosum, Cochlea, Labyrinth—a. Pylori, see Stomach.

ANULUS, *Fossette*.

ANURIA, Ischuria.

ANUS, *Podex*, *Potex*, *Mol'ynē*, *Cath'edra*, *Cyr'ceon*, *Cys'saros*, *Cysthos*, *Hedra*, *Proctos*, *Archos*, *Sedes*, *Culus*. The circular opening situate at the inferior extremity of the rectum, by which the excrement is expelled. The *fundament*. The *seat*. The *body*.

Anus also signifies the anterior orifice of the

Aqueduct of Sylvius. By some, this *Anus*, called also *Fora'men commu'ne poste'rius*, has been supposed to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. It is closed up, however, by the tela choroidea, and also by the fornix, which is intimately connected to this. The foramen is situate between the commissura mollis of the optic thalami and the pineal gland.

ANUS, ARTIFICIAL. An opening made artificially, in case of the rectum being wanting, to supply the natural anus. The term is often used to include also the following.

ANUS, PRETERNATURAL, (F) *Anus contre nature* or *A. anormal*. An accidental opening which gives issue to the whole or to a part of the fæces. It may be owing to a wound, or, which is most common, to gangrene attacking the intestine in a hernial sac.

This term is also employed, as well as *Anus devié*, *devious anus*, to the case where the anus, instead of being in its natural situation, is in some neighbouring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, &c.

ANUS, IMPERFORATE. A malformation in which there is no natural anus. See Imperforation.

ANUS, CONTRACTED, (F) *Anus rétréci*. A state of the anus when, from some cause, it is constricted.

ANXI'ETY, *Anxi'etas*, *Anxietude*, *Adæmo'nia*, *Dyspho'ria anxi'etas*, *Alys'mus*, *Al'yce*, *Al'ysis*, *Asē*. A state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. *Inquietude*, *anxiety*, and *anguish*, represent degrees of the same condition.

AOCHLE'SIA, from α priv. and ὀχλος, 'disturbance,' Tranquillity. Calmness.

AOR'TA, *Arte'ria magna*, *A. crassa*, *A. maxima*. (F) *Aorte*. This name was given by Aristotle to the chief artery of the body. It may have been derived from ἀορτέομαι, 'I am suspended,' as it seems to be suspended from the heart: or from ἀήρ, 'air,' and τηρέω, 'I keep,' because it was supposed to contain air. It is probable, that Hippocrates meant by ἀορταί, the bronchia and their ramifications. The Aorta is the common trunk of the arteries of the body. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite the fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upwards (*ascending Aorta*), forms the *great arch* of the Aorta, and descends along the left of the spine (*descending Aorta*), until it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common iliacs. The Aorta is sometimes divided into the *Thoracic* or *pectoral*, and the *Abdominal*. For the arteries which arise from it, &c., see Artery.

AORTEURYS'MA, from ἀορτη, 'the aorta,' and ευρυς, 'dilated.' Aneurism of the Aorta. By carefully ausculting over the dorsal vertebræ, a bellows' sound, with a deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

AOR'TIC, *Aor'ticus*. Relating to the Aorta. The *Aortic ventricle*, (F) *Ventricle aortique*, is the left ventricle. The *Aortic valves* are the sigmoid valves at the origin of the Aorta, &c.

AORTI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Aor'tæ*, from *Aorta* and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the aorta.

AORTRA, AORTRON, ἀορτρα, ἀορτρον. A lobe of the lungs.—Hipp.

APAG'MA, *Apoclas'ma*, *Apocecaulis'menon*, from απο, 'from,' and αγω, 'I remove.' Separation, abduction. (q. v.) Separation of a fractured bone.—Galenus, Foësius.

APAGOGE, Inductio.

APALACHINE, Ilex vomitoria—*a. à feuilles de Prunier*, Prinos—a. Gallis, Ilex vomitoria.

APAL'LAGE, from απαλλαττω, 'I change.' Mutation, change. It is generally taken in a good sense, and means the change from disease to health.—Hippocr.

APALOT'ICA, from απαλοτης, 'softness, tenderness.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts. The first Order in the Class *Tychica*, of Good.

APANTHIS'MUS, from απο, 'from,' and ανθεω, 'I flower.' The obliteration of parts, previously inservient to useful purposes, as of the ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus, which are essential to fœtal existence, but are subsequently unnecessary. See, also, Stuprum.

APANTHRO'PIA, from απο, 'from,' and ανθρωπος, 'man.' Detestation of man; desire for solitude.—Hippocrates. One of the symptoms of hypochondriasis.

APAPHRISMOS, Despumation.

APARACH'YTUM VI'NUM, from α priv. and παραχυω, 'I pour over.' The purest wine: that which has not been mixed with sea-water.—Galen.

APARINE, Galium aparine.

APARTHROSIS, Diarthrosis.

AP'ATHY, *Apathi'a*, from α priv. and παθος, 'affection.' (F) *Apathie*. Accidental suspension of the moral feelings. It takes place in very severe diseases, particularly in malignant fevers.

APECHE'MA, from απο, 'from,' and ηχος, 'sound.' Properly the action of reflecting sound. In Medicine, it is synonymous with the Latin *Contrafissu'ra*. A counter-fissure, a counter-blow.—Gorræus, Celsus.

APECTOCEPHALUS, Acephalothorus.

APEL'LA or APPEL'LA, *Lepidermos*, from α priv. and *pellis*, 'skin.' One whose prepuce does not cover the glans.—Galenus, Linnæus, Vogel. Retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage.—Sagar.

APEPSIA, Dyspepsia.

APE'RIENT, *Ape'riens*, *Aperiti'vus*, from *aperire*, 'to open.' A *laxative*, (q. v.) (F) *Apéritif*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels. The term had, formerly, a much more extensive signification, and was given to every substance supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages, and even the blood-vessels.

APERIS'TATON, *Aperis'tatum*, from α privative, and περιστημι, 'I surround.' An epithet for an ulcer not dangerous or considerable, or surrounded by inflammation.

APÉRITIF, Aperient.

APERITIVUS, Aperient.

APERTOR OCULI, Levator palpebræ superioris.

APERTO'RIUM, from *aperio*, 'I open.' An instrument for dilating the os uteri during labour.

APEUTHYSMENOS, Rectum.

APEX. The point or extremity of a part:—as the apex of the tongue, nose, &c.

APHÆRESIS, Apheresis, Extirpation.

APHASSOM'ENOS, from ἁφάσσω, 'I touch, I feel.' The touching of the parts of generation of the female as a means of diagnosis.—Hippocr. See Esaphe.

APHELI'A, ἁφελής, 'simple.' Simplicity. The simple manners of the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising Medicine.

APHELX'IA, from ἀφέλκω, 'I abstract.' Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Revery*, (F) *Rêverie*.

Dr. Good has introduced this into his Nosology, as well as *Aphelx'ia socors* or *absence of mind*—*A. inten'ta* or *abstraction of mind:* and *A. otio'sa*, *Stu'dium ina'ne*, *brown study* or *listless musing*.

APHEPSEMA, Decoction.

APHEPSIS, Decoction.

APHESIS, Languor, Remission.

APHE'RESIS or APHÆ'RESIS, from ἀφαιρέω, 'I take away.' An operation by which any part of the body is separated from the other. Hippocrates, according to Foësius, uses the expression *Aphæresis Sanguinis*, for excessive hemorrhage; and Sennertus, to express the condition of an animal deprived both of the faculties of the mind and of the mind itself.

APH'ESIS, from ἀφίημι, 'I relax.' A remission. This word expresses sometimes the diminution or cessation of a disease; at others, languor and debility of the lower extremities. See Languor and Remission.

APHILAN'THROPY, *Aphilanthro'pia*, from ἀ privative, φιλέω, 'I love,' and ἄνθρωπος, 'a man.' Dislike to man. Love of solitude. Vogel has given this name to the first degree of melancholy.

APHISTESIS, Abscess.

APHODOS, Excrement.

APHONIA, Mutitas, Catalepsy—a. Surdorum, Mutitas Surdorum.

APHORIA, Sterilitas.

APHOR'MĒ, ἀφορμή, 'occasion.' The external and manifest cause of any thing. The occasional cause of a disease.—Hippocrates.

APHRO'DES, ἀφρώδης, 'frothy,' from ἀφρός, 'foam,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' Applied to the blood and the excrements.—Hippocrates.

APHRODISIA, Coition, Puberty.

APHRODIS'IAC, *Aphrodisiacus*, from Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus.' (F) *Aphrodisiaque*. Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to the pleasures of love; as ginger, cantharides, &c. They are generally stimulants.

APHRODISIACUS, Venereal.

APHRODISIASMUS, Coition.

APHRODISIOG'RAPHY, from Ἀφροδίτη, 'Venus,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' Etymologically, this term means a description of the pleasures of love, but it has been placed at the head of a work describing the venereal disease.

APHROG'ALA, from ἀφρός, 'foam,' and γάλα, 'milk.' *Lac spumosum*. A name formerly given to milk rendered frothy by agitation.

APHRONIA, Apoplexy.

APHRONITRUM, Soda.

APHROSYNE, Insanity.

APHTHÆ or APHTÆ, *Apthæ*, from ἅπτω, 'I inflame.' The *Thrush* or *sore mouth*. *Aphtha lactu'cimen*, *Em'phlysis aphtha*, *Ulcera serpen'tia Oris*, *Pus'tula oris*, *Febris aphtho'sa*, *Angina aphtho'sa*, *Vesic'ulæ gingiva'rum*, *Typhus aphthoideus*, *Follicular Stomati'tis*. It consists of roundish, pearl-coloured vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. In France, the Aphthæ of children, *Aphthes des enfans*, is called *Muguet*, and *Catarrhe buccal:* and generally receives two divisions—the *mild* or *discreet*, (F) *Muguet bénin* ou *discret*, and the *malignant*. (F) *Muguet malin* ou *confluent*, the *Black Thrush*. Common Thrush is a disease of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety, which is rare, is of a more serious character, and is accompanied with typhoid symptoms.

APHTHÆ SERPENTES, Cancer aquaticus.

APHTHES DES ENFANS, Aphthæ.

APHTHEUX, Aphthous.

APHTHOUS, *Aphtho'sus*, (F) *Aphtheux*. Belonging to Aphtha; complicated with Aphtha. As *Aphthous Fever*.

APIASTRUM, Melissa.

APICES CRURUM MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Corpora striata.

APILEPSIA, Apoplexy.

APIOS, Pyrus communis.

APIS, Bee.

APITES, ἀπίτης, from ἄπιον, 'a pear.' Perry.—Gorræus.

APIUM GRAV'EOLENS, *Apium*, *Paluda'pium*, *Beli'num*, *Smallage*. (F) *Ache*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plants, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative.

The Selery is a variety of this.

APIUM PETRÆUM, Bubon Macedonicum.

APIUM PETROSELI'NUM, *A'pium Horten'se*, *Eleoseli'num*(?), *Grielum;* the *Petroseli'num* or *Common Parsley*. (F) *Persil*. The roots and seeds are diuretic and aperient.

APLESTIA, Ingluvies, Intemperance.

APLEU'ROS, from ἀ privative, and πλευρός, 'a rib.' One without ribs.—Hippocrates. Galen.

APLOTOMY, *Aploto'mia*, from ἁπλόος, 'simple,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' A simple incision.

APNEUSTIA, Apnœa, Asphyxia.

APNŒ'A, from ἀ privative, and πνέω, 'I respire.' Absence of respiration, or insensible respiration.—*Asphyxia*, *Apneustia:* also, Orthopnœa, (q. v.)

APNŒSPHYXIA, Asphyxia.

APNUS, ἄπνους. One devoid of respiration. An epithet applied by authors to cases in which the respiration is so small and slow, that it seems suspended.—Castelli. It is probable, however, that the word was always applied to the patient, not to the disease.

APO, ἀπό, a prefix, denoting 'from, of, off, out.' Hence—

APOBAINON, Eventus.

APOBESOMENON, Eventus.

APOBIOSIS, Death.

APOCAPNISMUS, Fumigation.

APOCATASTASIS, Considentia, Restauratio.

APOCATHARSIS, Catharsis.

APOCATHARTICUS, Cathartic.

APOCECAULISMENON, Apagma.

APOCENO'SIS, from ἀπο, 'out,' and κενωσις, 'evacuation.' A partial evacuation, according to some, in opposition to Cenosis, which signifies a general evacuation.—Cullen and Swediaur apply it to morbid fluxes.

Apocenosis, Abevacuatio—a. Diabetes mellitus, see Salivation—a. Vomitus pyrosis, Pyrosis.

APOCHOREON, Excrement.

APOCHREMPSIS, Exspuition.

APOCH'YMA, from ἀποχεω, 'I pour out.' A sort of tar, obtained from old ships; and which is impregnated with muriate of soda.—Aëtius, Paulus, Gorræus.

APOCIN GOBE-MOUCHE, Apocynum androsæmifolium.

APOCLASMA, Abduction, Apagma.

APOC'OPE, from ἀπο, and κοπτειν, 'to cut.' Abscission, (q. v.) A wound with loss of substance. Fracture, with loss of part of the bone. Amputation.

APOCRISIS, Contagion, Excrement, Secretion.

APOCRUSTICA, Repellents.

APOCYESIS, Parturition.

APOCROUS'TIC, *Apocrous'tica remedia*, from ἀπο, 'out,' and κρουω, 'I push.' An astringent and repellent.—Galenus.

APOC''YNUM ANDROSÆMIFO'LIUM, *Dog's Bane.* (F) *Apocin gobe-mouche. Nat. Ord.* Apocyneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant is found from Canada to Carolina. Thirty grains evacuate the stomach as effectually as two-thirds of the amount of Ipecacuanha, by which name it is known in various parts of the eastern states. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopæia of the United States.

Apoc''ynum Cannab'inum, *Indian Hemp.* This American plant possesses emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and has been strongly recommended in dropsy. It has been given in decoction,—℥ij of the root boiled in three pints of water to two. A wineglassful for a dose.

Apocynum Scandens, Allamanda.

APODACRYT'ICUS, *Delachrymati'vus*, from ἀπο, 'from,' and δακρυω, 'I weep.' A substance, supposed to occasion a flow of the tears, and then to arrest them.—Columella, Pliny, Galenus.

APODYTE'RIUM, *Coniste'rium, Spoliato'rium, Spolia'rium*, from ἀποδυω, 'I strip off.' The ante-room, where the bathers stripped themselves in the ancient Gymnasia.

APOGALACTISMUS, Weaning.

APOGALACTOS, Exuber.

APOGEUSIS, Ageustia.

APOGEUSTIA, Ageustia.

APOGLAUCOSIS, Glaucosis.

APOG'ONUM, from ἀπο, and γινομαι, 'I exist.' A living fœtus in utero.—Hippocrates.

APOLEP'SIS, from ἀπολαμβανω, 'I retain.' Retention, suppression.—Hippocrates. Asphyxia.

APOLEX'IS, from ἀποληγω, 'I cease.' Old age, decrepitude.

APOLINO'SIS, from λινον, 'a flaxen thread.' The mode of operating for Fistula in ano, by means of a thread of *Homolinon* or *Linum crudum*.—Hippocrates, Paulus.

APOLLINAR'IS ALTERCUM, Hyoscyamus.

APOLUTICA, Cicatrisantia.

APOLYS'IA or APOL'YSIS, from ἀπολυω, 'I loosen.' Solution. Relaxation: debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages.—Erotian. Expulsion of the fœtus and its dependencies. Termination of a disease.—Hippocrates, Galen.

APOMATHE'MA or APOMATHE'SIS, from ἀπο, and μανθανω, 'I learn.' Forgetfulness of things taught.—Hippocr.

APOM'ELI, from ἀπο, 'of,' and μελι, 'honey.' An oxymel (q. v.) or decoction made of honey.—Galen, Aëtius, Paulus, &c.

APOMEXIS, Munctio.

APOMYLE'NAS, from ἀπομυλλαινω, 'I make a wry mouth.' One who pushes his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. Occasionally a symptom of nervous fever.—Galen, Erotian.

APOMYTHO'SIS, from ἀπομυττω, 'I snore.' A disease in which there is Stertor.—Sauvages, Sagar.

APONEUROG'RAPHY, *Aponeurogra'phia*, from ἀπονευρωσις, an 'aponeurosis,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the Aponeuroses.

APONEUROL'OGY, *Aponeurolo'gia*, from ἀπονευρωσις, 'an aponeurosis, and λογος, 'a discourse.' *Aponeurosiology.* The Anatomy of the Aponeuroses.

APONEUROSIOLOGY, Aponeurology.

APONEURO'SIS or APONEVRO'SIS, from ἀπο, 'from,' and νευρον, 'a nerve.' *Pronerva'tio, Expan'sio nervo'sa.* (F) *Aponeurose, Aponévrose.* The ancients called every white part νευρον, and regarded the Aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. The Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with the muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons, by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuroses of insertion*, (F) *Aponévroses d'insertion*, when they are at the extremities of muscles, and attach them to the bone.—*Aponeuroses of intersection*, (F) *Aponévroses d'intersection*, if they interrupt the continuity of the muscle, and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. The others surround the muscle, and prevent its displacement: they are called *Enveloping Aponeuroses*, (F) *Aponévroses d'enveloppe.*

Aponeurosis, Fascia—a. Crural, Fascia lata—a. Femoral, Fascia lata—a. Iliac, Fascia iliaca.

APONEUROT'IC, *Aponeurot'icus.* What relates to Aponeuroses:—thus we say, *Apōneurotic expansion, Aponeurotic muscle*, &c.

APONEUROT'OMY, *Aponeuroto'mia*, from ἀπονευρωσις, 'aponeurosis,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Anatomy of Aponeuroses.

It has, also, been proposed for the division, (*débridement*) of filaments, &c. in aponeurotic openings.

APONÉVROSE SUPERFICIELLE DE L'ABDOMEN ET DE LA CUISSE, Fascia superficialis.

APONEVROSIS, Aponeurosis.

APONIA, from α privative, and πονος, 'pain.' Freedom from pain.

APONIPSIS, Ablution.

APOPALLE'SIS or APOPAL'SIS, from

ἀποτἀλλω, 'I throw off.' Expulsion. Protrusion.—Hippocr; also, Abortion, (q. v.)

APOPATE'MA and APOP'ATHOS. The excrements, and the place where they are deposited.—Dioscorides, Erotian.

APOPEDASIS, Luxation.

APOPHLEGMATISANS PER NARES, Errhine—a. per os, Sialagogue.

APOPHLEGMATISAN'TIA, *Apophlegmatison'ta*, from ἀπο, 'out,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Medicines, which facilitate the upward expulsion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the digestive or air-passages,—as gargles, masticatories, &c.

APOPHLEG'MATISM, *Apophlegmatis'mus*, the action of Apophlegmatisantia.—Galen.

APOPH'RADES, from ἀποφρας, 'unlucky,' an epithet applied to unlucky days (*dies nefandi.*) Days on which a favourable change is not expected to occur in a disease.—A. Laurentius.

APOPHRAXIS, Amenorrhœa.

APOPHTHORA, Abortion.

APOPHTHORIUS, Abortive.

APOPHTHAR'MA and APOPH'THORA, from ἀπο, and φθειρω, 'I corrupt.' Abortion, as well as a medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHYADES, from ἀπο, 'from,' and φυω, 'I spring.' The ramifications of veins and arteries.—Hippocr.

APOPHYSE BASILAIRE, Basilary process—*a. engainante ou vaginale*, Vaginal process.

APOPHYSES ÉPINEUSES, Spinous processes of the vertebræ.

APOPH'YSIS, from ἀπο, 'from,' and φυω, 'I rise.' *Process'us, Appendix. A process of a bone.* When the apophysis is yet separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epiphysis.* The apophyses or processes are, at times, distinguished by epithets, expressive of their form; as *A. styloid, A. coracoid*, &c. Others are not preceded by the word apophysis; as *Trochanter, Tuberosity*, &c.

Apoph'ysis of Ingras'sias, is a term applied to the lesser ala of the sphenoid bone.

Apophysis of Rau, *Grêle apophyse du Marteau*: see Malleus.

APOPIES'MA, from ἀποπιεζω, 'I compress.' Hippocrates uses the term to signify a fancied expression or forcing out of humours, by the application of bandages in wounds and fractures.

APOPLANESIS, Error loci.

APOPLEC'TIC, *Apoplec'ticus.* Referring to Apoplexy. This word has various significations. It is applied, 1. To individuals labouring under apoplexy: 2. To remedies proper for combating apoplexy: 3. To the constitution, temperament, or make, *Architectura apoplectica*, which predisposes to it: and, 4. To the symptoms, which characterize apoplexy; as *Apoplectic sleep, A. stroke, A. stertor*, &c. The jugular veins have also, by some been called *Apoplectic veins.—Venæ apoplec'ticæ.*

APOPLEXIA CATALEPSIA, Catalepsia—a. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—a. Temulenta, see Temulentia.

AP'OPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia, Hæmorrha'gia Cer'ebri, Aphro'nia, Carus Apoplex'ia, Coma Apoplex'ia, Pulpe'zia, Sidera'tio, Apilep'sia, Morbus atton'itus, Gutta, Theople'gia, Theoplex'ia*, from ἀποπληττειν, 'to strike with violence.' (F) *Apoplexie, Coup de sang.* A disease, characterized by diminution, or loss of sensation and mental manifestation; by the cessation, more or less complete, of motion; and by a comatose state,—circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain; either from turgescence of vessels or from extravasation of blood; and the general prognosis is unfavourable; especially when it occurs after the age of 35. When A. is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called *apoplexia sanguin'ea, cataph'ora coma*; when with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, *Apoplexia serosa*, and *A. pituitosa, serous apoplexy, cataphora hydrocephalica.*

Apoplexy, Pulmonary, see Hæmoptysis.

APOPNIXIS, Suffocation.

APOPSYCHIA, Syncope.

APOPTO'SIS, from ἀποπιπτω, 'I fall down.' A relaxation of bandages.—Erotian.

APORRHŒA, Contagion.

APORRŒ'A, from ἀποῤῥεω, 'I flow from.' An emanation, effluvium, contagion.—Moschion. A falling off of the hair, according to some.

APOSCEM'MA, and APOSCEP'SIS, from ἀποσκηπτω, 'I lie down, I direct myself towards.' Afflux of fluids towards a part. Metastasis. The first word has been applied to the excrements.—Hippocr., Galen.

APOSCEPARNIS'MUS, *Deascia'tio*, from ἀπο, and σκεπαρνον, 'a hatchet.' Wound of the cranium, by a cutting instrument, in which a piece of the bone has been cut out, as with a hatchet.—Gorræus.

APOSCEPSIS, Aposcemma.

APOS'CHASIS or APOSCHAS'MOS, from ἀποσχαζω, 'I scarify.' *Scarification.* A slight superficial incision in the skin. Also, bloodletting.—Hippocr.

APOS'IA, *Sitis defec'tus*, from α privative, and ποσις, 'drink,' want of thirst, absence of desire for liquids.

APOSI''TIA, from ἀπο, 'from,' and σιτος, 'food.' Aversion for food.—Galen. See Disgust.

APOSITIC, *Apositicus*; the same etymology. Any substance which destroys the appetite, or suspends hunger.

APOSPAS'MA, from ἀποσπαω, 'I tear or lacerate.' A solution of continuity, especially of a ligament. *Rhegma ligamenta're, Lacera'tio ligamenta'ria. Arrachement*, (q. v.)

APOSPHACEL'ESIS, *Aposphacelis'mus*, from ἀπο, and σφακελος, 'mortification.' Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to the bandages being too tight.—Hippocr.

APOSPHINX'IS, ἀποσφιγξις; constriction, compression. The action of a tight bandage.—Hippocr.

APOSPONGIS'MUS, ἀποσπογγισμος; the act of sponging for any purpose.—Gorræus.

APOSTALAG'MA, and APOSTAG'MA, from ἀπο, 'from,' and σταλαζω, 'I flow.' The ancient name for the saccharine liquor which flows from grapes when not yet pressed.

APOS'TASIS, from ἀπο, and ιστημι, 'I stop.' The ancients had different significations for this word. It was most commonly used for an abscess. The separation of a fragment of bone

by fracture. Removal of disease by some excretion, &c.

APOSTAX'IS, from ἀποστάξω, 'I distil from.' The defluxion of any humour, as of blood from the nose.—Hippocr. Staxis (q. v.)

APOSTE'MA, from ἀπο, 'from,' and ἵστημι, 'I settle,' or from ἀφίστημι, 'I recede from.' This word is used by the ancients, somewhat vaguely. It meant an affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated from each other by a fluid collected between them. The moderns regard it as synonymous with *Abscess.* (q. v.) Some, even of the moderns, have applied it to any watery tumour, and even to tumours in general.

Apostema Empyema, Empyema—a. Parulis, Parulis—a. Phalangum, *Fourche*—a. Psoaticum, Lumbar abscess.

APOSTERIG'MA, from ἀποστηρίζω, 'I support.' Any thing that supports a diseased part, as a cushion, a pillow, &c.—Galen. A deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines.—Hippocr.

APOSTOLO'RUM UNGUEN'TUM, *Dodecaphar'macum, Ointment of the Apostles.* So called, because as many solid ingredients entered into its composition as there were Apostles. It contained several resins and gum resins, yellow wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., and was formerly employed as a vulnerary.

APOS'TROPHE, from ἀπο, and στρέφω, 'I turn.' An aversion, disgust for food.—Paulus.

APOSYRMA, Abrasion, Desquamation.

APOTELES'MA, from ἀπο, and τέλεσμα, 'completion.' The result or termination of a disease. See, also, Amuletum.

APOTHANASIA, see Death.

APOTHE'CA, ἀποθήκη, *Pharmace'um*, from ἀπο, and τίθημι, 'to place.' Any place where things are kept, and therefore 'a shop.' A place where medicines are kept. See Pharmacopolium.

APOTH'ECARY, *Apotheca'rius, Dispensa'tor, Pharmacopo'la, Pigmenta'rius, Pharmacopæ'us, Rhizot'omus, Myrop'oles*, same derivation. (F) *Apothicaire, Pharmacien, Pharmacopole.* In every country, except Great Britain, it means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, &c. In addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the Apothecaries in England form a privileged class of practitioners—a kind of sub-physician.

APOTHECARIES' HALL; the Hall of the Corporation or Society of Apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction, &c. This Company obtained a charter of incorporation in the 15th year of James the First. No general practitioner can establish himself in England or Wales without having obtained a license from the Court of Examiners of the Company.

APOTHERAPEI'A, from ἀποθεραπεύω, 'I cure.' A perfect cure.—Hippocr. In the ancient Gymnastics, it meant the last part of the exercises:—the friction, inunction, and bathing, for the purpose of obviating fatigue, or curing disease.—Galen, Gorræus.

APOTHER'MUM, a pickle made of mustard, oil, and vinegar.—Galen. From ἀπο, and θέρμη, 'heat.'

APOTH'ESIS, from ἀποτίθημι, 'I replace.' The position proper to be given to a fractured limb, after reduction.

APOTHICAIRE, Apothecary.

APOTHICAIRERIE, (F), from ἀποθήκη, 'warehouse, shop.' The same as Apotheca; also, a gallipot.

AI'OTHLIM'MA, from ἀπο, and θλίβω, 'I press from.' Anciently, the dregs, and sometimes the expressed juice of plants.—Gorræus.

APOTHRAU'SIS, from ἀποθραύω, 'I break.' Fracture of a bone, with spicula remaining. Extraction of a spiculum of bone.—Gorræus. Also, Abscission, (q. v.)

APOT'OKOS, from ἀπο, and τίκτω, 'I bring forth.' An abortive fœtus.—Hippocr.

APOTILMOS, Evulsion.

APOTOME, Amputation.

APOTROPÆUM, Amuletum.

APOT'ROPE, Aversion.

APOXYSMUS, Abrasion.

APOZEM, Decoction.

APPARA'TUS, *Parasceuē*, from *para're*, 'to prepare.' This word signifies,—a collection of instruments, &c. for any operation whatever. (F) *Appareil.*

In surgery it means the methodical arrangement of all the instruments and objects necessary for an operation or dressing. By extension, the French give the name *Appareil, capsa chirurgica*, to the case or drawers in which the apparatus is arranged.

Apparatus, Immovable, (F.) *Appareil immobile, Immovable Bandage, Permanent Bandage.* An apparatus used for fractures, which is generally formed by wetting the bandages on some substance, as starch or dextrine, which becomes solid, and retains the parts *in situ*.

Apparatus has likewise been applied to the different modes of operating for the stone.—See Lithotomy.

In *Physiology*, Apparatus (*Appariel*) is applied to a collection of organs, all of which work towards the same end. A *system of organs* comprehends all those formed of a similar texture. An *apparatus* often comprehends organs of very different nature. In the *former*, there is analogy of structure; in the *latter*, analogy of functions.

Apparatus altus, see Lithotomy—a. Lateralis, see Lithotomy—a. Major, see Lithotomy—a. Minor, see Lithotomy.

APPAREIL, Apparatus—*a. Grand*, see Lithotomy—*a. Haut*, see Lithotomy—*a. Immobile*, apparatus, immovable—*a. Lateratisé*, see Lithotomy—*a. Petit*, see Lithotomy.

APPAREILS DE FORMATION, (F.) Gall admits, in the brain, two kinds of fibres: the one, divergent, proceeding from the cerebral peduncles to the convolutions, and constituting what he calls *appareils de formation*: the other, convergent, and proceeding from the convolutions to the centre of the organ, constituting what he calls *appareils de réunion.* The *first*, as a whole, form the organs of the mental faculties: the *latter* are commissures, which unite parts of the organ that are double and in pairs.

APPAUVRI, Impoverished.

APPENDICE, Appendix—*a. Cæcal*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—*a. Digital*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—*a. Épiploïques*, Appendiculæ

epiploicæ—*a. Sous-sternale*, Xiphoid cartilage—*a. Sus-sphenoïdale du cerveau*, Pituitary gland—*a. Xiphoïde*, Xiphoid cartilage.

Appendices coli adiposæ, Appendiculæ epiploicæ.

APPENDICULA CEREBRI, Pituitary gland—a. Vermiformis cæci, see Appendix—a. Epiploica, Epiploic appendage.

APPENDICULÆ PINGUEDINOSÆ, Epiploic appendages.

Appendic'ulæ epiploicæ, *Appen'dices coli adipo'sæ*. (F) *Appendices Épiploïques*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, which are analogous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

APPEN'DIX, ἐπίφυσις, from *appen'dere*, 'to hang from.' Any part that adheres to an organ, or is continuous with it:—seeming as if added to it. *An appendage*, an apophysis, (q. v.) (F) *Appendice, Annexe*.

Appen'dix or appendic'ula vermifor'mis cœ'ci, *Ec'phyas*, ἔκφυας, *Additamentum Coli*, *Appen'dix Cæci*. (F) *Appendice vermiforme, A. cæcal* ou *digital*. A vermicular process, the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestinum cœcum. Its functions are unknown.

Appendix cerebri, Pituitary gland—a. ad Cerebrum, Cerebellum—a. Ventriculi, Duodenum.

APPENSIO, see Analeptia.

AP'PETENCE, *Appeten''tia*, from *appetere*, 'to desire.' An ardent, passionate desire for any object.

APPETIT, PERTE D', Anorexia.

Ap'petite, *Appeti'tus*, *Appeten'tia*, *Appeti'tia*, *Cupi'do*, *Orex'is*, *Ormē*, same etymology as the last. An internal sensation, which warns us of the necessity of exerting certain functions, especially those of digestion and generation. In the latter case it is called *venereal appetite*, (F) *Appetit vénérien*: in the former, simply *appetite*, (F) *Appetit* ou *appetition*. If the desire for food, occasioned by a real want, be carried to a certain extent, it is called *hunger*, when solid food is concerned; *thirst*, when liquid. *Appetite* and *hunger* ought not, however, to be employed synonymously; they are different degrees of the same want. Hunger is an imperious desire: it cannot be provoked, like the appetite. It is always allayed by eating: but not so the appetite; for, at times, it may be excited in this manner. They are very generally, however, used synonymously.

Appetite, morbid, Limosis.

Appetitus Caninus, Boulimia.

APPLE, BITTER, Cucumis colocynthis—a. Curassoa, Aurantium curassaventium—a. May, Podophyllum peltatum—a. Tree, Pyrus malus.

APPLICA'TA, from *applica're*, 'to apply.' A word, unnecessarily introduced into medical language, to express the objects which are applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, &c.—Hallé.

APPLICA'TION, *Applica'tio*, in a moral signification, is synonymous with Attention. Also, the act of applying one thing to another; as the A. of an apparatus, of a bandage, blister, &c.

APPREHEN'SIO. This word is employed in various senses. It means catalepsy, (q. v.) or catochia.—Paul Zacchias. A kind of bandage for securing any part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

APPROCHE, Coition.

APPROXIMA'TION, *Approxima'tio*. Ettmuller gave this name to a pretended method of curing disease, by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable, by the aid of immediate contact.

APRAC'TA, from ἀ priv. and πρᾶσσω, 'I act.' Without action. An epithet for the parts of generation, when unfit for copulation or generation.

APRICATIO, Isolation.

APRICOT, Prunus Armeniaca.

APROSO'PIA, from ἀ priv. and πρόσωπον, 'the face.' A malformation, which consists in the face being deficient.

APSINTHA'TUM, from ἀψίνθιον, 'wormwood.' A sort of drink made of wormwood.—Aëtius.

APSINTHITES, Absinthites.

APSYCHIA, Syncope.

APTHÆ, Aphthæ.

APTYS'TOS, from ἀ priv. and πτύω, 'I spit.' Devoid of expectoration. An epithet given to certain pleurisies, in which there is no expectoration.—Hippocr.

APYETOS, from ἀ priv. and πύον, 'pus.' An external affection, which does not end in suppuration.

APYIQUE, Apyos.

AP'YOS, from ἀ priv. and πύον, 'pus,' (F) *Apyique*. That which does not afford pus.

APYRENOMELE, Apyromele.

APYRET'IC, *Apyret'icus*, from ἀ priv. and πυρ, 'fire, fever.' Without fever. This epithet is given to days in which there is no paroxysm of a disease; as in the case of an intermittent; as well as to some local affections which do not induce fever. Urticaria is sometimes called an *apyretic exanthem*.

APYREX'IA, the same etymology. Absence of fever: *Dialeim'ma*, *Intermissio*. Apyrexia is the condition of an intermittent fever between the paroxysms: the duration of the apyrexia, consequently, depends on the type of the intermittent. Occasionally, the term has been applied to the cessation of the febrile condition in acute diseases.

APYROME'LE or APYRENOME'LE, from ἀ priv. πυρήν, 'a nut,' and μήλη, 'a sound.' A sound or probe, without a button or nut. It is the *Melo'tis*, *Specil'lum auricula'rium* or *auricular sound* of Galen.

AQUA, Water—a. Acidula hydrosulfurata, Naples water (factitious)—a. Aeris fixi, Acidulous water (simple)—a. Alkalina oxymuriatica, *Eau de Javelle*—a. Aluminis compositus, Liquor a. c.—a. Aluminosa Bateana, Liq. aluminis compositus—a. Ammoniæ, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Acetatis ammoniæ, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Ammoniæ carbonatis, Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis—a. Ammoniæ caustica, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Amnii, Liquor amnii.

Aqua amygdalarum concentrata, (F) *Eau d'Amandes amères*. *Water of bitter almonds*. Made by bruising well two pounds of *bitter almonds*; adding, whilst triturating, ten pounds of *spring water*, and four pounds of *alcohol*, letting the mixture rest in a well-closed vessel, and then distilling two pounds. Used instead of the Aqua Laurocerasi and the hydrocyanic acid.

Aqua Anisi Fortis, Spiritus anisi—a. Aquis, granensis, see Aix-la-Chapelle—a. Ardiente, see Spirit—a. Auditoria, Cotunnius, liquor of—Aqua balsamica arterialis, Aqua Binelli—a. Bareginensis, Barèges water—a. Bellilucana, Balaruc waters—a. Benedicta, Liquor calcis—a. Benedicta composita, Liquor calcis compositus—a. Benedicta Rulandi, Vinum antimonii tartarizati.

Aqua Binellii, *Acqua Binelli*, *Aqua balsam'ica arteriá'lis*. A celebrated Italian hæmostatic, invented by one Binelli. Its composition is unknown, but its virtues have been ascribed to creosote; although there is reason for believing it to possess no more activity than cold water.

Aqua Borvonensis, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Mineral waters of—a. Bristoliensis, Bristol water—a. Calcariæ ustæ, Liquor calcis—a. Calcis, Liquor calcis—a. Calcis composita, Liquor calcis compositus—a. Camphorata, Bates's, see Cupri sulphas—a. Catapultarum, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Cinnamomi fortis, Spiritus Cinnamomi—a. Colcestrensis, Colchester, mineral waters of—a. Cupri ammoniata, Liquor c. a.—a. Cupri vitriolati composita, Liquor cupri sulphatis composita—a. inter cutem, Anasarca—a. Distillata, Water, distilled—a. Fluviatilis, Water, river—a. Fontana, Water, spring—a. Fortis, Nitric acid—a. Hepatica, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Hordeata, Decoctum hordei—a. Juniperi composita, Spiritus juniperi compositus—a. Kali, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali caustici, Liquor potassæ—a. Kali præparati, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali puri, Liquor potassæ—a. Kali subcarbonatis, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Labyrinthi, Cotunnius, liquor of—a. ex Lacû, Water, lake—a. Lithargyri acetati composita, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Luciæ, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—a. Marina, Water, sea—a. Medicatâ, Water, mineral—a. Menthæ piperitidis spirituosa, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—a. Menthæ vulgaris spirituosa, Spiritus menthæ viridis—a. Mineralis, Water, mineral—a. Mirabilis, Spiritus pimentæ—a. Mulsa, Hydromeli—a. Neapolitana, Naples water (factitious)—a. Nephritica, Spiritus myristicæ—a. Nivata, Water, snow—a. Nucis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—a. Ophthalmica, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—a. Paludosa, Water; marsh—a. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris—a. Pluvialis, Water, rain—a. Potassæ, Liquor potassæ—a. Pulegii spirituosa, Spiritus pulegii—a. Putealis, Water, well—a. Rabelii, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Raphani composita, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—a. Regia, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Salubris, Water, mineral—a. Sappharina, Liquor cupri ammoniata—a. Saturni, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Sclopetaria, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Seminum anisi composita, Spiritus anisi—a. Seminum carui fortis, Spiritus carui—a. Soteria, Water, mineral—a. Stygia, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Styptica, Liquor cupri sulphatis composita—a. Sulphurata simplex, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Sulphureti ammoniæ, Liquor fumans Boylii—a. Thediana, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Theriacalis Bezoardica, Chylostagma diaphoreticum Mindereri—a. Tofana, Liquor arsenicalis—a. Traumatica Thedenii, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Vegeto-mineralis, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Viciensis, Vichy water—a. Vitriolica camphorata, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—a. Vitriolica cærulea, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—a. Vulneraria, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Zinci vitriolati cum camphorâ, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ.

AQUÆ ACIDULÆ, Acidulous waters—a. Badiguæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Badizæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Bathoniæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Buxtonienses, Buxton, Mineral waters of—a. Cantuarienses, Canterbury, waters of.

Aquæ Destilla'tæ, *Distilled Waters*. *Hydrola'ta*, (F) *Hydrolats*. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, pennyroyal, &c. into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess the aromatic properties of the plant. To every gallon of the distilled water, 5 oz. of spirit should be added to preserve it. The *simple distilled waters* are sometimes called *Aquæ stillatit''iæ sim'plices*: the *spirituous*, *Aquæ stillatit''iæ spirituo'sæ*, but more commonly *Spir'itus*.

Aquæ Minerales Acidulæ, Waters, mineral, gazeous—a. Minerales ferruginosæ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate—a. Minerales salinæ, Waters, mineral, saline—a. Minerales, sulphureæ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—a. Stillatitiæ, Aquæ distillatæ—a. Solis, Bath Mineral waters.

AQ'UÆDUCT, *Aqueduc'tus*, (F) *Aqueduc*. Properly, a canal for conducting water from one place to another. Anatomists have used it to designate certain canals.

Aquæductus Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—a. Cotunnii, Aquæductus vestibuli.

Aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii, *Canal spiroïde de l'os temporal*, of Chaussier, *Aqueduc de Fallope*. A canal in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, which extends from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and gives passage to the facial nerve. The opening into this aqueduct is called the *Hia'tus Fallo'pii*.

Aquæduc'tus Vestib'uli or *Aquæductus Cotun'nii*, (F) *Aqueduc du vestibule* and *Aqueduc de Cotugno*. This begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

Aquæduc'tus Coch'leæ, (F) *Aqueduc du Limaçon*;—a very narrow canal, which proceeds from the tympanic scala of the cochlea, to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

Aquæduc'tus Syl'vii, *Aqueduc de Sylvius*, *Iter ad quartum ventric'ulum*, *Canal'is me'dius*, *Canal intermédiaire des ventricules of* Chaussier. A canal forming a communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUALIC'ULUS. That part of the abdomen which extends from the umbilicus to the pubes. See Hypogastrium. It has also been applied to the stomach or intestinal canal.

AQUAS'TER. A word used, by Paracelsus, to express the visions or hallucinations of patients.

AQUEDUC, Aquæduct—*a. de Cotugno*, Aquæductus vestibuli—*a. de Fallope*, Aquæductus Fallopii—*a. du Limaçon*, Aquæductus cochleæ *a. de Sylvius*, Aquæductus Sylvii—*a. du Vestibule*, Aquæductus vestibuli.

A'QUEOUS, *Aquo'sus*, 'watery,' *Hydato'des*, *Hydro'des*, from *aqua*, 'water,' (F) *Aqueux*.

The absorbents or lymphatics are sometimes called, in France, *Conduits* ou *canaux aqueux*.

Aqueous Humour of the Eye, *Humor aquo'sus*, the *Albugineous humour*, *Oöei'des*, ὠοειδης, *Hydatoï'des*, ὑδατοειδης, *Ova'tus* or *Ovifor'mis humor*, (F) *Humeur aqueuse*. The limpid fluid, which fills the two chambers of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline, and which is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris. Quantity, 5 or 6 grains: s. g. 1.0003. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, and phosphate of lime in small quantity; and is enveloped in a fine membrane:—*the membrane of the aqueous humour*—the *Tunica propria* seu *Vagi'na humo'ris a'quei*, *Demuria'na membra'na*.

AQUIDUCA, hydragogues.

AQUIFOLIUM, Ilex aquifolium.

AQUILA, Hydroa, Hydrargyri submurias, Sulphur.

AQ'UILA. The alchymists used this word for sublimed sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone. See Hydrargyri Submurias, and Sulphur: also, Hydroa.

Aq'uila Cœlestis; a sort of panacea, of which mercury was a constituent.

Aq'uila Lach'crymæ; a liquid prepared from several ingredients, especially from calomel.

Aq'uila Philosopho'rum; the alchymists, whose terms were always mysterious, called mercury thus, when reduced to its original form.

Aq'uila Ven'eris; an ancient preparation, made by subliming verdigris and sal ammoniac.

AQUILÆ VENÆ, Temporal veins.

AQUILE'GIA VULGA'RIS, *Common Colombine*, (F) *Ancolie*. The seeds, herb, and flowers were formerly used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. They are still retained in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

AQUO-CAPSULITIS, Aquo-membranitis.

AQUO-MEMBRANI'TIS, *Keratoiritis*, *Aquocapsulitis*: inflammation of the anterior chamber of the eye. A badly compounded term, denoting inflammation of the capsule or membrane of the aqueous humour.

AQUULA, Ceratocele, Hydatid—a. Acustica, Cotunnius, liquor of.

ARA PARVA, a small altar;—a kind of bandage invented by Sostratus; which represents the corners of an altar.—Galen.

AR'ABĒ; a wound, a blow.—Erotian.

ARAB'ICA ANTID'OTUS HEPAT'ICA, *Ar'abic Hepat'ic An'tidote*. A powder, composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, &c. It was administered in new wine.

ARAB'ICUS LAPIS. A sort of white marble, found in Arabia and analogous to alabaster. It was regarded as an absorbent and desiccative, and was employed in hæmorrhoids.

AR'ABIS MALAG'MA. An anti-scrofulous medicine, composed of myrrh, olibanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, &c.—Celsus.

AR'ABS, MEDICINE OF THE. The Arabians kept the torch of medical science illuminated, during a dark period of the middle ages. Before the year of the Hegira, they had Schools of Medicine; but these were most flourishing during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. The chief additions made by them to medical science, occurred in the departments of pharmacy and in the description of diseases. Their principal writers were Avicenna, Serapion, Averrhoes, Hali Abbas, Moses Maimonides, Avenzoar, Rhazes, Albucasis, &c.

ARACH'NĒ, αραχνη, 'a spider, a cobweb.' Hence—

ARACHNI'TIS or ARACHNOIDI'TIS, *Inflammation of the Arachnoid*. A variety of phrenitis; which see.

ARACH'NOID MEM'BRANE, *Meninx Me'dia*, *Arachnoïdeus*, *Arachno'des*, from αραχνη, 'a cobweb,' and ειδος, 'form, resemblance.' *Tu'nica ara'nea*, *Tu'nica arachno'des*, *Menin'gion*. A name given to several membranes, which, by their extreme thinness, resemble spider-webs.—Celsus and Galen called thus the membrane of the vitreous humour,—the *tunica hyaloidea*. The moderns use it now for one of the membranes of the brain, situate between the dura mater and pia mater. It is a serous membrane, and composed of two layers; the *external* being confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal: the *other* being extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms a part of the investing sheath of the nerves, as they pass from the encephalic cavities. Its chief uses seem to be;—to envelop, and, in some measure, protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a state best adapted for the proper performance of its functions.

ARACHNOIDITIS, Arachnitis.

ARACK', *Arrack'*; Indian. A spirituous liquor made in India in various ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar fermented along with the juice of the cocoa nut: frequently from toddy, the juice which flows from the cocoa nut tree by incision, and from other substances. It is a strong, heating spirit.

Mock Arack is made by adding ℈ij of *Benzoic acid* to a *quart of rum*. The celebrated Vauxhall punch is made with such arack.

ARACOUCHINI, Icica aracouchini.

ARACUS AROMATICUS, Vanilla.

AR'ADOS, from αραδσω, 'I am turbulent.' The agitation excited in the stomach by the coction of aliments of different nature.—Hippocr. Likewise, the motion produced by cathartics.

ARÆOT'ICA, from αραιοω, 'I rarefy.' Medicines supposed to have the quality of rarefying the humours. See Rarefaciens.

ARAKI, see Spirit.

ARA'LIA NUDICAU'LIS, *False Sarsaparil'la*. This American plant is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for the sarsaparilla. It is used, also, as a tonic. In the secondary list, Pharm. United States.

Ara'lia Spino'sa, *Angel'ica Tree*, *Prickly Ash*, *Toothach Tree*. Its properties are not

clear. The berries, and a tincture of them have been employed, it is said, successfully in *toothach*. A spirituous infusion has also been used in colic.

ARANEA TARENTULA, see Tarantula.

ARA'NEI TELA, *Cobweb*, (F) *Toile d'Araignée*. Formerly, this substance was much employed, and supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, especially when applied to the wrists. It has been recently used again in intermittents. It is a mechanical styptic, and is so applied, externally, at times.

ARANEO'SA URI'NA; a term applied to the urine when loaded with filaments, like cobwebs.

ARANEO'SUS PULSUS; a term employed to express extreme weakness of pulse; when the movements resemble those of a delicate net raised by the wind.

ARA'NEUM ULCUS, *Astakil'los*. A name given by Paracelsus to a malignant, gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

ARARA, Myrobalanus citrina.

ARASCON, Nymphomania, Satyriasis.

ARATRUM, Vomer.

ARBOR BENIVI, Benjamin—a. Indica, Laurus cassia—a. Maris, Coral—a. Thurifera, Juniperus Lycia.

Arbor Vitæ, (F) *Arbre de vie*. A name given to an arborescent appearance, observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; and which results from the particular arrangement of the white substance with the cineritious; also, the Thuya occidentalis, (q. v.)

AR'BORES. A morbid alteration of the skin, which precedes its alteration.—Ruland.

ARBOUSIER, Arbutus unedo.

ARBRE DE VIE, Arbor Vitæ.

ARBUSCULA GUMMIFERA BRAZILIENSIS, Hypericum Bacciferum.

AR'BUTUS UVA URSI, *Arctostaph'ylos, Uvæ Ursi Fo'lia*. *Nat. Ord.* Ericeæ, *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia, (F) *Busserolle* ou *Raisin d'Ours*. The leaves of this plant are tonic and astringent, and have been employed, chiefly, in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose of powder from gr. xv. to ʒss. The English name is *Bear's Whortleberry*.

The Ar'butus Une'do, *Andrach'ne, Une'do, Une'do papyra'cea*, κομαρος, (F) *Arbousier*. A decoction of the leaves is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa.

ARC or ARCH, *Arcus*. Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as the *Arch of the colon*, (F) *Arc du colon*;—the transverse portion of that intestine:—*Arch of the aorta, Ar'cus aor'tæ*, (F) *Crosse de l'Aorte*, &c.: the turn which the aorta takes in the thorax.

An Anastomot'ic Arch, (F) *Arcade anastomotique*, is the union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line. The vessels of the mesentery anastomose in this manner.

Arches of the Palate. These are two in number on each side of the throat, one of which is termed *anterior*, the other *posterior*.

The *anterior arch* arises from the middle of the velum palati, at the side of the uvula, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The *posterior arch* has its origin, likewise, from the side of the uvula, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx.

The anterior arch contains the circumflexus palati, and forms the isthmus faucium. The posterior arch has, within it, the levator palati: and between the arches are the tonsils.

ARCA ARCANORUM, Hydrargyrum—a. Cordis, Pericardium.

ARCADE ANASTOMOTIQUE, Arch anastomotic—*a. Crurale*, Crural arch—*a. Inguinale*, Crural arch—*a. Orbitaire*, Orbitar arch—*a. Pubienne*, Pubic arch—*a. Zygomatique*, Zygomatic arch.

ARCADES DENTAIRES, Dental arches.

ARCADES PALMAIRES, Palmar arches.

ARCADI-TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, Temporalis.

ARCÆ'US or ARCŒ'US, BALSAM OF. (F) *Baume d'Arcæus*. A kind of soft ointment used in sores, contusions, &c. It is made by melting two parts of mutton suet, one part of hog's lard: of turpentine and rosin, each one part and a half: straining and agitating till cold.

ARCANSON, Colophonia.

ARCA'NUM, from *ar'ca*, 'a chest.' A secret, a *nostrum*, (F) *Arcane*. A remedy whose composition is kept secret; but which is reputed to possess great efficacy.

Arcanum Corallinum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—a. Duplicatum, Potassæ sulphas—a. Tartari, Potassæ acetas.

ARCATOS, Meros.

ARCEAU, Arculus, Cradle.

ARCEUTOS, Juniperus communis.

ARCHÆ'US, *Archeus*, from αρχη, 'commencement,' (F) *Archée*. A word, invented by Basil Valentine, and afterwards adopted by Paracelsus and Van Helmont. The latter used it for the internal principle of our motions and actions. This archæus, according to Van Helmont, is an immaterial principle, existing in the seed, prior to fecundation, and presiding over the development of the body, and over all organic phenomena. Besides this chief archæus, whose seat Van Helmont placed in the upper orifice of the stomach, he admitted several of a subordinate character, which had to execute its orders: one, for instance, in each organ, to preside over its functions: each of them being subject to anger, caprice, error, and every human failing.

ARCHANGELICA, Lamium album.

ARCHE, αρχη, *Initium, Princip'ium, Inva'sio*; the first attack of a disorder.

ARCHÉE, Archæus.

ARCHELL, CANARY, Lichen roccella.

ARCHELO'GIA, from αρχη, 'beginning,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the fundamental principles of Medicine.

ARCHEN'DA. A powder of the leaves of the *ligustrum*, used, by the Ægyptians, after bathing, to obviate the unpleasant odour of the feet.—Prosper Alpinus.

ARCHIA'TER; *Protomed'icus, Proti'atros*, from αρχη, 'authority,' and ιατρος, 'physician.' The original signification of this word is a matter of dispute. Some consider, with Mercurialis, that it meant physician to a prince, king, emperor, &c.; others, with C. Hoffmann, apply it to every physician who, by his situation, is raised above his colleagues. The former

opinion seems to have prevailed,—*Archiatre des Rois de France*, being applied to the chief physician to the king.

ARCHIG'ENI MOR'BI. Acute diseases; because they hold the first rank: from ἀρχή, 'beginning,' and γίνομαι, 'I am.'

ARCHIMAGIA, Chymistry.

ARCHINGEAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Archingeay is situate in France, three leagues from St. Jean d'Angely. The waters are prized in all diseases. They seem to contain carbonate of lime, a little muriate of soda, carbonate of iron, and some bitumen.

ARCHITECTURA APOPLECTICA, Apoplectic make.

ARCHOPTOSIS, Proctocele.

ARCHORRHA'GIA, from ἄρχος, 'the anus,' and ῥέω, 'I flow.' Hemorrhage from the anus. *Archorrha'a.*

ARCHORRHŒA, Archorrhagia.

ARCHOS, Arcus, Rectum.

ARCHOSYRINX, Fistula in ano.

ARCTA'TIO and ARCTITU'DO, from *arcto*, 'I make narrow.' Contraction of a natural opening or of a canal, and especially of the vulva; of the orifice of the uterus, or of the intestinal canal. Constipation. Reunion by suture or infibulation.—Scribonius Largus, Paul Zacchias, &c.

ARCTITUDO, Arctatio.

ARC'TIUM LAPPA. The root and seed; the *Clit-bur*, *Barda'na*, *Arctium*, *Flaphis*, *Lappa glabra*, *Lappa major*, *L. persona'ta*, *Burdock*, (F) *Bardane*, *Glouteron*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia æqualis. *Root* diuretic, *seed* cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, Arbutus uva ursi.

ARCTU'RA, from *arcto*, 'I straiten.' The effects of a nail grown into the flesh, *Arctu'ra unguis*.—Linnæus.

ARCUA'TIO. An anterior gibbosity or projection of the sternum. *Concava'tio.*

ARCUEIL, WATERS OF. Arcueil is about one league south of Paris. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and some deliquescent salts.

A celebrated society held its meetings at this village, of which Berthollet, Humboldt, La Place, &c. were members.

ARCULA CORDIS, Pericardium.

AR'CULÆ. The Orbitar Fossæ: πτελίδες.—Rufus of Ephesus.

AR'CULUS. A small arch; a cradle, (q. v.) (F.) *Arceau*, *Archet*. A semicircular box or basket used for preventing the coverings of the body from coming in contact with injured or diseased parts. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers to sleep with an infant near them, unless it was put under a solid cradle.

ARCUS MEDULLARIS, Fornix—a. Senilis, Gerotoxon.

ARDALOS, Excrement.

ARDAS, Excrement.

ARDENT. *Ardens*, from *ar'dere*, 'to burn.' *Ardent Fever*, (F.) *Fièvre ardente*. The *Causus*, *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever.

Mal des ardens, a name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas, or *Saint Anthony's Fire*, which reigned epidemically in France in 1130.

Ardent, or *inflamed eyes*, (F) *Yeux ardens*; so called when they are injected, red.

Ardent urine, (F) *Urines ardentes*; when it is of a deep red, &c.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA, Hibernicus lapis.

ARDEUR, Ardor—*a. de l'Estomac*, Ardor ventriculi—*a. de la Fièvre*, Ardor febrilis—*a. d'Urine*, Ardor urinæ.

AR'DOR, (F) *Ardeur*. Heat, (q. v.) A feeling of burning, of violent heat. *Æstus*, *Æstua'tio*, *Causo'ma.*

Ardor Uri'næ, (F.) *Ardeur d'Urine*, a scalding sensation occasioned by the urine in passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra, or over the neck of the bladder.

Ardor Febri'lis, (F) *Ardeur de la Fièvre*, the hot period of fever.

Ardor Stomachi, Pyrosis.

Ardor Ventric'uli, (F) *Ardeur d'Estomac*, *Heartburn*. See Cardialgia and Pyrosis.

A'REA. A Latin word used by some authors to designate a variety of Alopecia, (q. v.) in which the hair changes colour, but does not fall off; also, Porrigo decalvans, (q. v.)

ARE'CA. The fruit of the *Aré'ca Cat'echu*, *Caun'ga*. *Nat. Ord.* Palmæ, *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. (F) *Arec*, is astringent and tonic, and enters into the composition of the *Betel*, the great masticatory of Orientals.

AREFAC'TION, *Arefac'tio*, ξήρανσις, from *arefacere*, 'to make dry.' The process of drying substances, prior to pulverization.

ARENAMEN, Bole Armenian.

ARENA'TIO, *Sand* or *Earth Bath*, from *aré'na*, 'sand.' *Saburra'tio*. The application of hot sand to the body of a patient, instead of placing him in a water-bath. *Pedilu'via* of sand were formerly used in Ascites.

ARENO'SA URI'NA. *Sandy Urine*. Urine when it deposits a sandy sediment. The person, passing such urine, has been called *Areno'sus.*

ARENOSUS, Sabulous.

ARE'OLA. A diminutive of *A'rea*. Anatomists understand, by *Areolæ*, the interstices between the fibres composing organs; or those existing between laminæ, or between vessels which interlace with each other.

Areola is, also, applied to the coloured circle or *Halo*, which surrounds the nipple; and which becomes much darker during pregnancy, as well as to the circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c.; as the pustules of the small-pox, the vaccine vesicle, &c. Chaussier, in such cases, recommends the word *Aure'ola*. (F) *Auréole*, *Aire*.

AREOLAR, *Areola'ris*, appertaining to an areola.

Areolar Exhalations are those recrementitial secretions, which are effected within the organs of sense, or in parenchymatous structures,—as the aqueous, crystalline and vitreous humours, &c.

AREOM'ETER, *Areom'etrum*, *Gravim'eter*, *Alcoölom'eter*, *Aërostat'ic Bal'ance*, from ἀραιός, 'light,' and μέτρον, 'measure:' i. e. *measure of lightness*. An instrument, so called, because first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water. The *Areometer of Beaumé*, which is the most used in Pharmacy,

particularly in France, consists of a tube of glass, largely expanded towards its inferior extremity, and terminating, below, by a small ball, containing mercury or lead, which serves it as a balance, so that it may remain upright in the fluid. This tube is furnished with a graduated scale. If the fluid, into which the Areometer is plunged, be heavier than water, the instrument rises: if lighter, it sinks. There are various Areometers, as those of the Dutch, of Fahrenheit, Nicholson, &c. The *Areometer* is also called *Hydrom'eter*, (F) *Aréomètre*, *Pèse-liqueur*.

SCALE OF THE AREOMETER WITH CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

1. *Ascending Scale for light liquids.* (Beaumé.)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
	700	Pure hydrocyanic acid.—*Gay Lussac.*
66	715	Very pure sulphuric ether.
60	742	The same concentrated.
50	782	
48	792	Equal parts of alcohol, and ether.
42	819	Very pure alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes.
40	827	
36	847	Pure alcohol. Naphtha.
33	863	Alcohol of commerce.
32	868	Essential oil of turpentine.
30	878	
26	900	Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele and pure hydrocyanic acid, mixed with an equal portion of water. (*Robiquet.*)
25	906	Acetic ether.
23	915	
		Nitric ether.
Id.	Id.	Muriatic ether
22	923	Liquid ammonia.
		Olive oil.
Id.	Id.	
20	935	Brandy.
18	948	
13	980	Burgundy wine.
12	986	
11	993	Bourdeaux wine.
10	1000	Distilled water.

2. *Descending Scale for heavy liquids.* (*Dutch.*)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
0	1000	Common distilled water.
1	1007	Distilled vinegar.
	1009	
2	1014	Common vinegar.
5	1032	Cow's milk,
4		
10	1075	Concentrated acetic acid.
12	1091	
20	1161	
21	1180	Liquid hydrochloric acid.
25	1210	
30	1261	Boiling syrup.
35	1321	Cold syrup.
		Common nitric acid.
40	1384	
41	1398	Concentrated nitric acid.
45	1454	
Id.	Id.	Phosphoric acid for medical use.
50	1532	
60	1714	
66	1847	Very concentrated sulphuric acid.
70	1946	Very concentrated phosphoric acid.

ARES; a term invented by Paracelsus to designate the principle on which depends the form of mercury, sulphur, and salt. These the Alchymists regarded as the three bodies that give birth to every other.

AR'ETĒ, ἀρετὴ, 'virtue.' Mental or corporeal vigour.—Hippocrates.

A'REUS, A pessary, mentioned by Paulus of Ægina.

AR'GEMA and AR'GEMON, from ἀργὸς, 'white.' *Fos'sula*, (F.) *Encavure*; a white spot or ulceration of the eye.—Hippocr. See Leucoma.

ARGEMONĒ MEXICA'NA, *Thorn Poppy*. A native of Mexico, but naturalized in most parts of the world. *Nat. Ord.* Papaveraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The juice resembles gamboge, and has been used as a hydragogue. The seeds are employed in the West Indies as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. They are also used as a cathartic.

ARGENSON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate situate at Argenson in Dauphiny: used in cases of obstruction, jaundice, &c.

ARGENT, Argentum—*a. Nitrate d'*, Argenti nitras.

ARGENTERIA, Potentilla anserina.

ARGEN'TI NITRAS, *Argen'tum Nitra'tum*, *Sal argen'ti*, *Argentum Nit'ricum*, *Nitrate of Silver*. This preparation is sometimes kept in crystals, the *Nitras Argen'ti in crystal'los concre'tus*, *Nitrate d'Argent cristallisé* of the Codex of Paris, *Crystalli Lunæ*, *Argen'tum nit'ricum crystallisa'tum*, *Nitras argenti crystal'linus*, *Ni'trum luna're*, *Hydrago'gum* Boy'lei. Generally, however, it is in the fused state: and it is this which is admitted into most Pharmacopœias, and which, besides the name *Nitras Argenti*, is called, *Ni'tras argen'ti fu'sus*, *Caus'ticum luna're*, *Lapis inferna'lis*, *Argen'tum nit'ricum fusum*, and *lunar caustic*. (F) *Nitrate d'argent fondu*, *Pierre infernale*.

The *virtues* of Nitrate of Silver, are tonic, and escharotic. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.; locally, it is used in various cases as an escharotic. Dose, gr. 1-8 to gr. 1-4 in pill, three times a day.

The Chloride Cyanide and Iodide of Silver, the *Oxide* and the *Chloride of Ammonia* and *Silver*, have been used in Syphilis. At first, these different preparations were administered iatraleptically on the gums; the chloride, the cyanide and the iodide in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the chloride of silver and ammonia in the dose of 1-14th of a grain, and the oxide of silver and the divided silver in the dose of 1-8th and 1-4th of a grain. M. Serre, of Montpellier, who made many trials with them, soon found that these doses were too small, he therefore raised that of the chloride to 1-10th, and of the iodide to 1-8th of a grain, without any inconvenience resulting. The dose of the other preparations was likewise increased in a similar ratio. M. Serre extols the preparations of silver, used internally, as well as iatraleptically, as antisyphilitics, but they are not to be depended upon.

ARGENTINE, Potentilla anserina.

ARGEN'TUM, *Ar'gyrus*, from ἀργὸς, 'white.' *Silver*, *Luna*, (F) *Argent*. A solid metal of a shining white appearance: insipid; inodorous; highly sonorous; malleable and ductile; some-

what hard; crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatizable. Not used at all in Medicine, unless in some places for silvering pills. Silver Leaf, *Argen'tum folia'tum*, is the state in which it is used for this purpose.

The *argentum divi'sum*, or metallic silver in very fine powder has been recommended internally in syphilis.

Argentum Fugitivum, Hydrargyrum—a. Fusum, Hydrargyrum—a. Mobile, Hydrargyrum—a. Vivum, Hydrargyrum.

ARGILE OCHREUSE PÂLE, Bolus alba.

ARGILLA PURA, *Terra Alu'minis, T. bolaris seu argilla'cea pura, pure Argil or Alumina, Alumine factice.* This substance, which is prepared by drying alum and exposing it, for twenty or twenty-five minutes to a red heat, until the sulphuric acid is driven off, has been recommended in indigestion as antacid, as well as in vomiting and diarrhœa accompanied with acidity. The dose to a very young child is from ʒss to ʒj; for older children from ʒj toʒij.

Argilla Ferruginea Rubra, Bole, armenian—a. Kalisulphurica, Alumen—a. Pallida, Bolus alba—a. Sulphurica alcalisata, Alumen—a. Sulphurica usta, Alumen exsiccatum—a. Supersulphas alcalisatum, Alumen—a Vitriolata, Alumen.

ARGOL, RED, Potassæ supertartras impurus—a. white, Potassæ supertartras impurus.

ARGUMENTUM INTEGRITATIS, Hymen.

ARGYROCHÆTA, Matricaria.

ARGYROPH'ORA, from αργυρος, 'silver,' and φερω, 'I bear.' A name given, by Myrepsus, to an antidote which he regarded as extremely precious.

ARGYROTROPHEMA, *Blancmanger.*

ARGYRUS, Argentum.

ARHEUMAT'IC, *Arheumat'icus*, αρευματιστος, from α privative, and ρευμα, 'fluxion or rheumatism.' One without fluxion or rheumatism.

ARIA, Cratægus aria.

ARIC'YMON, αρικυμων. A name given to women who conceive readily.—Hippocr.

ARIDE'NA. A Latin word employed to designate the leanness of any part.—Ettmuller, Sauvages.

ARID'ITY, *Ariditas.* (F.) *Aridité.* The French use the word *Aridité* to express the dryness of any organ, and particularly of the skin and tongue, when such dryness is so great as to render the organ rough to the touch. *Aridité*, also, means the lanuginous appearance of the hair in some diseases, in which they seem covered with dust.

ARIDU'RA. Wasting or emaciation of the whole or any part of the body.—Marasmus, Atrophy, (q. v.)

ARIKA. See Spirit.

ARISTALTHÆA, Althæa.

ARISTOLOCHI'A, from αριστος, 'very good,' and λοχεια, 'parturition;' so called, because the different varieties were supposed to aid parturition. *Birthwort.* (F) *Aristoloche.* Several varieties were once in use.

Aristolochi'a Clemati'tis, *Aristolochi'a Vulga'ris, Adra Riza, Aristolochi'a ten'uis.* (F) *Aristoloche ordinaire, Upright Birthwort.*

The root has been considered stimulant and emmenagogue, and as such has been used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and cachexia.

Aristolochia Fabacea, Fumaria bulbosa.

Aristolochi'a Longa and A. rotun'da, (F) *Aristoloche longue et ronde, Long and round Birthwort.* Virtues the same as the preceding.

Aristolochi'a Pistolochi'a, *Pistolochi'a, Aristolochi'a polyrrhi'za.* This variety has an aromatic odour, and an acrid and bitter taste. (F) *Aristoloche cre'nelée.*

Aristolochi'a Serpenta'ria, *Serpenta'ria, Vipera'ria, Viperi'na Virginia'na, Colubri'na Virginia'na, Contrayer'va Virginia'na, Couvrine de Virginie, S. Virginia'na,* (F) *Serpentaire* and *Aristoloche serpentaire de Virginie, Virginia Snake root.* Virtues—tonic, stimulant; and, as such, employed in debility, intermittents, &c. The other varieties of Aristolochia have similar properties.

Aristolochi'a Trilora'ta. (F) *Aristoloche trilobée.* A plant of Surinam and Jamaica; possessing the general virtues of the Aristolochiæ.

ARISTOLOCH'IC, same etymology. An old term for remedies supposed to have the property of promoting the flow of the Lochia.—Hippocr., Theophrastus, Dioscorides, &c.

ARIS'TON MAGNUM and ARISTON PARVUM. These names were formerly given to pharmaceutical preparations, used in phthisis, tormina, and fever.—Avicenna.

ARISTOPHANEI'ON. A sort of emollient plaster, prepared with four pounds of pitch, two of *apochyma*, one of wax, an ounce of opoponax, and half a pint of vinegar.—Gorræus. not used.

AR'KANSAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. About 5 miles from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line, there are 70 of those springs. They are thermal, and upwards of 150° Fahrenheit, and are employed in rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.

ARLADA, Realgar.

ARM, Brachium.

ARMA VENTRIS, Penis.

ARMAMENTARIUM, Arsenal.

ARMATORY UNGUENT, Hoplochrysma.

ARMATURA, AMNIOS.

ARME, Suture.

Arme, from αρω, 'I adapt;' αρμη. Any physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts.—Hesychius. The sutures of the cranium.—Galen.

ARMENIACA MALUS. The A'pricot. See Prunus.

ARMENIAN STONE, Melochites.

ARMENITES, Melochites.

ARMILLÆ MANUS MEMBRANOSÆ, Annular ligament of the carpus.

ARMOISE BLANC, Artemisia rupestris—*a. Estragon*, Artemisia dracunculus—*a. Ordinaire*, Artemisia vulgaris.

ARMORACIA, Cochlearia armoracia.

ARMOUR, Condom.

ARMURE DES JAMBES. See Cornu ammonis.

ARMUS, Humerus,—a. Summus, Acromion.

AR'NICA MONTA'NA. Derivation uncertain. *Arnica, Leopard's Bane, Doron'icum German'icum, Alis'ma, Aeyrus, Diuret'ica, Arni-*

ca Plauen'sis, Panace'a lapso'rum, Ptar'mica monta'na, Caltha seu Calen'dula Alpi'na, (F) *Arnique, Bétoine des Montagnes. Tabac des Vosges. Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia, Polygamia superflua. *Nat. Ord.* Synantherеæ. The plant and flower are considered, or have been considered, narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, &c.; and, as such, have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, &c. Dose, gr. v to x in powder. In large doses, it is deleterious.

ARNICA SPURIA, Inula dysenterica—a. Suedensis, Inula dysenterica.

ARNOGLOSSUM, Plantago.

AROMA, ἀρωμα, 'perfume:' *Spir'itus Rector.* (F) *Arome.* The odorous part of plants: an emanation—frequently imponderable—from bodies, which acts on the organ of smell, and varies with the body exhaling it.

AROMATIC, *Aromat'icus*, (F) *Aromate.* Any odoriferous substance obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which contains much volatile oil, or a light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming. In Medicine they are employed as stimulants. Ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, mint, &c., belong to this class.

AROMATOPO'LA, from ἀρωμα, 'an odour.' and πωλεω, 'I sell.' An apothecary or druggist. One who sells spices.

AROPH. A barbarous word, which had various significations with the ancients. Paracelsus employed it to designate a lithontriptic remedy. The Mandragore, according to some:—Also, a mixture of bread, saffron and wine.—Helmont.

AROPH PARACELSI, Ferrum ammoniatum.

ARQUEBUSADE, Eau d', *Aqua traumat'ica Thede'nii, Aqua Thedia'na, Aqua sclopeta'ria, Aqua vulnera'ria, Aqua catapulta'rum, Mistu'ra vulnera'ria, ac''ida.* A sort of vulnerary water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants. (*Rosemary* lbiss, *millefoil thyme*, each lbss. *Proof spirit* 2 gallons—distil a gallon. This is one form.)

ARRABON, Arraphon.

ARRACHEMENT, (F.) from *arracher*, 'to tear out,' *Apospas'ma, Abrup'tio, Avul'sio.* Act of separating a part of the body by tearing it from the bonds connecting it with others; Evulsion (q. v.) Laceration (q. v.)

Arrachement, is applied to certain operations, as to the *extraction of a tooth*, the *extirpation of a polypus*, &c.

ARRACK, Arack. See Spirit.

AR'RAPHON or AR'RABON, from α priv. and ῥαφη, 'a suture,' 'without suture.' A term applied to the cranium when it presents no sutures.

ARREPTIO, Insanity.

ARRESTA BOVIS, Ononis spinosa.

ARRÊT D'HILDAN, Remora Hildani.

ARRÊTEBŒUF, Ononis spinosa.

ARRHŒ'A, from α priv. and ῥεω, 'I flow.' The suppression of any flux. Amenorrhœa, (q. v.)

ARRHOSTEMA, Disease.

ARRHOSTENIA, Disease.

ARRHOSTIA, Disease.

ARRHYTHMUS, Cacorrhythmus.

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, Pharynx.

ARRIÈRE-FAIX, Secundines.

ARRIÈRE-GOUT, (F) 'after taste.' The taste left by certain bodies in the mouth for some time after they have been swallowed, owing probably to the papillæ of the mouth having imbibed the savoury substance.

ARRIÈRES NARINES, Nares, posterior.

ARROCHE, Atriplex hortensis—*a. Puant*, Chenopodium vulvaria.

ARROSEMENT, Aspersion.

ARROW ROOT. The fecula of the *Maran'ta Arundina'cea, Fec'ula Maran'tæ* which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water or milk.

ARROW ROOT, COMMON. See Solanum tuberosum.

ARS CABALISTICA, Cabal—a. Chymiatrica, Chymiatria—a. Clysmatica nova, Infusion of medicines—a. Coquinaria, Culinary art—a. Cosmetica, Cosmetics—a. Culinaria, Culinary art—a. Empirica, Empiricism—a. Hermetica, Chymistry—a. Infusoria, Infusion of medicines—a. Machaonia, Medicina—a. Majorum, Chymistry—a. Medica, Medicina—a. Obstetricia, Obstetrics—a. Sanandi, Art, healing—a. Separatoria, Chymistry—a. Spagirica, Chymistry.

ARSALTOS, Asphaltum.

ARSATUM, Nymphomania.

AR'SENAL (F) *Chirapothe'ca, Armamenta'rium.* A collection of surgical instruments. A work containing a description of surgical instruments.

ARSE'NIATE, *Arse'nias.* A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA, *Arse'nias Ammo'niæ, Ammo'nium Arsen'icum*, (F) *Arsé'niate d'Ammoniaque.* This preparation is highly extolled in cutaneous diseases. A grain of the salt may be dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and 20 to 25 drops be commenced with as a dose.

ARSENIATE OF IRON, *Arse'nias Ferri, Ferrum Arsenia'tum, F. Arsenicum oxydulatum*, (F) *Arséniate de Fer.* This preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers. An ointment may be made of ʒss of the arseniate, ʒij of the phosphate of iron and ʒvj of spermaceti ointment: the arseniate has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in the dose of one-sixteenth of a grain.

ARSENIATE OF PROTOX'IDE OF POTAS'SIUM, *Proto-arse'niate of Potas'sium, Arse'niate of Potass, Arse'nias Potassæ, Arse'nias Kali.* Properties the same as those of the Arsenious Acid.

ARSENIC, *Arsen'icum.* A solid metal; of a steel-gray colour; granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable. It is not dangerous of itself, and only becomes so, by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen.

ARSENIC, IODIDE OF, *Arsen'ici Iodidum, A. Iodure'tum, Arsenicum Ioda'tum.* This preparation has been highly extolled by Biett in various cutaneous affections, applied externally. The ointment he uses contains 3 grains of iodide to ʒj of lard.

ARSENIC, OXIDE OF, Arsenious acid—a. White, Arsenious acid.

ARSEN'ICAL PASTE, (F) *Pâte Arsénicale.* This application to cancers is formed of 70 parts

of *cinnabar*, 22 of *dragon's blood*, and 8 of *arsenious acid*; made into a paste with saliva, when about to be applied.

ARSENICUM RUBRUM FACTITIUM, Realgar.

ARSE'NIOUS ACID; *White Ar'senic, Oxide of Ar'senic, Ratsbane, Arsen'ici, ox'ydum album, Arsen'icum album, Ac''idum Arsenico'sum, Calx Arsen'ici alba.* An acid which is met with in commerce, in compact, white, heavy, fragile masses; of a vitreous aspect, opaque, and covered with a white dust: of an acrid and nauseous taste; without smell when cold; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling the odour of garlic: soluble in water, alcohol and oil; crystallizable in regular octahedrons. It is this that is meant by the name *Arsenic*, as commonly used.

The Arsen'icum Album Sublima'tum or *Sublimed Oxide of Arsenic* is the one employed in medicine. It is tonic and escharotic, and is the most virulent of mineral poisons. It is used in intermittents, periodical headachs, neuroses, &c. Dose, gr. one-tenth to one-eighth in pill.

See Poisons, *Table of.*

ARSENIS POTASSÆ, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium—a. Potassæ aquosus, Liquor arsenicalis—a. Potassæ liquidus, Liquor arsenicalis.

AR'SENITE, *Ar'senis.* A salt, formed by a combination of the arsenious acid with a salifiable base.

Ar'senite of Protox'ide of Potas'sium, *Proto-ar'senite of Potas'sium, Ar'senite of Potass, Ar'senis Pota'ssæ.* An uncrystallizable and colourless salt, which forms the basis of the Liquor Arsenicalis, which see.

ARSE-SMART, Persicaria—a. Biting, Polygonum hydropiper.

ART, HEAL'ING, *Ars sanan'di, Medici'na,* (q. v.) The appropriate application of the precepts of the best physicians, and of the results of experience to the treatment of disease.

AR'TABA, αρταβη. Name of a measure for dry substances, in use with the ancients, equal, at times, to 5 modii: at others, to 3; and at others, again, to 7.—Galen.

AR'TELSHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. These German waters have been much recommended in hysteria, gout, palsy, &c. Their physical or chymical properties have not been described.

ARTEMIS'IA, *Anacti'rion:* called after a queen of the name, who first employed it; or from Αρτεμις, 'Diana;' because it was formerly used in diseases of women, over whom she presided. The Gauls called it *Bricumum.*

Artemis'ia Abrot'anum, *Abrot'anum Cathsum, Abrot'anum mas, Abrathan, South'ernwood,* (F) *Aurone, Aurone mâle, Aurone des Jardins, Garderobe, Citronelle.* Supposed to be possessed of stimulant properties.

The *Oil of Southernwood, O'leum Abrot'ani,* (F) *Huile d'Aurone,* possesses the Aromatic properties of the plant.

Artemis'ia Absin'thium, *Absin'thium, Absin'thium vulga're, Barypi'cron, Common Wormwood,* (F) *Absinthe.* Properties:—tonic and anthelmintic. The *Oil of Wormwood, O'leum Absin'thii,* (F) *Huile d'Absinthe,* contains the aromatic virtues of the plant.

Artemisia Botrys, Chenopodium ambrosioides.

Artemis'ia Campes'tris, *Field Southernwood,* (F) *Aurone des Champs.* This possesses the same properties as the *A. Abrot'anum.*

Artemisia Chenopodium, Chenopodium botrys.

Artemis'ia Dracun'culus, *Tar'agon,* (F) *Armoise estragon.* Virtues:—the same as the last.

Artemisia Indica, Artemisia santonica.

Artemis'ia Pon'tica, *A. Roma'na, Absin'thium Pon'ticum* seu *Romanum, Roman Wormwood, Lesser Wormwood.* This plant possesses like virtues;—as well as the

Artemis'ia Glacia'lis or *Silky Wormwood;* and the

Artemis'ia Marit'ima, *Absin'thium Marit'imum, Sea Wormwood, Maritime Southernwood.*

Artemis'ia Rupes'tris, *Creeping Wormwood, Gen'ipi al'bum,* (F) *Armoise blanc, Genipi blanc.* This variety has aromatic virtues, and is used in intermittents and in amenorrhœa.

Artemis'ia Santon'ica, *Santon'icum, Artemis'ia contra, Semen contra Vermes, Semen contra, S. Zedoa'riæ, Canni Herba, Chamæcé'dris, Chamæcyparis'sus, Semen Cinæ, Hagiosper'mum, Sanctum Semen, Absin'thium Santon'icum, Sementi'na, Xantoli'na, Scheba Ar'abum, Artemis'ia Juda'ica, Wormseed, Tartarian Southernwood,* (F) *Barbotine.* Virtues:—anthelmintic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in powder.

Artemis'ia Vulga'ris, *Artemis'ia rubra et alba, Sin'gulum Sancti Joannis, Mater Herba'rum, Berenisecum, Bubastecor'dium, Canapa'cia, Mug'wort,* (F) *Armoise ordinaire, Herbe de Saint Jean.* This, as well as some other varieties, possesses the general tonic virtues of the Artemisiæ. The Artemisia Vulgaris has been of late highly extolled by the Germans in cases of epilepsy. Dose of the powder in the 24 hours from ʒss to ʒj.

From the Mugwort the Chinese form their Moxa (q. v.)

ARTÈRE, Artery—*a. Brachial,* Brachial artery—*a. Brachio-céphalique,* Innominata arteria—*a. Bronchique,* Bronchial artery—*a. Clitorienne:* see Clitoris—*a. Cæcale:* see Colic arteries—*a. Collatérale du coude,* Anastomoticus magnus ramus—*a. Collatérale externe,* Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Collaterale interne,* Anastomoticus magnus ramus—*a. Coronaire des lèvres,* Labial artery—*a. Coronaire Stomachique,* Coronary artery—*a. Crurale,* Crural artery—*a. Deuxième des thoraciques,* Arteria thoracica externa inferior—*a. Épineuse,* Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Fémoro-poplitée,* Ischiatic artery—*a. Fessière,* Gluteal artery—*a. Gastrique droite, petite,* Pyloric artery—*a. Guttaro-maxillaire,* Maxillary artery, internal—*a. Honteuse externe,* Pudic, external, artery—*a. Honteuse interne,* Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Humérale profonde,* Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Iliaque primitive,* Iliac artery—*a. Innominée,* Innominata arteria—*a. Irienne,* Ciliary artery—*a. Ischio-penienne:* see Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Médiane antérieure,* Spinal artery, anterior—*a. Médiane postérieure du rachis,* Spinal artery, posterior—*a. Meningée moyenne,* Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Mentonnière,* Mental foramen *a. Mesocéphalique,* Basilary artery—*a. Mesoco-*

lique: see Colic artery—*a. Musculaire du bras*, Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Musculaire du bras, grande:* see Collateral arteries of the arm—*a. Musculaire grande de la cuisse*, Arteria profunda femoris—*a. Opisthogastrique*, Cœliac artery—*a. Orbitaire*, Ophthalmic artery—*a. de l'Ovaire*, Spermatic artery—*a. Pelvi-crurale*, Crural artery—*a. Pelvi-crurale*, Iliac artery—*a. Pelvienne*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Premièr des thoraciques*, Arteria thoracica externa superior *a. Radio-carpienne transversale palmaire*, Radio-carpal artery—*a. Scrotale*, Pudic, external, artery—*a. Sous-clavière*, Subclavian artery—*a. Sous-pubio-fémorale*, Obturator artery—*a. Sous-pubienne*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Sous-sternal*, Mammary, internal—*a. Sphéno-épineuse*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Stomogastrique*, Coronary artery—*a. Sus-maxillaire*, Alveolar artery—*a. Sus-maxillaire*, Buccal artery—*a. Sus-Métatarsienne*, Metatarsal artery—*a. Sus-pubienne*, Epigastric artery—*a. Testiculaire*, Spermatic artery—*a. Thoracique humérale*, Acromial artery—*a. Trachélo-cervical*, see Cerebral arteries—*a. Trochantérienne*, Circumflex artery of the thigh—*a. Troisième des thoraciques*, Acromial artery—*a. Tympanique*, Auditory artery, external—*a. Alvéole*, Ciliary artery—*a. Vulvaire*, Pudic, external, artery.

ARTERIA, Artery—a. Anonyma Innominata artery—a. Aspera, Trachea—a. Cerebralis, Carotid, internal—a. Cervicalis, Basilary artery—a. Coronaria dextra, Pyloric artery—a. Crassa, Aorta—a. Externa cubiti, Radial artery—a. Dorsalis metacarpi, Metacarpal artery—a. Duræ matris media maxima, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Encephalica, Carotid, internal—a. Gastrica superior, Coronary artery—a. Ileo-colica: see Colic arteries—a. Iliaca interna, Hypogastric artery—a. Iliaca posterior, Hypogastric artery—a. Magna, Aorta—a. Malleolaris externa: see Tibial arteries—a. Malleolaris interna: see Tibial arteries—a. Mammaria externa, A. Thoracica externa, inferior—a. Maxima, Aorta—a. Media anastomotica: see Colic arteries—a. Meningæa media, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Muscularis femoris, A. profunda femoris—a. Pharyngea suprema, Pterygoid artery—a. Profunda cerebri: see Cerebral arteries—a. Pudenda communis, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Pudica, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Ramulus ductus pterygoidei, Pterygoid artery—a. Spheno-spinosa, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Spinalis, A. profunda humeri—a. Sternalis, Mammary, internal—a. Supra-orbitalis, Frontal artery—a. Sylviana: see Cerebral arteries—a. Thoracica axillaris, vel alaris, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Thoracica humeralis, Acromial artery—a. Transversalis colli: see Cerebral arteries—a. Transversalis humeri, Scapular artery, superior—a. Ulnaris, Cubital artery—a. Uterina hypogastrica, Uterine artery—a. Vasta posterior, A. profunda femoris.

ARTE'RIAC, *Arteriaca*, αρτηριακα. A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe.

ARTE'RIÆ ADIPO'SÆ. The arteries, which secrete the fat about the kidneys, are sometimes so called. They are ramifications of the capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic arteries.

ARTERIÆ APOPLECTICÆ, Carotids—a. Capitales, Carotids—a. Jugulares, Carotids—a. Lethargicæ, Carotids—a. Præparantes, Spermatic arteries—a. Somniferæ, Carotids—a. Soporales, Carotids—a. Soporariæ, Carotids—a. Venosæ, Pulmonary veins.

ARTE'RIAL, *Arterio'sus*. Belonging to arteries.

The ARTE'RIAL DUCT, *Cana'lis arterio'sus*, *Ductus arterio'sus*, *D. Botalli* (F) *Canal artériel*, is the portion of the pulmonary artery, which terminates in the aorta, in the fœtus. When this duct is obliterated after birth, it is called *Arte'rial Lig'ament*, (F) *Ligament artériel*.

ARTERIAL BLOOD, (F) *Sang artériel*. Red blood is so called because contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins, however, also contain red blood: hence the name *arterial veins*, (F) *Veines artérielles*, applied to them.

The ARTERIAL SYSTEM includes all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to their termination in the organs. See Vascular System.

ARTERIALIZATION OF THE BLOOD, Hæmatosis.

ARTERIECTASIS, Aneurism.

ARTERIODIALYSIS, see Aneurism.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY, *Arteriogra'phia;* from αρτηρια, 'artery,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the arteries.

ARTERIOLA. A small artery.

ARTERIOL'OGY, *Arteriolo'gia;* from αρτηρια, 'artery,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the arteries.

ARTE'RIO-PITU'ITOUS. An epithet applied to vessels which creep along the interior of the nostrils —Ruysch.

ARTERIORRHÉXIS, see Aneurism.

ARTERIOT'OMY, *Arterioto'mia*, from αρτηρια, 'an artery,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' This word has been used for the dissection of arteries. Most commonly, however, it means a surgical operation, which consists in opening an artery, to draw blood from it.

Arteriotomy is chiefly used in inflammatory affections of the head, when the blood is generally obtained from the temporal artery.

ARTERI'TIS, from αρτηρια, 'an artery,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of an artery.

AR'TERY, *Arte'ria*, (F) *Artère*, from αηρ, 'air,' and τηρειν, 'to preserve,' *quasi*,' receptacle of air,' because the ancients believed that it contained air. They, at first, gave the name, *Artery*, to the trachea, αρτηρια τραχεια, because it is filled with air; and afterwards they used the same term for the arteries, properly so called, probably because they commonly found them empty in the dead body. We find, also, φλεβες to designate the arteries, called by the Latins, *Venæ micantes*, *pulsatiles*. Arteries, with the moderns, signify that order of vessels, which arise from the two ventricles of the heart, and have valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals: of a yellowish white colour; little dilatable; easily lacerable; formed, 1. Of an external, laminated or cellular membrane, of a dense and close character: 2. Of a middle coat composed of fibres, which does not, however, contract on the application of the galvanic stimulus: and 3. Of an inner coat, which is thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished.

The use of the arteries is, to carry the blood from the heart to the various parts of the system. It will be obvious, however, that they cannot all convey *arterial* blood. The pulmonary artery, for example, is destined to convey the *venous* blood to the lungs, there to be converted into *arterial;* whilst the pulmonary veins convey *arterial* blood back to the heart.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE BODY.

All the arteries take their rise from the Pulmonary Artery, or the Aorta: and the names generally indicate the parts to which they are distributed.

I. Arteria Pulmonaris.

The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed to each lung.

II. Arteria Aorta.

The Aorta rises from the left ventricle. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions.

a. *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its origin.*

1. A. Cardiaca or coronaria anterior.
2. A. Cardiaca or coronaria posterior.

b. *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its arch.*

The arch of the Aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the *Arteria carotidea primitiva*, and the *A. subclavia;* and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the *A. innominata* or *Brachio-cephalica*, which divides into the *primitive carotid* and *subclavian.*

A. Arteria Carotidea primitiva. — Divides into A. Carotidea externa, A. Carotidea interna.

a. A. Carotidea externa. — Furnishes, 1. *A. Thyroidea superior.* 2. *A. lingualis*, which gives off the A. dorsalis linguæ and A. sublingualis. 3. *A. facialis* or *A. Maxillaris externa*, which furnishes the A. palatina inferior, the A. submentalis, and A. coronaria superior and inferior. 4. *A occipitalis*, which gives off the A. mastoidea posterior. 5. *A. auricularis posterior*, which gives off A. stylo-mastoidea. 6. *A. pharyngea inferior.*

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

1. *A. Temporalis.* — Furnishes *A. transversalis facici*, *A. auricularis anterior*, and *A. temporalis media.*

2. *A. Maxillaris interna.* — Furnishes 13 branches, viz. *A. meningea media*, *A. dentaris inferior*, *A. temporalis profunda posterior*, *A. masseterina*, *A. pterygoidea*, *A. buccalis*, *A. temporalis profunda anterior*, *A. alveolaris; A. suborbitaris*, *A. vidiana*, *A. pterygopalatina* or *pharyngea superior*, *A. palatina superior*, and *A. sphenopalatina.*

b. A. Carotidea interna. — Furnishes, 1. *A. ophthalmica*, which gives off A. lachrymalis, A. centralis retinæ, A. supraorbitaria or superciliaris, A. ciliares posteriores, A. ciliares longæ, A. musculares superior et inferior, A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior, A. palpebralis, superior et inferior, A. nasalis, and A. frontalis. 2. *A. communicans, Willesii.* 3. *A. choroidea.* 4. *A. cerebralis anterior.* 5. *A. cerebralis media.*

B. Arteria Subclavia. — Furnishes, 1. *A. Vertebralis*, which gives off A. spinalis anterior et posterior, A. cerebellosa inferior, and forms by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the A. basilaris, divided into A. cerebellosa superior and A. cerebralis posterior. 2. *A. Thyroidea inferior*, which gives off A. cervicalis ascendens. 3. *A mammaria interna*, which gives off the A. mediastina anterior and A. diaphragmatica superior. 4. *A. intercostalis superior.* 5. *A. cervicalis transversa.* 6. *A. scapularis superior.* 7. *A. cervicalis posterior* vel *profunda.* Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *A. axillaris.*

A. Axillaris. — Furnishes, 1. *A. acromialis.* 2. *A. thoracica superior.* 3. *A. thoracica inferior* or *longa* or *mammaria externa.* 4. *A. scapularis inferior* or *communis.* 5. *A. circumflexa posterior.* 6. *A. circumflexa anterior.* Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name *A. brachialis.*

A. Brachialis. — Furnishes *A. humeralis profunda* or *collateralis externa.* 2. *A. collateralis interna.* It afterwards divides into the *radial* and *cubital* arteries.

1. *A. Radialis.* — Gives off *A. recurrens radialis*, *A. dorsalis carpi*, *A. dorsalis metacarpi*, *A. dorsalis pollicis*, and terminates in forming the *Arcus palmaris profundus.*

2. *A. Cubitalis.* — Gives off *A. recurrens cubitalis anterior* and *posterior; A. interossea anterior* and *posterior*, which latter furnishes *A. recurrens radialis posterior.* It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch*, which gives off *A. Collaterales digitorum.*

c. *Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.*

These arteries are, — 1. *A. bronchica, dextra et sinistra.* 2. *A. œsophageæ* (to the number of four, five, or six.) 3. *A. mediastinæ posteriores.* 4. *A. intercostales inferiores* vel *Aorticæ* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten.)

d. *Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.*

These branches are, — 1. The *A. diaphragmatica* vel *phrenica, dextra et sinistra.*

2. *A. Caliaca.* — Which divides into three branches, 1. *A. coronaria ventriculi.* 2. *A. Hepatica*, which gives off A. pylorica, A. gastro-epiploica dextra and A. cystica; and, lastly, the *A. splenica*, which gives off A. gastro-epiploica sinistra and vasa brevia.

3. *A. Mesenterica superior.* — Which gives off at its concavity the *A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior*, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 Rami intestinales.

4. *A. Mesenterica inferior.* — Which gives off *A. colica superior media*, and *inferior*, and divides into A. hæmorrhoidales superiores.

5. The *A. Capsulares mediæ* (to the number of two on each side.)
6. *A. Renales* or *Emulgentes.*
7. *A. Spermaticæ.*
8. *A. Lumbares* (to the number of four or five on each side.)

c. *Arteries resulting from the Bifurcation of the Aorta.*

The Aorta, a little above its Bifurcation, gives off the *A. sacra media*, and divides into *A. iliacæ primitivæ.*

A. Iliaca primitiva. — Divides into *A. iliaca interna* and *A. iliaca externa.*

a. A. Iliaca interna. — Furnishes, 1. *A. ilio lumbaris.* 2. *A. sacra lateralis.* 3. *A. glutæa* or *iliaca posterior.* 4. *A. umbilicalis* 5. *A. vesicales.* 6. *A. obturatorea.* 7. *A. hæmorrhoidæa media.* 8. *A. uterina.* 9. *A. vaginalis.* 10. *A. ischiatica.* 11. *A. pudenda interna*, which gives off the *A. hemorrhoidales inferiores, A. of the septum A. transversa perinei, A. corporis cavernosi*, and *A. dorsalis penis.*

b. A. Iliaca externa — Furnishes 1. *A. epigastrica.* 2. *A. iliaca anterior* or *circumflexa ilii*, and is continued afterwards under the name of *Crural Artery.*

A. Cruralis. — Furnishes, 1. *A. subcutanea abdominalis.* 2. *A. pudenda superficialis* and *profunda.* 3. *A. muscularis superficialis.* 4. *A. muscularis profunda*, which gives off the A. circumflexa externa and interna, and the three Perforantes, distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on, the crural artery continues under the name *A. Poplitæa.*

A. Poplitæa. — Furnishes, 1. *A. articulares superiores, interna, media, et externa.* 2. *A. gemellæ.* 3. *A. articulares inferiores, interna et externa.* 4. *A. tibialis antica*, which, at the foot, takes the name *A. Dorsalis Tarsi*, and gives off the tarsal and metatarsal arteries. In the leg, the popliteal artery divides into the peroneal and posterior tibial.

1. *A. Peronæa.* — Divides into *A. peronæa antica* and *A. peronæa postica.*

2. *A. Tibialis postica.* — Divides into *A. plantaris interna* and *A. plantaris externa.* The latter, by anastomosing with the *A. dorsalis tarsi*, forms the *plantar arch*, whence arise *Rami superiores* or *perforantes postici, R. inferiores postici et antici*, which give off Rami perforantes antici.

ARTERY, ANGULAR, Facial artery—a. articular, Circumflex artery—a. Central of the retina, Central artery of the retina—a. Central of Zinn, Central artery of the retina—a. Cephalic, Carotid—a. Cerebral posterior, Vertebral—a. Cervico-scapular, see Cervical arteries—a. Coronary of the lips, Labial artery—a. Crotaphite, Temporal artery—a. Fibular, Peroneal artery—a. Gastric inferior, Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Gastro-hepatic, see Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Genital, Pudic (internal) artery—a. Guttural inferior, Thyroideal a. inferior—a. Guttural superior, Thyroideal—a. superior—a. Humeral, Brachial artery—a. Iliac posterior, Gluteal artery—a. Iliaco-muscular, Ileo-lumbar a.—a. Labial, Facial artery—a. Laryngeal superior, Thyroideal a. superior—a. Lateral large, Sphenopalatine artery—a. Maxillary internal, Facial artery—a. Median of the sacrum, Sacral artery, anterior—a. Palato-labial, Facial artery—a. Pericephalic, Carotid (external)—a. Pharyngeal, superior, Pterygo-palatine artery—a. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic artery—a. Posterior of the brain, see Cerebral arteries—a. External scapular, Acromial artery—a. Spinal, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Subclavian right, Innominata arteria—a. Subscapular, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Supramaxillary, Alveolar artery—a. Suprarenal, Capsular artery—a. Thoracic, internal, Mammary internal—a. Urethro-bulbar, Transverse perineal artery—a. Vesico-prostatic, Vesical A.—a. Vidian, Pterygoid artery.

ARTETIS'CUS; from *artus*, 'a limb.' One who has lost a limb.

ARTHANI'TA, from ἄρτος, 'bread:' the *Cyc'lamen* or *Sowbread.* It was formerly made into ointments, with many other substances, and was employed as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen. It formed the *Unguen'tum Arthani'tæ.*

Arthanita Cyclamen, Cyclamen.

ARTHETICA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

ARTHRAL'GIA, *Arthronal'gia*, from ἄρθρον, 'a joint,' and ἄλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the joints.

ARTHREM'BOLUS, from ἄρθρον, 'a joint,' ἐν, 'in,' and βάλλω, 'I cast.' An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRETICA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

ARTHRIT'IC, *Arthrit'icus*, from ἄρθρον, 'a joint.' (F) *Arthritique, Goutteux.* That which relates to gout, as *arthritic symptoms*, &c.

ARTHRITICUS VERUS, Gout.

ARTHRITIS, Gout, Arthrosia—a. Aberrans, Gout (wandering)—a. Acuta, Gout (regular)—a. Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Atonic, Gout (atonic)—a. Asthenica, Gout (atonic)—a. Erratica, Gout (wandering)—a. Hydrarthros, Hydrarthrus—a. Inflammatoria, Gout (regular)—a. Nodosa, Gout (with nodosities)—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute—a. Retrograda, Gout (retrograde.)

ARTHROC'ACE, from ἄρθρον, 'a joint,' and κακός, 'bad.' Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces; Spina ventosa. (q. v.)

ARTHROCACOLOG''IA, from *Arthrocacia*, —according to Rust, a chronic disease of the joints; and λόγος, 'a description.' The doctrine of chronic disease of the joints.

ARTHRO'DIA, from ἄρθρον, 'a joint,' ἀρθρώδια, *Adarticula'tio.* A moveable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction. *Arthrodium* is 'a small joint:' diminutive of Arthrodia.

ARTHRODYN'IA, *Arthronal'gia*, from ἄρθρον, 'articulation,' and ὀδύνη, 'pain.' Articular pain. Pain in the joints. See Rheumatism, chronic.

ARTHROM'BOLE, from ἄρθρον, and βάλλω, 'I cast.' Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHRON, 'a joint.' The ancients used

the word *Arthron*, for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *Symphysis*, or articulation without motion.

ARTHRONALGIA, Arthralgia, Arthrodynia.

ARTHRO-RHEUMATISMUS, Rheumatism (acute.)

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS, from αρθρον, 'a joint,' and φλεγω, 'I burn.' Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPUO'SIS, from αρθρον, 'a joint,' and πυον, 'pus.' Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRO'SIA, from αρθροω, 'I articulate.' *Arthritis*, (of some.) Inflammation mostly confined to the joints, severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the Nosology of Good, including *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, &c. *Articular inflammation*, *Jointache*.

Arthrosia Acuta, Rheumatism, acute a. Chronica, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Lumborum, Lumbago—a. Podagra, gout—a. Podagra complicata, Gout (retrograde)—a. Podagra larvata, Gout (atonic)—a. Podagra regularis, Gout (regular.)

ARTHROSIS, Articulation.

ARTHROSPON'GUS, from αρθρον, 'a joint,' and σπογγος, 'a sponge.' A white, fungous tumour of the joints.

ARTIA. According to some, this word is synonymous with αρτηρια; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTICHAUT, Cynara scolymus.

ARTICHOKE, Cynara scolymus.

ARTICLE, Articulation.

ARTICOCALUS, Cynara scolymus.

ARTIC'ULAR, *Articula'ris*: that which relates to the articulations;—as the *articular capsules*, &c.

The Artic'ular Facettes are the contiguous surfaces, by means of which the bones are articulated.

The Artic'ular Ar'teries of the Knee, arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior articular arteries*, *popliteal articular arteries*, are commonly three in number: one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*. The *first* anastomoses by one branch with the external circumflex; and by another with the external superior articular. The *second* anastomoses with the external circumflex, the superior internal articular, and the inferior external articular; and the *third* is distributed within the joint.

The *inferior articular arteries* are two in number: an *internal* and *external*. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular, and the external inferior articular. The latter anastomoses with the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, and the external superior articular.

The Articular Veins of the knee follow the same course as the arteries.

ARTICULA'TION. *Joint; Articula'tio, Arthro'sis, Assarthro'sis, Artic'ulus, Junctu'ra, Cola, Conjunc'tio, Nodus, Commissu'ra, Compages, Syntax'is*, (F) *Articulation, Article*. The union of bones with each other, as well as the kind of union.

TABLE OF ARTICULATIONS.

Articulations are generally divided into *Diarthroses* or moveable articulations, and *Synarthroses* or immoveable.

Diarthroses.	1. Amphiarthroses.	
	2. Diarthroses, orbicular vague.	Enarthrosis Arthrodia.
	3. Alternative or Ginglymus, which admits of varieties.	
Synarthroses.	1. Suture.	
	2. Harmony.	
	3. Gomphosis.	
	4. Schindylesis.	

Articula'tion means the combination of letters which constitute words. See Voice.

Articulation, False, *Pseudarthrosis*, *Artic'ulus falsus*, (F) *A. fausse*, *A. accidentelle A. contre nature*, *A. anormale*. *A false joint*, formed between fragments of bone, that have remained ununited; or between a luxated bone and the surrounding parts.

The Articulations are subject to a number of diseases, which are generally somewhat severe. These may be physical, as wounds, sprains, luxations, &c.; or they may be organic, as ankyloses, extraneous bodies, caries, rheumatism, gout, hydrarthroses, arthropuosis, &c.

ARTICULATION EN CHARNIÈRE, Ginglymus—*a. de la Hanche*, Coxofemoral articulation.

ARTICULI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges of the toes.

ARTIFIC''IAL, *Artificia'les*. (F) *Artificiel*. That which is formed by art.

Artificial Teeth are teeth made of ivory, porcelain, &c.

Artificial Eyes are usually made of enamel, and represent a sort of hollow hemisphere, which is applied beneath the eyelids, where the eye is lost.

Pièces d'anatomie artificielles are preparations of anatomy, modelled in wax, plaster, paper, &c.

ARTISCOCCUS LÆVIS, Cynara scolymus.

ARTISCUS, from αρτος, 'bread.' A troch of the shape of a small loaf. Also, and especially, a troch made of vipers.

Artiscus, Trochiscus.

ARTOCAR'PUS. The *Bread-fruit Tree*. An Otaheitan tree, so called because the fruit, which is milky and juicy, supplies the place of bread to the inhabitants. It grows to the height of 40 feet.

Artocarpus Integrifolia, Caoutchouc.

ARTOC'REAS, from αρτος, 'bread,' and κρεας, 'flesh.' A kind of nourishing food made of various aliments boiled together.—Galen.

ARTOG'ALA, from αρτος, 'bread,' and γαλα, 'milk,' An alimentary preparation of bread and milk. *A poultice*.

ARTOM'ELI, from αρτος, 'bread,' and μελι, 'honey.' A cataplasm of bread and honey. Galen.

ARTUS, Membrum.

ARTYMA, Condiment.

ARUM DRACUN'CULUS, *Dracun'culus polyphyl'lus*, *Colubri'na Dracon'tia*, *Erva de*

Sanc'ta Maria, *Gig'arus serpenta'ria*, *Arum polyphyl'lum*, *Serpenta'ria Gallo'rum*. *Family*, Aroideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Moncœcia Polyandria. The roots and leaves are very acrimonious. The plant resembles the next in its properties.

ARUM MACULA'TUM, *Cuckow Pint*, *Barba Aaro'nis*, *Serpenta'ria minor*, *Zin'giber*, *German'icum*, *Wake Robin*. (F) *Gouet*, *Pied de Veau*. The fresh root is stimulant internally. Dose, ℈j of the dried root. Externally, it is very acrid.

From the root of this Arum a starch is prepared, which is called *Portland Island Sago*, *Gersa serpenta'riæ*, *Cerus'sa serpenta'riæ*, *Fec'ula ari macula'ti*.

ARUM TRIPHYL'LUM, *Indian Turnip*, *Dragon Root*. This plant grows all over the United States, and is received into their Pharmacopœia under the title of *Arum*. The recent root is very acrimonious, and has been employed in asthma, croup, and hooping-cough. Boiled in lard, it has been used in tinea capitis, and boiled in milk in consumption.

ARUMARI, Caramata.

ARUNDO BAMBOS, Bamboo—a. Brachii major, Ulna—a. Brachii minor, Radius—a. Indica, Sagittarium alexipharmacum—a Major, Tibia—a. Minor, Fibula—a. Saccharifera, see Saccharum.

ARVUM NATURÆ, Uterus.

ARYTÆ'NA, αρυταινα, 'a ladle.' Hence,

ARYTÆ'NO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. *Arytæ'no-epiglottida'us*. That which belongs to the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. Winslow gives this name to small, fleshy fasciculi, which are attached, at one extremity, to the arytenoid cartilages, and, by the other, to the free edge of the epiglottis. These fibres do not always exist. They form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists.

ARYT'ENOID, *Arytenoi'des*, αρυταινοειδης, from αρυταινα, 'a ladle,' and ειδος, 'shape.' Ladle-shaped.

The ARYT'ENOID CAR'TILAGES, *Cartilag''ines arytenoi'des*, *C. guttura'les*, *C. gutturi'næ*, *C. gutturifor'mes*, *C. triq'uetræ*, *Guttur'nia*, are two cartilages of the larynx, situate posteriorly above the cricoid, and which by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are turned towards each other, and are now and then found loose, in the form of appendices, which are considered, by some, as distinct cartilages, and termed *cuneiform* or *tuberculated*, or *Cornic'ula Laryn'gis*.

The ARYT'ENOID GLANDS, *Glandu'læ Arytenoïda'æ*, are small, glandular, whitish bodies, situate anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out a mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx.

ARYTENOIDÆ'US. (F) *Arytenoidien*. A small muscle, which passes from one arytenoid cartilage to the other, by its contraction brings them together, and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. Winslow divided the muscle into three portions;—the *Arytenoida'us transver'sus*, and two *Arytenoida'i obli'qui*.

ARYTH'M, *Aryth'mus*, from α privative, and ρυθμος, 'rythm,' 'measure.' Irregular. This word is applied chiefly to the pulse.

ASA, Asafœtida.

ASAFŒTIDA, *Assafat'ida*, *Stercus diab'oli*, *Asa*, *Devil's dung*. A gum resin obtained from the *Fer'ula Assafat'ida*, *Order*, Umbelliferæ. It is in small masses of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacrid: smell insupportably alliaceous. The Asiatics use it regularly as a condiment.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v. to xx, in pill.

AS'APES, 'crude,' *Asep'ton*. A term applied to the sputum, or to other matters evacuated, which do not give signs of coction.

ASAPH'ATUM, from α priv. and σαφης, 'clear.' This term has been applied to collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which may be pressed out like little worms, with a black head. See Acne.

ASAPHI'A, from α privative and σαφης 'clear.' *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta palati'na*, *Paraphо'nia guttura'lis; P. palati'na*. Defective articulation, dependent upon diseased palate. —Hippocr., Vogel.

ASARABACCA, Asarum.

ASAR'CON, from α privative; and σαρξ, 'flesh.' Devoid of flesh. Aristotle uses the term for the head when it is but little fleshy, compared with the chest and abdomen.

ASARET, Asarum.

ASARI'TES, from ασαρον, 'the asarum.' A diuretic wine, of which asarum was an ingredient.—Dioscorides.

AS'ARUM, from α priv., and σαιρειν, 'to adorn:' because not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths. *As'arum Europæ'um*, *Nardus Monta'na*, *Nardus Rust'ica*, *Azarum*. (F) *Asaret* ou *Cabaret*, *Oreille d'homme*, *Oreillette*, *Girard-Roussin*, *Nard Sauvage*. *Fam.* Aroideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dodecandria Monogynia. The plant, used in medicine, is the *As'arum Europæ'um*, the *Asarabac'ca*, and of this the leaves. They are emetic, cathartic, errhine, but are hardly ever employed, except for the last purpose.

A'SARUM CANADEN'SE, *Canada Snakeroot*, *Wild Ginger*, *Colt's Foot*. It is used as a substitute for ginger, and is said to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

ASCAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ascain is a village, situate about a league from St. Jean-de-Luz in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

ASCARDAMYC'TES, from α priv., and σκαρδαμυττω, 'I twinkle the eyes.' One who stares with fixed eyes, and without moving the eyelids.—Hippocr.

ASCARICIDA ANTHELMINTICA. Vernonia anthelmintica.

AS'CARIS, pl. ASCAR'IDES, from ασκαριζω, 'I leap.' A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, extenuated at the extremities; and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing.

Formerly, there were reckoned two varieties of the Ascaris—the *As'caris lumbricoi'des*, *Lumbri'cus*. *L. Teres* or long round worm; and the *As'caris Vermicula'ris*—the Ascaris proper —the *thread worm* or *maw worm*. The former is alone included under the genus, at present, —a new genus having been formed of the *A. vermicularis* under the name Oxyu'ris.

ASCARIS TRICHURIA, Tricocephalus.

AS'CELES or AS'KELES, *Carens cru'ribus*,

from α privative, and σκελος, 'a leg.' One who has no legs.

ASCELLA, Axilla.

ASCEN'DENS, from *Ascen'dere*, 'to ascend.' (F) *Ascendant*. Parts are thus called, which are supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. Thus, *Aorta ascendens*, is the aorta from its origin to the arch: *Vena cava ascendens*, the large vein, which carries the blood from the inferior parts to the heart: *Obliquus ascendens* (*muscle*,) the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen, &c.

ASCEN'SUS MORBI. The period of increase of a disease.

ASCESIS, Exercise.

ASCHIL, Scilla.

ASCIA, *Axinē*, 'an axe,' *Scepar'nos*, *Dolabra*, *Fascia spiralis*. Name of a bandage mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen, and figured by Scultetus, in the shape of an axe or hatchet. —Galen. See Doloire.

ASCILLA, Axilla.

ASCI'TES, from ασκος, 'a bottle:'—*Hydroce'le Peritonæ'i*, *Hydrops Abdomi'nis*, *Hydrogas'ter*, *Ascli'tes*. A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. *Dropsy of the lower belly*. (F) *Ascite*. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation and the general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease, but is always dangerous, and but little susceptible of cure. Most generally, it is owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera, or to excitement of the vessels of the abdominal organs. The treatment is essentially the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, can only be regarded as a palliative.

Ascites Hepato-Cysticus, Turgescentia vesiculæ felleæ—a. Ovarii, Hydrops ovarii—a. Saccatus, Hydrops ovarii.

ASCLÉPIADE, Asclepias Vincetoxicum.

ASCLE'PIAS TUBERO'SA, *Butterfly Weed*, *Pleurisy Root*, *Flux Root*, *Wind Root*, *White Root*. *Nat. Ord.* Asclepiadeæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Said to have been first recommended by Ασκληπιαδης. In Virginia and the Carolinas, the root of this plant has been long celebrated as a remedy in pneumonic affections. It is sudorific, and the powder acts as a mild purgative. Its chief powers are said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge. It is occasionally given to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulence and indigestion.

Asclepias Syriaca, *Common Silkweed*, *Milk Weed*, (F) *Herbe à la houette*. The cortical part of the root has been given, in powder, in asthmatic and pulmonic affections in general, and, it is said, with success.

Asclepias Vincetox'icum. Called from Æsculapius probably. The *Swallow Wort*. (F) *Asclépiade*, *Dompte-venin*. The root is said to be stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, but is hardly ever used. It is called, also, *Hirundina'ria*.

Asclepias Decum'bens, the root. Escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic.

Asclepias Asthmat'ica. (F) *Ipecacuanha blanc de l'Ile de France*. A creeping plant of the Isle of France, regarded as a specific in asthma.

Asclepias Curassav'ica. The leaves are emetic in the dose of one or two scruples. It is the *Ipecacuanha blanc* of St. Domingo.

Asclepias Gigantea. The milky juice is very caustic. It is used in Malabar against herpes; and, mixed with oil, in gout.

Asclepias Procʺera (?) *Beidel-ossar*; *Beidelsar*. An Ægyptian plant, the leaves of which are made into plaster, and applied to indolent tumours. The milky juice is caustic, and is used as such.

ASCLITES, Ascites.

ASCO'MA, from ασκος, 'a bottle.' The eminence of the pubes at the period of puberty in females.—Rufus of Ephesus.

ASĒ, Anxiety.

ASELLI, Onisci aselli.

ASELLUS, Oniscus.

ASE'MA CRISIS, κρισις ασημα, from α priv. and σημα, 'a sign.' A crisis occurring unexpectedly, and without the ordinary precursory signs.

ASEPTON, Asapes.

ASH TREE, Fraxinus excelsior—a. Mountain, Sorbus acuparia—a. Prickly, Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

ASIT'IA, from α priv. and σιτος, 'food.' Abstinence from food (q. v.) Want of appetite.

ASJAGAN, *As'jogam*. An Indian tree, the juice of whose leaves, mixed with powdered cumin seeds, is employed, in India, in colic.

ASJOGAM, Asjagan.

ASKELES, Asceles.

ASPALASO'MUS, from ασπαλαξ, 'a mole,' and σωμα, 'body.' A genus of monsters in which there is imperfect development of the eyes.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

ASPALTUM, Asphaltum.

ASPARAGINE. See Asparagus.

ASO'DES, *Asso'des*, from ασα, 'disgust,' 'satiety.' A fever accompanied with anxiety and nausea. *Fe'bris aso'des* vel *azo'des*.

ASPAR'AGUS, *Aspar'agus officina'lis*, *Common Asparagus*, *Sparrow Grass*, *Grass*. *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. *Aspar'agi officina'lis Turio'nes*. (F) *Asperge*. The fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to the immediate, crystallizable principle, *Asparagine*. The young shoots are a well known and esteemed vegetable diet. They communicate a peculiar odour to the urine. A syrup made of the young shoots and an *extract* of the roots has been recently recommended as a sedative in heart affections.

ASPA'SIA. A ball of wood soaked in an infusion of galls, and used by females for constringing the vagina.

ASPERGE, Asparagus.

ASPÉRITÉ DES PAUPIÈRES, Trachoma.

ASPERITAS ARTERIÆ ASPERÆ, Raucedo.

ASPER'ITY, *Asperitas*, roughness. Asperities are inequalities on the surfaces of bones, which often serve for the insertion of fibrous organs.

ASPERMATIS'MUS, from α priv. and σπερμα, 'sperm.' Reflux of sperm from the urethra into the bladder, during the venereal orgasm.

ASPERSIO, Catapasma, Fomentation.

ASPERULA, Galium aparine.

ASPER'SION, *Asper'sio*, (F) *Arrosement*.

Act of sprinkling or pouring a liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, &c.

ASPER'ULA ODORA'TA, *Matrisyl'va, Hepat'ica stella'ta*, (F) *Aspérule odorante* ou *Muguet des bois, Hépatique étoilée. Fam.* Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. *Sweet-scented Woodroof.* Said to be diuretic, deobstruent, tonic, and vulnerary.

ASPÉRULE ODORANTE, Asperula odorata.

ASPHAL'TUM, *Nep'ta, Arsal'tos, Aspal'tum*, from ασφαλιζειν, 'to strengthen.' With the Greeks, this word signified any kind of bitumen. It is now restricted chiefly to the BIT'UMEN OF JUDÆ'A, *B. Juda'icum, B. sol'idum, Jew's Pitch*, or *Karabē* of Sodom. (F) *Asphalte.* It is solid, friable, vitreous, black, shining, inflammable, and of a fetid smell. An oil is obtained from it by distillation. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

It is collected on the surface of the water of the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites in Judæa.

ASPHALTI'TES, same etymon. A name, given by some to the last lumbar vertebra.—Gorræus.

ASPHARINE, Galium aparine.

ASPHOD'ELUS RAMO'SUS, *Asphodelus, A. Albus, A. Maris, Has'tula Regis.* (F) *Lis asphodèle.* The bulbs of this southern European plant have an acrimony, which they lose in boiling water. They contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. They have been used as a succedaneum for the squill.

ASPHYX'IA, from α priv. and σφυξις, 'pulse.' *Defec'tus Pulsûs, Acrotis'mos.* For a long time, Asphyxia was confined to the sense of 'suspension of circulation.' It now generally means *suspended animation*, produced by the nonconversion of the venous blood of the lungs into arterial blood. *Apnœ'a*, (q. v.) *Apneus'tia, Apnœsphyx'ia, Anhœmato'sia.* Owing to the supply of air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into the minute radicles of the pulmonary veins, but their peculiar irritability requiring arterial blood to excite them, stagnation takes place in the pulmonary radicles, and death occurs chiefly from this cause,—not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system, and 'poisoning' it, as was the idea of Bichat. *Carus asphyx'ia, Mors apparens, Mors putativa*, or *Apparent death*, is characterized by suspension of respiration, of the cerebral functions, &c. Several varieties of Asphyxia have been designated.

1. ASPHYX'IA BY SUBMER'SION, *A. by Drowning, a. Immersorum*, as occurs in the drowned, who perish in consequence of the medium in which they are plunged being unfit for respiration. See Submersion.

2. ASPHYX'IA BY STRANGULA'TION or *Suffoca'tion;* produced by mechanical impediment to respiration, as in strangulation.

3. ASPHYX'IA BY NOX'IOUS INHALA'TION, or inhalation of Gases, some of which cause death by producing a spasmodic closure of the glottis: others by the want of oxygen, and others are positively deleterious or poisonous.

4. ASPHYX'IA OF THE NEW-BORN. This is often dependent upon the feeble condition of the infant, not permitting respiration to be established.

Mr. Chevalier has used the term *Asphyx'ia Idiopath'ica* for fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart. See Suffocation.

ASPHYXIA, LOCAL. See Gangrene.

ASPIC, Aspis, also, Lavendula.

ASPIDISCOS, Sphincter ani externus.

ASPIDIUM CORIACEUM, Calagualæ radix—a. Filix mas, Polypodium filix mas.

ASPIRATIO, Inspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, *Adspira'tio, Aspira'tio.* The French sometimes use the term synonymously with inspiration. It also means the act of attracting or sucking like a pump. *Imbibition*, (q. v.) Also, the pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.

ASPIS, ασπις. A name given by the ancients to a venomous serpent—the *Egyptian viper*, of Lacépède. (F) *Aspic.* Its bite is very dangerous, and it is supposed to have been the reptile which Cleopatra used for her destruction.

ASPLE'NIUM, from α priv. and σπλην, 'the spleen.' *Spleenwort, Miltwaste.*

ASPLE'NIUM CET'ERACH, *Doradil'la, Blechnum squamo'sum, Scolopen'dria, Athy'rion, Cet'erach officinarum.* (F) *Doradille.* Supposed to be subastringent and mucilaginous, and has been recommended as a pectoral. It has also been given in calculous cases.

ASPLE'NIUM RUTA MURA'RIA, *A. mura'le, Paronych'ia, Wallrue, White Maidenhair, Tentwort, Adian'thum album, Ruta mura'ria, Salvia vitæ.* (F) *Rue des murailles, Sauvevie.* Used in the same cases as the last.

ASPLE'NIUM SCOLOPEN'DRIUM, *Scolopen'drium officina'rum, Hart's Tongue, Spleenwort, Phylli'tis, Lingua cervi'na, Blechnum lignifo'lium.* (F) *Scolopendre, Langue de cerf.* Properties like the last.

ASPLE'NIUM TRICHOMANOI'DES, *A. Trichom'anes, Calliphyl'lum*, καλλιφυλλον, *Trichom'anes, Adian'thum rubrum, Common Maidenhair, Polyt'richum commu'ne*, (F) *Polytric.* Properties like the last.

ASPREDO, Trachoma—a. Miliacea, Miliary fever.

ASPRÊLE, Hippuris Vulgaris.

ASSA DOUX, Benjamin—a. Dulcis, Benjamin—a. Odorata, Benjamin.

AS'SABA. A Guinea shrub whose leaves are considered capable of dispersing buboes.

ASSAIERET. A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative medicines, in the form of a pill.—Avicenna.

ASSAISONNEMENT, Condiment.

ASSAKUR, Saccharum.

ASSALA. See Myristica moschata.

ASSARTHROSIS, Articulation.

ASSELLA, Axilla.

ASSA'TIO, *Opte'sis.* The boiling of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Various kinds of cooking by heat.—Galen.

AS'SERAC, *Assis.* A preparation of opium or of some narcotic, used by the Turks as an excitant.

ASSERCULUM, Splint.

ASSERVATION, Conservation.

AS'SIDENS, from *ad*, 'to,' and *sedere*, 'to be seated.' That which accompanies or is concomitant. An epithet applied to the ac-

cessory symptoms and general phenomena of disease.

ASSIMILA'TION, *Assimila'tio*, *Appropria'tio*, *Exomoio'sis*, *Homoio'sis*, *Threpsis*, *Threptice*: from *assimila're*, 'to render similar.' The act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance, matters with which they may be placed in contact. In man, assimilation is a function of nutrition.

ASSIS, Asserac.

AS'SIUS LAPIS, *A'sius Lapis*. A sort of stone or earth found near the town of Assa in the Troad, and which had the property of destroying proud flesh.

ASSODES, Asodes.

ASSOUPISSEMENT, Somnolency.

ASSOURON. See Myrtus pimenta.

ASSUETUDO, Habit.

ASSULA, Splint.

ASSUMPTIO, Prehension.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS, Crab.

Astaci Fluviatilis Concrementa, Cancrorum chelæ.

ASTAKILLOS, Araneum ulcus.

ASTASIA, Dysphoria.

ASTARZOF. An ointment, composed of litharge, frog's spawn, &c. Also, camphor dissolved in rose-water.—Paracelsus.

ASTER ATTICUS, Bubonium—a. Inguinalis, Eryngium campestre.

ASTE'RIA GEMMA, *Aste'rias*, *Astroi'tes*, *As'trios*, *Astrob'olos*. The ancients attributed imaginary virtues to this stone,—that of dispersing *Nævi Materni*, e. g.

ASTHENI'A, from α priv. and σθενος, 'force,' 'strength.' Want of strength, debility. (q. v.) Infirmity, (q. v.) A word used in this sense by Galen, and employed especially by Brown to designate debility of the whole economy or diminution of the vital forces. He distinguished it into *direct* and *indirect*: the former proceeding from diminution of stimuli; the latter from exhaustion of incitability by the abuse of stimuli.

Asthenia Pectoralis, Angina pectoris.

ASTHMA, from αω, 'I respire,' *A. spas'ticum adulto'rum*, *A. Seniorum*, *A. Convulsivum*, *A. spas'ticum intermit'tens*, *Dyspna'a et orthopnœ'a convulsiva*, *Broken windedness*. Difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration.

Asthma is a chronic disease, and not curable with facility. Excitant and narcotic antispasmodics are required.

The Asthma Acu'tum of Millar, *A. spasticum infan'tum*, *Cynan'chē trachea'lis spasmod'ica*, (F.) *Asthma aigu*, probably spasmodic croup.(?)

The Asthma Siccum, so called when the paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration: cough slight, and expectoration scanty: spasmodic constriction.

Asthma, hay, Fever, hay.

The Asthma Hu'midum, *Humid*, *Common* or *spitting asthma*, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration. It is also called *A. humora'le*, *A. flatulen'tum*, *A. pneumon'icum*, *Blennotho'rax chro'nicus*, &c.

There are no pathognomonic physical signs of asthma. In some cases, the respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In the spasmodic form the respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent during the fit; and in all forms of the disease percussion elicits a clear pulmonary sound.

The disease generally consists in some source of irritation, and occasionally, perhaps, in paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves: more frequently of the former—all the phenomena indicating constriction of the smaller bronchial ramifications.

The treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—narcotics, counter-irritants—change of air, &c.

Asthma Aerium, Pneumothorax—a. Arthriticum, Angina pectoris—a. Convulsivum, Angina pectoris—a. Emphysematicum, Pneumothorax—a. Infantum, Cynanche trachealis—a. Dolorificum, Angina pectoris—a. Nocturnum, Incubus.

Asthma Pulverulen'tum. The variety of asthma to which Millers, Bakers, Grinders and others are subject.

Asthma Spastico-Arthriticum inconstans, Angina pectoris.

Asthma Thymicum, *A. T. Koppii*, *Spasmus glottidis*, *A. intermittens infan'tum*, *A. Dentientium*, *A period'icum acu'tum*, *Koppian Asthma*, *Thymic Asthma*, *Laryngis'mus strid'ulus*. A disease of infants characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals; great difficulty of breathing, especially on waking, swallowing, or crying, ending often in a fit of suffocation with convulsions.

The pathology of the disease has been supposed to consist in enlargement of the Thymus gland, or of the glands of the neck pressing on the pneumogastric nerves.

The ear, on auscultation, at a distance from the chest, detects an incomplete, acute, hissing inspiration, or rather cry; whilst the expiration and voice are croupal, both at the accession and termination of the paroxysm. The heart's action has been observed to be distinct and feeble.

ASTHMAT'IC, *Asthmat'icus*; one affected with asthma. What relates to asthma.

AS'TOMUS, αστομος, from α priv. and στομα, 'a mouth.' One without a mouth. Pliny speaks of a people in India without mouths, who live *anhelatû et odore!*

ASTRAGALE COL D', Collum astragali.

ASTRAG'ALUS, *Talus*, the *Ankle*, *Qua'trio*, *Dial'ebos*, *Peza*, *Cavic'ula*, *Cavil'la*, *Tetro'ros*, *As'trion*, *Os Ballist'æ*. A short bone situate at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. It is the *ankle bone*, *sling bone* or *first bone of the foot*. The anterior surface is convex, and has a well-marked prominence, supported by a kind of neck, and hence has been called the *head of the Astragalus*. The astragalus is developed by two points of ossification.

Astrag'alus Exs'capus, *Stemless Milk-vetch*, (F) *Astragale à gousses velus*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root is said to have cured confirmed syphilis.

Astrag'alus Verus, *Goat's thorn*, *Milk-vetch*, *Spina hirci*, *Astrag'alus aculea'tus*. The plant which affords *Gum Trag'acanth*. See Tragacantha.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHUS, see Tragacanth.

ASTRANTIA, Imperatoria.

AS'TRAPE, *Corusca'tio, Fulgur, Lightning.* Galen reckons it amongst the remote causes of epilepsy.

ASTRIC'TION, *Astric'tio*, στυψις, from *adstrin'gere*, 'to constringe.' Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.

ASTRICTORIA, Astringents.

ASTRINGENTS, *Astringen'tia, Katastal'tica, Constringen'tia, Contrahen'tia, Stegno'tica, Syncrit'ica, Astricto'ria*, from *astringere*, 'to constringe.' Medicines, which have the property of constringing the organic textures. External astringents are called *Styptics.*

The following are the chief astringents:

Acidum Sulphuricum,	Kino,
Alumen,	Krameria,
Argenti Nitras,	Liquor Calcis,
Catechu,	Plumb. Acetas,
Cupri Sulphas,	Quercus Alba,
Ferri Muriatis, Tinct.	" Tinctoria,
Ferri Nitratis, Liquor,	Tanninum,
Ferri Sulphas,	Zinci Sulphas,
Gallæ,	
Hæmatoxylon,	Creasoton.

ASTRION, Astragalus.

ASTRIOS, Asteria gemma.

ASTROB'LES, from αστηρ, 'a star,' and βαλλω, 'I strike.' One struck by the stars (*sidera'tus.*) One who is in a state of sideration—in an apoplectic state.—Gorræus.

ASTROBOLIS'MOS, same etymology. *Sidera'tion* or action of the stars on a person. *Apoplexy.*—Theophr., Gorræus.

ASTROBOLOS, Asteria gemma.

ASTROITIS, Asteria gemma.

ASTROL'OGY, *Astrolo''gia*, from αστηρ, 'a star,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The art of divining by inspecting the stars. This was formerly considered to be a part of Medicine; and was called *Judicial Astrology*, to distinguish it from Astronomy.

ASTRON'OMY, *Astrono'mia*, from αστηρ, 'a star,' and νομος, 'a law,' 'rule.' A science, which makes known the heavenly phenomena, and the laws that govern them. Hippocrates places this and Astrology amongst the necessary studies of a physician.

ASTYSIA, Impotence.

ASUAR, Myrobalanus Indica.

ASULCI, Lapis lazuli.

ASYNODIA, Impotence.

ATACTOS, Erratic.

AT'AVISM; from *At'avus*, 'an old grandsire or ancestor, indefinitely.' The case in which an anomaly or disease, existing in a family, is lost in one generation and reappears in the following.

ATARACTAPOIE'SIA, from α priv. ταρακτος, 'troubled,' and ποιειν, 'to make.' Intrepidity, firmness. A quality of which, according to Hippocrates, the physician ought to be possessed in the highest degree.

ATARAX'IA, from α privative, and ταραξις, 'trouble,' 'emotion.' Moral tranquillity, peace of mind.

ATAX'IA, from α priv. and ταξις, 'order.' Disorder, irregularity. Hippocrates employs the word in its most extensive acceptation. Galen applies it, especially, to irregularity of pulse; and Sydenham speaks of *Ataxia Spirituum* for disorder of the nervous system. Ataxia, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition.

ATAXIA SPIRITUUM, Nervous diathesis.

ATCHAR, *Achia, Achar.* A condiment used in India. It is formed of green fruits of various kinds;—garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento, pickled in vinegar.

ATECNIA, Sterilitas.

AT'ELES, ατελης, 'imperfect, defective.' Hence,

ATELOENCEPHAL'IA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and εγκεφαλον, 'the encephalon.' State of imperfect development of the brain.—Andral.

ATELOCHEI'LIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and χειλος, 'lip.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the lip.

ATELOGLOS'SIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the tongue.

ATELOGNA'THIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and γναθος, 'the jaw.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the jaw.

ATELOMYELIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and μυελος, 'marrow.' State of imperfect development of the spinal marrow.—Béclard.

ATELOPROSO'PIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and προσωπον, 'the face.' A malformation which consists in imperfect development of the face.

ATELOSTO'MIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and στομα, 'mouth.' One whose mouth is imperfectly developed.

ATER SUCCUS, Atrabilis.

ATHANASIA, Tanacetum.

ATHAMAN'TA, from Athamas, a place in Thessaly. A genus of plants.

ATHAMAN'TA CRETEN'SIS or *Cret'ica, Daucus Creticus; D. Candianus, Myrrhis annua, Candy Carrot.* The seeds of this plant are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

ATHAMAN'TA AUREOSELI'NUM, *Oreoseli'num, Black Mountain Parsley.* (F) *Persil de Montagne.* The plant, seed and roots are aromatic. It has been considered attenuant, aperient, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. The distilled oil has been used in toothache.

ATHANA'SIA, from α priv. and θανατος, 'death.' An antidote for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, &c. It consisted of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, juncus odoratus, honey, &c., and was esteemed to be sudorific.

ATHARA, Athera.

ATHELAS'MUS, from α priv. and θηλη, 'a breast or nipple.' Impracticability of giving suck; from want of nipple or otherwise.

ATHELXIS, Sucking.

ATHE'NA, αθηνα. Name of a plaster, recommended by Asclepiades, and composed of oxide of copper, sublimed oxide of zinc, sal ammoniac, verdigris, gall-nuts, and a variety of resinous and other ingredients.—Oribasius, Aëtius, and P. Ægineta.

ATHENIO'NIS CATAPO'TIUM. A pill,

composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium; used to allay coughing.—Celsus.

ATHE'RA, *Atha'ra*, from αθηρ, 'an ear of corn.' A kind of pap for children: also, a kind of liniment.—Dioscorides, Pliny.

ATHERO'MA, from αθηρα, 'pap or pulp.' *Emphy'ma encys'tis athero'ma, Mollus'cum.* A tumour formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or *Bouillie.*

ATHERO'MATOUS, *Atheromato'des.* Having the nature of Atheroma.

ATHLE'TA, from αθλος, 'combat.' Athletes were men, who exercised themselves in combat at the public festivals.—Vitruv.

ATHLET'IC, *Athlet'icus;* concerning *Athlet'æ.* Strong in muscular powers.—Foësius.

ATHORACOCEPHALUS, Acephalogaster.

ATHRIX DEPILIS, Alopecia.

ATHYM'IA, *An'imi defec'tus et anxi'etas, An'imi demis'sio, Tristia,* from α priv. and θυμος, 'heart,' 'courage.' *Despondency.* The prostration of spirits, often observable in the sick.—Hippocr. Melancholy.—Swediaur. See Panophobia.

ATHYRION, Asplenium ceterach.

ATHYRIUM FILIX MAS, Polypodium filix mas.

ATLANTION, Atlas.

ATLAS, *Atlantion*, from ατλαω, 'I sustain.' The *first cervical ver'tebra;* so called, from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. Chaussier calls it *Atloid.* This vertebra in no respect resembles the others. It is a kind of irregular ring, into which, anteriorly, the *processus dentatus* of the second vertebra is received. Posteriorly, it gives passage to the medulla spinalis.

ATLOI'DO-AXOID, (F) *Atloido-axoidien.* Relating to both the Atlas and the Axis or Vertebra Dentata.

Atloi'do-axoid Articulation. The articulation between the two first cervical vertebræ.

Atloi'do-axoid Lig'aments. These are two in number; one *anterior* and another *posterior,* passing between the two vertebræ.

Atloi'do-occip'ital. Relating to the Atlas and occiput. The *Atloi'do-occip'ital Articula'tion* is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular surfaces of the Atlas.

ATLOIDO-OCCIPITAL, Rectus capitis posticus minor—*a. Sous-mastoïdien,* Obliquus superior oculi—*a. Sous-occipitale,* Rectis capitis lateralis.

ATMIATRI'A, *Atmidiat'rica,* from ατμος, 'vapour,' and ιατρια, 'treatment.' Treatment of diseases by fumigation.

ATMIDIATRICA, Atmiatria.

ATMISTERION, Vaporarium.

ATMOS, Breath.

AT'MOSPHERE, *Atmospha'ra,* from ατμος, 'vapour,' and σφαιρα, 'a sphere:'—as it were, *Sphere of vapours.* The atmosphere is a spherical mass of air, surrounding the earth in every part; the height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues. It presses on the surface of the earth, and this pressure has, necessarily, sensible effects on organized bodies. The surface of the human body being reckoned at 15 square feet, it is computed that a pressure of 33,000 pounds or more exists under ordinary circumstances; and this pressure cannot be increased or diminished materially, without modifying the circulation and all the functions.

ATMOSPHERIZATION, Hæmatosis.

ATOL'MIA, from α priv. and τολμα, 'confidence.' Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind, unfavourable to health, and injurious in disease. It is the antithesis of *Eutol'mia.*

AT'ONY, *Ato'nia, Infir'mitas et Remis'sio vi'rium, Languor, Lax'itas,* from α priv. and τονος, 'tone,' 'force.' Want of tone. Weakness of every organ, and particularly of those that are contractile. Violent gastritis has been described by Scribonius Largus under a similar name, ατονον, *At'onon.*

ATRABIL'IARY, *Atrabil'ious, Atrabilia'ris, Atrabilio'sus.* An epithet given by the ancients to the melancholic and hypochondriac, because they believed the Atrabilis to predominate in such.

The *Atrabiliary capsules, arteries,* and *veins,* are the renal capsules, arteries, and veins; the formation of Atrabilis having been attributed to them.

ATRABI'LIS, from *atra,* 'black,' and *bilis,* 'bile:' *Ater succus, Black Bile* or *Melancholy.* According to the ancients, a thick, black, acrid humour, secreted, in the opinion of some, by the pancreas; in that of others, by the suprarenal capsules. Hippocrates, Galen, Aëtius, and others ascribe great influence to the Atrabilis in the production of hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania. There is really no such humour. It was an imaginary creation.—Aretæus, Rufus of Ephesus, &c.

ATRACHELOCEPH'ALUS, from α priv. τραχηλος, 'neck,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster whose neck is partially or wholly deficient.

ATRACHE'LUS. Same etymon. One who is very short-necked.—Galen.

ATRAC'TYLIS GUMMIF'ERA, *Car'duus pineus, Ix'ine, Gummy-rooted Atractylis, Pine Thistle.* The root, when wounded, yields a milky, viscid juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, and is said to be chewed with the same views as Mastich.

ATRAGENE, Clematis vitalba.

ATRAMEN'TUM, *A. Suto'rium, Ink, Calcan'thon,* (F) *Encre.* It has been advised as an astringent, and as an external application in herpetic affections.

Atramentum Sutorium, Ferri sulphas.

ATRESIA, Adherence, Imperforation.

ATRETISMUS, Imperforation.

ATRE'TUS, from α priv. and τρεω, 'I perforate.' One whose anus or parts of generation are imperforate.

AT'RICES. Small tumours, which appear occasionally around the anus. Some commentators consider the word to be synonymous with condylomata.—Forestus.

AT'RICI. Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

AT'RIPLEX HORTEN'SIS, *A. Sati'va.* (F) *Arroche, Bonne Dame.* The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited as antiscorbutics.

The *At'riplex al'imus, A. Portulacoi'des,* and *A. Patula,* are used as pickles, and have similar properties.

ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA, Chenopodium vulvaria—a. Odorata, Chenopodium botrys—a. Olida, Chenopodium vulvaria.

ATRIUM CORDIS DEXTER, Sinus dexter cordis—a. Cordis sinistrum, Sinus pulmonalis.

AT'ROPA, from Ατροπος, 'the goddess of destiny;' so called from its fatal effects.

ATROPA BELLADON'NA, *Belladon'na, Deadly Nightshade, Sola'num letha'le, Sola'num maniacum, S. Furio'sum, Sola'num melanocer'asus.* (F) *Belladone, Morelle furieuse, Belle Dame. Nat. Ord.* Solaneæ, *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves are powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and repellent. They are occasionally used where narcotics are indicated. Sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. Dose, gr. ½ to gr. j. of the powdered leaves.

ATROPA MANDRAG'ORA, *Mandrag'ora, Mandrake.* The boiled root has been used in the form of poultice in indolent swellings.

ATROPHIA, Tabes—a. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica.

AT'ROPINE, *Atropi'na, Atro'pia, Atro'pium.* The active principle of the *Atropa Belladonna*, separated by Brandes, by a process similar to that for procuring Morphine.

AT'ROPHY, *Maras'mus Atro'phia, Atro'phia, Maras'mus, Macies, Contabescen'tia, Tabes, Marco'res, Analo'sis*, from α privative, and τροφη, 'nourishment.' (F.) *Atrophie, Dessechément.* Progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part. Atrophy is generally symptomatic.

ATTACHE, Insertion.

ATTAGAS, Attagen.

ATTACK', *Insul'tus, Irrep'tio, Inva'sio, Eis'bole, Lepsis*, (F) *Attaque.* A sudden attack, invasion or onset of a disease. A seizure.

AT'TAGEN, *At'tagas*, the *Fran'colin.* Celebrated with the ancients both as food and medicine.—Martial, Aristophanes.

ATTANCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral water in France at Attancourt in Champagne; and about 3 leagues north of Joinville. The water is a chalybeate, and contains sulphate of lime. In large doses it is purgative.

ATTAQUE, Attack—*a. des Nerfs*, Nervous attack.

ATTELLE, Splint.

ATTENÖTING, MINERAL WATERS OF, in Bavaria. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and magnesia, muriate of soda, iron, and alum. It is much used in skin diseases, fistula, old ulcers, calculi, and hemorrhoids.

ATTEN'UANTS, *Attenuan'tia Leptun'tica*, from *ten'uis*, 'thin.' Medicines which augment the fluidity of the humours.

ATTIRANT, Attrahent.

AT'TITUDE, *Situs Cor'poris.* Situation, position of the body. The attitudes are the different postures which man is capable of assuming. In *General Pathology*, the attitude will often enable the physician to pronounce at once upon the character of a disease, or it will aid him materially in his judgment. In St. Vitus's dance, in fractures, luxations, &c., it is the great index. It will also indicate the degree of nervous or cerebral power: hence the sinking down in bed is an evidence of great cerebral debility in fever.

The position of a patient during an operation is an interesting subject of attention to the surgeon.

ATTOL'LENS AUREM, *Attol'lens Auric'ulæ, Leva'tor Auris, Supe'rior Auris, Attol'lens Auric'ulam*, (F) *Auriculaire supérieur, Temporo-auriculaire.* A muscle of the ear, which arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix. It raises the ear.

ATTOLLENS OCULI, Rectus superior oculi.

ATTOUCHEMENT, Masturbation.

ATTRACTION OF AGGREGATION, Cohesion, force of.

ATTRACTIVUM. See Magnet.

ATTRACTIVUS, Attrahent.

ATTRACTORIUS, Attrahent.

AT'TRAHENT, *At'trahens, Attracti'vus, Attracto'rius*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *traho*, 'I draw.' (F) *Attractif, Attirant.* Remedies are so called, which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUT, (F.) A bistouri invented by a French surgeon, called Biennaise, and used in the operation for hernia. See Bistour caché.

ATTRITA, Chafing.

ATTRI''TION, *Attri''tio, Ecthlimma*, from *tercre*, 'to bruise.' Friction or bruising. Chafing.—Galen. Also, a kind of cardialgia.—Sennertus. Likewise, a violent contusion.

ATYP'IC, *Atyp'icus, At'ypos*, from *a* privative, and τυπος, 'type.' That which has no type. Irregular. Chiefly applied to an irregular intermittent. *Febris atypica.*

ATYPOS, Erratic.

AUAN''TÊ, *Anap'sê*, from αναπαις, 'desiccation.' Hippocrates gave this name to a disease, the principal symptom of which was emaciation.—Atrophy.

AUBE-VIGNE, Clematis vitalba.

AUBERGINE, Solanum Melongena.

AUBÉPINE, Mespilus oxyacantha.

AUBIFOIN, Cyanus segetum.

AUCHEN, Collum.

AUDE, Voice.

AUDINAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Audinac is situate in the department of Ariège, France. The water contains a small quantity of hydrosulphuric acid; carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime and iron, and a bituminous substance. It is much used in chronic rheumatism, herpes, scrofulous diseases, &c.

AUDI'TION, from *audi're*, 'to hear.' *Acoê, Audi''tio, Audi'tus, Acoe'sis, Acu'sis.* Hearing. The act of hearing. The sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by the vibrations of the air, produced by a sonorous body. The Physiology of Audition is obscure. It probably takes place:—1. By the vibrations being communicated from the membrana tympani along the chain of small bones to the membrane of the foramen ovale. 2. By means of the air in the cavity of the tympanum, the membrane of the foramen retundum is agi-

tated. 3. The transmission may be made by means of the bony parietes.

In these three ways the vibrations, produced by a sonorous body, may reach the auditory nerves. Audition may be *active* or *passive*: hence the difference between *listening* and simply *hearing*.

AU'DITORY, *Audito'rius*, *Auditi'vus*. That which relates to audition.

The EXTER'NAL AU'DITORY CANAL, *Mea'tus*, *audito'rius exter'nus*, *Alvea'rium*, (F.) *Conduit auditif externe*, *Conduit auriculaire*, commences at the bottom of the concha, at the *Fora'men auditi'vum exter'num*, passes inwards, forwards, and a little downwards, and terminates at the membrana tympani. It is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, and partly fibrous.

The INTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL, *Mea'tus audito'rius inter'nus*, *Cyar*, (F.) *Conduit auditif interne*, *C. labyrinthique*, is situate in the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone. From the *Fora'men auditivum inter'num*, where it commences, it passes forwards and outwards, and terminates by a kind of *cul-de-sac*, perforated by many holes, one of which is the orifice of the Aquæductus Fallopii; and the others communicate with the labyrinth.

The AUDITORY NERVE, *Nerf labyrinthique*—(Ch.), is the *Portio Mollis* of the seventh pair. It arises from the corpus restiforme, from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and, by means of white striæ, from the sides of the calamus scriptorius. As it leaves the encephalon, it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the foramen auditivum internum, and as far as the bottom of the meatus, where it separates from the facial and divides into two branches, one going to the cochlea; the other to the vestibule and semicircular canals.

The AUDITORY ARTERIES AND VEINS, are vessels which enter the auditory canals, and are, like them, distinguished into *internal* and *external*. The *external auditory artery*, *A. Tympanique*—(Ch.), is given off by the styloid, a branch of the external carotid: the *internal* is a branch of the basilary artery, which accompanies the auditory nerve, and is distributed to it.

The AUDITORY VEINS empty into the internal and external jugulars.

AUGE, *Al'veus*. Some of the older Anatomists gave this name to reservoirs, into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that they are alternately full and empty. Such are the ventricles and auricles of the heart.

AUGMENTA'TION, from *augere*, 'to increase.' *Augmen'tum*, *Incremen'tum*, *Anal'asis*, *Auc'tio*, *Auxe'sis*. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AULISCOS, Canula.

AULOS, Canula. See Vagina, and Foramen.

AUMALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Aumale is a town of Upper Normandy, in the country of Caux. Several springs of ferruginous mineral waters are found there, whose odour is penetrating, and taste rough and astringent. They are tonic, and employed in debility of the viscera, &c.

AUNE NOIR, Rhamnus frangula.

AUNÉE, Inula helenium—*a. Dysentérique*, Inula dysenterica.

AURA, *Pnoë*. A vapour or emanation from any body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Van Helmont regarded the vital principle as a gas and volatile spirit, which he called *Aura vitalis*.

AURA SEM'INIS or *A. semina'lis*;—an active principle fancied to exist in the sperm, and regarded by some as the fecundating agent. Such is not the case.

AURA SAN'GUINIS. The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn. See Gaz Sanguinis.

In *Pathology*, Aura means the sensation of a light vapour, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs; and to rise towards the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and hysteria, and hence it has been called *Aura epilep'tica* and *A. hyster'ica*.

AURANITE. See Agaric.

AURANCUM. See Ovum.

AURAN'TIA CURASSAVEN'TIA, *Curasso'a apples* or *oranges*. Immature oranges, checked, by accident, in their growth. They are a grateful, aromatic bitter, devoid of acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stomachic. They are also used for *issue peas*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVICA, see Citrus aurantium—a. Poma, see Citrus aurantium.

AURANTIUM, Citrus aurantium.

AUREOLA, Areola.

AURI CHLORETUM CUM CHLORETO NATRII, see Gold—a. Chloridum, Gold, muriate of—a. Chloretum, Gold, muriate of—a. Cyanidum, see Gold—a. Cyanuretum, see Gold.—a. et Natrii chloruretum, see Gold—a. Murias, Gold, muriate of—a. Nitro-murias, see Gold—a. Oxidum, see Gold.

AURICHALCUM, Brass.

AURIC'ULA. Diminutive of *auris*, an ear. The auricle of the ear. See Pavilion.

The AURICLES OF THE HEART, *Cavita'tes innomina'tæ*, (F.) *Oreillettes*, are two cavities; one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. These two cavities receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the *right auricle*, the two venæ cavæ and coronary vein open: into the *left*, the four pulmonary veins. Chaussier calls the former the *Sinus of the Venæ Cavæ*:—the latter, the *Sinus of the Pul'monary Veins*. See Sinus,

AURICULA JUDÆ, Peziza auricula—a. Muris. Hieracium Pilosella—a. Muris major, Hieracium murorum.

AURICULAIRE, see Digitus—*a. Postérieur*, Retrahens auris—*a. Supérieur*, Attollens aurem.

AURIC'ULAR, *Oric'ular*, *Auricula'ris*, from *auric'ula*, 'the ear.' That which belongs to the ear, especially to the external ear.

The AURIC'ULAR AR'TERIES AND VEINS, *Oriculaires*—(Ch.), are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. The *anterior* are of indeterminate number. They arise from the temporal artery, and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus, and to the pavilion of the ear. The *posterior auricular* is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the substance of the parotid gland. When it reaches the inferior part of the pavilion of the ear it

bifurcates; one of its branches being distributed to the inner surface of the pavilion, the other passing over the mastoid process, and being distributed to the temporal and posterior auris muscles, &c. Before its bifurcation it gives off the *stylo-mastoid artery*.

The Anterior and Posterior Auricular Veins open into the temporal and external jugular.

The Auricular Nerves are several. 1. The *auricular branch*, *Zygomato-auricular*, is one of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus. It ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. The *auricular* or *superficial temporal*, *Temporal-cutaneous*—(Ch.), is given off from the inferior maxillary. It ascends between the condyle of the jaw and the meatus auditorius externus, sends numerous filaments to the meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs, which accompany the branches of the temporal artery, and are distributed to the integuments of the head. There is also a *posterior auricular* furnished by the facial.

The Auricular Finger, (F.) *Doigt auriculaire*, is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius.

AURICULARIS ANTERIOR, Anterior auris.

AURICULE, Pavilion of the ear.

AURIC'ULO-VENTRIC'ULAR, *Auric'ulo ventricula'ris*. That which belongs to the auricles and ventricles of the heart. The communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *Tricuspid and Mitral Valves* are auriculo-ventricular valves.

AURI'GA. A species of bandage for the ribs, described by Galen. See, also, Liver.

AURIPIGMENTUM, Orpiment—a. Rubrum, Realgar.

AURIGO, Icterus—a. Neophytorum, Icterus Infantum.

AURIS, Ear.

AURISCALPIUM, Earpick.

AURIST, from *auris*, 'the ear.' One who occupies himself chiefly with the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURIUM FLUCTUATIO, Bombus—a. Marmorata, Cerumen—a. Sibilus, Bombus—a. Sonitus, Bombus—a. Sordes, Cerumen—a. Susurrus, Bombus.

AURONE, Artemisia, abrotanum—*a. des Champs*, Artemisia campestris—*a. des Jardins*, Artemisia abrotanum—*a. Mâle*, Artemisia abrotanum.

AURUGO, Icterus.

AURUM, 'Gold,' (q. v.)

Aurum Chloratum, Gold, muriate of—a. Chloratum natronatum, see Gold—a. Foliatum, Gold leaf—a. in Libellis, Gold leaf—a. Leprosum, Antimonium—a. Limatum, see Gold—a. Muriaticum, Gold muriate of—a. Muriaticum, see Gold—a. Muriaticum natronatum, see Gold.

Aurum Musi'vum, *Aurum Mosa'icum*, *Sulphuret of Tin*. The *deutosulphuret* or *persulphuret of tin*. (*Quicksilver*, *tin*, *sulphur*, *sal ammoniac*, āā, equal parts. The tin being first melted, the quicksilver is poured into it, and then the whole are ground together, and sublimed in a bolthead. The aurum musivum lies at the bottom.) It is used in some empirical preparations.

Aurum Oxydatum, see Gold—a. Oxydulatum muriaticum, Gold, muriate of—a. Nitromuriaticum, see Gold—a. Salitum, Gold, muriate of.

AUSCULTA'TION, *Ausculta'tio* from *auscultа're*, 'to listen:' act of listening. Buisson has used it synonymously with *listening*. Laennec introduced *auscultation* to appreciate the different sounds, which can be heard in the chest, and in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs, &c. This may be done by the aid of an instrument called a *stethoscope* (q. v.), one extremity of which is applied to the ear, the other to the chest of the patient. This mode of examination is called *Mediate Auscultation*, (F.) *Auscultation médiate*,—the application of the ear to the chest forming *immediate auscultation*.

The act of exploring the chest is called *Stethosco'pia*, and *Thoracoscop'ia*; of the abdomen, *Abdominoscop'ia*, (q. v.)

AUSCULTATORY PERCUSSION, see Acouophonia.

AUSTE'RE, *Auste'rus*. Substances, which produce a high degree of acerb impression on the organs of taste.

AUSTROMAN'CY; *Austromanti'a*. The art of predicting from observance of the winds.

AUSTRUCHE, Imperatoria.

AUTALGIA DOLOROSA, Neuralgia, facial, Pleurodynia—a. Pruriginosa, Itching—a. Vertigo, Vertigo.

AUTARCI'A, from αυτος, 'himself,' and αρκεω, 'I am satisfied.' Moral tranquillity.—Galen.

AUTEMESI'A, from αυτος, 'self,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting.' Spontaneous or idiopathic vomiting.—Alibert.

AUTHE'MERON. A medicine which cures on the day of its exhibition; from αυτος, 'the same,' and ημερα, 'day.'

AUTOCHIRIA, Suicide.

AUTOC'RASY, *Autocrati'a*, *Autocrato'ria*, from αυτος, 'himself,' and κρατος, 'strength.' Independent force. Action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers towards the preservation of the individual.—See Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. Also, the vital principle.

AUTOCRATIA, Autocrasy, Vis medicatrix naturæ.

AUTOCRATORIA, Autocrasy—a. Physiatrice, Vis medicatrix naturæ.

AUTOCTONIA, Suicide.

AUTOLITHOT'OMUS, *Autolithot'omist*, from αυτος, 'himself,' λιθος, 'a stone,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' One who operates upon himself for the stone.

AUTOMAT'IC, *Automat'icus*, from αυτοματος, 'spontaneous.' That which acts of itself. Those movements are called *automatic*, which the patient executes without any object; apparently without volition being exercised.

AUTOMNALE, Autumnal.

AUTONOMIA, Vis medicatrix naturæ.

AUTOPEPSIA, from αυτος, 'self,' and πεπτω, 'I concoct.' Self-digestion,—as of the stomach after death.

AUTOPHIA, Autopsia.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS, Phosphorus.

AUTOPLASTY, Morioplastice.

AUTOP'SIA or AUTOP'SY; from αυτος, 'himself,' and οψις, 'vision.' *Autoph'ia*. Attentive examination by one's self. Improperly used occasionally for the following:

Autop'sia Cadaver'ica, (F.) *Autopsie, Ouverture cadavérique*. Attentive examination after death, *Examination post mortem, Sectio Cadav'eris, Dissection, Necros'copy, Necropsy;*—practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, &c.

AUTOPYROS, Syncomistos.

AUTOSITE, from αυτος, 'self,' and σιτος, 'nourishment.' A single monster, capable of deriving nourishment from its own proper organs, in contradistinction to *Omphalosite*, (q. v.)

AUTUMN, *Autum'nus, Phthiropo'ron*, (F.) *Automne*. One of the seasons of the year, between the 23d of September and the 22d of December. In all climates, the Autumn or Fall is liable to disease; a combination of local and atmospheric causes being then present, favourable to its production.

AUTUM'NAL; *Autumna'lis*. (F.) *Automnale*. Relating to autumn; as *Autumnal Fruits, Autumnal Fevers*, &c.

Autumnal Fever, generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermittent kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring.

AUXESIS, Augmentation, Increase.

AUXIL'IARY, *Auxilia'ris*, from *auxil'ium*, 'aid.' (F.) *Auxiliare*. That which assists;—from which assistance is obtained.

Auxil'iary Muscles are those which concur in the same movement. Some Anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *sacro-spinalis* muscle.

An Auxil'iary Medicine is one which assists the principal medicine or basis. It is synonymous with Adjuvant.

AUXILIUM, Juvans, Medicament.

AVAILLES, WATERS OF. A small village in France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Poitiers, at which there is a cold saline chalybeate. It contains muriates of soda and lime, sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, iron, &c.

AVANT-BOUCHE, (F.) *Os anti'cum*. This name has been applied by some, to the *mouth* properly so called, in contradistinction to the *Arrière-bouche* or *Pharynx*.

AVANT-BRAS, Forearm.

AVANT-CŒUR, Scrobiculus cordis.

AVANT-GOUT, (F.) *Prægusta'tio;* a Foretaste, Prægustation.

AVANT-MAIN, (F.) *Adver'sa Manus*. The inside of the hand, when extended.

AVANT-PIED, (F.) The most advanced part of the foot.

AVANT-POIGNET, (F.) The anterior part of the wrist.

AVELINE, Corylus avellana (nut.)

AVELLANA, Cathartica, Jatropha curcas.

AVE'NA, *Oats, Bromos*. The seeds of the *Ave'na sati'va*. *Nat. Ord.* Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. (F.) *Avoine*. Oats are used as food for man, in some parts, particularly in the North of England and Scotland. When deprived of the husks they form Groats, which see. Reduced to meal, they are applied as cataplasms, to promote suppuration. The dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts.

AVENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avenheim is three leagues from Strasburg, and near it is an aperient mineral water.

AVENNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avennes is a village in the department of Hérault in France, and near it is a saline spring, the temperature of which rises to 84° Fahrenheit.

AVENS, COMMON, Geum urbanum—a. Water, Geum rivale.

AVERICH, Sulphur.

AVERRHO'A CARAM'BOLA. *Malum Coën'se, Prunum stella'tum, Tam'ara, conga, Caram'bolo*. An Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid. The bark, bruised, is employed as a cataplasm, and its fruit is used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

The Averrho'a Bilim'bi, *Bilim'bi, Bilimbing teres*, has a fruit, which is too acid to be eaten alone. It is used as a condiment, and in the form of syrup as a refrigerant.

AVER'SION, *Aver'sio*, αποτροπη, from *avertere*, 'to turn from.' Extreme repugnance for any thing whatever.

AVERSION (F.) also means, in Therapeutics, the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others: being synonymous with *counter-irritation*, or rather *revulsion* or *derivation*.

AVERTIN, (F.) A disease of the mind, which, according to Lavoisien, renders the patient obstinate and furious.

AVEUGLE, Cæcus.

AVEUGLEMENT, Cæcitas—*a. de Jour*, Nyctalopia—*a. de Nuit*, Hemeralopia.

AVICEN'NIA TOMENTO'SA. The plant which affords the *Malac'ca Bean* or *Anacar'dium Orienta'le* of the Pharmacopœias, *Semecar'pus Anacar'dium*. The oil drawn from the bark of the fruit is a corrosive, and active vesicatory, but it is not used.

AVICULA CIPRIA, Pastil—a. Margaritifera. See Pearl.

AVOIN, Avena.

AVORTEMENT, Abortion.

AVORTER, to Abort.

AVORTIN, Abortion.

AVORTON, Abortion.

AVULSIO, *Arrachement*.

AVULSION, Evulsion.

AX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ax is a small town in the department of Arriége, France; where there are several sulphurous springs; the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit.

AXE, Axis—*a. de l'Œil*, Axis of the eye.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA, *Trochoi'des*. A pivot-joint. See Trochoid.

AXIL'LA, *Ala, Ascel'la, Assel'la, Ascil'la, Acel'la, Cordis emuncto'rium, Male, Hypo'mia, Fovea axillaris, Mas'chalē*, (F.) *Aisselle*. The cavity beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder; the *armpit*. It is bounded, anteriorly, by a portion of the pectoralis major; posteriorly, by the latissimus dorsi. It is covered with hair, contains much cellular membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion. In consequence of such secretion, the ancients called it *emuncto'rium cordis*.

AX'ILLARY, (F.) *Axillaire*, from *axil'la*, 'the armpit.' Belonging to the armpit.

ARTE'RIA AXILLA'RIS; a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the passage of the latter between the scaleni muscles as far as the insertion of the pectoralis major, when it takes the name *Brachial*.

VENA AXILLA'RIS, *Vena Subala'ris*. This vein corresponds with the artery; anterior to which it is situate. It is a continuation of the *brachial veins;* and, at its termination, assumes the name *Subclavian*.

The AX'ILLARY NERVE, *Scap'ulo-hu'meral* (CH.) *Nerf circonflexe*, *Articular nerve*, arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the last two cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid.

The AX'ILLARY GLANDS are lymphatic glands, seated in the armpit; into which the lymphatic glands of the upper extremity open.

AXINĒ, Ascia.

AXIRNACH, An Arabic word, used by ALBUCASIS to designate a fatty tumour of the upper eyelid, observed particularly in children.

AXIS, *Axon*, (F.) *Axe*. A right line which passes through the centre of a body.

THE AXIS OF THE EYE, (F.) *Axe de l'œil*, called, also, *Visual Axis* and *Optic Axis*, is a right line, which falls perpendicularly on the eye, and passes through the centre of the pupil.

AXIS, is also the second vertebra of the neck, *Axon*, *Epistro'pheus*, *Maschalister;* the *Ver'tebra Denta'ta*. (F.) *Essieu*. So called because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. Chaussier calls it *Axoïde*, from αξων, 'axis,' and ειδος, 'shape.'

AXIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL. See Encephalon.

AXOIDE, Axis—*a. Occipitale*, Rectus capitis posticus major.

AXOI'DO-ATLOIDEUS. What refers to both the axis and atlas; as *Axoido-atloidean* articulation.

The lesions of the Axoido-atloidean articulation, are, 1. Fracture of the *Proces'sus Denta'tus*. 2. Rupture of the odontoid ligaments, and consequently passage and pressure of the processus behind the transverse ligament: and, 3. The simultaneous rupture of the odontoid and transverse ligaments. These different accidents are fatal.

AXOIDO-ATLOIDIEN, Obliquus inferior capitis.

AXON, Axis.

AXUNGE, Adeps præparata.

AXUNGIA, Pinguedo—a. de Mumia, Marrow—a. Articularis, Synovia—a. Porcina, Adeps præparata.

AZARNET, Orpiment.

AZARUM, Asarum.

AZEDARACH, Melia Azedarach.

AZOODYNA'MIA, from α priv. ζωη, 'life,' and δυναμις, 'strength.' Privation or diminution of the vital powers.—Gilibert.

A'ZOTE, AZO'TUM, from α priv. and ζωη, 'life.' *A'zote* or *Ni'trogen*, *Alcaligene*, *Gas azoticum*, *Zoögen'ium*, (F.) *Air gaté*, *Air vicié*, is a gas which is unfit for respiration. It is not positively deleterious, but proves fatal, owing to the want of oxygen. It is one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and is the distinguishing principle of animals. Vegetables have it not generally diffused, whilst it is met with in most animal substances. It has been variously called, *phlogistic air*, *vitiated air*, &c.; has been looked upon as sedative, and recommended to be respired, when properly diluted, in diseases of the chest.

AZOTE, PROTOXIDE OF, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

AZOTENE'SES, from *azote*, and νοσος, 'disease.' Diseases fancied to be occasioned by the predominance of azote in the body.—Baumes.

AZOTURIA. See Urine.

AZUR, Coral, Smalt.

AZU'RIUM. A compound of two parts of mercury, one-third of sulphur, and one-fourth of sal ammoniac.—Albert the Great.

AZ'YGES, *Az'ygos sine pari*, from α priv. and ζυγος, 'equal.' Unequal. The *sphenoid bone*, because it has no fellow. Also, a process. *Proces'sus Az'yges*, projecting from under the middle and forepart of this bone.

VENA AZYGOS, *Veine Prélombothoracique*—(Ch.) *Vena sine pari*, *Vena pari carens*. This vein was so called by Galen. It forms a communication between the *V. cava inferior* and *V. cava superior*, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. It rises from the vena cava inferior, or from one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes through the diaphragm, ascends along the spine to the right of the aorta and thoracic duct, and opens into the V. cava superior, where it penetrates the pericardium. On the left side, the SEMI-AZ'YGOS, *Left Bron'chial* or *left superior intercos'tal vein*, *V. demi-azygos*, *Veine petite prélombo-thoracique*—(Ch.,) presents, in miniature, nearly the same arrangement.

The AZYGOS MUSCLE, *Azygos U'vulæ*, is the small muscle, which occupies the substance of the uvula.—Morgagni. The name is, however, inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi, placed along side each other, forming the *Palato-staphyli'ni*, *Staphyli'ni*, or *Epistaphyli'ni* muscles, *Staphyli'ni me'dii* of Winslow.

AZ'YMUS, from α priv. and ζυμη, 'leaven.' Azymous bread is unfermented, unleavened bread.—Galen.

B

BABEURRE, Buttermilk.

BABILLEMENT, Loquacity.

BAC'ARIS, *Bach'aris*. A name given by the ancients to an ointment described by Galen under the name *Ointment of Lydia*. It was sometimes employed in diseases of the womb.—Hippocr.

BACCÆ BERMUDENSES, Sapindus saponaria—b. seu Grana actes, see Sambucus ebulus—b. Myrtillorum, see Vaccinium myrtillus

—b. Norlandicæ, Rubus arcticus—b. Piscatoriæ, see Menispermum cocculus.

BACCAR, BAC'CARIS, or BACCHARIS. An herb used by the ancients in their garlands, to destroy enchantment. Perhaps the *Digitalis purpurea* (q. v.) Some authors have erroneously thought it to be the *Asarum*.

BACCHI'A, from *Bac'chus*, 'wine.' A name applied to the red or pimpled face of the drunkard. See Gutta rosea.

BACCHICA, Hedera-helix.

BACHARIS, Bacaris.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. See Strychnos nux vomica.

BACIL'LUM, *Bac'ulus*, *Bac'culus*; 'a stick.' This name has been applied to a kind of troch, composed of expectorants, and having the shape of a stick. *Bacillum* was used by the ancient chemists for several instruments of iron.

BACILE, Crithmum maritimum.

BACOVE, Musa sapientum.

BACULUS, Bacillum.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baden is a town six miles from Vienna. Here are 12 springs, containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda; and the muriates of soda and alumina. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. There are two other towns of the same name; one in Suabia, and the other in Switzerland, where are mineral springs. The waters of the last are sulphureous.

BADIAGA. A kind of sponge, sold in Russia; the powder of which is said to take away the livid marks from blows and bruises in a few hours. Its nature is not understood.

BADIANE, Illicium anisatum.

BADISIS, Walking.

BADUKKA, Capparis badukka.

BAGEDIA, Pound.

BAGNERES-ADOUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnères-Adour is a small town in the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées*, having a great number of mineral springs; some, cold chalybeates; others, thermal salines, but the greatest part sulphureous and warm. The temperature of the last rises as high as 97° Fahrenheit.

Bagneres De Luchon is a small town in the department of *Haute Garonne*, on the frontiers of Spain. It has been, for a long time, famous for its numerous sulphureous springs, the temperature of which is from 86° to 147° of Fahrenheit.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. A saline mineral spring in London, resembling the Epsom.

BAGNIO, *Baignoire*.

BAGUENAUDIER, Colutea arborescens.

BAGNOLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnoles is a village in the department of the Orne. The water resembles that of the *Bagnères de Luchon*.

BAGNOLS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnols is a village, two leagues from Mende, in the department of Lozère. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal: 113° Fahrenheit.

BAHEL, *Colum'nea longifo'lia*; a labiated plant of Malabar, whose leaves, bruised, are applied as cataplasms to suppurating tumours.

Bahel Schulli, Genista spinosa Indica.

BAIGNEUR, Bather.

BAIGNOIRE, (F.) *Baptiste'rium*, a *Bathing tub*, *Bagnio*, *Solium*, *Pisci'na*. The vessel or place in which bathing is performed. *Baignoire oculaire*, an *eye-bath*,—a small vessel for bathing the eyes.

BAILLEMENT, Yawning.

BAILLON, Speculum oris.

BAIN, Bath—*b. Chaud*, Bath, hot—*b. Électrique*, Bath, electric—*b. Électrique*, see Electricity—*b. Entier*, Bath, general—*b. de Fauteuil*, Bath, hip—*b. Froid*, Bath, cold—*b. Marie*, Bath, salt-water—*b. Medicinal*, Bath, medicated—*b. de Pied*, Bath, foot, Pediluvium—*b. de Sable*, Bath, sand—*b. de Siège*, Bath, hip—*b. tempéré*, Bath, tepid—*b. de Tête*, Bath, head—*b. Tiède*, Bath, tepid—*b. de Vapeur*, Bath, vapour.

BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These are situate at Plombières, department of the Vosges. They are said to be saline and thermal by some; others deny them any medical properties.

BALAMPULLI, Tamarindus.

BALANCE, AEROSTATIC, Aerometer.

BALANDA, Fagus Sylvatica.

BALANEUM, Bath.

BALANITIS, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANOBLENNORRHŒA, Gonnorrhœa spuria.

BALANOCASTANUM, Bunium Bulbocastanum.

BALANORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BA'LANOS, βάλανος, 'glans,' 'an acorn.' The glans penis. Hence, *Balanoblennorrhœa*, Blennorrhœa of the glans, and *Balanitis*, Inflammation of the glans. Suppositories and pessaries were, also, so called.

Balanos Phœnicos, Date.

BALANUS, Glans—b. Myrepsica, Guilandina moringa.

BALARUC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Balaruc is a town in the department of Hérault, in France. The waters are saline and thermal. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, muriates of soda, lime, and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a little iron. They are considered tonic, and are largely used. Their temperature is about 118° Fahrenheit.

The Factitious Balaruc Water, (F.) *Eau de Balaruc*; *Aqua Bellilucana*, is made of *simple acidulous water* (containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid) ℥xxss; *muriate of soda* ℥iss; *muriate of lime*, gr. xviij; *muriate of magnesia*, gr. 56; *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. j.

BALATRO, Bambalio.

BALAUSTINE FLOWERS. See Punica granatum.

BALBIS, βαίβις, 'a foundation.' Any oblong cavity.—Galen. Hippocrates, in his treatise on the joints, gives the name *Balbito'des* to the olecranon cavity of the humerus.

BALBUS. (F.) *Bègue*. One habitually affected with stammering. A stammerer.

BALBU'TIES, *Psellis'mus*, *Psel'lotes*, *Blæsitas*, *Baryglossia*, *Dysla'lia*, *Mogila'lia*, *Battaris'mus*, *Bamba'lia*, Stammering. (F.) *Balbutiement*, *Bégaiement*. Also, vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the

consonants are replaced by the letters B and L, *Traulis'mus.*

BALCHUS, Bdellium.

BALDMONEY, Æthusa Meum.

BALENAS, Leviathan penis.

BALIMBAGO, Hibiscus populeus.

BALINEATOR, Bather.

BALL, Pila.

BALLISMUS, Chorea.

BALLONNEMENT, Tympanites.

BALLO'TA FŒTI'DA, *Marru'bium nigrum, Black Horehound, Stinking H.* (F.) *Marrube noir.* This plant is esteemed to be antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive.(?)

BALLO'TA LANA'TA, *Leonu'rus lana'tus.* A plant of the *Nat. Family* Labiatæ, *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia, which grows in Siberia. The whole plant, with the exception of the root, has recently been recommended in Dropsy and in Rheumatism and Gout, as a diuretic. It is usually given in decoction (℥ss to ℥i to ℥viij of water.)

BALLOTTEMENT (F.) *Agitation, Succussion, Mouvement de Ballottement, Repercussion,* means the motion impressed on the fœtus in utero, by alternately pressing the uterus by means of the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina; the other hand being applied on the abdomen. It is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALLSTON SPA. This village is situate in Saratoga County, New York. The springs, which are much frequented, belong to the class of Acidulous Chalybeates. There is also a sulphur spring.

BALM, Melissa—b. Apple, Momordica balsamina—b. Bastard, Melitis Melisso-phyllum—b. of Gilead, Solomon's, see Tinctura cardamomi—b. of Gilead tree, Dracocephalum canariense.

BALNEA CŒNOSA, *Boue des eaux.*

BALNEARIUM, Hypocaustum.

BALNEARIUS, Bather.

BALNEATOR, Bather.

BALNEUM, Bath—b. Animale, Bath, animal—b. Arenæ, Bath, sand—b. Mariæ, Bath, salt-water—b. Medicatum, Bath, medicated.

BALSAM, *Bal'samum*, (q. v.) *Bole'son, Bel'cson.* (F) *Baume.* This name is given to natural vegetable substances, concrete or liquid, but very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes of an essential oil;—which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by the action of heat; readily dissolve in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; and, when treated with alcalis, afford a soluble benzoate, and throw down resin. We know of only five balsams:—those of Peru, of Tolu, Benzoin, *solid* Styrax or Storax, and *liquid* Styrax. See those different words.

There is, however, a multitude of pharmaceutical preparations, and of resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, and to which the name *balsam* has been given; but they differ essentially in composition and properties: hence the distinction of balsams into *natural* and *artificial.* The *natural balsams* include the five before mentioned: the *artificial* the remainder.

BALSAM, ACOUS'TIC, *Bal'samum Acous'ticum.* (F.) *Baume acoustique.* A mixture of fixed and essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums. Used in cases of atonic deafness, dropped into the ear.

BALSAM, AMERICAN, see Myroxylon peruiferum—b. Anodyne, Bates', Linamentum saponis et opii.

BALSAM, APOPLEC'TIC, *Bal'samum Apoplec'ticum,* (F.) *Baume apoplectique;* a medicine, composed of several *balsams* properly so called, resins, and volatile oils. It is of a stiff consistence, is worn in ivory boxes about the person, and is smelled at, in headachs, &c.

BALSAM APPLE, Momordica balsamina.

BALSAM OF ARCŒ'US, *Bal'samum Arcæi, Unguen'tum Elemi,* (F.) *Baume d'Arcæus;* a soft ointment; sometimes employed in wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two parts of mutton suet, one of lard, one and a half of turpentine, and as much resin.

BALSAM, CANADA, see Pinus balsamea—b. Canary, Dracocephalum canariense—b. Capivi, Copaiba.

BALSAM OF CARPA'THIA, *Bal'samum Carpath'icum.* (F.) *Baume de Carpathie.* The resin of the *Pinus Cembra,* (q. v.) a tree, which grows in Switzerland, Libya, and the Krapack mountains in Hungary.

BALSAM, CHALYBE'ATE, *Bal'samum Chalybea'tum,* (F.) *Baume d'acier* ou *d'aiguilles;* a mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, prepared by dissolving needles in nitric acid. It was, formerly, employed in frictions in pains of the joints.

BALSAM, COMMANDER'S, Tinctura benzoini composita—b. for cuts, Tinctura benzoini composita.

BALSAM, CORDIAL, OF SENNER'TUS, *Bal'samum Cordia'le Senner'ti,* (F.) *Baume cordiale de Sennert.* A stimulant medicine, composed of the essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, of musk, and ambergris. Dose, 6 to 15 drops.

BALSAM, SPIR'ITUOUS, OF FIORAVENTI, *Bal'samum Fioraven'ti spirituo'sum,* (F.) *Baume de Fioraventi spiritueux.* Different products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic substances, and of a number of aromatic substances, previously macerated in alcohol, have been thus called. The *Spirituous Balsam of Fioraventi*, the only one now used in friction, in chronic rheumatism, is the first product of the distillation from a sand-bath. It is entirely alcoholic. The *Oily Balsam of Fioraventi* is obtained by removing the residue; and distilling it in an iron vessel, at a white heat. It has the appearance of a citrine-coloured oil. The *Black Balsam of Fioraventi*, is the black oil, obtained when the temperature is sufficient to carbonize the substances, in the cucurbit.

BALSAM OF FOURCROY OR OF LABORDE, (F.) *Baume de Fourcroy* ou *de Laborde;* a kind of liniment, composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac, and olive oil. Used in chaps of the skin and nipples.

BALSAM, FRIAR'S, Tinctura benzoini composita.

BALSAM OF GENEVIEVE, (F.) *Baume de Geneviève;* an ointment composed of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders, and camphor. Used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c.

BALSAM OF HONEY (HILL'S;) a tincture of

tolu, honey (āā ℔j) and *spirit*, (a gallon.) A pectoral, used in coughs. The committee of the New York College of Pharmacy recommend the following formula:—(*Gum Benzoin* ℥v, *Bals. Tolut* ℥j, *Mellis*, f. ℥viij, *Alcohol* Oiij—digest for 10 days and filter.) See Mel.

Balsam of Horehound (Ford's;) a tincture of *horehound, liquorice-root, camphor, opium, benzoin, dried squills, oil of aniseed*, and *honey*. The same property as the above. See Marubium.

Balsam, Hungarian, see Pinus mughos.

Balsam, Hypnot'ic, *Bal'samum Hypnot'icum*, (F.) *Baume Hypnotique;* a preparation of which opium, hyoscyamus, camphor, and some other sedative substances form the basis. It is used externally to provoke sleep, in friction.

Balsam, Hyster'ic, *Bal'samum Hyster'icum*, (F.) *Baume Hystérique;* a preparation made of opium, aloes, asafœtida, castor, distilled oils of rue, amber, &c. It is held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases.

Balsam, Indian, see Myroxylon peruiferum.

Balsam of Leic'toure, of Condom or Vinceguere, *Bal'samum Lectorense*. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of camphor, saffron, musk, and ambergris, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients burnt it for the purpose of purifying the air of a chamber, when infested with a disagreeable odour.

Balsam of Life, of Hoff'mann, *Bal'samum Vitæ Hoffman'ni*, (F.) *Baume de vie d'Hoffmann*. A tincture, composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant. A mixture of essential oils without alcohol constitutes the *Saxon Balsam, Bal'samum apoplec'ticum, B. aromat'icum, B. cephal'icum, B. Saxon'icum, B. nervinum, B.* Scherzeri, *B. Stomach'icum*. Employed in friction as a stimulant.

Balsam of Life, Decoctum aloes compositum—b. of Life, Turlington's, see Tinctura benzoini composita.

Balsam of Locatel'li or Lucatel'li, *Bal'samum Lucatel'li*, (F.) *Baume de Lucatel;* a sort of ointment, composed of wax, oil, turpentine, sherry, and balsam of Peru, coloured with red saunders. It was once administered in pulmonary consumption.

Balsam of Mecca, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Mexican, see Myroxylon peruiferum—b. Natural, see Myroxylon peruiferum.

Balsam, Nephrit'ic, of Fuller, *Bal'samum Nephret'icum Fulleri;* a liquid medicine, composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced an incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid. It was given in the dose of 15 or 30 drops in certain affections of the kidneys.

Balsam, Nervous, *Bal'samum Nervinum*, (F.) *Baume nervin* ou *nerval*. A kind of ointment, composed of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, &c. It is employed by friction in cases of sprains and rheumatic pains.

Balsam, Paralyt'ic, of Myn'sicht. A sort of liniment or soft mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, oils of turpentine and amber.—Lémery.

Balsam of Parei'ra-brava, *Bal'samum Parei'ræ-bravæ*. A soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of the root of the *Pareira-brava*. It is given, internally, to excite the urinary secretion.

Balsam, Peruvian, see Myroxylon peruiferum—b. of Peru, red, see Toluifera balsamum—b. of Peru, white, see Myroxylon peruiferum.

Balsam of Rackasi'ra or of Rakasi'ri. This substance is of a yellowish-brown colour; semi-transparent; fragile, when dry, but softening by heat; adhering to the teeth, when chewed. It has a smell similar to that of the Balsam of Tolu, and is slightly bitter. It is brought from India in gourd shells, and has been employed in diseases of the urinary organs, especially in gonorrhœa.

Balsam, Riga. Prepared from the shoots of the Scotch Fir, macerated in spirit of wine. *Internally*, stimulant and diuretic; *externally*, a vulnerary. See Pinus Cembra.

Balsam of Sat'urn, *Bal'samum Satur'ni*. A solution of acetate of lead in spirit of turpentine, concentrated by evaporation; and to which camphor has been added. This balsam was applied to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

Balsam of the Samar'itan, (F.) *Baume du Samaritain*. A sort of liniment, prepared by boiling together, at a gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. It is said to have been the ointment used by the Samaritan of the Gospel to cure a patient covered with ulcers.

Balsam, Saxon, Balsam of Life of Hoffmann.

Balsam of Sulphur, *Bal'samum Sul'phuris*, (F.) *Baume de Soufre*. A solution of sulphur in oil.—*B. sulph. anisa'tum*, (F.) *B. de soufre anisé*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; given as a carminative.—*B. sulph. succina'tum*, (F.) *B. de soufre succiné*, A solution of sulphur in oil of amber.—*B. sulphur terebinthina'tum, Common Dutch Drops*, (F.) *B. de soufre térébinthiné*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine, administered as a diuretic.—The *Balsam of Sulphur of* Ruland is a solution of sulphur in linseed oil or nut oil.

Balsam of Sym'pathy, *Bal'samum Sympath'icum*, (F.) *Baume de Sympathie*. A balsam, used in the days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in. It was composed of the raspings of a human skull, of blood, and human fat, and was applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound.

Balsam, Thibaut's. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, flowers of St. John's wort, and Chio turpentine. *Internally*, diuretic; *externally*, vulnerary.

Balsam of Tolu, see Toluifera Balsamum.

Balsam, Tranquil, *Bal'samum tranquil'lum*, (F.) *B. tranquille*. A liquid medicine employed externally in the shape of friction: it is prepared by macerating and boiling, in olive oil, narcotic and poisonous plants,—belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, &c.—and afterwards infusing, in the filtered decoction, different aromatic plants. It was employed as an anodyne.

Balsam, Turkey, Dracocephalum Canariense.

Balsam of Tur'pentine, *Dutch Drops, Bal'samum Terebin'thinæ*. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, until a red

balsam is left. It possesses the properties of the turpentines.

Balsam, Green, of Metz, *Bal'samum Vir'idē Meten'sium*, *Bal'samum Vir'idē*, (F.) *Baume vert de Metz*, *Baume de Feuillet*, *Huile verte*, *O'leum ox'ydi cupri vir'idē*. This is composed of several fixed oils, holding, in solution, subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and the essential oils of cloves and juniper. It is green and caustic, and is employed to hasten the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

Balsam, Vervain's, Tinctura Benzoini composita.

Balsam, Wound, Tinctura Benzoini composita.

Balsam, Vul'nerary, of Minderer'us, *Bal'samum vulnera'rium Minderer'i*, (F.) *B. vulnéraire de* Minderer. A kind of liniment, composed of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax. Employed in friction, and as a dressing to wounds.

Balsam'ic, *Balsam'icus*, from βαλσαμον, 'balsam.' Possessing the qualities of balsams. *Balsamic odour*:—a sweet, faint, and slightly nauseous smell. A *balsamic substance*;—One resembling the balsams in property.

BALSAMIER ELÉMIFÈRE, Amyris elemifera—*b. de la Mecque*, Amyris opabalsamum.

BALSAMINE, Momordica balsamina.

BALSAMI'TA SUAVEOLENS, *B. odora'ta*, *B. maris*, *Mentha saracen'ica*, *M. Roma'na*. *Fam.* Compositæ Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Sygenesia Polygamia superflua. A plant, common in the south of France, and cultivated in the gardens; where it bears the names *Menthecoq*, *Grand baume*, *Baume des Jardins*. Its smell is strong and aromatic, and taste hot. It is used for the same purposes as the tansey, i. e. as a stimulant, vermifuge, &c.

Balsamita Fœminea, Achillea ageratum—b. Mas, Tanacetum balsamita—b. Suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita.

BALSAMO-SACCHARUM, Elæo-Saccharum.

BALSAMUM, see Balsam, Amyris opobalsamum—b. Ægyptiacum, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Album, see Myroxylon peruiferum—b. Alpini, Dracocephalum canariense—b. Alpini, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Anodynum, Linimentum saponis et opii—b. Apoplecticum, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Aromaticum, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Asiaticum, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Braziliense, Copaiba—b. Calaba, see Fagara octandra—b. Catholicum, Tinctura benzoini composita—b. Cephalicum, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Copaibæ, Copaiba—b. Genuinum antiquorum, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Hyperici simplex, see Hypericum perforatum—b. Judaicum, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Libani, see Pinus cembra—b. Mariæ, see Fagara octandra—b. e. Mecca, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Mercuriale, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—b. Nervinum, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Ophthalmicum rubrum, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—b. Persicum, Tinctura benzoini composita—b. Peruanum, see Myroxylon peruiferum—b. Saturninum, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—b. Scherzeri, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Stomachicum, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—b. Styracis, Styrax—b. Styracis benzoini, Benjamin—b. Succini, see Succinum—b. Sulphuris Barbadense, Petroleum sulphuratum—b. Sulphuris simplex, Oleum sulphuratum—b. Syriacum, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Tolutanum, see Toluifera balsamum—b. Traumaticum, Tinctura benzoini composita—b. Universale, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—b. Viride, Balsam, green, of Metz—b. Viride, see Fagara octandra.

BALSEM, Amyris opobalsamum.

BAMBA, Bamboo.

BAMBALIA, Balbuties.

BAMBA'LIO, *Bala'tro*, from βαμβαινω, 'I speak inarticulately.' One who stammers or lisps, or utters inarticulate sounds. According to Kraus, one who speaks as if he had pap in his mouth, or as if the tongue were paralyzed.

BAMBOO, (F.) *Bambou*, *Bambu*. *Fam.* Gramineæ; *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The young shoots of the *Bambos arundina'cea* or *Arun'do bambos*, and of the *Bambos verticilla'ta* contain a saccharine pith, of which the people of both the Indies are very fond. They are sometimes made into a pickle.

BAMBOS ARUNDINACEA, Bamboo—b. Verticillati, Bamboo.

BAMIX MOSCHATA, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

BANANA, Musa sapientum.

BAMMA, from βαπτω, 'I plunge,' 'a paint; a dye.' Anciently, liquids were so called, in which certain bodies were plunged, to moisten or soften them. In the case of tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped, the tea would be the *bamma*.

BANANIER, Musa sapientum.

BANAUSIA, Charlatanry.

BANC D'HIPPOCRATE, Bathron.

BANCAL, (F.) One who has deformed legs. It includes the *valgus compernis*, and *varus*, which see.

BANCROCHE, (F.) A vulgar epithet for a rickety individual.

BAN'DAGE, *Desma*, *Hypodes'mis*. This word, with the French, is generally used to express the methodical application of rollers, compresses, &c., to fix an apparatus upon any part: corresponding to the words *deliga'tio*, *fascia'tio*, *fascia'rum applica'tio*, *Epid'esis*. With us, the noun is usually applied to the result of the application; or to the bandages themselves;—a sense in which the French employ the word *Bande*.

Bandages are *simple* or *compound*. The simple bandage is *equal*, if the turns are applied circularly above each other; *unequal*, if the turns are not accurately applied upon each other. If each turn of the bandage be only covered one-third, it forms the *doloire* of the French; if the edges touch only slightly, it is the *mousse*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral* or *creeping*, (F.) *rampant*; if folded upon each other, it is termed the *reversed*, (F.) *renversé*. By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have the *compound*; and these compound bandages have received various names expressive of their figure, or of the parts to which they are applied, as *capistrum*, *spica*, &c.

Bandages are divided, also, as regards their

uses, into *uniting*, *dividing*, *retaining*, *expelling*, and *compressing*.

Bandage of separate strips, or B. of Scultetus, *Fascia fasciolis separa'tim dispos'itis*, seu *Sculte'ti*, (F.) *Bandage à bandelettes séparées* ou *de Scultet*. This is formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding, once and a half, the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other, so as to cover, successively, one-third of their width. It is used chiefly for fractures, requiring frequent dressing.

The Eighteen-tailed Bandage, *Fascia octod'ecim capit'ibus*, (F.) *Bandage à dix-huit chefs*. This bandage is made of a longitudinal portion of a common roller; and with a sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails, to cover as much of the part as is requisite. It is a very useful bandage, inasmuch as it can be undone without disturbing the part.

The Compressing Bandage or Roller, *Fascia compressi'va* seu *convolu'ta*, (F.) *Bandage compressif* ou *roulé*, is the simple *roller* with one head; and is employed in cases of ulcers, varices, &c. of the limbs. Whenever this roller is applied to the lower part of the limbs, it is carried upwards by the *doloire* and *reversed* methods above described.

The Body Bandage, *Mantile*, (F.) *Bandage de Corps*, is used for fixing dressings, &c. to the trunk. It is formed of a towel, napkin, or some large compress, folded three or four times; the extremities of which are fastened by pins. This is again fixed, by means of the *scapulary bandage*, which is nothing more than an ordinary bandage, stitched to the anterior and middle part of the napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to the back part of the napkin.

Bandage, Galen's, or *B. for the Poor*, *Fascia Galeni* seu *Pau'perum*, (F.) *Bandage de Galien ou des pauvres*, *Galea*, is a kind of *cucul'lus* or hood, (F.) *Couvrechef*, divided into three parts on each side; and of which Galen has given a description. See Cancer Galeni. For *Hernial Bandages*, see Truss.

Bandage, Immovable, Apparatus, immovable.

Bandage, Inguinal, *Fascia inguina'lis*. A bandage for keeping dressings applied to the groin. It consists of a cincture, to which is attached a triangular compress, adapted for covering the groin. To the lower extremity of this, one or two bandages are attached, which pass under the thigh, and are fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. This bandage may be either simple or double.

Other bandages will be found described under their various names.

Bandage, Permanent, Apparatus, immovable—b. of the Poor. See Cancer Galeni and Bandage, Galen's.

BANDAGE DIVISIF, Dividing bandage—*b. en Doloire*, *Doloire*—*b. Unissant*, Uniting bandage.

The Bandage or Roller, *Fascia*, (q. v.) *Tænia*, *Epides'mos*, *Vin'culum*, the *Bande* of the French, is derived from (G.) b i n d e n, 'to bind.' It may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff, capable of offering a certain resistance. The two extremities of a bandage are called *tails*, (F.) *chefs*, and the rolled part is termed its *head*, (F.) *globe*. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage*, (F.) *Bande à deux globes*.

The word *Bande*, in Anatomy, is used by the French for various, narrow, flat, and elongated expansions. *Bande d'Héliodore*, is a kind of bandage for supporting the mammæ.

BANDAGIST. One whose business it is to make bandages, and especially those for hernia.

BANDE, Bandage.

BANDEAU (F.) A kind of simple bandage, which consists of a piece of cloth, folded four times, and applied round the head. There is also the *Bandeau* or *Mouchoir en triangle* or *triangular bandage*, a kind of Couvrechef (which see,) made of a square piece of cloth or a handkerchief, folded diagonally, and applied round the head.

BANDELETTE (F.) Diminutive of *Bande*, *Fasciola*, *Tæniola*, *Vitta*; a narrow bandage, strip or fillet. Also, Tænia semicircularis (q. v.)

Bandelette Semicirculaire, Tænia semicircularis—*b. des Cornes d'ammon*, Corpus fimbriatum—*b. des Eminences pyriformes*, Tænia semicircularis—*b. de l'Hippocampe*, Corpora fimbriata.

Bandelettes Agglutinatives, small strips, covered with a glutinous plaster. *Vittæ agglutinan'tes*. See Agglutinant.

Bandelettes Decoupées, are strips of linen, notched on one edge, and covered, on one side, with ointment. They are applied to wounds to prevent the lint from sticking, and the laceration of the cicatrix.

BANDURA, Nepentha distillatoria.

BANGUE or BANGI or BENG. A species of Indian hemp, which Adanson believes to be the *Nepenthes* of the ancients, *Can'nabis Ind'ica*. *Family*, Urticeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Pentandria. Its leaves and flowers are astringent. They are chewed and smoked. Its seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of intoxication, and are used for this purpose by the people of India.

BANICA, Pastinaca sativa.

BANILAS, Vanilla.

BANILLA, Vanilla.

BANILLOES, Vanilla.

BANISTE'RIA ANGULO'SA. This plant, in Brazil and the Antilles, passes for a powerful sudorific, and an antidote to the poison of serpents.

BANNIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bannières is a village in Quercy, Diocess of Cahors, France. The waters are probably chalybeate. They are celebrated in amenorrhœa, cachexia, jaundice, &c.

BA'OBAB. The *Adanso'nia digita'ta* of Africa; *Nat. Ord.* Bombaceæ; one of the largest productions of the vegetable kingdom. Its fruit is called, in the country, *Pain de singe*. The pulp is sourish, and agreeable to eat; and a refreshing drink is made from it, which is used in fevers. Prospero Alpini and Dr. L. Franck, think that the *Terra Lemnia* was prepared, in Egypt, from the pulp. All the parts of the Baobab abound in mucilage.

BAPTISTERIUM, *Baignoire*.

BARAQUETTE (F.) A name given by

Rasous, physician at Nimes in France, to a catarrhal epidemy, which occurred there in 1761. See Influenza.

BARATHRON, Juniperus sabina.

BARATHRUM, Antrum.

BARBA, Beard—b. Aaronis, Arum maculatum—b. Capræ, Spiræa ulmaria—b. Jovis, Sempervivum tectorum.

BARBADOES LEG. See Elephantiasis.

BARBAREA, Erysimum Barbarea.

BARBAROS'SÆ PIL'ULÆ, *Barbarossa's Pills*. An ancient composition of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, &c. It was the first internal mercurial medicine, which obtained any real credit.

BARBE, Beard—*b. de Bouc*, Tragopogon.

BARBEAU, Cyanus segetum.

BARBER-CHIRUR'GEONS. A Corporation of London, instituted by king Edward IV. The Barbers were separated from the Surgeons, by 18 Geo. II. c. 15; and the latter were erected into a *Royal College of Surgeons* at the commencement of the present century.

BARBERIE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These mineral waters are half a league from Nantes. They contain carbonic acid, muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron. They are used as chalybeates.

BARBERRY, Oxycantha Galeni.

BARBITIUM, Beard.

BARBOTINE, Artemisia santonica.

BARBULA CAPRINA, Spiræa ulmaria.

BARDADIA, Pound.

BARDANA, Arctium lappa—b. Minor, Xanthium.

BARDANE PETITE, Xanthium.

BARÉGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barége is a village in the department of Hautes Pyrénées, near which are several springs. They are sulphureous and thermal, the heat varying from 73° to 120° Fahrenheit. They contain muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphates of magnesia and lime, carbonate of lime, sulphur, &c.

These springs have long enjoyed a high reputation, and are daily advised in cutaneous and scrofulous affections, &c.

FACTITIOUS BARÉGES WATER, *Aqua Baregines'sis*, (F.) *Eau de Barége*s, is made by adding, *hydrosulphuretted water*, ℥ iv, to *pure water*, ℥ xvijss, *carbonate of soda*, gr. xvj, *muriate of soda*, gr. ss. Bottle closely.

BARGADA, Convolvulus pes capriæ.

BARIGLIA, Soda.

BARILLA, Soda—b. Alicant, Soda—b. Carthagena, Soda—b. Turkey, Soda.

BARILLOR, Soda.

BARIUM, CHLORIDE OF, Baryta, muriate of—b. Protoxide of, Baryta.

BARK, Cinchona—b. Calisaya, Cinchona cordifolia cortex—b. Caribæan, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Crown, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Elk, Magnolia glauca—b. Essential salt of, see Cinchona—b. Georgia, Pinckneya pubescens—b. Indian, Magnolia glauca—b. Jesuit's, Cinchona—b. Loxa, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Pale, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Peruvian, Cinchona—b. Pitaya, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Red, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex—b. Saint Lucia, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Yellow, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

BARLERIA BUXIFOLIA, Cara schulli.

BARLEY, PEARL, see Hordeum—b. Scotch, Hordeum.

BARM, Yest.

BARNET, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barnet is not far from London. The water is of a purging quality, like that of Epsom, and about half the strength.

BAROMACROM'ETER. *Baromacrom'etrum*, from βαρος, 'weight,' μακρος, 'long,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, invented by Stein to indicate the length and weight of a new-born infant.

BAROM'ETER, from βαρος, 'weight,' and μετρον, 'measure.' (F.) *Baromètre*. An instrument which measures the weight of the air. A certain degree of density in this medium is necessary for health: when we ascend high mountains great inconvenience is experienced, owing to the diminished density. Changes of this character are indicated by the Barometer or Weatherglass.

BA'ROS, βαρος, 'heaviness.' Employed by the Greek physicians to designate the feeling of lassitude and heaviness observable in many diseases.—Hippocrates, Galen.

BAROSMA CRENATA, Diosma crenata.

BAROTES SALITUS, Baryta, muriate of.

BARRAS. See Pinus sylvestris.

BARRE (F.) *Bar'rure*, *Vara*. Projection or prolongation of the symphysis pubis;—a deformity rendering delivery difficult.

BARRÉ (F.) A term applied, in France, to females whose pelves have the deformity described under Barre.

DENTS BARRÉES. The molar teeth, when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken; or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.

BARRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barre is a small town, six leagues from Strasburg. The waters are thermal, and contain much iron, calcareous salt, &c. They are diuretic and tonic.

BARREL OF THE EAR, Tympanum.

BARRENNESS, Sterilitas.

BARROS, Terra Portugallica.

BARRURE, *Barre*.

BARYCOCCALON, Datura stramonium.

BARYCOITA, Baryecoia.

BARYECOIA, Deafness.

BARYECOI'A or BARYCOI'TA, *Paracu'sia obtu'sa*, *Disecoï'a*, *Dyseca'a*, *Audi'tus diffic''ilis*, *Obaudi''tio*, *A. gravis*, *A. imminu'tus*, *Hypocopho'sis*, (F.) *Dureté d'Oreille*, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and ακοη, 'hearing.' Hardness of hearing, incomplete deafness. See Cophosis.

BARYGLOSSIA, Balbuties.

BARYI HYDRAS IODATI, Baryta, hydriodate of.

BARYOD'YNĒ, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' A dull heavy pain.

BARYPHO'NIA, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and φωνη, 'voice.' Difficulty of speech.

BARYPICRON, Artemisia abrotanum.

BAR'YTA, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' *Terra pondero'sa*, *Barytes*, *Protox'ide of Ba'rium*, *Heavy Earth*, *Ponderous Earth*, (F.) *Baryte*, *Terre*

pesante. This earth and its soluble salts are all highly corrosive poisons. It is never employed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied, it is caustic, like potassa and soda.

The Mu'riate or Hydrochlorate of Baryta, *Chlo'ride of Ba'rium*, *Chlo'ruret of Ba'rium*, *Terra pondero'sa sali'ta* seu *muria'ta*, *Sal muriat'icum barot'icum*, *Baro'tes sali'tus*, is the combination chiefly used. It is given in the form of the *Solu'tio Muria'tis Barytæ*, (F.) *Solution de Muriate de Baryte*. (*Barytæ Murias*, one part; *distilled water*, three parts.) It is employed in scrofulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases. Externally, to fungous ulcers and to specks on the cornea.

The Hydriodate of Baryta, *Barytæ Hydriodas*, *Baryta Hydriod'ica*, *Hydras Baryi Ioda'ti*, (in the dry state,—the *Iodide of Baryum*, *B. Ioda'tum*, *Baryum iodi'dum*) has been given in scrofulous and similar morbid conditions. It may be administered internally in the dose of one-eighth of a grain three or four times a day, and applied externally to scrofulous swellings, in the form of ointment, (gr. iv. to ℥i of lard.)

Baryta Hydriodica, Baryta, hydriodate of.

BARYUM, chloruret of, Baryta, muriate of—b. Iodide of, Baryta, hydriodate of.

BAS-FOND. See Urinary bladder.

BAS LASSÉ, Stocking, laced.

BAS VENTRE, Abdomen.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree, the decoction of whose leaves, in water, with ginger, is used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are vermifuge.

BASANASTRA'GALA, from βασανος, 'torture,' and αστραγαλος, the 'astragalus.' Pain in the ankle joint, gout in the foot.

BASANIS'MOS, from βασανιζειν, 'to explore.' 'A touch-stone.' Investigation or examination.—Hippocr., Galen.

BASE, *Ba'sis*, from βαινω, 'I proceed,' 'I rest,' 'I support myself.' That which serves as a foundation or support. That which enters, as a principal matter, into a mixture or combination. In Anatomy, it is employed in the former sense, as *Base of the Cranium*, *Base of a Process*, &c., *Base of the Heart*, *Basis* vel *coro'na cor'dis*. In the art of prescribing, *Basis* is the chief substance which enters into a compound formula.

BASIATIO, Coition.

BASIATOR, Orbicularis oris.

BASIL, BUSH, Ocymum caryophyllatum—b. Citron, Ocymum basilicum—b. Common, Ocymum Basilicum—b. Small, Ocymum caryophyllatum—b. Wild, Chenopodium vulgare.

BAS'ILARY, *Basila'ris*, (F.) *Basilaire*. That which belongs to the Base, from βασις, 'base.'

This name has been given to several parts, which seem to serve as bases to others. The sacrum and sphenoid have been hence so called.

The Basilary Vertebra is the last vertebra of the loins.

The Basilary Process, *Proces'sus basila'ris ossis occip'itis*, *P. cuneifor'mis ossis occip'itis*, (F.) *Apophyse Basilaire*, *Prolongement sous-occipital*, *Cu'neiform Proc''ess*, is the bony projection, formed by the inferior angle of the os occipitis, which is articulated with the sphenoid.

Basilary Surface, (F.) *Surface basilaire*, is the inferior surface of this process. It is covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

Basilary Fossa, (F.) *Gouttière* ou *Fosse basilaire*, is the upper surface of the same process,—so called because it is channeled like a *Fossa* or *Gutter*. The *Tuber annulare* rests upon it.

Basilary Ar'tery, *A. basila'ris*, *A. cervica'lis*, (F.) *Artère* ou *Tronc basilaire*, *A. mesocéphalique* (Ch.): the union of the two vertebral arteries. It is larger than either of these, but smaller than the two taken together. It ascends along the middle groove on the inferior surface of the tuber, and is supported, beneath, by the *Fossa basilaris*. It terminates in the posterior cerebral arteries.

BASIL'IC, *Basil'icus*, from βασιλικος, 'royal.' This name was given, by the ancients, to parts, which they conceived to play an important part in the animal economy.

Basilic Vein, *Vena Basil'ica*, *V. Cu'biti inte'rior*, (F.) *Veine Basilique*, *Veine cubitale cutanée* of Chaussier. This vein is one of those on which the operation of blood-letting is performed. It is situate at the internal part of the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery, and is formed by the *anterior and posterior cubital veins*, and by the *median basilic*. It terminates, in the armpit, in the axillary vein. The ancients thought, that the basilic of the right arm had some connexion with the liver, and hence they called it *hepatic*. The vein of the left arm, for a similar reason, they called *splenic*. The *Median Basilic Vein*, (F.) *Veine médiane basilique*, is one of the branches of the preceding vein. It joins the median cephalic at an acute angle, or rather by a transverse branch, and receives some branches of the deep radial and cubital veins, and a considerable subcutaneous vein—the *common median*.

BASILIC COMMUN, Ocymum basilicum.

BASILIC SAUVAGE, *GRAND*, Chenopodium vulgare.

BASIL'ICON or BASIL'ICUM. 'Royal,' or of great virtue. An ointment, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, olive oil four parts. Hence it was called *Unguen'tum Tetraphar'macum*, (τετραφαρμακα, 'four drugs.')—Celsus. Scribonius Largus.

The Basilicon or Basilicum, of the Parisian Codex, is the *Onguent de Poix et de Cire*. In most Pharmacopœias, it is represented by the *Unguen'tum* or *Cera'tum Resi'næ*. It is used as a stimulating ointment. See Ceratum Resinæ, and Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ.

BASILICUM, Ocymum basilicum—b. Citratum, Ocymum basilicum—b. Majus, Ocymum basilicum.

BASIO-CERATO-CHONDRO-GLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

BA'SIO-CER'ATO-GLOSSUS, from βασις, 'base,' κερας, 'cornu,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' A name given to a part of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

BASIOCES'TRUM, from βασις, 'the base,' and κεστρα, 'a dart.' An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, invented by Mesler, a German.

BA'SIO-GLOS'SUS, *Hypseloglos'sus*, *Hyobasioglossus*, *Ypseloglos'sus*, from βασις, 'base,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A name formerly given to the portion of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.—Riolan, Thomas Bartholine. See Lingual. Muscle.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from βασις, 'base,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' A name given to some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medius.—Winslow.

BASSI-COL'ICA. Name of a medicine composed of aromatics and honey.—Scribonius Largus.

BASSIN, Pelvis—*b. Oculaire*, Scaphium oculare.

BASSINER, to Foment.

BASSINET, Pelvis of the kidney, Ranunculus bulbosus.

BATA, Musa paradisiaca.

BATABAS, Solanum tuberosum.

BATA'TAS. The inhabitants of Peru gave this appellation to several tuberous roots, especially to the *Convolvulus Batatas* or *Sweet Potato*. (q. v.) Our word, *Potato*, comes from this.

BATERION, Bathron.

BATH, *Balneum*, *Balane'um*, *Loutron*, (F.) *Bain*. Immersion, or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body in another medium than the atmosphere.

Immersion, total or partial, of the body in water.

Act of plunging into a liquid, sand, or other substance, in which it is the custom to bathe.

Also, the vessel in which the water is put for bathing.

A public or private establishment for bathing.

In *Pharmacy*, a vessel, placed over a fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed, containing matters for digestion, evaporation or distillation.

The Hot Bath, *Balneum cal'idum*, (F.) *Bain chaud*, is a bath, the temperature of which is 98° and upwards; the Tepid or Warm Bath, (F.) *Bain tiède*, *B. tempéré*, *Balneum tep'idum*, from 62° to 98°; the Cold Bath, *Balneum frig''idum*, *Frigida'rium*, (F.) *Bain froid*, below 62°; and the Vapour Bath *Balneum Vapo'ris*, (F.) *Bain de Vapeur*, *Étuve Humide*, from 100° to 130°, and upwards. See Vaporarium.

Bath, Earth, Arenatio.

An Elec'tric Bath, (F.) *Bain électrique*, consists in placing the person upon an insulated stool, communicating, by a metallic wire, with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. The Electric Bath produces general excitement of all the functions, and especially of the circulation and secretions. See Electricity.

A General Bath, (F.) *Bain entier*, is one, in which the whole body is plunged except the head; in contradistinction to the *partial bath*, *Merobalane'um*, *Merobal'neum*.

A Hip Bath, *Coxælu'vium*, (F.) *Bain de Fauteuil*, *Bain de Siège*, is one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed.

The Hand Bath, *Manulu'vium*, (F.) *Bain de Mains ou Manuluve*, is a bath for the hands.

The Foot Bath, *Pedilu'vium*, (F.) *Bain de Pieds*, a bath for the feet: and the

Head Bath, *Capitilu'vium*. (F.) *Bain de Tête ou Capitiluve*, a bath for the head.

A Half Bath, *Semicu'pium*, *Excathis'ma*, *Inces'sio*, is one adapted for half the body. One, for receiving only the hips or extremities, is also so called.

A Shower Bath, is one in which the water is made to fall like a shower on the body. See Douche.

A Medicated Bath, *Balneum medica'tum*, (F.) *Bain médicinal*, is a bath, formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient, introduced into the water for therapeutical purposes.

An Animal Bath, *Balneum Anima'le*, consists in wrapping an animal, recently killed, or its skin, around the body or some part of it.

A Sea Water Bath, *Balneum Mar'iæ*, (F.) *Bain Marie*, consists of a vessel filled with boiling sea water, or salt water, in which the vessel is placed, that contains the substance to be evaporated.

A Steam Bath may be formed by introducing steam into the first of those vessels, properly closed, in place of water.

A Sand Bath, *Balneum Are'næ*, (F.) *Bain de Sable*, consists of a vessel filled with sand, and placed over the fire. Into this vessel, the one is put, which contains the substance to be evaporated.

A Dry Bath is one made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. The ancients used these frequently for therapeutical purposes.

Bathing is much employed in the treatment of disease. The cold bath is a sedative and indirect tonic, and especially the cold sea bath: the warm bath is a relaxant; and the hot bath stimulates.

The regular use of the bath is extremely conducive to health: but if too much indulged in, it is apt to produce injurious effects.

Bath, Nitro-muriatic Acid, Scott's acid bath—b. Vapour, Vaporarium.

BATH, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Aquæ Batho'niæ* vel *Bad'izæ*, *Aquæ Solis*, *Aquæ Bad'iguæ*. Celebrated thermal springs at Bath, in England. They contain but little impregnation, and are chiefly indebted to their temperature, which is about 116° Fahrenheit, for their utility.

These waters are employed in the most heterogeneous cases; and are serviceable where the simple thermal springs are indicated, as in rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

BATHER, *Balnea'rius*, *Balinea'tor*, *Balnea'tor*. (F.) *Baigneur*. One who bathes. Anciently, the name was given to those, that administered baths to the diseased,—the *Etuvistes* of the French.

BATHMIS, *Bathma*, 'base, support.' The cavity of a bone, which receives the eminence of another; and especially the two *Fossettes* at the inferior extremity of the humerus; into which the processes of the ulna are received, during the flexion and extension of the fore arm.

BATHRON, *Scamnum Hippoc'ratis*, (q. v.)

Bate'rion, 'a step, a ladder.' (F.) *Banc d'Hippocrate.* An instrument, used for the extension of a limb, in cases of fracture or luxation. The description of it is found in Galen, Oribasius, and Scultetus, with a figure.

BATIA, Retort.

BATISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Batisse is three leagues from Clermont in France. The water is tepid, and contains subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphates of lime and iron, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BATOS, Rubus Idæus.

BATRACHOS, Ranula.

BATTARISMUS, Balbuties.

BATTATA VIRGINIANA, Solanum tuberosum.

BATTEMENT, Pulsation.

BAUDRICOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baudricourt is a town of France, two leagues and a half from Mirecourt. The waters are sulphureous.

BAUDRUCHES, Condom.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF, *Valve of* Tulpius, Fallopius or Varolius, *Il'eo-cæcal Valve*, *Ileocolic Valve*, *Val'vula Ilei*, *Valvula Coli*, *V. Cæci*, *Oper'culum Ilei*, *Sphincter Ilei*. This name is given to the valve, situate transversely at the place where the ileum opens into the cœcum, and which Bauhin says he discovered at Paris, in 1759. It had, however, been previously described by several Anatomists; as by Vidus Vidius, Postius, &c.

BAUME, Balsam—*b. d'Acier*, Balsam, chalybeate—*b. Aromatique*, Balsam aromatic—*b. d'Aiguilles*, Balsam, chalybeate—*b. Apoplectique*, Balsam apoplectic—*b. d'Arcæus*, Arcæus, balsam of—*b. d'Arcæus*, Balsam of Arcæus—*b. d'Arcéus*, Unguentum elemi compositum—*b. Benjoin*, Benjamin—*b. Blanc*, see Amyris Opobalsamum—b. *du Brésil*, Copaiba—*b. de Cannelle*, Laurus cinnamomum—*b. de Carpathie*, Balsam of Carpathia—*b. de Carthagène*, see Toluifera balsamum—*b. de Constantinople blanc*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*b. de Copahu*, Copaiba—*b. Cordiale de Sennerte*, Balsam, cordial of Sennertus—*b. d'Eau à feuilles ridées*, Mentha crispa—*b. de Fevillet*, Balsam, green, of Metz—*b. de Fioraventi spiritueuse*, Balsam, spirituous, of Fioraventi—*b. de Fourcroy* ou *de Laborde*, Balsam of Fourcroy or Laborde—*b. de Galaad*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*b. de Geneviève*, Balsam of Geneviève—*b. Grand*, Tanacetum balsamita—*b. du Grand Caire*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*b. Hypnotique*, Balsam, hypnotic—*b. Hystérique*, Balsam, hysteric—*b. des Jardins*, Mentha viridis—*b. de* Lucatel, Balsam, Lucatelli's—*b. Nervin*, Balsam, nervous—*b. de Perou*, see Myroxylon peruiferum—*b. du Samaritain*, Balsam of the Samaritan—*b. Saxon*, Balsam, Saxon—*b. de Soufre*, Balsam of sulfur—*b. de Sympathie*, Balsam of sympathy—*b. Tranquille*, Balsam, tranquil—*b. de Tolu*, see Toluifera balsamum—*b. de Vanille*, Vanilla—*b. Vert*, see Fagara octandra—*b. Vert de Metz*, Balsam, green, of Metz—*b. de Vie d'Hoffmann*, Balsam of Life, of Hoffmann—*b. de Vie de Lelièvre*, Tinctura aloes composita—*b. Vrai*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*b. Vulneraire de Minderer*, Balsam, vulnerary, of Minderer-rus.

BAURAC, (*Arab.*) Nitre, or salt in general. From this word comes Borax.

BAURIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baurin is a village four leagues from Roye, department of Somme. The waters are strongly chalybeate.

BAVE, (F.) *Sali'va ex ore fluens*, *Spuma*, *Humor sali'vus.* Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. This *driveling*, or, *slavering*, (q. v.) we see in children, old people, &c. The term is, also, applied to the frothy liquid, which flows from the mouth of rabid animals. Sauvages uses it synonymously with salivation.

BAY, ROSE, Rhododendron chrysanthemum—b. Sweet, Laurus—b. White, Magnolia glauca.

BDALSIS, Sucking.

BDELLA, Hirudo.

BDEL'LIUM, *Myrrha imperfec'ta*, *Bolchon*, *Madeleon*, *Balchus.* A gum resin, brought from the Levant and India; and supposed to be obtained from a species of *Amyris*, little known. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown colour, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odour. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little employed.

BDELLOM'ETER, from βδέλλα, 'a leech,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, proposed as a substitute for the leech; inasmuch as we can tell the quantity of blood obtained by it, whilst we cannot by the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

BDELLUS, Fart.

BEAD TREE, Melia Azedarach.

BEAM TREE, WHITE, Cratægus aria.

BEAN, CARTHAGENA, Habilla de Carthagena—b. Egyptian, Nymphæa nelumbo—b. French, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Garden, common, Vicia faba—b. Kidney, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Malacca, Avicennia tomentosa—b. Pontic, Nymphæa nelumbo—b. St. Ignatius's, Ignatia amara—b. Trefoil tree, see Cytisine.

BEAR'S BREECH, Acanthus mollis.

BEAR'S FOOT, Helleborus fœtidus.

BEAR'S WHORTLEBERRY, Arbutus uva ursi.

BEARD, *Barba*, *Pogon*, *Geneion*, *Barbitium*, (F.) *Barbe.* The hair, which covers a part of the cheeks, the lips, and chin of the male sex, at the age of puberty.

BEARWEED, Veratrum viride.

BEASTINGS, Colostrum.

BEAUGENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beaugency is a quarter of a league from Orleans. The waters contain subcarbonate of soda, iron, magnesia, and lime. They are tonic and aperient.

BEAUMONT ROOT, Gillenia trifoliata.

BEAUVAIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are chalybeate. Beauvais is in *Picardie.*

BEAVER, Castor fiber—b. Wood, Magnolia glauca.

BEBEERINE. See Bebeeru.

BEBEERU, a tree of British Guiana, which yields an active principle—*Bebeerine;* and in its properties resembles the Cinchona. The *Sulphate of Bebeerine* has been employed in intermittents.

BEC (F.) *Rostrum* (q. v.) *Beak*. This name has been applied to various parts.

The Cor'acoid Beak, (F.) *Bec Coracoïdien*, is the end of the coracoid process. The beak of the *Calamus Scripto'rius*, (F.) *Bec de la plume à écrire*, is a small cavity at the superior part of the medulla oblongata, which forms part of the 4th ventricle.

BEC DE CUILLER, *Ham'ulus*. An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards. See Cochleariformis.

BEC DE GRUE MUSQUÉ, Geranium Moschatum—*b. de Grue Robertin*, Geranium Robertianum—*b. de Lièvre*, Harelip.

BEC (Le,) MINERAL WATERS OF. Bec is six leagues from Rouen in Normandy. The water is strongly chalybeate.

BECCABUNGA, Veronica Beccabunga.

BE'CHIC, *Bechica*, *Becha*, *Bec'chica*, *Bé'chita*, from βηξ, 'cough.' (F.) *Béchique*. Medicines adapted for allaying cough.

BECHITA, Bechic.

BECHIUM, Tussilago.

BECHORTHOPNŒA, Pertussis.

BECUIBA, Ibicuiba.

BEDEGAR, BEDEGUAR, or BEDEGUARD, *Spon'gia Cynos'bati*, *Fungus Rosa'rum*, *F. Cynos'bati*. (F.) *Pomme mousseuse*, *Eponge d'eglantier*. An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect—the *Cynips Rosæ*. It was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge, but is not now used. It is slightly astringent.

BEE. Sax. beo, *Apis*, *Melis'sa*, *Melitta*. (F.) *Abeille*. This insect was formerly exhibited, when dried and powdered, as a diuretic.

BEDFORD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bedford is a village, situate on the great Western Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a few miles east of the chief elevation of the Alleghany mountains. There are various springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous.

BEDSTRAW, LADIES', GREATER, Galium mollugo, Galium verum.

BEEBREAD, Propolis.

BEECH, Fagus sylvatica—b. Drops, Orobanche Virginiana—b. Mast, see Fagus sylvatica.

BEER, Cerevisia.

BEET, Beta.

BÉGAIEMENT, Balbuties.

BEGMA, βηγμα, according to some *Bregma*, βρηγμα, from βησσειν or βρησσειν, 'to expectorate after coughing.' The sputum or expectorated matter.—Hipp.

BEGO'NIA. The *Begonia grandiflora* and *B. tomentosa* have astringent roots, which are used in Peru in cases of hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, &c.

BÈGUE, Balbus.

BEHEN ABIAD, Centaurea behen—b. Album, Centaurea behen—b. Officinarum, Cucubalus behen—*b. Rouge*, Statice limonium.

BEHMEN ACKMAR, Statice limonium.

BEIAHALALEN, Sempervivum tectorum.

BEIDELSAR, Asclepias procera.

BEJUIO, Habilla de Carthagena.

BELA-AYE or BE-LAHE. A tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree. Dupetit-Thouars and Sonnerat think it may be substituted for the Simarouba.

BE-LAHE, Bela aye.

BEL'S EYE, Belloculus.

BELADAMBOC. A species of convolvulus of the Malabar coast, which contains an acrid milky juice. From this a liniment is formed with oil and ginger, which is used against the bites of rabid animals.

BELA-MODAGAM. A kind of *Scævola* of the Malabar coast, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELANDRE, (F.) A litter, surrounded with curtains, in which patients are sometimes carried to hospitals.

BELCHING, Eructation.

BELEMNOID, Belenoid.

BELEMNOIDES PROCESSUS, Styloid processes.

BEL'ENOID, BEL'ONOID, BELEM'NOID or BELOID, *Belenoï'des* or *Belemnoï'des Proces'sus*, from βελος, 'an arrow,' and ειδος, 'shape.' This name has been given to the styloid processes in general.

BELONOID, Belenoid.

BELESON, Balsam, Mussænda frondosa.

BELI OCULUS, Belloculus.

BELILLA, Mussænda frondosa.

BELINUM, Apium graveolens.

BELL, CANTERBURY, Campanula trachelium.

BELLADONNA, Atropa belladonna.

BELLE DAME, Atropa belladonna.

BELLEGU, Myrobalanus.

BELLEREGI, Myrobalanus.

BELLESME, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bellesme is about three leagues from Montagne in France. The waters are chalybeate.

BELLEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters at Belley, department of Ain, in France, are saline aperients.

BELLIDOIDES, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

BELLIS, *B. peren'nis*, *B. minor*, *Bruisewort*, *Common Daisy*. (F.) *Paquerette vivace*, *petite Marguerite*. The leaves and flowers are rather acrid. They were, at one time, considered to cure different species of wounds. It is called also *Sym'phytum min'imum*.

Bellis Major, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

BELL METAL, *Cal'cocos*. (F.) *Airain*, *Métal des cloches*. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, used for making bells. The mortars of the apothecary are often formed of this material. They require to be kept clean, to avoid the formation of verdigris.

BELLOC'ULUS, *Beli Oculus*. A kind of gem, which the Assyrians considered efficacious in the cure of many diseases. They imagined that the figure of an eye could be seen in it, and hence its name, *Bel's Eye*.

BELLON, Colic, metallic.

BELLOTAS. See Ilex major.

BELLOWS' SOUND, *Bruit de soufflet*—b. Encephalic, see *Bruit de soufflet*—b. Placental, *Bruit placentaire*.

BELLYACHE, Colica—b. Dry, Colic, metallic.

BELMUSCHUS, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

BELNILEG, Myrobalanus.

BELOID, Belenoid.

BELOIDES PROCESSUS, Styloid processes.

BELONE, Needle.

BELONODES, Styloid.

BELUL'CUM, from βελος, 'a dart,' and ελκω, 'I draw out.' An instrument, used for extracting darts or arrows. Many instruments of this kind have been noticed by surgeons.—Ambrose Paré, Fabricius ab Acquapendente.

BELZOE, Benjamin.

BELZOIM, Benjamin.

BELZOINUM, Benjamin.

BEN, Guilandina moringa—b. of Judæa, Benjamin—b. Nut, Guilandina moringa.

BEN MOENJA. A Malabar tree. An alexipharmic decoction is made of its roots, in the country, which is much praised in cases of malignant fever. Its bark, boiled with *Calamus aromaticus* and salt, forms a decoction used in bites of poisonous serpents.

BENATH, Pustule.

BENEDICTUM LAXATIVUM, Confectio sennæ.

BÉNÉFICE DE LA NATURE, Beneficium naturæ—*b. de Ventre*, see Beneficium naturæ.

BENEFIC''IUM NATU'RÆ. (F.) *Bénéfice de la Nature.* This term is used, by the French Pathologists, for cases, in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Bénéfice de nature* or *B. de ventre*, is synonymous also with *Alvi Profluvium;* a spontaneous diarrhœa, acting favourably either in the prevention or cure of disease.

BENEL, Croton racemosum.

BENEOLEN''TIA, from *bene*, 'well,' and *oleo're*, 'to smell.' *Euodes.* Sweet-scented medicines, as gums, &c.

BENG, Bangue.

BENGALE INDORUM, Cassumuniar.

BENGAL ROOT, Cassumuniar.

BENGI, Hyoscyamus.

BENIGN', *Benig'nus*, *Euethes*, (F.) *Bénin*, *Bénigne.* Diseases of a mild character are so called; as well as medicines, whose action is not violent, as a *Benign Fever*, *Febris benig'na imputris*, &c.

BÉNIN, Benign.

BEN'JAMIN or BENZOIN, *Benzo'inum*, *Benzo'inum verum*, *Belzo'inum*, *Assa odora'ta*, *Benjui*, *Benjuin*, *Assa dulcis*, *Ben'jaoy*, *Benjo'inum*, *Belzoë*, *Belzoim*, *Benzoë*, *Sty'racis Benzo'ini Bal'samum*, *Liquor Cyreniacus*, *Croton Benzoe*, *Ben of Judæa*, *Acor Benzo'inus*, *Sal Ac''idum* seu *essentia'lē* seu *volat'ilē Benzoes.* (F.) *Benjoin*, *Baume Benjoin*, *Assa doux.* A resinous, dry, brittle substance, obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*, *Arbor Benivi*, of Sumatra. The odour is extremely fragrant, and taste slightly aromatic. It is principally used for the preparation of the acid which it contains. It is also employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant. The Benzoic Acid is obtained from it by sublimation. The purest is in *amygdaloid masses:* hence called (F.) *Benjoin amygdaloïde.*

BEN'JAMIN, FLOWERS OF, or BENZO'IC ACID, *Ac''idum Benzo'icum Flores Benzoes*, *Flores Benzo'ini*, *Ac'idum Benzo'icum per sublimatio'nem.* (F.) *Acide Benzoique.* This acid exists in all the balsams, but chiefly in the Benzoin. It is in the vanilla, canella, the urine of infants, and of herbivorous animals. Its odour is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable. The crystals consist of white, satiny flakes, slightly ductile. It is probably stimulant; and has been used, as such, in chronic catarrh; but it has little efficacy.

BENJOINUM, Benjamin.

BENJAOY, Benjamin

BENJUI, Benjamin.

BENNE, Sesamum orientale.

BENNET, HERB, Geum urbanum.

BÉNOITE, Geum urbanum—*b. Aquatique*, Geum rivale—*b. des Ruisseaux*, Geum rivale.

BENZOE, Benjamin.

BENZOENIL, Vanilla.

BENZOIN, Benjamin.

BERBERIS, Oxycantha Galeni.

BERCE, Heracleum spondylium.

BERENDAROS, Ocymum basilicum.

BERENICE, Succinum.

BERENICIUM, Potassæ nitras.

BERENISECUM, Artemisia vulgaris.

BERGAMOTE, *Bergamot'ta*, (F.) *Bergamotte.* A small orange, of a very agreeable taste; and a peculiar odour. From its bark an oil is obtained, which is much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine.

BERIBERI, *Beribe'ria*, *Syn'clonus Beribe'ria*, *Paral'ysis Ber'iberi.* This word is said to be Hindusthanee, and to mean a *sheep.*—Bontius. The Beriberi is an Indian disease, little known in Europe. It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs,—sometimes, indeed, of the whole body; with painful numbness of the affected parts, &c.:—the patient walking doubled; and imitating the movements of sheep! Some authors have esteemed it rheumatic; others, paralytic; others, to be a kind of chorea. It is, almost always, incurable, but rarely fatal; and is treated by exercise, stimulant frictions, sudorifics, &c. It is sometimes called *Bar'biers.*

BERICOCCE, Prunus armeniaca.

BERLE NODIFLORE, Sium.

BERLUE, Metamorphopsia.

BERNARD THE HERMIT, Cancellus.

BERRIES, INDIAN, see Menispermum cocculus—b. Turkey, yellow, see Piper cubeba.

BERS. A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an excitant.—Prospero Alpini.

BERU, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beru is in Champagne, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BESASA, Ruta.

BESICLES, Spectacles.

BESOIN, Want—*b. de la Vie*, Necessary of life.

BESSANEM. A word used by Avicenna for redness of the skin, limbs, and face, produced by the action of cold.

BESSON. } See Gemellus.
BESSONNE. }

BETA. The *Beet*, *Sic'ula*, (F.) *Bette*, *Bet-*

terave. *Family*, Chenopodeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A genus of plants, of which the following are the chief varieties.

1. Beta Vulga'ris Alba, *White Beet*. The root yields sugar, and the leaves are eaten as a substitute for spinach.

2. Beta Vulga'ris Rubra, *Red Beet*. Root red and nutritive: yields a small quantity of sugar.

3. Beta Hyb'rida, *Root of Scarcity*. Root red, outside; white, within. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

BETEL, *Piper Betel*. A species of pepper, cultivated in several parts of India. The Indians are in the habit of chewing the leaves with lime and areca; and they give the name *Betel* to this preparation. It is used in all the equatorial countries of Asia. Betel is said to be tonic and astringent. It is also called *Bette*, *Bétre*, *Betle*. See Areca.

BÉTISE, Dementia.

BÉTOINE, Betonica officinalis—*b. des Montagnes*, Arnica montana.

BÉTON, Colostrum.

BETONICA AQUATICA, Scrophularia aquatica.

Beton'ica Officina'lis, *Cestron*, *Beton'ica purpu'rea*, *Veton'ica Cordi*, &c., *Bet'ony*, *Psychot'rophum*, *Veroni'ca purpu'rea*, (F.) *Betoine*. *Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. Betony was in much esteem amongst the ancients, who employed the flowers and leaves in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, &c. Antonius Musa is said to have written a volume in praise of it; recommending it in no less than 47 different diseases. It has, however, little or no virtue. The leaves are said to be aperient, and the root emetic.

Betonica Pauli, Veronica.

BETONY, Betonica officinalis—b. Water, Scrophularia aquatica.

BETRE, Betel.

BETTE, Beta.

BETTERAVE, Beta.

BET'ULA ALBA. The *Birch*, (F.) *Bouleau commun*. The young leaves are slightly odorous, astringent, and bitter. They are applied to wounds and ulcers. They have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic. The tree furnishes a saccharine juice, which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic.

BEURRE, Butter—*b. de Bambouc*, Butter of bambouc—*b. de Cacao*, Butter of cacao—*b. de Coco*, Butter of cocoa.

BEUVRIGNY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beuvrigny is in the vicinity of Bayeux in Normandy. The water is chalybeate.

BÉVUE, Diplopia.

BEX, Tussis—b. Convulsiva, Pertussis—b. Humida, Expectoration—b. Theriodes, Pertussis.

BEXIS, Tussis.

BEXU'GO. Under this name a purgative root was introduced into Europe, formerly from Peru. It is supposed to have been the root of a Hippocratea.

BEZ'OAR, BEZ'AAR, BEZ'EHARD, PA'ZAHAR, from Persian *Pa*, 'against,' and *zahar*, 'poison.' *Lapis Bezoar'dicus*, *Enterol'ithus Bezoar'dus*, *Bezoard*. A calculous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. Wonderful virtues were formerly attributed to these Bezoars. There were two great varieties: the *Bez'oar orienta'le*, *An'imal Bezoar'ticum orienta'le*, formed in the fourth stomach of the gazelle of India (*Gazella Indica*, or rather *Antilope cervicapra*;) and the *Bez'oar occidenta'le*, *An'imal Bezoar'ticum occidenta'le*, found in the fourth stomach of the *wild goat* or *chamois* of Peru. These substances were esteemed to be powerful alexipharmics; but the former was the more valued. It was believed that no poison, and no eruptive, pestilential, or putrid disease could resist its influence. As so many virtues were ascribed to it, other animal concretions were substituted for it; and factitious Bezoards were made of crabs' eyes and claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, &c.

Bez'oar Bovi'num, (F.) *Bézoard de Bœuf*, *Bezoard of the Beef*. A concretion formed in the fourth stomach of beeves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall-bladder.

Bez'oard of Cayman. This was once much prized. It is now unknown.

The Bez'oar of the Chamois, Horse, &c. exhibit their origin in their names.

The Bez'oard of the Indian Por'cupine, Bez'oar Hys'tricis, Lapis Porcinus, Lapis Malucen'sis, *Petro del Porco*, (F.) *Bézoard de Porc-Épic*, was formerly the dearest of all the Bezoards, and was sold at an enormous price in Spain and Portugal.

BÉZOARD d'ALLEMAGNE, Ægagrophila—b. Mineral, Antimonium diaphoreticum—b. Vegetable, see Calappite.

BEZOAR'DIC, *Bezoar'dicus*, (F.) *Bézoardique*, concerning the Bezoard. Bezoardic medicines are those supposed to possess the same properties with the Bezoard; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials.

BEZOARDICA RADIX, Dorstenia contrayerva.

BEZOAR'DICUM SATURNI. A pharmaceutical preparation, regarded by the ancients as antihysteric. It was formed of protoxide of lead, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

Bezoar'dicum Ven'eris. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly employed in lepra, diseases of the brain, &c.; and which was made from filings of copper, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

Bezoar'dicum Huma'num. Urinary calculi were formerly employed under this name as powerful alexipharmics.

Bezoar'dicum Jovia'le. A sort of greenish powder, used as a diaphoretic, and formed of antimony, tin, mercury, and nitric acid.

Bezoar'dicum Luna're. A medicine formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy, convulsions, megrim, &c. It was prepared of nitrate of silver, and butter of antimony.

Bezoar'dicum Martia'le. A tonic medicine, used by the ancients in diarrhœa. It was prepared from the tritoxide of iron and butter of antimony.

Bezoar'dicum Mercuria'le. A medicine, formerly vaunted as an antisyphilitic, and prepared from the submuriate of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

Bezoar'dicum Minera'le. The deutoxide of antimony, so called, because its properties were supposed to resemble those of animal Bezoard.

BEZOAR'DICUM SOLA'RE. A diaphoretic medicine, prepared of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony.

BI, as a prefix to words, has the same signification as Di.

BIBITORIUS, Rectus internus oculi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, from βιβλος, 'a book,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' Skill in the knowledge of medical books. The most distinguished medical bibliographers have been: J. A. VAN DER LINDEN, Amstelod. 1662, 8vo. (L.) M. LIPENIUS, Francf. ad Mœn. 1679, fol. (L.) G. A. MERCKLEIN, Norimb. 1686, (L.) J. J. MANGET, Genev. 1695 to 1731, (L.) TARIN (anatomical,) Paris, 1753, (F.) A. VON HALLER, Zurich, 1774, &c. (L.) VIGILIIS VON CREUTZENFELD (surgical), Vindob. 1781, (L.) C. G. KUHN, Lips. 1794, (L.) C. L. SCHWEICKARD (anat., phys., and legal medicine,) Stuttgard, 1796 to 1800, (L.) G. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1808 to 1814, (L.) C. F. BURDACH, Gotha, 1810 to 1821, (G.) J. S. ERSCH, (since 1750.) Leipz. 1822, (G.) TH. CH. FR. ENSLIN, (of Germany, since 1750,) Berlin, 1826, (G.) J. B. MONTFALCON, Paris, 1827, (F.) J. FORBES, M. D., F. R. S., Lond. 1835.

BICAUDALIS, Retrahens auris.

BICEPHA'LIUM. A hybrid word, from *bi* and κεφαλη, 'head.' Sauvages applies this epithet to a very large sarcoma on the head, which seems to form a double head. Also, a monster with two heads, *Diceph'alon*, *Dicephal'ion*.

BICEPS, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *caput*, 'head.' That which has two heads. This name has been particularly given to two muscles; one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CRURIS, *Biceps Cruris*, *Biceps*, (F.) *Biceps Crural*, *Biceps Fem'oris*, *Is'chio-fem'oro pero'nier*—(Ch.) A muscle on the posterior part of the thigh; one head arising from the tuberosity of the ischium, and the other from a great part of the linea aspera. It is inserted into the top of the fibula. It serves to bend the leg on the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CU'BITI, *Biceps Brachii*, *Cor'aco-radia'lis* or *Biceps*, *Biceps manus*, *Biceps inter'nus*, *Biceps inter'nus hu'meri*, (F.) *Scap'ulo-radial* (Ch.,)—*Biceps Brachial*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and internal part of the arm; and extending from the edge of the glenoid cavity and from the top of the coracoid process to the tuberosity of the radius. It bends the fore-arm upon the arm.

BICEPS EXTER'NUS, MUS'CULUS. The long portion of the *Triceps Brachia'lis*.—Douglas.

BICHET, Terra Orleana.

BICHICH'IÆ. Pectoral medicines, composed of liquorice juice, sugar, blanched almonds, &c.—Rhazes.

BICHIOS, Dracunculus.

BICHO, Dracunculus.

BICHO DI CULO, (S.) A disease about the anus, said to be endemic in Brazil. It is attributed to bad food; the use of pimento, &c.; and is treated by astringents.

BICHOS; a Portuguese name for the worms that get under the toes of people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICIP'ITAL, *Bicipita'lis*; relating to the biceps.

The BICIP'ITAL GROOVE, (F.) *Coulisse* ou *gouttière bicipitale*, *Coulisse humérale*, (CH.,) is a longitudinal groove, situate between the tuberosities of the os humeri, and which lodges the long head of the biceps.

BICIP'ITAL TU'BERCLE or TUBEROS'ITY, (F.) *Tubérosité Bicipitale*;—a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

BICORNE RUDE, Ditrachyceros.

BICUS'PID, *Bicuspida'tus*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *cuspis*, 'a spear.' That which has two points or tubercles.

The BICUS'PID TEETH, *Dentes Bicuspida'ti*, (F.) *Dents bicuspidées*, are the small molares. See MOLAR.

BIECHO, Bische.

BIÈRE, Cerevisia.

BIESTINGS, Colustrum.

BIFEMORO-CALCANIEN, Gastrocnemii.

BIFURCA'TION, *Bifurcatio*; from *bis*, 'twice,' and *furca*, 'a fork.' Division of a trunk into two branches; as the *bifurcation of the trachea*, *aorta*, &c.

BIGASTER, Digastricus.

BIGGAR. A disease of Bengal, remarkable for the intensity and danger of the cerebral symptoms.—Twining.

BIGLES. See Strabismus.

BIGNONIA CATALPA, Catalpa.

BIGNO'NIA IN'DICA. The leaves are employed in India, as emollients, to ulcers.

BIJON. See Pinus sylvestris.

BILAZAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bilazay is a town in France, two leagues from Thouar, department of Deux Sèvres, near which is a thermal sulphureous spring. Temperature about 77° Fahrenheit.

BILBERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus—b. Red, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

BILE, *Bilis*, *Fel*, *Chol'os*, *Cholē*, (F.) *Bile*, *Fiel*. A yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the liver. It is distinguished into *hepat'ic* and *cystic*; according as it flows immediately into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It contains soda; phosphate, sulphate, and muriate of soda:—a little phosphate of lime and oxide of iron:—albumen, and a yellowish and resinous matter. Its use is,—to complete the digestive process in the small intestines, by aiding in the separation of the chyle.

BILE, Furunculus—b. Black, Atrabilis—*b. de Bœuf*, see Bile—*b. Repandue*, Icterus.

The GALL OF THE OX, *Ox Gall*, *Fel Tauri*, *Fel Bovis*, (F.) *Bile de Bœuf*, was once reputed cosmetic and detergent, antiotalgic and emmenagogue; as well as to possess the power of facilitating labour. It has also been given as a bitter stomachic and anthelmintic.

The GALL OF THE BEAR, *Fel Ursi*, was thought to be antiepileptic, and that of the *Eel*, *Fel anguil'læ*, to facilitate labour.

BIL'IARY, *Bilia'ris*, *Bilia'rius*. That which relates to bile.

BIL'IARY APPARATUS, *B. organs*, *B. passages*. The collection of parts, that concur in the secretion and excretion of bile:—viz. the liver, pori biliarii or tubuli biliferi; hepatic, cystic, and choledoch ducts and gall-bladder.

BIL'IARY CONCRE'TIONS are concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

BILIEUX, Bilious.

BILIMBI, Averrhoa bilimbi.

BILIMBING TERES, Averrhoa bilimbi.

BIL'IOUS, *Bilio'sus*, *Epich'olos*, *Picroch'olos*, (F.) *Bilieux*. That which relates to bile, contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as *Bilious temperament*, *B Symptoms*, *B. fever*.

BILUMBI BITING-BING, Malus Indica.

BIM'ANUS. One that has two hands. A term applied only to man, because he is the sole mammiferous animal that possesses two perfect hands.

BINDWEED, GREAT, Convolvulus sepium—b. Lavender-leaved, Convolvulus cantabrica—b. Sea, Convolvulus soldanella.

BINKOHUMBA, Phyllanthus urinaria.

BINOC'ULUS, *Bin'ocle*, *Diophthal'mica Fascia*, *Oculis duplex*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' (F.) *Œil double*. A bandage applied over both eyes. It was, also, formerly called *Diophthal'mus*.

BIN'SICA. Disorder of the mind. According to VAN HELMONT, an atrophy of the organ of imagination.

BIODYNAM'ICS, *Biodynam'ica*, *Biodynam'icē*; from βιος, 'life,' and δυναμις, 'power,' force. The doctrine of the vital activity, or forces.

BIOGAMIA, Magnetism, animal.

BIOLOGY, Physiology.

BIOLYCHNION, Animal heat.

BIOLYCH'NIUM, from βιος, 'life,' and λυχνιον, 'a lamp.' Innate heat, vital heat. Also, a secret preparation of which BEGUIN and BURGRAVE make mention.

BIOMAGNETISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

BIOS, βιος. Life, (q. v.) Also, what is necessary for the preservation of life.

BIOTE, Life.

BIOTHAN'ATI,—from βιος, 'life,' and θανατος, 'death.' Those who die very suddenly, or as if there was no space between life and death.

BIR, Thorax.

BIRA, Cerevisia.

BIRCH, Betula alba.

BIRTH, CROSS, Presentation, preternatural.

BIRTHWORT, Aristolochia.

BISCHE, *Biecho*. A malignant kind of dysentery, which often prevails in the Island of Trinidad.

BIS'CUIT, *Biscoctus*, 'twice baked.' A kind of dry, hard bread, or cake, which is variously made; and, when without eggs or butter, is easy of digestion. It was formerly called *Dipyri'tes*, διπυριτης, and *Dip'yros*.

BISERMAS, Salvia sclarea.

BISFERIENS, Dicrotus.

BISHOP'S WEED, Ammi.

BISLINGUA, Ruscus hypoglossum.

BISMALVA, Althæa.

BISPIRUS, Dipnoos.

BISMUTH, *Bismu'thum*, *Wismu'thum*, *Reg'ulus of Bis'muth*, *Marcasi'ta*, *Tin Glass*. (F.) *Étain gris*, *E. de Glace*. A metal, in spicular plates, of a yellowish-white colour; s. gr. 9.822. Fusible at 400° Fahrenheit, and volatilizable at a high temperature. It is used only in the preparation of the subnitrate.

BISMUTH, SUBNITRATE OF, *Oxyd of Bismuth*, *Marcasi'ta alba*, *Plumbum cine'reum*, *Mag'istery of Bismuth*, *Pearl White*, *Spanish White*, *Magiste'rium Marcasi'tæ*, *Bismu'thum Nit'ricum*, *B. Subnit'ricum*, *Nitras Subbismu'thicum*, *Nitras Bismuthi*, *Calx Vismu'thi*, *Bismu'thum oxydula'tum album*, (F.) *Sousnitrate de bismuth*, *Oxide blanc de B.*, *Blanc de fard*, *Blanc de perle*. It is considered to be tonic and antispasmodic, and has been chiefly used in gastrodynia.

BISSUS. The silky filaments, which fix the *Pinna Mari'na* to the rocks. In Italy and Corsica, clothes are made of these, which are considered to favour perspiration, and are recommended to be worn next the skin in rheumatism, gout, &c.—See Byssus.

BISTORT, OFFICINAL, Polygonum bistorta.

BISTORTA, Polygonum bistorta.

BISTORTIER, (F.) A name given, by the *Pharmacien*, to a long wooden pestle used for reducing soft substances to powder, and in the preparation of electuaries.

BISTOURI, (F.) *Pistorien'sis gla'dius*, *Scalpel'lus*; from *scal'pere*, 'to cut.' A *Bistoury*. A small cutting knife, used in Surgery, so called, according to Huet, from the town of Pistori, which was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of those instruments. A bistoury has the form of a small knife, and is composed of a blade and handle. The blade, which is most commonly movable in the handle, may be fixed by a button, spring, &c. When fixed in the handle, the bistouri is called by the French, *B. à lame fixe* ou *dormante*.

The chief Bistouries are:—1. The STRAIGHT B. (F.) *B. droit*, in which the blade and cutting edge are straight: the point being fine, round, or square. 2. The CONVEX B. (F.) *B. convexe*; the blade of which is convex at the cutting edge, concave at the back. 3. The CONCAVE B. (F.) *B. concave*; the blade of which is concave at its edge, and convex at the back. 4. BLUNT-POINTED B. (F.) *B. boutonné*; the blade of which has a button at its extremity. 5. The BLUNT OR PROBE-POINTED BISTOURI OF POTT is concave at its cutting edge, and its point is blunt; so that it can be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide the stricture, in strangulated hernia. Sir Astley Cooper has recommended a useful modification of this, to avoid wounding the intestine, should it come in contact with the edge of the knife. His Bistouri has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, and situate about five lines from the point. 6. BISTOURI A LA LIME, (F.) is a straight Bistoury; the blade fixed in the handle; the extremity with a button, and the edge made with a file. It is chiefly used for dilating parts. 7. BISTOURI ROYAL, (F.) A Bistouri, used in operating upon Louis XIV., for fistula in ano. 8. BISTOURI GASTRIQUE, (F.) A complicated instrument, invented by Morand, for dilating wounds of the abdomen. 9. The BISTOURI CACHÉ, *B. herniaire*, ou *Attrape-lourdaud de Biennaise*. A curved bistouri, the blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues on pressing a spring.

The word *Bistouri* is used by the French, at times, where we would employ *knife*.

BIT NOBEN, *Salt of Bitumen*, *Padnoon*, *Soucherloon*, *Khala mimuc*. A white, saline substance, which is a Hindoo preparation of great antiquity, and has been supposed to be the *Sal Asphaltī'tes and Sal Sodome'nus* of the ancients. It is used by the Hindoo in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases.

BITHNIMAL'CA or GAS'TERANAX. Two words, used by Dolæus, to designate an active principle supposed to have its seat in the stomach, and preside over chymification, &c.

BITTER, Amarus—b Holy, Hiera picra.

BITTERNESS, *Amaritu'do*, *Amarit'ies*, *Ama'ror*, *Picria*, (F.) *Amertume*. A particular taste, which belongs to many substances. In some diseases there is a sense of bitterness felt in the mouth.

BITTERSWEET, Solanum dulcamara.

BITTERS, COLUMBO, Tinctura Calumbæ—b. Spirit, Tinctura gentianæ composita—b. Wine, Vinum gentianæ comp.

BITTOS. A disease, in which the chief symptom is an acute pain in the anus.—Chomel.

BITUMEN, GLUTINOUS, Pissasphaltum—b. Judaicum, Asphaltum—b. of Judæa, Asphaltum—b. Petroleum, Petrolæum—b. Malta, Pissasphaltum—b. Salt of, Bitnoben—b. Solidum, Asphaltum.

BIVENTER, Digastricus—b. Cervicis, Complexus musculus.

BIXA ORLEANA, Terra Orleana.

BLABE, Wound.

BLACCIÆ, Rubeola.

BLACKBERRY, AMERICAN. See Rubus fruticosus.

BLACKWATER, Pyrosis.

BLADUM, *Blé*.

BLÆSITAS, Balbuties.

BLÆ'SITAS, *Blæsa lingua*. Some authors have used this word as synonymous with stammering. See Balbuties. Sauvages understands by it a defect in pronunciation, which consists in substituting soft consonants for those that are hard; as the z for s, the d for t, the s for g and j, &c. Also, Lisping, *Traulis'mus*, *Trau'lotes*, (F.) *Blésité*, *Blé (parler.)*

BLÆSUS. A distortion; especially the outward distortion of the legs. Also, a stammerer.

BLAFARD, (F.) *Pal'lidus*, *Pallid'ulus*. This epithet is sometimes given to the skin, when pale and dull; but, most frequently, to the flesh of a wound, when it has lost its colour, and become white. The word is, also, sometimes used synonymously with Albino, (q. v.)

BLANC DE BALEINE, Cetaceum—*b. de Fard*, Bismuth, subnitrate of—*b. de l'œil*, Sclerotic—*b. d'œuf*, Albumen ovi—*b. de Perle*, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

BLANC MANGER, (F.) *Cibus albus*, *Leucopha'gium*, *Argyrotrophe'ma*. An animal jelly, (so called on account of its colour,) combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, to which sugar has been added, and some aromatic. It is sometimes prescribed as a nutrient in convalescence and chronic diseases.

BLANC RHAZIS or BLANC-RAISIN. An ointment composed of cerusse, white wax, and olive oil.

BLANCA, Plumbi subcarbonas.

TO BLANCH, from (F.) *blanchir*, 'to whiten, to bleach.' To deprive of the outer rind; as 'to *blanch* almonds;' i. e. to peel them.

BLANCHET, (F.) A blanket. A term given, by the French Pharmaciens, to the woollen strainer, through which they filter syrup and other thick fluids.

BLANCNON ORIBASII, Polypodium filix mas.

BLAS; an unmeaning term, invented by Van Helmont, to designate a kind of movement in the body; at times, local, at others, under extraneous influence. Thus he speaks of the *Blas meteoros*, or of the heavenly bodies, and the *Blas huma'num*, that which operates in man.

BLASÉ, (F.) An epithet given to one whom the abuse of enjoyment has prevented from any longer deriving satisfaction or pleasure from it.

BLASTE'MA, *Blaste'sis*, from βλαστανω, 'I bud.' A germ, (q. v.) The sense of this word, which is often used by Hippocrates, is obscure. Castelli thinks it means the eruption of some morbific principle at the surface of the body.

BLASTODERMA. See Molecule.

BLATTA BYZAN'TIA, *Unguis odora'tus*, (F.) *Blatte de Byzance*. This name seems, formerly, to have been given to a marine production, from some of the Conchylia. It had an agreeable smell, a reddish tint, and the shape of a nail. It was prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. Rondelet affirms that it was the production of the shellfish *murex* or *purpura*; and that the name *Blatta* is derived from the Greek βλαττος, 'purple.'

BLAVELLE, Centaurea cyanus.

BLAVÉOLE, Centaurea cyanus.

BLAVEROLLE, Centaurea cyanus.

BLÉ, *Bladum*. This word answers, in France, to the word *Corn* (q. v) in England; i. e. any kind of grain employed for making bread. Wheat being most commonly used for this purpose, *Blé* is sometimes restricted to this. *Blé méteil* is a mixture of wheat and rye.

BLÉ, CORNU, Ergot—*b. d'Espagne*, Zea mays—*b. d'Italie*, Zea mays—*b. Noir*, Polygonum fagopyrum—*b. de Turquie*, Zea mays.

BLÉ (PARLER,) Blæsitas.

BLEABERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus.

BLEACHING LIQUID, *Eau de javelle*.

BLEAR EYE, Lippitudo.

BLEB, Bulla.

BLECHNON, Polypodium filix mas.

BLECHNUM LIGNIFOLIUM, Asplenium scolopendrium—b. Squamosum, Asplenium ceterach.

BLECHROPYRA. See Blechros.

BLECHROPYRUS, Typhus mitior.

BLECHROS, βληχρος, 'weak, feeble, slow.' An epithet, applied to different affections, and particularly to fevers. Hence *Blechrop'yra*, 'a slow fever:' *Blechrosphyg'mia*, 'a slow pulse.'

BLECHROSPHYGMIA. See Blechros.

BLED, Corn.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE, Epistaxis.

BLÊME, (F.) This word has nearly the same signification as *Blafard*. Generally, however, it includes, also, emaciation of the countenance.

BLENNA, Mucus—b. Narium, Nasal mucus.

BLENNELYT'RIA, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ελυτρον, 'a sheath.' A discharge of mucus from the vagina. Leucorrhœa. (q. v.) Alibert.

BLENNEM'ESIS, *Blennoëm'esis*, *Vom'itus*

pituito'sus, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting.' Vomiting of mucus.

BLENNENTERIA, Dysentery.

BLENNISTH'MIA, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ισθμος, 'the gullet.' Increased flow of mucus from the pharynx and larynx.—Alibert.

BLENNOEMESIS, Blennemesis.

BLENNOG''ENOUS, *Blennog''enus*, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and γενναω, 'I form.' Forming or generating mucus. Breschet and Roussel de Vauzème describe an apparatus of this kind for the secretion of the mucous matter that constitutes the cuticle, composed of a glandular parenchyma or organ of secretion situate in the substance of the true skin, and of excretory ducts, which issue from the organ, and deposite the mucous matter between the papillæ.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia, (purulent.)

BLENNOP'TYSIS, from βλεννα, and πτυω, 'I spit.' Expectoration of mucus. Catarrh (q. v.)

BLENNOPYR'IA, from βλεννα, and πυρ, 'fire.' Alibert has classed, under this head, various fevers with mucous complications; as *Mesenteric fever*, *Adeno-meningeal fever*, &c.

BLENNORRHAGIA, Gonorrhœa—b. Genitalium, Leucorrhœa--b. Notha, Gonorrhœa spuria—b. Spuria, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BLENNORRHAGIC EPIDIDYMITIS, Hernia humoralis.

BLENNORRHAGIE FAUSSE, Gonorrhœa spuria—*b. du Gland*, Gonorrhœa spuria.

BLENNORRHINIA, Coryza,

BLENNORRHŒ'A, *Blennorrhoë*, *Blennorrhag'ia*, *Phlegmorrhœa*, *Phlegmorrhag''ia*, from βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus.

BLENNORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa—b. Chronica, (gleet,) see Gonorrhœa—b. Genitalium, Leucorrhœa—b. Luodes, Gonorrhœa impura—b. Nasalis, Coryza—b. Urethralis, Gonorrhœa—b. Urinalis, Cystorrhœa—b. Vesicæ, Cystorrhœa.

BLENNO'SES, from βλεννα, 'mucus.' Affections of the mucous membranes.—Alibert.

BLENNOTHORAX, Catarrh, Peripneumonia notha—b. Chronicus, Asthma humidum.

BLENNOTORRHŒA, Otirrhœa.

BLENNURETHRIA, Gonorrhœa.

BLENNURIA, Cystorrhœa.

BLEPHARELOSIS, Entropion.

BLEPHARIDES, Cilia.

BLEPHARIDOPLASTICE, Blepharoplastice.

BLEPHARITIS, Ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHAROBLENNORRHŒA, Ophthalmia, purulent.

BLEPHARŒDEMA AQUOSUM, Hydroblepharon.

BLEPHARON, Palpebra—b. Atoniaton, Blepharoptosis.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS, *Palpebrarum Tumor*, from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid. A tumour on the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHAROPLAS'TICĒ, *Blepharidoplas'ticē*, *Insisio Cilio'rum* from βλεφαρον, 'the eyelid,' and πλαστικος, 'forming,' 'formative.' The formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, Blepharoptosis.

BLEPHAROSPAS'MUS; from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid;' and σπασμος, 'spasm,' a spasmodic action of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS, *Blepharople'gia*, *Casus pal'pebræ superi'oris*, *Delap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Prolap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Propto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Pto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Ato'niaton blepharon*, from βλεφαρον, the eyelid,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Levator pal'pebræ superioris* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavourable symptom, as it is generally connected with a state of the brain favouring apoplexy or palsy.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS ECTROPIUM, Ectropium—b. Entropion, Entropion.

BLEPHAROTIS, Ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHAROTITIS, Ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHAROTOSIS, Ectropium.

BLEPHAROXYS'TUM, from βλεφαρον, 'eyelid,' and ξυω, 'I scrape.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for removing callosities, which made their appearance in the affection called, by the Greeks, τραχωμα.—Paulus of Ægina, Gorræus.

BLESITÉ, Blæsitas.

BLESSURE, Abortion, Wound.

BLESTRIS'MOS. Restlessness of the sick.—Hippocr.

BLETA. A word, used by Paracelsus for white or milky urine, arising from diseased kidneys. *Blota alba* has the same meaning.

BLÉVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bleville is a village about two miles from Havre. The waters are acidulous chalybeates.

BLINDNESS, Cæcitas.

BLISTER, *Vesicato'rium*, *Emplas'trum Vesicato'rium*, *Emplas'trum Lyttæ*, *Epispas'ticum*, from *Vesi'ca*, 'a bladder,' (F.) *Vésicatoire*, *Vésicant*. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and constituting a vesicle. Various articles produce this effect, as *cantharides*, *mustard*, *garou*, *euphorbium*, *garlic*, *ammonia*, &c.

Blisters are used as counter-irritants. By exciting a disease artificially on the surface, we can often remove another, which may be at the time existing internally.

A *perpetual blister* is one, that is kept open for a longer or shorter time by means of appropriate dressings.

Blister or *vesication* also means the vesicle produced by vesicatories.

BLISTERING FLY, Cantharis.

BLOOD, *Sanguis*, *Cruor*, *Lapis anima'lis*, *Hæma*, αἷμα, (F.) *Sang*. An animal fluid, formed chiefly from the chyle; acquiring important properties during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation; distributing the nutritive principles to every texture, and the source of every secretion. The blood is white, in the molluscous and inferior animals, which have been, hence, called *white-blooded*, to distinguish them from the *red-blooded*; which class includes the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Human blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrine, an animal colouring substance, a little fatty matter, and different salts; as muriates of potass and soda, phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of soda, lime,

magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, united with an animal matter.

Arterial blood is of a florid red colour, strong smell, temp. 100°; s. g. 1.049. *Venous blood* is of a brownish-red; temp. 98°; s. g. 1.051. This difference in colour has given occasion to the first being called *red blood;* the latter *black*. The former, which is distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent: the latter is the remains of the arterial blood after the different elements have been taken from it, in nutrition, and probably differs in composition. It likewise contains different substances absorbed. Venous blood, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid; and separates into two distinct parts;—the *serum* or watery, supernatant fluid; and the *cruor, coag'ulum, crassamen'tum, hepar sanguinis, placen'ta, in'sula*, or *clot*. The serum is chiefly water, holding albumen in solution and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrine, colouring matter, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. The colouring portion of the blood consists of red globules, which contain iron; and this is probably one of the agents of the coloration operated in the lungs:—the oxygen of the air combining with the venous blood in the pulmonary artery. In diabetes, the blood contains a large quantity of sugar formed at the expense of the system.

M. Lecanu found the blood to be composed—in 1000 parts—of water 785.590; albumen, 69.415; fibrine, 3.565; colouring matter, 119.626; crystallizable fatty matter, 4.300; oily matter, 2.270; extractive matter soluble in alcohol and water, 1.920; albumen combined with soda, 2.010; chlorides of sodium and potassium, alkaline phosphate, sulphate, and subcarbonates, 7.304; subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, phosphate of lime, magnesia and iron, peroxide of iron, 1.414; loss, 2.586.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the weight of the circulating fluid—arterial and venous.

	lbs.
Harvey, Lister, Moulins, Abilguard,	8
Blumenbach, Lobb, Lower,	10
Sprengel,	10 to 15
Müller and Burdach,	20
Quesnai,	27
F. Hoffman,	28
Haller,	28 to 30
Young,	40
Hamberger,	80
Kiel,	100

The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about as 4 to 9.

Dried human blood was, at one time, considered to be antiepileptic. That of the goat, dried, *Sanguis hirci sicca'tus*, is sudorific, and antipleuritic.

Blood, Black, vascular system of, see Vascular—b. Loss of, Hæmorrhagia—b. Red, system of, see Vascular—b. Spitting of, Hæmoptysis—b. Vomiting of, Hæmatemesis—b. White, Lymph.

BLOOD-LETTING, *Missio San'guinis, Hæmaxis.* (F.) *Saignée.* A discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art:—an operation, which consists in making an opening into a vessel to draw blood from it. When practised on an artery, it is called Arteriot'omy; on a vein, Phlebotomy; and on the capillary vessels, *local* or *capillary*, in contradistinction to the former, which is termed *general*.

Blood-letting is used both during the existence of a disease, as in inflammation, and in the way of prophylaxis. It is employed to fulfil various indications. 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood;—when it is termed, by the French Pathologists, *Saignée évacuative*. In such case, fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterwards. 2. To diminish the turgescence in any particular organ—((F.) *Saignée révulsive*, when performed far from the part affected; and *Saignée dérivative*, when near.) 3. To diminish the consistence, or the red particles, of the blood, ((F.) *Saignée spoliative.*) The immediate effects of blood-letting are: diminution of the mass of blood and of heat; retardation of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. Blood-letting from the veins, or *phlebotomy*, is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, the face, the fore-arm, and the leg; sometimes on those of the hand or foot. The necessary apparatus consists of a bandage or riband, a compress of rag, and a lancet or phleam.

The veins selected for the operation, are, 1. *In the fold of the arm*, five;—the cephalic, basilic, the two median, and the anterior cubital. 2. *In the hand*, the cephalic and salvatella. 3. *In the foot*, the great and little saphena. 4. *In the neck*, the external jugular. 5. *In the forehead*, the frontal. 6. *In the mouth*, the ranine. The operation of phlebotomy in the limbs is performed by tying a circular bandage round the limb, in order that the subcutaneous veins may become turgid, by the course of the blood being obstructed: the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries of the limb. A puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow. The ligature is now removed; and a compress and retaining bandage applied. *Capillary* or *local blood-letting* is practised on the skin or mucous membranes, by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

BLOODROOT, Sanguinaria canadensis.

BLOODSTONE, Hæmatites.

BLOTA ALBA, Bleta.

BLOW, *Ictus, Plegē*, (F.) *Coup.* Effect produced by one body striking another. The impression made by any body, which strikes us, or against which we strike;—a common cause of wounds, contusions, fractures, &c.

BLUE BOTTLE, Centaurea cyanus, Cyanus segetum.

BLUE STONE, Cupri sulphas.

BLUET DES MOISSONS, Cyanus segetum.

BLUSH, CUTANEOUS. See Efflorescence

BOA. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples. Pliny. See, also, Hydra and Sudamina.

Boa Upas, Upas.

BOBERRI, Curcuma longa.

BOCIUM, Bronchocele.

BOCHIUM, Bronchocele.

BODY, *Corpus, Soma*, (F.) *Corps.* The human body is the collection of organs, which compose the frame. At times, however, body is used synonymously with *trunk*. We say, also, *the body of the femur, of the sphenoid*, &c.,

to designate the shaft or middle portion of those bones; *the body of the uterus*, &c.

Body, coming down of the, Proctocele.

BOETHEMA, Medicament.

BOGBEAN, Menyanthes trifoliata.

BOHON UPAS, Upas.

BOIL, Furunculus—b. Gum, Parulis.

BOIS DE CAMPÊCHE, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum—*b. de Chypre*, Rhodium lignum—*b. de Couleuvre*, see Strychnos—*b. Puant*, Prunus padus—*b. de Rose*, Rhodium lignum—*b. de Sappan*, Cæsalpinia sappan—*b. Sudorifique*, Wood sudorific.

BOISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about half a league from Fontenay-le-Comte in France. They are purgative, and seem to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and muriate of soda.

BOISSON, Drink.

BOITE (F.) A *box* or *case*, *Capsa*, *Pyxis*. An apparatus for the reception of any matters, which it may be desirable to preserve. In *Surgery* and *Anatomy*, *Boîtes à dissection*, *B. à amputation*, *B. à trépan*, *B. à cataracte*, &c. mean the cases in which these various instruments are kept. *Boîte du Crane* is the bony case which receives the brain. *Boîte* is, also, the portion of the stem of the trephine, which receives the pyramid or centrepin. *Boîte de Petit* is a machine, invented by M. Petit, to retain the fractured portions of bone in apposition, when the leg has been fractured in a complicated manner. *Boîte* is, also, a kind of case put before an artificial anus to receive the fæces, which are continually being discharged. The vulgar, in France, give the name *Boîte* to various articulations,—*B. de genou*, *B. de la hanche*; *Knee-joint*, *Hip-joint*.

BOITEMENT, Claudication.

BOITIER (F.) *Cap'sula unguenta'ria*. A *Dressing-case*. A box, containing salves and different apparatus, used more particularly by the dressers in hospitals.

BOL, Bolus—*b. d'Arménie*, Bole, Armenian—*b. Blanc*, Bolus alba.

BOLA, Myrrha.

BOLBID'ION, BOLBID'EON, BOLBIT'ION, βολβιτιον, βολβιδιον. A species of polypus, recommended by Hippocrates to be boiled in oil and wine, and to be given in different diseases, and especially in amenorrhœa.

BOLBITION, Bolbidion.

BOLCHON, Bdellium.

BOLE ARME'NIAN, BOLE ARME'NIAC or B. AR'MENIC, *Argil'la ferrugin'ea rubra*, *Sinapi'sis*, *Arena'men*, *Bolus Orienta'lis*, *Bolus Armena*, *B. Arme'niæ*, *B. rubra*. (F.) *Bol d'Arménie*. A red, clayey earth, found, not only in Armenia, but in several countries of Europe,—in Tuscany, Silesia, France, &c. It was once esteemed a tonic and astringent, and was applied as a styptic. It is now scarcely, if ever, used. It consists of Argil, mixed with lime and iron.

BOLESIS, Coral.

BOLESON, Balsam.

BOLET ODORANT, Dædalea suaveolens.

BOLETUS ALBUS, Boletus laricis.

Bole'tus Esculen'tus, (F.) *Morelle*. An eatable mushroom, found in the woods in Europe, and much admired by *Gastronomes*. It was formerly esteemed to be aphrodisiac.

Bole'tus Ignia'rius. The systematic name for the *Agaricus* of the Pharmacopœias. *Agar'icus Chirurgo'rum*, *Agar'icus Quercûs*, *Is'ca*, *ioza*, *Bole'tus Ungula'tus*, *Spunk*, *Am'adou*, *Punk*, *Fungus Ignia'rius*, *fungus Querci'nus*, *Agaric of the Oak*, *Touchwood Boletus*, *Female Agaric*. (F.) *Agaric de chêne*, *Amadouvier*. It was formerly much used by surgeons as a styptic.

Bole'tus Lar'icis, B. Larici'nus, *Fun'gus La'ricis*, *Polyporus officina'lis*, *Agar'icus albus*, *A. albus op'timus*, *B. purgans*, *B. albus*, (F.) *Agaric blanc*. On the continent of Europe it has been given as a cathartic and emetic, as well as to moderate the sweats in phthisis—(De Haen.) Externally, styptic.

Boletus Purgans, Boletus laricis—b. Salicis, Dædalea suaveolens.

Bole'tus Suav'eolens, *Fungus sal'icis*, *Fungus albus salig'neus*, *Dædale'a suav'eolens*. (F.) *Agaric odorant*. It has been used in phthisis pulmonalis, and asthma, in powder. Dose, from ʒss to ʒij.

Boletus Touchwood, Boletus igniarius.

BOLI MARTIS, Ferrum tartarisatum.

BOLISMOS, Boulimia.

BOLI'TES. The *mushroom*; perhaps the *Agar'icus Aurantiacus*.—Pliny, Martial, Seutonius, Galen. It was so called, in consequence of its shape, from *Bolus*.

BOLUS, βωλος, a morsel, a mouthful, a bole. (F.) *Bol*. A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pilular shape, but larger; capable, however, of being swallowed as a pill.

Bolus Alba, *Terra sigilla'ta*, *Argil'la pallid'ior*:—called *sigilla'ta*, from being commonly made into small cakes or flat masses and stamped or *sealed* with certain impressions. (F.) *Bol blanc*, *Terre sigillée*, *Argile ochreuse pâle*. It was used like the *Bolus Armeniæ*, and was brought from Etruria. See Terra.

Bolus Alimen'tary. *Bolus alimenta'rius*. The bole, formed by the food, after it has undergone mastication and insalivation, in the mouth; and been collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition.

Bolus Orienta'lis. A kind of Bolar earth only distinguished from Bole Armenian, in being brought from Constantinople. See Bole, Armenian.

Bolus Rubra, Bole, Armenian.

BOMA'REA SALSIL'LA. The inhabitants of Chili use this plant as a sudorific. It is given in infusion, in cutaneous diseases.

BOMBAX, Gossypium.

BOMBEMENT, Bombus.

BOMBUS, *Au'rium fluctua'tio*, *A. sib'ilus*, *A. son'itus*, *A. susur'rus*, (F.) *Bombement*. A kind of ringing or buzzing in the ears;—characterized, according to Sauvages, by the perception of blows or beating repeated at certain intervals. See Flatulence, and Tinnitus Aurium.

BOMBYX MORI, See Sericum.

BON, Coffea Arabica.

BONA, Phascolus vulgaris.

BONE, *Os*, *Osteon*, οστεον, (F.) *Os*. The bones are the solid and hard parts, which form the basis of the bodies of animals, of the superior classes; and the union of which constitutes the *skeleton*. The human body has at the adult age, 208 bones, without including the 32 teeth,

the ossa wormiana and the sesamoid bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into, 1. *Long Bones*, which form part of the limbs and represent columns, for supporting the weight of the body, or levers of different kinds for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat Bones*, which form the parietes of splanchnic cavities: and, 3. *Short Bones*, met with in parts of the body, where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures; the *spongy* and *compact*. They afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxides of iron and manganese, some traces of alumine and silica, gelatine, fat, and water. The uses of the bones are mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera: and act as levers to the muscles.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

				No.
Bones of the Head.	Bones of the *Cranium* or *Skull*.		Frontal	1
			Parietal	2
			Occipital	1
			Temporal	2
			Ethmoid	1
			Sphenoid	1
	Bones of the *Face*.		Superior Maxillary	2
			Jugal or Cheek	2
			Nasal	2
			Lachrymal	2
			Palatine	2
			Inferior Spongy	2
			Vomer	1
			Inferior Maxillary	1
	Dentes or *Teeth*.		Incisores	8
			Cuspidati	4
			Molares	20
	Bone of the *Tongue*.		Hyoid	1
	Bones of the *Ear*.		Malleus	2
			Incus	2
			Orbiculare	2
			Stapes	2
Bones of the Trunk.	*Vertebræ*		Cervical	7
			Dorsal	12
			Lumbar	5
	Sacrum			1
	Os Coccygis.			1
	The *Thorax*.		Sternum	1
			Ribs	24
	The *Pelvis*.		Innominatum	2
Bones of the Upper Extremity.	The *Shoulder*.		Clavicle	2
			Scapula	2
	The *Arm*.		Humerus	2
	Forearm.		Ulna	2
			Radius	2
	The *Hand*.	*Carpus* or *Wrist*.	Naviculare	2
			Lunare	2
			Cuneiforme	2
			Orbiculare	2
			Trapezium	2
			Trapezoides	2
			Magnum	2
			Unciforme	2
		Metacarpus		10
		Phalanges		28
Bones of the Lower Extremity.	The *Thigh*.		Femur	2
	The *Leg*.		Patella	2
			Tibia	2
			Fibula	2
	The *Foot*.	*Tarsus* or *Instep*.	Calcis Os	2
			Astragalus	2
			Cuboides	2
			Naviculare	2
			Cuneiforme	6
		Metatarsus		10
		Phalanges		28
			Total	240

Bone, Back, Vertebral column—b. Blade, Scapula—b. Boat-like, Os scaphoides—b. Breast, Sternum—b. Haunch, Ilion—b. Share, Pubis—b. Splinter, Fibula.

Bone Nippers, *Tenac'ula*, from *te'neo*, 'I hold.' (F.) *Tenaille incisive*. An instrument used for cutting off splinters and cartilages. It is a kind of forceps, the handles of which are strong, and the edges, which touch each other, cutting.

BONES, BRITTLENESS OF THE, Fragilitas ossium—b. Friability of the, Fragilitas ossium—b. Salt of, Ammoniæ carbonas—b. Softening of the, Mollities ossium.

BONEBINDER, Osteocolla.

BONESET, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

BONIFACIA, Ruscus hypoglossum.

BONNE DAME, Atriplex hortensis.

BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bonnes is a village six leagues from Pau, in the department *Basses Pyrénées*, France. Here are several thermal springs. They were celebrated as early as the time of Francis I., under the name *Eaux d'Arquebusade*. They contain muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of magnesia and lime, sulphur, and silica. The temperature is from 86° to 90° Fahrenheit.

The *factitious* Eau de Bonnes is made of *Hydrosulphuretted water*, ℥iv: *pure* water, ℔j and ℥ss; *muriate of soda*, 30 grains; *sulphate of magnesia*, 1 grain.

BONNET, Reticulum.

BONNET A DEUX GLOBES, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE, *Cap of Hippocrates*, *Mitra Hippocrat'ica*, *Fascia capita'lis*, *Pileus Hippocrat'icus*. A kind of bandage, the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It consists of a double-headed roller, passed over the head, so as to envelop it, like a cap. The French, also, name it, *Bonnet à deux globes*, *Capeline de la tête*.

BONNYCLAB'BER, from Irish, *baine*, 'milk,' and *clabar*, 'mire.' Sour milk.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA, Cusparia febrifuga

BONUS GENIUS, Peucedanum—b. Henricus, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.

BOON UPAS, Upas.

BOONA, Phaseolus vulgaris.

BORAC''IC ACID, *Ac''idum Borac''icum*, *Sal sedati'vus* Homber'gii, *Boric Acid*. An acid obtained from Borax, which was once looked upon as sedative. It was also called *Acor Borac''icus*, *Sal vitrioli narcoticum*, *Sal volat'ile Bora'cis*, and *Flores Bora'cis*.

BORAGE, Borago officinalis.

BORA'GO OFFICINA'LIS, *Buglos'sum verum*, *Bug. latifo'lium*, *Borra'go*, *Corra'go*, *Borag. horten'sis*, *Borage*, (F.) *Bourrache*. *Nat. Ord.* Borragineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves and flowers have been considered aperient.

BORAS SUPERSODICUS, Borax.

BORATHRON, Juniperus Sabina.

BORAX, *Boras Sodæ*, *Subboras Sodæ*, *Boras supersat'uras sodæ*, *Soda Boraxata*, *Chrysocol'la*, *Capis'trum auri*, *Subborate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Subprotobo'rate of Sodium*, *Boras Sodæ alcales'cens* seu *alcali'num*, *Boras superso'dicus*, *Borax Ven'etus*, *Subbo'ras Na'tricum*, *Borax'-*

trion, *Nitrum factiʺtium*, &c. The *Subboʹrate of Soda*, (F.) *Sous-borate de Soude*, *Borate sursaturé de soude*. It is found in an impure state in Thibet and Persia. It is inodorous; taste cool, and somewhat alkaline; soluble in 12 parts of water. Borax is seldom used except as a lotion in aphthæ.

The *Borate of Mercury* has been recommended as an antisyphilitic.

BORAXTRION, Borax.

BORBORYGʹMUS, from βορβορυζω, 'I make a dull noise.' *Murmur*, *Motus Intestinoʹrum*, (F.) *Gargouillement*, *Grouillement d'Entrailles*. The noise made by flatus in the intestines. This happens often in health, especially in nervous individuals.

BORD, (F.) *Margo*, *Edge*, *Margin*. Anatomists have so named the boundaries of an organ. Thus, the bones, muscles, &c. have *bords* as well as bodies. The 'free edge,' *bord libre*, is one not connected with any part; the 'adhering edge,' *bord adhérent*, one that is connected; and the *bord articulaire*, or 'articular margin, or edge,' that which is joined to another bone.

BORD CILIAIRE, Ciliary margin.

BORDEAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near this great city, in the south-west of France, is a saline, chalybeate spring. It contains oxide of iron, carbonate and sulphate of lime, muriates of soda and lime, subcarbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia.

BORGNE, (F.) *Cocles*, *Unoculus*, *Luscus*. One who has only one eye, or sees only with one. The word has been used, figuratively, for *blind*, in Surgery and Anatomy. See Cæcus.

BORʹOSAIL, *Zael*. Æthiopian names for a disease, very common there, which attacks the organs of generation, and appears to have considerable analogy with syphilis.

BORRAGO, Borrago officinalis.

BORRI, Curcuma longa.

BORRIBERRI, Curcuma longa.

BORSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Borse is a village in Béarn. The waters are chalybeate.

BOʹSA. An Ægyptian name for a mass, made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water. It is inebriating.—Prospero Alpini.

BOSOM. See Mamma.

BOSSE, Hump, Protuberance—b. *Nasale*, Nasal protuberance.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. See Juniperus lycia.

BOTAL FORAMEN, *Foraʹmen Botaʹle*; the *Foraʹmen ovale*, (F.) *Trou de Botal*. A large opening, which exists in the fœtus in the partition between the two auricles of the heart; and by means of which the blood passes from one to the other. Its discovery is generally attributed to Leonard Botallus or Botal, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen.

BOTANIQUE MÉDICALE, Botany, medical.

BOTʹANY, MEDʹICAL, *Botanʹica Medʹica*, *Medicʹna Botanʹica*, from βοτανη, 'an herb,' (F.) *Botanique Médicale*. The knowledge of the properties, differences, &c., of those vegetables which are used in Medicine.

BOTARʹGO, (F.) *Botargue*. A preparation made in Italy and the south of France, with the eggs and blood of the *Mugilcephʹalus* or *Mullet*; strongly salted, after it has become putrescent It is used as a condiment.

BOTARGUE, Botargo.

BOTHOR. An Arabic term for abscess in the nares. It means, also, tumours in general; especially those which are without solution of continuity.

BOTHRION, from βοθρος, 'a pit, cavity,' &c. An *alveolus*, (q. v.) or small fossa. A small, deep ulcer on the cornea.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina. See *Fossette*.

BOTHRIOCEPHʹALUS or BOTRIOCEPHʹALUS LATUS, from βοθριον, 'a small pit,' and κεφαλη, 'head,' *Tæʹnia lata*, *T. vulgaʹris*, *Lumbricus latus*, *Plateʹa*, *T. osʹculis lateralʹibus gemʹinis*, *T. grisea*, *T. membranaʹcea*, *T. tenelʹla*, *T. dentaʹta*, *T. humaʹna inerʹmis*, *Halʹysis membranaʹcea*, *T. prima*, *T. osʹculis lateralʹibus solitariis*, *T. acephʹala*, *T. osʹculis superficialʹibus*, *T. à anneaux courts*, *Ver solitaire*, the *Broad Tape Worm*. Common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of man, and extends to an enormous length. A broken specimen has been obtained 60 yards long.—Goeze.

BOTHRIUM, *Fossette*.

BOTHROS, Fovea.

BOTIN, Terebinthina.

BOTIUM, Bronchocele.

BOTOTHINUM. An obscure term, used by Paracelsus to denote the most striking symptom of a disease:—the *Flos Morbi*.

BOTOU, Pareira brava.

BOTRIOCEPHALUS, Bothriocephalus.

BOTRION, Alveolus.

BOTRYS, Chenopodium botrys, see Vitis vinifera—b. Ambrosioides, Chenopodium ambrosioides—b. Americana, Chenopodium ambrosioides—b. Mexicana, Chenopodium ambrosioides.

BOTTINE, (F.) A *thin boot* or *buskin*, *Oʹcrea leʹvior*. An instrument, which resembles a small boot, furnished with springs, straps, buckles, &c., and used to obviate distortions of the lower extremities in children.

BOUBALIOS, Momordica elaterium, Vulva.

BOUBON, Bubo.

BOUCAGE MAJEUR, Pimpinella magna—*b. Mineur*, Pimpinella saxifraga—*b. Petit*, Pimpinella saxifraga.

BOUCHE, Mouth.

BOUCLEMENT, Infibulation.

BOUES DES EAUX, (F.) *Balnea Cænoʹsa*, *Boues Minérales*. The mud or swamp, formed near mineral springs; impregnated with the substances contained in such springs, and consequently possessing similar properties. The *Boues* are applied generally and topically, in France, at the springs of St. Amand, Bagnères de Luchon, Bagnols, Baréges,—White Sulphur, Virginia, &c.

BOUES MINÉRALES, *Boues des eaux*.

BOUFFE, (F.) The small eminence, formed by the junction of the two lips.—Dulaurens.

BOUFFISSURE, Puffiness.

BOUGIE, (F.) A wax candle, *Candelʹula*, *Candeʹla ceʹrea*, *Candeʹla medicaʹta*, *Ceʹreum medicaʹtum*, *Cereolus Chirurgoʹrum*, *Dæʹdion*, *Specilʹum ceʹreum*. *Virga ceʹrea*, *Cereola*. A

flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, &c., for the purpose of dilating these canals, when contracted.

A Simple Bougie is composed of solid and insoluble substances; as plaster, elastic gum, catgut, &c. It acts of course only mechanically.

A Medicated Bougie, (F.) *B. médicamenteuse*, has the addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle; as in the *Caustic Bougie*, which has a small portion of *Lunar Caustic* or *Common Caustic*, inserted in its extremity. Ducamp has recommended a Bougie, which swells out near its extremity for the better dilating of the urethra. This he calls *B. à ventre*. The *metallic Bougie*, invented by Smyth, is a composition of metal, allowing of great flexibility; and a *hollow Bougie* is one, with a channel running through it, to be used in the same manner as the catheter, or otherwise.

BOUILLIE, (F.) *Pultic'ula*, *Pap*, from (F.) *bouillir*, 'to boil.' Flour, beaten and boiled with milk. It is a common food for infants.

☞ *BOUILLON*, (F.) from *bouillir*, 'to boil,' *Jus*, *Sorbi''tio*. A liquid food, made by boiling the flesh of animals in water. The osmazome gelatine, and soluble salts dissolve; the fat melts, and the albumen coagulates. B. is nourishing, owing to the gelatine and osmazome. The *Jus de Viande* is a very concentrated Bouillon, prepared of beef, mutton, veal, &c.

Bouillons médicinaux ou *pharmaceutiques*, *medicinal* or *pharmaceutic Bouillons*, contain infusions or decoctions of medicinal herbs. The *Bouillon aux herbes* is generally composed of *sorrel* or *beet*.

Bouillon Blanc, Verbascum nigrum.

Bouillon, in common language, in France, means a round fleshy excrescence, sometimes seen in the centre of a venereal ulcer.

Bouillon d'Os, (F.) or *Bouillon from Bones*, is obtained by treating bones with muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the earthy parts. The gelatine, which remains, is then boiled with a little meat and vegetables.—D'Arcet. Bouillon, however, can be easily obtained from the bones of roast meat by simple coction.

BOUILLONNEMENT, Ebullition.

BOUIS, Buxus.

BOULE D'ACIER, Ferrum tartarizatum—*b. de Mars*, Ferrum tartarizatum—*b. de Molsheim*, Ferrum tartarizatum—*b. de Nancy*, Ferrum tartarizatum.

BOULEAU COMMUN, Betula alba.

BOULIM'IA, *Bulim'ia*, or *Bulim'ius*, *Boulimos*, *Bulimiasis*, *Bolismos*, *Fames*, *cani'na*, *Appeti'tus cani'nus*, *Appeten'tia cani'na*, *Adepha'gia*, *Cynorex'ia*, *Bupei'na*, *Phagæ'na*, *Phagedæ'na*, *Fames Bovi'na*, *F. Lupi'na*, from βους, 'an ox,' and λιμος, 'hunger;' or from βυ, augmentative particle, and λιμος, 'hunger.' (F.) *Boulimie*, *Faim canine*. An almost insatiable hunger. A *canine appetite*. It is sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy; rarely under other circumstances.

BOULIMIE, Boulimia.

BOULOGNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. B. is in the department, Pas-de-Calais, France. The waters are chalybeate.

BOUQUET ANATOMIQUE DE RIOLAN (F,) from *bouquet*, a collection of flowers or other substances tied together. A name given, by some Anatomists, to the collection of ligaments and muscles, inserted into the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Bouquet Fever, Dengue.

BOURBILLON. See Furunculus (core.)

BOURBON-LANCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bourbon-Lancy is a small village in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France; where there are thermal, saline springs, containing carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, muriate and carbonate of lime, iron, and silica. Their heat is from 106° to 135° Fahrenheit.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is in the department of the Allier, and has been long celebrated for its thermal chalybeate waters. They contain muriate and sulphate of soda, magnesia, and lime, carbonate of iron, and silica. Their temperature varies between 140° and 145° Fahrenheit.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are seven leagues from Langres, department of Haute-Marne, France. They are thermal and saline, and have been long celebrated. Temperature from 106° to 133° Fahrenheit. The *Factitious water*, (F.) *Eau de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Aqua Borvonen'sis*, is composed of *water*, containing twice its bulk of *carbonic acid*, ℥ xxss; *muriate of soda* ʒ j, *muriate of lime*, gr. x, &c.

BOURBOULE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village near Mont d'Or, where there are two thermal saline springs.

BOURDAINE, Rhamnus frangula.

BOURDONNEMENT (F.) *Bruissement*, *Murmur*, *Susurrus*. A sensation of buzzing or humming in the ear, which may be either dependent on some modified condition of the ear itself, or may be seated in the brain.

BOURDONNET, Tent.

BOURGÈNE, Rhamnus frangula.

BOURGEON, Granulation, Papula—*b. Charnu*, Granulation.

BOURGEONS, Gutta rosea.

BOURRACHE, Borago officinalis.

BOURRELET (F.) A *Pad*, a *Border*. A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; and by which the depth of those cavities is augmented.

BOURRELET ROULÉ, Cornu ammonis.

BOURSES, LES, Scrotum.

BOURSOUFLURE, Puffiness.

BOUTON, Papula—*b. d'Alep*, see Anthrax—*b. d'Or*, Ranunculus acris.

BOUTONNIÈRE (F.); *Fissu'ra*, *Incis'io*. A small incision made in the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal, when it is too large to be discharged.

Also, a small incision or puncture, made in the peritoneum, or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder in certain cases of retention of urine.

BOVILLÆ, Rubeola.

BOVISTA, Lycoperdon.

BOXWOOD, Cornus Florida.

BOYAU, Intestine.

BRABYLON, Prunum Damascenum.

BRACHERIOLUM, Truss.

BRACHERIUM, Truss.

BRACHIÆUS, Brachial—b. Internus, Brachialis anterior.

BRA'CHIAL, *Brachia'lis*, *Brachiæ'us*, from *Bra'chium*, 'the arm.' What belongs to the arm.

Mus'culus Brachia'lis Ante'rior, *Bra'chia'lis internus*, *Brachiæ'us*, *Brachiæ'us inter'nus*, (F.) *Muscle brachial interne*, *Humero-cubital*—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises, fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri; and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. *Use.* To bend the forearm.

The Brachial Artery, *Arte'ria brachia'lis*, *Humeral Artery*, (F.) *Artère* ou *Tronc brachial*. The artery, which extends from the axilla to the bend of the elbow; where it divides into *A. cubitalis and A. radialis*. It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve and between the accompanying veins. Under the name *Brachial Artery*, M. Chaussier includes the subclavian, axillary, and humeral; the last being the *brachial proper*.

The Brachial Veins are two in number, and accompany the artery,—frequently anastomosing with each other: they terminate in the axillary. Under the term *Brachial Vein*, Chaussier includes the humeral, axillary, and subclavian.

Brachial Aponeuro'sis. An aponeurosis, formed particularly by expansions of the tendons of the latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major, and deltoides muscles, and which completely envelops the muscles of the arm.

The Brachial Plexus, *Plexus Brachia'lis*, is a nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the four last cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is deeply seated in the hollow of the axilla, and extends as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives off the *thoracic* nerves, *supra* and *infra scapular*, and the *brachial* (which are six in number,) the *axillary*, *cutaneous*, *musculo-cutaneous*, *radial*, *cubital*, and *median*.

BRACHIALE, Carpus.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS. See Triceps extensor cubiti.

BRACHIO-CU'BITAL, *Brachio-cubita'lis*. That which belongs both to the arm and cubitus. This name has been given to the internal lateral ligament at the elbow-joint; because it is attached to the os brachii or os humeri and to the cubitus or ulna.

BRACHIO-RADIAL, *Brachio-radia'lis*. That which belongs to the brachium and radius. This name, has been applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, because it is attached to the humerus and to the radius. See Supinator Radii longus.

BRACHIUM, *Lacer'tus*, (F.) *Bras*, the arm. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist, or the part between the shoulder and elbow. See Humeri, Os.

Brachium Movens Quartus, Latissimus dorsi.

BRACHUNA, Nymphomania, Satyriasis.

BRACHYAU'CHEN, from βραχυς, 'short,' and αυχην, 'neck.' One who has a short neck.

BRACHYCHRO'NIUS, from βραχυς, 'short,' and χρονος, 'time.' That which continues but a short time. A term applied to diseases which are of a short duration.—Galen.

BRACHYNSIS, Abbreviation.

BRACHYPNŒA, Dyspnœa.

BRACHYP'OTI, from βραχυς, 'short,' and ποτης, 'drinker.' They who drink little, or who drink rarely.—Hippocr., Galen, Foësius.

BRACHYSMOS, Abbreviation.

BRACING, Corroborant.

BRADYMASE'SIS, *Bradymasse'sis*, from βραδυς, 'difficult,' and μασησις, 'mastication.' Difficult mastication. See Dysmasesis.

BRADYPEP'SIA, *Tarda cibo'rum concoc'tio*, from βραδυς, 'slow,' and πεπτω, 'I digest.' Slow digestion.—Galen. See Dyspepsia.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS, from βραδυς, 'slow,' and σπερμα, 'sperm.' A slow emission of sperm.

BRADYSU'RIA, *Tenes'mus vesi'cæ*, from βραδυς, 'difficult,' and ουρειν, 'to pass the urine.' Painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it.

BRAG'GAT, *Braggart*. A name formerly applied to a tisan of honey and water. See Hydromeli.

BRAI, LIQUIDE, see Pinus sylvestris—*b. Sec*, Colophonia.

BRAIN, LITTLE, Cerebellum.

BRAINE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Braine is a small village, three leagues from Soissons, France, which has purgative waters similar to those of Passy.

BRAKE, COMMON, Pteris aquilina.

BRAMBLE, COMMON, Rubus fruticosus.

BRAN, Furfur.

BRANC URSINE BÂTARDE, Heracleum spondylium.

BRANCA URSINA, Acanthus mollis—b. Germanica, Heracleum spondylium.

BRANCH, from (F.) *Branche*, originally probably from βραχιων, 'an arm;' because branches of trees, &c., go off like arms. A term, applied, generally, to the principal division of an artery or nerve. The word is commonly used synonymously with *Ramus*: but often, with the French, *Branche* signifies the great division;—*Rameau*, Lat. *Ramus*, the division of the branches; and *Ramuscules*, Lat. *Ramusculi*, the divisions of these last.

The French, also, speak of the *branches* of the pubis, for the *Rami* of that bone, *branches* of the ischium, for the rami of the I., &c.

BRANCHES DE LA MOELLE ALLONGÉE (PETITES,) Corpora restiformia.

BRANCHI or BRANCHÆ. Swellings of the tonsils, or parotid, according to some;—of the thyroid gland, according to others.

BRANCHUS, βραγχος, *Rauce'do* (q. v.) A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, &c.—Galen.

BRANCIA, Vitrum.

BRANDY. (G.) Brantwein, 'burnt wine.' *Aqua Vitæ*. (F.) *Eau de vie*. The first liquid product obtained by distilling wine. It is composed of water, alcohol, and an aromatic, oily matter, which gives it its flavour. Brandy

is a powerful and diffusible stimulant, and as such is used in medicine. It has been also called *Liquor Aquilé'gius*. See Spirit.

BRANKS, Cynanche parotidæa.

BRANKURSINE, Acanthus mollis.

BRAS, Brachium—*b. du Cervelet*, Corpora restiformia.

BRASÉGUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Braségur is a place in the diocess of Rhodez, where there are cathartic waters.

BRASIUM, Malt.

BRASMOS, Fermentation.

BRASS. *Sax.* bpaꞃ, *Welsh*, *prês*. A yellow metal, formed by mixing copper with calamine. *Aurichal'cum*, *Orichal'cum*, *Æsecavum*, *Chrysochalcos*. (F.) *Airain*. The same remarks apply to it as to copper. See Cuprum.

BRAS'SICA. The *Cabbage*. The *Bras'sica olera'cea*; the *B. capita'ta* or *cuma'na* of the old Romans. (F.) *Chou potager*. *Family*, Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Cato wrote a book on its virtues. It is a vegetable by no means easy of digestion when boiled; raw, it appears to be more digestible. When forming a solid globular mass, like a head, it is the *B. Capita'ta*, (F.) *Chou-Cabus*, *Chou-Pommé*.

Brassica Canina, Mercurialis perennis.

Bras'sica Flor'ida. The *Bras'sica Pompeia'na* of the ancients—the *Cauliflower*, *Caulis Flor'ida*, (F.) *Chou-fleur*, is a more tender and digestible variety.

The *Broc'coli* belongs to this variety, the *B. Sabel'lica* of the Romans—*B. Ital'ica*.

Brassica Marina, Convolvulus soldanella—b. Pompeiana, Brassica Florida.

Bras'sica Rapa, *Rapa rotun'da*, *Rapum majus*, *Rapa napus*, the *Turnip*. (F.) *Chou-navet*, *Navet*, *Rave*. The turnip is liable to the same objection (but to a less extent) as the cabbage.

Bras'sica Napus, Napus Sylves'tris or Bu'nias, Rape. (F.) *Navette*. The seed yields a quantity of oil.

Bras'sica Eru'ca, *Eru'ca*, *Garden Rocket*, *Roman Rocket*, &c. (F.) *Chou-Roquette*, *Roquette*. This was considered, by the Romans, an aphrodisiac.—Columella. The seeds were ordinarily used.

BRATHU, Juniperus sabina.

BRATHYS, Juniperus sabina.

BRAYER, Truss.

BRAYERA ANTHELMIN'TICA. An Abyssinian plant; of the *Family* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Digynia. The flowers have been highly extolled as anthelmintic, especially in cases of Tapeworm. They are given in decoction.

BRAZIL WOOD, Cæsalpinia sappan.

BREAD. See Triticum—b. Household, Syncomistos.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE, Artocarpus.

BREAST, Thorax—b. Abscess of the, Mastodynia apostematosa.

BREATH, *Hal'itus*, *Anhel'itus*, *An'imus*, *Spir'itus*, *Atmos*. (F.) *Haleine*. The air expelled from the chest, at each expiration. It requires to be studied in the diagnosis of thoracic diseases especially.

Breath, Offensive; *Fœtor Oris*. An offensive condition, which is usually dependent upon carious teeth, or some faulty state of the secretions of the air passages. The internal use of the chlorides may be advantageous.

Breath, short, Dyspnœa.

BREATHING, DIFFICULTY OF, Dyspnœa.

BRÉCHET (F.) The *Brisket*. This name is given, in some parts of France, to the *cartilago ensiformis*, and sometimes to the sternum itself.

BRÉDISSURE (F.) *Trismus Capistra'tus*. Incapacity of opening the mouth, in consequence of preternatural adhesion between the internal part of the cheek and gums; often occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

BREDOUILLEMENT (F.) *Tituban'tia*. A precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part only of the words is pronounced, and several of the syllables viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependent on too great rapidity of speech; whilst stammering is characterized by continual hesitation, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

BREGMA, from βρεχειν, 'to sprinkle.' *Fontanel'la* (q. v.), *Sin'ciput* (q. v.) The top of the head was thus called, because it was believed to be humid in infants, and, according to some, because it was conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain.

BRENNING, Burning.

BREPHOCTONON, Conyza squarrosa.

BRÉSILLET, Cæsalpinia sappan.

BRE'VIA VASA, *Short Vessels*. This name has been given to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins, which are distributed to the great *cul-de-sac* of the stomach.

BREVIS CUBITI. See Anconeus.

BRIAR, WILD, Rosa canina.

BRICK, (F.) *Brique*. Hot bricks are sometimes used to apply heat to a part, as to the abdomen in colic, or after the operation for popliteal aneurism: or, reduced to very fine powder, and mixed with fat, as an application to herpetic and psoric affections.

Bricks, *Forna'ceæ Testæ*, or *Tiles*, were formerly bruised in vinegar, and the liquid used as a specific in cutaneous affections. They entered, also, into a cerate used for scrofulous tumours, &c.

To the *Terra Forna'cum*, the same virtues were assigned.

BRICUMUM, Artemisia.

BRIDE, (F.) A bridle. *Fra'nulum*, *Retinac'ulum*. This term is given, in the plural, to membraneous filaments, which are found within abscesses or in deep-seated wounds, and which prevent the exit of pus. The term is, also, applied to preternatural adhesions, which occur in cicatrices in the skin, in the urethra, or in inflamed serous or synovial membranes.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

BRIMSTONE, Sulphur.

BRINE, Muria.

BRION, Corallina.

BRIQUE, Brick.

BRIQUEBEC, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is three leagues from Cherbourg, in France. The water contains muriate of iron.

BRISE-PIERRE ARTICULÉ, (F.) An in-

strument invented by Jacobson for crushing the stone in the bladder.

BRISTOL HOT WELL, *Bristolien'sis Aqua*. Bristol is about thirteen miles from Bath, in England. The water is a pure thermal; slightly acidulated. Temperature, 74° Fahrenheit. The *Hot Well* has been long celebrated. Its action is like that of the thermal waters in general. The climate of Bristol is mild; and hence the water has been celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption.

BROAD. *Sax.* bpaꝺ, *Latus*, (F.) *Large*. Any body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. The *Broad Bones*, such as the frontal, parietal, occipital, iliac, aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities. *Broad Muscles* generally occupy the parietes of cavities, and especially those of the chest and abdomen. The epithet has also been applied to other parts—as to the *broad ligaments* of the womb, &c.

BROCCOLI, Brassica sabellica.

BROCHOS, βροχος. *Laqueus*, (q. v.), a bandage.

BROCH'THUS, βροχθος, *Gula*. The throat. Also, a small kind of drinking-vessel.—Hippocr.

BROCHUS, βροχος. This name has been given to one who has a very prominent upper lip.—Castelli. According to others, it means one, whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

BRO'DIUM. A synonyme of *Jus* or *Jus'culum*. Broth, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. *Bro'dium Salis*—a decoction of salt.

BROIEMENT. See Cataract.

BROKEN-WINDEDNESS, Asthma.

BROMA, Aliment.

BROMATOG'RAPHY, from βρωμα, 'food,' and γραφη, 'a description.' *Bromography* A description of aliments.

BROMATOL'OGY, βρωμα, 'food,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on food. *Sitiol'ogy*.

BROME, Bromine.

BROME'LIA ANA'NAS, *Car'duus Brazilia'nus*, *Ana'nas acostæ ova'tæ* seu *aculeatus*, *Anas'sa*, *Ca'pa-Isiak'ka*, *Ana'nas* or *Pine Apple*. A West Indian tree, which produces the most delicious of fruits.

BROME'LIA PINGUIN, *Ana'nas America'na*, *Pinguin*, *Broad-leaved wild Ana'nas*, &c. The West India plant, which affords the *Pinguin* fruit. The fruit is refrigerant, and the juice, when ripe, very austere. It is used to acidulate punch. A wine is made from the Pinguin, which is very intoxicating, and has a good flavour.

BROMIDE OF IRON, see Bromine—b. of Mercury, see Bromine—b. of Potassium, see Bromine.

BROMINE, *Brominum*, *Brome*, a simple body, of a very volatile nature, and highly offensive and suffocating odour, whence its name, from βρωμος, 'a stench.' It is met with chiefly in sea-water, and in many animal and vegetable bodies that live therein. It has likewise been found in many mineral waters of this and other countries.

In its chemical relations, it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms an acid, the *Bromic*, and with hydrogen another—the *Hydrobromic*.

The pure Bromine, the *Bromide of Iron*, (dose gr. i or ij) and the *Bromide of Potassium* or *Hydrobromate of Potassa*, (dose gr. iv to viij in the day,) have been used medicinally, and chiefly in scrofulosis, internally as well as applied externally. Bromine may be dissolved in forty parts of distilled water, and six drops be commenced with, as a dose. The *Bromide of Mercury* (*Hydrar'gyri Bromidum*) has been given in syphilis.

BROMOS, βρωμος. One of the cerealia, supposed, by some, to be oats, see Avena.

BRONCHES, Bronchia—*b. Ganglions lymphatiques des*, Bronchial glands.

BRON'CHIA, *Bron'chiæ*, *Bronchi*, from βρογχος, 'the throat.' The Latins used the term *Bronchus*, for the whole of the trachea; whilst they called its ramifications *Bronchia*. Bronchia, Bronchiæ, and Bronchi, (F.) *Bronches*, now mean the two tubes, with their ramifications, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs.

BRONCHIA, DILATATION OF THE. *Dilated Bronchia*. The physical signs of this condition are the following:

Percussion usually clear, but not unfrequently less so than natural, although very seldom quite dull.

Auscultation detects coarse mucous or gurgling ronchi, increased by the cough, combined with, or replaced by, bronchial or cavernous respiration, which is often effected as if by a sudden puff or whiff. The resonance of the voice is increased, but it seldom amounts to perfect pectoriloquy.

The most common situations for dilated bronchia, are the scapular, mammary, or lateral regions. They are almost always confined to one side.

BRONCHIA, OBLITERATION OR COMPRESSION OF THE. The inspiratory murmur on auscultation is weaker or wholly suppressed over a limited portion of the chest; the expiration is generally more distinct and prolonged: all the other conditions are natural.

BRON'CHIAL or BRONCHIC. That which relates to the bronchia.

BRON'CHIAL ARTERIES, (F.) *Artères Bronchiques*. These are generally two in number, one going to each lung. They arise from the thoracic aorta, and accompany the bronchia in all their ramifications.

BRON'CHIAL CELLS, (F.) *Cellules bronchiques*, the *Air-cells*; the terminations of the bronchia.

BRON'CHIAL COUGH, (F.) *Toux bronchique*, *T. tubaire*. This generally accompanies bronchial respiration. They both indicate obstruction to the entrance of air into the air-cells.

BRON'CHIAL GLANDS, (F.) *Glandes bronchiques* ou *Ganglions lymphatiques des bronches*, are numerous glands of an ovoid shape; of a reddish hue in the infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in the course of the bronchia. Their functions are unknown. The Bronchial glands may be presumed to be affected by scrofulosis, when, in addition to the

existence of tumours in the neck, percussion gives a dull sound under the upper and central part of the sternum, whilst there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs.

The Bron'chial Veins arise from the last divisions of the arteries of the same name, and pass, on the right side, into the vena azygos; on the left, into the superior intercostal.

The Bron'chial Nerves, (F.) *Nerfs Bronchiques*, are furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

Bron'chial Respiration. See Murmur, Respiratory.

BRONCHIC, Bronchial.

BRONCHI'TIS, *Angi'na bronchialis*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

This is always more or less present in cases of pulmonary catarrh; and is accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnœa, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. The *acute* form is accompanied with all the signs of internal inflammation, and requires the employment of antiphlogistics followed by revulsives.

The *chronic* form may be confounded with phthisis: from which it must be distinguished mainly by the absence of hectic fever and of the physical signs that are characteristic of the latter, as well as by the nature of the expectoration, which is generally mucous, although at times muco-purulent.

Peripneumonia Notha, (q. v.) is nothing more than chronic bronchitis.

Bronchitis, Catarrh—b. Asthenica, Peripneumonia notha.

BRONCHIUS, Sterno-thyroideus.

BRONCHLEMMITIS, Polypus bronchialis.

BRONCHOCE'LE, from βρογχος, 'a bronchus,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' An inaccurate name for the affection which is called, also, *Bo'chium*, *Botium*, *Hernia gut'turis*, *Guttur tu'midum*, *Trachelophy'ma*, *Hernia guttura'lis*, *Thy'rocelē*, *Thyreoce'lē*, *Thyremphraxis*, *Thyreon'cus*, *Thyron'cus*, *Thyrophrax'ia*, *Gossum*, *Exechebron'chus*, *Gongro'na*, *Struma*, *Bocium*, *Hernia bronchia'lis*, *Tracheloce'le*, &c., the *Derbyshire neck*, *Swelled neck*, &c., (F.) *Goître*, *Gouètre*. This is no rupture, but consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is common at the base of lofty mountains in every part of the world; and has been supposed to be owing to the drinking of snow-water, but it occurs where there is no snow. The tumour is, sometimes, very extensive. Iodine has great power over it, and will generally occasion its absorption, when the case has not been of such duration as to be of a cartilaginous condition.

BRONCHOPHONY, Resonance.

BRONCHOPLAS'TIC, *Bronchoplas'ticus*; from βρογχος, 'the throat,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation for closing fistulæ in the trachea.

BRON'CHOTOME, *Bronchot'omus*, from βρογχος and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' A kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle, and fitted to a canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea. The instrument is not used.

BRONCHOT'OMY, *Bronchotomie*. Same etymology. A surgical operation, which consists in making an opening either into the trachea, (*Tracheot'omy:*) into the larynx, (*Laringot'omy;*) or into both, (*Tracheo-laryngot'omy,*) to extract foreign bodies or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. These different parts are divided transversely or vertically, according to circumstances.

BRONCHUS, Trachea.

BROOKLIME, Veronica beccabunga.

BROOM, Sophora tinctoria, Spartium scoparium—b. Butcher's, Ruscus—b. rape of Virginia, Orobanche Virginiana.

BROSSARDIÈRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Brossardière is a chateau in Bas-Poitou, France. The waters contain carbonates of iron and lime, muriate of soda, and sulphate of lime. They are aperient.

BROSSE, Brush.

BROW-AGUE, Neuralgia frontalis.

BROUILLARD, Caligo.

BROUSSAIST. One who is a believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. The system itself is called *Broussaism* or *the Physiological Doctrine*.

BROW, Front.

BROWN RED, Colcothar.

BROWNIAN or BRUNO'NIAN. Relating to the system or opinions of John Brown.

BROWNISM or BRUNONIANISM. The doctrines of Brown.

BROWNIST or BRUNO'NIAN. A follower of the system of Brown.

BRUCEA ANTI-DYSENTER'ICA. *B. ferrugin'ea*, *Angustu'ra spuria*, (F.) *Fausse Angusture*, *A. Ferrugineuse*. The systematic name of the plant, whence is obtained the *false Angustura Bark*. It affords the Brucine.

BRUCIA, Brucine.

BRUCINE, BRUCIA, BRUCINA. An organic, salifiable base, discovered in the false Angustura—*Brucea anti-dysenterica*, and obtained from the *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is of a pearly white; crystallized in oblique prisms with a parallelogrammatic base; very bitter, slightly acrid and styptic, and soluble in water, but more so in alcohol.

Brucine is a less active poison than strychnine. It resembles it, however, and may be used as a substitute for the extract of nux vomica. Dose, half a grain.

BRUCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Brucourt is three leagues and a half from Caen in Normandy. The waters contain carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, much sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUISE, Contusion.

BRUISEWORT, Bellis, Saponaria.

BRUISSEMENT (F.) *Frem'itus*. This word has much the same signification as *Bourdonnement*, (q. v.) as well as *Bruit*.

BRUIT (F.) 'Sound.' A term applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation, viz.

Bruit de Craquement, *B. de Tiraillement*, *Bruit de cuir neuf*, 'sound of crackling, or bursting, or of new leather.' A sound produced by the friction of the pericardium, when dried and roughened by inflammation.

Bruit de Cuir Neuf, *Bruit de craquement*.

Bruit de Diable, *Ronflement de Diable*, 'noise of the diable or humming-top.' A high degree of *Bruit de soufflet*, heard on auscultating the arteries. It denotes an impoverished state of the blood.

Bruit de frottement ascendant et descendant, 'Sound of friction of ascent and descent.' Sounds said to be produced by the rubbing of the lung against the parietes of the chest, as it rises and falls during inspiration and expiration. They are distinctly heard in pleuritis, when the pleura has become roughened by the disease.

Bruit Humorique, *B. Hydropneumatique*. The sound afforded on percussion when organs are filled with liquid and air.

Bruit Hydropneumatique, *Bruit humorique*.

Bruit de Parchemin, 'Parchment tone.' A sound as if produced by two sheets of parchment applied to each other. It is said to be produced by thickening and rigidity of the valves of the heart.

Bruit Placentaire, *B. de soufflet placentaire, Placental bellows' sound*. The bellows' sound heard on auscultating over the site of the placenta in a pregnant female.

Bruit de pot fêlé, 'Sound of a cracked vessel.' This sound is heard on percussion, when a cavern in the lungs is filled with air and has a narrow outlet.

Bruit de Raclement, 'Sound of scraping.' A sound produced by the scraping of a hard, bony substance against the pericardium.

Bruit de Râpe, 'Sound of a rasp.' A sound heard during the contraction of either the auricles or ventricles. It is constant; and the contraction of the cavity is more prolonged than natural, and emits a hard, rough, and—as it were—stifled sound.

It indicates contraction of the valvular orifices, by cartilaginous deposites or ossification, and accompanies the contraction of the auricles if the auriculo-ventricular valves are concerned,—that of the ventricles if the semilunar valves be the seat of the disease.

The Bruit de Scie, or 'saw-sound,' and the Bruit de lime à bois, or 'file-sound,' resemble the last.

Bruit de Soufflet, 'bellows sound.' A sound like that of a bellows, heard occasionally by the ear applied to the chest during the contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coëxists with affections of the heart, but is heard, also, without any disease in that organ,—whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed.

An *Encephalic bellows' sound* has been described by Dr. Fisher, of Boston. It is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head; and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels, or inflammation. When such turgescence exists, the vessels are compressed, and the compression gives rise to the sound in question.

Bruit de Soufflet placentaire, *Bruit placentaire*,—*b. de Tiraillement, Bruit de craquement*.

Bruit Tympanique, 'Tympanic sound.' The clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air.

BRÛLURE, Burn.

BRUNELLE, Prunella.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. *Brunneri Glan'dulæ, Glandulæ solita'riæ*. Muciparous follicles of a small size, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the small intestines, especially the duodenum; so called from their discovery having generally been attributed to Brunner. See Peyeri Glandulæ.

BRUNONIAN, Brownian.

BRUNONIANISM, Brownism.

BRUNUS, Erysipelas.

BRUSCUS, Ruscus.

BRUSH, *Scop'ula*, (F.) *Brosse*. A well known instrument, used in Medicine chiefly for the following purposes. 1. To clean the teeth. 2. To remove the sawdust, which adheres to the teeth of the trephine, during the operation of trephining. 3. To rub the surface of the body, for the purpose of exciting the skin, and favouring transpiration. Westring, a Swedish physician, has recommended metallic brushes for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part. These brushes consist of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which threads of the same metal are fixed;—the brush being connected with one of the poles of the galvanic pile.

Brush, Stomach, Excutia ventriculi.

BRUTA, Juniperus sabina.

BRUTIA. A sort of thick pitch, obtained from Brutia in Italy. From the *Pix Brutia* was obtained the *Oleum Picinum*.

Brutia, Instinct.

BRUTINO, Terebinthina.

BRUXANELI. A Malabar, tree, the bark and leaves of which have a strong smell, and are astringent. On the coast of Malabar, its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils. Its bark is esteemed to be diuretic, and its roots anti-arthritic.

BRUYÈRE VULGAIRE, Erica vulgaris.

BRUYÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bruyères is a small village, 7½ leagues from Luneville. The waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BRYCHETHMOS, Rugitus.

BRYGMUS, βρυγμος, *Stridor Den'tium*. (q.v.) Grinding of the teeth.

BRYO'NIA ALBA. *White Bry'ony, Vitis alba sylves'tris, Agros'tis, Agriam'pelos, Am'pelos agria, Archeos'tris, Echetro'sis, Bryo'nia aspera, Cedros'tis, Chelido'nium, Labrus'ca, Melo'thrum, Ophrostaph'ylon, Psilo'thrum, Bryonia Dioica*. *Nat. Ord.* Cucurbitaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia, (F.) *Couleuvrée, Vigne vierge, V. blanche*. The root is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter, and disagreeable taste. It is a drastic cathartic. Externally, it has been applied, in form of cataplasm, in gout. When repeatedly washed, a good starch is obtained from it. The active principle has been separated from it, and called *Bry'onine*.

Bryonia Mechoacanna Nigricans, Convolvulus jalapa—b. Peruviana, Convolvulus jalapa.

BRYONINE. See Bryonia alba.

BRYTIA. Marc of grapes.

BRYTON, Cerevisia.

BU, βου, abbreviation of βους, 'an ox;' in composition expresses, 'excess, greatness.' Hence *Bulimus, Buphthal'mia*, &c.

BUBASTECORDIUM, Artemisia vulgaris.

BUBE, Pustule.

BUBO, βουβων, *Pano'chia*, *Panus inguina'lis*, *Adenophy'ma inguinalis*, *Bubonopa'nus*, *Cambu'ca*, *Angus*, *Boubon*, *Codocelē*, *Codoscel'la*, (F.) *Bubon*, *Poulain*. In the works of Hippocrates and Galen, this word, sometimes, signifies the groin; at others, the inguinal glands; and at others, again, swelling or inflammation of these parts. The moderns apply the term to an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla, and they generally distinguish, 1. *Simple* or *sympathetic Bubo* which is independent of any virus in the economy. 2. *Venereal Bubo*, (F.) *Bubon vénérien* which is occasioned by the venereal virus. 3. *Pestilential Bubo* or *B. symptomatic of the Plague*. The last two have by some been called the *malignant Bubo*, (F.) *Bubon malin*. *Primary Bubo*, (F.) *Bubon primitif*, shows itself with the first symptoms of syphilis: the *consecutive* not till afterwards.

BUBON, Bubo, Inguen—b. Gummiferum, see Ammoniac gum.

Bubon Gal'banum. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the Galbanum. *Meto'pion*. The plant is also called *Ferula Africa'na*, *Orcoseli'num Africa'num*, *Ani'sum frutico'sum galbanif'erum*, *Anisum Africa'num frutes'cens*. *The long-leaved or lovage-leaved Gal'banum*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ. Galbanum is the gummi-resinous juice of this tree. Its odour is fetid, and taste bitter and acrid: the agglutinated tears are of a white colour, on a ground of reddish brown. It forms an emulsion when triturated with water, and is soluble in proof spirit of wine, and vinegar: s. g. 1.212. It has been given as an antispasmodic, and expectorant, in pill or emulsion. Dose, from gr. 10 to 60. Externally, it is applied as a cataplasm.

Bubon Macedon'icum, *Petroseli'num Macedon'icum*, *Apium petræum*, *Petra'pium*, *Macedo'nian Parsley*, (F.) *Persil de Macédoine*. Its properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker and less grateful. The seeds are an ingredient in the celebrated compounds—Mithridate and Theriac.

BUBO'NIUM, *Aster At'ticus*, *Golden Starwort*. A plant, anciently supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the groin, from βουβων, 'the groin.'

BUBONOCE'LE, from βουβων, 'the groin,' and κηλη, 'tumour,' 'rupture.' *Hernia inguina'lis*, *In'guinal Hernia* or *Rupture of the Groin*, (F.) *Hernie inguinale*. Some surgeons have confined this term to hernia when limited to the groin, and have called the same affection, when it has descended to the scrotum, *Os'cheocele* or *Scrotal Hernia*. The rupture passes through the abdominal ring: and in consequence of the greater size of this opening in the male is more frequent in the male sex.

BUBONOPANUS, Bubo.

BUBONOREX'IS, from βουβων, 'the groin,' and ρηξις, 'a rupture.' A name given to bubonocele when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or when, in other words, it is devoid of a sac.

BUBON'ULUS, a diminutive of *Bubo*, (q. v.) A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It is an occasional accompaniment of Gonorrhœa.

BUCAROS, Terra Portugallica.

BUCCA, *Gnathos*; the mouth. The cheeks and hollow of the cheeks.

BUCCAC'RATON, from *Bucca*, and κραω, 'I mix.' A morsel of bread sopped in wine, which served of old for a breakfast—Linden.

BUCCAL, *Bucca'lis*, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth,' or rather 'the cheek.' That which concerns the mouth, and especially the cheeks.

Buccal Membrane, (F.) *Membrane Buccale*. The mucous membrane, which lines the interior of the mouth.

Buccal or Molar Glands. Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humour, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth.

The Buccal Artery, *A. Sus-maxillaire*,—(Ch.,) arises from the internal maxillary or from some of its branches, as the *Temporalis profunda antica*, or the *Alveolar*. It distributes its branches to the buccinator muscle, and to the buccal membrane.

The Buccal Vein follows the artery.

The Buccal Nerve or *Buccinator Nerve*, *Bucco-labial*—(Ch.,) is given off by the inferior maxillary. It sends its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle.

BUCCELA'TON or BUCCELA'TUS. A loaf-shaped cathartic medicine; made chiefly of scammony.—Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina.

BUCCEA and BUCCEL'LA. The fleshy excrescence of nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth.—Paracelsus. Also, a mouthful.

BUCCINA, Turbinated bones.

BUCCINA'TOR, from *Buccina're*, 'to sound the trumpet,' The *Buccina'tor Muscle*, *Retrac'tor An'guli Oris*, *Bucco-Alvéolo-maxillaire*, *Alvéolo-labial*—(Ch.,) *Manso'rius*. This muscle is situate in the substance of the cheeks. It extends between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the two jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backwards. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and, if the cheeks are distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

BUCCO. One who is blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed.

BUCCO-ALVÉOLO-MAXILLAIRE, Buccinator.

BUCCO-LABIAL NERVE, Buccal nerve.

BUCCO-PHARYNGE'AL, *Bucco-pharynge'us*, (F.) *Bucco-pharyngien*. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx. The *Bucco-Pharynge'al Aponeuro'sis*, or *Intermax'illary Lig'ament*, extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, and affords attachment, anteriorly, to the buccinator, and posteriorly to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

BUC'CULA, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth.' A small mouth. The fleshy part beneath the chin.—Bartholine.

BUCELLA'TIO. A mode of arresting hemorrhage, by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel.—Avicenna, Fallopius.

BUCERAS, Trigonella fœnum.

BUCHU-LEAVES, Diosma crenata.

BUCKBEAN, Menyanthes trifoliata.
BUCKEYE, Æsculus hippocastanum.
BUCKET FEVER, Dengue.
BUCKHO, Diosma crenata.
BUCNEMIA. See Elephantiasis—b. Tropica. See Elephantiasis.
BUCKTHORN, PURGING, Rhamnus.
BUCTON, Hymen.
BUCKWHEAT, Polygonum fagopyrum—b. Plant, eastern, Polygonum divaricatum.
BUFF, INFLAMMATORY, Corium phlogisticum.
BUG, BED, Cimex.
BUGANTIA, Chilblain.
BUGLE, Prunella—b. Common, Ajuga reptans—*b. Pyramidale*, Ajuga—*b. Rampante*, Ajuga reptans.
BUGLOSE, Anchusa officinalis.
BUGLOSS, Dyer's, Anchusa tinctoria—b. Garden, Anchusa officinalis—b. Upright, Ajuga.
BUGLOSSA, Anchusa officinalis.
BUGLOSSUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM MAJUS, Anchusa officinalis—b. Latifolium, Borago officinalis—b. Sativum, Anchusa officinalis—b. Sylvestris, Anchusa officinalis—b. Tinctorum, Anchusa tinctoria—b. Verum, Boracic acid—b. Vulgare majus, Anchusa officinalis.
BUGULA, Ajuga.
BUGRANDE ÉPINEUSE, Ononis spinosa.
BUGRANE, Ononis spinosa—*b. des Champs*, Ononis arvensis.
BUIS, BUXUS.
BUISARD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Buisard is two leagues from Chateau-Thierry, in France. The water contains muriate and carbonate of lime.
BULB, *Bulbus*, (F.) *Bulbe*. A name, given by Anatomists to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The *Bulb of the Aorta* is the great sinus of the Aorta. *Bulb of the Teeth;* the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. The *Bulb* or *Root of the Hair*, is the part whence the hair originates. The *Bulb of the Urethra* is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the *Corpus spongiosum* towards the root of the penis. We say, also, *Bulb*, for *Globe, of the eye*.
BULB, Rachidian. See Medulla oblongata.
BULBE DE LA VOUTE A TROIS PILIERS, Mamillary tubercles.
BULBI PRIORUM CRURUM FORNICIS, Mamillary tubercles.
BULBO-CAVERNOSUS, Accelerator urinæ—*b. Syndesmo-caverneux*, Accelerator urinæ—*b. Urétral*, Accelerator urinæ.
BULBOCASTANEUM, Bunium bulbocastanum.
BULBONACH, Lunaria rediviva.
BULBUS ESCULENTUS; the *Esculent bulb;* a particular kind, so denominated by the ancients. It is supposed to have been the *Cepa Ascalonica*.—Dioscorides, Celsus, Pliny, &c.
BULBUS VOMITO'RIUS. A plant, said by Dioscorides to be emetic and diuretic. It is the *Musk-grape flower*, according to Ray:—the *Hyacinthus Muscari*.
BULIMIA, Boulimia.
BU'LITHOS, from βους, 'an ox,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' A bezoar or stone, found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BULLA. A *Bleb*. (F.) *Bulle*. A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent, watery fluid. It forms the 4th Order in Willan's and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes Erysipelas, Pemphigus, and Pompholyx. By some Bulla has been used synonymously with *Pemphigus* See, also, Hydatid.
BULLACE PLUM, Prunus invitia.
BULLÆ ROTUNDÆ CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulæ.
BULLFISTS, Lycoperdon.
BUMELLIA, Praxinus excelsior.
BUNA, Coffea Arabica.
BUNDURH, Corylus avellana.
BUNIAS, Brassica napus.
BUNITES VINUM. A wine, made by infusing the *Bunium* in must. It is stomachic, but scarcely ever used.
BUNIUM BULBOCAS'TANUM. *Balanocas'tanum*. The systematic name of a plant, whose root is called the *Pig-nut*, (q. v.) *Agriocas'tanum*, *Nu'cula terres'tris*, *Bulbocasta'neum*, *Bulbocas'tanum majus et minus*, *Earth-nut*, *Hawk-nut*, *Kipper-nut*, (F.) *Terrenoix*. The root is tuberous, and is eaten raw or roasted. It has been supposed of use in strangury. It is not employed in Medicine.
BUNNIAN, Bunyon.
BUNYON, *Bun'nian*, from βουνος, 'an eminence.'(?) An enlargement and inflammation of the Bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.
BUPEINA, Boulimia.
BUPHTHALMI HERBA, Anthemis tinctoria.
BUPTHAL'MIA, *Bupthal'mos*, from βους, 'an ox,' and οφθαλμος, 'an eye.' *Ox eye*. Under this name the generality of authors have designated the first stage of hydropthalmia. Others, with Sabatier, mean, by this term, the turgescence of the vitreous humour, which, by pushing the iris forwards, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.
BUPHTHALMUM MAJUS, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
BUPTHALMUM CRETICUM, Anthemis Pyrethrum.
BUPHTHALMUS, Hydrophthalmia, Sempervivum tectorum.
BUPLEUROIDES, Bupleurum rotundifolium.
BUPLEU'RUM ROTUNDIFO'LIUM, *Bupleu'ron*, *Bupleuroi'des*, *Round-leaved Hare's-Ear*, or *Thorow-wax*, (F.) *Buplèvre*, *Percefeuille*. The herb and seeds are slightly aromatic. It was formerly celebrated for curing ruptures, being made into a cataplasm with wine and oatmeal.
BUPLÈVRE, Bupleurum rotundifolium.
BURAC, *Borax*. Also, any kind of salt. (Arabic.)
BURDOCK, Arctium lappa—b. Lesser, Xanthium.
BURIS. Hernia, accompanied by scirrhous tumefaction; or, perhaps, a scirrhous tumour only.—Avicenna.
BURN, *Ustio*, *Ambus'tio*, *Adus'tio*, *Tresis Causis*, *Erythe'ma Ambus'tio*, *Causis*, *Encau'sis*, *Combustu'ra*, *Catacau'ma*, *Combus'tio*, (F.) *Brûlure*. An injury produced by the action of too

great heat on the body. Burns are of greater or less extent; from the simple irritation of the integument to the complete destruction of the part. The consequences are more or less severe, according to the extent of injury and the part affected. Burns of the abdomen, when apparently doing well, are sometimes followed by fatal results. Their treatment varies: at times, the antiphlogistic being required: at others, one more stimulating.

BURNEA. See Pinus Sylvestris.

BURNING, or BRENNING. A disease mentioned by old historians, from which authors have unsuccessfully endeavoured to demonstrate the antiquity of syphilis.—Parr.

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICA'LIS. The *Spirit of Burrhus for diseases of the Womb*. It is prepared by digesting, in alcohol, equal parts of myrrh, olibanum, and mastic. Boerhaave frequently prescribed it.

BURSA TESTIUM, Scrotum—b. Virilis, Scrotum.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, *Synovial Crypts* or *Follicles*, (F.) *Bourses Synoviales*. Small membranous sacs, situate about the joints, particularly about the large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under the tendons. They are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate surfaces over which tendons play. In consequence of bruises or sprains, this fluid sometimes collects to a great extent. The Bursæ are, generally, either of a roundish or oval form, and they have been arranged under two classes, the *spherical* and *vaginal*.

BURSALIS, Obturator internus.

BURSERA GUMMIF'ERA, *Terebinth'us gummif'era*, *Jamaica Bark Tree*. A resin exudes from this tree, which is solid externally, as met with in the shops: softish internally: of a vitreous fracture: transparent: of a pale yellow colour: turpentine smell, and sweet, perfumed taste. It has been used like the Balsams and Turpentines in general, and is called, by the French, *Cachibou*, *Chibou*, and *Resine de Gomart*.

BURSULA, Scrotum.

BUSSANG, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bussang is a village in the department of Vosges, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BUSSEROLLE, Arbutus uva ursi.

BUSSII SPIRITUS BEZOAR'TICUS. The *Bezoar'dic Spirit of Bussius*. A preparation, regarded as sudorific, diuretic, and antispasmodic: obtained by distilling subcarbonate and muriate of ammonia, amber, oil of cedar or juniper, &c.

BUTEA FRONDOSA. See Kino.

BUTIGA, Gutta rosea.

BUTOMON, Iris pseudacorus.

BUTTER, *Buty'rum*, *Pice'rion*, (F.) *Beurre*. A sort of concrete oil, obtained from the cream, which forms on the surface of the milk furnished by the females of the mammalia; especially by the cow and the goat. Fresh butter is very nutritious, whilst the rancid is irritating. The ancient chemists gave the name *Butter* to many of the metallic chlorides. It has also been applied to vegetable substances, which resemble, in some respects, the butter obtained from milk.

Butter of Bambouc or Bambuc, (F.) *Beurre de Bambouc* ou *Bambuk*. A vegetable oil obtained from a species of almond, and used in Senegal in neuralgic and rheumatismal pains.

Butter of Cacao, *Oil of Cacao*, *Oleum Cacao spissa'tum*, *O. Theobro'mæ Cacao expres'sum*, (F.) *Beurre de Cacao*, *Huile de Cacao*. A fat substance of a sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from the *Theobroma cacao*, or Chocolate Nut.

Butter of Cocoa, (F.) *Beurre de Coco*. A fatty, concrete substance, which separates from the milk of the Cocoa nut. It is sweet and agreeable.

BUTTERBUR, Tussilago petasites.

BUTTERCUPS, Ranunculus acris.

BUTTERFLYWEED, Asclepias tuberosa.

BUTTERMILK, (F.) *Babeurre*, *Lait de Beurre*. The thin, sour milk, separated from the cream by churning. It contains caseum and a little butter. It is a refreshing drink when newly made.

Butterwort, Pinguicola vulgaris.

BUTUA, Pareira brava.

BUTYRUM, BUTTER—b. Amygdalarum dulcium, Confection (almond)—b. Saturni, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—b. Zinci, Zinci chloridum.

BUVEUR, Rectus internus oculi.

BUXTON, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Buxtonien'ses Aquæ*. Buxton is a village in Derbyshire. The springs are thermal, and about 82° Fahrenheit. They are used in cases in which thermal springs, in general, are recommended. They contain little or no mineral impregnation.

BUXUS, *Buxus sempervi'rens*. The Box-tree. (F.) *Buis* ou *Bouis*. The leaves are bitter and aromatic, and, as such, have been used in medicine, in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., in the form of decoction. They are sometimes, also, added to beer. The seed was anciently called *Carthe'gon*.

BYRE'THRUM. A sort of cap or *Couvre-chef*, filled with cephalic substances.—Forestus.

BYRSA, *βυρσα*. A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSODEP'SICON. A Tan stuff, with which Cælius Aurelianus sprinkled wool, which he applied in certain cases to the umbilical region: from *βυρσα*, 'leather,' and *δεψεω*, 'I tan.'

BYSAU'CHEN, from *βυω*, 'I stop up,' and *αυχην*, 'the neck.' A morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYSSOS, Vulva.

BYSSUS or BYSSUM. The ancients gave this name to several vegetable substances, which were used for the fabrication of stuffs, prized for their fineness, colour, and rarity of the material. It is now chiefly applied to the filaments, by the aid of which the acephalous mollusca attach their shells to the rocks. B. was formerly also applied to the *female pudendum*.

BYTHOS, *βυθος*, 'depth.' An epithet used by Hippocrates for the fundus of the stomach.

C

C. This letter in the chemical alphabet signifies Nitre. It is also sometimes used in prescriptions for Calx.

CAA-AP'IA, *Dorste'nia Brazilien'sis.* The root, according to Piso, is employed as emetic and anti-diarrhœic.

CAA-ATAY'A. A plant of Brazil, supposed to be a species of Gratiola. It is very bitter, and considered to be one of the best indigenous cathartics.

CAACICA, Euphorbia capitata.

CAA-GHIYU'YO, *Frutex bac'cifer Brazilien'sis.* A shrub of Brazil, whose leaves, in powder, are considered detersive.

CAAOPIA, Hypericum bacciferum.

CAAPEBA, Pareira brava.

CAAPONGA, Crithmum maritimum.

CAA'ROBA. A Brazilian tree, whose leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration.—See Ceratonia.

CABAL, *Cab'ala, Caba'la, Cal'bala, Cabalia, Kabala, Gaballa.* This word is from the Hebrew, and signifies knowledge transmitted by tradition. Paracelsus and several authors of the 16th and 17th centuries have spoken much of this species of magic, which they distinguished into *Judaic* or *Theologian*, and *hermetic* or *medicinal;* the latter being, according to them, the art of knowing the most occult properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits:—the knowledge being thus acquired by inspiration, and incapable of inducing error. It was also called *Ars cabalis'tica*, 'cabalistic art.'

CABAL'HAU. A plant of Mexico, according to Dalechamps, which passes for an antidote to white hellebore, and yet is used for poisoning arrows. It is unknown to botanists.

CABALIST, *Cabalista.* One instructed in the Cabal.

CABALLATION, Cynoglossum.

CABARET, Asarum.

CABBAGE, Brassica—c. Skunk, Dracontium fœtidum—c. Tree, Geoffræa inermis—c. Bark tree, Geoffræa inermis.

CABUREIBA, Myroxylon Peruiferum.

CABUREICIBA. See Myroxylon Peruiferum.

CAC'AGOGUE, *Cacago'gus*, from κακκη, 'excrement,' and αγειν, 'to expel.' An ointment, composed of alum and honey; which, when applied to the anus, produced an evacuation.—Paulus of Ægina.

CACA'LIA ANTEUPHOR'BIUM, *Anteuphor'bium.* A plant, which Dodoens and others considered to be capable of tempering the caustic properties of the euphorbium. It is also called *Kleinia.*

Many varieties of the Cacalia are used, in different countries, chiefly as condiments.

CA'CAO, *Ca'coa, Co'coa Cacavif'era, Caca'vi, Quahoil, Cacava'ta.* The Cocoa or Chocolate Nut; the fruit of the *Thæbro'ma; Family*, Malvaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyadelphia Pentandria.

CACATION, Defecation.

CACATORIA, Diarrhœa.

CACAVATA, Cacao.

CACAVI, Cacao, Jatropha manihot.

CAC'ATORY, *Cacato'rius*, from *caca're*, 'to go to stool.' *Febris cacato'ria;* a kind of intermittent fever, accompanied by copious alvine evacuations.—Sylvius.

CACCE, Excrement.

CACCION'DE. A sort of pill, chiefly formed of catechu, recommended by Baglivi in dysentery.

CACHANG-PARANG. A sort of bean of Sumatra, mentioned by Marsden, whose seeds are given in pleurisy. Jussieu considers it to be the *Mimo'sa scandens.*

CACHEC'TIC, *Cachec'ticus*, same etymon as *Cachexia.* One attacked with cachexia. Belonging to cachexia. *Cachec'tica reme'dia*, are remedies against cachexia.

CACHEN LAGUEN, Chanchalagua, Chironia chilensis.

CACHEX'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and εξις, 'habit.' *Status cachec'ticus.* A condition in which the body is evidently depraved. A bad habit of body; chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, or venereal diseases when in their last stage. Hence we hear of a *Scorbutic C., Cancerous C.*, &c. Sauvages and Cullen have included under this head a number of diseases—consumptions, dropsies, &c. Cachexia has been sometimes confounded with diathesis. The *Cachexia Icterica* is jaundice or icterus itself, or a disposition thereto. The fluor albus is sometimes called *Cachexia Uterina.*

Cachexia Africana, Chthonophagia.

Cachexia Alba, Leucorrhœa—c. Calculosa, Lithia.

Cachexia, Chlorotic, Chlorosis—c. Icterica, Icterus—c. Scrophulosa, Scrofula.

Cachexia Splenica. The state of scorbutic Cachexia, which often accompanies diseases of the spleen, especially in India.—Twining.

Cachexia Virginum, Chlorosis.

CACHIBOU. See Bursera gummifera.

CACHINNA'TIO, from *cachin'no*, 'I laugh aloud.' A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysterical and maniacal affections.

CACHIRI. A fermented liquor made, in Cayenne, from a decoction of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACHLEX. A small stone or pebble, found on the sea-shore. One of these, when heated in the fire, and cooled in whey, communicates an astringency to the liquid, so that it was anciently esteemed to be useful in dysentery.—Galen.

CACHOS. An Oriental fruit, apparently of a Solanum, which is esteemed lithontriptic.

CACHOU, Catechu.

CACHRYS LIBANO'TIS. An umbelliferous plant, which grows in Africa and the South of Europe. It is aromatic and astringent. Its seeds are extremely acrid.

CACHUN'DE. An Indian troch or pastile composed of amber, mastic, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, galanga, pearls, rubies, emeralds, garnets, &c. It is regarded by the people of India as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

CACO-ALEXITERIA, Alexipharmic.

CACOCHO'LIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and χολη, 'bile.' Diseases induced by a depraved condition of the bile.

CACOCHROI, from κακος, 'bad,' and χροα, 'colour.' Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in colour.

CACOCHYL'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and χυλος, 'chyle. Depraved chylification.

CACOCHYM'IA, *Corrup'tio Humo'rum*, from κακος, 'bad,' and χυμος, 'juice,' 'humour.' *Cacoch'ymy*. Depravation of the humours.

CACOCHYMIA VENEREA, Syphilis.

CACOCH'YMUS, *Cacochym'icus*. One attacked with cacochymia. Belonging to cacochymia.

CACOCNE'MOS, *Malis suris prædi'tus;* from κακος, 'bad,' and κνημη, 'the leg.' One who has bad legs.

CACOCORE'MA, from κακος, 'bad,' and κορεω, 'I purge, or cleanse.' A medicine which purges off the vitiated humours.

CACODÆ'MON, from κακος, 'bad,' and δαιμων, 'a spirit.' An evil spirit, to which were ascribed many disorders. The *Nightmare*.

CACODIA, Anosmia.

CACOËTHES, from κακος, 'bad,' and ηθος, 'disposition, habit,' &c. Of a bad or vitiated character.

CACOGALAC'TIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and γαλα, gen. γαλακτος, 'milk.' A bad condition of the milk.

CACOMORPHIA, Deformation.

CACOPATHI'A, *Pas'sio Mala*, from κακος, 'bad,' and παθος, 'affection.' A distressed state of mind.—Hippocr.

CACOPHO'NIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' A dissonant condition of voice:—*vitia'ta vox*.

CACOPRA'GIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and πραττω, 'I perform.' Depraved condition of the chylopoietic organs.

CACORRHACHI'TIS, from κακος, 'bad,' and ραχις, 'the spine.' *Cacorrha'chis*, *Spondylal'gia*. Deformity of the spine. Disease of the spine. Spontaneous luxation of the vertebræ and ribs dependent upon internal causes.

CACORRHYTH'MUS, *Arrhyth'mus*, from κακος, 'bad,' and ρυθμος, 'rhythm,' 'order.' Irregular.

CACO'SIS. Vice, *Mala disposi''tio*. A bad condition of body.—Hippocr.

CACOSIT'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and σιτιον, 'aliment.' Disgust or aversion for food.—*Fastid'ium cibo'rum*.

CACOSOMIUM, from κακος, 'bad,' and σωμα, 'the body.' An hospital for leprosy, and incurable affections.

CACOSPHYX'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and σφυξις, 'pulse.'—*Vitio'sus pulsus*. Bad state of pulse.—Galen.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS, from κακος, 'bad,' and στομαχος, 'the stomach.' What disagrees with the stomach. Indigestible.—Gorræus.

CACOS'TOMUS, from κακος, 'bad,' and στομα, 'a mouth.' Having a bad mouth.

CACOTHYM'IA, *Vit'ium An'imi*, from κακος, 'bad,' and θυμος, 'mind,' 'disposition.' A vitious state of mind.—Linden.

CACOTRIBULUS, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CACOTROPH'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and τροφη, 'nutrition.'—*Vitio'sa nutri''tio*:—disordered nutrition.—Galen.

CACOU, *Cagot*, Catechu.

CACOU'CIA COCCIN'EA, *Coucin'ea Coccin'ea*, *Schousbæ'a coccin'ea*, *Tikimma*. A perennial twining shrub of South America; the plant of which, as well as the fruit, is possessed of emeto-cathartic properties.

CACTIER, Cactus opuntia.

CACTUS OPUN'TIA, *Opuntia*. The *Indian Fig*, (F.) *Cactier*, *Raquette*, *Figuier d'Inde*. This plant grows in South America, Spain, Italy, &c. Its fruit, which has the shape of the fig, is of a sweetish taste, and colours the urine red when eaten. Its leaves are considered refrigerant.

CADA'BA, *Stroë'mia*. A genus of the family *Capparideæ*, natives of India and Arabia. The young shoots of the *Cada'ba farino'sa* are considered to be an antidote against venomous bites.

CADA'VER, *Ptoma*, *Necron*, νεκρον. A *dead body*; a *subject*; a *carcass*, (F.) *Cadavre*. The word has been supposed to come from *cado*, 'I fall;' and by some, to be a contraction from *caro data vermibus*, 'flesh given to the worms!'

CADAV'EROUS, *Cadavero'sus*, *Necro'des*. (F.) *Cadavéreux*. Belonging to the dead body; as *cadaverous smell*. The *Cadav'erous* or *Hippocrat'ic face* (see Face,) is an unfavourable sign in disease, and generally denotes a fatal termination.

CADEJI-INDI, Malabathrum.

CADEL-AVANACU, Croton tiglium.

CADIA. An Egyptian, leguminous plant. The Arabs attribute to its fresh leaves the power of relieving colic.

CADMIA, Calamina, Tutia.

CAD'MII SULPHAS, *Cad'mium Sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphas Cad'micus*, *Meli'ni Sulphas*, *Klapro'thii Sulphas*, *Klapro'thium Sulphu'ricum*, *Meli'num Sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphate of Cad'mium*. Used in spots on the Cornea, and in chronic torpid inflammation of the conjunctiva, in the quantity of half a grain to a grain to the ounce of water.

CADMIUM SULPHURICUM, Cadmii Sulphas.

CADTCHU, Catechu.

CADUCA HUNTERI, Decidua.

CADU'CITY, *Imbecil'litas*, *Debil'itas*, *Cadu'citas*. The French use the word *Caducité*, for the portion of human life, which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age, which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. The precise age must of course vary in individuals.

CADUS, καδος. A Greek measure, equal to ten gallons English.—Pliny.

CADUS, Amphora.

CÆCAL, *Cæcalis*. Belonging to the cæcum, from *cæcus*, 'blind, hidden.' The *Cæcal arteries and veins*, are the branches of the *Arteriæ et venæ colicæ dextræ inferiores*, distributed to the cæcum.

CÆCATRIX, Cicatrix.

CÆ'CITAS, *Blindness*, *Anap'sia*, *Typhlotes*, *Typhlo'sis*, (F.) *Aveuglement*, *Cécité*. C. may be dependent upon many different diseases,—

as upon amaurosis, specks, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of the eye, &c.

Cæcitas Crepuscularis, Hemeralopia—c. Diurna, Nyclatopia.

CÆCUM or CŒCUM, *Intesti'num cæcum*, *Monom'achon*, *Monocolon*, *Monoculum*, *Typhloteron monocolon*, *Ini''tium intesti'ni crassi*, *Saccus*, *Cæcum Caput Coli*, *Prima cella coli*, from *cæcus*, 'blind.' The *Blind Gut*, so called from its being perforated at one end only. That portion of the intestinal canal, which is seated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon; and which fills, almost wholly, the right iliac fossa: where the peritoneum retains it immovably. Its length is about 3 or 4 fingers' breadth. The *Ileo-cæcal valve* or *Valve of* Bauhin shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the *Appendix vermiformis cæci* is attached to it.

CÆCUS. 'Blind.' One deprived of sight. (F.) *Aveugle*, *Borgne*. In anatomy, it is used to designate certain holes or cavities, which end in a *cul-de-sac*; or have only one opening.

The Fora'men Cœcum of the frontal bone is a small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest or crista—*Fronto-ethmoidal foramen*—(Ch.),(F.) *Trou aveugle* ou *borgne*. Morgagni has given the same name to the small cavity, in the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, near its base; the sides of which are furnished with mucous follicles—*Lacunæ de la langue*.—(Ch.)

Hæmorrhoi'des Cæcæ, *Blind Piles*, (F.) *Hémorrhoïdes aveugles*, are those unaccompanied by any discharge.

Blind Ducts *of the Ure'thra*, (F.) *Conduits aveugles de l'urèthre*, are the *Mucous Lacu'næ of the Ure'thra*.

The Foram'ina Cæca,—Anterius et Posterius, are situate at the fore and back parts of the tuber annulare of the brain, and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery. The former is placed between the nerves of the 3d, and the latter between those of the 6th pair.

CÆLA-DOLO, Torenia Asiatica.

CÆMENTUM, Lute.

CÆRULEUM BEROLINENSE, Prussian blue—c. Borussicum, Prussian blue.

CÆRULOSIS NEONATORUM, Cyanopathy.

CÆSALPI'NIA SAPPAN, (F.) *Brésillet*. *Bois de Sappan*. A small Siamese tree, the wood of which is used in decoction, in cases of contusion.

The *Brazil wood* or *Fernambuco wood*, formerly used as an astringent, is the wood of the *Cæsalpin'ia echina'ta*.

The kernel of the *Cæsalpin'ia Bonducell'a*, the seed of which is called in India *Kutkuleja* and *Kutoo Kurunja* is given as a febrifuge tonic. Dose ten grains.

CÆSA'REAN SECTION or OPERATION, *Tomoto'cia*, *Cæsa'rea sectio*, *Partus cæsa'reus*, *Opera'tio cæsarea*, *Metrotom'ia*, from *cædere*, 'to cut.' An incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus to extract the fœtus. In this manner Julius Cæsar is said to have been extracted.—Pliny. It is also called *Hysteroto'mia*, *Hysterotomato'cia*, and *Gastrohysterot'omy*, (F.) *Opération Césarienne*.

An incision has been made into the uterus through the vagina; constituting the *Vaginal Cæsarean Section*, (F.) *Opération césarienne vaginale*.

The Cæsarean Section may be required when the mother dies before delivery;—when there is some invincible obstacle to delivery, from the faulty conformation of the pelvis; or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus.

CÆSARIES, Capillus.

CÆSIUS, Glaucoma.

CÆSONES, CÆSARES. Children brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

CÆSU'LIÆ. They who have gray eyes.

CÆSURA, Cut.

CÆTCHU, Catechu.

CAF, Camphor.

CAFAL, Agrimony.

CAFAR, Camphor.

CAFÉ, Coffea.

CAFÉ A LA SULTANE. This name has been given to an infusion or decoction of the ground *coques* or pericarps which surround the coffee.

Cafe Citrin. The aqueous infusion of unroasted coffee, so called on account of its yellowish tint.

CAFEYER, Coffea Arabica.

CAFFA, Camphor.

CAFIER, Coffea Arabica.

CAGAS'TRUM. The principle or germ of diseases, which are communicable. Paracelsus.

CAGNEUX, *Cagot*. See Kyllosis.

CAGOSANGA, Ipecacuanha.

CAGOT, (F.) A name given to deformed and miserable beings, met with in the Pyrenees, Bearn, and Upper Gascony in France, where they are also called *Capots*. In other districts they are called *Gézits*, *Gézitains*, *Crétins*, *Gahets*, *Capons*, *Coliberts*, *Cacous*, *Cagneux*, &c. See Crétin. The word *Cagot* is supposed to be an abbreviation of *Canis Gothus*, 'Dog of a Goth.'

CAHINCÆ RADIX, Caincæ radix.

CAI'EPUT or CAJ'EPUT, OIL OF. *Kyaput'ty*, *Cajupu'ti Oleum*, *Melaleu'cæ Leucoden'dri Oleum*. The oil has a strong smell, fragrant, like camphor; taste pungent and aromatic: limpid. It is stimulant, and useful where the essential oils in general are employed. It has also been called *Oil of Witneben*, from the person who first distilled it.

CAILLE, Tetrao coturnix.

CAILLEBOTTE Curds.

CAILLELAIT BLANC, Galium mollugo—c. *Vraie*, Galium verum.

CAILLOT, Coagulum.

CAINANÆ RADIX, Caincæ radix.

CAINCÆ RADIX, *Radix Chiococ'cæ*, *R. Cainanæ*, *Caninanæ*, *Cahincæ*, *Kahincæ*, *Serpenta'riæ Brazilien'sis*, *Cainca Root*. The bark of the root of the *Chiococ'a anguif'uga*, a plant of the *Family* Rubiaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia, of Linnæus. It is bitter, tonic, and diuretic, but has not been long introduced. Dose of the powder from ℈j to ʒss.

Dr. John H. Griscom, of New York, con-

siders there is a remarkable analogy between the Cainca and the *Apocynum cannabinum*.

CAINITO, Chrysophyllum Cainito.

CAIPA SCHORA. A cucurbitaceous Malabar plant, the fruit of which has a pyriform shape. The juice is drunk in that country for the purpose of arresting hiccough. The fruit, when unripe, is emetic.

CAISSE, Case—*c. du Tambour*, Tympanum.

CAITCHU, Catechu.

CAJAN. Phaseolus creticus.

CAJUPUTI, Cajeput.

CALABASH TREE, NARROW-LEAVED, Crescentia Cujete.

CALAF, *Salix Ægyptiaca*. A large-leaved Egyptian willow, called, also, *Ban*. The distilled water of the flowers, called *Macahalef*, passes, in that country, for an excellent antiaphrodisiac. It is also used as an antiloimic antiseptic, and cordial.

CALAGERI, Vernonia anthelmintica.

CALAGIRAH, Vernonia anthelmintica.

CALAGUA'LÆ RADIX, *Calague'læ Radix*. The root of the *Polypo'dium Calagua'la*, or *Aspid'ium coria'ceum*. It has been exhibited in Italy in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c. Its properties are not, however, clear.

CALAMBAC, Agallochum.

CALAMANDRINA, Teucrium chamædrys.

CALAMBOUK, Agallochum.

CALAME'DON, from καλαμος, 'a reed.' This word has had various significations. Some have used it for an oblique fracture of a bone; the fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen. Others have used it for a longitudinal fracture, and others, again, for one that is comminuted.—Dictionaries.

CALAMI'NA, *Cal'amine*, from *cal'amus*, 'a reed,' so called from its reed-like appearance. *Cadmia*, *Cathmir*, *Cadmia lapido'sa aëro'sa*, *Cadmia Fos'silis*, *Lapis Aëro'sus*, *Calim'ia*, *Lapis Calamina'ris*, *Calamina'ris*, *Car'bonas Zinci impu'rus*, (F.) *Pierre calaminaire*, *P. c. preparée*. Calamine is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of the Calamina præpara'ta, *Lapis Calamina'ris præpara'tus*, *Car'bonas zinci impu'rus præpara'tus*, *Prepared Calamine*;—Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting. In this state it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, &c.

CALAMINARIS, Calamina.

CALAMINT, Melissa Calamintha—c. Field, Melissa nepeta—c. Mountain, Melissa grandiflora—c. Spotted, Melissa nepeta.

CALAMINTA HUMILIOR, Glecoma hederacea.

CALAMINTHA. Melissa C.—c. Anglica, Melissa nepeta—c. Magno flore, Melissa grandiflora—c. Montana, Melissa grandiflora—c. Pulegii odore, Melissa nepeta.

CALAMUS ALEXANDRINUS. Celsus has thus called a medicine, which was long confounded with the *Calamus Aromaticus*. It is not a root, however, but the stalk of a plant of India and Egypt, probably the *Andropo'gon Nardus*. It entered into the theriaca, and has been regarded antihysteric and emmenagogue; *Calamus aromaticus verus*.

Calamus Aromaticus, Acorus calamus—c. aromaticus verus, Calamus Alexandrinus—c. Indicus, see Saccharum—c. Odoratus, Acorus calamus, Juncus odoratus.

Calamus Rotang. The systematic name of a plant, whence the *Dragon's Blood*, *Sanguis Draco'nis*, is obtained. The *Cinnab'aris Græco'rum*, *Draconthe'ma*, (F.) *Sang-Dragon*. It is the red, resinous juice, obtained, in India, from wounding the bark of the *Calamus Rotang*. It has been used as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.; but is now rarely employed.

Calamus Saccharinus, see Saccharum.

Calamus Scripto'rius, *Anag'lyphē*, *Rhomboï'dal Sinus*. A *Writing pen*, (F.) *Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule*. A small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

Calamus Vulgaris, Acorus calamus.

CALAPPITE. Rumphius has given this name to calculous concretions, found in the interior of some cocoa nuts. The cocoa tree itself the Malays call *Calappa*. These stones are, likewise, termed *Vegetable Bezoards*. The Malays attribute potent virtues to them, and wear them as amulets.

CALASAYA, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

CALBALA, Cabal.

CALBIA'NUM. The name of a plaster in Myrepsus, the composition of which we know not.

CALCADINUM, Ferri sulphas.

CALCAIRE, Calcareous.

CALCANEO-PHALANGIEN DU PETIT ORTEIL, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*c. Phalanginien commun*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-phalangettien commun*, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-phalanginien commun*, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*c. Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, see Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*c. Sus-Phalangettien commun*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

CALCA'NEUM, from *calx*, 'the heel.' *Calca'neus*, *Calcar*, *Os Calcis*, *Pterna*. The largest of the tarsal bones; that which forms the heel. It is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; is articulated above and a little anteriorly with the astragalus; anteriorly, also, with the os cuboides. Its posterior surface,—called *Heel*, *Talus*, *Calx*, (F.) *Talon*,—gives attachment to the tendo achilles: the lower has, posteriorly, two tuberosities, to which the superficial muscles of the sole of the foot are attached. The *small Apoph'ysis* or *lateral Apophysis of the Calca'neum*, (F.) *Petite Apophyse* ou *Apophyse latérale du Calcanéum*, is a projection at the upper surface of this bone, on which is formed the posterior portion of the cavity, that receives the astragalus. The *great Apoph'ysis* or *anterior Apoph'ysis of the Calca'neum* is the projection, which corresponds, on one side, with the cuboides; and on the other forms the anterior part of the facette, which receives the astragalus.

CALCANTHON, Atramentum.

CALCAR, Calcaneum, *Ergot*.

CALCA'REOUS, *Calca'rius*, from *calx*, 'lime.' (F.) *Calcaire*. Containing lime:—as *calcareous concretions*, *C*, *depositions*, &c.

Calcareus Carbonas, Creta.

CALCARIA CHLORATA, Calcis chlori-

dum—c. Chlorica, Calcis chloridum—c. Phosphorica, see Cornu cervi—c. Pura, Calx—c. Pura liquida, Liquor calcis.

CALCARIÆ CHLORUM, Calcis chloridum.

CALCATOR, Ferri sulphas.

CALCATREPPOLA, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CALCE'NA, CALCE'NON, CALCENO'NIA, CALCINO'NIA. Words employed by Paracelsus, to designate the concretions of tartrate of lime, which form in the human body.

CALCENOS, Calcetus.

CALCEOLA'RIA, from *calceolus*, 'a small slipper;' *Slipperwort*.

The CALCEOLA'RIA PRIMATA is used in Peru as a laxative.

The CALCEOLA'RIA TRIF'IDA is esteemed to be febrifuge.

CALCE'TUS, *Calceno'nius*, *Calce'nos*. That which abounds in tartrate of lime. An adjective used, by Paracelsus, in speaking of the blood; *Sanguis calce'tus*. Hence came the expression *Calcined blood*, *Sang calciné*.

CALCEUM EQUINUM, Tussilago.

CALCIG'RADUS, *Pternobates*, from *Calx*, πτερνα, 'the heel,' and βαινω, 'I walk.' One who walks on his heels.—Hippocr.

CALCII CHLORURETUM, Calcis chloridum—c. Oxychloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Oxydum—c. Calx viva—*c. Protohydrosulfate de*, Calcis sulphuretum—c. Protochloruretum, Calcis chloridum.

CALCIGEROUS CELL, see Tooth.

CALCINA'TION, *Calcina'tio*, *Calci'non*, *Concrema'tio*, from *calx*, 'lime.' The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance: which we are desirous of depriving either of its water, or of any other volatilizable substance, that enters into its composition; or which we wish to combine with oxygen. *Alum* is calcined to get rid of its water of crystallization;—*chalk*, to reduce it to the state of pure lime, by driving off the carbonic acid; and *certain metals* are subjected to this operation to oxidize them.

CALCINATUM MAJUS POTERII, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

CALCINONIA, Calcena.

CALCIS BICHLORURETUM, Calcis chloridum—c. Carbonas, Creta—c. Hepar, Calcis sulphuretum—c. Oxymurias, Calcis chloridum.

CALCITEA, Ferri sulphas.

CALCITEOSA, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

CALCITHOS, Cupri subacetas.

CALCITRAPA, Centaurea Calcitrapa—c. stellata, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CALCITRAPPA, Delphinium consolida.

CALCIUM, PROTOXI-CHLORURET OF, Calcis chloridum—c. Protoxide of, Calx.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGEUS MINIMI DIGITI, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—c. Subphalangeus pollicis, Abductor pollicis pedis.

CALCOCOS, Bellmetal.

CALCOIDEA, (ossicula,) Cuneiform bones.

CALCOTAR, Ferri sulphas.

CALCUL, Calculus.

CALCULEUX, Calculous.

CAL'CULI, ARTIC'ULAR. See Calculi Arthritic, and Concretions, Articular.

CALCULI, ARTHRIT'IC, *Chalk stones*, (F.) *Pierres crayeuses*, *Calculs arthritiques*. Concretions, which form in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints, in persons affected with gout. They are composed of uric acid, soda, and a little animal matter; very rarely, urate of lime and muriate of soda are met with. Similar calculi are found in other parts besides the joints.

BIL'IARY CAL'CULI, *Cal'culi bilio'si*, *Cysthepatolithi'asis*, *Bil'iary Concre'tions*, *Gall-stones*, *Cholol'ithus*, *Cholel'ithus*, *Cholelith'ia*, (F.) *Calculs biliaires*, *Pierres au fiel*. Some of these contain all the materials of the bile, and seem to be nothing more than that secretion thickened. Several contain *Picromel;* and the greater part are composed of from 88 to 94 parts of *Cholesterine*, and of from 6 to 12 of the yellow matter of the bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall-bladder: at other times in the substance of the liver: in the branches of the *Ductus Hepaticus*, or in the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The first are called *Cystic;* the second *Hepatic;* and the last, sometimes, *Hepatocystic*. The causes which give rise to them are very obscure. Often they occasion no uneasiness, and at other times the symptoms may be confounded with those of hepatitis. At times, they are rejected by the mouth, or by the bowels, along with a considerable quantity of bile, which had accumulated behind them; at other times, they occasion violent abdominal inflammation, abscesses, and biliary fistulæ, rupture of the gall-bladder, and fatal effusion into the peritoneum. The passage of a gallstone is extremely painful; yet the pulse is not affected. Antiphlogistics, when there is inflammatory action, and strong doses of opium, to allay the pain and spasm, with the warm bath, are the chief remedies. Solvents are not to be depended upon. They cannot reach the calculi.

CAL'CULI IN THE EARS, (F.) *Calculs de l'Oreille*. Hard, light, and inflammable concretions, which occur in the *meatus auditorius externus*, and are merely indurated cerumen. They are a frequent cause of deafness. They can be easily seen, and may be extracted by appropriate forceps, after having been detached by injections of soap and water.

CAL'CULI LACH'RYMAL, (F.) *Calculs lacrymaux*. Concretions sometimes, but rarely, form in the lachrymal passages, where they occasion abscesses and fistulæ, which do not heal until they are extracted. No analysis has been made of them.

CALCULI OF THE MAMMÆ, (F.) *Calculs des Mamelles*. HALLER gives a case of a concretion, of a yellowish-white colour, which had the shape of one of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, having been extracted from an abscess seated in that organ.

CAL'CULI OF THE PANCREAS, (F.) *Calculs du Pancréas*. These are but little known. Analogy has induced a belief that they resemble the salivary. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, rejected by vomiting, or passed in the evacuations, have proceeded from the pancreas, but there seems no reason for this belief.

CAL'CULI OF THE PINEAL GLAND, (F.) *Cal-*

culs de la Glande Pinéale. These have been frequently met with. No symptom announces their presence during life. They are composed of phosphate of lime.

Cal'culi of the Prostate. These are not very rare. They have generally the same composition as the preceding. They usually present the symptoms common to every tumefaction of the prostate, and sometimes those of calculi in the bladder.

Cal'culi Pul'monary, *Phthisic calculeuse* of Bayle, (F.) *Calculs pulmonaires.* These concretions are very frequently met with in the dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life. At other times, they are accompanied with all the symptoms of phthisis. At times, they are expectorated without the supervention of any unpleasant symptom. They are usually formed of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

Cal'culi Salivary, (F.) *Calculs salivaires.* Concretions, usually formed of phosphate of lime and animal matter, which are developed in the substance of the salivary glands or in their excretory ducts. In the first case, they may be mistaken for a simple swelling of the gland: in the second, they may be generally detected by the touch. They may be extracted by incision, in the interior of the mouth.

Cal'culi, Spermat'ic, (F.) *Calculs spermatiques.* These have been sometimes found in the vesiculæ seminales after death. They cannot be detected during life. No analysis has been made of them.

Calculus of the Stomach and Intestines, *Enterol'ithus, E. Cal'culus,* (F.) *Calculs de l'estomac.* Calculi of the stomach are rare, and have almost always been carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of the intestines. The symptoms, occasioned by them, are those of chronic gastritis. It has been imagined that the continued use of absorbent powders, as magnesia, will give occasion to them.

Intestinal concretions, (F.) *Calculs intestinaux,* are not uncommon in animals (see Bezoard:) but they are rare in man. The causes which give rise to them are little known: sometimes a biliary calculus affords them a nucleus. Their composition varies. They are light, hard, very fetid, and not inflammable. They are formed, ordinarily, between the valvulæ of the small intestines, or in the cells of the large, and sometimes in old herniæ. Whilst they do not obstruct the passage of the alimentary mass, they produce no unpleasant symptom. At times, the movable tumour, which they form, may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen. They are generally evacuated *per anum.*

Calculi of the Tonsils. Calculous concretions, which sometimes form in the tonsils. (F.) *Calculs des Amygdales.* They are easily recognised by the sight and touch: sometimes they are discharged by spitting, either alone or with the pus of an abscess occasioned by their presence. They have not been analyzed.

Cal'culi Urinary, *Urol'ithi,* (F.) *Calculs urinaires, Pierres urinaires.* Concretions, which form from the crystallizable substances in the urine, and which are met with not only in the whole course of the urinary passages, but in fistulous openings wherever the urine stagnates naturally or accidentally. Their causes are but little known. They are more common at the two extremities of life than at the middle, and more so in some countries and districts than in others. At times, a clot of blood, a portion of mucus, &c., will form the nucleus. The symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus. There is no such thing probably as a medicinal solvent. See Urinary Calculi.

Modern chymists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz. *Lithic Acid, Phosphate of Lime, Ammoniaco-Magnesian Phosphate, Oxalate of Lime, Cystic Oxide,* and *Xanthic Oxide,* with an animal cementing ingredient. The varieties of calculi, produced by the combination or intermixture of these ingredients, are thus represented by Dr. Paris.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. Lithic or Uric.	Form, a flattened oval. S. G. generally exceeds 1.500. *Colour,* brownish or fawn-like. *Surface,* smooth. *Texture,* laminated.	It consists principally of *Lithic Acid.* When treated with nitric acid a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species; but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the *nuclei* of the other species.
2. Mulberry.	*Colour,* dark brown. *Texture,* harder than that of the other species. S. G. from 1.428 to 1.976. *Surface,* studded with tubercles.	It is *oxalate of lime,* and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp, swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is *quicklime.*	This species includes some varieties, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling *hempseed.*
3. Bone earth.	*Colour,* pale brown or gray; *surface,* smooth and polished; *structure,* regularly laminated; the laminæ easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally *phosphate of lime.* It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. Triple.	*Colour,* generally brilliant white. *Surface,* uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminæ small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an *ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate,* generally mixed with phosphate of lime. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
5. FUSIBLE.	*Colour.* Grayish white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYSTIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous.	It consists of *cystic oxide.* Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odour. It is soluble in acids, and in alkalies even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTERNATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminæ.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COMPOUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chymical analysis.	

1. *Renal Calculi*, (F.) *Calculs rénaux.* These have almost always a very irregular shape; at times, there will be no indication of their presence: at others, they occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied with bloody or turbid urine. Often, they cause inflammation of the kidneys, with all its unpleasant results. They are generally formed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime, with, sometimes, phosphates. The treatment will have to vary, according to the absence or presence of inflammatory signs, relieving the irritation by opiates. A surgical operation can rarely be applicable.

2. *Calculi in the Ureters.* (F.) *Calculs des Uretères.* These come from the kidneys, and do not produce unpleasant effects, unless they are so large as to obstruct the course of the urine, and to occasion distention of the whole of the ureter above them; or unless their surface is so rough as to irritate the mucous membrane, and occasion pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, &c. The pain, during the passage, is sometimes very violent, extending to the testicle of the same side in the male; and occasioning a numbness of the thigh in both sexes. The treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath and opiates.

3. *Calculi Vesical. Stone in the Bladder, Lithia Vesica'lis, Lithi'asis cys'tica, Lithi'asis vesica'lis, Cysto-lithi'asis, Dysu'ria calculo'sa, D. irrita'ta, Cal'culus vesi'cæ,* (F.) *Calculs vésicaux.* These are the most common. Sometimes, they proceed from the kidneys: most commonly, they are formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in the perinæum, and sometimes of a body rolling when the patient changes his position; pain or itching at the extremity of the glans in men: frequent desire to pass the urine; sudden stoppage to its flow; and bloody urine—are the chief signs which induce us to suspect their existence. We cannot, however, be certain of this without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of a small size, they are expelled: most commonly, they remain in the bladder, the disorganization of which they occasion, unless removed by a surgical operation.

4. *Calculi Ure'thral.* They almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction, which they cause to the passage of the urine, the hard tumour, and the noise occasioned when struck by a sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision.

5. *Calculi in Fis'tulous Passages.* These arise when there is some fistulous opening into the urethra. They can be readily recognised, and may generally be extracted with facility. (F.) *Calculs placés hors des voies urinaires.* See Urinary Calculi.

CALCULI OF THE UTERUS. (F.) *Calculs de l'Utérus.* These are very rare. The signs, which indicate them during life, are those of chronic *engorgement* of the uterus. Their existence, consequently, cannot be proved till after death.

CALCULIFRAGUS, Lithontriptic.

CAL'CULOUS, (F.) *Calculeux, Graveleux.* that which relates to calculi, especially to those of the bladder.

CALCULS BILIAIRES, Calculi, biliary—*c. de l'Estomac*, Calculi of the stomach—*c. de la Glande pinéale*, Calculi of the pineal gland—*c. Intestinaux*, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—*c. Lacrymaux*, Calculi, lachrymal—*c. des Mamelles*, Calculi of the mammæ—*c. de l'Oreille*, Calculi in the ears—*c. du Pancreas*, Calculi of the Pancreas—*c. Placés hors des voies urinaires*, Calculi in fistulous passages—*c. Pulmonaires*, Calculi, pulmonary—*c. Rénaux*, Calculi, renal—*c. Salivaires*, Calculi, salivary—*c. Spermatiques*, Calculi, spermatic—*c. Urinaires*, Calculi, urinary—*c. des Urétères* Calculi in the ureters—*c. de l'Utérus*, Calculi of the uterus—*c. Vésicaux*, Calculi, vesical.

CAL'CULUS, *Lapis, Lithos*, λιθος. A diminutive of *calx*, a lime-stone. (F.) *Calcul, Pierre.* Calculi are concretions, which may form in every part of the animal body, but which are most frequently found in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lachrymal ducts, mammæ, ears, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic and urinary passages, and in the uterus. The causes which give rise to them are obscure.

Those, that occur in reservoirs or ducts, are supposed to be owing to the deposition of the substances which compose them, from the fluid as it passes along the duct; and those which occur in the substance of an organ are regarded as the product of some chronic irritation. Their general effect is to irritate, as extraneous bodies, the parts with which they are in contact; and to produce retention of the fluid, whence they have been formed. The symptoms differ, according to the sensibility of the organ, and the importance of the particular secretion, whose discharge they impede. Their *solution* is generally impracticable:

spontaneous expulsion or extraction being the only ways of getting rid of them.

Calculus, Encysted, *Calcul chatonné*—c. Vesicæ, Calculus, vesical.

CALDAS, WATERS OF. Caldas is a small town, ten leagues from Lisbon, where are mineral springs; containing carbonic and hydrosulphuric acid gases, carbonates and muriates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, sulphuret of iron, silica, and alumina. They are much used in atonic gout. They are thermal. Temperature 93° Fahrenheit.

CALDE'RIÆ ITAL'ICÆ. Warm baths in the neighbourhood of Ferrara, in Italy, much employed in dysuria.

CALEBASSES, Cucurbita lagenaria.

CALEFA'CIENTS, *Calefacien'tia, Therman'tica*, from *cal'idus*, 'warm,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' (F.) *Échauffants*. Substances which excite a degree of warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CALEFACTIO, *Échauffement*.

CALENDULA ALPINA, Arnica montana.

Calen'dula Officina'lis, *C. Sati'va, Chrysan'themum, Sponsa solis, Caltha vulga'ris; Single Mar'igold, Garden Mar'igold. Family*, Synanthereæ, Syngenesia necessaria, Linn, (F.) *Souci*. The flowers and leaves have been exhibited as aperients, diaphoretics, &c., and have been highly extolled, of late, in cancer.

Calen'dula Arven'sis, *Caltha Arven'sis, Wild Mar'igold*. (F.) *Souci des Champs*. This is, sometimes, preferred to the last. Its juice has been given, in the dose of from ℥j to ℥iv, in jaundice and cachexia.

CALENDULÆ MARTIALES, Ferrum ammoniatum.

CALENTU'RA, from *calere*, 'to be warm.' The word, in Spanish, signifies fever. It is a species of furious delirium, to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone:—a kind of phrenitis, the attack of which comes on suddenly after a broiling day, and seems to be characterized by a desire in the patient, to throw himself into the sea. It is only a variety of phrenitis.

CALENTU'RAS; *Palo de Calentu'ras*. Pomet and Léméry say, that these words are, sometimes, applied to the cinchona. Camelli says, they mean, also, a tree of the Philippine Isles, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CALIDARIUM. See Stove.

CALF OF THE LEG, Sura.

CALICE, Calix.

CALICES RÉNALES. See Calix.

CALICO BUSH, Kalmia latifolia.

CALIDUM ANIMALE, Animal heat—c. Innatum, Animal heat.

CALIGATIO, Dazzling.

CALI'GO. 'A mist.' *Achlys*. (F.) *Brouillard*. An obscurity of vision, dependent upon a speck on the cornea: also, the speck itself, *Caligo corneæ, Macula corneæ, Phtharma caligo, C. à nephe'lio, Hebetu'do visûs, C. à leuco'maté, M. Sémipellu'cida, Nebula*, (q. v.) *Opake cornea, Web-eye*. (F.) *Nouage de la Cornée, Taye, Obscurcissement de la vue*.

Caligo Lentis, Cataract—c. Pupillæ, Synezisis—c. Synizesis, Synezisis.

CALIHACHA CANELLA, Laurus cassia.

CALIPERS. See Pelvimeter.

CALIX. *Infundib'ulum*, from καλιξ, 'a cup.' (F.) *Calice, Entonnoir*. Anatomists have given this name to small membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine. *Calices rénales, Cylind'ri membrana'cei Renum, Fis'tulæ ureterum renum, Canales membra'nei Renum, Tu'buli pelvis renum*. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

Calix Vomitoria, Goblet, emetic.

CALLEUX, Callous.

CALLICOCCA IPECACUANHA, Ipecacuanha.

CALLICREAS, Pancreas.

CALLIOMARCHUS, Tussilago.

CALLIPÆDIA, from καλος, 'beautiful,' and παις, παιδος, 'a child.' The art of begetting beautiful children. This was the title of a poem by Claude Quillet, in 1655. *Callipædia, sive de pulchræ prolis habendæ ratione*. The author absurdly supposes, that the beauty of children is affected by the sensations which the mother experiences during her pregnancy.

CALLIPESTRIA, Cosmetics.

CALLIPHYLLUM, Asplenium trichomanoides.

CALLOSITAS, Induration—c. Palpebrarum, Scleriasis.

CALLOS'ITY, *Callos'itas, Scyros, Tylo'ma, Tylo'sis, Dermatol'ylus, Ecphy'ma Callus*. Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, which assumes a horny consistence, in places where it is exposed to constant pressure. (F.) *Durillon*. Also, that induration, which is observed in old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, &c.

CALLOUS, *Callo'sus, Ochtho'des*, from *callus*, 'hardness.' (F.) *Calleux*. That which is hard or indurated. A *Callous Ulcer* is one, whose edges are thick and indurated.

CALLUNA VULGARIS, Erica vulgaris.

CALLUS or CALUS or CALLUM. (F.) *Cal*. The bony matter, thrown out between the fractured extremities of a bone, which acts as a cement, and as a new bony formation. The words are, likewise, used occasionally in the same sense as Callosity.

CALMANTS, Sedatives.

CALME, (F.) The interval that separates the paroxysms of an acute or chronic disease. When the type is intermittent, the word intermission is used.

CALOMBA, Calumba.

CALOMELANOS TURQUE'TI. A name given, by Riverius, to purgative pills, prepared with calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.

CALOMELAS, Hydrargyri submurias.

CALO'NIA, καλωνια. An epithet, formerly given to myrrh.—Hippoc. See Myrrha.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM. See Fagara octandra.

CALOR, Heat—c. Animalis, Animal heat.

CALORICITÉ, (F.) *Caloric''itas*. The faculty, possessed by living bodies, of generating a sufficient quantity of caloric, to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, and to preserve, at all times and in every part, a temperature nearly equal. See Animal Heat.

CALORIFICA'TION, *Calorifica'tio*. The function of producing animal heat.

CALORINE'SES, from *calor*, 'heat.' The

name, under which M. Baumes proposes to arrange all diseases, characterized by a sensible change in the quantity of animal heat. The *Calorinèses* form the first class of his Nosology.

CALOTROPIS MUDARII, Mudar.

CALOTTE, (F.) *Pileolum*. Anatomists, sometimes, give the name—*Calotte aponévrotique*—to the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which covers it externally, and that of *Calotte du crane* to the *scull cap*.

Calotte is also applied to an adhesive plaster, with which the head of a person, labouring under tinea capitis, is sometimes covered, after the hair has been shaved off. This plaster is pulled suddenly and violently off, in order to remove the bulbs of the hair. It means, also, a sort of coif made of boiled leather, worn by those who have undergone the operation of trepan, &c.

CALTHA ALPINA, Arnica montana—c. Arvensis, Calendula arvensis—c. Vulgaris, Calendula officinalis.

CALTROPS. See Trapa natans.

CALUM'BA, COLOM'BO, CALOM'BA, COLOM'BA, *Radix Calumbæ*. (F.) *Calumbe* ou *Columbe*. The root of the *Menisper'mum palmatum*, *Coc'culus palma'tus*, indigenous in India and Africa. Its odour is slightly aromatic; taste unpleasantly bitter. It is tonic and antiseptic. Dose, gr. 10 to ʒj in powder.

The Frase'ra Walte'ri, *F. Carolinien'sis*, *American* or *Marietta Columbo*, is used in the same cases as the true Calumba.

CALUS, Callus.

CALVA, Cranium.

CALVARIA, Cranium.

Calva, Calva'ria. The cranium;—the upper part especially;—the *Vault of the Cranium*, *Camara*.

CALVA'TA FERRAMEN'TA. Surgical instruments, which have a head or button.

CALVI''TIES, *Calvi''tium*, *Phalacro'sis*, *Glabri''ties*, *Ophi'asis*, *Depila'tio Cap'itis*, *Phalacroma*, *Madaro'sis*, &c., from *calvus*, 'bald.' (F.) *Chauveté*. Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head. *Calvi''ties palpebra'rum*:—loss of the eye-lashes.

CALX, Lime, *Ca'rium Terræ*, *Protox'ide of Cal'cium*, *Calca'ria pura*.

Calx Chlorinata, Calcis chloridum—c. Cum kali puro, Potassa cum calce—c. Salita, Calcis murias—c. Bismuthi, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

Calx Viva, *Ox'idum Calcii*, *Calx recens*, *Fumans nix*, *Calx usta*, *Calx et Calx viva*. *Lime* or *Quicklime*. (F.) *Chaux vive*. The external operation of the calx viva is escharotic, but it is not used as such. Lime is a good disinfecting agent. It is employed internally in the form of Liquor Calcis, (q. v.)

Calx e Testis; lime prepared from shells. It has no advantages over that prepared from marble.

CALCIS CHLO'RIDUM; *Chlo'ride of Lime*, *Calx chlorina'ta*, *Protoxichlor'uret of Calcium*, *Calca'ria chlorata*, *Chlorum Calca'riæ*, *Chlore'tum Calca'riæ*, *Calcaria Chlorica*, *Oxychlorure'tum Calcii*, *Protochlorure'tum Calcii*, *Chlorure'tum Oxidi Calcii*, *Bichlorure'tum Calcis*, *Ox'ymurias Calcis*, *Bleaching Powder*, *Tennant's Powder*. The Chloride of Lime is a most valuable disinfecting agent, (see Disinfection,) when dissolved in the proportion of one pound, to six gallons of water. It has likewise been employed both internally and externally in various diseases, as in scrofula, fœtor oris, foul ulcers, &c. &c.

Calcis Murias; *Muriate of Lime*, *Calx salita*. *Calcii Chlorure'tum* seu *Chloridum*. This salt has been given, in solution, as a tonic, stimulant, &c., in scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, &c. The *Solu'tio Muria'tis Calcis*, *Liquor Calcis Muria'tis*, *Solution of Muriate of Lime*, *Liquid Shell*, is composed of *muriate of lime* ʒj, dissolved in *distilled water* ʒiij. Dose, from gtt. xxx to ʒj in a cupful of water.

Calcis Sulphure'tum; *Hepar Calcis*, *Sulphuret of Lime*. (F.) *Proto-hydrosulfate de Calcium*, *Hydrosulfate de chaux*. Principally used in solution, as a bath, in itch and other cutaneous affections.

CALYSTEGIA SOLDANELLA, Convolvulus soldanella.

CAMARA, Calva.

CAMAREZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Camarez is a small canton near Silvanès, in the department of Aveyron, France, where there are some acidulous chalybeates.

CAMARO'SIS, *Camaro'ma*, from καμαρα, 'a vault.' *Camera'tio*, *Testudina'tio Cranii*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault, with its base resting on the dura mater.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina.

CAMBING. A tree of the Molucca Islands, from the bark of which a kind of gum-resin exudes, which has been highly extolled in dysentery. It appears to have some resemblance to the simarouba.—Rumphius.

CAMBIUM, '*Exchange*.' A name formerly given to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood; to repair the losses of every organ, and produce their increase.—Sennertus.

CAMBO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village in the department of Basses Pyrénées, France, where there are two mineral springs; the one an acidulous chalybeate, the other sulphureous. Temperature, 73° Fahrenheit.

CAMBODIA, Cambogia.

CAMBO'GIA, from Cambodia, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Hence, also, its names *Cambo'dia*, *Cambo'gium*, *Gambo'gia*, *Gambo'gium*. It is called, also, *Gutta*, *Gutta gamba*, *Gummi Gutta*, *Catagau'na*, *Cattagau'ma*, *Chryso'pus*, *Laxati'vus Indicus*, *G. Bogia*, *Gummi gaman'dræ*, *G. de Goa*, *G. de Jemu*, *Ghitta jemoco*, *Gutta Gamandræ*, *Gummi ad Podagram*, *Camboge* or *Gamboge*, &c. (F.) *Gomme Gutte*. *Ord.* Guttiferæ. Camboge is the gum of the *Stalagmi'tis Cambogioï'des*. It is inodorous, of an orange-yellow colour; opake and brittle: fracture glassy. It is a drastic cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic; and is used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydrogogue cathartics are required. Dose, from gr. ij to vi in powder, united with calomel, squill, &c.

CAMBU'CA, *Cambuc'ca membra'ta*. Buboes and venereal ulcers, seated in the groin or near the genital organs.—Paracelsus. See Bubo.

CAMELÉE, Cneorum tricoccum.

CAMERA, Chamber, Fornix, Vault—c. Cordis, Pericardium.

CAMERATIO, Camarosis.

CAMINGA, Canella alba.

CAMISIA FŒTUS, Chorion.

CAMISOLE, Waistcoat, strait.

CAMMARUS, Crab.

CAMOMILLE FÉTIDE, Anthemis cotula—*c. Romaine*, Anthemis nobilis—*c. des Teinturiers*, Anthemis tinctoria—*c. Vulgaire*, Matricaria chamomilla.

CAMOSIERS, WATERS OF. C. is a canton, two leagues from Marseilles, where are springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, muriate of soda, &c. They are purgative, and used in skin complaints.

CAMPAN'ULA. Diminutive of *Campa'na*. A bell.

The Campanula Trache'lium, *Canterbury Bell* or *Throatwort*, was formerly used in decoction, in relaxation of the fauces. It is, also, called *Cervica'ria*.

CAMPE, Flexion.

CAMPHIRE, Camphor.

CAMPHOR, from Arab, *Kaphur* or *Kam'phur*, *Cam'phora*, *Cam'phura*, *Caffa*, *Caf*, *Cafar*, *Caph'ora*, *Altafor*, *Camphire*, *Camphor*, &c. (F.) *Camphre*. A concrete substance, prepared, by distillation, from the *Laurus Cam'phora*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies. *Order*, Laurineæ. Its odour is strong and fragrant: it is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar; and slightly so in water. Its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v to ℈j. Dissolved in oil or alcohol, it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c.

CAMPHORATA HIRSUTA SEU MONSPELIENSIUM, Camphorosma monspeliaca.

CAMPHORA'TED, *Camphora'tus*, (F.) *Camphré*. Relating to camphor; containing camphor; as a *camphorated smell*, *a camphorated draught*.

CAMPHOROS'MA MONSPELIACA. *Sela'go*, *Camphora'ta hirsu'ta* seu *Monspelien'sium*, *Hairy Camphoros'ma*, (F.) *Camphrée de Montpellier*. *Family*, Atriplicæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. This plant, as its name imports (ὀσμη, 'odour,') has an odour of camphor. It is regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic, &c. It is also called *Chamæpeuce* and *Stinking Ground Pine*.

CAMPHRE, Camphor.

CAMPHRÉ, Camphorated.

CAMPHRÉE DE MONTPELLIER, Camphorosma monspeliaca.

CAMPSIS, καμψις, *Flex'io*, *Curva'tio*, *Inflex'io*. Bone or cartilage, forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking.—Good.

Campsis depressio, Depression.

CAMPYLOTIS, Cataclasis.

CAMPYLUM, Cataclasis.

CAMUS (F.) *Simus*, *Resi'mus*. One who has a short nose. The French speak of a *Nez camus*, a short nose.

CANAL, *Cana'lis*, *Ductus*, *Meatus*, *Poros*, *Ock'etos*, (F.) *Conduit*. A channel, for affording passage to liquids or solids or to certain organs.

Canal, Alimen'tary or Diges'tive. *Cana'lis ciba'rius* vel *digestivus*, *Diges'tive Tube*, *Alimentary Duct* or *Tube*, *Ductus ciba'rius*. The canal, extending from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL ARTÉRIEL, Arterial duct—*c. de Bartholin*, Ductus Bartholinus—c. Bullular, of Petit, *Godronné canal*—*c. Carotidien*, Carotid canal—*c. Cholédoque*, Choledoch duct—*c. Goudronné*, *Godronné*, *canal*—*c. Hépatique*, Hepatic duct—c. Infra-orbitar, Suborbitar canal—c. *Inflexe de l'os temporal*, Carotid canal—*c. Intermédiaire des ventricules*, Aquæductus Sylvii—*c. de Petit*, *Godronné canal*—c. Rachidian, Vertebral canal.

Canal, Intes'tinal. *Cana'lis* or *Ductus intestina'lis*. The portion of the digestive canal, formed by the intestines.

Canal of Schlemm. A minute circular canal, discovered by Professor Schlemm, of Berlin. It is situate at the point of union of the cornea and sclerotica.

Canal Spinal, Vertebral canal—*c. Spiroïde de l'os temporal*, Aquæductus Fallopii—*c. de Stenon*, Ductus salivalis superior—*c Thoracique*, Thoracic duct—*c. Veineux*, Canal, venous—c. Vulvo-uterine, Vagina—*c. de Warthon*, Ductus salivalis inferior.

Canal, Venous, *Cana'lis* or *Ductus veno'sus*, (F. *Canal veineux*. A canal, which exists only in the fœtus. It extends from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens, below the diaphragm. At times, it ends in one of the infrahepatic veins. It pours into the cava a part of the blood, which passes from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth, it becomes a fibrocellular cord.

CANALES CIRCULARES, Semicircular canals—c. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts—c. Membranei renum, see Calix—c. Tubæformes, Semicircular canals.

CANALICULATUS, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

CANALICULI LACHRYMALES, Lachrymal ducts—c. Limacum, Lachrymal ducts—c. Semicirculares, Semicircular canals.

CANALIS ARTERIOSUS, Arterial duct—c. Canaliculatus, Gorget—c. Caroticus, Carotid canal—c. Lacrymalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Medius, Aquæductus Sylvii—c. Nerveus fistulosus renum, Ureter—c. Orbitæ nasalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Petitianus, *Godronné canal*—c. Sacci lacrymalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Scalarum communis, Infundibulum of the cochlea—c. Urinarius, Urethra—c. Vidianus, Pterygoid canal.

CANALS, NUTRITIVE, or *for the Nutrition of Bones*, *Ductus nutri'tii*, (F.) *Canaux nourriciers* ou *de Nutrition des os*.—*Conduits nourriciers* ou *nutriciers*. The canals, through which the vessels pass to the bones. They are lined by a very fine lamina of compact texture, or are formed in the texture itself. There is, generally, one large nutritious canal in a long bone, situate towards its middle.

CANAUX AQUEUX, see Aqueous—*c. Demicirculaires*, Semicircular canals—*c. Éjaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—*c. Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritive—*c. de Nutrition des os*, Canals, nutritive.

CANAUX DE TRANSMISSION. According to Bichat, the bony canals intended to give passage to vessels and nerves going to parts more or less distant; as the *Cana'lis carot'icus*, &c.

CANAUX VEINEUX. *Venous Canals*. The canals, which convey venous blood, situate in the diploë.

CANAPACIA, Artemisia vulgaris.

CANCAMY, Anime.

CAN'CAMUM. A mixture of several gums and resins, exported from Africa, where it is used to deterge wounds. Dioscorides calls, by the name *καγκαμον*, the tears from an Arabian tree, which are similar to myrrh, and of a disagreeable taste. He advises it in numerous diseases. This name is given, also, to the Anime. (q. v.)

CANCEL'LI. *Lattice-work.* The *Cellular* or *Spongy Texture of Bones*, (F.) *Tissu celluleux;* consisting of numerous cells, communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter, analogous to marrow. This texture is met with, principally, at the extremities of long bones; and some of the short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of the expansion of the extremities of bones, without adding to their weight; and deadens concussions.

CANCEL'LUS, from *cancer*, 'a crab.' A species of crayfish, called the *Wrong Heir*, and *Bernard the Hermit;* which is said to cure rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER, *καρκινος*, *Carcinos*, *Lupus cancro'sus*, *Ulcus cancro'sum*, 'a crab.' (q. v.) A disease, so called, either on account of the hideous appearance, which the ulcerated cancer presents; or on account of the great veins, which surround it; and which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab. Called also *Carcino'ma.* It consists of a scirrhous, livid tumour, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secernent glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumour, ultimately, terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer. It is distinguished, according to its stages, into *occult* and *open;* the former being the scirrhous, the latter the ulcerated condition. At times, there is a simple destruction or erosion of the organs, and, at others, an *encephaloid* or *cerebriform* degeneration. The use of irritants, in cancerous affections, is strongly to be deprecated. When the disease is so situate, that excision can be practised, the sooner it is removed the better.

Cancer Aquat'icus, *Gangrenous stomatitis*, *Cancrum Oris*, *Canker of the mouth.* Called, also, *Aphthæ serpen'tes*, *Gangræ'na Oris*, *Noma*, *Nomæ*, *Stomac'acē gangræ'nosum*, &c. (F.) *Cancer aquatique.* Certain sloughing or gangrenous ulcers of the mouth, so called, perhaps, because they are often accompanied with an afflux of saliva. The disease is not uncommon in children's asylums, and demands the same treatment as hospital gangrene—the employment of caustics, and internal and external antiseptics.

CANCER AQUATIQUE. Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace—c. Astacus, see Cancrorum chelæ—c. Caminariorum, Cancer, chimney sweeper's—c. *Cérébriforme*, see Encephaloid.

Cancer, Chimney-sweepers', *Sootwart*, *Cancer mundito'rum*, *Cancer purgato'ris infumic'uli*, *Cancer scroti*, *Cancer caminario'rum*, *Oschocarcino'ma*, (F.) *Cancer des Ramoneurs.* This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular ulcer, with hard and elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the part affected is the only means of effecting a cure.

Cancer, Davidson's Remedy for, see Conium maculatum—c. *de Galien*, Cancer Galeni.

Cancer Gale'ni, (F.) *Cancer de Galien.* A bandage for the head, to which Galen gave the name *Cancer*, from its eight heads resembling, rudely, the claws of the crab. It is now supplied by the bandage with six *chefs* or heads, which is called the *Bandage of Galen or B. of the Poor.*

Cancer Lupus, Lupus—c. Mollis, see Encephaloid—c. Munditorum, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Oris, Stomacace—c. Ossis, Spina ventosa—c. Purgatoris infumiculi, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Scroti, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Soft, Hæmatodes fungus—c. Uteri, Metro-carcinoma.

CANCÉREUX, Cancerous.

CANCER-ROOT, Orobanche Virginiana, Phytolacca decandra.

CAN'CEROUS, *Cancro'sus*, (F.) *Cancéreux.* Relating to cancer. Thus, we say, *Cancerous ulcer*, *Cancerous Diathesis*, &c.

CANCHALAGUA, *Cachen laguen*, *Cachin lagua*, *Chance lagua*, *Erythræ'a Chilen'sis.* A bitter Chili plant, which is considered aperient, sudorific, stomachic, vermifuge, and febrifuge.

CANCRENA, Gangrene.

CANCROID, *Cancroïdeus*, from *cancer* and *εἰδος*, 'form.' That which assumes a cancerous appearance. A name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert, called also *Cheloid* or *Keloid* (*χηλυς*, 'a tortoise,' and *εἰδος*, 'likeness,') from their presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling the shell of a tortoise.

CANCRO'RUM CHELÆ, *Oc'uli* vel *Lap'ides Cancro'rum*, *Lapil'li cancro'rum*, *Concremen'ta As'taci fluviat'ilis*, *Crab's stones* or *eyes*, (F.) *Yeux d'écrevise.* These are concretions, found, particularly, in the *Cancer As'tacus* or Crayfish. They consist of carbonate and phosphate of lime; and possess antacid virtues, but not more so than chalk.

CANCROSUS, Cancerous, *Chancreuse.*

CANCRUM ORIS, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace.

CANDELA FUMALIS, Pastil—c. Medicata, *Bougie*—c. Regia, Verbascum nigrum.

CANDELARIA, Verbascum nigrum.

CANDI, *Candum*, *Canthum*, *Cantion;* 'white, bleached, purified.' Purified and crystallized sugar. See Saccharum.

CANDIDUM OVI, Albumen ovi.

CANE, SUGAR. See Saccharum.

CANELÉ, Grooved.

CANELLA CUBANA, Laurus cassia.

Canel'la Alba, *Cortex Wintera'nus spu'rius*, *Canella Cubana*, *C. Wintera'nia*, *Cinnamo'mum album*, *Cortex Antiscorbu'ticus*, *C. Aromat'icus*, *Costus cortico'sus*, *Camin'ga*, *Canella of* Linnæus. *Canella Bark*, (F.) *Canelle* ou *Cannelle blanche*, *Fausse Écorce de Winter*, *Écorce Cariocostine.* *Fam.* Magnoliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dodecandria Monogynia. This bark is a pungent aromatic. Its virtues are partly extracted by water; entirely by alcohol. It is a stimulant, and is added to bitters and cathartics.

Canella Caryophyllata, Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Malabarica et Javensis, Laurus cassia—c. Zeylanica, Laurus cinnamomum.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA, Laurus cassia.

CANEPIN. (F.) A fine lamb's skin or goat's skin, used for trying the quality of lancets.

CANICACEOUS, Furfuraceous.

CAN'ICÆ. Meal, in which there is much bran. Also, coarse bread, or bread in which there is much bran. *Panis Canica'ceus.*

CANICIDA, Aconitum.

CANIC'ULA; the *Dogstar*, from *canis*, 'a dog;' Σειριος, Sirius, (F.) *Canicule*. This star, which gives its name to the *Dogdays*, because they commence when the sun rises with it, was formerly believed to exert a powerful influence on the animal economy. The Dog-days occur at a period of the year when there is generally great and oppressive heat, and a certain degree of liability to disease.

CANIF, Knife.

CANIN, Canine.

CANINANÆ RADIX, Caincæ radix.

CANINE, *Caninus*, *Cyn'icus*, κυνικος, from *canis*, 'a dog,' (F.) *Canin*. That which has a resemblance to the structure, &c. of a dog.

CANINE TEETH, *Dentes Canini*, *Cynodon'tes*, *D. Lania'rii*, *D.angula'res*, *cuspida'ti*, *columella'res*, *ocula'res*, *morden'tes*, *Eye Teeth*, (F.) *Dents canines*, *laniaires*, *angulaires*, *oculaires*, *œillères*, ou *conoïdes*. The teeth between the lateral incisors and small molares of each jaw;—so named because they resemble the teeth of the dog.

CANINE FOSSA, *Fossa Canina*, (F.) *Fosse Canine*. A small depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the *dens caninus*, which gives attachment to the *caninus* or *levator anguli oris muscle*.

CANINE LAUGH, or *Sardon'ic laugh*, *Risus Cani'nus*, *Risus Sardon'icus*, *Sardi'asis*, *Sardoni'asis*, (F.) *Ris canin*, *sardonique*, *moqueur*. A sort of laugh, produced particularly by the spasmodic contraction of the *Caninus* muscle. Probably, this expression, as well as *Cynic spasm*, *Cani'nus spasmus*, may have originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog.

CANINUS, Levator anguli oris—c. Sentis, Rosa canina.

CANIRAM, Strychnos nux vomica.

CANIRUBUS, Rosa canina.

CANIS INTERFECTOR, Veratrum sabadilla—c. Ponticus, Castor fiber.

CANI'TIES, from *canus*, 'white.' *Whiteness* or *grayness of the hair*, and especially of that of the head, (F.) *Canitie*. When occurring in consequence of old age it is not a disease. Sometimes, it happens suddenly, and apparently in consequence of severe mental emotions. The causes, however, are not clear.

CANKER, Stomacace—c. of the mouth, Cancer aquaticus.

CANNA, Cassia fistula, Trachea—c. Brachii, Ulna—c. Domestica cruris, Tibia—c. Fistula, Cassia fistula—c. Indica, Sagittarium alexipharmacum—c. Major, Tibia—c. Minor, Fibula, Radius—c. Solutiva, Cassia fistula.

CANNABIS INDICA, Bangue.

CAN'NABIS SATI'VA, (F.) *Chanvre*, *Chambrie*. The seed of this—*Hempseed*, *Sem'ina Can'nabis*, (F.) *Chenevis*, are oily and mucilaginous. The decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

CANNACORUS RADICE CROCEA, Curcuma longa.

CANNAMELLE. See Saccharum.

CANNE AROMATIQUE, Acorus calamus—*c. Congo*, Costus—*c. de Rivière*, Costus—*c. à Sucre*, see Saccharum.

CANNEBERGE, Vaccinium oxycoccos—*c. Ponctuée*, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

CANNELÉ or *CANELÉ* (F.), from *cana'lis*, 'a canal.' *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*. Having a canal or groove—as, *Muscle cannelé* (Lieutaud,) the Gemini; *Corps cannelés* ou *striés* (*Corpora striata:*) *Sonde cannelée*, a grooved sound, &c. See Grooved.

CANNELLE, Laurus cinnamomum—*c. Blanche*, Canella alba—*c. de la Chine*, Laurus cassia—*c. de Coromandel*, Laurus cassia—*c. Fausse*, Laurus cassia—*c. Giroflée*, Myrtus caryophyllata—*c. des Indes*, Laurus cassia—*c. de Java*, Laurus cassia—*c. de Malabar*, Laurus cassia—*c. Matte*, Laurus cassia—*c. Officinale*, Laurus cinnamomum—*c. Poivrée*, see Wintera aromatica.

CANNULA, Canula.

CANOPUM. See Sambucus.

CANTABRICA, Convolvulus cantabrica.

CANTABRUNO, Furfur.

CANTARELLUS, Meloe proscarabæus.

CANTATIO, Charm.

CANTERBURY, WATERS OF. *Aquæ Cantuarien'ses*. The waters of Canterbury in Kent, England, are impregnated with iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid.

CANTERIUM, Cantherius.

CANTHARIDE TACHETÉE, Lytta vittata.

CANTHARIDINE. See Cantharis.

CAN'THARIS, from κανθαρος, 'a *scarabæus*.' *Musca Hispan'ica*, *Mel'oë vesicato'rius*, *Cantharis vesicato'ria*, *Lytta vesicato'ria*. The *Blistering Fly*, *Spanish Fly*, (F.) *Cantharides*, *Mouches*, *M. d'Espagne*. This fly is much employed in medicine. It is the most common vesicatory. Given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it affects the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents will relieve the strangury. Dose, half a grain to one grain. If kept dry, the flies will retain their activity for many years.

Their active principle has been separated from them—*Canthar'idine*, *Cantharidi'na*.

CANTHARIS VITTATA, Lytta vittata.

CANTHE'RIUS, *Cante'rium*. The cross piece of wood in the apparatus, used by Hippocrates, for reducing luxations of the humerus.

CANTHI'TIS. Inflammation of the Canthus of the eye.

CANTHUM, Candi.

CANTHUS, κανθος, *Epican'this*, *An'gulus ocula'ris*; the corner or angle of the eye. The *greater canthus* is the *inner angle*, *Hir'quus*, *Rhanter*; the *lesser canthus*, the *outer angle*, *Paro'pia*, *Pega*.

CANTIA'NUS PULVIS. A cordial powder, known under the name '*Countess of Kent's powder*,' composed of coral, amber, crabs' eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CANTION, Candi.

CAN'ULA or CAN'NULA, *Au'liscos*, *Aulos*.

Diminutive of *Canna*, 'a reed;' *Tu'bulus*, (F.) *Canule* ou *Cannule*. A small tube, of gold, silver, platina, iron, lead, wood, elastic gum, &c., used for various purposes in surgery.

CAOUTCHOUC, *Indian Rubber*, *Elas'tic Gum*, *Cauchuc*, *Resi'na elas'tica*, *Cayenne Resin*, *Cautchuc*. A substance formed from the milky juice of the *Hævea Guianen'sis*, *Jat'ropha elas'tica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocar'pus integrifo'lia*:—South American trees. It is insoluble in water and alcohol; but boiling water softens and swells it. It is soluble in the essential oils and in ether, when it may be blown into bladders. It is used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, &c.

CAPA-ISIAKKA, Bromelia ananas.

CAPBERN, WATERS OF. C. is in the department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. The waters contain sulphates, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and muriate of magnesia. Temperature, 75° Fahrenheit. They are purgative.

CAPELET, Myrtus caryophyllata.

CAPELINE (F.) 'A *Woman's Hat*,' in French; *Capis'trum*, from *caput*, 'head.' A sort of bandage, which, in shape, resembles a riding-hood. There are several kinds of *Capelines*. 1. That of the head, *C. de la tête*. See Bonnet d'Hippocrate. *C. of the clavicle*, employed in fractures of the acromion, clavicle and spine of the scapula. *C. of an amputated limb*—the bandage applied round the stump.

CAPER BUSH, Capparis spinosa.

CAPERS. See Capparis spinosa.

CAPETUS, Imperforation.

CAPHORA, Camphor.

CAPILLAIRE, Capillary, see Adianthum capillus veneris—*c. du Canada*, Adianthum pedatum—*c. de Montpellier*, Adianthum capillus veneris.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM, from *Capil'lus*, 'a hair.' *Capilli'tium*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trichomation*. Any villous or hairy covering. Also a small fibre, *fibril*.

CAP'ILLARY, *Capilla'ris*, *Capilla'ceus*, from *capil'lus*, 'a hair,' (F.) *Capillaire*. Hair-like; small.

The CAP'ILLARY VESSELS, (F.) *Vaisseaux capillaires*, are the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins, with perhaps a spongy tissue or parenchyma between the two. These, together, constitute the *Capillary* or *intermediate system*. In this system, all the secretions are performed, and animal heat probably elicited. They possess an action distinct from that of the heart, and are the seat of febrile and inflammatory diseases.

CAPILLATIO, Trichismus.

CAPIL'LUS, *Coma*, *Chætē*, *Crinis*, *Pilus*, *Thrix*, *Casa'ries*, (F.) *Cheveu*. This term is generally applied to the hair of the head: the characters of which vary, according to races, individuals, &c. Hairs arise in the cellular membrane, where the bulb is placed: and are composed of two parts—*one*, external, tubular, and transparent, of an epidermoid character; the *other*, internal and *sui generis*, which communicates to them their colour. The hair is insensible, and grows from the root.

CAPILLUS CANADENSIS, Adianthum pedatum.

CAPILLITIUM, Capillamentum, Entropion, Scalp.

CAPILLORUM DEFLUVIUM, Alopecia.

CAPIPLE'NIUM, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *plenum*, 'full.' A word, employed with different significations. A variety of catarrh.—Schneider. A heaviness or disorder in the head common at Rome, like the καρηβαρια, *Carebaria*, of the Greeks.—Baglivi.

CAPISTRATIO, Phimosis.

CAPISTRUM, *Capeline*, *Chevestre*, Trismus—c. Auri, Borax.

CAPIS'TRUM, *Phimos*, *Cemos*, κημος, 'a halter.' This name has been given to several bandages for the head.—See Capeline, Chevestre.

CAPITALIA REMEDIA, Cephalic remedies.

CAPITALIS, Cephalic.

CAPITELLIUM, Alembic.

CAPITELLUM. See Caput.

CAPITEUX, Heady.

CAPITO'NES, from *caput*, 'the head.' Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to render labour difficult.

CAPITILU'VIUM, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *lavare*, to 'wash.' A bath for the head.

CAPITULUM, Alembic, Condyle, see Caput,—c. Martis, Eryngium campestre—c. Santorini, Corniculum laryngis.

CAPITULUVIUM, Bath, (head.)

CAPNISMOS, Fumigation.

CAPNITIS, Tutia.

CAPNORCHIS, Fumaria bulbosa.

CAPNOS, Fumaria.

CAPON, *Cagot*.

CAPOT, *Cagot*.

CAP'PARIS SPINO'SA, *Cap'paris*, *Cappar*, *Ca'pria*. The *Prickly Caper Bush*, (F.) *Caprier*. *Family*, Capparideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The bark of the root and the buds have been esteemed astringent and diuretic. The buds are a well known pickle:—Engl. *Capers*, (F.) *Câpres*.

CAPPARIS BADUC'CA, *Baduk'ka*. A species of caper, cultivated in India, on account of the beauty of its flowers. The Orientals make a liniment with its juice, with which they rub pained parts. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPONE, WATERS OF. At Cappone, in the isle of Ischia, are waters containing carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime. Temp. 100°. Fah.

CAPREOLA'RIS, from *capreolus*, 'a tendril,' *Cissoïdes*, *Elicoïdes*, (F.) *Capréolaire*. Twisted.

VASA CAPREOLA'RIA. Some have thus called the spermatic arteries and veins, on account of their numerous contortions.

CAPREOLUS, Helix.

CÂPRES. See Capparis spinosa.

CAPRIA, Capparis spinosa.

CAPRICORNUS, Plumbum.

CÂPRIER, Capparis spinosa.

CAPRIFOLIA, Lonicera periclymenum.

CAPRIZANS, δορκαδιζων. That which leaps like a goat. An epithet used by Herophilus for the pulse when irregular and unequal.

CAPSA, *Boîte*, Capsule, Case—c. Cordis, Pericardium.

CAP'SICUM AN'NUUM, from καπτω, 'I bite.' The systematic name of the plant whence

Cayenne Pepper is obtained. *Piper In'dicum, Sola'num urens, Siliquas'trum Plinii, Piper Brazilia'num, Piper Guineen'sē, Piper Calecu'ticum, Piper Tur'cicum, C. Hispan'icum, Piper Lusitan'icum, Cayenne Pepper, Guin'ea Pepper,* (F.) *Piment, Capsique, Poivre d'Inde, Poivre de Guinée, Corail des Jardins.* The pungent, aromatic properties of the *Baccæ Cap'sici, Capsicum Berries,* are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubefacient, and are used as a condiment. Their active principle is alcaloid, and is called *Capsicine.*

Capsicum Hispanicum, Capsicum annuum.

CAPSIQUE, Capsicum annuum.

CAPSITIS, Phacitis.

CAPSULA, *Boîtier*—c. Articularis, Capsular ligament—c. Cordis, Pericardium—c. Nervorum, Neurilema.

CAPSULÆ SEMINALES, Vesiculæ s.

CAPSULAIRE, Capsular.

CAP'SULAR. Relating to a capsula or capsule, *Capsula'ris,* (F.) *Capsulaire.*

Capsular Lig'ament, *Ligamen'tum capsula'rē, Cap'sula articula'ris, Artic'ular capsule, Fibrous capsule,* &c. (F.) *Ligament capsulaire, Capsule articulaire, Capsule fibreux,* &c. Membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints.

Capsular or Suprarenal Arteries and Veins. Vessels, belonging to the suprarenal capsules. They are divided into superior, middle, and inferior. The first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta itself, and the third from the renal artery. The corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal.

CAPSULE, *Cap'sula, Capsa,* a box, (F.) *Capsule.* This name has been given, by the Anatomists, to parts bearing no analogy to each other.

Capsule of the Heart, *Capsula cordis,* the Pericardium, (q. v.)

Capsule, Fibrous, Capsular ligament.

Capsules, Gelatinous, *Capsulæ gelatinæ, Capsules of gelatine.* A recent invention by which copaiba and other disagreeable oils can be enveloped in gelatine so as to conceal their taste.

Capsule of Glisson, *Cap'sula* Glisso'nii, *C. commu'nis* Glisso'nii, *Vagi'na Portæ, V.* Glisso'nii. A sort of membrane, described by Glisson, which is nothing more than dense cellular membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

Capsules, Renal or Suprare'nal or Atrabil'iary, *Renal Glands, Glan'dulæ suprarena'les, Cap'sulæ rena'les, suprarena'les* vel *atrabilia'res, Renes succenturia'ti,* (F.) *Capsules surrénales* ou *atrabiliaires.* Two flat, triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys, as with a helmet. A hollow cavity in their interior contains a brown, reddish or yellowish fluid. They were long supposed to be the secretory organs of the fancied atrabilis. They are much larger in the fœtus than in the adult. Their uses are not known.

Capsule, Sem'inal, *Capsula semina'lis.* Bartholine thus designates the extremity of the vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales. Some anatomists apply this name to the vesiculæ themselves.

Capsules, Syno'vial, *Capsulæ Synovia'les.* Membranous bags, surrounding all the movable articulations and canals, which give passage to tendons. They exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid, whose function is to favour the motions of parts upon each other. See Bursa Mucosa, and Synovia.

CAPSULES SURRÉNALES OU ATRABILIAIRES, Capsules, renal.

CAPSULITIS. See Phacitis.

CAPUCHON, Trapezius.

CAPUCINE, Tropæolum majus.

CAPUT, 'the head,' (q. v.) Also the top of a bone or other part, (F.) *Tête.* The head of the small bones is sometimes termed *capit'ulum, capitell'um, cephalid'ium,* and *cephal'ium.*

Caput Asperæ Arteriæ, Larynx.

Caput Gallinag'inis, *Verumonta'num,* (F.) *Crête urétrale.* A projection, situate in the prostate, before the neck of the bladder. It is like the head of a woodcock in miniature, and, around it, open the seminal ducts and the ducts of the prostate.

Caput Monachi, Leontodon Taraxacum—c. Obstipum, Torticollis.

Caput Purgia. Remedies, which the ancients regarded as proper for purging the head:—*errhines, sternutatories, apophlegmatisantia,* &c.

Caput Scapulæ, Acromion.

Caput Succeda'neum. A term sometimes used for the tumefied scalp, which first presents in certain cases of labour.

Caput Testis, Epididymis.

CAQUE-SANGUE ou *CAGUE-SANGUE.* Old French words, which signify *Bloody evacuations,* (F.) *Déjections sanguinolentes.* They come from *cacare,* 'to go to stool,' and *sanguis,* 'blood.' Under this term was comprehended every affection, in which blood is discharged from the bowels.

CARABAC'CIUM. An aromatic wood of India, of a yellowish colour, and a smell like that of the clove. Its decoction and infusion are given as stomachic and antiscorbutic.

CAR'ABUS. A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *chrysocepha'lus* and *ferrugin'eus,* have been recommended for the toothache. They must be pressed between the fingers, and then rubbed on the gum and tooth affected.

CARACTÈRE, Character.

CARAGNA, Caranna.

CARAMATA, *Arumari.* A tree in the inland parts of Pomeroon, which furnishes a febrifuge bark, which Dr. Hancock says may be used in typhoid and remittent fevers in which the cinchona is either useless or pernicious.

CARAMBOLO, Averrhoa carambola.

CARAN'NA, *Caragna, Tacamahaca Caragna, Caran'næ Gum'mi, G. Breli'sis,* (F.) *Caragne, Gomme Caragne* ou *Carane.* A gum-resinous substance, obtained from South America in impure masses, which flows from a large tree in New Spain. It preserves its softness for a long time, has an aromatic smell, and a slightly acrid and bitter taste. It was formerly used as a vulnerary and in plasters.

CARA SCHULLI, *Frutex Ind'icus spino'sus, Barle'ria buxifo'lia.* A Malabar plant, which, when applied externally, is maturative and resolvent. The decoction of its root is used, in the country, in ischuria.

CARAWAY, Carum.

CAR'BASUS, *Linteum Carptum, Carpia, Motos, Linamen'tum*, from *καρφος*, 'a filament, or from *car'pere*, 'to card.' Celsus. *Charpie, Lint.* The filaments, obtained by unravelling old linen cut into small pieces; or by scraping it with a knife. The former is termed *Charpie brute*, the latter *Charpie rapée.* Charpie is applied to many useful purposes in Surgery. Of it are formed compresses, tents, &c.

CARBO, *Carbo Ligni, Charcoal*, (F.) *Charbon.* Fresh charcoal is antiseptic. It is used to improve the digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., as a cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, &c., and forms a good tooth-powder. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. Also, Anthrax, (q. v.)

Carbo Anima'lis, *Carbo carnis, Animal charcoal*, (F.) *Charbon animal.* It is given in the same cases as the *Carbo Ligni*, and has been extolled in cancer. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iij.

Carbon Huma'num. The human excrement. —Paracelsus.

Carbo, Mineralis, Graphites—c. Palpebrarum, Anthracosis.

CAR'BONAS or CARBO'NAS. A *car'bonate*, (F.) *Carbonate.* A salt, formed by the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base. The carbonates are either full, or with an excess of base—i. e. *Subcarbonates.*

Carbonas Natricum, Sodæ carbonas.

CARBONÉ, Carbonated.

CARBONATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniæ carbonas.

CARBONA'TED, *Carbona'tus, Aëra'tus*, (F.) *Carboné, Aéré.* That which is impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBON'IC AC'ID, *Ac''idum Carbon'icum, Solid Air of Hales, Factitious Air, Fixed Air, Carbona'ceous Acid, Calca'reous Acid, Aërial Acid, Mephit'ic Acid*, (F.) *Acide Carbonique.* This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in Medicine. It is the refreshing ingredient in effervescent draughts, poultices, &c. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines (when it is called the *choke damp*,) caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, &c., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. Lime thrown into such places soon absorbs the acid.

CARBO'NIS SESQUI-IODIDUM, *C. Sesqui-Iodure'tum, Sesqui-Iodide* or *Sesqui-Ioduret of Carbon.* This is made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa, until the former loses its colour; a solution is obtained from which water throws down a yellow precipitate—the sesqui-iodide of carbon. It has been used in enlarged glands and in some cutaneous affections, applied externally, (ʒss, to ʒvj of cerate.)

Carbo'nis Sulphure'tum, *Sulphure'tum Carbo'nii, Carbo'neum Sulphura'tum, Alcohol Sulphuris, Bisulphure'tum Carbo'nii, Sulphuret of Carbon, Carburet of Sulphur*, (F.) *Sulfure de Carbon.* This transparent, colourless fluid, which has a very penetrating, disagreeable odour, and a taste which is cooling at first, but afterwards acrid and somewhat aromatic, is a diffusible excitant. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and has been said to have proved emmenagogue. It is also used in nervous diseases as an antispasmodic. Dose, one drop to four, repeated frequently.

It is used externally, where a cooling influence has to be rapidly exerted.

CARBUNCLE, Anthrax—c. Fungous, Terminthus—c. of the Tongue, Glossanthrax—c. Berry, Terminthus.

Carbuncled Face, Gutta rosea.

CARBUNCULAR EXANTHEM, Anthracia.

CARBUNCULUS, Anthrax—c. Anginosus, Cynanche maligna.

Carbun'culus Rubi'nus. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, &c.

Carbunculus Ulcusculosa, Cynanche maligna.

CAR'CAROS, from *καρχαιρω*, 'I resound,' 'I tremble.' A fever, in which the patient has a general tremor, accompanied with an unceasing noise in the ears.

CARCINODES, Carcinomatous, *Chancreuse.*

CARCINO'MA, from *καρκινος*, 'a crab.' Some authors have called thus, indolent tumours different from cancer; others, incipient cancer; and others, again, the species of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance; whilst the majority of authors use Carcinoma in the same sense as Cancer.

Carcinoma Hæmatodes, Hæmatodes fungus —c. Melanoticum, Melanosis—c. Spongiosum, Hæmatodes fungus.

CARCINOM'ATOUS, *Carcino'des, Carcinoï'des.* Relating to cancer.

CARCINÔME SANGLANTE, Hæmatodes fungus.

CARCINOS, Cancer.

CARDAMANTICA, Cardamine pratensis, Lepidium Iberis.

CARDAMINDUM MINUS, Tropæolum majus.

CARDAMI'NE PRATEN'SIS, *Cardami'nē, Cardaman'tica, Nastur'tium Aquat'icum, Car'damon, Culi flos, Ibe'ris sophia, Nastur'tium praten'sē, Ladies-smock, Cuckoo flower. Ord.* Cruciferæ. (F.) *Cresson élégant, Cresson des près, Passerage sauvage.* The flowers have been considered useful as antispasmodics, in the dose of ʒj to ʒij. They are probably inert.

Cardamine Fontana, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

CARDAMOM, LESSER, Amomum cardamomum.

CARDAMOME, Amomum cardamomum—c. *de la Côte de Malabar*, Amomum cardamomum.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS, Amomum grana paradisi—c. Minus, Amomum cardamomum—c. Piperatum, Amomum grana paradisi.

CARDAMON, Cardamine pratensis.

CARDÈRE, Dipsacus sylvestris—c. *Cultivé*, Dipsacus fullonum.

CARDIA, *καρδια*, 'the heart,' *Stom'achus, Orific''ium sinistrum ventric'uli.* The superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach. Also, the Heart, (q. v.)

CAR'DIAC, *Cardiacus*, from καρδια, 'the heart;' or the upper orifice of the stomach, (F.) *Cardiaque*. Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach.

The Cardiac or Cor'onary Ar'teries, (F.) *Artères cardiaques* ou *coronaires*, are two in number. They arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart.

The Cardiac or Cor'onary Veins, (F.) *Veines Cardiaques*, are commonly four in number; two anterior and two posterior. They open into the right auricle by one orifice, which is furnished with a valve, and is called, by Portal, *Sinus coronaire du Cœur*.

Cardiac Nerves, (F.) *Nerfs cardiaques*. These are commonly three on each side; a *superior*, *middle* and *inferior*, which are furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Commonly, there are but two on the left side; the upper and middle, which draw their origin from the last two cervical ganglia. Scarpa calls the *superior*—*C. superficia'lis*; the *middle*—*C. profundus* or *C. Magnus*; and the *inferior*—*C. parvus*. There are, besides, *Cardiac fil'aments*, (F.) *Filets cardiaques*, furnished by the par vagum or pneumo-gastric nerve, and which become confounded with the above.

The Cardiac Plexus, *Ganglion cardiacum*. A nervous network, formed by the different nerves above mentioned. It is situate at the posterior part of the aorta, near its origin. It affords numerous branches, which are distributed to the heart and great vessels. The name *Cardiac* has also been given to the glands, vessels, and nerves, which surround the superior or *cardiac orifice of the stomach*.

CARDIACA CRISPA, Leonorus cardiaca—c. Passio, Cardialgia.

CARDIACUS, Cordial, Stomachal.

CARDIAGMUS, Cardialgia.

CARDIAG'RAPHY, *Cardiagra'phia*, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDIAL'GIA, *Cardiaca Passio*, *Col'ica Ventric'uli*, *Cordo'lium*, *Cardila'a*, *Dyspepsodyn'ia*, *Cardiod'yne*, *Gastral'gia*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Stomocal'gia*, *Cardiacus Morbus*, *Cardiog'mus*; from καρδια, 'the cardiac orifice of the stomach,' and αλγος, 'pain:' *pain of the stomach*, also, *Heartburn*, (F.) *Cardialgie*. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium,—*Morsus* vel *ardor ventric'uli*, *Soda*, *Limo'sis cardial'gia mordens*, *Rosio Stom'achi*;—a symptom of dyspepsia.

Cardialgia Inflammatoria, Gastritis—c. Sputatoria, Pyrosis.

CARDIALO'GIA, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the heart.

CARDIA'RIUS; same etymology. A name given to worms, said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIATO'MIA, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the heart.

CARDIEURYSMA. See Aneurisma.

CARDILÆA, Cardialgia.

CARDIM'ELECH, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and מלך, *Meleck*, (Hebr.,) 'a governor.' A supposititious active principle seated in the heart, and governing the vital functions.—Dolæus.

CARDINAL FLOWER, BLUE, Lobelia syphilitica.

CARDINAMENTUM, Ginglymus, Gomphosis.

CARDIOBOTANUM, Centaurea benedicta.

CARDIOCE'LE, from καρδια, 'the heart, and κηλη, 'rupture.' Rupture of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity.

CARDIODYNE. Cardialgia.

CARDIOG'MUS. Hippocrates employed this word synonymously with Cardialgia. In the time of Galen it was used, by some writers, for certain pulsations of the heart, analogous to palpitations. Sauvages understood, by *Cardiogmus*, an aneurism of the heart or great vessels, when still obscure.

Cardiogmus Cordis Sinistri, Angina pectoris.

CARDIONCHI. See Aneurism.

CARDIOPALMUS, Cardiotromus.

CARDIORRHEX'IS, *Rup'tura Cordis*, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and ρηξις, 'laceration.' Laceration of the heart.

CARDIOT'ROMUS, *Palpita'tio Cordis trepidans*, *Cardiopal'mus*, *Trepida'tio Cordis*, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and τρομος, 'tremor.' Rapid and feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

CARDIOTROTUS, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and τιτρωσκω, 'I wound.' One affected with a wound of the heart.—Galen.

CARDIPERICARDITIS. See Pericarditis.

CARDI'TIS, from καρδια, 'the heart,' and the termination *itis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Empress'ma Cardi'tis*, (F.) *Cardite*. The symptoms of this affection are by no means clear. They are often confounded with those of Pericarditis;—the inflammation of the membrane investing the heart. Carditis, indeed, with many, includes both the inflammation of the investing membrane and that of the heart itself. See Pericarditis, and Endocarditis.

CARDO, Ginglymus.

CARDOPATIUM, Carlina acaulis.

CARDUUS ALTILIS, Cynara scolymus—c. Benedictus, Centaurea benedicta—c. Brazilianus, Bromelia ananas—c. Domesticus capite majori, Cynari scolymus—c. Hemorrhoidalis, Cirsium arvense.

Carduus Marianus, *Car'duus Ma'riæ*, *Sil'ybum*, *Car'duus lac'teus*, *Spina alba*, *Common Milk Thistle* or *Ladies' Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon-Marie*. The herb is a bitter tonic. The seeds are oleaginous. It is not used.

Carduus Pineus, Atractylis gummifera—c. Sativus, Carthamus tinctorius—c. Sativus non spinosus, Cynara scolymus—c. Solstitialis, Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Stellatus, Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Tomentosus, Onopordium acanthium.

CAREBA'RIA or CAREBARI'A, from καρη, 'the head,' and βαρος, 'weight.' *Scordine'ma*, *Cardine'ma*, heaviness of the head.—Hippocr., Galen.

CARE'NA, *Kare'na*. The twenty-fourth part of a drop.—Ruland and Johnson.

CAREUM, Carum.

CAREX ARENARIA, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

CARIACOU. A beverage, used in Cayenne, and formed of a mixture of cassava, potato, and sugar, fermented.

CARICA, Ficus carica.

Car'ica Papaya. The *Papaw tree*, (F.) *Papayer*. *Ord.* Artocarpeæ. A native of America, India, and Africa. The fruit has somewhat of the flavour of a pumpkin, and is eaten like it. The milky juice of the plant, and the seed and root have been regarded as anthelmintic.

CAR'ICUM;—said to have been named after its inventor Caricus. *Car'ycum*. A detergent application to ulcers; composed of black hellebore, sandarach, copper, lead, sulphur, orpiment, cantharides, and oil of cedar.—Hippocrates.

CARIE, Caries.

CARIÉ, Carious.

CA'RIES, *Nigri''ties os'sium*. An *ulceration of bone*,—*Necrosis* being the death of the bone. It resembles the gangrene of soft parts. Hence it has been termed *Caries gangreno'sa*, *Gangræna Caries*, *G. Ossium*, *Tere'do*, *Euros*, (F.) *Carie*. It is recognised by the swelling of the bone, which precedes and accompanies it; by the abscesses it occasions; the fistulæ which form; by the sanious character, peculiar odour and quantity of the suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing.

The most common causes of caries are blows;—the action of some virus, and morbid diatheses. When dependent on any virus in the system, *this* must be combated by appropriate remedies. When entirely local, it must be converted, where practicable, into a state of necrosis or death of the affected part. For this end stimulants are applied, the actual cautery, &c.

Caries Dentium, Dental gangrene—c. of the Vertebræ, Vertebral disease.

CARIEUX, Carious.

CARIM CURINI, Justitia ecbolium.

CARINA, Vertebral column.

CA'RIOUS, *Cario'sus*, (F.) *Carié*, *Carieux*. Affected with caries.

CARIUM TERRÆ, Calx.

CARIVE, Myrtus pimenta.

CARIVILLANDI, Smilax sarsaparilla.

CARLI'NA. 'Carline Thistle.'

The Carli'na Acaulis, *Chamæ'leon album*, *Cardopa'tium*, (F.) *Carline sans tige*, which grows in the Pyrenees, and on the mountains of Switzerland, Italy, &c. has been recommended as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

CARLINE SANS TIGE, Carlina acaulis.

CARLO SANCTO, RADIX. 'St. Charles's Root:" found in Mechoachan, in America. The bark is aromatic, bitter, and acrid. It is considered to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carlsbad is a town in Bohemia, 24 miles from Egra, celebrated for its hot baths. It contains about 47 parts in the 100 of purging salts. It is a thermal saline; temperature 165 Fahrenheit.

CARMANTINE, Justitia pectoralis—c. *Pectorale*, Justitia pectoralis.

CARMEN, 'a verse,' because charms usually consisted of a verse. A charm (q. v.) an amulet.

CARMINANTIA, Carminatives.

CARMIN'ATIVES, *Carminan'tia* or *Carminati'va*, from *carmen*, '*a verse*,' or 'charm,' *Antiphys'ica*, *Xantica*, ξαντικα, (F.) *Carminatifs*. Remedies, which allay pain, and cause the expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal. They are generally of the class of aromatics.

The Four Greater Carminative Hot Seeds, *Qua'tuor sem'ina cal'ida maju'ra carminati'va*, were, of old, anise, carui, cummin, and fennel.

The Four Lesser Carminative Hot Seeds, *Qua'tuor sem'ina cal'ida mino'ra*, were bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

CARMOT. A name given, by the alchymists, to the matter, which they believed to constitute the Philosopher's Stone.

CARNABADIA, Carum, (seed.)

CARNABADIUM, Cuminum cyminum.

CARNATIO, Syssarcosis.

CARNELIAN, Cornelian.

CARNEOLUS, Cornelian.

CARNEOUS, *Car'neus*, *Carno'sus*, *Sarco'des*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' (F.) *Charnu*. Consisting of flesh, or resembling flesh.

Fleshy or Muscular Fibres, (F.) *Fibres charnues* ou *musculaires*, are fibres belonging to a muscle.

The Colum'næ Carneæ of the heart, (F.) *Colonnes charnues*, are muscular projections, situate in the cavities of the heart. They are called, also, *Musculi Papilla'res*.

Pannic'ulus Carnosus, (F.) *Pannicule charnu*;—*Carnosa Cutis*; a muscular membrane, adhering to the skin of certain animals, whose use is to move the integuments with the hair, feathers, &c.

CARNEUM MARSUPIUM, Ischio-trochanterianus.

CARNIC'ULA. Diminutive of *Caro*, 'flesh.' The gums, Gingivæ, (q. v.)—Fallopius.

CARNIFICA'TION, *Carnifica'tio*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' and *fieri*, 'to become.' *Transformation into flesh*. A morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in *Osteo-sarco'ma*. When it occurs in the lungs, they present a texture like that of liver. *Hepatization* is, however, the term more usually applied to this condition.

CARNIFOR'MIS, ABSCES'SUS. An abscess, whose orifice is hard, the sides thick and callous; and which ordinarily occurs in the neighbourhood of the articulations.—M. A. Severinus.

CARNIV'OROUS, *Carniv'orus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, *Creatoph'agus*, *Creoph'agus*, (F.) *Carnivore*, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' That which eats flesh. Any substance which destroys excrescences in wounds, ulcers, &c.

CARNOS'ITAS. *Carnos'ities* or *Car'uncles in the Ure'thra*, (F.) *Carnosités* ou *Caroncules de l'urètre*, (F.) *Carnosités*, are small fleshy excrescences or fungous growths, which were, at one time, presumed to exist in the male urethra, whenever retention of urine followed gonorrhœa.

M. Cullérier uses the term *Carnosité vénérienne* for a cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumour, dependent upon the syphilitic virus. See, also, Polysarcia.

CARNOSUS, Carneous.

CARO, Flesh—c. Accessoria, see Flexor lon-

gus digitorum pedis profundus perforans, (accessorius)—c. Excrescens, Excrescence—c. Fungosa, Fungosity—c. Glandulosa, Epiglottic gland—c. Luxurians, Fungosity—c. Orbicularis, Placenta—c. Parenchymatica, Parenchyma—c. Quadrata, Palmaris brevis—c. Quadratus Sylvii, see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans, (accessorius)—c. Viscerum, Parenchyma.

CAROB TREE, Ceratonia siliqua.

CAROBA ALNABATI, Ceratonium siliqua.

CAROLI'NA, NORTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb and Rowan, there are mineral springs. They belong generally to the sulphureous or acidulous saline.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are numerous. Pacolet Springs, on the west bank of Pacolet River, contain sulphur and iron. Many, with similar properties, but not held in estimation, are scattered about the State.

CARONCULE, Caruncle—*c. Lachrymale*, Caruncle.

CARONCULES MYRTIFORMES, Caruncule myrtiformes—*c. de l'Urètre*, Carnosities of the Urethra.

CAROPI, Amomum cardamomum.

CAROSIS, Somnolency.

CAROTIC, (ARTERIES,) Carotids.

CAROTICA, Narcotics.

CAROTICUS, comatose, from *καρος*, 'stupor,' (F.) *Carotique*. Relating to stupor or *carus*,—as a *carotic state*, &c.

CAROTID, *Carot'ides, (Artériæ,) Carot'icæ, Carotideæ, Capita'les, Jugula'res, Sopora'les, Sopora'riæ, Soporif'eræ, Somnif'eræ, Apoplecticæ, Lethargicæ*, from *καρος*, 'stupor.' The *Carot'id Ar'teries, Cephal'ic Ar'teries*, (F.) *A. Carotides*. The great arteries of the neck, which carry blood to the head. They are divided into, 1. *Primitive* or *common*; the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from a trunk, common to it and the subclavian. 2. *External* or *pericephal'ic*, a branch of the primitive, which extends from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw: and, 3. *Internal, Arte'ria cerebra'lis* vel *encephalica*, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissure of Sylvius, dividing into several branches.

The CAROTID CANAL, *Cana'lis Carot'icus, Canal inflexe de l'os temporal*—(Ch.,) (F.) *Canal carotidien*, is a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass.

The FORAM'INA CAROT'ICA, *Carotid Foramina*, (F.) *Trous carotidiens*, are distinguished into *internal* and *external*. They are the foramina at each extremity of the *Canalis Caroticus*.

CAROTTE, Daucus carota.

CAROUA, Carum, (seed.)

CAROUBIER, Ceratonium siliqua.

CAROUGE. See Ceratonium siliqua.

CARPA'SIUM, CAR'PASUM, CAR'PASUS, and CARPE'SIUM. Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, &c., have given these names, and that of *Carpasos*, to a plant, which cannot now be determined, and whose juice, called *Opocarpason*, *οποκαρπασον*, passed for a violent, narcotic poison, and was confounded with myrrh.

CARPATHICUM. See Pinus cembra.

CARPE, Carpus.

CARPENTORIA, Achillea millefolium.

CARPESIUM, Carpasium.

CARPHOLO'GIA, *Tilmus, Carpolo'gia, Crocidismus, Flocco'rum vena'tio, Tricholo'gia, Crocidix'is*, from *καρφος*, '*floc'culus*,' and *λεγω*, 'I collect,' or 'pluck,' (F.) *Carphologie*. Action of gathering flocculi. A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, as if to seek some substance, or to pull the flocculi from them. It denotes great cerebral irritability or debility, and is an unfavourable sign in fevers, &c.

CARPHOS, Trigonella fœnum.

CARPIA, Carbasus.

CARPIÆUS, Palmaris brevis.

CAR'PIAL or CAR'PIAN, *Carpia'nus, Carpia'lis*, (F.) *Carpien*. Belonging to the Carpus.

CAR'PIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments Carpiens*, are, 1. The fibrous fasciæ, which unite the bones of the carpus: and, 2. The annular ligaments, anterior and posterior, (q. v.)

CARPIAN, Carpial.

CARPIEN, Carpial.

CARPISMUS, Carpus.

CARPOBALSAMUM. See Amyris opobalsamum.

CARPOLOGIA, Carphologia.

CARPOLOGIA SPASMODICA, Subsultus tendinum.

CARPO-METACARPEUS MINIMI DIGITI, Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti—*c. Métacarpien du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—*c. Métacarpien du pouce*, Opponens pollicis—c. Phalangeus minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti—*c. Phalangien du petit doigt*, Abductor minimi digiti—*c. Phalangien du petit doigt*, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—*c. Phalangien du pouce*, Flexor brevis pollicis manus—*c. Sus-phalangien du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis.

CARPO-PEDAL, from *carpus*, 'the wrist,' and *pes, pedis*, 'the foot.' Relating to the wrist and foot.

CARPO-PEDAL SPASM, *Cerebral spasmodic croup*. A spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx in young children, accompanied by general or partial convulsions. The disease generally occurs between the third and ninth month, and is characterized by excessive dyspnœa, accompanied by a loud croupy noise on inspiration; the thumbs being locked, and the hands and feet rigidly bent for a longer or shorter period.

The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebro-spinal axis, primarily or secondarily; perhaps it is owing to erethism seated elsewhere being communicated to the cerebro-spinal centre and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned.

It seems to be connected with dental irritation, and consequently, in the treatment, the gums—where such is the case—should be freely divided; after which, cathartics and revulsives, with the use of narcotics and appropriate diet, will generally remove the affection; for although extremely alarming, it is often not attended with great danger.

CARPOS, Fruit.

CARPOT'ICA, from καρπος, 'fruit.' Diseases affecting impregnation. Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition :—the 3d order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CARPUS, *Carpis'mus*, *Brachia'lē*, *Rasceta*, *Rasteta*, the *wrist*, (F.) *Carpe*, *Poignet*. The part between the forearm and hand. Eight bones compose it, (in two rows.) In the superior row there are, from without to within—the *Scaphoïdes* or *navicula're*, *Luna'rē* or *Semilunarē*, *Cu'neifor'mē*, and *Orbicula're* or *Pi'sifor'mē*. In the lower row—*Trape'zium*, *Trapezoï'des*, *Magnum*, and *Un'cifor'mē*.

CARRAGEEN MOSS, Fucus crispus.

CARRÉ DE LA CUISSE, Quadratus femoris—*c. des Lombes*, Quadratus lumborum—*c. du Menton*, Depressor labii inferioris—*c. du Pied*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

CARREAU, Tabes mesenterica.

CARRÉE. See Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans, (accessorius.)

CARRELET, (F.) *Acus triangula'ris*. A straight needle, two or three inches long, the point of which is triangular; and which the ancients used in different operations, also, a wooden, triangular frame for fixing a cloth through which different pharmaceutical preparations are passed.

CARROT, CANDY, Athamanta cretensis—c. Deadly, Thapsia—c. Plant, Daucus carota.

CAR'THAMUS TINCTO'RIUS, *Am'yron*, *Cnicus*, *Crocus German'icus*, *Crocus Saracen'icus*, *Carthamum officina'rum*, *Car'duus sati'vus*, *Saffron flower*, *Safra'num*, *Safflower*, *Bastard Saffron*, (F.) *Carthame*, *Safran bâtard*, *Carthame des Teinturiers*. *Family*, Cynarocephaleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic; yet to the parroquet they are an article of food, hence their name, *Graines de Perroquet*. The flowers are employed as a cosmetic.

CARTHEGON. See Buxus.

CARTILAGE ANONYME, Cricoid, (cartilage)—c. Epiglottic, Epiglottis—c. Supra-arytenoid, Corniculum laryngis—c. Tarsal, see Tarsus.

CARTILAGINES GUTTURALES, Arytenoid cartilages—c. Triquetræ, Arytenoid cartilages.

CARTILAGINIS ARYTENOIDÆÆ CAPITULUM, Corniculum laryngis.

CARTILAG''INOUS, *Cartilagin'eus*, *Cartilagino'sus*, *Chondro'des*, *Chondroï'des*, (F.) *Cartilagineux*. Belonging to, or resembling cartilage.

CARTILA'GO, *Chondros*, *Car'tilage*, (F.) *Cartilage*. A solid part of the animal body, of a medium consistence between bone and ligament, and which in the fœtus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in the joints, at the extremities of the ribs, &c. Cartilages are of a whitish colour, flexible, compressible, and very elastic, and some of them apparently inorganic. They are composed, according to J. Davy, of .44 albumen, .55 water, and .01 phosphate of lime.

The ARTICULAR CARTILAGES, or *Obdu'cent Car'tilages*, invest bony surfaces, which are in contact; hence they are called *investing* or *incrusting cartilages*, (F.) *Cartilages de revêtement* ou *d'encroutement*.

The INTERARTICULAR CARTILAGES are such as are situate within the joints, as in the knee-joint.

The CARTILAGES OF THE RIBS are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, of the meatus auditorius, and Eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble a union of fibrous and cartilaginous textures; hence their name, *Fibro-cartilages*.

CARTILAGES OF OSSIFICA'TION are such as, in the progress of ossification, have to form an integrant part of bones; as those of the long bones in the new-born infant. These are termed *temporary*; the others being *permanent*. All the cartilages, with the exception of the articular, are surrounded by a membrane analogous to the periosteum, called *Perichon'drium*.

CARTILAGO CLYPEALIS, Thyroid cartilage—c. Ensiformis, Xiphoid cartilage—c. Innominata, Cricoid—c. Mucronata, Xiphoid cartilage—c. Peltalis, Thyroid cartilage—c. Scutiformis, Thyroid cartilage—c. Uvifer, Uvula—c. Xiphoides, Xiphoid cartilage.

CARUM, from Caria, a province of Asia. *Ca'reum*, *Carum Car'ui*, *Carvi*, *Cumi'num prate'sē*, *Carus*, *Car'uon*, the *Car'away*, (F.) *Carvi*, *Cumin des prés*. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The seeds, *Carnaba'dia*, *Car'oua*, are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒij, swallowed whole or bruised. The oil, *Ole'um Car'ui*, (F.) *Huile de Carvi*, has the properties of the seeds. Dose, gtt ij to vj.

CAR'UNCLE, *Carun'cula*, diminutive of *caro*, 'flesh.' A small portion of flesh, *Sar'cion*. A fleshy excrescence,—*Ecphy'ma carun'cula*, (F.) *Caroncule*.

CARUNCLE, Carnositas.

CARUN'CULA LACHRYMA'LIS, (F.) *Caroncule lacrymale*. A small, reddish, follicular body, situate at the inner angle of the eye. It secretes a gummy substance.

CARUNCULÆ CUTICULARES, Nymphæ.

CARUNCULÆ MAMILLA'RES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. The olfactory nerves (q. v.) have been so called by some.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES, *C. vagina'les*, *Glan'dulæ myrtifor'mes*, (F.) *Caroncules Myrtiformes*. Small, reddish tubercles, more or less firm, of variable form, and uncertain number, situate near the orifice of the vagina, and formed by the mucous membrane. They are regarded as the remains of the Hymen.

CARUNCULÆ PAPILLARES, Papillæ of the kidney.

CARUN'CULOUS. Relating to caruncles or carnosities. *Carun'cular*.

CARUON, Carum.

CARUS, καρος, *Sopor caro'ticus*, *Profound sleep*. The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor*, *Coma*, *Lethargia*, and *Carus*, are four degrees of the same condition.

CARUS APOPLEXIA, Apoplexy—c. Asphyxia, Asphyxia—c. Catalepsia, Catalepsy—c. Ecstasis, Ecstasis—c. Hydrocephalus, Hydrocephalus internus—c. ab Insolatione, *Coup de soleil*

c. Lethargus, Lethargy—c. Lethargus cataphora, Somnolency—c. Lethargus vigil, Coma vigil—c. Paralysis, Paralysis—c. Paralysis paraplegia, Paraplegia—c. Veternus, Lethargy.

CARVI, Carum.

CARYA, Juglans regia—c. Basilica, Juglans regia.

CARYEDON CATAGMA. See Fracture.

CARYOCOSTINUM, Confectio scammoniæ.

CARYOCOSTINUS. An electuary prepared of the costus and other aromatic substances, &c. It was cathartic.

CARYON PONTICON, Corylus avellana (nut.)

CARYOPHYLLA, Geum urbanum.

CARYOPHYLLATA, Geum urbanum.

CARYOPHYLLUM RUBRUM, Dianthus caryophyllus.

CARYOPHYLLUS AMERICANUS, see Myrtus pimenta—c. Aromaticus, Eugenia caryophyllata—c. Hortensis, Dianthus caryophyllus—c. Vulgaris, Geum urbanum.

CARYO'TI. The best kind of dates.—Galen.

CAS RARES, (F.) *Rare cases*. This term is used, by the French, for pathological facts, which vary from what is usual. See a celebrated article under this head in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, Vol. iv.

CASAMUM, Cyclamen.

CASAMUNAR, Cassumuniar.

CAS'CARA, CASCARIL'LA. Spanish words which signify *bark* and *little bark*, under which appellations the *bark* (Cinchona) is known in Peru. They are now applied to the bark of the *Croton cascarilla*.

CASCARILLA, Croton cascarilla.

CASCHEU, Catechu.

CASE, *Capsa*, *The'ca*, (F.) *Caisse*. This name is given to boxes for the preservation of instruments; or for medicines necessary in hospital or other service. We say, e. g.—*A case of amputating*, or *trepanning instruments*.

CASE, *Casus*. The condition of a patient;—as a *case of fever*, &c. (F.) *Observation*. Also, the history of a disease.

CASEARIUS, Cheesy.

CASEOSUS, Cheesy.

CASEUS, Cheese—c. Equinus, Hippace.

CASEUX, Cheesy.

CASHEW, Anacardium occidentale.

CASHOO. An aromatic drug of Hindusthan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

CASHOW, Catechu.

CASIA, Laurus cassia.

CASMINA, Cassumuniar.

CASSA, Thorax.

CASSADA ROOT, Jatropha manihot.

CASSAVA ROOT, Jatropha manihot.

CASSE AROMATIQUE, Laurus cassia—*c. En bâtons*, Cassia fistula—*c. en Bois*, Laurus cassia—*c. des Boutiques*, Cassia fistula—*c. Sené*, Cassia senna.

CASSE-LUNETTES, Cyanus segetum, Euphrasia officinalis.

CASSEENA, Ilex vomitoria.

CASSENOLES. See Quercus cerris.

CASSIA, Laurus cassia—c. Absus, Absus—c. Cinnamomea, Laurus cassia—c. Caryophyllata, Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Canella, Laurus cassia—c. Egyptian, Cassia senna.

CAS'SIA FIS'TULA, *Cas'sia nigra*, *Cassia fistula'ris*, *C. Alexandri'na*, *Canna*, *Canna solati'va*, *Canna fistula*, *Cathartocar'pus*, *Purging Cassia*, (F.) *Casse Caneficier*, *Casse en bâtons*, *Casse des Boutiques*. The pulp of the *Cassia Fis'tula* or *Cathartocar'pus Fis'tula*. *Fam.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia, *Pulpa Cas'siæ*, *Cassie Aramentum*, which is contained in long pods, is black, bright, and shining; sweet, slightly acid, and inodorous. It is laxative in the dose of ʒiv to ʒj.

CASSIA LIGNEA, Laurus cassia—c. Lignea Malabarica, Laurus cassia.

CASSIA MARILAN'DICA, *American Senna*. The leaves of this plant are similar, in virtue, to the cassia senna. They are, however, much inferior in strength.

CASSIA, PURGING, Cassia fistula.

CASSIA SENNA. The name of the plant, which affords senna. *Sennæ Fo'lia*, *Senna Alexandri'na*, *Senna Ital'ica*, *Sena*, *Senna* or *Ægyptian Cassia*, (F.) *Sené*, *Casse Sené*. The leaves of senna have a faint smell, and bitterish taste. The active part is extracted by alcohol and water. Their activity is injured by boiling water. They are a hydrogogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of the powder ℈j to ʒj. Infusion is the best form.

CASSIÆ ARAMENTUM, see Cassia fistula—c. Flores, see Laurus cinnamomum.

CASSIALA, Hyssopus.

CASSIDE BLEUE, Scutellaria galericulata.

CASSINA, Ilex vomitoria.

CASSINE, EVERGREEN, Ilex vomitoria.

CASSIS, Ribes nigrum.

CASSITEROS, Tin.

CASSUMU'NIAR, *Casamu'nar*, *Casmina*, *Risagon*, *Bengalē Indo'rum*, *Bengal Root*, (F.) *Racine de Bengale*. A root, obtained from the East Indies, in irregular slices of various forms; some cut transversely, others longitudinally. It is an aromatic bitter, and is consequently tonic and stimulant. It was once considered a panacea.

CASSUVIUM POMIFERUM, Anacardium occidentale.

CASTANEA, Fagus castanea—c. Equina, Æsculus Hippocastanum.

CASTANEA PUMILA, Fagus castanea pumila.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA, WATERS OF. C. is a town in Naples, in the Principato Citra, 15 miles S. S. E. of Naples. There are two springs here, the one sulphureous, the other chalybeate.

CASTELLETTO ADONO, WATERS OF. These waters, situate near Acqui, in Italy, are sulphureous.

CASTERA-VIVENT, WATERS OF. C. is a small village in the department of Gers, near which is a cold acidulous chalybeate, and another which is sulphureous and thermal. Temp. 84° Fahrenheit.

CASTIGANS, Corrigent.

CASTJOE, Catechu.

CASTLE-LEOD, WATERS OF. A sulphureous spring in Ross-shire, Scotland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous and other diseases.

CASTOR FIBER, *Fiber*, *Canis Pon'ticus*. The *Beaver*, (F.) *Castor*. It furnishes the Castor. RONDELET recommends slippers made of

its skin in gout. Its blood, urine, bile, and fat, were formerly used in medicine.

Castor Oil Plant, Ricinus communis.

CASTOREUM, *Castor*, from καστωρ, 'the beaver,' quasi γαστωρ, from γαστηρ, 'the belly,' because of the size of its belly, or *à castrando: Cas'toreum Ros'sicum et Canaden'se.* A peculiar matter, found in bags, near the rectum of the beaver. Its odour is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid; and colour orange-brown. It is antispasmodic, and often employed. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

CASTRANGULA, Scrophularia aquatica.

CASTRAT, Castratus.

CASTRA'TION, *Castra'tio, Ectomē, Evira'tio, Excastra'tio, Etesticula'tio, Exsec'tio virilium, Eunuchis'mus, Celoto'mia, Orchoto'mia, Orcheotomy, Orchidotomy.* Operation for removing the testicles. Sometimes, the term is employed for the operation, when performed on one testicle; hence the division into *complete* and *incomplete* castration. Castration renders the individual incapable of reproduction.

CASTRATO, Castratus.

CASTRATUS, (I.) *Castra'to, Ectomius, Emasculatus, Exsectus, Extesticulatus*, from *castra're*, 'to castrate.' *One deprived of testicles*, (F.) *Castrat, Châtré.* This privation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is adopted to procure a clearer and sharper voice; and in the East, the guardians of the Harem are, for the sake of security, converted into *Castra'ti* or *En'nuchs*, ευνουχοι. The ancients called those, deprived of one testicle, *Spado'nes. Eunuchs* have generally both testes and penis removed.

CASUS, Prolapsus—c. Palpebræ superioris, Blepharoptosis.

CATA, Κατα, 'downwards,' 'after,'—applied to time: a common prefix, as in—

CATAB'ASIS, from καταβαινω, 'I descend.' An expulsion of humours downwards.

CATABLE'MA, *Epible'ma, Perible'ma.* The outermost bandage which secures the rest.

CATABYTHISMOMANIA, from καταβυθισμος, 'submersion,' and μανια, 'mania.' Insanity, with a propensity to suicide by drowning.

CATACAUMA, Burn.

CATACAUSIS, Combustion, human—c. Ebriosa, Combustion, human.

CATACERAS'TICUS, from καταχειραινυμι, 'I temper,' 'I correct.' The same as *Epicerasticus.* A medicine capable of blunting the acrimony of humours.

CATACHASMOS, Scarification.

CATACHRISIS, Inunction.

CATACHRISTON, Liniment.

CATAC'HYSIS, *Effu'sio, Perfu'sio*, from καταχεω, 'I pour upon.' Affusion with cold water.—Hippocr. Decantation, (q. v.)

CATAC'LASIS, from καταχλαζω, 'I break to pieces.' *Cam'pylum, Campylo'tis.* Distortion or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion of the eyelids; also, fracture of a bone.—Hippocr., Vogel.

CATACLEIS', from κατα, 'beneath,' and κλεις, 'the clavicle.' This term has been applied to many parts, as to the first rib, the acromion, the joining of the sternum with the ribs, &c.

CATACLYS'MUS, *Cataclys'ma*, from κατακλυζειν, 'to submerge, inundate.' A *Clyster.*—Hippocr. Others mean, by the term, a shower-bath, or copious affusion of water; *Cataeone'sis.* Ablution, (q. v.,) *Douche*, (q. v.)

CATÆONESIS, Cacantlema, Cataclysmus.

CATAGAUNA, Cambogia.

CATAGMA, Fracture—c. Fissura, Fissure, see Contrafissura—c. Fractura, Fracture.

CATAGMAT'ICS, *Catagmat'ica reme'dia*, from καταγμα, 'fracture.' Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning the formation of callus.

CATALEN'TIA. Epilepsy, (q. v.) or some disease resembling it.—Paracelsus.

CATALEPSIA SPURIA, Ecstasis.

CAT'ALEPSY, *Catalep'sia, Catalep'sis, Cat'ochē, Cat'ochus, Congela'tio, Deten'tia, Encatalep'sis, Aphonia*—(Hippocr.,) *Anaw'dia*—(Antigenes.,) *Apprehen'sio, Contempla'tio, Prehen'sio, Carus Catalep'sia, Trance* (?) *Oppres'sio, Comprehensio*—(Cæl. Aurelian.), *Apoplex'ia Catalepsia*, from καταλαμβανω, 'I seize hold of,' (F.) *Catalepsie.* A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition: the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. It is a rare affection, but is seen, at times, as a form of hysteria. Some of the Greek writers have used the word in its true acceptation of a *seizure, surprise*, &c.

CATAL'PA, *C. Arbo'rea, Bigno'nia Catalpa, Catal'pa Cordifo'lia, C. Arborescens.* The decoction of the pods of the Catalpa, an American tree, of the *Nat. Fam.* Bignoniaceæ, Didynamia Angiospermia, has been recommended in chronic nervous asthma.

CATALYSIS, Paralysis.

CATAMENIA ALBA, Leucorrhœa—c. Menstrua, Menses.

CATAMENIORUM FLUXUS IMMODICUS, Menorrhagia.

CATANANCE, Cichorium intybus.

CATANGELOS, Ruscus.

CATANTLE'MA and CATANTLE'SIS, from κατα, 'upon,' and αντλαω, 'I pour,' *Cateone'sis* and *Cataeone'sis.* Ablution with warm water; a fomentation.—Moschion, Marcellus Empiricus.

CATAPAS'MA, from καταπασσω, 'I sprinkle,' *Catapas'tum, Consper'sio, Epipas'ton, Pasma, Sympas'ma, Empas'ma, Xerion, Asper'sio.* Compound medicines, in the form of powder, employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c.—Paulus of Ægina.

CATAPH'ORA, 'a fall,' from καταφερω, 'I throw down.' A state resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice. Somnolency, (q. v.) According to others, Cataphora is simply a profound sleep, which it is difficult to rouse from—in this sense being synonymous with Sopor. (q. v.)

Cataphora Hydrocephalica, see Apoplexy—c. Cymini, Theriaca Londinensis.

CATAPHRAC'TA, a *Cuirass*, from καταφρασσω, 'I fortify.' A name given by Galen to a bandage applied round the thorax and shoulders. It was also called *Quadri'ga.*

CAT'APLASM, *Cataplas'ma, Epiplas'ma, Bæos*, from καταπλασσειν, 'to besmear,' (F.) *Cataplasme.* A medicine to be applied externally, under the form of a thick pap. Cata-

plasms are formed of various ingredients, and for different objects. They may be *anodyne*, *emollient*, *tonic*, *antiseptic*, *irritating*, &c. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Meal, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, &c., are the most common bases.

The chief poultices which have been officinal are the following.

Anodyne.	Emollient.	Tonic and Astringent.
C. Cicutæ,	C. Lini,	C. Alum,
C. Digitalis.	C. Panis,	C. Goulard,
	C. Mali maturi.	C. Rosæ.

Antiseptic.	Irritating.
C. Carbonis,	C. Sinapis,
C. Dauci,	C. Muriatis Sodæ,
C. Fermenti,	C. Quercus Marini.
C. Acetosæ.	
C. Cumini.	

The Parisian Codex has some other officinal cataplasms. 1. *Cataplas'ma anod'ynum*, made of poppy and hyoscyamus. 2. *Cataplas'ma emol'liens*, made of meal and pulps. 3. *Cataplas'ma ad suppuratio'nem promoven'dam*, of pulps and Basilicon. 4. *Cataplas'ma rubefa'ciens* vel *antipleurit'icum*, formed of pepper and vinegar.

The only cataplasms, the preparation of which it is important to describe, are the following:

Cataplas'ma Fermen'ti, *C. efferves'cens*, *Yeast Cataplasm* or *Poultice*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Levure*. (Take of *meal* ℔j, *yeast* ℔ss. Expose to a gentle heat.) It is antiseptic, and a good application to bruises.

Cataplas'ma Sina'pis, *C. Sina'peos*, *Sin'apism*, *Mustard Cataplasm* or *Poultice*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Moutard* ou *Sinapisme*. (*Mustard*, and *Linseed meal* or *meal* ää equal parts. *Warm vinegar*, or *water*, q. s.) A rubefacient and stimulant applied to the soles of the feet in coma, low typhus, &c., as well as to the pained part in rheumatism, &c.

CATAPLEX'IS, *Stupor*, from κατα and πλησσω, 'I strike.' The act of striking with amazement. Appearance of astonishment as exhibited by the eyes in particular. See Hæmodia.

CATAPOSIS, Deglutition.

CATAPOTION, Pilula.

CATAPSYX'IS, from καταψυχω, 'I refrigerate.' *Peripsyx'is*. Considerable coldness of the body, without *rigor* and *horripilatio*.—Galen. *Perfrictio*. Coldness in the extreme parts of the limbs.—Hippocr.

CATAPTO'SIS, *Deciden'tia*, a *fall*. This word expresses, sometimes, the fall of a patient, attacked with epilepsy, (q. v.) or apoplexy; at others, the sudden *resolution* of a paralytic limb.

CATAPULTA VIRILIS, Penis.

CATAPUTIA, MINOR, Euphorbia lathyris, Ricinus communis.

CAT'ARACT, *Catarac'ta*, *Catarrhac'ta*, *Suffu'sio Oculi*, *Ptharma catarac'ta*, *Caligo lentis*, *Gutta opaca*, *Hypoc'hyma*, *Hypoc'hysis*, *Phacoscoto'ma*, *Parop'sis catarac'ta*, *Glauco'ma Woulhou'si*. A deprivation of sight, which comes on, as if a veil fell before the eyes. Cataract consists in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light, and precludes vision. The causes are obscure. *Diagnosis*.—The patient is blind, the pupil seems closed by an opake body, of variable colour, but commonly whitish:—the pupil contracting and dilating. Cataracts have been divided, by some, into *spurious* and *genuine*. The *former*, where the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea: the *latter*, where it is in the lens or capsule. A *lenticular cataract* is where the affection is seated in the lens;—a *capsular* or *membranous*, where in the capsule. The *capsular* is divided again, by Beer, into the *anterior*, *posterior*, and *complete capsular* cataract. When the capsule is rendered opake, in consequence of an injury, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Catarac'ta arida siliquo'sa*. *Catarac'ta Morgagnia'na lactea* vel *purifor'mis*, is the *milky* variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, (F.) *Cataracte laiteuse*. The *cap'sulo-lentic'ular* affects both lens and capsule, and Beer conceives the liquor Morgagni, in an altered state, may contribute to it. Cataracts are also called *stony*, (F.) *(pierreuse,)* *milky* or *cheesy* (*laiteuse* ou *caséuse,*) according to their density:—white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, (F.) *blanche*, *perlée*, *jaune*, *brune*, *grise*, *verte*, *noire*, according to their colour:—*fixed* or *vacillating*,—*catarac'ta capsulo-lenticula'ris fixa* vel *trem'ula*, (F.) *fixe* ou *branlante*, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are also called *Catarac'tæ marmora'ciæ*, *fenestra'tæ*, *stella'tæ*, *puncta'tæ*, *dimidia'tæ*, &c., according to the appearances they present.

Cataracts may be *simple* or *complicated* with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, &c. They may be *primary* or *primitive*, when *opake* before the operation;—or *secondary*, when the opacity is the result of the operation.

The cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequently, *congen'ital*. It forms slowly: objects are at first seen as through a mist, light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and it is not until after months or years that the sight is wholly lost.

No means will obviate the evil except an operation, which consists in removing the obstacle to the passage of the light to the retina. Four chief methods are employed for this purpose.

1. *Couching* or *Depression*, (F.) *Abaissement*, *Déplacement de la Cataracte*. This consists in passing a cataract needle through the sclerotica and subjacent membranes, a little above the transverse diameter of the eye; and at about two lines distance from the circumference of the transparent cornea, until the point arrives in the posterior chamber of the eye. With this the crystalline is depressed to the outer and lower part of the globe of the eye, where it is left. 2. *By absorption*,—by the French termed *broiement*, or *bruising*. This is performed in the same manner as the former; except that, instead of turning the crystalline from the axis of the visual rays, it is divided by the cutting edge of the needle, and its fragments scattered in the humours of the eye, where they are absorbed. 3. *By extraction*, which consists in opening, with a particular kind of knife, the transparent cornea and the anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline; and causing the lens to issue through the opening. Each of the processes has its advantages and disadvantages,

and all are used by surgeons. 4. Some, again, pass a cataract needle through the transparent cornea and pupil, to the crystalline, and depress or cause its absorption. This is called Keratonyxis, which see.

Cataract, Black, Amaurosis.

CATARACTA GLAUCA, Glaucoma—c. Nigra, Amaurosis.

CATARACTE, ABAISSEMENT DE LA, see Cataract—*c. Déplacement de la*, see Cataract—*c. Noire*, Amaurosis.

CATARACTÉ, (F.) *Catarac'tus*, *Catarac'tâ vitia'tus*. One affected with cataract. The French use this term, both for the eye affected with cataract and the patient himself.

CATARRH', *Catar'rhus*, *Catar'rhopus*, *Catarrheu'ma*, *Rheuma*, *Defluxio*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The ancients considered the catarrh as a simple flux, and not as an inflammation. Generally, it partakes of this character, however. *Catarrh* is, with us, usually restricted to the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages; the French extend it to that of all mucous membranes. (F.) *Flux muqueux*, *Fluxion catarrhale*.

Catarrh, in the English sense, *Rheuma Pec'toris*, *Catar'rhus Pec'toris*, *Blennop'tysis*, *Tus'sis catarrha'lis simplex*, *Anacathar'sis catarrha'lis simplex*, *Grave'do* (of many,) *a cold*, *Febris Catarrha'lis*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Bronchi'tis*, *Catar'rhus à frigore*, (F.) *Catarrhe pulmonaire*, *Rhume de Poitrine*, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi. It is commonly an affection of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become *chronic*. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages. The antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it. Sometimes, the inflammation of the bronchial tubes is so great as to prove fatal.

Catarrh, Acute, of the Uterus, see Metritis—c. Summer, Fever, hay.

Catarrh', Epidemic, *Catar'rhus epidem'icus*, *C. à conta'gio*, *Rheuma epidem'icum*. Catarrh occurring owing to some particular *Constitutio aëris*, and affecting a whole country:—*Influenza*, (q. v.)

CATARRHACTA, Cataract.

CATARRHE AIGUE DE L'UTÉRUS, see Metritis—*c. Buccal*, Aphthæ—*c. Gastrique*, Gastritis—*c. Guttural*, Cynanche tonsillaris—*c. Intestinal*, Diarrhœa—*c. Laryngien*, Laryngitis—*c. Oculaire*, Ophthalmia—*c. de l'Oreille*, Otirrhœa—*c. Pharyngien*, Cynanche parotidæa—*c. Pulmonaire*, Catarrh—*c. Stomacal*, Gastrorrhœa—*c. Utérine*, Leucorrhœa—*c. Vésical*, Cystirrhœa.

CATARRHEC'TICA, from *καταρρηγνυμι*, 'I break down.' Remedies considered proper for dissolving;—as diuretics, cathartics, &c.—Hippoc.

CATARRHEUMA, Catarrh.

CATARRHEUX, (F.) *Catarrho'sus*. One subject to catarrh, affected with catarrh.

CATARRHEX'IA, *Catarrhexis*; same etymon as *Catarrhectica*: the action of Catarrhectica. Also, effusion, evacuation of the bowels.

CATARRHEXIS, Catarrhexia, Excrement, (q. v.)—c. Vera, Hæmatochezia.

CATARRHŒ'CUS, from *καταρρεω*, 'I flow from.' An epithet for disease, produced by a discharge of phlegm; Catarrhal.

CATAR'RHOPA PHY'MATA, from *καταρροπος*, *καταρροπης*, 'sloping downwards.' Tubercles tending downwards, or with their apices downwards.

CATARRHOPHE, Absorption.

CATARRHO'PIA, *Catar'rhysis*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ροπη*, 'inclination.' An afflux of fluids towards the inferior parts, and especially towards the viscera of the abdomen. The Greek word *αναρροπια* expresses an opposite phenomenon, or a tendency towards the upper parts.

CATARRHOPUS, Catarrh.

CATARRHYSIS, Catarrhopia, Defluxion.

CATARRHUS, Defluxion, Tussis—c. Æstivus, Fever, hay—c. Bellinsulanus, Cynanche parotidæa—c. Gonorrhœa, Gonorrhœa—c. Intestinalis, Diarrhœa—c. ad Nares, Coryza—c. Suffocativus barbadensis, C. trachealis—c. Urethralis, Gonorrhœa—c. Vesicæ, Cystirrhœa.

CATARTIS'MUS, from *καταρτιζειν*, 'to repair,' 'replace.' The coaptation of a luxated or fractured bone.

CATASCEUE, Structure.

CATASTAGMOS, Coryza.

CATASTALAGMOS, Coryza, Distillation.

CATAS'TASIS, from *καθιστημι*, 'I establish.' The constitution, state, condition, &c. of any thing.—Hippoc. Also, the reduction of a bone. See Constitution, and Habit of Body.

CATAT'ASIS, from *κατατεινω*, 'I extend, extension,' (q. v.) The extension and reduction of a fractured limb.—Hippoc.

CATATHLIPSIS, Oppression.

CATAXIS, Fracture.

CATCH FLY, Silene Virginica.

CATCHUP, Ketchup.

CATE, Catechu.

CAT'ECHU. The extract of various parts of the *Mimosa Cat'echu*, *Caatchu*, an oriental tree. The drug is also called *Terra Japon'ica*, *Extrac'tum Catechu*, *Japan Earth*, *Cascheu*, *Cadtchu*, *Cashow*, *Caitchu*, *Castjoe*, *Cacau*, *Cate*, *Kaath*, *Cuti*, *Cutch*, *Coïra*, *Succus Japon'icus*. (F.) *Cachou*. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, &c. Dose, gr. xv. to ʒss in powder.

CATEIAD'ION, from *κατα*, and *εια*, 'a blade of grass.' A long instrument, thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in headache.—Aretæus.

CATENÆ MUSCULUS, Tibialis anticus.

CATEONESIS, Catantlema.

CATGUT, Galega Virginiana.

CATHÆ'RESIS, *καθαιρεσις*, 'subtraction, diminution.' Extenuation or exhaustion, owing to forced exercise.—Hippoc.

CATHÆRETICUS, Catheretic.

CATHARETICUS, Cathartic.

CATHARISMOS, Depuration.

CATHAR'MA, *Purgament'um*. Matters evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging, also, a cathartic, (q. v.)

CATHAR'MUS. Same etymon; a purgation.—Hippoc. Also, the cure of a disease by magic, &c.

CATHAR'SIS, from *καθαιρειν*, 'to purge.' *Purga'tio*, *Apocathar'sis*, *Copropho'ria*. A na-

tural or artificial purgation by any passage;—mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

CATHAR'TIC, *Cathar'ticus*, *Catharé'ticus*, *Cathar'ma*, *Coprocrit'ica*, *Dejecto'rium Remé'dium*, *Eccathar'ticus*, *Hypac'ticus*, *Hypel'atos*, *Lapac'ticus*, *Apocathar'ticus*. Same etymon, (F.) *Cathartique*. A medicine, which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as *calomel* and *colocynth*; others, on the lower parts, as *aloes*; and some on the whole extent, as saline purgatives. Hence a choice may be necessary. Cathartics are divided into Purgatives and Laxatives, (q. v.)

The following is a list of the chief Cathartics:

Aloe,	Podophyllum,
Cassia Marylandica,	Potassæ Acetas,
Colocynthis,	—— Bisulphas,
Elaterium,	—— Sulphas,
Gambogia,	—— Supertartras,
Hydrargyri Chloridum mite,	—— Tartras,
—— Oxydum nigrum,	Rheum,
Hydrarg. cum Magnesiâ,	Scammonium,
Jalappa,	Senna,
Juglans,	Sinapis,
Magnesia,	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras,
——— Carbonas,	—— Phosphas,
——— Sulphas.	—— Sulphas,
Manna,	Sodii Chloridum,
Mannita,	Sulphur,
Oleum Euphorbiæ Lathyridis,	Veratrina,
—— Ricini,	Aquæ Minerales Sulphureæ et Salinæ,
—— Tiglii,	Enemata,
	Suppositoria.

CATHARTINE. See Convolvulus jalapa.

CATHARTIQUE, Cathartic.

CATHARTOCARPUS, Cassia fistula.

CATHEDRA, Anus.

CATHEMERUS, Quotidian.

CATHERETIC, *Cathæret'icus*, *Ectylot'icus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, from καθαιρειν, 'to eat,' 'destroy.' Substances applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down. They are *mild caustics*.

CATH'ETER, from καθιημι, 'I explore.' *Æne'a*, *Al'galie*, *Cathete'ris*, *Demissor*, *Immis'sor*. A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine. Catheters are made of silver or elastic gum. See Bougie. The French generally use the word *catheter*, for the solid *sound* or *staff*; and *algalie* and *sonde* for the hollow instrument.

CATHETERIS, Catheter.

CATHETERIS'MUS, *Catheterisis*, same etymon. The introduction of a catheter into the bladder, or Eustachian tube.

CATHID'RYSIS, from καθιδρυω, 'I place together.' Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

CATHMIA, Plumbi oxydum semi-vitreum.

CATHMIR, Calamina.

CATHOLIC HUMOURS, (F.) *Humeurs Catholiques*, are the fluids spread over the whole body.

CATHOL'ICON or CATHOL'ICUM, from καθ', and ολικος, 'universal.' A remedy, believed to be capable of curing all diseases—a *panacea*.

CATHOL'ICON DUPLEX, an ancient, purging electuary, chiefly composed of cassia, tamarinds, rhubarb, senna, &c.

CATIL'LIA. A weight of nine ounces.

CATILLUS, Cup.

CATINUS FUSORIUS, Crucible.

CATLING, Knife, double-edged.

CATO, κατω, 'below,' 'beneath.' This word, in the writings of Hippocrates, is often used for the abdomen, especially the intestines. When he advises a remedy—κατω, he means a purgative; when ανω above or upwards, an emetic. As a prefix, *Cato* means 'beneath,' as in

CATOCATHAR'TIC, *Catocathar'ticus*, from κατω, 'downwards,' and καθαιρω, 'I purge.' A medicine, which purges downwards. One that produces alvine evacuations. The antithesis to *Anacathartic*.

CAT'OCHE or CAT'OCHEIS, from κατεχω, 'I retain,' 'I hold fast.' This word has, by some, been used synonymously with Catalepsy: (q. v.) by others, with Coma vigil; by others, with Tetanus.

CATOCHUS, Ecstasis—c. Cervinus, Tetanus—c. Holotonicus, Tetanus—c. Infantum, Induration of the cellular tissue.

CATOMIS'MOS, from κατω, 'beneath,' and ωμος, 'shoulder.' *Subhumera'tio*. A mode with the ancients, of reducing luxation of the humerus by raising the body by the arm.—Paulus of Ægina.

CATOPTROMANCY, from κατοπτρον, 'a mirror,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' A kind of divination by means of a mirror.

CATOPTER, Speculum.

CATOPTRON, Speculum.

CATORCHI'TES. A kind of sour wine, prepared with the orchis and black grape, or dried figs. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—Dioscorid. Called, also, *Sycites*.—Galen.

CATORETICUS, Purgative.

COTOTERICUS, Purgative.

CATOT'ICA, from κατω, 'beneath.' Diseases infecting internal surfaces. Pravity of the fluids or emunctories, that open on the internal surfaces of organs. The second order in the class *Eccritica* of GOOD.

CATSFOOT, Antennaria Dioica.

CATTAGAUMA, Cambogia.

CATTITEROS, Tin.

CATULOT'ICUS, from κατουλοειν, 'to cicatrize.' A remedy for removing citatrices.—Galen. A medicine, proper for producing cicatrization.

CATU-TRIPALI, Piper longum.

CAUCALOIDES, Patella.

CAUCHEMAR, Incubus.

CAUCHEVIEILLE, Incubus.

CAUCHUC, Caoutchouc.

CAUDA, Coccyx.

CAUDA EQUI'NA. The spinal marrow, at its termination, about the 2d lumbar vertebra, gives off a considerable number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail,—hence the name. (F.) *Queue de Cheval*, *Q. de la Moelle Epinière*. See Medulla Spinalis.

CAUDA SALAX, Penis.

CAUDA'TIO. An extraordinary elongation of the clitoris.—Blasius.

CAUDIEZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Caudiez is a small town, nine leagues from Per-

pignan, where there is a thermal spring, containing a little sulphate of soda and iron.

CAUL. The English name for the omentum. Also, when a child is born, with the membranes over the face, it is said to have been "*born with a caul.*" In the catalogue of superstitions, this is one of the favourable omens. The caul itself is, likewise, supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price. (L.) *Pilus, Pileolus, Galea, Vitta.* (F.) *Coeffe, Coiffe—(Etre né coëffé*—"to be born with a caul.") See Epiploon.

CAULE'DON, *Sicye'don, from* καυλος, 'a stalk.' A transverse fracture.

CAULIFLOWER, Brassica Florida.

Cau'liflower Excres'cence, *Excrescen'tia Syphilit'ica*, (F.) *Choufleur.* A syphilitic excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower.

CAULIS, Penis.

Caulis Florida, Brassica Florida.

CAULOPLE'GIA, from καυλος, 'the male organ,' and πληγη, 'a wound,' or 'stroke.' An injury or paralysis of the male organ.

CAUMA, καυμα, 'a burnt part,' from καιω, 'I burn.' Great heat of the body or atmosphere. Synocha (q. v.) Empresma (q. v.)

Cauma Bronchitis, Cynanche trachealis—c. Enteritis, Enteritis—c. Gastritis, Gastritis—c. Hæmorrhagicum, Hæmorrhagia activa—c. Ophthalmitis, Ophthalmia—c. Peritonitis, Peritonitis—c. Phrenitis, Phrenitis—c. Pleuritis, Pleuritis—c. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute.

CAUNGA, Areca.

CAUSA CONJUNCTA, Cause, proximate—c. Continens, Cause, proximate.

CAUSÆ ABDITÆ, Causes, predisponent or remote—c. Actuales, Causes, occasional—c. Præincipientes, Causes, procatarctic—c. Proëgumenæ, Causes, predisponent.

CAUSE, *Cau'sa*, αιτια, *Aitia*, αιτιον, *Aition.* An act which precedes another, and seems to be a necessary condition for the occurrence of the latter. The causes of disease are generally extremely obscure; although they, sometimes, are evident enough. The *predisponent* and *occasional* causes are the only two, on which any stress can be laid; but as authors have divided them differently, a short explanation is necessary.

Causes, Accessory, (F.) *Causes Accessoires*, are those which have only a secondary influence in the production of disease.

Accidental Causes, or Common Causes, (F.) *Causes Accidentelles*, are those, which act only in certain given conditions; and which do not always produce the same disease. Cold, e. g., may be the accidental cause of pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

External Causes, (F.) *Causes externes*, are such as act externally to the individual; as air, cold, &c.

Causes Formelles (F.) are such as determine the form or kind of the disease. They differ from the *Causes matérielles*, which are common to a set of diseases; as, to the neuroses, phlegmasiæ, &c.

Internal Causes, (F.) *Causes internes*, are those, which arise within the body;—as mental emotions, &c.

Mechanical Causes, (F.) *Causes mécaniques*, are those, which act mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation.

Negative Causes, (F.) *Causes négatives*, comprise all those things, the privation of which may derange the functions;—as abstinence too long continued. They are opposed to *positive causes*, which, of themselves, directly induce disease;—as the use of indigestible food, of spirituous drinks, &c.

Occasional or Exciting Causes, *Causæ actua'les*, (F.) *Causes occasionelles*, are those which immediately produce the disease.

Occult or Hidden or Obscure Causes, (F.) *Causes occultes* ou *cachées* ou *obscures.* Any causes with which we are unacquainted;—also, certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, which give rise to epidemics.

Physiological Causes, (F.) *Causes Physiologiques*, those which act only on living matter;—narcotics, e. g.

Physical Causes, (F.) *Causes Physiques*,—those which act by virtue of their physical properties; as form, hardness, &c. All vulnerating bodies belong to this class.

Predisponent or Remote Causes, *Causæ proëgu'menæ, Causæ ab'ditæ*, (F.) *Causes prédisponantes, Causes éloignées, Causæ remo'tæ;*—those which render the body liable to disease. These may be *general*, affecting a number of people, or they may be *particular*, affecting only one person.

Principal Causes, (F.) *Causes principales;*—those which exert the chief influence on the production of disease, as distinguished from the *accessory causes.*

Procatarc'tic Causes, *Causæ procatarc'ticæ, Causæ præincipien'tes*, from προκαταρκτικος;—the origin or beginning of a thing, from καταρχω, 'I begin,' and προ, 'before.' These words have been used, in different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes;* others, with *occasional* or *exciting causes.*

The Proximate Cause, *Causa prox'ima* vel *con'tinens* vel *conjunc'ta* (F.) *Cause continente* ou *prochaine*, is the disease itself. Superabundance of blood, e. g., is the proximate cause of plethora.

Specific Causes, Essential Causes, &c. (F.) *Causes spécifiques, C. essentielles, Causes déterminantes;* those, which always produce a determinate disease; contagion, for example.

CAUSES CACHÉES, Causes, occult—*c. Déterminantes*, Causes, specific—*c. Éloignées*, Causes, predisponent—*c. Prochaines*, Causes, proximate.

CAUSIS, Burn, Ebullition, Fermentation, Incendium, Ustion.

CAUSOMA, Inflammation.

CAUS'TIC, *Caus'ticus, Cauteret'icus, Diæret'icus, Ero'dens, Pyrot'icus* from καιω, 'I burn,' (F.) *Caustique.* Bodies, which have the property of causticity; and which, consequently, burn or disorganize animal substances. The word is also used substantively. The most active are called *Escharotics.* Caustics are also called 'corrosives.'

Caustic Bearer, *Porte-caustique.*

CAUSTICA ADUSTIO, Cauterization.

CAUSTIC''ITY, *Caustic'itas*, from καυστικος, 'that which burns.' The impression, which caustic bodies make on the organ of taste; or, more commonly, the property which distinguishes those bodies.

CAUSTICUM ALKALINUM, Potassa fusa—c. Americanum, Veratrum sabadilla—c. Antimoniale, Antimonium muriatum—c. Commune, Potassa fusa—c. Commune acerrimum, Potassa fusa—c. Commune fortius, Potassa cum calce—c. Lunare, Argenti nitras—c. Potentiale, Potassa fusa—c. Salinum, Potassa fusa.

Causticum Commu'ne, *Poten'tial Cau'tery, Common Caustic, Caute'rium potentialē, Lapis sep'ticus, Caus'ticum commu'nē mit'ius.* This consists of *quicklime* and *black soap*, āā equal parts.

CAUSTIQUE, Caustic.

CAU'SUS from καιω, 'I burn.' A highly ardent fever, *Dcū'rens.* Pinel regards it as a complication of bilious and inflammatory fever; Broussais, as an intense gastritis, accompanied with bilious symptoms. See Synocha.

Causus, Endemial, of the West Indies, Fever, yellow—c. Tropicus endemicus, Fever, yellow.

CAUTCHUC, Caoutchouc.

CAUTÈRE, Cauterium, Fonticulus—c. *Inhérent*, Inherent cautery.

CAUTERETICUS, caustic.

CAUTERETS, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a *bourg* seven leagues from Barèges (*Hautes-Pyrénées*,) France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal. They are used in the same cases as the Baréges water.

CAUTE'RIUM, *Cautery, Inusto'rium, Rupto'rium, from* καιω, 'I burn,' (F.) *Cautère, Feu actuel.* A substance, used for burning or disorganizing the parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were divided, by the ancients, into *actual* and *potential.* The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron; or to positive burning. It was, formerly, much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries; and also, with the same views, as a blister. The term, *Potential Cautery, Cautérium potentia'lē*, (F.) *Feu potentiel*, was generally applied to the *causticum commune*, (q. v.) but is now used synonymously with caustic in general.

Cautère also means an issue.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *Cauterisa'tio, Exus'tio, Inus'tio, Caus'tica Adus'tio.* The effect of a cautery.

The French, amongst whom cauterization is much used, distinguish five kinds: 1. *Cautérisation inhérente*, which consists in applying the actual cautery freely, and with a certain degree of force, so as to disorganize deeply. 2. *Cautérisation transcurrente*, which consists in passing the edge of the *Cautére cultellaire*, or the point of the *Cautère conique* lightly, so as not to disorganize deeply. 3. *Cautérisation par pointes*, which consists in applying on the skin here and there, the hot point of the conical cautery with sufficient force to cauterize the whole thickness of the skin. 4. *Cautérisation lente, slow cauterization*, by means of the moxa. 5. *Cautérisation objective*, which consists in holding the cautery at some distance from the part to be acted upon by it.

To Cauterize. *Caus'tico adu'rerē*, (F.) *Cautériser.* To apply the cautery. To burn with a cautery.

CAUTERY, Cauterium—c. Potential, Causticum commune.

CAVA, Vulva.

Cava, Vena. The hollow or deep-seated vein, (F.) *Veine cave.* A name given to the two great veins of the body, which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The *vena cava superior, thorac''ica* vel *descen'dens*, is formed by the union of the subclavians; and receives successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the *inferior thyroid, right internal mammary, superior diaphragmatic, azygos*, &c. The *vena cava infe'rior, abdomina'lis* vel *ascen'dens*, arises from the union of the two *primary iliacs*, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the *middle sacral*, the *lumbar, right spermatic, hepatic*, and *inferior diaphragmatics*, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

CAVATIO, Cavity.

CAVEA, Cavity—c. Narium, Nares.

CAVER'NA, αντρον, *Antrum.* 'A cavern.' This term has been used for the female organs of generation. See Cavity and Vulva.

Caverna Narium, Nares.

CAVERNÆ FRONTIS, Frontal sinuses.

CAVERNEUX, Carvernous.

CAV'ERNOUS, *Caverno'sus*, (F.) *Caverneux.* Filled with small cavities or caverns,—as a sponge.

Cavernous Respiration, (F.) When a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchia terminate in it, a loud tubal noise is emitted, provided the cavity be not filled with fluid, which is called *cavernous respiration.* In this condition the cough is *cavernous* likewise, (F.) *Toux Caverneuse.* When the capacity of the cavern is very great, the sound of respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter, with the mouth at a little distance from the neck. This kind of cavernous respiration has been called *amphoric*, from *amphora*, 'a flask,' (F.) *Respiration amphorique.*

Cav'ernous Texture or Tissue, (F.) *Tissu caverneux.* The spongy substance which forms the greater part of the penis and clitoris. It seems to consist of a very complicated lacework of arteries and veins; and, probably, of nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates, which form, by their decussation, numerous cells, communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection, by dilating and swelling on the influx of blood; and probably, also, by virtue of some property inherent in it.

Cor'pora Caverno'sa of the Penis, *Cor'pora nervo'sa, C. Ner'veo-spongiosa Penis*, (F.) *Corps caverneux.* The corpus cavernosum is a kind of cylindrical sac, separated, through its whole extent, by a vertical, incomplete septum; and forming nearly two-thirds of the Penis. The *corpus cavernosum*, on each side, arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa come from the internal pudic. See Helicine Arteries. Nerves are found on the surface of the

outer membrane, but they do not appear to penetrate the substance.

Müller's researches have led him to infer, that both in man and the horse, the nerves of the corpora cavernosa are made up of branches proceeding from the organic as well as the animal system, whilst the nerves of animal life alone provide the nerves of sensation of the Penis.

The Cor'pora Caverno'sa Clitor'idis, are two hollow crura, forming the clitoris.

The Corpus Caverno'sum Vagi'næ, *Plexus retifor'mis*, is a substance, composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, which covers the outer extremity of the vagina, on each side. It serves to contract the entrance to the vagina, during coition.

Sinus Caverno'sus, *Sinus polymor'phus* seu *Receptac'ulum*, *S. sphenoidalis*, (F.) *Sinus caverneux*. The *Cav'ernous Si'nuses* are venous cavities of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other; and, as it were, reticulated. They commence behind the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, pass backwards, on the sides of the fossa pituitaria, and terminate by opening into a cavity, common to the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. They receive some meningeal veins, the ophthalmic veins, &c.

CAVIARE, *Kaviac*. A culinary preparation, much used by certain people, and made on the shores of the Black and Caspian Sea, from the roe of the sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments.

CAVIC'ULA or CAVIL'LA, from *cavus*, 'hollow.' The *Ancle*, or space between the malleoli. Some have given this name to the os cuneiforme. See Astragalus.

CAVICULÆ PEDIS NODUS, Tarsus.

CAVILLA, Astragalus, Cavicula.

CAVITAS ANTROSA AURIS, Tympanum—c. Buccinata, Cochlea—c. Cochleata, Cochlea.

Cav'itas Ellip'tica, *Ampul'la*. A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Cavitas Narium, Nares, Cavitas Pulpæ, see Tooth.

CAVITATES CEREBRI, Ventricles of the brain—c. Duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—c. Innominatæ, Auricles of the heart.

CAVITÉ, Cavity—*c. Dentaire*, Dental cavity—*c. des Epiploons*, see Peritonæum—*c. du Tympan*, Tympanum.

CAVITY, *Cav'itas*, *Cavum*, *Cœlotes*, *Cœlon*, *Cavea*, *Caver'na*, *Cava'tio*, κοιλοτης, κοιλον, (F.) *Cavité*. Every thing hollow, as the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, &c.

The Splanch'nic Cav'ities, (F.) *Cavités splanchniques*, are those which contain the viscera. They are three in number;—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. The cavities of bones, connected with joints or otherwise, are described under their particular denominations.

CAVUM, Cavity.

Cavum Cranii, *Venter Supre'mus*. The cavity formed by the proper bones of the cranium.

Cavum Narium, Nares—c. Oris, Mouth—c. Tympani, Tympanum.

CAYAN, Phaseolus creticus.

CAZABI, Jatropha manihot.

CEANOTHOS, Cirsium arvense—c. Americanus, Celastrus.

CEAR, Heart.

CEASMA, Fissure.

CEBI GALLI'NÆ. The liver of the fowl, bruised.—Castelli.

CEBIP'ARA. A large Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in making anti-rheumatic baths and fomentations.

CECES. See Quercus alba.

CÉCITÉ, Cæcitas.

CEDAR, RED, Juniperus Virginiana.

CEDEIA, Embalming.

CED'MATA, κεδματα. Rheumatic pains of the joints, especially of the hips. A form of gout or rheumatism.

CEDRELE'UM, from κεδρος, 'the cedar,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' The oil of the cedar.—Pliny.

CE'DRIA, *Ce'drium*, *Ce'drinum*, *Cedri lachryma*, *Alkitran*. The oil or resin, which flows from the Cedar of Lebanon. It was supposed to possess great virtues.—Hippocr., Foësius, Scribonius Largus, Dioscorides. It has been supposed to be the same as the pyroligneous acid. See Pinus Sylvestris.

CE'DRINUM VINUM, *Cedar Wine*. A wine, prepared by steeping half a pound of bruised cedar berries in six French pints of sweet wine. It is diuretic and subastringent.

CEDRI'TES, from κεδρος, 'the cedar.' A wine, prepared from the resin of cedar and sweet wine. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge, &c.

CEDRIUM, Cedria.

CEDROMELA. See Citrus medica.

CEDRONELLA, Melissa.

CEDROS, Juniperus lycia.

CEDROSTIS, Bryonia alba.

CEDRUS BACCIFERA, Juniperus sabina.

CEINTURE, Cingulum, Herpes zoster—*c. Dartreuse*, Herpes zoster—*c. de Hildane*, Cingulum Hildani—*c. de Vif Argent*, Cingulum mercuriale.

CELANDINE COMMON, Chelidonum majus—c. lesser, Ranunculus ficaria.

CÉLIAQUE, Cœliac.

CELAS'TRUS, *Celas'tus*, *Ceano'thus America'nus*, *New Jersey Tea*. Used by the American Indians, in the same manner as the Lobelia, for the cure of syphilis. It is slightly bitter and somewhat astringent.

CELA'TION, (F.) *Concealment*. A word used by French medico-legal writers for cases where there has been concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

CELE, κηλη, a 'tumour, protrusion, or rupture;' a very common suffix, as in Hydrocele, Bubonocele, &c., see Hernia.

CEL'ERY, (F.) *Celeri*. The English name for a variety of the *Apium graveolens*, (q. v.)

CE'LIS, κηλις, 'a spot, a stain.' A *macula* (q. v.) or spot on the skin.

CELL, *Calcig''erous*, see Tooth—c. germinal, see Cytoblast.

CELLA TURCICA, Sella Turcica.

CELLULÆ BRONCHICÆ. See Cellule.

CEL'LULAR, *Cellula'ris*, (F.) *Cellulaire*. Composed of cells or cellules, from *cella* or *cel'lula*, 'a cell.'

The Cel'lular Tissue, *Tela cellularis*, *T. cellulo'sa*; *reticula'ted*, *filamentous*, *laminated*,

crib'riform, porous, arc'olar, and *mucous Tissue, Retic'ular* or *cellular substance, Contex'tus cellulo'sus*, (F.) *Tissu cellulaire, réticulé, lamineux, cribleux, poreux, aréolaire, muqueux*, &c., is the most common of all the organic tissues. Anatomists do not agree, regarding its intimate structure. It seems to contain cellules or irregular areolæ between the fibres and plates; as well as serum, fat, and the adipous tissue. The cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body, the shape of which it determines; and, by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid, which it contains in its cells, facilitates the motion of parts on each other.

The cellular tissue has been divided by anatomists into the external, general or common cellular tissue—*textus cellularis intermedius* seu *laxus*, which does not penetrate the organs,—the cellular texture which forms the envelopes of organs—*textus cellularis strictus*, and that which penetrates into the organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts,—the *textus cellularis stipatus*.

Constituting the basis of all the organs, it has likewise been termed *Textus organicus* seu *parenchymalis*.

The Cel'lular System, is the whole of the cellular tissue of the human body.

The Cel'lular Mem'brane, *Membra'na cellulo'sa, M. Cellularis, Pannic'ulus adipo'sus*,—*M. adipo'sa, pinguedino'sa*, of some,—is membrane formed of cellular tissue, (F.) *Membrane cellulaire*. Generally, it is used for the tissue itself.

Cellular Tissue of Bones. See Cancelli.

CEL'LULE, *Cel'lula*, diminutive of *cella*, 'a cavity.' A small cavity, (F.) *Cellule*. *Cellules* are the small cavities between the laminæ of the cellular tissue, corpora cavernosa, &c.

The term Bronchic Cells, *Cellulæ Bronchicæ*, has been given to the *air-cells of the lungs*,—the *vesic'ulæ pulmona'les*.

CELLULES BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial cells.

CELOSO'MUS, from κηλη, 'a Rupture,' and σωμα, 'body.' A monster in which the trunk is malformed, and eventration or displacement of the viscera exists.

CELOTO'MIA, *Keloto'mia*, from κηλη, 'a tumour,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An operation, formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; and which consisted, principally, in passing a ligature round the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. It necessarily occasioned atrophy and loss of the testicle; and did not secure the patient against the return of the disease. The intestines were of course not included in the ligature. See Castration.

CELSA. A term, used by Paracelsus for a cutaneous disease, dependent, according to him, on a false or heterogeneous spirit or vapour, concealed under the integuments, and endeavouring to escape. Perhaps the disease was the *Urticaria*. (?)

CELSUS, METHOD OF. See Lithotomy.

CEMBRO NUTS. See Pinus cembra.

CEMENTERIUM, Crucible.

CEMEN'TUM, see Tooth.

CENCHRON, Panicum miliaceum.

CENDRE DU LEVANT, Soda.

CENDRES GRAVELÉES, see Potash—c. *de Sarment*, see Potash.

CENDRÉ, Cineritious.

CENEANGI'A, from κενος, 'empty,' and αγγειον, 'a vessel.' Inanition. Empty state of vessels.—Galen.

CENEMBATE'SIS, from κενος, 'empty,' and εμβαινω, 'I enter.' Paracentesis, (q. v.) Also, the act of *probing* a wound or cavity, *Melo'sis*.

CENEONES, Flanks.

CENIGDAM, Ceniptam.

CENIGOTAM, Ceniplam.

CENIPLAM, *Cenigdam, Cenigotam, Cenipolam*. The name of an instrument, anciently used for opening the head in epilepsy.—Paracel.

CENIPOTAM, Ceniplam.

CENO'SIS, from κενος, 'empty.' *Ine'sis, Ine'thmos. Evacuation*. It is sometimes employed synonymously with inanition, (q. v.) and opposed to repletion. *Exinani'tio*.

CENOTICA, from κενωσις, 'evacuation.' Diseases affecting the fluids. Morbid discharges or excess, deficiency or irregularity of such as are natural. The first order, class *Genetica*, of Good; also, Drastics, (q. v.)

CENTAU'REA BEHEN, *Behen abiad, Behen album* or White Behen. *Ord.* Gentianeæ. Astringent.

Centau'rea Benedic'ta, *Car'duus benedic'tus, Cnicus sylves'tris, Cnicus benedic'tus, Cardiobot'anum, Blessed* or *Holy Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon bénit*. *Fam.* Cynarocephaleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia frustranea. A strong decoction of the herb is emetic:—a strong infusion, diaphoretic (?); a light infusion, tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj of powder.

Centau'rea Calcitra'pa, *Calcitra'pa, Calcatrep'pola, Car'duus solstitia'lis, Car'duus stellatus, Jacea ramosis'sima, Cacotrib'ulus, Calcitrap'pa stella'ta, Stella'ta rupi'na, Centau'rea stella'ta, Common Star-Thistle, Star-Knapweed*, (F.) *Centaurée étoilée, Chardon étoilé, Chausse-trappe, Pignerole*. It is possessed of tonic properties, and has been given in intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. It is now not much used.

Centau'rea Centau'rium, *Rhapon'ticum vulga'rē, Centau'rium magnum, Centau'rium majus, Greater Cen'taury, Centau'rium officina'lē*, (F.) *Centaurée grande*. It is a bitter; and was formerly used as a tonic, especially the root.

Centau'rea Cy'anus, *Cy'anus, Blue-bottle, Corn-flower*, (F.) *Bluvelle, Blavéole, Blaverolle*. The flowers were once much used as cordial, tonic, &c. They are now forgotten.

Centaurea Stellata, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CENTAURÉE ÉTOILÉE, Centaurea calcitrapa—*c. Grande*, Centaurea centaurium—*c. petite*, Chironia centaurium.

CENTAURIUM MAGNUM, Centaurea centaurium—c. Minus vulgare, Chironia centaurium—c. Officinale, Centaurea centaurium——c. Parvum, Chironia centaurium.

CENTAURY, American, Chironia angularis—c. Greater, Centaurea centaurium—c. Lesser, Chironia centaurium.

CENTESIS, Paracentesis.

CENTIGRAMME, (F.) from *centum*, 'a

hundred,' and γραμμα, 'gramme.' *Centigram'ma.* The hundredth part of a gramme. A centigramme is equal to about the fifth part of a grain, (F.) gr. .1544, Troy.

CEN'TILITRE, Centili'trum, from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and λιτρα, 'litre,' an ancient Greek measure for liquids:—the hundredth part of a litre—equal to nearly ten grammes or a spoonful. 2 7053 fluidrams.

CENTIMÈTRE, Centim'etrum. The hundredth part of a metre—equal to about four lines. .39 7 English Inch.

CENTIMORBIA, Lysimachia nummularia.

CENTINERVIA, Plantago.

CENTINODE, Polygonum aviculare.

CENTINODIA, Polygonum aviculare.

CENTO VIRGINALIS, Hymen.

CENTRAL AR'TERY OF THE RET'INA, *Arte'ria Centra'lis Ret'inæ. Central Artery of Zinn.* This artery is given off from the arteria ophthalmica, and penetrates the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye; running in the axis of the nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable, which was formerly called *Porus op'ticus.*

CENTRE OF ACTION. The viscus in which the whole or a great part of any function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute. Thus, the vital activity seems to be wholly centred in the stomach, during chymification; in the duodenum, during chylification. In like manner, the uterus becomes a centre of action during gestation.

CENTRE OF FLUXION. The part towards which fluids are particularly attracted. An irritated organ is said to be a centre of fluxion.

CENTRE OF SYMPATHET'IC IRRADIA'TIONS, (F.) *Centre d'irradiations sympathiques.* Any organ, which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant from it; and with which it seems to have no immediate communication.—Marjolin.

CENTRE, EPIGAS'TRIC. The ganglions and nervous plexuses, formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, in the epigastrium, around the cœliac artery; where the impressions received from various parts of the body seem to be centred.

CENTRE, NERVOUS or NERVOUS CENTRES, (F.) *Centres nerveux.* The organs, whence the nerves originate; as the brain and spinal marrow.

CENTRE, OVAL, *Centrum ova'lĕ, C. O. Vieusse'nii, Tegmen'tum ventriculo'rum cer'ebri.* When the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, till on a level with the corpus callosum, the medullary part is of an oval shape: hence called *centrum ova'lĕ.* Vieussens supposed all the medullary fibres to issue from that point, and that it was the *great dispensatory of the animal spirits.*

CENTRE, PHRENIC, or *Ten'dinous Centre of the Di'aphragm, Centrum Phren'icum, C. Nerveum*, or *C. Tendino'sum*, (F.) *Centre phrénique* ou *C. tendineux du Diaphragme.* The central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

CENTRE, TENDINOUS OF THE DIAPHRAGM, Centre phrenic.

CENTROMYRINE, Ruscus.

CENTRUM COMMUNE, Solar plexus—c. Nerveum, Centre, phrenic—c. Tendinosum, Centre, phrenic.

CENTUM CAPITA, Eryngium campestre.

CENTUMNODIA, Polygonum aviculare.

CEPA ASCALONICA, Bulbus esculentus, Echalotte.

CEPÆA, Veronica beccabunga.

CEPHÆLIS IPECACUANHA, Ipecacuanha.

CEPHALÆ'A, *Headache*, (F.) *Céphalée.* Some use the term synonymously with Cephalalgia. Others, for a periodical headache:—others, again, for a more violent headache than Cephalalgia implies; and others for a chronic headache.

The *Cephalæ'a spasmod'ica, Cephalal'gia spasmod'ica* or *Sick-headache*, is characterized by partial, spasmodic pain; often shifting from one part of the head to another: chiefly commencing in the morning, with sickness and faintness. It is extremely apt to recur, notwithstanding every care.

CEPHALÆA HEMICRANIA, Hemicrania—c. pulsatilis, Crotaphe.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA, from κεφαλη, 'head,' and αἱμα, 'blood.' *Absces'sus Cap'itis sanguin'eus neonato'rum, Cephalophy'ma.* A sanguineous tumour, sometimes developed between the pericranium and the bones of the head of new-born children. Similar tumours are met with occasionally above other bones, and at all periods of existence.

CEPHALAGRA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and αγρα, 'seizure.' Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA, *Cephalopo'nia, Homonopa'gia*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and αλγος, 'pain,' *Encephalal'gia, Pain in the head; headache*, (F.) *Cephalalgie, Mal à tête.* Every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic, is a *cephalalgia.* It is ordinarily symptomatic, and has to be treated accordingly.

CEPHALALGIA CONTAGIOSA, Influenza—c. Inflammatoria, Phrenitis—c. Pulsatilis, Crotaphe—c. Spasmodica, See Cephalæa.

CEPHALALO'GIA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical dissertation on the head.

CEPHALARTICA, Cephalic remedies.

CEPHALATO'MIA, *Cephalotomia*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy or dissection or opening of the head.

CEPHALE, Head.

CEPHAL'IC, *Cephal'icus, Capita'lis*, from κεφαλη, 'the head.' (F.) *Céphalique.* Relating to the head.

The CEPHAL'IC VEIN, *Vena Cephal'ica, Vena Cap'itis*, (F.) *Veine céphalique, Veine radiale cutanée* of Chaussier. The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and forearm. It begins on the back of the hand, by a number of radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called the *Cephalic of the Thumb, Cephal'ica Pol'licis*, (F.) *Veine céphalique du pouce.* It ascends along the anterior and outer part of the forearm, where it forms the *superficial radial.* At the fold of the elbow it receives the

median cephalic, ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, and opens into the axillary vein.

The name, *Cephalic*, was given to it by the ancients, because they thought it had some connexion with the head, and that blood-letting must be performed in this vein, in head affections.

Chaussier calls the internal jugular, *Veine céphalique*, and the primary or common carotid, *Artère céphalique*.

CEPHAL'IC REM'EDIES, *Cephal'ica* vel *Capita'lia reme'dia*, are remedies capable of relieving affections of the head, especially headache:—*Cephalar'tica*.

CEPHALIDIUM. See Caput.

CEPHALI'NE, κεφαλινη. The base or root of the tongue.—Gorræus.

CEPHALITIS, Phrenitis.

CEPHALIUM. See Caput.

CEPHALOM'ETER, *Cephalom'etrum*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument for measuring the different dimensions of the fœtal head, during the process of accouchement. A kind of forceps.

CEPHALON'OSUS, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and νοσος, 'disease.' This term has been applied to the *Febris Hungar'ica*, in which the head was much affected. See Fever, Hungaric. Others have so called,—any cerebral disease or fever.

CEPH'ALO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx:' belonging to the head and pharynx. Winslow has given this name to the portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*, (q. v.) which is attached, above, to the inferior surface of the basilary process of the os occipitis. The *Ceph'alo-pharyngæ'al Aponeuro'sis* is a thin, fibrous membrane, which is attached to the basilary process, and gives insertion to fibres of the *constrictor superior pharyngis*.

CEPHALOPHYMA, Cephalæmatoma.

CEPHALOPONIA, Cephalalgia.

CEPH'ALO-SPINAL, *Cephalo-spina'lis*. Belonging to the head and spine.

The CEPH'ALO-SPINAL FLUID, is an exhaled fluid, which is found between the encephalon and pia mater; and which seems to have a protecting office, and to keep up a certain degree of pressure on the organ,—at least in the spinal canal.

CÉPHALOTRIBE, (F.) An instrument invented by Baudelocque, the nephew, for crushing the head of the fœtus in utero, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and τριβω, 'I bruise.' It consists of a strong forceps, the blades of which are solid: 16 lines broad, and 3 thick. The handles are perforated at their extremity to receive a screw with three threads, the direction of which is very oblique, so as to allow great rapidity of rotation, and the screw is moved by a winch 6 inches long, to increase the force of the pressure. The bones of the head are easily crushed by it.

CEPHALOTRYPESIS, Trepanning.

CEPHALOXIA, Torticollis.

CEPULLA, Allium cepa.

CER, Heart.

CERA FLAVA et ALBA, κηρος, *Yellow and White Wax*, (F.) *Cire Jaune et Blanche*. An animal substance, prepared by the bee, and by some plants, as the *Cerox'ylon* and *Myr'ica cerif'era*. Its colour is yellow, and smell like that of honey, but both are lost by bleaching. It is demulcent and emollient: is sometimes given in the form of emulsion, in diarrhœa and dysentery, but is chiefly used in cerates and ointments.

CERÆ'Æ, from κερας, 'a horn,' κεραται. The Cor'nua of the U'terus. (q. v.)—Rufus of Ephesus.

CERAM'ICĒ, CERAMI'TIS. A sort of earth, used as a Cataplasm in peripneumony.—Hippocr.

CERAMIUM, Amphora.

CERAMNIUM, Amphora.

CERAMURIA. See Urine.

CERANTHEMUS, Propolis.

CERAS, κερας, 'genitive,' κερατος, 'horn,' (*Cornu* q. v.) also, the Cornea (q. v.) Hence *Ceratectomia*, *Ceratocele*, &c.

CERASION. See Prunus cerasus.

CERASMA, κερασμα, from κεραννυμι, 'to mix:' something mixed. A mixture of hot and cold water. *Metacerasma*.—Gorræus.

CERASUM. See Prunus cerasus.

CERASUS AVIUM, Prunus avium—c. Laurocerasus, Prunus laurocerasus—c. Padus, Prunus Padus—c. Racemosus Sylvestris, Prunus padus.

CÉRAT BLANC ou *DE GALIEN*, Ceratum Galeni—*c. de Blanc de Baleine*, Ceratum cetacei—*c. de Goulard*, Ceratum plumbi—*c. pour les lèvres*, Cerate for the lips—*c. de Plomb composé*, Ceratum plumbi compositum—*c. de Savon*, Ceratum Saponis—*c de Suracétate de plomb*, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis.

CE'RATE, *Cera'tum*, from κηρος, 'wax.' *Cerelæum*, *Cero'ma*, *Cero'nium*, *Cero'tum*, *Ceratomalag'ma*, (F.) *Cérat*. A composition of wax, oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients.

CERATE, *Simple Cerate*, *Cera'tum*, *Cera'tum simplex*, P. L. (F.) *Cérat simple*. (*Yellow wax* ℥iv, *olive oil* ℥iv.) It is applied as an emollient to excoriations, &c.

CERATE OF CAL'AMINE, *Cera'tum Calami'næ*, *C. Carbona'tis zinci impu'ri*, *Cera'tum lap'idis Calamina'ris*, *Cera'tum epulot'icum*, *Turner's Cerate*, *Healing Salve*, (F.) *Cérat de Pierre Calaminaire*, *C. de Calamine*. (*Olive oil* ℔j. *yellow wax* lbss; melt, cool, and, when it begins to set, stir in *calamine* lbss.)

CERATE OF CANTHAR'IDES, *Cera'tum Canthar'idis*, *Blister Ointment*, *Ointment of Spanish Flies*, *Unguen'tum ad vesicato'ria*, *Unguen'tum Pul'veris Mel'oes vesicato'rii*, *Ung. epispas'ticum fortius*, *Cera'tum Lyttæ*, (F.) *Cérat de Cantharides*. (*Spermaceti cerate* ℥vj, *cantharides in powder*. ℥j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.) It is used to keep open blisters, issues, &c. See Unguentum Lyttæ.

CERATE, KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL. (*Diachyl.* ℥viij, *olive oil* ℥iv, *prepared chalk* ℥iv: when nearly cool, add *Acet. dist.* ℥iv, *plumb. superacet* ℥iij.) A cooling emollient.

CERATE OR POMMA'TUM FOR THE LIPS, *Cera'tum labia'lē rubrum*, *Pomma'tum ad labia demulcen'da*. Ph. P. (F.) *Cérat* ou *pommade pour les lèvres*, (*Wax* 9 parts; *oil* 16 parts;—*coloured with alkanet*.)

Cerate, Lead, Compound, Ceratum plumbi compositum.

Cerate, Marshall's. (*Palm oil* ℥vi, *calomel* ℈j, *sugar of lead* ℈ss, *ointment of nitrate of mercury* ℈ij.)

Cerate, Savine, Ceratum sabinæ—c. Soap, Ceratum saponis—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. of Superacetate or Sugar of lead, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis—c. Turner's, Cerate of calamine.

CERATECTO'MIA, from κερας, 'the cornea,' and εκτομος, 'cut out.' An incision through the cornea. See Ceratotomia.

CERATI'TIS, from κερας, 'the cornea,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the cornea, *Ceratodei'tis*, *Ceratomeningi'tis*. See Corneitis.

CERATIA, Ceratonium siliqua.

CERATION, Siliqua.

CERATIUM, Ceratonium siliqua.

CER'ATO, in composition, in the names of muscles, is used for the cornua of the os hyoides;—as Cerato-glossus.

CER'ATOCELE, *Aquula*, *Ura'tio*, *Hernia Cor'neæ*, *Ceratodeoce'lē*, from κερας, 'horn,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' A protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour through an opening in the cornea.

CERATODEITIS, Ceratitis.

CERATODEOCELE, Ceratocele.

CERATOGLOS'SUS or KERATOGLOS'SUS, from κερας, 'horn,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A muscle, extending from the great cornu of the os hyoides to the base of the tongue. It is a part of the hyoglossus (q. v.)

CERATOIDES, Cornea.

CERATO-MALAGMA, Cerate.

CERATO-MENINGITIS, Ceratitis.

CER'ATO-PHARYNGE'US or KER'ATOPHARYNGE'US, from κερας, a 'horn,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' The *great and small Cer'ato-pharyngei* are small fleshy bundles, forming part of the *Hypopharyngeus* of Winslow.

CER'ATO-STAPHYLI'NUS or KER'ATO-STAPHYLINUS, from κερας, 'horn,' and σταφυλη, 'the uvula.' Some fleshy fibres of the *Thyro-Staphylinus* of Winslow.

CERATO'NIA SIL'IQUA. The *Carob Tree*. *Cera'tium*, *Cera'tia*, *Sil'iqua dulcis*, *Caro'ba Alnabati*, the *Sweetpod*, (F.) *Caroubier* (*Fruit*, *Carouge*.) This—the fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua*—is mucilaginous, and employed where mucilages are indicated, in decoction.

CERATONYX'IS or KERATONYX'IS, from κερας, 'the cornea,' and νυσσω, 'I puncture.' An operation by which the crystalline is depressed by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. Some divide the crystalline into fragments with the needle, and leave them to the action of the absorbents. The operation is as old as the 17th century.

CERATOPLAS'TICE, from κερας, 'the cornea,' and πλαστικος, 'forming, formative.' The operation for the formation of an artificial cornea. It has not been practised on man.

CERATOTO'MIA, *Ceratectomia*, from κερας, 'horn,' 'cornea,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' *Section of the transparent cornea*. This incision is used in the operation for cataract: to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in case of hypopyon, &c.

CERATOT'OMUS, *Keratot'omus*, *Kerat'omus*, from κερας, 'cornea,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' A name given by Wenzel to his knife for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Many modifications of the instrument have been made since Wenzel's time. See Knife, cataract.

CERATUM ALBUM, Ceratum cetacei, Ceratum Galeni—c. de Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa—c. de Cerussa, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

Cera'tum Ceta'cei, *Cera'tum spermaceti*, *Cera'tum album*, *Cera'tum simplex*, *C. Ceti*, *Unguen'tum adipoce'ræ ceto'rum*, *Linimen'tum album*, *Emplas'trum Sperm'atis Ceti*, *Spermaceti Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de blanc de baleine*. (*Spermaceti* ℥iv, *white wax* ℈ij, *olive oil* ℈iv.) A good emollient to ulcers, &c.

Ceratum Ceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. Cicutæ, Ceratum conii—c. Citrinum, Ceratum resinæ.

Cera'tum Coni'i, *Cera'tum Cicu'tæ*. (*Ung. conii* ℔j, *cetacei* ℈ij, *ceræ albæ* ℈iij.) A formula in Bartholomew's Hospital: occasionally applied to cancerous, scrofulous sores, &c.

Ceratum Epuloticum, Cerate of calamine.

Cera'tum Gale'ni, *Cera'tum album*, *C. refrige'rans* Galeni, *Unguen'tum cera'tum*, *U. amygdali'num*, *U. simplex*, *Emplas'trum ad fontic'ulos*, *Oleo-ceratum aquâ subactum*, *Cold Cream*, (F.) *Cérat blanc* ou *de* Galien. (*White wax* 4 parts; *oil of sweet almonds* 16 parts; add, when melted, *water* or *rose-water* 12 parts. Ph. P.) A mild application to chaps, &c.

Ceratum Labiale Rubrum, Cerate for the lips—c. Lapidis calaminaris, Cerate of calamine—c. Lithargyri acetati compositum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Lyttæ, Cerate of cantharides—c. Mercuriale, Unguentum hydrargyri—c. Picatum, Pisselæum.

Cera'tum Plumbi Superaceta'tis, *Unguen'tum Cerus'sæ Aceta'tæ*, *Cerate of superacetate* or *Sugar of Lead*, *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*, *Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi*. (F.) *Cérat de suracétate de Plomb*. (*Acetate of lead* ℥ij, *white wax* ℈ij, *olive oil* ℔ss.) Cooling and astringent.

Ceratum Plumbi Compos'itum, *Cera'tum Lithar'gyri Aceta'ti Compos'itum*, *Goulard's Ointment*, *Cera'tum subaceta'ti plumbi medica'tum*, *Cera'tum Saturni*, *Compound Lead Cerate*. (F.) *Cérat de Goulard*, *C. de Plomb composé*. (*Liq. plumb. acet.* ℈iiss, *ceræ flavæ*, ℈iv, *ol. oliv.* ℈ix, *camphoræ* ℥ss.) Its virtues are the same as the last.

Ceratum Refrigerans Galeni, Ceratum Galeni.

Cera'tum Resi'næ, *C. Resi'næ flavæ*, *C. cit'rinum*, *Unguen'tum basil'icon flavum*, *Ung. Resi'næ flavæ*, *Ung. Resino'sum*, *Resin Cerate* or *Ointment*, *Yellow Basilicon*. (*Resin. flav.*, *Ceræ flav.*, āā ℔j, *ol. oliv.* ℔j.) A stimulating application to old ulcers, &c. Digestive.

Dr. Smellome's *Ointment for the Eyes* consists of finely powdered *verdigris* ℥ss, rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of *ceratum resinæ*.

Cera'tum Sabi'næ, *Unguent. Sabinæ*, *Savine Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de Sabine*. (*Fresh Savine leaves*, bruised, ℔j, *yellow wax* ℔ss, *hog's lard* ℔ij.) Irritative, 'drawing.' Used in the same cases as the cerate of cantharides.

CERATUM SAPONIS. *Soap Cerate*, (F.) *Cérat de Savon.* (*Hard Soap* ℥viij, *yellow wax*, ℥x, *semivitreous oxide of lead* ℔j, *olive oil* ℔j, *vinegar* 1 gallon. Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly till they combine: add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated: then mix in the oil and wax previously melted.) It is applied in cases of sprains or fractures.

CERATUM SATURNI, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Simplex, Ceratum cetacei—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. Subacetati plumbi medicatum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Tetrapharmacum, Pisselæum—c. Carbonatis zinci impuri, Cerate of calamine.

CERAU'NION, from κεραυνος, 'thunder,' 'a thunderbolt.' *Lapis fulmineus.* A kind of stone, which was believed to be formed during thunder; and to be possessed of the power of inducing sleep, and numerous other prophylactic virtues. It was rubbed on the knee, breast, &c. in swellings of those parts.—A. Chiocci.

CERBERUS TRICEPS, Pulvis cornachini.

CERCIS, Pilum, Radius.

CERCA'RIA. A genus of agastric, infusory animalcules, one of the most curious of which inhabits the tartar of the teeth. The spermatozoa are presumed by some to belong to this genus.

CERCHNOS, Cerchnus, from κερχνεω. 'I render hoarse.' A rough voice produced by hoarseness. See Rattle.

CER'CIS, κερκις. A sort of pestle for reducing substances to powder. Also, the radius or small bone of the arm. See Pilum and Radius.

CERCLE, Circulus—*c. de la Choroïde*, Ciliary ligament—*c. Ciliaire*, Ciliary ligament.

CERCO'SIS, from κερκος, 'a tail.' *Men'tula mulie'bris*, the *Clit'oris.* Some authors have employed the word synonymously with Nymphomania and elongation of the clitoris, and with *Polypus Uteri*, the *Sarco'ma Cerco'sis* of Sauvages.

CERCOSIS EXTERNA, Clitorism.

CEREA, Cerumen.

CEREA'LIA, from CERES, 'goddess of corn,' (F.) *Céréales* (*Plantes.*) The cerealia are gramineous plants, the seed of which serve for the nourishment of man;—as wheat, barley, rye, &c. At times, the same term is applied to some of the leguminous plants.

CEREBEL'LA URINA. Urine of a whitish appearance of the colour of the brain, from which Paracelsus thought he could distinguish diseases of that organ.

CEREBELLI'TIS. Inflammation of the cerebellum: a variety of Phrenitis or Encephalitis.

CEREBEL'LOUS, *Cerebello'sus*, from *cerebellum*, 'the little brain.' (F.) *Cérébelleux.* Chaussier has given this name to the vessels of the cerebellum. These are three in number: two of which are *inferior*: the larger, *Inferior Cerebelli*, which arises from the posterior cerebral or vertebral; and the smaller, whose existence is not constant, from the meso-cephalic or basilary:—the third, called, *A. cérébelleuse supérieure* (*superior cerebelli*), is also a branch of the basilary.

CEREBEL'LOUS AP'OPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia cerebello'sa:* apoplexy of the cerebellum. It is often accompanied with irritation of the genital organs, as erection, &c.

CEREBEL'LUM. Diminutive of *Cer'ebrum*, *C. parvum*, *Appen'dix ad cer'ebrum*, *Cer'ebrum poste'rius*, *Encra'nion*, *Encra'nis*, *Epencra'nis*, *Parenceph'alis*, the *Little brain.* (F.) *Cervelet.* A portion of the medullary mass, contained in the cavity of the cranium. It fills the lower occipital fossæ, below the tentorium, and embraces the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the brain, of cortical and medullary substance, arranged in laminæ, as it were, so that, when a section is made of it, it has an arborescent appearance, called *Arbor vitæ.* The cerebellum is divided into two *lobes* or *hemispheres*, or *lateral masses*, and each lobe is again subdivided into *Monticuli* or *Lobules.* In the cerebellum are to be observed the *Crura cerebelli*, the *fourth ventricle*, the *valvula magna cerebri*, the *processus vermiculares*, superior and inferior, &c.

CER'EBRAL, *Cerebra'lis*, from *cerebrum*, 'the brain.' Belonging to the brain, and similar to the brain. (F.) *Cérébral.*

CEREBRAL APOPHYSIS, Pineal gland.

The CEREBRAL AR'TERIES are three on each side:—the *anterior* or *artery of the corpus callosum*, and the *middle*, *Arte'ria Sylvia'na*, are furnished by the internal carotid: the *posterior* or *posterior and inferior artery of the brain*, *A. profunda cerebri*, arises from the vertebral. Chaussier calls these arteries *lobaires*, because they correspond with the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes, whilst he calls the trunks, whence they originate, *cerebral.*

The CEREBRAL NERVES are those which arise within the cranium, all of which, perhaps, with the exception of the olfactory, arise from the medulla oblongata. See Nerves.

In *Pathology*, an affection is called *cerebral*, which specially occupies the brain. *Fièvre cérébrale*, *Cerebral fever*, is a variety in which the head is much affected.

CEREBRIFORM, Encephaloid.

CER'EBRUM. The brain. (F.) *Cerveau*, *Cervelle.* This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium: at others, to the upper portion;—the posterior and inferior being called cerebellum. The *brain*, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbitar vaults: behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and, posteriorly, on the *tentorium cerebello superextensum.* The *upper surface* is divided by a deep median cleft (*Scissure interlobaire*,—Ch.) into two halves, called *hemispheres*, which are united at the base by the *corpus callosum.* At its surface are numerous *convolutions.* The *inferior surface* exhibits, from before to behind, three *lobes*, distinguished into *anterior*, *middle* and *posterior.* The middle is separated from the anterior, by the *fissure of* SYLVIUS; and from the posterior, by a shallow furrow which corresponds to the upper portion of the *pars petrosa.* *Internally*, the brain has, on the median line, the *corpus callosum*, *septum lucidum*, *fornix*, *pineal gland*, and *third ventricle*:—and, laterally, the *lateral ventricles*, in which are the *corpora striata*, *optic thalami*, &c.

The brain is contained in a triple envelope.

(See Meninges.) Its texture is pulpy, and varies according to age. Two substances may be distinguished in it—the *medullary*, and *cortical* or *cineritious*. The former is white; and occupies all the interior and base of the brain. The latter is grayish and softer. It is situate particularly at the surface of the organ.

The brain receives several arterial vessels, furnished by the internal carotid and vertebral. Its veins end in the sinuses. It is the material organ of thought:—of the mental and moral manifestations.

According to M. Gall, each part is the special seat of one of those faculties, and the brain and cerebellum, inclusive, are called by him "*the nervous system of the mental faculties.*"

The following Table, from Haller and Cuvier, exhibits the proportion between the mass of the brain and that of the body in man and in animals.

A child of 6 years (Haller) lb. 2, oz. 3 1-2.	1-22
Adult (Haller)	1-35
(From lb. 2, 3 oz. to lb. 3, 3 3-4 oz. Soemmering.)	
Gibbon (*Simia.*)	1-48
Sapajou	from 1-41 to 1-22
Ape	from 1-48 to 1-24
Baboon	from 1-104 to 1-86
Lemur	from 1-84 to 1-61
Bat (*Vespertilio Noctula*)	1-96
Mole	1-36
Bear	1-205
Hedgehog	1-168
Fox	1-205
Wolf	1-230
Beaver	1-290
Hare	1-228
Rabbit	1-140 to 1-152
Rat	1-76
Mouse	1-43
Wild Boar	1-672
Domestic, do.	1-512 to 1-412
Elephant (7 or lb. 10)	1-500
Stag	1-290
Roebuck (young)	1-94
Sheep	1-351 to 1-192
Ox	1-750 to 1-860
Calf	1-219
Horse	1-700 to 1-400
Ass	1-154
Dolphin	1-25, 1-36, 1-60, 1-102
Eagle	1-260
Goose	1-360
Cock	1-25
Canary-bird	1-14
Humming-bird	1-11
Turtle	1-5688
Tortoise	1-2240
Frog	1-172
Shark	1-2496
Pike	1-1305
Carp	1-560

The substance of the nervous system has been analyzed by Vauquelin and found to contain, water 80.00; white fatty matter 4.53; red fatty matter, called *cerebrine*, 0.70; osmazome, 1.12; albumen, 7.00; phosphorus, 1.50; sulphur, acid phosphates of potassa, lime, and magnesia, 5.15.

Cerebrum Abdominale, Solar plexus—c. Elongatum, Medulla oblongata—c. Parvum, Cerebellum—c. Posterius, Cerebellum.

CEREFOLIUM, Scandix cerefolium—c. Hispanicum, Chærophyllum odoratum—c. Sylvestre, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

CERELÆUM, Cerate.

CEREOLA, *Bougie.*

CEREUM MEDICATUM, *Bougie.*

CEREVIS'IA, *Zythos*, ζυθος, *Liquor Cer'eris*, *Vinum hordea'ceum*, *Barley Wine*, *Bira*, *Bryton*, βρυτον, from Ceres, 'corn;' whence it is made. *Ale*, *Beer*, *Porter*, (F.) *Bière*, *Cervoise.* These fluids are drunk by the inhabitants of many countries, habitually, and in Great Britain more than in others. They are nourishing, but not very easy of digestion. The old dispensatories contain numerous medicated Ales, which are no longer in use.

CERFEUIL, Scandix cerefolium—*c. Musqué*, Chærophyllum odoratum—*c. Sauvage*, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

CERION, Favus, Porrigo favosa.

CERISIER, Prunus cerasus—*c. à Grappes*, Prunus padus—*c. de Virginie*, Prunus Virginiana.

CERNIN, SAINT, WATERS OF. St. C. is a parish in the diocess of St. Flour, Upper Auvergne, France. The water is a chalybeate. It is called *Eau du Cambon.*

CERNOS, Capistrum.

CEROE'NĒ, CEROU'NĒ, or CIROUE'NĒ, *Ceroe'num*, from κηρος, 'wax,' and οινος, 'wine.' A plaster, composed of *yellow wax*, *mutton suet*, *pitch*, *Burgundy pitch*, *Bole Armeniac*, *Thus*, and *wine.* It was used as a strengthening plaster. Sometimes it contained neither wax nor wine.

CEROMA, Cerate.

CEROMANTI'A, from κηρος, 'wax,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' The art of foretelling the future, from the figures which melted wax assumes, when suffered to drop on the surface of water.

CERONIUM, Cerate.

CEROPIS'SUS, from κηρος, 'wax,' and πισσα, 'pitch.' A depilatory plaster, composed of pitch and wax.

CEROS, Cera.

CEROSTROSIS, Hystriciasis.

CEROTUM, Cerate.

CEROXYLON. See Cera flava et alba.

CERUA, Ricinis communis.

CERU'MEN, from *cera*, 'wax.' *Ceru'men Au'rium*, *Ce'rea*, *Au'rium Sordes*, *Marmora'ta Au'rium*, *Cyp'selē*, *Ceru'minous Humor*, *Cyp'selis*, *Fu'gile*, (F.) *Cire des Oreilles.* A name given to the unctuous humour, similar to wax in its physical properties, which is met with in the *meatus auditorius externus.* It is secreted by follicles, situate beneath the membrane lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves the suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

CERU'MINOUS, *Cerumino'sus*, (F.) *Cérumineux.* Relating to cerumen.

Ceru'minous Glands or Follicles, (F.) *Glandes cérumineuses* ou *Follicules Cérumineuses.* Glands or follicles, which secrete the cerumen.

CERUSSA ACETATA, Plumbi superacetas—c. Alba Hispanica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Alba Norica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Psymmithron, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Serpentariæ. See Arum maculatum.

CERUSSE, Plumbi subcarbonas.

CERUS'SEA URI'NA. Terms used by Paracelsus for the urine, when of a dull colour, like cerusse.

CERVARIA ALBA, Laserpitium latifolium.

CERVEAU, Cerebrum.

CERVELET, Cerebellum.

CERVELLE, Cerebrum.

CERVI ELAPHI CORNU, Cornu cervi. See Cervus.

CERVICAL. *Cervica'lis*, from *cervix*, 'the back of the neck.' *Trachel'ian*. Every thing which concerns the neck, especially the back part.

The Cervical Ar'teries are three in number: 1. The *ascending*, *anterior*, or *superficial*, a branch of the inferior thyroid, distributed to the scaleni muscles and integuments. 2. The *transverse* (*Cervico-scapulaire*—Ch.,) a branch of the axillary artery, or of the subclavian: distributed to the *levator scapulæ*, *trapezius*, &c. 3. The *posterior* or *profound*, *A. transversa'lis colli* (*Trachélo-cervicale*—Ch.) a branch of the subclavian, distributed to the deep-seated muscles on the anterior and posterior parts of the neck.

The Cervical Veins have nearly the same distribution as the arteries.

The Cervical Nerves are eight in number, on each side; and form the *eight cervical pairs*, which are the first given off from the spinal marrow.

The Cervical Plexus, (*Plexus Trachélo-souscutané* Ch.) The nervous net-work, formed by the anterior branches of the first three cervical nerves, above the posterior scalenus muscle, and at the outer side of the pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein.

Cervical Gan'glions. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic. The *cervical glands* or lymphatic glands of the neck are, also, so called.

Cervical Ver'tebræ. The seven first vertebræ of the spine.

Cervical Lig'aments. These are two in number. 1. The *anterior*, extending from the basilary process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra. 2. The *posterior* or *supraspinous*, *Ligamen'tum Nu'chæ*, which extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. In animals with large heads it is very strong.

CERVICALIS DESCENDENS. See Sacrolumbalis.

CERVICARIA, Campanula-trachelium.

CERVICI-DORSO-SCAPULAIRE, Rhomboideus—*c. dorso-costal*, Serratus posticus superior—*c. dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien*, Splenius—*c. Mastoidien*, Splenius.

CERVISPINA, Rhamnus.

CERVIX, *Collum*. (q. v.) The neck. A neck.

Cervix Obstipa, Torticollis.

Cervix U'teri. The neck of the uterus; also the vagina. The term *cervix* is applied to other parts, as the *cervix* of a bone, or the part between the head and body, &c. See Collum.

CERVOISE, Cerevisia.

CERVUS, CERVA. The horn of the *Cervus El'aphus*, called *Cornu*, *Cervi El'aphi Cornu*, *Cornu Cervi'num*, *Hartshorn*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*, contains 27 parts of gelatine in the 100. A jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive.

The Stag's Pizzle, *Pria'pus Cervi*, was once considered to be aphrodisiac. Dose, ℈j to ʒj in powder.

Cervus Al'ces. The *Elk*, (F.) *Elan*. The *hoof* of this animal was anciently used as an anti-epileptic. The animal, it was asserted, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and always cured them by putting its hoof into the ear. The hoof was also worn as an amulet.

The *Cornu Ustum* or *Burnt Hartshorn* has been used as an antacid, but it consists of 57 parts of *phosphate*, and but one of *carbonate* of lime. It is, therefore, not of much use.

CESTRI'TES. A wine prepared from betony, (κεστρον, 'betony.')

CESTRON, Betanica officinalis.

CETA'CEUM, from κητος, 'a whale.' *Album Ceti*, *Adipoce'ra ceto'sa*, *Spermaceti*, (F.) *Blanc de Baleine*, *Cétine*, *Adipocire de Baleine*. An inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the *Physe'ter Macroceph'alus* or *Spermaceti Whale*, and other varieties of whale. S. g. .9433: melts at 112°. It is demulcent and emollient; has been given in coughs and dysentery, but is mostly used in ointments. Dose, ʒss to ʒiss rubbed up with sugar or egg.

CETERACH OFFICINARUM, Asplenium ceterach.

CÉTINE, Cetaceum.

CETRARIN. See Lichen Islandicus.

CEVADILLA HISPANORUM, Veratrum Sabadilla.

CEVADILLE, Veratrum Sabadilla.

CHAA, Thea.

CHÆREFOLIUM, Scandix cerefolium.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM, from χαιρω, 'I rejoice,' and φυλλον, 'a leaf.'

Chærophyllum Temulum, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

Chærophyl'lum Sylves'tre, *Cicuta'ria*, *Chærophyl'lum Tem'ulum*, *Cerefo'lium sylvestre*, *Bastard Hemlock*, *Wild Chervil* or *Cow-weed*, (F.) *Cerfeuil sauvage*, *Persil d'Ane*. It is a slightly fetid aromatic; but is not used.

Chærophyl'lum Odora'tum, *Scandix Odora'ta*, *Myrrhis Odora'ta*, *Cerefo'lium Hispan'icum*, *Sweet Cic''ely*, (F.) *Cerfeuil musqué* ou *d'Espagne*, has the smell of aniseed, and is cultivated on account of its aromatic properties.

CHÆTE, Capillus.

CHAFING, *Erythe'ma Intertri'go*, *Paratrim'ma*, from *échauffer*, 'to heat.' Fret, erosions of the skin, *Attri'ta*, (F.) *Échauffemens*, *Écorchures*. The red excoriations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair powder is the best preventive.

CHAIR, Flesh.

CHALASIS, Relaxation.

CHALASMOS, Relaxation.

CHALAS'TICUS, from χαλαω, 'I relax.' A medicine proper for removing rigidity of the fibres.—Galen. An *emollient* or *relaxant*, (q. v.)

CHALA'ZA, CHALA'ZION, CHALAZO'SIS, *Poro'sis*, *Grando*, *Hail*, (F.) *Grêle*, *Gravelle*. Certain hard, round, transparent tumours,

developed in different parts of the body, more especially in the substance of the eyelids.

CHALCANTHUM, Ferri sulphas—c. Album, Zinci sulphas.

CHALCEDONIUS, Cornelian.

CHALCITES, Colcothar.

CHALCOIDEUM, (os) Cuneiform Bone.

CHALCOS, Cuprum, Æreolum.

CHALEUR, Heat—*c. Acre*, see Acrid—*c. Animale*, Animal heat.

CHALK, Creta—c. Red, Rubrica fabrilis—c. Stones, Calculi arthritic.

CHALYB'EATE, *Chalybea'tus, Ferrugin'eus, Ferrugino'sus, Martia'lis*, (F.) *Ferrugineux;* from *chalybs*, 'iron or steel.' Of, or belonging to iron. Any medicine, into which iron enters; as, a *chalybeate mixture, pills, waters*, &c. See Waters, Mineral.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO, Ferri subcarbonas.

CHALYBS, from *Chal'ybes;* a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth; *A'cies, Steel.* The *Proto carburet of Iron*, (F.) *Acier.* As a medicine, steel does not differ from iron.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS, Ferrum tartarizatum.

CHAMA, Cheme.

CHAMÆACTE, Sambucus ebulus.

CHAMÆBATOS, Fragaria.

CHAMÆCEDRIS, Artemisia santonica.

CHAMÆCISSUS, Glecoma hederacea.

CHAMÆCLEMA, Glecoma hederacea.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS, Artemisia santonica.

CHAMÆDROPS, Teucrium chamædrys.

CHAMÆDRYS, Teucrium Ch., Veronica—c. Incana maritima, Teucrium marum—c. Minor repens, Teucrium Ch.—c. Palustris, Teucrium scordium—c. Vulgaris, Teucrium Ch.

CHAMÆDRY'TES. A wine, in which the *Teu'crium Chamædrys* has been infused.

CHAMÆGEIRON, Tussilago.

CHAMÆLAI'TES. A wine, impregnated with the *Chamæ'lea* or *Daphne Alpina.*

CHAMÆLEA, Cneorum tricoccum.

CHAMÆLÆAGNUS, Myrica gale.

CHAMÆLEON ALBUM, Carlina acaulis.

CHAMÆLEUCE, Tussilago.

CHAMÆLINUM, Linum catharticum.

CHAMÆMELUM, Anthemis nobilis—c. Fœtidum, Anthemis cotula—c. Nobile, Anthemis nobilis—c. Odoratum, Anthemis nobilis—c. Vulgare, Matricaria chamomilla.

CHAMÆMORUM, Teucrium Chamæpitys, Rubus chamæmorus.

CHAMÆPEUCE, Camphorosma monspeliaca.

CHAMÆPITUI'NUM VINUM. A wine, in which the leaves of the *Chamæ'pitys*, the *Teu'crium Chamæ'pitys*, have been infused.

CHAMÆPITYS, Teucrium chamæpitys—c. Anthyllus, Teucrium iva—c. Moschata, Teucrium iva.

CHAMÆPLION, Erysimum.

CHAMÆRAPH'ANUM, from χαμαι, 'on the ground,' and ραφανος, 'the radish.' So Paulus of Ægina calls the upper part of the root of the *Apium.*

CHAMBAR, Magnesia.

CHAMBER, *Camera.* This term is used in speaking of the eye; in which there are two chambers:—an *anterior* and a *posterior.* (F.) *Chambre antérieure et postérieure.* The *anterior* is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris:—the *posterior*, the space between the iris and anterior surface of the crystalline. They are filled with the aqueous humour, and communicate by the opening in the pupil.

CHAM'BERLAIN'S RESTOR'ATIVE PILLS. This nostrum, recommended in scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, has been analyzed by Dr. Paris, and found to consist of *cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime*, and a little vegetable matter. Each pill weighs 3 grains.

CHAMBRIE, Cannabis sativa.

CHAMELEA, Daphne Alpina.

CHAMOMILE, DOGS', Matricaria chamomilla—c. Dyer's, Anthemis tinctoria—c. Spanish, Anthemis pyrethrum—c. Stinking, Anthemis cotula.

CHAMOMILLA NOSTRAS, Matricaria chamomilla—c. Romana, Anthemis nobilis.

CHAMPACA, Michelia champaca.

CHAMPIGNON, Fungus—*c. de l'Appareil des Fractures*, Clavaria—*c. de Couche*, see Agaric—*c. de Malte*, Cynomorion coccineum.

CHANCE LAGUA, Canchalagua.

CHANCRE, (F.) *Ulcus cancro'sum, Ulcus'culum cancro'sum.* A sore, which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus; hence it is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The French use the word *Chancre*, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, the malignant aphthæ of children, &c. Formerly, the terms *Caroli* and *Caries pudendo'rum* were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation.

CHANCREUSE, (F.) *Cancro'sus, Carcino'des.* Having the nature of chancre, or of cancer.

BOUTON CHANCREUX is a small tumour of a cancerous nature, which makes its appearance on the face—most frequently on the upper lip—*Noli me tangere.*

CHANT DES ARTÈRES, Sifflement modulé.

CHANVRE, Cannabis sativa.

CHAOMANTI'A. The Alchymists meant, by this word, the art of predicting the future from observation of the air. The word *Chaos* was used by Paracelsus for the air.

CHAOSDA, Plague.

CHAPERON DE MOINE, Aconitum napellus.

CHAPPETONADE, (F.) *Vom'itus rabio'sus.* Vomiting, accompanied with furious delirium, attacking strangers in hot countries.

CHAR'ACTER, χαραχτηρ. (F.) *Caractère.* A mark or impression. In Pathology, it is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. We say, "A disease is of unfavourable character." "The prevailing epidemic has a bilious character," &c. In *Mental Philosophy* it means—that which distinguishes one individual from another, as regards his understanding and passions.

CHARA'DRIUS, χαραδριος. Ælian thus calls a bird, which was reputed to cure jaundice. The word now means the plover.

CHARANTIA, Momordica elaterium.

CHARBON, Anthrax, Carbo.

CHARBONNEUX, Anthracoid.

CHARCOAL, Carbo.

CHARDON AUX ANES, Onopordium acanthium—*c. Bénit*, Centaurea benedicta—*c. à Bonnetier*, Dipsacus fullonum—*c. Etoilé*, Centaurea calcitrapa—*c. à Foulon*, Dipsacus fullonum—*c. Hémorrhoidal*, Cirsium arvense—*c. Marie*, Carduus Marianus—*c. Roland*, Eryngium campestre.

CHAR'LATAN, *Circula'tor*, *Circumfora'neus*, *Periodeu'tes*, *Pseudomed'icus*, *Agyrta*, *Anacyc'leon*. A *Quack*, an *Empirical Pretender*, *Empiric*. Probably, one who goes from place to place to sell any medicine, to which he attributes marvellous properties. By extension—any individual, who endeavours to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is. According to Ménage, the word comes from *circulatanus*, a corruption of *circulator*.

CHAR'LATANRY, *Agyrtia*, *Banau'sia*, the conduct or action of a charlatan. (F.) *Charlatanerie*, *Charlatanisme*, *Quackery*, *Empiricism*.

CHARM, *Carmen*, *Canta'tio*, *Incantamen'tum*. Trick. (F.) *Charme*. A sort of magic, or superstitious practice, by which it was believed, that individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

CHARNIERE, Ginglymus.

CHARNU, Carneous.

CHARPIE, Carbasus.

CHARTA VIRGINEA, Amnios.

CHARTRE, Tabes mesenterica.

CHAS (F.) *Acûs foramen*. The *eye of a needle*. Sometimes, this opening is near the point of the instrument, as in the ligature needle.

CHASME, Yawning.

CHASPE, Variola.

CHASSE (F.) *Manu'brium*. A kind of handle composed of two movable laminæ of horn, shell, or ivory, united only at the extremity, which holds the blade of the instrument,—as in the common bleeding lancet.

CHASSIE (F.) *Lema*, *Lippa*, *Glama*, *Gramia*; the *gum of the eye*. A sebaceous humour, secreted by the follicles of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyes together.

CHASSIEUX (F.) *Lippus*; covered with *Chassie*—as *Paupières chassieuses*.

CHASTE TREE, Vitex.

CHATAIGNE, see Fagus castanea—*c. d'Eau*, Trapa natans.

CHATAIGNIER COMMUN, Fagus castanea—*c. Nain*, Fagus castanea pumila.

CHATEAU-LANDON, WATERS OF. A town three leagues from Nemours, in France. The waters contain alum and iron.

CHATEAU-SALINS; a town in the department of La Meurthe, France. The waters contain carbonate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and muriates of magnesia, and soda.

CHATEL-GUYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village in France, in the department Puy-de-Dôme, near which there are five thermal and acidulous springs. Temperature, 86° Fahrenheit.

CHATON (F.), 'a husk.' In Pathology, it means a *funda*, or cavity formed by the irregular or *hourglass contraction* of the uterus, in which the placenta is often retained or *enchatonné* after the birth of the child. It is detected by passing the fingers along the cord as far as the part which is contracted, when the placenta will not be discoverable.

The treatment consists in relaxing by a large dose of an opiate, then passing the fingers along the cord, and gradually dilating the opening through which it passes, until it permits the hand to go through. The placenta must then be grasped and gently withdrawn.

CHATON, Vaginal process.

CALCUL CHATONNÉ (F.) *Calculus incarcera'tus*, *Encys'ted Calculus*, *Calcul enkysté*. A urinary calculus, adherent to the inner surface of the bladder, so that it is immovable, and cannot pass to the different parts of that organ. This happens when calculi form in some natural or accidental cavity of the bladder; or when the organ by ulceration, gives rise to fungi, which surround the calculus; or when it is lodged in the orifice of the ureter or urethra.

PLACENTA CHATONNÉ (F.) The placenta when retained as above described. See Chaton.

CHATONNEMENT (F.) *Incarcera'tio*, *Chatonnement du placenta*, *Enkystement*.—Hour-glass contraction of the uterus. See Chaton.

CHATOUILLEMENT (F.) This word sometimes means the action of *tickling* (q. v.) or titillation (*Titillatio*,) and, at others, the sensation which gives rise to the action (*Pruritys*,) *Itching*.

CHATRÉ, Castratus.

CHAUDEBOURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is three quarters of a league from Thionville in France. The waters contain iron, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

CHAUDEPISSE, Gonorrhœa impura—*c. Cordée*, Gonorrhœa cordata.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, MINERAL WATERS OF. A small town in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a number of saline springs. Temp. 190° Fahrenheit.

CHAUFFOIR (F.) *Linteum Calefacto'rium*. According to the *Académie*, a warmed cloth, used either for the purpose of warming a patient, or to apply to a female recently delivered.

CHAUSSE (F.) *Chausse d'Hippocrate*, *Manche d'Hippocrate*, *Man'ica Hippoc'ratis*, *Man'ica*, *Hippocrates' Sleeve*. A conical bag, made of flannel, for straining liquids.

CHAUSSE-TRAPPE, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CHAUVETÉ, Calvities.

CHAUX, HYDROSULFATE DE, Calcis sulphuretum—*c. Vive*, Calx viva.

CHEEK, Gena.

CHEESE, *Ca'seus*, *Tyros*, τυρος, (F.) *Fromage*. An aliment, prepared from the caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh cheeses owe their chief medical properties to the immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which the name *ca'seum* or *caseine* has been applied. Those, which have been recently salted, are digested with comparative facility. The flavour of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. On the whole, cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the sto-

mach to greater exertion, and thus aid in the digestion of other substances.

CHEESE RENNET, Galium verum.

CHEE'SY, *Casea'rius*, *Caseo'sus*, *Tyro'des*, (F.) *Caseux* ou *Caséux*. Having the nature of cheese.

CHEF, Bandage (tail.)

CHEILIT'IS, or CHILI'TIS, from χειλος, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lip. See Chilon.

CHEILOC'ACĒ, from χειλος, 'a lip,' and κακος, 'evil.' *Labrisul'cium*. A disease, characterized, it is said, by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation, reputed, but without any authority, to be common in England and Scotland, amongst children; also, the thickness of the upper lip of scrofulous children. See Stomacace.

CHEILOCARCINO'MA, from χειλος, 'a lip,' and καρκινωμα, 'cancer.' Cancer of the lip.

CHEILOMALACIA, Stomacace.

CHEILON, Chilon.

CHEILOPLASTICĒ, *Chiloplastice*, from χειλος, 'a lip,' and πλαστικος, 'forming.' The operation for an artificial lip.

CHEILOS, Lip.

CHEIMA, Cold.

CHEIMETHLON, Chilblain.

CHEIMIA, Rigor.

CHEIR, Manus.

CHEIRAN'THUS CHEIRI. The systematic name of the *Common Yellow Wall-flower*, *Vi'ola lu'tea*, *Leucoï'um lu'teum; Keyri Cheiri*, (F.) *Geroflée* ou *Violier jaune*. The flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

CHEIRAP'SIA. The action of rubbing or scratching, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and απτω, 'I touch.' A troublesome symptom in the itch.

CHEIRIATER, Surgeon.

CHEIRIS'MA, *Cheiris'mus*. The act of touching;—handling. Any manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS, Surgery.

CHEIRONO'MIA, *Chirono'mia*, from χειρονομεω, 'I exercise with the hands.' An exercise, referred to by Hippocrates, which consisted in using the hands, as in our exercise of the dumb-bells.

CHEIROPLETHES, Fasciculus.

CHELA, χηλη. This word has several significations. *Chela*, a forked probe used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chelæ*—chaps or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, &c. *Chelæ* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab. See Cancrorum Chelæ.

CHELÆ PALPEBRARUM. See Tarsus.

CHELAPA, Convolvulus jalapa.

CHÉLIDOINE GRANDE, Chelidonium majus—*c. Petite*, Ranunculus ficaria.

CHELIDON, χελιδων; the hollow at the bend of the arm. *Hirun'do*. (q. v.)

CHELIDONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA MINOR, Ranunculus ficaria.

CHELIDONIUM, Bryonia alba.

CHELIDO'NIUM MAJUS, *Papa'ver Cornicula'tum*, *P. lu'teum*, *Common Celandine*, *Tetterwort*, (F.) *Chélidoine grande*, *L'Éclaire*. *Family*, Papaveraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic. Externally, the juice has been employed in some cutaneous diseases.

CHELIDONIUM MINUS, Ranunculus ficaria.

CHELIDO'NIUS LAPIS. A name given to stones, which it was pretended, existed in the stomach of young swallows. They were formerly believed capable of curing epilepsy.

CHÉLOID, Cancroid.

CHELO'NĒ, χελωνη, 'a tortoise.' An instrument for extending a limb; so called because, in its slow motions, it resembled a tortoise.—Oribasius. See Testudo.

CHELO'NION, *Chelo'nium*, from χελωνη, 'a tortoise,' from its resembling in shape the shell of that animal. The upper, gibbous part, of the back.—Gorræus.

CHELONOPH'AGI, from χελωνη, 'the tortoise,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' An ancient name for certain tribes, who dwelt on the coasts of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises.—Pliny, Diodorus of Sicily.

CHEL'SEA PEN'SIONER. An empirical remedy for rheumatism is sold under this name. (*Gum guaiac*, ℥j, *powdered rhubarb* ℥ij, *cream of tartar* ℥j, *flowers of sulphur* ℥j, *one nutmeg*, finely powdered: made into an electuary with a pound of *clarified honey*.) Dose two spoonfuls.

CHEL'TENHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in Gloucestershire. England, nine miles from Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. Its water is one of the most celebrated natural purgatives in England. It is a saline, acidulous chalybeate, and is much frequented.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER may be made from *Epsom salt*, gr. xij, *iron filings*, gr. j: *Glauber's salt*, ℥ iv: *water*, 4 gallons: impregnated with the gas from *marble powder* and *sulphuric acid*, āā ℥ ij.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. These are sometimes made from the waters; at others, factitiously. The following is a formula. *Sodæ muriat.*, *magnes. sulphat.*, *sodæ sulph.*, āā ℔j: dissolve, filter, evaporate to dryness: then add *Ferri sulph.*, ℥ ss.

CHELYS, Thorax.

CHELYS'CION, χελυσκιον, from χελυς, 'the chest.' A short, dry cough.—Galen, Hippocr., Foësius.

CHE'MĒ, CHA'MA, CHE'RAMIS. An ancient measure, equivalent to about two teaspoonfuls.

CHEMEUTICE, Chymistry.

CHEMIST, Chymist.

CHEMISTRY, Chymistry.

CHEMO'SIS, from χημη, 'an aperture,' or from χυμος, 'an humour.' A name given to ophthalmia, when the conjunctiva, surrounding the cornea, forms a high ring, making the cornea seem as it were at the bottom of a well. By some, it is used synonymously with *ophthalmia membranarum*. See Ophthalmia.

CHENAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in France, two leagues from Rheims. The waters are chalybeate.

CHÊNE, Quercus alba—*c. Marin*, Fucus vesiculosus—*c. Petit*, Teucrium chamædrys—*c. Vert*, Ilex aquifolium.

CHENEVIS. See Cannabis sativa.

CHENOBOSCON, Potentilla anserina.

CHENOC'OPRUS, from χην, 'a goose,' and κοπρος, 'dung.' The *dung of the goose* is so

designated in some old Pharmacopœias. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHENOPO'DIUM AMBROSIOÏ'DES, from χην, 'a goose,' and πους, 'a foot.' *Botrys Mexica'na, Chenopo'dium Mexica'num, Botrys, Ambrosioï'des Mexica'na, Botrys America'na, Artemis'ia Botrys*, (F.) *Ansérine, Thé du Mexique. Ambrosie du Mexique.* The infusion was once drunk as tea. It has been used in paralytic cases.

CHENOPO'DIUM ANTHELMIN'TICUM, *Chenopo'dium, Wormseed, Wormgoosefoot, Jerusalem Oak of America*, (F.) *Ansérine anthelmintique, A. vermifuge.* This plant grows plentifully in the United States. It is much used in cases of worms. Dose of the powder, from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful or more. The oil, from 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. It is as much used in America as the *Semen Santon'ici* with the English.

CHENOPO'DIUM BONUS HENRI'CUS, *Chrysolach'anum, Mercuria'lis, Bonus Henri'cus, Tota bona, Lap'athum unctuo'sum, Chenopo'dium, English Mercury, Allgood, Angular-leaved goosefoot*, (F.) *Ansérine Bon Henri, Épinard sauvage.* The leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, &c. It has also been considered refrigerant and eccoprotic.

CHENOPO'DIUM BOTRYS, *Botrys, Botrys vulga'ris, Ambrosia, Artemis'ia Chenopo'dium, At'riplex odora'ta, At'riplex suav'eolens*; the *Jerusalem Oak*, (Eng.) (F.) *Ansérine Botrys.* It was once given in diseases of the chest, palsy, &c. It is useless.

CHENOPODIUM FŒTIDUM, Chenopodium vulvaria.

CHENOPO'DIUM VULVA'RIA, *At'riplex fœt'ida, At'riplex ol'ida, Vulva'ria, Garos'mum, Raphex, Chenopo'dium Fœt'idum, Stinking Orach* or *Goosefoot*, (F.) *Vulvaire, Arroche puant, Ansérine fétide.* The fœtid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nervine.

CHEOPINA, Chopine.

CHERAMIS, Cheme.

CHERBAS, Lettuce.

CHERBACHEM, Veratrum album.

CHERMES, Kermes.

CHERNIBIUM, Urinal.

CHERRY, BIRD, Prunus padus—c. Tree, red, Prunus cerasus—c. Tree, black, Prunus avium—c. Tree, wild, Prunus Virginiana—c. Water, Kirschwasser—c. Wild cluster, Prunus padus—c. Winter, Physalis.

CHERSÆ, Fæces.

CHERVIL, Scandix cerefolium—c. Wild, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

CHEST, Thorax.

CHESTNUT TREE, Fagus castanea.

CHEVAUCHEMENT, (F.) *Os'sium superposi''tio vel equita'tio, Parallax'is, Parallagma.* The riding of one bone over another after fracture; giving rise to shortening of the limb. See Riding of Bones.

CHEVESTRE or CHEVÊTRE, *Capis'trum*, from *caput*, 'the head.' A bandage, applied round the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. According to the mode in which it is made, it is called *simple, double, oblique*, &c.

CHEVEU, Capillus.

CHEVILLE DU PIED, Malleolus.

CHÈVRE-FEUILLE, Lonicera Periclymenum.

CHEZANAN'CĒ, from χεζω, 'I go to stool,' and αναγκη, 'necessity.' An ointment composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIA, *Chia terra*, from *Chios*, an island where it was found. A kind of white earth, formerly used in burns.—Galen.

CHIACUM COLLYR'IUM. A Collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIADUS, Furunculus.

CHIAS'MOS, *Chias'ma*, from χιαζω; to form like the letter χ. The crucial union of parts,—as the decussation (q. v.) of the optic nerves.

CHIASTER, Kiaster.

CHIAS'TOS. Same etymon. A bandage, so called because it resembles the letter χ.—Oribasius.

CHIBOU. See Bursera gummifera.

CHI'CA. A drink made in Peru with Indian meal, dried in the sun, and fermented with water. Its taste is that of bad cider.

CHICKENPOX, Varicella.

CHICKWEED, Alsine media.

CHICORÉE DES JARDINS, Cichorium endivia—*c. Sauvage*, Cichorium intybus.

CHIENDENT, Triticum repens.

CHIL'BLAIN, *Per'nio, Bugan'tia, Erythe'ma Per'nio, Erythe'ma à Frig'ore, Cheimeth'lon*, from *chill*, 'cold,' and *blain*, 'a pustule,' (F.) *Engelure.* An erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, &c., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth—not so in the adult or advanced age. It is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations, called *Kibes.* Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure; and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments.

CHILDBED STATE, Parturient state.

CHIL'I, MINERAL WATERS OF. The most celebrated mineral springs of Chili, in South America, are those of Peldehues and Cauquenes. The former are not far from St. Jago. They consist of two springs, one thermal, the other cold. The hot spring is clear, inodorous, and contains soda and carbonic acid. The cold spring contains iron and sulphate of soda. Cauquenes is much resorted to by invalids during the summer. Mineral waters are very common in Chili.

CHILIOGRAMMA, Kilogramme.

CHILIOPHYLLON, Achillea millefolium.

CHILITIS, Cheilitis.

CHILL, Rigor.

CHI'LON, *Chei'lon, Cheili'tis*, from χειλος, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lips.—Vogel. One who has a thick lip.

CHILOPLASTICE, Cheiloplastice.

CHIMAPHILA, Pyrola umbellata.

CHIMIA, Chymistry.

CHIMIATER, Chymiater.

CHIMIATRIA, Chymiatria.

CHIMIE, Chymistry.

CHIMISTE, Chymist.

CHIMON, Cold.

CHINA, Cinchona, Smilax china—c. Ameri-

can or West India, Smilax pseudo-china—c. Occidentalis, Smilax pseudo-china—c. Root, Smilax china—c. Spuria nodosa, Smilax pseudo-china.

CHINCAPIN, Fagus castanea pumila.

CHINCHE, Cimex.

CHINCHINA, Cinchona.

CHINCHUNCHULLI, Ionidium marcucci.

CHINCOUGH, Pertussis.

CHINESE, MEDICINE OF THE, *Medici'na Sin'ica.* Medicine has been long, but most imperfectly, practised by the Chinese. From their therapeutics we have obtained the old operations of Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

CHINICUS ACETAS, Quinine, acetate of—c. Citras, Quinine, acetate of.

CHINII ACETAS, Quinine, acetate of.

CHININI ACETAS, Quinine, acetate of.

CHININUM, Quinina.

CHINIUM ACETICUM, Quinine, acetate of—c. Ferrocyanogenatum, Quinine, Ferrocyanate of—c. Hydrochloricum, Quinine, muriate of—c. Muriaticum, Quinine, muriate of—c. Nitricum, Quinine, nitrate of—c. Phosphoricum, Quinine, phosphate of—c. Salitum, Quinine, muriate of.

CHINNEYWEED, Lichen roccella.

CHINWHELK, Sycosis.

CHIOCOCCÆ RADIX, Caincæ radix.

CHIOLI, Furunculus.

CHION, Snow.

CHIQUE, (F.) *Pulex pen'etrans, Tick.* A small insect in America, which gets under the epidermis, and excites great irritation.

CHIR, or CHEIR, χειρ, 'the hand,' hence:

CHIRAGRA, from χειρ, 'hand,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' Gout in the hand.

CHIRAPOTHECA, *Arsenal.*

CHIRIATER, Surgeon.

CHIRIATRIA, Surgery.

CHI'ROMANCY, *Chiromanti'a,* from χειρ, 'the hand,' and μαντεια, 'divination,' (F.) *Chiromancie.* Art of divining by inspection of the hand.

CHIRONAX, Surgeon.

CHIRO'NIA, (from Chiron, Χειρων, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use.) A genus of plants. *Fam.* Gentianeæ.

Chiro'nia Angula'ris, *American Centaury, Sabba'tia Angula'ris.* Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and to water. It is used as a tonic and a stomachic.

Chiro'nia Chiles'sis, *Gentia'na Cachenlahuen, Cachen-laguen, Erythræ'a Chilensis, Gentiana Peruviana.* A very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. It possesses the virtues of the *Chironeæ.* Given in infusion—(℥j, to water Oj.)

Chiro'nia Centau'rium, *Centau'rium minus vulga're, Centau'rium parvum, Gentia'na centau'rium, Centau'rium minus, Erythræ'a Centau'rium, Smaller Centaury, Lesser Centaury,* (F.) *Centaurée petite.* The tops of the lesser Centaury, *Centaurii Cacu'mina,* are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such.

CHIRONI'UM, from χειρων, 'bad, malignant.' An ulcer difficult of cure:—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature.—Galen. Some have supposed the word to come from Chiron, the Centaur; who was unable to cure such ulcers.

CHIRONOMIA, Cheironomia.

CHIROP'ODIST, (F.) *Pédicure.* One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunyons, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and πους, 'the foot.'

CHIRORRHEUMA, Chirrheuma.

CHIROSIS, Subactio.

CHIROTHE'CA, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and θηκη, 'a sheath.' A bandage for the hand; a kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double* or *complete Chirotheca, Ch. comple'ta, Vinctu'ra omnibus dig''itis;* and when only a finger is covered, the *half* or *incomplete, Ch. incomple'ta, Vinctu'ra pro uno dig''ito.* See *Gantelet.*

CHIROTRI'BIA, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and τριβω, 'I rub.' Friction with the hand. According to others, dexterity in an art.—Hippocrates, Galen.

CHIRRHEU'MA, *Chirorrheu'ma, Rheumatis'mus manus,* from χειρ, 'the hand,' and ρευμα, 'flux.' Rheumatism of the hand.

CHIRURGEON, Surgeon.

CHIRURGIA, Surgery—c. Anaplastica, Morioplastice—c. Curtorum, Morioplastice—c. Infusoria, Infusion of medicines—c. Transfusoria, Transfusion.

CHIRURGICUS, Surgical.

CHIRURGIE, Surgery—*c. Militaire,* Surgery, military.

CHIRURGIEN, Surgeon—*c. Hernieux,* see Hernial.

CHIRURGIQUE, Surgical.

CHIRURGUS, Surgeon.

CHIST; an Arabic word, which signifies the sixth part. The sixth part of the *Congius* or gallon.

CHITON, Tunic.

CHITONISCOS, Indusium.

CHIUM VINUM, from *Chios,* the island where it was produced; *Chian wine,* used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmiæ.—Scribonius Largus.

CHLI'AROS, χλιαρος, 'tepid.' A name given to slight fevers, in which the heat is not great.—Galen.

CHLIAS'MA, χλιασμα, same etymon. A tepid and moist fomentation.—Hippocr.

CHLOAS'MA, *Pityri'asis versic'olor, P. nigra, Éphélide scorbutique, Macula hepatica,* Liverspot, from χλοος, 'a greenish-yellow colour.' A cutaneous affection, characterized by one or more broad, irregular-shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, groins, &c. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching.

The causes are not very evident. Sulphur externally—in any and every form—generally removes it speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy by baths or fumigations may succeed.

CHLORA, Chlorine.

CHLORAS KALICUS DEPURATUS, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus.

CHLORASMA, Chlorosis.

CHLORETUM CALCARIÆ, Calcis chloridum.

CHLO'RINE, from χλωρος, 'green.' *Chlora, Oxymuriat'ic Acid Gas, Oxygena'ted Muriatic Acid Gas, Dephlogisticated Marine Acid, Hal'ogene, Mu'rigene, Chlorum.* So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong suffocating smell, and disagreeable taste: incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is, that of destroying, almost immediately, all vegetable and animal colours. It is employed in fumigations, as a powerful disinfecting agent. A very dilute solution has been administered internally, in certain cases of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Immersion of the hands and arms in it has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis, but it is of doubtful efficacy, and is better adapted for chronic bronchitis.

CHLOROPHYLLE, Fecula, green.

CHLORO'SIS, from χλωρος, 'green,' *Pal'lidus Morbus, Fœdus Vir'ginum color, Pal'lidus color virgin'eus, Icteri''tia alba, Ic'terus albus, Morbus virgin'eus, Morbus Parthenius, Dyspep'sia chloro'sis, Febris amato'ria, Cachex'ia vir'ginum, Febris alba, Anepithym'ia chloro'sis, Green-sickness, Chloras'ma, Citto'sis.* (F.) *Chlorose, Pâles-couleurs.* A disease which affects young females, more particularly those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, &c. The disease generally goes off on the occurrence of the menstrual flux; but sometimes it is long before this is established.

On auscultation, a *bellows' sound* has been almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous blowing sound in the larger arteries, (especially the carotids and subclavians,) reinforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the buzzing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, the whistling of air through a keyhole, &c., (see Bruit.) Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage: they seem, therefore, to coincide with enfeebled circulation.

Tonics are usually required in the treatment: the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system.

Chlorosis Amatoria, Hectic fever.

CHLOROT'IC, *Chlorot'icus*, (F.) *Chlorotique.* Affected with chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis;—as a *chlorotic female, chlorotic symptoms*, &c.

CHLORUM, Chlorine.

CHLORURE D'OR, Gold, muriate of.

CHLORURETUM OXIDI CALCII, Calcis chloridum.

CHOA, Chu.

CHOA'CUM EMPLAS'TRUM NIGRUM. A black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of equal parts of litharge and resin. The litharge was first boiled in oil.

CHOAK, Cynanche trachealis—c. wolf, Lycanche.

CHOANA, Pelvis—c. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

CHOANE, Infundibulum.

CHOANORRHAGIA, Epistaxis.

CHOAVA, Coffea Arabica.

CHOC'OLATE, *Chocola'ta, Succola'ta.* Dr. Alston says, that this word is compounded of two Indian words:—*choco*, 'sound,' and *atle*, 'water,' because of the noise made in its preparation. *Chocolatum.* An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of the *Theobro'ma cacao* or *Cacao*, with sugar, and often aromatics. (See Cacao.) The chocolate thus simply prepared—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce—is called in France, *Chocolat de santé.* It is not very easy of digestion.

The *chocolat à la vanille* contains three ounces of *vanilla* and two of *cinnamon* to twenty pounds of *common chocolate.* The addition of the aromatic renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated.

CHOCUS, Chu.

CHŒNICIS, Trepan.

CHŒNION, Cord.

CHŒNOS, Cord.

CHŒRUS, Scrofula.

CHOIROS, Vulva.

CHOLAGO, Cholas.

CHOL'AGOGUE, *Cholago'gus, Chole'gon*, from χολη, 'bile,' and αγω, 'I expel.' The ancients gave this name to cathartics, which were reputed to cause the flow of bile.—Galen.

CHOLAS, χολας, Plur. χολαδες. The cavity of the hypocondres; *Cholago.* The intestines. —Homer.

CHOLASMA, Cholosis.

CHOLĒ and CHOLOS, χολη, and χολος 'bile,' (q. v.) in composition.—Hence:

CHOLECYST, Gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Vesi'cæ fell'eæ, I. cystidis fell'eæ, Cysti'tis fellea*, from χολη, 'bile,' and κυστις, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

CHOL'EDOCH, *Choled'ochus*, from χολη, 'bile,' and δοχος, 'containing or receiving.' The *Ductus choledochus, Ductus communis choledochus*, (F.) *Conduit* ou *Canal Cholédoque*, is the duct, formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

CHOLEDOG'RAPHY, *Choledogra'phia*, from χολη, 'bile,' and γραφειν, 'to describe.' A description of what relates to the bile.

CHOLEDOL'OGY, *Choledolo''gia*, from χολη, 'bile,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the bile.

CHOLEGON, Cholagogue.

CHOLEHÆMIA, Icterus.

CHOLEIA, Claudication.

CHOLELITHIA ICTERUS, Icterus.

CHOLELI'THUS, Calculi, biliary.

CHOLEN'CHYSIS, from χολη, 'bile,' and εγχυσις, 'effusion.' Effusion of bile.

CHOL'ERA and CHOL'ERA-MORBUS, χολερα, *Cholerrha'gia, Passio cholerica, Fellif'lua passio, Holera*, from χολη, 'bile,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' According to others, from χολαδες, 'intestines,' or from χολερα, 'the gutter of a house to carry off the rain.' A disease, characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the

legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious:) vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates,—and in temperate climates, during summer. In India, the *spasmod'ic chol'era*, *Asiatic cholera*, *Malignant ch.*, *Cholera asphyxia*, *Trisplanch'nia*, *morbus oryzeus*, *Rice disease*, (because supposed by Tytler to be caused by damaged rice,) (F.) *Mort de Chien*, is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first onset. In temperate climates, common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires, that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterwards the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In the *malignant cholera* of India, bleeding at the outset, without regard to the signs of apparent depression, and large doses of calomel, with opiates, form the great reliance of the practitioner.

Cholera Infantum. The *Cholera of Children*. A disease, so termed by American physicians. It occurs generally in the middle states of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather, hence called the 'summer complaint.' The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness; and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns; differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery Gripes* in England. Clearing, gently, the alimentary canal, so as to remove the offending matter, and then exhibiting chalk mixture and laudanum, with counter-irritants, as sinapisms to the abdomen, is the most satisfactory plan of treatment.

CHOLERAPHOBIA, Choleromania.

CHOL'ERIC, *Choler'icus*. Belonging to cholera morbus or to the bile. The French use the term *Fièvre cholérique* for the fever accompanying cholera.

Choleric Temperament is the same as *Bilious Temperament*.

CHOLERINE. A diminutive of cholera. The first stage of epidemic cholera; also, the precursory symptoms of cholera.

CHOLEROMA'NIA, *Cholerapho'bia*, from *cholera* and *mania*. A dread of cholera to such an extent that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

CHOLERRHAGIA, Cholera.

CHOLES'TERINE, CHOLOSTERI'NA, *Cholestearine*, from χολη, 'bile,' and στεριος, 'solid.' An inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible and crystallizing in radiated fibres, on cooling. Soluble in alcohol. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi. See Adipocire.

CHOL'ICELE, from χολη, 'bile,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' A swelling, formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOLOLITHUS. See Calculi, biliary.

CHOLO'MA, from χωλος, 'lame, maimed.' Distortion of a limb: incapacity of moving it. Also, the act of limping, claudication, (q. v.)

CHOLOS, Bile, Chole.

CHOLO'SIS, from χωλος, 'lame.' *Cholotes*, *Cholas'ma*, *Claudica'tion*. (q. v.) Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand, which renders a person one-handed, *manchot*, (F.)

Cholo'ses, from χολη, 'bile.' M. Alibert includes, under this head, every morbid affection of the liver and spleen.

CHOLOTES, Cholosis.

CHONDRODES, Cartilaginous.

CHONDROGENE'SIA, *Chondrogen'esis*, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and γενεσις, 'formation.' Formation of cartilage. A morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue. It forms part of the Hyoglossus.

CHONDROG'RAPHY, *Chondrogra'phia*, from χονδρος, 'cartilage,' and γραφη, 'description.' A description of cartilages.

CHONDROID, *Chondroi'des*, from χονδρος, 'cartilage,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling cartilage.

CHONDROL'OGY, *Chondrolo"gia*, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on cartilages.

CHONDRO'MA, *Enchondro'ma*, from χονδρος, 'cartilage.' A cartilaginous growth proceeding from bones, and including the spina ventosa, osteo-sarcoma, &c. of many.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGE'US, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which arise from the lesser cornua of the os hyoides, and form part of the *Constrictor medius*. See Constrictor Pharyngis.

CHONDROS, χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' (q. v.) The *Xiphoid cartilage*, (q. v.) in particular.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS, χονδροσυνδεσμος, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and συνδεσμος, 'a ligament.' Union of bones, by means of fibro-cartilage.—Galen.

CHONDROT'OMY, *Chondroto'mia*, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of cartilages.

CHONDRUS, Alica—c. Crispus, Fucus crispus—c. Polymorphus, Fucus crispus.

CHONOS, Infundibulum.

CHOPINE, CHOPI'NO, CHEOPI'NA. A measure, which contains 16 ounces. A pint measure.

CHORA, χωρα, 'region.' Any void space. Also, the orbit of the eye.

CHORD, TESTICULAR, Spermatic chord.

CHORDA or CORDA. A string of an instrument. It has several meanings. A *tendon*,—the *intestines* (*Chordæ*.) Paracelsus calls the *genital organs*, *chordæ*. *Chorda* or *Funic'ulus Tympani*; a branch of the 7th pair of nerves, which passes through the tympanum, *Nerf Tympanique*—(Ch.) *Corde du Tambour* ou *du Tympan*. *Chordæ Willis'ii*, *Trabec'ulæ Willis'ii*, the small fibres, which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: so called from their first describer, Willis. *Chordæ Tendin'eæ*: the tendinous and cord-like substances, which connect the *columnæ carneæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the valves, &c.

Chorda, Intestine—c. Veneris, Chordee.

CHORDÆ, Chordee—c. Ferrenii, Chords, vocal.

Chordæ Longitudina'les Lancisii. Two or three longitudinal elevations and lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

Chordæ Vocales, Chords, vocal.

CHORDAP'SUS, from χορδη, 'intestine,' and απτειν, 'to tie.' Constriction or twisting of the intestines.—Celsus. The Colica Ileus. See Enteritis and Ileus.

CHORDEE' or CORDEE', *Chorda Ven'eris*, *Chordæ*, *Chorda'ta Gonorrhœ'a*. A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such, that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downwards. The application of cold water topically and the administration of opium internally palliate it.

CHORE'A, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, from χορεια, 'a dance.' Sometimes called *Scelotyr'bē*, *Viti Saltus*, *Salta'tio* Sancti Viti, *Ballis'mus*, *Convul'sio habitua'lis*, *Sipk'ita prava*, *Syn'clonus Chorea*, *Myotyr'bē*, and *Choreoma'nia*, because the movements resemble dancing. (F.) *Chorée*, *Danse de* Saint-Witt, *Danse de* St. Guy. The characteristics are:—irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease, which usually occurs before puberty; and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive system in particular. Its duration is long, but it is devoid of danger; although frequently, but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. The indications of treatment are:—to strengthen the general system, and stimulate the intestinal canal. Purgatives, once or twice a week, and chalybeates, with appropriate regimen, will fulfil these.

CHORE'GIA, from χορος, 'a troop of dancers and singers,' and αγω, 'I lead.' Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus, necessary for a physician or surgeon.

CHOREOMANIA, Chorea.

CHORIODEI'TIS, *Chorioidei'tis*, *Chorioidi'tis*, from χοριοειδης, 'the choroid,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

CHORION, χοριον, 'skin,' from χωρειν, 'to contain,' 'include.' *Camis'ia Fœtus*, the *chemise* or shirt of the fœtus in utero. A thin, transparent membrane, which surrounds the fœtus in utero on every side. It is exterior to the amnion.

Chorion also means the true skin. See Cutis.

Chorion Fungosum, Decidua—c. reticulatum, Decidua—c. Shaggy, Decidua—c. Spongiosum, Decidua—c. Spongy, Decidua—c. Tomentosum, Decidua.

CHOROID, *Choroïdeus*, *Choroï'des*, from χοριον, 'the chorion,' and ειδος, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Several parts are so called, which resemble the chorion, in the multitude of their vessels.

Membra'na or Tu'nica Choroidea, or simply the *Choroid*. (F.) *Membrane choroïde*, *Choroïde*. A thin membrane, of a very dark colour, which lines the sclerotica, internally. The part, behind the iris, is called *Uvea*. It is situate between the sclerotica and retina, has an opening, posteriorly, for the passage of the optic nerve; and terminates, anteriorly, at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. The internal surface of the membrane is covered with a dark pigment, called *Pigmen'tum nigrum*, *Æthiops animal*, (F.) *Enduit choroïdien*. Its use seems to be, to absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina.

Plexus Choroi'des, *Plexus choroïdeus*, *Choroid Plexus*. Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situate in the lateral ventricles. They are fixed to the *Tela choroïdea* by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other.

Tela Choroidea, (F.) *Toile choroïdienne*. A kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater, which lines the lower surface of the fornix, united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroidea is continuous with the plexus choroides.

Venæ Choroideæ, *Venæ Gale'ni*, (F.) *Veines choroïdiennes*. Two veins, which creep along the tela choroidea; and into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles, of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The Venæ Galeni open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus*.

CHOROIDE, CEINTURE BLANCHE DE LA, Ciliary ligament—*c. Commissure de la*, Ciliary ligament.

CHOSES CONTRE NATURE, Res contra naturam—*c. Naturelles*, Res naturales—*c. non Naturelles*, Res non naturales.

CHOU CABUS, Brassica capitata—*c. Croûte*, Sauer kraut—*c. Fleur*, Brassica Florida, Cauliflower excrescence—*c. Marin*, Convolvulus soldanella—*c. Navet*, Brassica rapa—*c. Pommé* Brassica capitata—*c. Potager*, Brassica—*c. Roquetta*, Brassica eruca.

CHRISIS, χρισις, from χριω, 'I anoint.' The action of anointing. Inunction (q. v.)

CHRISTI MANUS. Troches, prepared from refined sugar boiled in rose-water, with or without prepared pearls.

CHRISTOS, χριστος, from χριω, 'I anoint.' Any medicine applied under the form of liniment or ointment.

CHRŒAS, Scrofula.

CHROMATOG''ENOUS; from χρωμα, 'colour,' and γενναω, 'I make.'

Chromatog''enous Appara'tus. A particular apparatus for producing the colouring matter of the skin, composed of a glandular or secreting parenchyma, situate a little below the papillæ, and presenting special excretory ducts, which pour out the colouring matter on the surface of the true skin.—Breschet.

CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA, Achromatopsia.

CHROMOP'SIA, *Chromopia*, *Visus colora'tus*, from χρωμα, 'colour,' and οψις, 'vision.' A state of vision in which a coloured impression is made on the retina. Said to be occasionally observed in jaundice.

CHRONAGUNEA, Menstruation.

CHRONIC, *Chron'icus*, *Chro'nius*, *Poly-*

chro'nius, from χρονος, 'time.' Of long duration.

Chronic Diseases, *Morbi chronici*, (F.) *Maladies Chroniques*, *Macronos'iæ*, *Macro'siæ*, are those whose duration is long, or whose symptoms proceed slowly. The antithesis to *chronic* is *Acute*, (q. v.)

CHRYSALEA, Nitro-muriatic acid.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Calendula officinalis.

Chrysan'themum Leucan'themum, from χρυσος, 'gold,' and ανθος, 'a flower.' The *Oxeye daisy*, *Maudlin-Wort*, *Bellis major*, *Buphthal'mum majus*, *Leucan'themum vulga're*, *Bellidioï'des*, *Consolida media*, *Oc'ulus Bovis*, (F.) *Chrysanthème*, *Chrysène*, *Grande Marguerite des prés*. The flowers and herb are slightly acrid; and were once used in pulmonary diseases.

CHRYSE, from χρυσος, 'gold.' The name of a yellow plaster, described by Paulus of Ægina, and composed of thus, alum, lead, colophany, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

CHRYSÈNE, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

CHRYSITIS. See Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

CHRYSOBALANUS GALENI. See Myristica moschata.

CHRYSOCALIS, Matricaria.

CHRYSOCHALCOS, Brass.

CHRYSOCOLLA, Borax.

CHRYSOCOMA, Achillea millefolium.

CHRYSOLACHANUM, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

CHRYSOLITHUS, *Chrys'olite*, from χρυσος, 'gold,' and λιθος, 'stone.' A precious stone, of a golden colour, regarded by the ancients as cardiac, cephalic, &c.

CHRYSOMELIA. See Citrus aurantium.

CHRYSOPHYL'LUM CAI'NITO, *Cai'nito*, *Siderox'ylon*, *Broad-leaved Star-apple*. A tree of the Antilles, which produces one of the best fruits of the country. There are several varieties of it.

CHRYSOPUS, Cambogia.

CHRYSOS, Gold.

CHRYSOSPERMUM, Sempervivum tectorum.

CHTHONOPHA'GIA, *Cachex'ia Africa'na*, from χθων, 'earth,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' A disorder of the nutritive functions observed amongst the negroes in the West Indies, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat earth. It is accompanied with most of the signs of chlorosis.

CHU, *Choa* or *Chus*, χους, *Chocus*. A liquid measure amongst the Greeks, answering to the *Congius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or twelve attic cotylæ, or nine pints.—Galen.

CHUTE, Prolapsus—*c. du Fondement*, Proctocele—*c. de la Matrice*, Procidentia uteri—*c. du Rectum*, Proctocele.

CHYLAIRE, Chylosus.

CHYLAR, Chylous.

CHYLARION, Chyle.

CHYLE, *Chy'lus*, χυλος, *Succus nutri''tius*, from χυω, 'I flow.' The word, in Hippocrates, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley*, *Chyla'rion*, χυλαριον. Galen first used it in its present sense;—i. e. for a nutritive fluid, extracted from the food by intestinal absorption; after the food has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance; is separated from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestines: and is absorbed by the chyliferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a coagulable part and of serum

CHYLEUX, Chylous.

CHYLIF'EROUS VESSELS, *Vasa chylif'era*, *Venæ lacteæ*, *Vasa lactea*. The *Lacteals*, (F.) *Vaisseaux chylifères*, *V. Lactés*. Vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

CHYLIFICA'TION, *Chylifica'tio*, *Chylo'sis*, *Chylopoie'sis*, from *chylus*, 'chyle,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

CHYLINE, Cyclamen.

CHYLISMA, Extract.

CHYLOCYSTIS, Receptaculum chyli.

CHYLOG'RAPHY, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the anatomy, &c. of the chyliferous vessels, &c.

CHYLOPOIESIS, Chylification.

CHYLOPOIET'IC, *Chylopoiet'icus*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' Any thing connected with the formation of chyle. Chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it; as the stomach, intestines, omenta, and mesentery. *Assistant Chylopoietic*:—those viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

CHYLORRHŒA, Cœliac flux—c. Pectoris, Chylothorax—c. Renalis, Chyluria—c. Urinalis, Chyluria.

CHYLOSIS, Chylification.

CHYLOSTAG'MA DIAPHORET'ICUM MINDERE'RI. A compound prepared by distilling the *theriaca of* Andromachus, the *mithridate of* Damocrates, and other alexipharmics, &c. It is nearly the same preparation as the *Aqua Theriaca'lis Bezoar'dica*.

CHYLOTHO'RAX, *Pleurorrha'a chylo'sa*, *Chylorrhæ'a Pectoris*, *Hydrothorax chylosus*; from χυλος, 'chyle,' and θωραξ, 'the chest.' Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyliferous vessel.

CHYLOUS or CHYLAR, *Chylo'sus* vel *Chyla'ris*, (F.) *Chyleux*, *Chylaire*. Relating to the chyle; or having some analogy with that fluid.

CHYLU'RIA, *Galactu'ria*, *Diabe'tes lactea*, *Pyu'ria lactea*, *P. Chylo'sa*, *Cæ'liaca urina'lis*, *C. rena'lis*, *Chylorrhæ'a urina'lis*, *Ch. rena'lis*, from χυλος, 'chyle,' and ουρον, 'urine.' A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

CHYME, *Chymus*, χυμος, 'juice,' from χυω, 'I flow.' A kind of grayish or homogeneous pulp, formed by the food, after it has been for some time in the stomach. It continues in the state of chyme as far as the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum; where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyliferous vessels:—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum*. Castelli asserts, that *Chyme* and *Chyle* were

used in an inverse sense, by the ancients, from that accepted at present.

CHYMI, Humours.

CHYMIA, Chymistry.

CHYMIA'TER or CHIMIA'TER, from χυμια, 'chymistry,' and ιατρος, 'a physician.' *Iatro-chymicus*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRI'A or CHIMIATRI'A, *Iatrochym'ia*, *Ars Chymiat'rica*, from χυμια, 'chymistry,' and ιατρεια, 'cure.' The art of curing by chemical means.

CHYM'ICAL. A medicine, formed by the aid of chymistry, in contradistinction to *Galenical*.

CHYMICOPHANTA, Chymist.

CHYMICUS, Chymist.

CHYMIE, Chymistry.

CHYMIFICA'TION, *Chymifica'tio*, from χυμος, 'juice,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyme. *Chymo'sis*.

CHYM'IST or CHEM'IST, *Chymicophan'ta*, *Chym'icus*, (F.) *Chimiste* or *Chymiste*. One acquainted with chymistry. In Great Britain it has, also, the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

CHYMISTE, Chymist.

CHYM'ISTRY or CHEM'ISTRY, *Chymia Chimia*, *Chemeutice*, *Philosoph'ia per ignem*, *Spagyr'ia*, *Pyrotech'nia*, *Pyrosophia*, *Ars hermetica*, *Archima'gia*, *Ars magorum*, *Ars separato'ria*, *Ars spagir'ica*; from χυμος, 'juice,' or from Arab. *chema*, 'a secret,' (F.) *Chimie* or *Chymie*. A branch of the natural sciences, whose object is to investigate the principles of bodies;—to examine the properties, enjoyed by the different compounds, produced by the union of those principles; and to study the force or power, by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

Animal Chym'istry is the chymistry of substances, afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chymistry has been farther subdivided into *physiological*, when it considers the changes produced in animal substances by the action of life; *pathological*, when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropochymy* is the chymistry of the human body.

Chymistry is called Therapeu'tical or Pharmaceu'tical, when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and Galenical medicines; in the means of preparing them, and detecting adulterations, &c. Hygien'ic Chym'istry is that which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions, &c. on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chymistry, are, at times, included under the head of Medical Chym'istry: at others, the term comprehends only the *Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Pharmaceutical* subdivisions.

A knowledge of chymistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature: many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment; and without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination, which, by forming a chemical union, might give rise to other compounds, possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results.

CHYMOCHEZIA, Cœliac flux.

CHYMORRHŒA, Cœliac flux, Lientery.

CHYMOSIS, Chymification.

CHYTLEN, RADIX. A cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. It is held by the Chinese to be stomachic.—Murray.

CHYT'LON, χυτλον, from χεω, 'I pour out.' A liquid formerly used for rubbing the body after bathing.

CIBARIUM, Aliment.

CIBA'RIUS PANIS. 'Coarse Bread.' Bread, made of second flour.—Celsus.

CIBA'TIO. The taking of food, *Trophe*, τροφη. In Pharmacy, it is the same as *Incorporation*.

CIBUS, Aliment—c. Albus, *Blanc manger*.

CICATRICE, Cicatrix.

CICATRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *Cica'trix*. A *small cicatrix*. The term is, also, applied to a small white spot, called the *tread*, observable at the surface of a fecundated egg. See Molecule.

CICATRISAN'TIA, *Epulotica*, *Synulot'ica*, *Apulot'ica*, *Ulot'ica*. Remedies formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

CICA'TRIX, *Cæca'trix*, *Ulē*, ουλη, from *cæcare*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the wound, (F.) *Cicatrice*. The union of parts, which have been divided. A *scar* or formation, of a reddish colour, afterwards whitish, and more or less thick, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called Callus. A *vic'ious cica'trix* (F.) *Cicatrice vicieuse*, is one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs.

The *scars*, which occur after small-pox, are called *Pits* or *Pockmarks*, (F.) *Coutures par la petite vérole*.

CICATRIZA'TION, *Cicatrisa'tio*, *Epulo'sis*. The process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel, is probably, capable of cicatrization.

CICELY, SWEET, Chærophyllum odoratum, Scandix odorata.

CICER ARIETI'NUM. The *Cicer* plant. *Erebin'thus*, (F.) *Cicérole*, *Pois Chiche*. The seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries.

CI'CERA TAR'TARI. Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar—of the size of a vetch or *cicer*.

CICERBITA, Sonchus oleraceus.

CICÉROLE, Cicer arietinum.

CICHO'RIUM ENDIV'IA. The systematic name of the *Endive*. *Endix'ia*, *Endi'va*, *In'tubum*, *In'tybum (Antiq.)*, *Scariola*, *In'tybus horten'sis*, (F.) *Chicorée des Jardins*, *Scariole*. *Family*, Cichoraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. It is a common pot herb, and is eaten as salad.

Cicho'rium Is'tybus, *Seris*, *In'tubum erraticum*. The systematic name of the *Wild Succory*, *Wild Cich'ory*, *Cich'ory*, *Wild Endive*,

Ambuleia, Heliotro'pion, Catanan'cē, Cichoreum, (F.) *Chicorée sauvage*. It is bitter, and was once used as a tonic. The root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee.

CICHORY, WILD, Cichorium intybus.

CICI, Ricinis communis.

CICINDE'LA, *Lampyris*, λαμπυρις, *Noctiluca, Nited'ula*. The *Glow-worm*, (F.) *Ver luisant*. This insect was once thought anodyne and lithontriptic.

CICIS. See Quercus cerris.

CICON'GIUS; an ancient measure, containing 12 pints.

CICUTA, Conium maculatum.

Cicu'ta Aquat'ica, *Cicu'ta viro'sa, Cicuta'ria aquat'ica, Water Hemlock, Cowbane*, (F.) *Cigue aquatique* ou *vireuse*. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A violent poison, often eaten by mistake for the *Wild Smallage, Apium Graveolens*. It produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the *Narcotico-Acrid* class of poisons.

Cicuta Major, Conium maculatum—c. Major fœtida, Conium maculatum—c. Terrestris, Conium maculatum—c. Virosa, Cicuta aquatica—c. Vulgaris, Conium maculatum.

CICUTARIA, Chærophyllum sylvestre—c. Aquatica, Cicuta aquatica, Phellandrium aquaticum.

CIDER, *Poma'ceum*, (F.) *Cidre*. This word is said to have been, formerly, written *sidre*, and to have come from *Sicera*, σικερα, which signifies any kind of fermented liquor other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and, when good, is a wholesome drink.

CIDRE, Cider.

CIGNUS; an ancient measure, which contained about two drachms.

CIGUE AQUATIQUE, Cicuta aquatica—*c. d'Eau*, Phellandrium aquaticum—*c. Grande*, Conium maculatum—*c. Ordinaire*, Conium maculatum—*c. Vireuse*, Cicuta aquatica.

CILIA, βλεφαριδες. The *eyelashes*. The *hairs on each eyelid*, (F.) *Cils*. Their use seems to be, to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere; and to diminish, in certain cases, the intensity of light. Also the tarsi, ταρσοι. Also a peculiar sort of moving organs, resembling small hairs, which are visible with the microscope in many animals. These organs are found on parts of the body, which are habitually in contact with water, or other more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts.

Cilia have been found to exist in all vertebrated animals except fishes, having been discovered on the respiratory and uterine mucous membranes of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.

The terms "vibratory motion" and ciliary motion" have been used to express the appearance produced by the moving cilia; and it is probable, that this motion is concerned in the progression of fluids along the mucous membranes.

As yet, the motion has been observed only in the direction of the outlets of canals.

CILIAIRE, Ciliary.

CIL'IARY, *Cilia'ris*. Relating to the eyelashes, or to *cilia*, (F.) *Ciliaire*. This epithet has, also, been applied to different parts, which enter into the structure of the eye; from the resemblance between some of them (*the ciliary processes*) and the eyelashes.

Corpus Cilia're, *Ciliary Body*, (F.) *Corps ciliaire*. A ring, surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown; placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle. It resembles the disk of a radiated flower, and is formed by the union of the ciliary processes.

Cil'iary Proc"esses, *Proces'sus cilia'res, Rad'ii cilia'res, Rayons sous-iriens*—(Ch.,) (F.) *Procès ciliaires*. Triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating, so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous humour. The uses of these processes are not known.

Ciliary Ligament, or *C. Circle, Ligamen'tum cilia're, Ann'ulus cilia'ris, A. cellulo'sus, Com'missure of the Uvea, Commissure de la Choroide*,—(Ch.,) (F.) *Ligament* ou *Cercle ciliaire, Cercle de la Choroide, Ceinture blanche de la Choroide*. A species of grayish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situate between the choroid, iris, and sclerotica. It seems to be nothing more than cellular tissue.

Ciliary Ar'teries, *Arte'riæ cilia'res*, (F.) *Artères ciliaires*. These are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into 1. *Short or posterior* (*Art. uvéales*,—Chauss.) 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long* (*Art. Iriennes* of Chauss.,) two in number, which, by the anastomoses of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris: and, 3. The *anterior, Arte'riæ cilia'res anterio'res* of Haller, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea; and are principally distributed to the iris.

The Ciliary Striæ are numerous, pale, radiated striæ, in the posterior portion of the *Corpus ciliare*, but so covered by the *Pigmentum nigrum*, as not to be distinctly seen till the paint is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ.

Zo'nula Cilia'ris vel *Membran'ula Coro'næ Cilia'ris*. Under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humour sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted, with it, into the forepart of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zonula ciliaris*. It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humour.

The Ciliary Veins, (F.) *Veines ciliaires*, follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous, that they have received the name *Vasa vortico'sa*. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

Ciliary Nerves (*Nerfs Iriens*,—Chauss.) (F.) *Nerfs ciliaires*. These are 12 or 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion. They unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerotica near the entrance of that nerve into the eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament.

Cil'iary or Tarsal Margin of the eyelids; (F.) *Board ciliaire*, the edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situate.

Cil'iary Motion. See Cil'ia.

Cil'iary Muscle, *Mus'culus cilia'ris*. The part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin.

CILLEMENT, Nictation.

CILLO. A name given by some authors to those, whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous. A trembling, which in some cases is called *Life's blood*. "To have life's blood in the eye," in other words, is to have this affection. Vogel calls it *Cillo'sis*.

CILLOSIS, Cillo.

CILS, Cilia.

CIMEX, *Koris*, κορις, *Cimex lectula'rius*. The *Wall* or *House* or *Bed Bug* or *Chinche*. (F.) *Punaise*. Six or seven of these, given internally, are said to have prevented ague! There is scarcely any thing, which is sufficiently disgusting, that has not been exhibited for this purpose, and with more or less success. The bug has also been esteemed emmenagogue.

CIMICIFUGA. See Actæa Racemosa.

CIMO'LIA PURPURES'CENS, *Terra Sapona'ria*, *Terra Fullo'nica*. *Fuller's Earth*. A compact, bolar earth, employed in the arts. Used at times as a cooling application to inflamed breasts, legs, &c.

Cimo'lia Terra, *Cimo'lia alba*, *Smectis*, *Smectris*, *Cimo'los*, from Κιμωλος, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it is procured. It was formerly used as an astringent, &c.—Scribonius Largus, Pliny. Probably the same as as the last.

CINA CINA, Cinchona.

CINABARIS, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

CINABARIUM, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

CINARA HORTENSIS, Cynara scolymus.

CINCHO'NA. So called from the Spanish Viceroy's Lady, the Countess de Cinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638. Called also *Cortex* or *Pulvis Jesuit'icus*, *Jesuit's Bark* or *Powder*, *Cortex Patrum*, because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; and also *Pulvis Comitissæ* or the *Countess's Powder*, and *Cardinal del Lugo's Powder*, *Cortex Cardina'lis de Lugo*, because he introduced it at Rome. It is the pharmacopœial name of several kinds of barks from various species of the Cinchona. *Nat. Order*, Cinchonaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. Called, also, *Cortex*, *Bark*, *Peru'vian Bark*, *English Remedy*, *Cortex Chinæ*, *Cortex Chinæ Regius*, *China*, *Chinchi'na*, *Palos de Calentura*, *Kina Kina* (*Bark of Barks*,) *Kinki'na*, *Cina Cina*, *Quina Quina*, *Quinqui'na*, *Magnum Dei donum*. (F.) *Quinquina*.

Cinchonæ Lancifo'liæ Cortex. *Cortex Peruvia'nus*, *Cortex pal'lidus*, *Cinchona officina'lis*, *Cortex commu'nis*, *Cinchona pal'lida*.—*Pale Bark*, *Loxa Bark*, *Crown Bark*. (F.) *Quinquina gris de Loxa*, *Quinquina Orangé*. Its odour is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. The pieces are rolled in double or single quills. Epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous. Internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is the *Cinchonine*.

Cinchonæ Cordifo'liæ Cortex, *Cortex flavus*, *Cinchonæ officina'lis cortex flavus*, *Yellow Bark*, *Calisaya Bark*. (F.) *Quinquina jaune* ou *jaune royal*, *Calasaya*. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. Not rolled; often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert: light, friable; fracture fibrous. Active principle *Quinine*.

Cinchonæ Oblongifo'liæ Cortex, *Cortex ruber*, *Cinchonæ officina'lis*, *Cortex ruber*. *Red Bark*, (F.) *Quinquina rouge*. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense: in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry: fracture short and smooth; of a deep brownish-red colour. Although this variety of bark is assigned to the Cinchona oblongifolia by some, it would seem, that nothing is certainly known as to its source. Active principles, *Cinchonine* and *Quinine*.

Cincho'næ Caribæ'æ Cortex. *Exoste'ma Caribæ'a*, *C. Caribæan Bark*; the *Saint Lucia Bark*, (F.) *Écorce de Saint Lucie*, *Quinquina Piton*, and the *Pitaya Bark*, *Quinquina bicolor*, from an exostema (?) or from the Strychnos pseudoquina(?), are useful substitutes for the cinchona of Peru.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge. The yellow bark, is, at least, equal to any of the others, although the red contains more active principle. The discovery of their active principles is one of the most important gifts of modern chymistry. Still, in pernicious intermittents, the bark, in substance, is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone: but in cases where the stomach is much debilitated, the powder had better be avoided, in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. Externally, it is used in enemata, gargles, &c., and in gangrenous ulcerations. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it: if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒj or more.

The Essential Salt of Bark, as it is called, is an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

Cinchona Officinalis, (Cortex Flavus,) Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex—c. Pallida, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—c. of Virginia, Magnolia glauca.

CINCH'ONINE, *Cinchoni'na*, *Cinchonin*. *Cincho'nia*. The active principle of the *Cincho'na lancifo'lia*. An organic, crystalline alkali; of a white colour, and bitter, slightly astringent taste; very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water.

The *sulphate of Cinchonine*, which is formed directly from the cinchonine, is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonine is similar to that of the sulphate of quinine; but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in a stronger dose.

Cinchonine, Tartrate of. See Quinine, tartrate of.

CINC'LISIS, κιγκλισις, *Cinclis'mus*, agitation; rapid and frequent motion. The movement of the thorax in dyspnœa.—Hippocr. It has been used, also, synonymously with Nictation, (q. v.)

CINE'MA, *Cine'sis*, from κινεω, 'I move.' Motion.

CINERARIA MARITIMA, Achaovan, Abiat.

CINERES CLAVELLATI, see Potash—c. Gravellati, see Potash—c. Russici, Potash of commerce.

CINEREUS, Cineritious.

CINERI''TIOUS, *Cinereus*, from *ci'neres*, 'ashes;' (F.) *Cendré*, of the colour of ashes. The *cortical substance* of the brain has, by some, been so called. See Cortex Cerebri.

CINESIS, Cinema, Motion.

CINETH'MICS, from κινεω, 'I move.' The science of movements in general.

CINET'ICA. Same etymon. Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres, commonly denominated *Spasm*. The 3d order in the class *Neurotica* of Good.

CINETUS, Diaphragm.

CINGULARIA, Lycopodium.

CIN'GULUM, *Zone*, ζωνη, from *Cingo*, 'I *bind*.' (F.) *Ceinture*. The part of the body, situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied. The *waist*.

Cingulum Hilda'ni, *Zo'nula Hilda'ni*. (F.) *Ceinture de Hildane*. A leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

Cingulum Mercuria'le, *C. Sapien'tiæ*, *C. Stulti''tiæ*. A woollen girdle, containing mercurial ointment. It was used as an antisyphilitic, and in diseases of the skin. (F.) *Ceinture de vif argent*.

Cingulum Sancti Joannis, Artemisia vulgaris.

CINIS FÆCUM, see Potash—c. Infectorius, see Potash.

CINNABARIS, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—c. Græcorum, see Calamus rotang.

CINNAMOMUM, Laurus cinnamomum—c. Album, Canella alba—c. Indicum, Laurus cassia—c. Malabaricum, Laurus cassia—c. Sinense, Laurus cassia.

CINNAMON, Laurus cinnamomum—c. Malabar, Laurus cassia—c. Wild, Laurus cassia.

CINON'OSI, from κινεω, 'I move,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of motion.

CINOPLANE'SIS, from κινεω, 'I move,' and πλανησις, 'a wandering about.' Irregularity of motion.

CINQUEFOIL, Potentilla reptans.

CINZILLA, Herpes zoster.

CION, Uvula.

CI'ONIS. The *U'vula*, (q. v.) Also, tumefaction, or elongation of the uvula. *Staphylodialysis*.

CIONI'TIS, from κιονις, 'the uvula,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the uvula.

CIPIPA. See Jatropha manihot.

CIRCÆ'A LUTETIA'NA, *Enchant'er's Nightshade*, (F.) *Herbe de Saint-Etienne*, *Herbe aux Sorciers*. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered to be resolvent and vulnerary. It was also supposed to possess wonderful magical and enchanting properties.

CIRCOCELE, Cirsocele.

CIRCONCISION, Circumcision.

CIRCONFLEXE, Circumflexus.

CIRCONSCRIT, Circumscribed.

CIRCONVOLUTION, Convolution.

CIRCUIT, *Circuitus*, in Pathological language, generally means 'period,' 'course.'

CIRCUITUS, Period.

CIR'CULAR, *Circula'ris*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle.' (F.) *Circulaire*. Having the form or figure of a circle. As *Circular Amputation*, &c.

The French use the expression "*Une circulaire*," for a *turn* of a bandage around any part.

CIRCULATION, *Circula'tio*, *Cyclopho'ria*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle: or rather, from *circum*, 'around,' and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry.' (F.) *Circulation*. Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body:—to that function, by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries;—proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle. From this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries.

The Pulmon'ic or lesser Circulation, is the circle from the right to the left side of the heart by the lungs.—The greater or systemat'ic or system'ic, that through the rest of the system.

The Cap'illary Circula'tion, *C. des Parenchymes*, is that, which takes place in the capillary vessels; and which is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. It is in this capillary circulation, that the various secretions are effected; and that animal heat is evolved. It is the seat of nutrition.

CIRCULATOR, Charlatan.

CIR'CULUS. A circle or ring; *Cyclus*, *Cirios*, (F.) *Cercle*. Any part of the body which is round or annular, as *Cir'culus Oc'uli*—the *globe*, *bulb*, or *orb of the eye*.—Hippocr., Galen. It is, also, applied to objects, which, by no means, form a circle,—as to the *Circle of Willis*, an *Anastomotic circle* at the base of the brain, formed by the carotid and basilary arteries.

Circulus Arterio'sus I'ridis. The artery, which runs round the iris, and forms a circle.

Circulus Membranosus, Hymen.

Circulus Quad'ruplex; a kind of bandage used by the ancients.

CIRCUMCAULALIS MEMBRANA, Conjunctiva.

CIRCUMCIS'ION, *Circumcis'io*, *Præcis'io*, *Abscis'sio Præpu'tii*, *Circumcisu'ra*, *Circumsec'tio*, *Perit'ome*, from *Circum* 'around,' and *cædere*, 'to cut.' (F.) *Circoncision*. An ancient operation, performed by some nations as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing, circularly, a portion of the prepuce of infants:—a custom, which was probably suggested, with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with disease, the operation is, sometimes, undertaken by surgeons. A similar operation is performed on the female, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, amongst the Ægyptians, Arabians, and Persians.

CIRCUMCISURA, Circumcision.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, Perisphalsis.

CIRCUMDUCTIONIS OPIFEX, Obliquus superior oculi.

CIRCUMFLEX'US, from *circum*, 'around,' and *flexus*, 'bent.' (F.) *Circonflexe*. Curved circularly. A name given to several organs.

CIRCUMFLEXUS MUS'CULUS, *Tensor Pala'ti, Peristaphyli'nus exter'nus* vel *infe'rior, Circumflex'us Pala'ti Mollis, Spheno-salpin'go staphyli'nus* seu *Staphyli'nus exter'nus, Mus'culus tubæ novæ, Pala'to-salpingeus, Pter'ygo-staphyli'nus, Petro-salpin'go-staphyli'nus, Spheno-pter'ygo-pala'ti'nus*, (F.) *Palato-salpingien*. A muscle, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum pendulum palati*. Its use is to stretch the velum.

The CIRCUMFLEX or ARTIC'ULAR AR'TERIES of the arm are distinguished into;—*anterior* and *posterior*. They arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder.

The CIRCUMFLEX ARTERIES OF THE THIGH are distinguished into *external* and *internal* (*A. Sous-Trochantériennes*—Ch.) They are given off from the *Profunda*, and surround the head of the thigh bone.

The CIRCUMFLEX VEINS follow the arteries.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, Charlatan.

CIRCUMFU'SA. Hallé has thus designated the first class of subjects, that belong to Hygiène—as the atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, every thing which acts constantly on man externally and generally.

CIRCUMLI''TIO, *Perichrisis, Perichriston*. A term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those to be applied to the eyelids; from *Circumlino*, 'I anoint all over.'

CIRCUMOSSALE, Periosteum.

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *Circumscrip'tus*, (F.) *Circonscrit*. A term applied, in Pathology, to tumours, which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

CIRCUMSECTIO, Circumcision.

CIRE JAUNE ET BLANCHE, Cera flava et alba—*c. des Oreilles*, Cerumen.

CIRON, Acarus, Psora.

CIRIOS, Circulus.

CIRRAGRA, Plica.

CIRRHOSIS, Cirronosis.

CIRRONO'SIS, *Kirrhono'sis*, from κιρρος, 'yellow.' A yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process. Also called *cirrho'sis*, or *Kirro'sis*. It is not uncommon in the liver.

CIR'SIUM ARVEN'SE, *Car'duus hemorrhoïda'lis, Ceano'thos*, (F.) *Chardon hémorrhoidal*. A common plant used in France in the form of cataplasms in hemorrhoids, and worn as an amulet.

CIRSOCE'LE, *Cir'coce'lē*, from κιρσος, 'varix,' and κηλη, 'hernia.' *Va'ricose Hernia*. The greater part of authors have employed the term synonymously with *Varicocele*, (q. v.) Pott gives it a different signification. *Varico'cele*, he calls the tumour formed by the veins of the scrotum; *Circocele, Funic'ulus varico'sus*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earthworms. It is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage.

CIRSOÏ'DES, from κιρσος, '*varix*,' and ειδος 'resemblance.' Varicose, or resembling a varix. Rufus of Ephesus, according to James, applies this term to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. (?)

CIRSOM'PHALUS, from κιρσος, 'varix,' and ομφαλος, 'navel.' Varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel. The term has, likewise, been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region, called also *Varicomphalus*, (F.) *Hargne anévrysmale, Aneurismal Hernia*.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA, from κιρσος, 'varix,' and οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' *Varicose ophthal'mia, Ophthalmia varico'sa, Varicos'itas conjuncti'væ*. A high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected.

CIRSOT'OMY, *Cirsotom'ia*, from κιρσος, 'a varix,' and τομη, 'an incision.' Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

CIRSUS, Varix.

CISEAUX, Scissors.

CISSA, Malacia.

CISSAMPELOS, Pareira brava.

CISSARUS, Cistus creticus.

CISSI'NUM, κισσινον. Name of a plaster of ivy, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.—Paulus of Ægina:—from κισσος, 'ivy.'

CISSOIDES, Capreolaris.

CISSOS, Hedera helix.

CISTER'NA, from κιστη, 'a chest,' (F.) *Citerne*. This term has been applied to various parts of the body, which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has, also, been so called.—Arantius.

The LUMBAR CISTERN, *Cister'na lumba'ris* or *Res'ervoir of Pecquet*, consists of a dilatation, which the thoracic duct presents in the lumbar region. See Receptaculum Chyli.

CISTHORUS, Cistus creticus.

CISTUS, GUM, Cistus creticus.

CISTUS CRET'ICUS, *Cistus Ladanif'era, Cis'thorus, Cissarus, Dorycin'ium, Gum Cistus. Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The systematic name of the plant, whence the *Lad'anum* is obtained—*Gum'mi Lad'anum. Lad'anum* is a gum-resinous substance, of a very agreeable smell, found in the shops in great masses. Its colour is blackish-green; taste, warm and bitter. It is but little used now. Formerly, it was a component of warm plasters, and was prescribed internally as a stomachic.

CITERNE LOMBAIRE, Receptaculum chyli.

CITHARUS, Thorax.

CITRAGO, Melissa.

CITRARIA, Melissa.

CITREA MALUS. See Citrus medica.

CITREOLUS, Cucumis sativus.

CIT'RIC ACID, *Acidum cit'ricum*. The *Acid of Lemons, Ac''idum Limono'rum*, (F.) *Acide Citrique*. This acid is found in the lemon, orange, &c. It is in rhomboidal prisms, which slightly effloresce on exposure to the air. It dissolves in a twelfth part of its weight of boiling water, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. It is employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of

lemon, it forms the *dry Lemonade*, (F.) *Limonade sèche*.

CITRON, see Citrus medica—c. Tree, see Citrus medica.

CITRONELLE, Artemisia abrotanum, Melissa.

CITRUL, SICILIAN, Cucurbita citrullus.

CITRULLUS, Cucurbita citrullus.

CITRUS. See Citrus medica.

Citrus Auran'tium. The systematic name of the *Orange Tree*, *Auran'tium*, *A. Hispalen'se*, *Malus Auran'tia Major*, *Malus Auran'tia*, *Auran'tium vulga're*, *Malus Auran'tia vulga'ris*. *Nat. Ord.* Aurantiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyadelphia Icosandria. The fruit are called *Mala Aurea*, *Chrysome'lia*, *Neran'tia*, *Martia'na Poma*, *Poma Auran'tia*, *Auran'tia Curassavica*, *Oranges*, *Poma Chinen'sia*. The *Flowers of the Orange*, *Flores Naphæ*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. On distillation, they yield a small quantity of essential oil—*Oleum* vel *Essen'tia Nero'li*. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases. The leaves, *Fo'lia Auran'tii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil. They have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Cortex Auran'tii*, *Orange Peel*, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia, and where that class of remedies is required. The *Juice*, *Succus Aurantii*, *Orange juice*, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections.

Citrus Med'ica. The systematic name of the *Lemon Tree*.

The *Lemon*, *Limo'nium malum*, *Limonum Bacca*, *Malus Med'ica*, *Malus Limo'nia Ac''ida*, *Limon*, *Cit'rea Malus*, *Citrus*, (F.) *Citron*, has a fragrant odour, depending upon the essential oil, *O'leum Limo'nis*, of the rind. The juice, *Succus Limo'nis* is sharp but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains. The outer rind, *Cortex Limo'num*, *Lemon Peel*, *Zest*, *Flave'do Cor'ticum Citri*, is used in the same cases as the *Cortex Auran'tii*. The *juice* is given as a refrigerant beverage, in febrile affections. Alone, or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, &c. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms a *Lemonade*.

The Citron Tree is likewise considered to belong to the same species—the *Citrus Med'ica*. Its fruit is called *cedrome'la*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Citron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *Agro di Cedro*.

The Citrus Mella Rosa of De Lamarck, another variety of the *Citrus Medica*, affords the Bergamote, (which see.)

CITTA, Malacia.

CITTARA, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in the Isle of Ischia, near the sea. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. Their temperature is 100° Fahrenheit.

CITTOS, Hedera helix.

CITTOSIS, Chlorosis, Malacia.

CIVET'TA, *Zil'ethum*, *Civ'et*. (F.) *Civette*. An unctuous perfume, of a very penetrating odour, obtained from different mammalia of the *Viver'ra* kind, particularly from the *Viver'ra civet'ta*. It is contained in a fold of the skin, situate between the anus and the organs of generation.

CLADISCOS, Ramusculus.

CLADONIA ISLANDICA, Lichen Islandicus.

Clado'nia Rangiferri'na. The ancients regarded this European plant as pectoral and stomachic. It enters into the composition of the *Poudre de Chypre*.

CLADOS, Ramus.

CLAIRET, Claret.

CLAIRVOYANCE, (F.) 'Clearseeing.' A clearness of sight, said to be communicated by animal magnetism, which not only enables the *magnetized* person to see in the dark, through stone walls, &c but even to observe prospects, whilst he fancies he is flying in the air, which he has never seen previously. It need hardly be said, that the possession of such powers is fabulous.

CLANGOR, Paraphonia.

CLAP, Gonorrhœa impura.

CLAPIER (F.) A clapper, *Latib'ulum*. A purulent focus of disease: concealed in the flesh or under the skin—from κλεπτειν, 'to conceal.' See Sinus.

CLAR'ET, *Clare'tum*, *Vin de Bordeaux*. (F.) *Clairet*. A pleasant French wine, which may be used, whenever wine is required. Also, a wine impregnated with spices and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocrat'icum*, or *Potus Hippocrat'icus*, *Hip'pocras*, *Hyp'pocras*. Schröder speaks of a *Clare'tum al'terans* and a *C. purgans*.

CLARETA, Albumen ovi.

CLARETUM, Claret.

CLARIFICA'TION, *Clarifica'tio*, *Depura'tion*, from *clarus*, 'clear,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance held in suspension by it, and which affects its transparency. *Decanting* and *filtering* are the operations necessary for this purpose.

CLARY, COMMON, Salvia sclarea.

CLASIS, Fracture.

CLASMA, Fracture.

CLASS, *Clas'sis*, (F.) *Classe*. An assemblage of a certain number of objects. In *Natural History* and in *Medicine*, a *class* is a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. The *classes* are divided into *orders*, the *orders* into *genera*, the *genera* into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

CLASSIFICA'TION, *Classifica'tio*, from *clas'sis*, 'a class,' and *facio*, 'I make.' The formation of classes. A methodical distribution of beings, or any objects whatever into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See Nosography and Nosology.

CLASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Classy is near Laon in Picardy, France. The waters are chalybeate.

CLAUDICATION, *Claudica'tio*, from *Claudica're*, 'to be lame.' The act of halting or limping. *Lameness*, *Clau'ditas*, *Cholo'sis*, (q. v.) *Cholei'a*, *Cholo'ma*. (F.) *Claudication*, *Boîtement*. This condition is not any particular disease, but is produced by different causes or affections. It may be the effect of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of anchylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, &c.

CLAUDITAS, Claudication.

CLAUSTRUM GUTTURIS, Isthmus of the fauces—c. Palati, Velum pendulum palati—c. Virginitatis, Hymen.

CLAUSU'RA, from *clau'dere*, 'to shut.' An imperforation of any canal or cavity.

Clausu'ra Uteri, preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

CLAVA MYOSA, Acorus calamus.

CLAVALIER A FEUILLES DE FRENE, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

CLAVA'RIA CORALLOI'DES, *Coralloïdes Fungus*, *Coralwort*. Said to be corroborant and astringent. A kind of clavaria, called *Digital blanc*, *Digital humain*, *Champignon de l'appareil des fractures*, formed of digitations, grouped together, and two or three inches in length, is said to have been often found, formerly at the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris, on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, in autumn.—H. Clouquet.

CLAVATIO, Gomphosis.

CLAVES CALVARIÆ, Wormiana ossa.

CLAV'ICLE, *Clavic'ula*, *Clavis*, *Clavic'ulus*, *Lig'ula*, *Fur'cula*, *Os Jug'uli*, *Cleis*, *Clei'dion*, from *clavis*, 'a key,' (F.) *Clavicule*. The *collar-bone*. The clavicle is shaped like the letter *S*, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated, at one extremity with the sternum, at the other with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment, *above*, to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*; *below*, to the *Subclavius*; *before*, to the *Pectoralis Major* and *Deltoides*; and *behind*, to the *Trapezius*. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

The fibres, connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones, have, also, been called *Clavic'uli* or *Nails*.

CLAVICULE, Clavicle.

CLAVIS, Clavicle, Key—c. Anglica, Key—c. Secalinus, Ergot.

CLAVUS. A nail, *Helos*, ἧλος, *Gomphos*, γομφος, (F.) *Clou*. This word is employed in Medicine in various senses. It means, 1. A *Corn.*, (q. v.) from its resemblance to the head of a nail. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callous tumour, which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, the *Clavus Oc'uli*, (F.) *Clou de l'œil*. This last, by some, is considered to be synonymous with staphyloma; by others, with staphyloma of the cornea.

Clavus Hyster'icus, *Monopa'gia*, (F.) *Clou hystérique*. An acute pain, confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail, driven into the head. It has been particularly noticed in hysterical females, hence its name. It is called *Ovum hyster'icum*, when the pain occupies a greater extent.

Clavus Siliginis, Ergot.

CLEANSINGS, Lochia.

CLEARSEEING, *Clairvoyance*.

CLEAVERS, Galium aparine.

Cleavers' Bees, Galium aparine.

CLEF DU CRANE, Wormianum, os—*c. de Garengeot*, Key—*c. à Noix*, see Key—*c. à Pivot*, see Key—*c. à Pompe*, see Key.

CLEIDAGRA, Cleisagra.

CLEIDION, Clavicle.

CLEIDO-COSTAL, Costo-clavicular.

CLEI'DO-MASTOIDEUS. Albinus thus designates the posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, (q. v.) which he considers a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clino-mastoideus*.

CLEIS, Clavicle, Key.

CLEIS'AGRA, *Cleid'agra*, from κλεις, 'the clavicle,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' Gout in the clavicle.—A. Paré.

CLEMATIS DAPHNOIDES MAJOR, Vinca minor.

Clem'atis Recta, *Flam'mula Jovis*, *Upright Virgin's Bower*, (F.) *Clematite droite*. *Family* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The leaves contain an acrid principle. They have been esteemed anti-venereal; and, in the form of powder, have been used as escharotic.

Clematis Vital'ba, *Vital'ba*, *Vior'na*, *Atragene*, the *Trav'eller's Joy*, *Common Virgin's Bower*, (F.) *Clematite*, *Herbe aux gueux*, *Aubevigne*. It has been used in the same cases as the former. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch. The leaves of the *Clematis crispa* have similar properties.

CLEMATITE, Clematis vitalba—*c. Droite*, Clematis recta.

CLEO'NIS COLLYR'IUM. A collyrium, described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Samian earth, myrrh, and thus, mixed with white of egg.

Cleo'nis Gluten. An astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

CLEP'SYDRA, from κλεπτω, 'I conceal, and υδωρ, 'water.' An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus.

CLEVES, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is a quarter of a league from Cleves in Westphalia. It contains carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLIGNEMENT, Nictation.

CLIGNOTEMENT, Nictation.

CLIMA, Climate.

CLIMACTER'IC, *Climacter'icus* or *Climater'icus*, from κλιμαξ, 'a step,' (F.) *Climactérique* ou *Climatérique*. A word, which properly signifies, by degrees. It has been applied to certain periods of life, regarded to be critical.

Anni Climacter'ici. *Climacter'ic Years*, are, according to some, all those in the life of man, which are multiples of the number 7, *Septenniads*. Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three *climacterics*; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63d year as the *Grand Climacteric*;—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9; and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, in the economy, none of the parts of which it had previously consisted. The climacteric years have also been called, *hebdomad'ici*, *scala'res*, *grada'rii*, *scan'siles*, *genethliaci*, *natali'tii*, *fata'les*, *crit'ici*, *decreto'rii*, *hero'ici*, &c. The whole of the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of Pythagoras.

At present, the word *Climacteric* is chiefly

applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty, in both sexes, that of the cessation of the menses in women, &c.

CLIMATE, *Clima*, *κλιμα*, (F.) *Climat*. In Geography, the word *climate* is applied to a space of the terrestrial globe, comprised between two circles parallel to the equator, and arbitrarily measured according to the length of the days. In a Hygienic point of view, we understand by *climate*, since Hippocrates, a country or region, which may differ from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, &c. Climate, indeed, embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each district: circumstances which exert considerable influence on living beings. The dark complexion, e. g. of the inhabitants of the torrid zone is easily distinguishable from the paleness of those of the frigid,—so are the diseases. They are all modified, more or less, by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal complications in febrile affections, cold climates to thoracic, &c.

One of the most important considerations with regard to climates, is their comparative fitness for the residence of invalids, and especially of those who are liable to, or suffering under catarrhal or consumptive affections.

The great object, in such cases, is to select a climate which will admit of regular and daily exercise in the open air, so that the invalid may derive every advantage, which this form of revulsion is capable of effecting.

To an inhabitant of the northern and middle portions of the United States—and the same applies to Great Britain, France, and the northern parts of the old world—a more southern climate alone affords these advantages in an eminent degree.

During the summer months, there are few, if any, diseases, which require a milder climate than that of the United States, or of the milder districts of Europe. The temperature of the winter months is, consequently, the most important object of attention.

Equability of temperature is essential, inasmuch as all sudden changes interfere with the great desideratum—exercise in the open air. In the whole continent of North America the changes are very sudden and extensive. It is not uncommon for the range to be 40°, between two successive days. So far, therefore, as this applies, the American climate is not well adapted to the invalid. In the southern portions, however, of the Union, this objection is counterbalanced by many advantages.

The following Tables exhibit the mean temperature of the year, and of the different seasons—with the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months of different places in America, Europe, Africa, &c., as deduced from the excellent paper of Von Humboldt on Isothermal Lines, the Meteorological Registers kept by the Surgeons of the United States Army, the work of Sir James Clarke on Climate, &c.

1. AMERICA, &c.

Places.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	*Spring.*	*Summer.*	*Autumn.*	warmest month.	coldest month.
Nain, Labrador,	57.°08′	26°42	0.°60	23 °60	48.°38	33.°44	51 °80	11.°20
Fort Brady, Mich.	46.39	41.37	14.09	37. 9	61.83	43.94	62.87	12.65
Quebec, L. C.	46.47	41.74	14.18	38.84	68.00	46.04	73.40	13.81
Eastport, Me.	44.54	42.44	23.44	38.58	60.54	45.43	63.52	20.91
Fort Howard, Mich.	44.40	44.50	20.82	41.40	68.70	45.18	73.67	17.95
Fort Crawford, Miss.	43.03	45.52	23.76	43.09	69.78	46.74	71.34	20.14
Cambridge, Mass.	42.21	50.36	33.98	47.66	70.70	49.82	72.86	29.84
Council Bluffs, Miss.	41.25	50.82	27.38	46.38	72.84	48.60	75.92	27.19
Newport, R. I.	41.30	51.02	33.82	46.87	68.70	53.83	71.46	32.14
Philadelphia,	39.56	53.42	32.18	51.44	73.94	56.48	77.00	32.72
New York,	40.40	53.78	29.84	51.26	79.16	54.50	80.78	25.34
Cincinnati,	39.06	53.78	32.90	54.14	72.86	54.86	74.30	30.20
Monticello, Va.	37.58	55.40	37.67	54.67	73.33	56.50	75.00	36.00
Washington, D. C.	38.53	55.56*	36.80	53.83	75.90	56.59	79.13	34.66
Smithville, N. C.	34.00	58.88	53.44	64.76	80.46	68.15	82.93	50.69
Charleston, S. C.	32.47	60.18	51.09	66.73	80.89	67.55	82.81	49.43
Natchez, Miss.	31.34	64.76	48.56	65.48	79.16	66.02	79.70	46.94
Pensacola, Flor.	30.28	68.77†	55.13	69.67	82.57	69.05	83.55	53.80
St. Augustine, do.	29.48	72.23	59.29	71.47	82.73	75.15	83.94	56.60
Tampa Bay, do.	27.57	72.37	61.24	72.93	80.14	75.28	80.72	58.70
Vera Cruz,	19.11	77.72	71.96	77.90	81.50	78.62	81.86	71.06
Havanna,	23.10	78.08	71.24	78.98	83.30	78.98	83.84	69.98
Bahamas,	26.40 to 27.5	78.3	71.	77.	83.	80.	90.	64.
Barbadoes,	13.10	79.3‡	76.7	79.	81.	80.		
Cumana,	10.27	81.86	80.24	83.66	82.04	80.24	84.38	79.16

* St. Louis, Missouri, Lat. 38.°46′. Mean temperature 55.°86. New Harmony, Lat. 38.°11′. Mean temperature 56.°74.

† New Orleans, Lat. 30.°. Mean temperature 69.°01. Baton Rouge, Lat. 30.°20′. Mean temperature 68°.07.

‡ Jamaica, coast, Mean temperature 80.°6.

2. EUROPE, AFRICA, &c.

Places.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	*Spring.*	*Summer.*	*Autumn.*	warm'st month.	coldest month.
Geneva,	48.°12′	49.28	34.70	47.66	64.94	50.00	66.56	34.16
Gosport,	48.1	50.24*	40.44	47.63	62.00	50.88		
Newport, Isle of Wight,	50.40	51.00	40.31	49.00	63.09	51.63		
Paris,	48.50	51.08	38.66	49.28	64.58	51.44	65.30	36.14
Sidmouth,		52.10	40.43	50.66	63.83	53.50		
Penzance,	52.11	52.16	44.66	49.66	60.50	53.84		
Pau,	43.7	54.95	41.79	54.96	67.41	55.64		
Sienna,	43.24	55.60	40.50	54.10	70.80	57.10		
Nantes,	47.13	55.62†	42.23	53.10	70.73	56.41	70.52	39.02
Bourdeaux,	44.50	56.48	42.08	56.46	70.88	56.30	73.04	41.00
Montpelier,	43.36	57.60	44.20	53.33	71.30	61.30		
Avignon,		58.20	42.60	57.13	74.66	59.00		
Florence,	43.46	59.00	44.30	56.00	74.00	60.70		
Nice,	43.42	59.48	47.82	56.23	72.26	61.63		
Marseilles,	43.17	59.50‡	45.50	57.56	72.50	60.08		
Toulon,	43.07	59.90	43.30	53.70	74.30	59.00		
Leghorn,	43.33	60.00§	46.30	57.60	74.10	62.00		
Genoa,	44.25	60.37	44.57	58.60	75.03	62.94		
Pisa,	43.43	60.60	46.03	57.20	75.15	62.80		
Rome,	41.53	60.40	45.86	57.74	75.20	62.78	77.00	42.26
Naples,	40.54	61.40	48.50	58.50	70.83	64.50		
St. Michael's, Azores,	37.47	62.40	57.83	61.17	68.33	62.33		
Cadiz,	36.32	62.88	52.90	59.53	70.43	65.35		
Madeira, Funchal,	32.37	64.56	59.50	62.20	69.33	67.23		
Algiers,	36.48	69.98	61.52	65.66	80.24	72.50	82.76	60.08
Canaries, Santa Cruz,	28.28	70.94	64.65	68.87	76.68	74.17		
Cairo,	30.02	72.32	58.46	73.58	85.10	71.42	85.82	56.12

* London, Lat 51.°30′. Mean temperature 50.°36. Environs of London, Mean temperature 48.°81.
† Lyons, Mean temperature 55.°76. ‡ Perpignan, Mean temperature 59.°54.
§ Nismes, Mean temperature 60°.26.

The following tabular views show the mean monthly temperature, maximum, minimum, and range, as well as the greatest daily, and mean daily range, during the corresponding months—but of different years—at some of the prominent retreats for the valetudinarian, in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and in the African islands. It is proper, however, to remark, that in no situations, except in those to which an asterisk is affixed, was the register thermometer used. In the others, the observations were made during the *day* only, and consequently the numbers given are far below the real range throughout the twenty-four hours.

The places are ranged in the order of their mean temperature.

Table of Mean Temperature.

Places.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Sidmouth,	43 . 00	36 . 30	42 . 00	45 . 00	51 . 00
Penzance,	46 . 50	43 . 00	44 . 50	46 . 50	48 . 50
Pau,	41 . 53	38 . 89	44 . 96	46 . 80	55 . 79
Montpellier,	46 . 00	42 . 00	45 . 00	47 . 00	53 . 00
Nice,	48 . 60	45 . 85	49 . 00	51 . 45	57 . 00
Rome,	49 . 62	47 . 65	49 . 45	52 . 05	56 . 40
Naples,	50 . 50	46 . 50	48 . 50	52 . 00	57 . 00
Madeira,	60 . 50	59 . 50	58 . 50	61 . 06	62 . 50

Table of Maximum, Minimum and Range of Temperature.

Places.	December.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	ra ge.	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.
Sidmouth,*	54	25	29	47	21	26	52	27	25	56	26	30	60	31	29
Penzance,*	56	34	22	54	28	26	55	33	22	59	34	25	62	36	26
Pau,	56	25	31	56	21	35	60	35	25	65	35	30	71	43	28
Montpellier,	57	32	25	53	27	26	55	30	25	58	35	23	64	41	23
Nice	59	40	19	58	27	31	58	37	21	65	41	24	69	46	23
Rome,	60	31	29	58	29	29	60	33	27	65	37	28	74	44	30
Naples,	61	34	27	58	29	29	60	31	29	69	38	31	78	43	35
Madeira,*	68	52	16	69	50	19	68	51	17	69	51	18	72	55	17

TABLE OF DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	December.		January.		February.		March.		April.	
	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.
Sidmouth,		13		13		12		12		13
Penzance,	3		4		6		8		9	
Pau,	7	13	7	16	9	16	9	17	8	18
Montpellier,	9		8		9		14		14	
Nice,	6	14	8	16	9	18	9	17	11	18
Rome,	9	15	11	16	10	18	12	19	10	20
Naples,	9	13	9	14	11	19	11	18	14	20
Madeira,*	11	14	11	17	9	13	10	14	9	13

In the United States, the most favourable region for the phthisical invalid is that of Florida,—especially of Pensacola. St. Augustine is frequently chosen, but it is liable to north-east storms, which interfere with the movements of the valetudinarian, and are the source of much discomfort. Still, great benefit has often been derived from it as a winter retreat.

Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira appears to be best adapted for the consumptive: and those affected with chronic bronchitis. In Italy, Rome and Pisa,—and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, are to be preferred.

Chronic Rheumatism and Gout are benefited by a warm climate. This, again, is unfavourable to those who are predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to diseases that are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system—as paralysis, epilepsy, mania, &c. Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia require rather change of climate and travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one. (See the Author's Elements of Hygiene, Philad. 1835.)

For the mortality of different countries and cities, see Mortality.

CLIMATERIC, Climacteric.

CLIMATIC, *Climaticus*. Belonging to, or dependent upon climate.

CLIMATIC DISEASES, *Morbi climat'ici*, are such as are caused by climate.

CLINĒ, κλινη, 'a bed.' Hence:

CLIN'ICAL, *Clinicus*, (F.) *Clinique*. Relating to a bed.

CLINICAL LECTURE, (F.) *Leçon clinique*. One given at the bedside, or on a particular case or cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE, (F.) *Médecine clinique*, that which is occupied with the management of diseases, taken at the bedside or individually.

Clinique, in French, is occasionally used, substantively, for *École clinique*, or *Clinical School*;—a school in which Medicine is taught, by examining diseases on the patients themselves. Thus, the French say,—La *Clinique* de la Charité; "The *Clinical School* of the Hospital *La Charitê*."

CLINIQUE, Clinical.

CLINOID, *Clinoï'des*, from κλινη, 'a bed,' and ειδος, 'form.' Resembling a bed.

The CLINOID PROC"ESSES, (F.) *Apophyses clinoïdes*, are four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. Each of the anterior terminates in a point called *Transverse Spinous Process*.

CLINOPODIA, Thymus mastichina.

CLINOPO'DIUM VULGA'RĒ, from κλινη, 'a bed,' and πους, 'foot,' so called from the shape of its flowers. *Wild Basil*. (F.) *Grand Basilic sauvage*. A European plant, which was formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labour, relieve strangury, stop diarrhœa, &c.

CLIQUETIS, Crepitation.

CLISEOM'ETER, *Cliseom'etrum*, from κλισις, 'inclination,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis, and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.—Osiander, Stein.

CLITBUR, Arctium lappa.

CLITORIDIS INFERIORIS LATI ET PLANI MUSCULI, Constrictores cunni.

CLIT'ORIS, from κλητωρ, 'a servant who invites guests.' (?) *Dulce'do Amoris*, *Myrton*, *Œstrum*, *Penis mulie'bris*, *Mentula mulie'bris*, *Membrum mulie'brē*, *Superla'bia*, *Cerco'sis*, (q. v.) A small, round organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; and it is, internally, of the same structure as the *corpora cavernosa penis*. The artery of the Clitoris, (F.) *Clitorienne*, is a branch of the internal pudic. The *vein* communicates with the internal pudic; and the *nerve* with the pudic.

CLIT'ORISM; a word, invented to express the abuse made of the clitoris. Also, an unusually large clitoris, *Cercosis externa*.

CLOACA, (F.) *Cloaque*, from *cluere*, 'to purge itself;' from κλυζω, 'I wash.' The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish and reptiles. In the male it gives exit to the excrements, sperm and urine: in the female to the eggs, fæcal matters, and urine.

CLOANX, Orpiment.

CLOAQUE, Cloaca.

CLOCHE (F.) A popular expression in France, for a blister or other vesicle.

CLOISON, Septum—*c. des fosses nasales*, Septum narium—*c. Transparente*, Septum lucidum.

CLONIC, *Clon'icus*, from κλονος, 'agitation,' 'motion.' (F.) *Clonique*. Irregular convulsive motions. Convulsion with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity. *Clonus, Clonici partia'les.*

CLONICI UNIVERSALES, Synclonus.

CLONIQUE, Clonic.

CLONISM, *Clonis'mus;* same etymon. Clonic spasm.—Baumes.

CLONO'DES, from κλονος, 'agitation,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Convulsive. Galen applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or rods in vibration.

CLONOS EPILEPSIA, Epilepsy—c. Hydrophobia, Hydrophobia.

CLONUS, Synclonus—c. Nictitatio, Nictation—c. Palpitatio, Palpitation—c. Pandiculatio, Pandiculation—c. Pandiculatio maxillarum, Yawning—c. Singultus, Singultus—c. Sternutatio, Sneezing—c. Subsultus, Subsultus tendinum.

CLOPEMANIA, Klopemania.

CLOPORTES ORDINAIRES, Onisci aselli.

CLOT OF BLOOD. See Blood.

CLOTHING, Vestitus.

CLOU, Clavus, Furunculus—*c. Hystérique*, Clavus hystericus—*c. de l'Œil*, Clavus oculi.

CLOUDBERRIES, Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOUDBERRY TREE, Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOVE, see Eugenia caryophyllata—c. Bark, see Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Pink, Dianthus caryophyllus—c. July flower, Dianthus caryophyllus.

CLUBFEET, Kyllosis.

CLUBMOSS, Lycopodium—c. Fir, Lycopodium Selago—c. Upright, Lycopodium selago.

CLUNES, Nates.

CLUNE'SIA, from *Clunes*, 'the nates.' *Proctal'gia, Procti'tis.* An inflammation of the buttocks.—Vogel.

CLUPEA THRYSSA. The *Yellow-billed Sprat;* a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

CLYDON, Flatulence.

CLYSMA, Clyster—c. Tonicum, Enema fœtidum.

CLYSOIRE (F.) An apparatus consisting of a long funnel-shaped tube of elastic gum, furnished with a pipe at the apex; for administering enemata.

CLYSTER, *Clyste'rium, Clysma, Enclys'ma, Clysmus, Enema* (q. v.) from κλυζειν, 'to wash.' (F.) *Clystère, Lavement, Remède.* A liquid, thrown into the large intestine by means of a syringe, or bladder and pipe properly prepared, &c.; the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See Enema.

CLYSTER, ANODYNE, Enema anodynum—c. Common, Enema commune—c. Domestic, Enema commune—c. Fœtid, Enema fœtidum—c. Pipe, Elasma—c. Purging, Enema catharticum—c. Starch and opium, Enema anodynum—c. Tobacco, Enema tabaci—c. Turpentine, Enema terebinthinæ—c. Uterinus, Sparallium.

CLYSTÈRE, Enema.

CNEME, Leg, Tibia.

CNEORON, Daphne gnidium.

CNEORUM TRICOC'CUM, *Almeze'rion, Acnes'tos, Chama'lea, Widow-wail, Spurge-Olive.* (F.) *Camelée.* This plant, a native of Southern Europe, contains a very irritating, acrid principle. The ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative. It is now sometimes used for deterging ulcers.

CNESIS, κνησις, *Cnesmos*, κνησμος. A painful itching.—Galen.

CNESMOS, Cnesis, Itching.

CNICELÆ'UM, from κνικος, 'carthamus,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' Oil of Carthamus.—Dioscorides.

CNICUS, Carthamus tinctorius—c. Sylvestris, Centaurea benedicta.

CNIDELÆON, *Cnidelæ'um*, from κνιδεις, 'cnidia,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' Oil made from the Grana Cnidia or Mezereon Berries.—Dioscorides.

CNIDIA GRANA, *Cnid'ii Cocci, Coc'cognid'ia, Æto'lion, Coccum.* The berries of the Daphne Cnidium.—Foësius.

CNIDO'SIS. A pungent itching, compared to that produced by the *Urtica urens* or *Nettle.* (κνιδη.)—Hippoc.

CNIP'OTES, *Pruri'tus.* Itching. The dry ophthalmia, *Xerophthal'mia.*

CNISSA. See Nidorous.

CNISSOREG'MIA, from κνισσα, 'the smell of burnt fat,' and ορεγω, 'I put forth.' A nidorous eructation.

CNYMA, κνυμα. A slight itching. Also, a puncture or vellication.—Galen.

COAGMENTATIO, Gomphosis.

COAG'ULANTS, *Coagulan'tia.* Remedies or poisons, supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood, or to give consistency to animal fluids. The word, and the absurd notions connected with it, are equally abandoned.

COAGULA'TION, *Coagula'tio.* The conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation.

COAG'ULUM, *Grumus*, (F.) *Caillot.* A soft mass, formed in a coagulable liquid. The *Clot of the Blood* is particularly so called—the *Cruor, Insula, Placen'ta, Hepar San'guinis, Crassamen'tum:*—the red mass, composed of fibrine, serum, and colouring matter, which separates when the blood is left to itself. See Blood.

The word is also applied, in *Pathology*, to the sanguineous concretions, which form in different natural and accidental cavities; and which, when they occur at the mouth of a divided artery, sometimes suspend the flow of blood. This is, indeed, one of the means by which hemorrhage is arrested.

COAG'ULUM ALU'MINIS, *Coag'ulum Alumino'sum.* This is made by beating the white of eggs with a little alum, until a coagulum is

formed. It is applied in cases of ophthalmia, where an astringent is necessary.

COALES'CENCE, *Coalescen'tia*, from *coales'cere*, 'to run together,' (from *cum*, 'with,' and *alere*, 'to nourish,') *Sym'physis*. The adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions.

COALI''TION. The same etymon as coalescence. It has been used in the same cases as coalescence; as well as to express the action of several parts of the frame, which have the same nutrition.

COALTER'NÆ FEBRES. A name, given to two intermittents, which attack a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct: so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *Double Intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

COAPTA'TION, *Coapta'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *apta're*, 'to adjust,' 'adapt;' *Parago'gē*. The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place. Coaptation must be effected gently. Usually, extension and counter-extension are, in the first place, necessary.

COARTICULATIO, Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis.

COARCTATIO, Stricture.

COARCTA'TION, *Coarcta'tio*, from *coarctare*, 'to straiten.' Stricture. Avicenna speaks of *Coarctation of the Pulse*.

COBALT, PROTOXIDE OF, Smalt.

COBHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cobham is seven miles from Kingston, in Surrey, England. The waters are weak saline purgatives.

COBRA DE CAPELLO, Crotalus horridus.

COBWEB, Aranei Tela.

COCCA'RIUM. A very small pill.

COCCHIA, Cochia.

COCCI GRANUM, Kermes—c. Orientales, see Menispermum cocculus.

COCCIGIO-CUTANÉ SPHINCTER, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCINELLA, Coccus cacti.

Coccinel'la Septempuncta'ta. *Lady-bird*, *Lady-cow*, *Lady-bug*. This insect, bruised upon an aching tooth, has long been regarded antiodontalgic!

COC'CION, κοκκιον. A weight, mentioned by Myrepsus, the same as the Siliqua.

COCCIONELLA, Coccus cacti.

COCCOBALSAMUM. See Amyris opobalsamum.

COCCOGNIDIA, Cnidia grana.

COCCONES. See Punica granatum.

COCCULÆ OFFICINARUM. See Menispermum cocculus.

COCCULI INDI AROMATICI. See Myrtus pimenta.

COCCULUS CRISPUS, Menispermum tuberculatum—c. Indicus, see Menispermum cocculus—c. Palmatus, Columba—c. Suberosus, see Menispermum cocculus.

COCCUM, Cnidia grana, Kermes—c. Baphicum, Kermes—c. Infectorium, Kermes—c. Scarlatinum, Kermes—c. Tinctorium, Kermes.

COCCUS AMERICANUS, Coccus cacti.

Coccus Cacti. The systematic name of the *Coch'ineal Insect*. *Coccinel'la*, *Cochinil'la*, *Coccionel'la*, *Coccinil'la*, *Ficus In'diæ grana*, *Coccus Polon'icus*, *Scarabæ'olus hemisphæ'ricus*, *Cochinelif'era cochinil'la*, *Coccus America'nus*, *Coccus In'dicus Tincto'rius*, *Cochinelle*, *Coccus*. The *Coch'ineal Animal*, (F.) *Cochenille*, *Graine de l'Ecarlate*. The cochineal insects have a faint, heavy odour; their taste is acrid, bitterish, and astringent: colour blackish-red externally,—purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c. They were, at one time, esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne.

Coccus Ilicis, Kermes—c. Indicus tinctorius, Coccus cacti—c. Indicus, see Menispermum cocculus—c. Polonicus, Coccus cacti.

COCCYGIO-ANAL, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYGIO-CUTANÉ SPHINCTER, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYMELEA, Prunus domestica.

COCHEMAR, Incubus.

COCHERIA, Cochia.

COCHIN LEG. See Elephantiasis.

COCCYCEPH'ALUS, from *coccyx* (q. v.) and κεφαλη, 'the head.' A monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

COCCYGEUS, from κοκκυξ, because it is inserted into the coccyx. *Ischio-Coccygeus*, (F.) *Ischio-coccygien*. Belonging both to the ischium and coccyx. The muscle *Ischio-coccygeus*, *Leva'tor Coccy'gis*, *Triangularis Coccy'gis*. It arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum; and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backwards during the evacuation of the fæces.

COCCYX, *Os Coccy'gis*, 'a *cuckoo*;' whose bill it is said to resemble. *Cauda*, *Ossis sacri acu'men*, *Os Al'agas*, *Rump Bone*, *Cu'culus*, *Uropygion*. An assemblage of small bones, suspended at the lower part of the sacrum; the curvature of which it prolongs, and of which it seems to be an appendage. Generally, it consists of four bones. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubercular eminences. These are called *Cornua of the Coccyx*.

COCHENILLE, Coctus cacti.

COCHIA, COCCHIA, COCHE'RIA, from κοκκος, 'berry,' 'seed,' or from κοχυω, 'to flow profusely.' An ancient name for several officinal purgative pills; thus called, either because they produced copious evacuations, or because they were shaped like a seed.

COCHINEAL, Coccus cacti.

COCHINELIFERA COCHINILLA, Coccus cacti.

COCHINILLA, Coccus cacti.

COCHLEA. A *Snail's shell*, (F.) *Limaçon*, *Coquille*. Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities, which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, the *Pelvis Au'rium*—or *Concha auris inter'na*;—*Cav'itas cochlea'ta*, *C. buccina'ta*, *Antrum buccino'sum*, *Concha Labyrin'thi*, and that of *Scalæ of the Cochlea*, (F.) *Rampes du limaçon*, to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these scalæ terminates at the *Fenes'tra rotun'da*, and is called *Scala Tympani*: the other opens

at the anterior and inferior part of the vestibule. It is called the *Scalæ vestib'uli*.

COCHLEA, SCALÆ OF THE. See Cochlea.

COCHLEAR AURICULARE, Earpick.

COCHLEA'RE, from *cochlea*; its bowl resembling a shell:—a *spoonful*; (F.) *Cuillerée*, abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *Coch.* See Abbreviation. Also, a scoop, (q. v.)

COCHLEA'RE MAGNUM a table-spoonful; *C. Me'dium*, a dessert or pap-spoonful; and *C. Min'imum*, a tea-spoonful.

COCHLEA'RIA, from *cochlea're*, 'a spoon,' so called from its resemblance.

COCHLEA'RIA ARMORA'CIA, *Raph'anus rustica'nus*, *Armora'cia*, *Raph'anus mari'nus*, *Raph'anus sylves'tris*, *Horseradish*. *Family*, Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliculosa. (F.) *Raifort sauvage*, *Le Cran*. The root of horseradish is frequently used at table; and has long been in the Materia Medica. It is stimulant and diuretic. Externally it is rubefacient.

COCHLEA'RIA CORON'OPUS, *Coron'opus*, *Wild*, *Scurvy Grass*, *Swine's Cress*. This European plant is considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. (F.) *Corne de Cerf*, *Coron'opus Ruel'lii*. The term *Coron'opus* was given, by the ancients, to various plants.

COCHLEA'RIA HORTENSIS, Cochlearia officinalis.

COCHLEA'RIA OFFICINA'LIS, *C. horten'sis*, *Lemon Scurvy Grass*, *Common Scurvy Grass*, (F.) *Cranson*, *Herbe aux cuillers*. It has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic. It is sometimes eaten in salad.

COCHLEARIFORMIS, from *cochlea're*, 'a spoon,' and *forma*, 'shape.' (F.) *Bec de Cuiller*.

PROCES'SUS COCHLEARIFORMIS:—a small, very thin plate, which separates the bony portion of the Eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

COCHO'NĒ, κοχωνη. The junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech.—Foësius. The breech properly, from the hip bones to the anus. The perinæum, (q. v.)

COCIL'IO; a weight of eleven ounces.

COCKLES, INDIAN. See Menispernum Cocculus.

COCKMINT, Tanacetum balsamita.

COCLES, *Borgne*.

COCO, Cocos nucifera.

COCOA CACAVIFERA, Cacao.

COCOBAY, Mal de San Lazaro.

COCOS NUCIF'ERA, (F.) *Cocotier*. *Order*, Palmæ. The systematic name of the plant whose fruit is the Cocoa nut, (F.) *Coco*. It is an agreeable kernel, but not easy of digestion. *Emulsions*, *orgeat*, &c. are made from it. The *juice* of the cocoa, when fermented, forms wine, and arrack is distilled from it.

Cocos BUTYRA'CEA. The name of the plant, which affords the palm oil, *O'leum Palmæ*, obtained chiefly from the fruit, by bruising and mixing the kernels with water, without the aid of heat, by which the oil is separated and rises to the surface. It is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste, and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, &c.; but has no advantages over other oils. It has been called, also, *O'leum Palmæ seba'ceum*, *O. fixum nucum cocos butyra'ceæ* and *Mackaw fat*. It is procured likewise from the *Ela'is Guinecn'sis*, and *Ela'is Occidenta'lis*, two species of palms.

COCO OF THE MALDIVES, *Cocos de Maldi'vâ*. The fruit of a palm, called *Lodoïce'a* by Commerson. It was formerly termed, in the shops, *Nux Med'ica*, and enjoyed great reputation.

COCOTIER, Cocos nucifera.

COCTIO, Digestion.

COCTION, *Coctio*, *Pepsis*, *Pepansis*, *Pepas'mos*, *Concoc'tion*, from *coquere*, 'to boil.' This word has been employed in various senses. 1. With the ancients, *coction* meant the particular kind of alteration, which the food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach. It meant a preparation from its *crude* state. 2. It expressed the *maturation* or change, which the Humoral Pathologists believed morbific matter to experience before elimination. It was considered, that coction was produced during the violence of the disease; and hence this was called the *Period of Coction*. See Humorism.

COCYTA, Malis.

CODAGAPALA, BARK, Nerium antidysentericum.

CODE, Codex.

CODEINE, from κωδια, 'a poppy head.' An alkaloid, discovered, by Robiquet, in opium, in 1832. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and unites readily with acids. As a hypnotic, Magendie thinks one grain of Codeine equal to half a grain of Morphine. The muriate of Codeine appears to be stronger than the pure Codeine.

CODESELLA, Anthrax.

CODEX, a collection of laws. (F.) *Code*. By extension, a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds, referred to in it. The Parisian Pharmacopœia is styled *Codex Medicamenta'rius*.

CODEX MEDICAMENTARIUS, Formulary.

CODIA, Papaver (capsule.)

CODOCELE, Bubo.

CODOSCELLA, Bubo.

CŒCUM, Cæcum.

COEFFE, Caul.

CŒ'LIA, κοιλια, κοιλη, 'a hollow place.' This word generally meant a cavity in the body:—the abdomen, in particular. It has also been used for the alimentary canal, &c.:—ανω κοιλια, 'the stomach,' κατω κοιλια, 'the abdomen.' Also, an alvine evacuation.

CŒ'LIAC, *Cœ'liacus*. (F.) *Cœliaque* ou *Céliaque*, from κοιλια, 'the abdomen,' 'intestine.' Relating to the abdomen or intestine.

CŒLIAC ARTERY, *A. Cœ'liaca*, (*A. opistogastrique* Ch.), *A. Cœliaque*, *Tronc cœliaque*, *Trépied de la cœliaque*, is situate above the pancreas, and behind the upper part of the stomach. It arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi*, *hepatic*, and *splenic* arteries.

CŒLIAC OR SOLAR PLEXUS, *Plexus mesenté'rii proprius et maximus*, *P. ganglifor'mis semiluna'ris*, (*Plexus médian* ou *opistogastrique* Ch.,) (F.) *Pl. Cœliaque* ou *solaire*, *Ganglion de* VIEUSSENS, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic. It is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric

nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the *diaphragmatic*, *coronary of the stomach*, *splenic* and *hepatic*, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

Cœliac Flux or Passion, *Cœliaca chylo'sa*, *Diarrhœ'a chylo'sa*, *D. chymo'sa*, *Fluxus cœliacus*, *Passio cœliaca*, *P. Ventriculo'sa*, *Chymoche'zia*, *Fluor albus intestino'rum*, *Chylorrhœ'a*, *Chymorrhœ'a*, *Cœliaca lac'tea*, *Morbus cœliacus*. (F.) *Flux cœliaque*. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. By some, defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. See Lientery.

CŒLIACA, from κοιλιακος, 'cœliac,' (q. v.) Diseases of the digestive organs; the 1st class in Good's *Nosology*. It comprises two orders, *Enterica* and *Splanchnica*.

Cœliaca Chylosa, Cœliac flux—c. Lactea, Cœliac flux—c. Renalis, Chyluria—c. Urinalis, Chyluria.

CŒLIALGIA, Tormina.

CŒLIAQUE, Trépied de la, Cœliac artery.

CŒLIOCELE. See Hernia, hypogastric.

CŒLIOPYO'SIS, from κοιλια, 'the abdomen,' and πυωσις, 'suppuration.' Suppuration in the abdomen or its parietes.

CŒLIORRHŒA, Diarrhœa.

CŒLO'MA, from κοιλος, 'hollow.' A round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *Bothrion*.

CŒLON, Cavity.

CŒLOPHTHAL'MUS, from κοιλος, 'hollow,' and οφθαλμος, 'eye.' One who is hollow-eyed.

CŒLOSTOM'IA, from κοιλος, 'hollow,' and στομα, 'mouth.' A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern;—that is, obscure, and as if at a distance.

CŒLOS'TOMUS, same etymon. One who has a hollow voice.

CŒLOTES, Cavity.

CŒNÆSTHE'SIS, from κοινος, 'common,' and αισθησις, 'feeling.' *Conæsthesis*. Common feeling. Some German writers mean, by this, a sixth sense. It is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression, which we experience without any known cause;—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c.

CŒNOLOGIA, Consultation.

CŒ'NOTES, κοινοτης, 'commonness,' from κοινος, 'common.' The physicians of the Methodic Sect asserted that all diseases arise from *relaxation*, *stricture*, or a mixture of both. These were called *Cœnotes:* or what diseases have in common.

CŒUR, Heart.

COFFEA ARAB'ICA, (F.) *Cafier* and *Caféyer*. *Family*, Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The plant, which affords the coffee. *Jasminum Arab'icum*, *Choava*, *Bon*. Originally from Yemen. *Buna*. (F.) *Café*.

The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and wholesome article of diet. It is, to a certain extent, tonic, and is employed as such in convalescence, especially from fevers, &c. In cases of poisoning by opium, and in old asthmas, its use has been extolled. For this purpose the *Moka* is the best. It ought to be newly torrefied, but not too much burnt; should be strong, and drunk soon after grinding. *Factitious Coffees* have been, from time to time, recommended, but they are infinitely inferior to the genuine. Various *substitutes* have been proposed;—*wheat*, *barley*, *hollyberries*, *acorns*, *sunflower-seeds*, *beechmast*, *peas*, *beans*, *succory-root*, *seeds of gooseberries* and *currants* left in making wine, and washed:—*sliced turnips*, &c. These have been roasted, with the addition of a little butter or oil: but they have not the aroma of coffee. The best substitute is said to be the seeds of the *Yellow water flag*—*Gladiolus luteus* or *Iris pseudacorus*.

Hunt's Œconomical Breakfast Powder consists of rye, roasted with a little butter. It is a good substitute for coffee.

COGNITIO PHYSIOLOGICA, Physiology.

COHABITATIO, Coition.

COHABITA'TION, *Cohabita'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *habita're*, 'to dwell.' The act of dwelling together. In Legal Medicine, it means the consummation of marriage. *Copulation*.

COHE'SION, *Cohæ'sio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *hæ'rere*, 'to stick.' *Vis cohæsio'nis*, *Vis adhæsio'nis*, *Vis attractio'nis*, *Force of cohesion*, *Attraction of cohesion*, *A. of aggregation*. That force, in the particles of matter, whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt towards their removal or separation. This force has to be attended to, in the management of disease. Emollients, rubbed into a part, act by diminishing the cohesion.

COHOBA'TION, *Cohoba'tio*, *Coho'bium*, *Co'hob*, *Co'hoph*. Distillation of a liquid,—already distilled,—on the same substances. When this was repeated three or four times, it was called *Recohobation*.

COHOL. Synonyme of Alcohol. Also, a dry collyrium.—Avicenna.

COHOSH. See Actæa racemosa.

COIFFE, Caul.

COIGN. See Pyrus cydonia.

COIGNASSIER, Pyrus cydonia.

COÏNCIDEN'TIA. Some authors have translated, by this term, the word παρεμπτωσις, used by Galen to designate the occlusion of the foramen opticum by a humour, proceeding from the base of the brain, and occasioning blindness.—Castelli.

COÏN'DICANT, *Coïn'dicans*, from *con*, 'with,' and *indico*, 'I indicate.'

Coin'dicant Signs are those, which furnish the same indications; or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign:—συνεν-δειχνυμενα.

COIRA, Catechu.

COIRAS, Scrofula.

COIT, Coition.

COI''TION, *Coitus*, from *coeo*, 'to go together.' *Copula'tio*, *Copula'tion*, *Copula carna'lis*, *Aphrodis'ia*, *Aphrodisiasm'us*, *Acces'sus*, *Basia'tio*, *Amplexa'tio*, *Complex'io*, *Conju'gium*, *Lagneia*, *Syndyas'mus*, *Concu'bitus*, *Congres'sus*, *Cohabita'tio*, *Venus*, *Res venerea*, *Venery*, *Sexual intercourse*. (F.) *Coit*, *Approche*. The carnal union of the sexes.

COL, Collum.

COLA, Articulation.

COLATO'RIUM. A strainer of any kind. (F.) *Couloir.* A term, by which the ancient physicians described every canal or conduit, through which the excrementitious humours of the body are evacuated. Ulcers, fistulæ, setons, caustics, &c., have been called *artificial* or *accidental Calatoria*, because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbific matter.

COLATU'RA, from *colare*, 'to strain.' A filtered or strained liquor. It likewise means, straining a liquid. (F.) *Colature.*

COL'CHESTER, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Aqua Colcestren'sis.* The waters of Colchester are of the bitter purging kind, similar to that of Epsom.

COL'CHICUM AUTUMNA'LE. The *Meadow Saffron. Col'chicum, Coum*, (F.) *Colchique, Tue-chien, Mort aux chiens, Safran des prés, Safran bâtard. Family*, Colchicaceæ. *Class*, Hexandria. *Order*, Monogynia. The bulb or root (*Bulbus* vel *Radix*,) and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoriating the mouth; but the acrimony is lost by drying. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic: and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Dose, from gr. j to vj of the fresh bulb. It is supposed to be the active ingredient of the *Eau médicinale d'Hûsson*. The active principle is called *Veratrine*. The Colchicum, in an overdose, is an acro-narcotic poison.

Dr. Wilson's Tincture for the Gout, is merely an infusion of Colchicum.—Paris.

Colchicum Zeylanicum, Kæmpferia rotunda.

COLCHIQUE, Colchicum autumnale.

COL'COTHAR, *Col'cothar Vitrioli, Henri'cus rubens, Chalci'tis, Brown red, Rouge, Crocus, Oxidum Ferri rubrum, Tritox'ydum Ferri*, (F.) *Safran de Mars astringent, Sulphas Ferri calcina'tum, Ferrum vitriola'tum ustum, Terra vitrioli dulcis, Crocus martis vitriola'tus* seu *adstrin'gens.* (F.) *Rouge d'Angleterre.* The *red oxide of iron*, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air. It possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to stanch blood, &c.

COLD, *Frigus, Psychos*, ψυχος, (F.) *Froid.* The sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from our organs. See Heat.

Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease. 1. The simple feeling of cold (*Algor*), 2. *Chilliness* (*horror*), and 3. *Shivering* (*Rigor*). *Cheima, Chimon* χειμα, χειμων. Cold is employed in medicine, chiefly, as a refrigerant and sedative.

Cold in the Head, Coryza.

COLEITIS, Colposis.

COLEOPTOSIS, Prolapsus vaginæ.

COLEOSITIS, Leucorrhœa.

COLÈRE, Rage.

COLES, Penis.

COLIBERT, Cagot.

COLIC, *Colicus*, from κωλον, 'the colon.' (F.) *Colique.* Relating to the colon.

Colic Arteries, *Arte'riæ colicæ.* (F.) *Artères coliques*, are six in number, three of which, given off by the *superior mesenteric*, are called *Colicæ dextræ;* and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *Colicæ sinis'træ.* All proceed towards the colon, passing between the two laminæ of the peritoneum, which form the meso-colon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first *Colica dextra, Ramus colica dexter*, is called *C. dextra superior* (*Méso-colique*,—Ch.) The second, *C. dextra media, Colica media, Ramus colicus medius, Arteria media anastomot'ica*, (*C. droite*,—Ch.), and the third, *C. dextra infe'rior*, or *Ileo-colica* (*A. cæcale*,—Ch.) Of the three *Colicæ sinis'træ*, the first or *superior* is called by Chaussier, *Colica magna sinistra;* the second or *media* is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called by Chaussier, *Colica parva sinis'tra.* To these arteries as many veins correspond, which open into the great, and little mesenteric.

The Colic Lobe of the liver is the great lobe of that organ.

Colic, *Colica Passio, Col'ica, Bellyache, Col'ice, Colicodyn'ia, Enteral'gia.* In its etymological acceptation, this word signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word has, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise. See Tormina.

Colic, Devonshire, Colic, metallic—c. Horn, Priapismus—c. Lead, Colic, metallic—c. Madrid, Colica Madridensis—c. Menstrual, Colica menstrualis—c. Metallica, Colica metallica—c. Painters', Colic, metallic—c. Plumbers', Colic, metallic—c. of Poitou, Colic, metallic—c. Saturnine, Colic, metallic—c. of Surinam, Colic, metallic—c. Worm, Colica verminosa.

COLICA ACCIDENTALIS, Colica crapulosa—c. Acuta, Enteritis.

Colica Bilio'sa, *Bilious Colic*, (F.) *Colique bilieuse.* Colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. The *treatment* required resembles that proper for the next variety.

Colica Convulsi'va, *C. spasmod'ica, C. pituito'sa, C. nervo'sa, C. idiopath'ica.* Colic, not the symptom of any other affection. It is characterized by griping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costive ness,—the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines, and allay spasm. Calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen usually succeed.

Colica Crapulo'sa, *C. accidenta'lis, C. Helluo'num, Surfeit, Colique d'Indigestion.* A colic, arising from eating indigestible aliments, or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious.

Colica Callo'sa. Colic, attended with sense of stricture in some part of the intestinal canal: often of flatulency and pain: the flatulency gradually passing off by the stricture: the bowels tardy: at length discharging small liquid stools.

Colica Damnoniorum, Colic, metallic—c. Febricosa, Colica inflammatoria.

Colica Flatulen'ta, *Inflatio*, *Gastrodyn'ia flatulen'ta*, *Physospas'mus*, (F.) *Colique flatulente*, *C. flatueuse*, *C. venteuse*. Colic, arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines. It is very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—e. g. oil of aniseed with magnesia.

Colica Helluonum, Colica crapulosa.

Colica Hemorrhoida'lis, *Hemorrhoid'al Colic*, (F.) *Colique hémorrhoïdale*. A kind of colic, supposed to precede hæmorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression.

Colica Hepat'ica, *Hepatic colic*. Pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts.

Colica Idiopathica, Colica convulsiva—c. Ileus, Ileus—c. Lapponica, see Seta equina—c. Lochialis, Dyslochia—c. Madridensis, Colic of Madrid—c. Nervosa, Colica, convulsiva, Colic, metallic—c. Phlogistica, Colica inflammatoria.

Colica Inflammato'ria, *C. phlogis'tica*, *C. plethor'ica*, *C. febrico'sa*, *C. pulsat'ilis*, *Inflam'matory colic*. The same as enteritis, (q. v.)

Colica Madridensis, *Colic of Madrid*, *Madrid' Colic*. A species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear. Its symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead.

Colica Menstrua'lis, *Men'strual Colic*, (F.) *Colique menstruelle*. Colic, which precedes or accompanies the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation.

Colica Metallica, *Colic Metal'lic*, *Painters' Colic*, *Colica pic'tonum*, *Colic of Poitou*, *Colic of Surinam'*, *Bellon*, *Dev'onshire Colic*, *Dry Belly-ache*, *Sat'urnine Colic*, *Lead Colic*, *Plumbers' Colic*, *Rachial'gia Pic'tonum*, *R. Pictavien'sium*, *Morbus Metallicus*, *Colicople'gia*, *Col'ica Rachial'gia*, *Rachial'gia*, *Col'ica Damnonio'rum*, *C. Plumbario'rum*, *Paral'ysis rachial'gia*, *Col'ica nervosa*, *Col'ica Picto'rum*, *Palmus Plumba'rius*, (F.) *Colique de Poitou*, *Colique végétale*, (?) *Colique des peintres*, (F.) *Colique de Plomb*. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen towards the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is, the necessity of employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be treated by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, &c. Treating the disease upon general principles is infinitely more philosophical, and more successful than the empirical management at *la Charité*, Paris, which it is unnecessary to detail.

Colica Nephret'ica, *Nephret'ic Colic*, (F.) *Colique Néphrétique*. Acute pains, which accompany nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureters.

Colica Pictonum, Colic, metallic—c. Pictorum, Colic, metallic—c. Pituitosa, Colica convulsiva—c. Plethorica, Colica inflammatoria—c. Plumbariorum, Colic, metallic—c. Pulsatilis, Colic, inflammatory—c. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—c. Spasmodica, Colica convulsiva, Ileus—c. Stipata, Colica stercorea—c. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.

Colica Sterco'rea, *Stercora'ceous Colic*, *Col'ica Stipa'ta*, (F.) *Colique stercorale*. A species of colic, ascribed to the retention of fæcal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an *effect*, that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves.

Colica Uteri'na, *U'terine Colic*, (F.) *Colique utérine*. Pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hysteral'gia*.

Colica Vermino'sa, *Worm Colic*, (F.) *Colique vermineuse*. Abdominal pain, occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines.

COLICODYNIA, Colica.

COLICOPLEGIA, Colic, metallic.

COLIMAÇON, Limax.

COLIQUE, Colic—*c. d'Indigestion*, Colica crapulosa—*c. de Miséricorde*, Ileus—*c. des Peintres*—Colic, metallic—*c. de Plomb*, Colic metallic—*c. de Poitou*, Colic, metallic—*c. Venteuse*, Colica flatulenta—*c. Végétale*, Colic, metallic.

COLIQUES, Pains (after.)

COLI'TIS, from κωλον, 'the colon,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' *Coloni'tis*, Inflammation of the peritoneal or mucous membrane of the colon. Dysentery, (q. v.)

COLIX, Trochiscus.

COLLA PISCIUM, Ichthyocolla.

COLLAP'SUS, *Collapse*, *Concidentia*. A sudden and complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease.

COLLAR-BONE, Clavicle.

COLLAT'ERAL, *Collatera'lis*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *latus*, 'side.' That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another.

Arte'riæ Collatera'les Brachii, *Collat'eral Ar'teries of the Arm*, (F.) *Artères collatérales du bras*. They are given off by the *brachial*. They are distinguished into, 1. The *collateral—superior* or *external* (*Grande musculaire du bras*—Ch.) They arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The *collateral—inferior* or *internal* (*Collatérales du Coude*—Ch.) They arise from the brachial, near the elbow-joint, and descend towards the upper part of the fore-arm.

The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes, are also called *collateral*.

Speaking generally, *collateral branches* are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel, whence they emanate.

COLLATERALIS, Ischio-cavernosus.

COLLE-CHAIR, Sarcocolla.

COLLE DE POISSON, Ichthyocolla.

COLLEC'TION, *Collec'tio*, from *colligere*, 'to collect.' This word is often united to the epithet *purulent*, *serous*, &c., to express a *gathering* of pus, serum, &c.

COLLESIS, Agglutination.

COLLETICUS, Agglutinant.

COLLI''CLÆ. Drains to collect and convey away water. See Gouttière. Union of the ducts passing from the puncta lachrymalia. *Collic''iæ punctorum lachrymalium*.

COLLICULA VAGINÆ, Nymphæ.

COLLICULI NERVI ETHMOIDALIS, Corpora striata—c. Nervorum opticorum, Thalami nervorum opticorum.

CALLICULUS CAVEÆ POSTERIORIS VENTRICULORUM LATERALIUM, Hippocampus minor.

COLLIER (F.) *A collar.* A name given to certain eruptions which surround the neck like a collar.

COLLIGAMEN, Ligament.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. This indigenous plant is possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil. Infusion is the best form of administration. The leaves are, in domestic practice, applied to wounds and bruises.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM, from *colli'queo*, 'I melt.' The first rudiments of an embryo.—Harvey.

COLLIQUA'TION, *Colliqua'tio*, *Eliqua'tio*, *Syntex'is*, *Ectex'is*, *Solu'tion*, *Dissolu'tion*. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought, that all the solids melted; and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

COLLIQ'UATIVE, *Colliquati'vus*, *Colliques'cens*, from *colliques'cere*, 'to grow liquid.' (F.) *Colliquatif.* An epithet, given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, *Colliquative sweats*, *Colliquative diarrhœa*, &c.

COLLIQUESCENS, Colliquative.

COLLISIO, Contusion.

COLLIX, Trochiscus.

COLLODES, Glutinous.

COLLOID, from κολλα, 'glue,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' An epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion, resembling glue.

COLLOSTRUM, Colostrum.

COLLUM, *Cervix*, *Trache'los*, *Auchen*, (F.) *Col*, *Cou*. The part of the body situate between the head and chest. Also, a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases.

COLLUM or CERVIX ASTRAG'ALI, *Neck of the Astragalus*, (F.) *Col de l'astragale*. A depression, which separates the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body.

COLLUM or CERVIX COSTARUM, *Neck of the Ribs*, (F.) *Col des Côtes*. The narrow part of the ribs, between the head and tubercle.

COLLUM or CERVIX DENTIUM. *Neck of the Teeth*, (F.) *Col* ou *Collet des Dents*. The part of the teeth between the corona and fang, which is embraced by the gum.

COLLUM or CERVIX FEM'ORIS. *Neck of the Thighbone*, (F.) *Col du Fémur*. The long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head from the two trochanters.

COLLUM or CERVIX OSSIS MAGNI vel CAPITA'TI. *Neck of the Os Magnum*, (F.) *Col du grand Os*. A circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus.

COLLUM or CERVIX HU'MERI. *Neck of the Hu'merus*. A circular, depressed portion, which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities. Some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent.

COLLUM or CERVIX U'TERI. *Neck of the Uterus*, (F.) *Col de la Matrice*. A narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates it inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. This neck is perceptible on examination *per vaginam*, until near the end of the utero-gestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at seven and nine months.

COLLUM or CERVIX MANDIB'ULÆ vel MAXIL'LÆ INFERIO'RIS. *Neck of the lower jaw.* (F.) *Col de l'os maxillaire inférieure*. A depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles.

COLLUM or CERVIX SCAP'ULÆ, *Neck of the Scapula*, (F.) *Col de l'Omoplate*. A narrow portion, observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone.

COLLUM or CERVIX FIB'ULÆ. *Neck of the Fibula*, (F.) *Col du Pérone*. A slight narrowness, seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula.

COLLUM or CERVIX RADII. *Neck of the Radius*, (F.) *Col du Radius*. A narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone.

COLLUM or CERVIX VESI'CÆ. *Neck of the Bladder*, (F.) *Col de la Vessie*. The anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra.

COLLUM OBSTIPUM, Torticollis.

COLLURIUM, Collyrium.

COLLUTORIUM, Gargarism—c. Adstringens, Mel Boracis.

COLLU'VIES, from *colluo*, 'I cleanse.' Filth, excrement. Discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLUVIES GASTRICA, *Embarras gastrique*.

COLLYR'IUM, *Collu'rium*, κολλυριον, κολλουριον, from κωλυω, 'I check,' and ρεω, 'I flow,' or from κολλα, 'glue,' and ουρα, 'tail.' (F.) *Collyre*. The ancients designated, by this term, a solid medicine, of a long, cylindrical shape; proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostrils. They are said to have given it this name because it was shaped like a *Rat's Tail*, and because there entered into its composition, powders and glutinous matters.—Celsus, Oribasius, Scribonius Largus. At the present day, Collyrium means an application to the eye. Some are *pulverulent and dry*, but the greatest part are *liquid*; when they receive different epithets, as *astringent*, *emollient*, &c. The term is now little more than synonymous with *Eye-water*. Collyria are generally extemporaneous formulæ.

COLLYRIUM SICCUM ALEXANDRINUM. See Alexandrine.

COLOBO'MA, *Colobo'sis*, 'Mutilation.'

COLOCYNTH, Cucumis colocynthis.

COLOMBINE, COMMON, Aquilegia vulgaris.

COLOMBO, Columba.

COLON, κωλον, *Colum*, *Intesti'num majus*, *I. cellula'tum*, *I. crassum et plenum*, *I. grande*, *I. laxum*. That portion of the large intestines, which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. It is said to have been so called from κοιλον, 'hollow,' or from κωλυω, 'I arrest,' because the excrements are arrested, for a considerable

time, in its sacs. The colon is usually divided into four portions. 1. The *right lumbar or ascending*, *Colon dextrum*, situate in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transverse colon*, *Colon transver'sum*, or *transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon, which crosses from the right to the left side, at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The *left lumbar* or *descending*, *Colon sinis'trum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *Iliac colon* or *Sigmoid flexure of the colon*, (F.) *Colon iliaque* ou *S. du colon*, the portion of the intestine which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and ends in the rectum.

COLON, Membranum.

COLONITIS, Colitis, Dysentery.

COLONNE, Columna—*c. Vertébrale*, Vertebral column.

COLONNES CHARNUES, Carneæ columnæ—*c. Charnues du cœur*, Columnæ carneæ.

COLOPHANE, Colophonia.

COLOPHO'NIA, so called from COLOPHON, a city of Ionia; *Phrycte*, *Fricta*, *Pix Græca*. *Resina nigra*, *Black Rosin*, *Pitch*, *Brown Rosin*, (F.) *Colophone*, *Colophane*, *Arcanson*, *Brai sec*, The black resin, which remains in the retort, after the distillation, by means of a strong fire, of common turpentine. It is used like the turpentines in general, and in some pharmaceutical preparations.

COLOQUINTE, Cucumus colocynthis.

COLOQUINTIDA, Cucumus colocynthis.

COLOR VIRGINEUS PALLIDUS, Chlorosis—c. Virginum fœdus, Chlorosis.

COLOSTRA'TION, *Colostra'tio*. The diseases of new-born children, attributable to the colostrum.

COLOS'TRUM, *Colos'tra*, *Collostrum*, *Colus'trum*, *Trophalis*, *Protog'ala*, *Neog'ala*, (*Biestings* or *Beastings* in the cow, &c.,) from κολοι, 'food,' (?) (F.) *Béton*. The first milk after accouchement. It contains more serum and butter, and less caseum than common milk; and seems to possess an evacuant property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium. *Colostrum* formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yelk of egg.

COLOURS, ACCIDENTAL. *Opposite colours*, *Complementary* and *Harmonic colours*. If the eye has been for some time regarding a particular colour, the retina becomes insensible to this colour; and if, afterwards, it be turned to a sheet of white paper, the paper will not seem to be white, but will be of the colour that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum, except the one to which the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time, to a *red* wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a *bluish-green*, in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an *ocular spectrum*, because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the colour *bluish-green* is said to be the *accidental colour* of the *red*. If this experiment be made with wafers of different colours, other accidental colours will be observed, varying with the colour of the wafer employed, as in the following table:—

Colour of the Wafer.	Accidental colour, or colour of the ocular spectrum.
Red	Bluish-green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	Violet, with a little red.
Blue	Orange-red.
Indigo	Orange-yellow.
Violet	Yellow-green.
Black	White.
White	Black.

If all the colours of the spectrum be ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself, the accidental colour of any particular colour will be found directly opposite. Hence the two colours have been termed *opposite colours*.

It will follow, from what has been said, that, if the primary colour, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental colour, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—that of *white* light. The accidental colour, in other words, is what the primitive colour requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colours are, therefore, *complements* of each other; and hence accidental colours have also been called *complementary colours*. They have likewise been termed *harmonic*, because the primitive and its accidental colour *harmonize* with each other in painting.

COLPITIS, Colposis.

COLPOPTO'SIS, from κολπος, 'the vagina,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' Prolapsus of the vagina, (q. v.)

COLPORRHAPHY, Elytrorrhaphy.

COLPOS, Sinus, Vagina.

COLPORRHA'GIA, from κολπος, 'vagina,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from the vagina.

COLPO'SIS. Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytroitis*, *Elytri'tis*, *Colei'tis*, *Colpi'tis*.

COLPOSTEGNO'SIS, from κολπος, 'vagina,' and στεγνοω, 'I close.' Atresia or obliteration of the vagina.

COLT'S FOOT, Asarum canadense, Tussilago.

COL'UBER BERUS. The systematic name of the viper, *Vipera*, (F.) *Couleuvre*, *Vipère*. A poisonous reptile—the poison lying in small sacs near its teeth. The flesh is innocent, and has been often taken in scrofula, and in cutaneous disorders in general, but it is inefficacious.

COLUBRINA DRACONTIA, Arum dracunculus—c. Lusitanica, Euphorbia capitata—c. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.

COLUM, Colon.

COLUMBO, American, see Calumba—c. Marietta, see Calumba.

COLUMELLA, Pillar, Uvula.

COLUM'NA, *Column*, (F.) *Colonne*. Anatomists use this word for parts which resemble a column or pillar, (q. v.)

COLUMNA ADSTANS INGUINIBUS, Penis—c. Dorsi, Vertebral column—c. Oris, Uvula—c. Spinalis, Vertebral column—c. Virginitatis, Hymen—c. Foraminis ovalis, see Ovalis fossa

—c. Valvulæ Vieussenii, see Valvula Vieussenii—c. Vertebralis, Vertebral column.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NEÆ, *Colum'næ Cordis*, *Lacerti* vel *Lacertuli* vel *Funes* vel *Fasciculi teretes Cordis*, *Trabes Cordis*, (F.) *Colonnes charnues du cœur*. Small, fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great dilatation of those cavities.

Colum'næ Nasi. The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nostrils.

COLUMNEA LONGIFOLIA, Bahel.

COLUMNS OF MORGAGNI or OF THE RECTUM. See Rectum.

COLUS JOVIS, Salvia sclarea.

COLUSTRUM, Colostrum.

COLU'TEA ARBORES'CENS, *Bladder Senna*, (F.) *Baguenaudier, Faux Séné*. *Fam.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the cassia senna.

COLUVRINE DE VIRGINIE, Aristolochia serpentaria.

COLYM'BADES, *Pickled Olives*. These, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent vesication.—Dioscorides.

COMA, κωμα. A profound state of sleep, from which it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual. It is a symptom, which occurs in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished, 1. The *Coma vigil*, *Coma agrypno'des*, *Pervigil'ium*, *Vigiliæ nim'iæ*, *Typho'nia*, *Veter'nus*, *Agrypnoco'ma*, *Carus lethar'gus vigil*, *Typhoma'nia*, (q. v.) which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them when called; and closes them again immediately. This state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma Somnolen'tum*, *C. Comato'des*;—in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals. Coma is a deeper sleep than *sopor*, but less so than *lethargy* and *carus*.

Coma, Capillus—c. Apoplexia, Apoplexy—c. Cæsarea, Plica—c. Somnolentum, Somnolency.

COMACON, Myristica moschata.

COMAROS, Arbutus unedo.

CO'MATA, from κωμα. Diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired state of the senses.—Cullen.

COMATEUX, Comatose.

COMATODES, Comatose.

COM'ATOSE, *Comato'des*, (F.) *Comateux*. Relating to or resembling coma;—as *comatose sleep*, *comatose fever*, &c.

COMBUSTIBILITY, PRETERNATURAL, Combustion, human.

COMBUSTIO, Burn.

COMBUSTURA, Burn.

COMBUS'TION, HUMAN, or SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION, or PRETERNATURAL COMBUSTIBILITY, *Catacau'sis*, *Incen'dium sponta'neum*, *Catacau'sis ebrio'sa*, *Combustion humaine*, *C. spontanée*. These terms have been applied to the extraordinary phenomenon of a rapid destruction of the human body, (being reduced to ashes,) either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have always occurred in the aged, and in those that were fat and hard drinkers. In such, Dr. Traill has found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. Vicq d'Azyr, Lair, and Dupuytren think it necessary, that the body should be placed in contact with an ignited substance. Le Cat, Kopp, and Marc are of opinion that this is not necessary. The former appears to be the true view.

COMES ARCHIATRORUM. See Exarchiater.

COMESTIBLE, (F.) *Edu'lis*, from *comedere*, 'to eat.' *Eatable*. When this word is used substantively, in French as in English, it means solid food.

Comestible, Esculent.

COMEZ. Half a drop. Ruland.

COMFREY, Symphytum—c. Spotted, Pulmonaria.

COMISTE, Aliment.

COMMANDUCATIO, Mastication.

COMMERCIUM, Sympathy.

COMMEM'ORATIVE. *Commemorati'vus*, from *commemora're*, 'to cause to remember.' That which recalls, or rather which is recalled.

Commemorative Signs, (F.) *Signes commemoratifs* are those, deduced from circumstances which have gone before: or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Anamnes'tic signs*.

COMMI, Gummi.

COMMINU'TED, *Comminu'tus*, from *comminu'ere*, 'to break to pieces.' (F.) *Comminutif*. A *comminuted fracture* is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

COMMINU'TION, *Comminu'tio*, *Thrypsis*, *Leio'sis*, θρυψις, λειωσις. Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

COMMISSURA, Articulation—c. Magna cerebri, Corpus callosum—c. Ossium carnea, Syssarcosis.

COM'MISSURE, *Commissu'ra*, *Compa'ges*, *Compagina'tio*, *Sym'physis*, *Sym'bole*, from *commit'to*, 'I join together.' A point of union between two parts: thus, the commissures of the eyelids, lips, &c., are the angles, which they form at the place of union.

Com'missure, Ante'rior, of the Brain, *Commissu'ra ante'rior cer'ebri*, (F.) *Commissure antérieure du cerveau*. A small medullary fasciculus, situate transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres.

Commissure, Posterior, of the Brain. A similar medullary band, situate at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle.

The Great Commissure of the Brain, *Commissu'ra Magna Cer'ebri*, (F.) *Grande commissure du cerveau*, which unites the two hemispheres for some extent, is the *Corpus callo'sum*.

Commissure, Oblique or Intercerebral. See Valvula Vieussenii.

COMMO'SIS, κομμωσις, from κομοω, 'I adorn.' The art of concealing natural deformities, as by painting the face. See, also, Propolis.

COMMO'TICE, κομμωτικη, in the older writers, meant the art of communicating factitious beauty to a person.—*Painting* the face,—*Comoporia*.

COMMOTIO, Motion.

COMMOTION, Concussion—*c. du Cerveau*, Concussion of the brain.

COMMU'NICANS, *Conjun'gens.* That which communicates or establishes a communication. *Commu'nicant.* There are two *Arte'riæ Communican'tes;* both within the cranium; the one *anterior*, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other,—the other, *posterior*, called also *Commu'nicans Willis'ii*, which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basilary.

COMPACT, *Compac'tus.* Solid, close, (F.) *Compacte.* The term *Compact Tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

COMPAGES, Articulation, Commissure—c. Vertebrarum, Vertebral column.

COMPAGINATIO, Commissure.

COMPAS D'ÉPAISSEUR. See Pelvimeter.

COMPASSIO, Sympathy.

COMPEBA, Piper cubeba.

COMPEPER, Piper cubeba.

COMPER'NIS. One who has his knees turned inwards. A case of distortion of the legs.

COMPLETIO, Plethora.

COMPLEX, *Complex'us.* Embracing several distinct things. Chaussier uses this term in his anatomical descriptions for *complicated.*

COMPLEXIO, Coition, Confusio, Temperament.

COMPLEX'ION, *Complex'io.* This is often employed, in English, for the colour of the face: as, "He has a *good complexion*,"—a "*sallow complexion*," &c. It formerly had a more extensive signification, and still has in France. It signifies the aggregate of physical characters presented by any individual; considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than *constitution*, for which it is used synonymously in many cases, and differs from *temperament*, which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.—H. Cloquet.

COMPLEX'US. 'Complicated, complex,' from *complec'tor*, 'to comprise,' 'embrace.'

Complexus Mus'culus, *Biven'ter Cervi'cis, Complexus Major, Dorsotrachélon-occipital, Trachélo-occipital* (Ch.) (F.) *Muscle grand complexus.* A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis, to the transverse and articular processes of the last six cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the five first dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

Complexus Minor, *Mastoïdeus latera'lis, Trachélo-mastoidien, Trachélo-mastoïdeus*, (F.) *Muscle petit Complexus.* It arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

COMPLICA'TION, *Complica'tio.* In Medicine it means the presence of several diseases, or of several adventitious circumstances, foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSI''TION, *Composi''tio*, from *compo'nere*, 'to place together.' *Syn'thesis.* The act of composing or compounding. Also, the *Compound, Compos'itum*, or thing compounded. Likewise, a *combination.*

COMPOSITUM, Compound.

TO COMPOUND. Same etymology; to mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, it signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as "a *compound* medicine."

COMPREHENSIO, Catalepsy.

COM'PRESS, *Compres'sa, Sple'nium, Pla'gula, Penicil'lum, Penic'ulum*, from *comprim'ere*, 'to press together.' (F.) *Compresse.* Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called *long* ((F.) *longuettes,*) *square* (*Carrées,*) *triangular, prismatic, graduated* (*graduées,*) *split* (*fendues,*) *fenetrées, criblées Croix de Malte, oblique, circular, dividing* (*divisives,*) *uniting* (*unisantes,*) &c.

COMPRESSEUR DE DUPUYTREN, Compressor of Dupuytren—*c. du Nez*, Compressor nasi—*c. de la Prostate*, Compressor prostatæ.

COMPRESSIO, Thlipsis.

COMPRES'SION, *Compres'sio, Enereisis.* Same etymology. Pressure, Methodical Compression. This is an agent, frequently had recourse to in Surgery. We *compress* a limb, affected with *œdema, varices, hydrops articuli. callous ulcer*, &c. The abdomen is *compressed* after delivery, after *paracentesis abdominis*, &c. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, &c. according to the part and to the particular case. *Moderate pressure* aids the contractility of parts, and excites the action of the absorbents; so that large tumours will sometimes disappear after it has been for some time used. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but it is apt to impede the circulation. *Pressure* is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases the compression may be *immediate*, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be *mediate*, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. The French use the term—*Compression immédiate latérale*—for that which is exerted perpendicularly to the axis of a vessel, so as to flatten its sides. It is practised with the finger, forceps, tourniquet, compresses, &c.

Compres'sion of the Brain. This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumour, a bony excrescence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary, according as the compression takes place *suddenly* or *gradually.* When *suddenly*, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character. When *gradually*, mania, convulsions, &c. are more likely to occur. Compression, arising from a depressed portion of skull, requires the use of the trephine.

COMPRES'SIVE, *Compressivus.* That which compresses. A *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

COMPRES'SOR OF DUPUYTREN, (F.) *Compresseur de Dupuytren.* An instrument for compressing the femoral artery, invented by Dupuytren. It is constructed on the same

principles as the tourniquet of J. L. Petit, from which it only differs in this respect;—that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semicircle of steel, which by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

Compressor or Constrictor of Nuck. An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra *in Perinæo*.

Compressor Naris, *Rinæ'us*, *Nasa'lis*, *Transversa'lis Nasi*, *Myrtifor'mis*, *Dilato'res ala'rum nasi*, *Maxillo-narinal*, *Constric'tor Nasi*, *C. Narium*, *C. Naris*, *Triangula'ris Nasi*, *Sus-maxillo-nasal*.—(Ch.,) (F.) *Compresseur du nez*, *Transversal du nez*. A muscle, situate at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

Compressor Pros'tatæ, *Prostat'icus supe'rior*, *Pubio-prostat'icus*, *Sub-pubio-prostat'icus*, (F.) *Compresseur de la prostate*. A muscle, admitted by Albinus, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostat'icus supe'rior* of Winslow.

COMPUNCTIO, Paracentesis, Puncturing.

CONÆSTHESIS, Cœnæsthesis.

CONARIUM, Pineal gland.

CONATUS, Effort.

CONCASSER (F.,) from *conquassa're* 'to break to pieces;' 'to comminute.' To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAU'SA or CONCAUS'SA, συναιτιον, *Syna'tion*. A cause which co-operates, with another, in the production of disease.

CONCAVITAS CONCHULARIS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

CONCAVUM PEDIS, Sole.

CONCENTRAN'TIA, from *concentra're*, 'to concentrate.' A name once given to acids and absorbents.

CONCENTRA'TION, *Concentra'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *centrum*, 'a centre.' A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or an accumulation of sensibility or of vital force, towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger.

POULS CONCENTRÉ, (F.) is a term applied by the French, to a pulse of the above character.

CONCEPTACULA SEMINARIA, Vesiculæ seminariæ.

CONCEPTACULUM, Uterus.

CONCEP'TION, *Concep'tio*, *Cye'sis*, κυησις, from *concip'io*, 'I conceive.' The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. In order that conception may take place, it is necessary, that there should be a uterus, and that the female should be capable of menstruating in a healthy manner. There is every reason, also, to believe, that, occasionally, the male sperm is not fecundating; but of this we know little. The whole subject of conception is a most mysterious one. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and Fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium: the sperm, in this manner, comes in contact with an ovum, and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium; but at length bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains the full period of utero-gestation.

False Concep'tion, *Falsus Concep'tus*, *Spu'rium germen*, (F.) *Fausse conception*, *Faux germe*. An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fœtus. See Mole.

CONCEP'TUS. The first rudiments of the fœtus, after conception.

Conceptus Falsus, Conception, false.

CONCHA, κογχη. A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts of the body;—as the *Concha of the Ear*, (F.) *Conque*,—*Concha Auris*, *Concha auric'ulæ*; the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

Concha, Patella, Turbinated bone, (middle,) Vulva—c. Auris interna, Cochlea—c. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—c. Inferior, Turbinated bone, (inferior)—c. Labyrinthi, Cochlea.

CONCHÆ NARIUM, Turbinated bones.

CONCHA'RUM ANTIFEBRI'LĒ. A febrifuge and sudorific preparation in Bates's *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel-shells, and water of the *Carduus benedictus*.

CONCHO-HELIX. A small, fleshy fasciculus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called the *small muscle of the helix*.

CONCHUS, κογχος. The cranium, (q. v.) The orbitar cavities.—Castelli.

CONCHYLIA, Turbinated bones.

CONCIDENTIA, Collapse.

CONCIL'IUM. A milky plant, referred to, by Pliny, as aphrodisiac and antiphthisical. Adanson considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOCTION, Coction.

CONCOMBRE ORDINAIRE, Cucumis sativus—*c. Sauvage*, Momordica elaterium.

CONCOM'ITANT, *Concom'itans*. That which accompanies. A symptom which accompanies others.

CONCREMATIO, Calcination.

CONCRETIO, Adherence.

CONCRE'TION, *Concretio*, from *concres'cere*, 'to condense, thicken, become solid:' *Pexis*, *Sympex'is*, πηξις, συμπηξις. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together,—as "*concretion of the toes*." Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excrementitial fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous

with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus, accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphate of lime, in certain organs and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCUBITUS, Coition.

CONCUR'SUS, from *concur'rere*, 'to meet together,' *Syn'drome*. (q. v.) The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION or COMMO'TION, from *concu'tio*, 'I shake together.' *Concus'sio*, *Thlasma Concus'sio*, (F.) *Commotion*. In *Surgery*, it is used for the agitation often communicated to an organ by a fall upon another organ; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

Concussion of the Brain, *Encephalosis'mus*, (F.) *Commotion du Cerveau*, sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred; after this, the case must be treated according to general principles,—by bleeding, blisters, cold applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

CONDENSAN'TIA, *Incrassan'tia*, (q. v.) Medicines once esteemed proper for inspissating the humours.

CONDENSATIO, Stegnosis.

CONDENSA'TION, *Condensa'tio*, *Inspissa'tio*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

CON'DIMENT, *ἄρτυμα*, *Condimen'tum*, *Ar'tyma*, *Hedys'ma*, *ἡδυσμα*, *Conditu'ra*, from *condi're*, 'to season,' (F.) *Assaisonnement*. Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and, at others, *condiments*, according as they may constitute the basis or the accessary to any dish: such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain but little nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

CONDIT, Confection.

CONDI'TUM, same etymon. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDITURA CADAVERUM, Embalming.

CONDOM, *Armour*, (F.) *Baudruches*, *Redingotes Anglaises*, *Gants des Dames*. The intestina cæca of sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley—changed every twelve hours,—and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats, exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. They are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. They are drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

CONDUCTIO, Tonic spasm, convulsion.

CONDUC'TOR, *Director*, (q. v.) *Itinera'rium*, (F.) *Conducteur*. That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

CONDUIT, Canal—*c. Auditif externe*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Auditif interne*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Auriculaire*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Cholédoque*, Choledoch duct—*c. Déférent*, Deferens vas—*c. d'Eustache*, Eustachian tube—*c. Gutturale de l'oreille*, Eustachian tube—*c. Labyrinthique*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Ptérygoidien*, Pterygoid canal—*c. Sousorbitaire*, Suborbitar canal—*c. Spermatique*, Deferens (vas)—*c. Thoracique*, Thoracic duct—*c. Vidien*, Pterygoid canal.

CONDUITS ADIPEUX, Fatty canals—*c. Aqueux*, see Aqueous—*c. Aveugles de l'urèthre*, see Cæcus—*c. Dentaires*, Dental canals—*c. Éjaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—*c. Lacrymaux*, Lachrymal ducts—*c. Lactifères*, Lactiferous vessels—*c. Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritive—*c. Nutriciers*, Canals, nutritive.

CONDULODES, Condyloid.

COND'YLE, *Cond'ylē*, *Con'dylus*, *Capit'ulum*, 'a knot, eminence.' An articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of process, met with, more particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—such as the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, &c. Some Anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences, that are not articular; as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the *os humeri*, and even to certain depressions; as to the concave, articular surfaces or *faces* at the upper extremity of the tibia. Chaussier calls the transverse root of the zygomatic process, *Condyle of the Temporal Bone*.

CON'DYLI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers.

CON'DYLOID, *Condyloïdeus*, *Condulo'des*, from *κονδυλος*, a 'condyle,' and *εἰδος*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a condyle.

Foram'ina Condyloidea, (F.) *Trous condyloïdiens*. (F.) *Fosses condyloidiennes*. These are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior, and two posterior, to the *condyles* or *condyloid processes* of the same bone, and to depressions, which are called *Fossæ Condyloideæ*.

As the word *Condyloïdien* means—"that which has the shape of a condyle," it has been judiciously proposed, by some French anatomists, that *condylien* should be used in preference, in the case of the foramina and fossæ.

CONDYLO'MA, *Con'dylus*, from *κονδυλος*, 'a knot,' 'an eminence.' A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and

rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is the consequence of the syphilitic virus. Such tumours are also called *Dermophy'mata venerea.*

CONDYLUS, Condyloma.

CONESSI CORTEX, Nerium antidysentericum.

CONFEC'TIO, *Confec'tion*, from *confi''cio*, 'I make up.' *Alig'ulus.* (F.) *Confiture, Condit.* In general, it means any thing made up or preserved with sugar. In the late London Pharmacopœias, it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. *Confec'tio* or *Confec'tum* also means *Confectionary.*

Confectio Alkermes, Alkermes.

Confectio Amygdala'rum, *Almond Confection, Almond Paste, Pasta re'gia, P. Amygdali'na, Pasta Emulsi'va, Buty'rum Amygdala'rum Dulcium.* (F.) *Confection d'Amandes.* (*Sweet almonds* ℥j, *gum acacia* ʒj, *white sugar* ʒiv. Blanch the almonds, and beat into a paste.) A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions.

Confectio Archig''eni, *C. Pauli'na.* (*Castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium,* of each ℥ss, *saffron* ʒij, *syrup of wormwood* ʒij.) It was much recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections.

Confectio Aromat'ica, *Electua'rium Aromaticum, C. Cardiaca, C. Raleigha'na, Aromatic Confection, Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial.* The following is the London formula. (*Cinnamon, nutmeg,* of each ℥ij, *cloves* ℥j, *cardamom seed* ℥ss, *saffron* ℥ij, *prepared shells* ℥xvi, *rectified sugar* lbij, *water* lbj. Rub the dry substances to a powder, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.) Dose, ℈j. to ʒj.

Confectio Aurantio'rum, *Conser'va Cor'ticum Aurantiorum, C. Cor'ticis Exterio'ris Aurantii Hispalen'sis, C. Flaved'inis Corticum Aurantiorum Hispalen'sium, Conser'va Aurantii, C. Citri Aurantii, Confection of the Orange, Conserve of Orange Peel.* (*Yellow part of the peel of the orange* lbj, *rectified sugar* lbiij, beat into a conserve.) It is stomachic, and an agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies. Dose, ʒss.

Confectio Cardiaca, Confectio aromatica.

Confectio Cas'siæ, *Electua'rium Cassiæ Fis'tulæ, E. Cassiæ, E. e Cassiâ, E. laxati'vum, Conserva Cassiæ, Electuarium Cassiæ tamarinda'tum seu leniti'vum, Electa'rium e Cassiâ, Diacas'sia cum Mannâ, Cassia Confection.* (*Cassia pulp* lbss, *manna* ℥ij, *tamarind pulp* ℥j, *syrup of roses* lb ss. Bruise the manna, dissolve by heat, mix the pulp, and evaporate.) It is gently laxative. Dose, ℥ss.

Confectio Damocratis, Mithridate.

Confectio Hamec;—so called from an Arabian physician,—was composed of the bark of the *yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, the polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb,* &c. It was used as a purgative in glysters.

Confectio Hyacin'thi, *Hyacinth Confection, Electuarium* seu *Confectio de Croco emenda'ta, olim dicta de hyacin'this* (P.) A tonic and slightly astringent confection, composed, according to Baumé, of *terra sigillata, crab's stones, cinnamon, leaves of the dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon,* &c.; and formerly the hyacinth was added, whence its name.

Confectio Opii, *Electuarium Opiatum, Confectio Opia'ta, Philo'nium Londinen'se, Theriaca Edinen'sis, Philo'nium Romanum, Opium Confection, Electuarium Theba'icum.* (*Hard opium* ʒvj, *long pepper* ℥j, *ginger root* ℥ij, *caraway seeds* ℥iij, *syrup* lbj: one grain of opium in 36 Ph. L.) It is narcotic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Confectio Paulina, Confectio Archigeni—c. ex Capitibus papaveris, Diacodium.

Confectio Pip'eris Nigri, *Ward's Paste for Fistula.* (*Black pepper, elecampane root,* each lbj, *fennel seed* lbiij, *white sugar* lbij.) Dose, size of a nutmeg three or four times a day.

Confectio Raleighana, Confectio aromatica.

Confectio Rosæ Cani'næ, (L). *Conserva Rosæ Caninæ, Conserva Cynos'bati, C. Cynorrhodi, Rob Cynosbatos, Confection* or *Conserve of Dog Rose.* (*Pulp of dog rose* lbj, *sugar* ℥xx. Incorporate.) It is chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Confectio Rosæ Gal'licæ, (L.) *Conserva Rosæ Gal'licæ, Conserva Rosæ, C. Florum Rosa'rum Rubra'rum, C. Florum Rosæ Rubræ, Rhodosac'charum, C. Rosæ Rubræ, Confection of the Red Rose.* (*Petals* lbj, *sugar* lbiij.) It is astringent, but chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Confectio Rutæ, *Confection of Rue.* (*Rue leaves dried, caraway seeds, bay berries,* of each ℥iss, *sagapenum* ʒiv, *black pepper* ʒij, *honey* ʒxvj. Mix.) It is given in clysters, as an antispasmodic and carminative.

Confectio de San'talis, *Confection of the Saunders,* (F.) *Confection de Sandaux.* (*Sandal wood, red coral, bole armeniac, terra sigillata, kermes berries, tormentil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle, red roses, calcined hartshorn, cloves.*) It was formerly used as an astringent.

Confectio Scammo'niæ, *Electuarium Scammo'nii, Electuarium e Scammonio, Caryocostinum, Confection of Scam'mony.* (*Powdered scammony* ℥iss, *bruised cloves, powdered ginger,* āā ʒvj, *oil of caraway* ʒss, *syrup of roses,* q. s.) A stimulating cathartic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Confectio Sennæ, *Electuarium Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Sennæ cum Pulpis, E. Sennæ compos'itum, Benedic'tum Laxati'vum, Electuarium ape'riens, E. catholi'cum commu'ne, E. diaprú'num, E. eccoproti'cum, Elect. Sennæ, E. e Sennâ, E. leniti'vum, Confection of Senna,* &c. (*Senna leaves* ℥viij, *figs* lbj, *tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of French prunes,* each lb ss, *coriander seed* ℥iv, *liquorice root* ℥iij, *sugar* lbiiss.) It is a laxative, and is used in habitual constipation, and in constipation during pregnancy. Dose, ʒss to ℥ ss.

Confectio de Thure, *Frank'incense Confection,* (F.) *Confection d'Encens.* A compound of the *coriander seeds, nutmeg, thus, liquorice, mastich, cubebs, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar,* &c.

CONFECTION D'AMANDES, Confection, almond—*c. d'Encens,* Confectio de Thure—c.

Frankincense, Confectio de Thure—c. of the Orange, Confectio aurantiorum—c. of the Red rose, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—c. of Rue, Confectio rutæ—*c. de Sandaux*, Confectio de santalis—c. of the Sanders, Confectio de santalis.

CONFECTUM, Confection.

CONFERVA HELMINTHO-CORTOS, Corallina corsicana.

Confer'va Riva'lis. This species of *River Weed* has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFIRMANTIA, Tonics.

CONFITURE, Confection.

CONFLUENT, *Con'fluens*, from *flu'ere*, 'to flow,' and *cum*, 'together.' An epithet for certain exanthematous affections, in which the pimples, pustules, &c., run together. It is particularly applied to small-pox, under such circumstances. Some authors have called Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever—*Confluent Measles, Morbil'li Confluen'tes.*

CONFLUENT DES SINUS, Torcular Herophili.

CONFLUEN'TIA, *Confœdera'tio;* same etymon. A term, employed by Paracelsus to express the concordance between a disease and its remedies.

CONFLUXIO, Sympathy.

CONFŒDERATIO, Confluentia.

CONFORMA'TION, *Conforma'tio, Diap'lasis*, from *conforma're*, 'to arrange,' 'dispose.' The natural disposition or arrangement of the body. *Faulty conformation*, (F.) *Vice de conformation*, is vice of original formation;—existing, of course, from birth. In French Surgery, *Conformation* is used synonymously with *Coaptation*, and both it, *Diaplasis* and *anaplasis*, mean, also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, &c.

CONFORTANTIA, Tonics.

CONFORTER, (F.) *Confirma're, Conforta're, Corrobora're.* To make stronger—to give energy. *Conforter l'estomac*, 'to strengthen the stomach.'

CONFRICA'TION, *Confrica'tio*, from *confrica're*, 'to rub against.' The action of reducing a friable substance to powder, by rubbing it between the fingers; and of expressing the juice of a plant with the hand.

CONFU'SÆ FEBRES. Intermittents, whose paroxyms are irregular and confused.—Bellini.

CONFU'SIO, from *confundo*, 'I mix together;' *Syn'chysis*. A disease of the eye, which consists in the mixture of the humours.—Galen. It has, also, been used synonymously with *Complexio*.

CONGELANTIA, Congelativa.

CONGELATIO, Catalepsy.

CONGELA'TION, *Congela'tio, Conglacia'tio, Gela'tio*, from *con'gelo*, 'I congeal,' 'I freeze.' The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as *congelation of water, mercury*, &c.

The term had once other acceptations. 1. It was synonymons with *concretion*. 2. With *coagulation*, in which sense it is still occasionally employed. 3. The ancients called all diseases, produced by cold, *congelations*, as well as those in which there was a kind of stupor or torpor—particularly catalepsy.

CONGELATI'VA MEDICAMEN'TA, *Conglutinan'tia, Congelan'tia.* Medicines, considered capable of uniting, or consolidating wounds, &c.

CONGENER, *Congen'erous*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *genus*, 'kind, (F.) *Congénère.* Of the same kind or species. Resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles it means that they concur in the same action; in opposition to the word *antagonist*, or that which acts in an opposite direction.

In France *Congénères* is applied to those who join in the dissection of the same subject.

CONGENITÆ NOTÆ, Nævus.

CONGEN'ITAL, CON'GENITE, *Congenia'lis, Congen'itus*, from *gen'itus*, 'begotten,' and *cum*, 'with,' (F.) *Congénial* ou *Congénital.* Diseases which infants have at birth; hence, *Congenital affections* are those that depend on faulty conformation; as *congenital hernia, congenital cataract*, &c.

CONGES'TION, *Conges'tio*, from *congerere*, 'to amass,' 'accumulate,' &c. *Symphore'ma, Synathroism'us, Engorgement.* Accumulation of blood or other fluid in an organ. It is an important symptom in febrile and other disorders. It may arise, either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion, stasis* or *stagnation*:—being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse.

CONGLACIATIO, Congelation.

CONGLO'BATE, *Congloba'tus*, from *conglomba're*, 'to collect,' 'to gather into a ball,' (F.) *Conglobé.*

Conglo'bate Gland, *Glan'dula conglomba'ta, Glandula Muco'sa, Conglobate gland, Globate gland, Lymphat'ic gan'glion*, (F.) *Glande conglobée, Ganglion lymphatique.* A round body, formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither a cavity nor excretory duct. The mesenteric, inguinal and axillary glands are of this class.

CONGLOBÉ, Conglobate.

CONGLOM'ERATE, *Conglomera'tus, Glom'erate, Glomera'tus*, (F.) *Conglomére.* Heaped together.

Conglom'erate Glands, *Glan'dulæ conglomera'tæ, Glandulæ vasculo'sæ*, are those whose lobules are united under the same membrane; as the liver, kidney, testicle, &c.

CONGLUTINANTIA, Congelativa.

CONGRÈS, (F.) *Congress, Congres'sus.* This term, which has often been used synonymously with *Coition*, means, also, the ocular proof, formerly ordered by the Judicial Authority, in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to test the impotence or capabilities of the parties;—a most unsatisfactory and indecent exhibition. It was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris in the year 1667.

CONGRESSUS, Coition.

CONIA, Lixivium.

CONIASIS, Incrustation.

CONIOSTOSIS, Pulverization.

CONIS, Pulvis.

CONISTERIUM, Apodyterium.

CONI VASCULO'SI. Conical bundles,

formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis: having their base towards the epididymis.

CONIA, *κονια*. A wine, prepared by fermenting the must of the grape on tar previously washed in sea-water.—Orfila. See, also, Lixivium.

CONI'UM MACULA'TUM, *κωνειον, Coni'um, Cicu'ta, Cicu'ta major, Abiotos, Cicuta terres'tris, Cicuta major fœ'tida, C. vulga'ris, Common Hemlock, Hemlock,* (F.) *Cigue ordinaire, C. grande. Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The leaves and seeds are narcotic and poisonous in an overdose. Light destroys the virtues of the leaves; and, therefore, the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. It has been used as a palliative in cancer and other painful affections; but is not equal to opium. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrofulous ulcers. Dose, gr. ij to x.

DA'VIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER is said to consist of *powdered hemlock* and *arsenious acid.*

CONJONCTIVE, Conjunctiva.

CONJUGAISON, Conjugation.

CONJUGA'TION, *Conjuga'tio* (F.) *Conjugaison.* Assemblage, union, *Conju'gium.*

FORAM'INA CONJUGATIO'NIS, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison.* The apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by the union of the notches of the vertebræ. They give passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow, and to the vessels, which enter, or issue from, the vertebral canal.

CONJUGIUM, Coition, Conjugation.

CONJUNC'TI MORBI. Diseases joined together. Authors have distinguished two kinds of these;—one, in which the diseases go on simultaneously—*morbi connex'i;*—the other, in which they succeed each other—*morbi consequen'tes.*

CONJUNCTIO, Articulation.

CONJUNCTI'VA MEMBRA'NA, *Circumcaula'lis, Epipeph'ycos, Tu'nica agna'ta, Tu'nica adna'ta, T. conjuncti'va,* (F.) *Conjonctive, Membrane adnée.* A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, the inner surface of the eyelids, and the *caruncula lachrymalis.* It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, Ophthalmia.

CONJUNGENS, Communicans.

CONNATE, from *cum natus,* 'born with.'

CONNATE DISEASES, (F.) *Maladies connées, Morbi conna'ti,* are such as an individual is born with:—*Connate* having the same signification as *congenital.* A difference has been made by some, however; those diseases or conditions, which are dependent upon original conformation, being called *congenital;*—whilst the diseases or affections, that may have supervened during gestation or delivery, are termed *connate.*

CONNEC'TICUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. There is a mineral spring at Stafford in this state, twenty-four miles from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New England. Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. There are other springs in the state, of which, however, little that is accurate is known.

CONNEXIO OSSIUM CARNOSA, Syssarcosis.

CONNUTRI'TUS, *Syn'trophos, συντροφος,* from *cum,* 'with,' and *nutrior,* 'I am nourished.' A disease is so called which has grown up, as it were, with an individual, or has been connate with him.—Hippocr., Galen.

CONOID, *Conoïdeus, Conoï'des,* from *κωνος,* 'a cone,' and *ειδος,* 'shape,' (F.) *Conoïde.* Resembling a cone.

CONOID LIG'AMENT. A ligament, passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the *coraco-clavicular,* (q. v.) ligament of some anatomists.

CONOIDES CORPUS, Pineal gland.

CONQUASSANT, (F.) *Conquassans,* from *cum,* 'with,' 'together;' and *quassa're,* 'to shake.' *Douleurs conquassantes* are the pains of parturition, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is engaged in the pelvis.

CONQUASSA'TION. Same etymon. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in dividing, with a pestle, fresh vegetables, fruits, &c. See Confrication.

CONQUE, Concha.

CONSEC'UTIVE, *Consecuti'vus,* from *cum,* 'with,' and *sequi,* 'to follow.'

CONSECUTIVE PHENOM'ENA or SYMPTOMS, (F.) *Phenomènes* ou *accidens consécutifs,* are such as appear after the cessation of a disease, or, according to others, during its decline; but without having any direct connexion with it.

CONSENSUS, Consent of parts, Sympathy.

CONSENT OF PARTS, *Consen'sus, Consen'sus par'tium, Sympathi'a,* from *cum,* 'with,' and *senti're,* 'to feel.' (F.) *Consentement des Parties.* That relation of different parts of the body with each other, which is more commonly denominated sympathy, (q. v.)

CONSENTEMENT DES PARTIES, Consent of parts.

CONSERVA'TION, *Conserva'tio, Phylax'is, φυλαξις,* from *conserva're,* 'to preserve.' (F.) *Conservation des Drogues, Asservation.* The art of preserving any object of pharmacy; any remedial agent, &c., from decay.

CONSERVA, *Conser've,* from *conserva're,* 'to preserve.' A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar. The London and American pharmacopœias prefer the term CONFECTION, (q. v.)

CONSERVA ABSIN'THII, *C. Absin'thii marit'imi, Conserve of Wormwood.* (*Leaves* ℔j, *sugar* ℔iij.) It has been employed as a tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge.

CONSERVA DE ANGEL'ICA (P.,) *Conserve d'Angélique, C. of Angel'ica.* (*Pulp of root* 250 parts; *white sugar,* boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary, 1000 parts.) It is tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

CONSERVA DE APIO GRAVEOLEN'TE (P.,) *Conserve d'Ache, Conserve of Smallage.* Prepared like the preceding. Reputed to have the same properties.

CONSERVA ARI, *Conserve of Arum.* (*Fresh root* ℔ss, *sugar* ℔ iss.) Esteemed diuretic and stimulant.

Conserva Auranti, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Cassiæ, Confectio cassiæ—c. Citri aurantii, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Corticis exterioris aurantii Hispalensis, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Corticum aurantiorum, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Florum rosarum rubrarum, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—c. Cynosbati, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Cynorrhodi, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Flavedinis corticis aurantiorum Hispalensium, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Rosæ, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—c. Rosæ caninæ, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Rosæ gallicæ, Confectio rosæ gallicæ.

Conserva Cochlea'riæ Horten'sis, *Conserve of Lemon Scurvy Grass.* (*Leaves* ℔j, *sugar* ℔iij.) Reputed to be stimulant and antiscorbutic.

Conserva Lu'julæ, *C. Folio'rum lu'julæ, Conserve of Woodsorrel.* (*Leaves* ℔j, *sugar* ℔iij.) Gratefully acid and refrigerant.

Conserva Menthæ, *C. Menthæ folio'rum, C. Menthæ sati'væ, Conserve of Mint.* (*Leaves* ℔j, *sugar* ℔iij.) Stomachic in nausea and vomiting.

Conserva Pruni Sylves'tris, *Pulpa pruno'rum sylves'trium condi'ta, C. Prunæ sylvestris, Conserve of Sloes,* (*Pulp* 1 part, *sugar* 3 parts.) Possessed of astringent properties.

Conserva Scillæ, *Conserve of Squill.* (*Fresh squills* ℥j, *sugar* ℥x.) Possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

CONSERVE D'ACHE, Conserva de apio graveolente—c. Lemon scurvy grass, Conserva cochleariæ hortensis—c. of Mint, Conserva menthæ—c. of Orange, (red,) Confectio aurantiorum—c. of Aloes, Conserva pruni sylvestris—c. of Smallage, Conserva de apio graveolente—c. of Woodsorrel, Conserva lujulæ—c. of Wormwood, Conserva absinthii.

CONSERVES, Spectacles.

CONSIDENTIA. This word has two acceptations. 1. It is synonymous with *Apocatastasis;* and, 2. It signifies contraction of any cavity or canal:—See Synezisis.

CONSISTEN'TIA. A Latin term, employed in two senses. 1. When joined to the word *Morbi* or *Ætatis*, it expresses the acme of a disease, or the *age* at which the constitution has acquired its full strength. 2. By *Consisten'tia humo'ris* is meant the density of a humour.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, Symphytum—c. Media, Ajuga, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum—c. Minor, Prunella—c. Regalis, Delphinium consolida—c. rubra, Tormentil—c. Saracenica, Solidago virgaurea.

CONSOLIDAN'TIA, *Consolidati'va Medicamen'ta.* Substances, formerly given for the purpose of consolidating wounds, or strengthening cicatrices.

CONSOLIDATIVA, Consolidantia.

CONSOMMÉ, *Consumma'tum*, *Zomos*, ζωμος. Soup, strongly charged with gelatine, and consequently very nutritious, although not proportionably easy of digestion.

CONSOMPTION, Consumption.

CONSORTIUM, Sympathy.

CONSOUDE, GRANDE, Symphytum.

CONSOUND, MIDDLE, Ajuga.

CONSPERSIO, Catapasma.

CONSPICILLA, Spectacles.

CONSPIRATIO, Sympathy.

CONSTELLA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM. An ointment, composed of cleansed earthworms! dried and pulverized; and of the fat of the bear or wild boar. It was formerly employed in toothache, and to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

CONSTERNATIO, Stupor.

CONSTIPATIO, Stegnosis.

CONSTIPATION, *Constipa'tio*, from *constipa're*, 'to cram close.' *Obstipa'tio, Adstric'tio, Obstipa'tio alvi'na, Ischocoi'lia, Alvus adstric'ta, Stypsis, Constipa'tio alvi, Copros'tasis,* (F.) *Échauffement, Ventre resserré.* Costiveness. A state of the bowels, in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual; or are inordinately hard, and expelled with difficulty. It may be owing, either to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines, or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. Cathartics will usually remove it; after which its exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated, to render the cure permanent.

CONSTITUTIO, Habit of body—c. Nervosa, Nervous diathesis.

CONSTITUTION, *Constitu'tio, Catas'tasis, Status,* from cum, 'with,' and *stare*, 'to stand.' A collection of several parts, forming a whole. In Medicine, *Constitution* means the state of all the organs of the human body, considered in regard to their particular and respective arrangement, order, or activity. A *good constitution* is one in which every organ is well developed, and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy, forms a difference in the constitution. We say that a man is of a *good* or *robust*, a *delicate* or *weak constitution*, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly labouring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.

Constitu'tion of the At'mosphere, *Constitu'tio A'eris,* (F.) *Constitution Atmosphérique.* The different conditions of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, heaviness, direction of the winds, &c., considered as respects their influence on the animal economy.

Epidem'ic Constitution or Med'ical Constitution, (F.) *Constitution médicale, C. épidémique.* The aggregate of meteorological conditions, so far as they are appreciable, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, (F.) *Constitutionnel.* Belonging to the constitution of an individual; to his manner of being; as, *constitutional phthisis, C. Gout,* &c. By some, this epithet has been given to diseases, produced by the constitution of the atmosphere, but this acceptation is not common.

CONSTRICTEURS DE LA VULVE, Constrictores cunni—*c. du Vagin*, Constrictores cunni.

CONSTRICTIO, Systole.

CONSTRICTIVA, Styptics.

CONSTRIC'TOR, from *constrin'gere*, 'to bind.' (F.) *Constricteur.* That which binds in a circular direction. A Sphincter (q. v.). Different muscles are so called.

Constrictores Cunni, *Clitor'idis inferio'res lati et plani mus'culi, Sphincter Vagi'næ* (F.) *Con-*

stricteurs du Vagin, C. de la Vulve. Small muscles, which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the *transversus perinæi* and *external sphincter ani* muscles. Their use is to contract the entrance of the vagina.

Constrictor Ani, Sphincter ani externus—c. Isthmi faucium, Glossostaphylinus—c. Nasi, Compressor naris—c. Oris, Orbicularis oris—c. Palpebrarum, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Constrictores Alarum Nasi, Depressor Alæ Nasi.

Constricto'res Laryn'gis. Lieutaud describes under the name, *Grand constricteur du larynx*, the muscle *Crico-arytenoideus latera'lis* with the *Thyro-arytenoideus.*

Constrictor Œsoph'agi, *Constrictor of the Œsoph'agus*, (F.) *Constricteur de l'Œsophage, Muscle œsophagien.* A fasciculus of fleshy, circular fibres, at the upper part of the œsophagus.

Constricto'res Pharyn'gis, *Constrictors of the Pharynx, Sphincter Gulæ.* Muscular expansions, which assist in forming the parietes of the pharynx. Three of these are generally admitted. 1. The *Constrictor Pharyngis infe'rior, Crico-pharyngeus* and *Thyro-pharyngeus, Crico-thyro-pharyngien.* It is broad, very thin, quadrilateral, and seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side. 2. The *Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, Hyo-pharyngeus* and *Chondro-pharyngeus, Syndes'mo-pharyngeus, Hyo-glosso-basi-pharyngien*, occupies the middle part of the pharynx. It is triangular, and attached, anteriorly, to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides; to the stylo-hyoid ligament; and terminates, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. The *Constrictor Pharyngis supe'rior, Ceph'alo-pharyngeus, Glosso-pharyngeus, Mylo-pharyngeus, Pter'ygo-pharyngeus, Pterigo-syndesmo-staphili-pharyngien*, is quadrilateral, and extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the inter-maxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue to the posterior part of the pharynx.

The constrictors of the pharynx contract it. They can likewise approximate the ends to each other. Chaussier considers those and the *stylo-pharyngeus* as but one muscle, and includes all under this last name.

CONSTRINGENTIA, Astringents, Styptics.

CONSUETUDO, Habit—c. Menstrua, Menses.

CONSULTA'TION, *Consulta'tio, Delibera'tio, Cœnolo'gia, Conten'tio, Symboleu'sis.* This word has several acceptations. In English, it means, almost always, the meeting of two or more practitioners, to deliberate on any particular case of disease. In France, it signifies the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient, who consults him, either personally or by writing.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN or SURGEON. One, who consults with the attending practitioner, regarding any case of disease. Some physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs confine themselves to consulting practice.

CONSUMMATUM, *Consommé.*

CONSUMP'TION, from *consu'mere*, 'to waste away.' *Consump'tio, Syntex'is*, συντηξις. (F.) *Consomption.* Progressive emaciation or wasting away. This condition precedes death, in the greater part of chronic diseases, and particularly in *phthisis pulmonalis:* on this account it is, that phthisis has received the name *consumption.*—See Phthisis. *Fièvre de Consomption, Consumptive fever*, is the same as *Hectic fever*, (q. v.)

Consumption, Pulmonary, Phthisis pulmonalis.

CONSUMPTI'VA. Same etymology. Caustics, used for the destruction of fungi; as *burnt alum, lunar caustic*, &c., were formerly so called.

CONTABESCEN'TIA, from *contabes'cere*, 'to grow lean.' Consumption, marasmus, atrophy, (q. v.) &c.

CONTACT, *Contac'tus.* The state of two bodies that touch each other. In the theory of contagious diseases, we distinguish *immediate* or *direct contact*, as when we touch a patient labouring under one of those diseases, and *mediate* or *indirect contact*, when we touch, not the patient himself, but objects that have touched, or emanated from him. The air is, most commonly, the medium by which this last kind of contact is effected.

CONTA'GION, *Conta'gio, Contages, Conta'gium, Aporrhœ'a, Apoc'risis*, from *contin'gere*, 'to meet or touch.' The transmission of a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact. The term has, also, been applied, by some, to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, &c., but in this sense it is now abandoned. Contagious diseases are produced, either by a virus, capable of causing them by inoculation as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c., or by miasmata, proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, and in measles and scarlatina. Scrofula, phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer have, by some, been esteemed contagious, but apparently without foundation. Physicians are, indeed, by no means unanimous in deciding what diseases are contagious, and what not. The contagion of the plague and typhus, especially of the latter, is denied by many. It seems probable, that a disease may be contagious under certain circumstances, and not under others. A case of common fever, arising from *common causes*, as from cold, may, if the patient be kept in a close, foul condition, be converted into a disease, capable of producing emanations, which will excite a similar disease in those exposed to them.

Contagion and *infection* are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases not produced by contact; as measles, scarlet fever, &c., whilst *infection* is used for those that require positive contact; as itch, syphilis, &c., and conversely.

Diseases, which cannot be produced in any other way than by contagion, are said to have their origin in *specific contagion;* as small-pox, cow-pox, measles, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c.

Those, which are produced by contagion, and yet are sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from *common contagion;* as typhus, cynanche parotidæa, &c.

CONTA'GIOUS, *Contagio'sus.* Capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact; as a *contagious disease, contagious fever, contagious effluvia*, &c.

CONTAGIUM, Miasm.

CONTEMPLATIF, (F.) *Contemplati'vus.* Appertaining to contemplation. The predominant idea of the melancholic—of the monomaniac—is sometimes called *contemplative.*

CONTEMPLATIO, Catalepsy.

CONTENSIO, Tension.

CONTENTIO, Consultation.

CONTEX'TURE, *Contextu'ra, Contex'tus*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *texere*, 'to weave,' to make a web.' Arrangement of parts;—texture. A name given, metaphorically, to the structure of organized bodies; as *the contexture of muscles, fibres*, &c. See Tissue and Texture.

CONTIGUITY, DIARTHROSIS OF. See Continuity.

CON'TINENCE, *Continentia*, from *continére*, 'to contain oneself;' 'to restrain.' Abstinence from the pleasures of physical love.

CON'TINENT, *Continens.* This word is synonymous with *Continued.* (F.) *Continu.*

CONTINENT CAUSE, *Causa conjunc'ta*, is a cause, real or presumed, which, having given rise to a disease, continues to act during the whole of its duration. It may be considered synonymous with proximate cause. A *continent fever, Febris continens*, is one which preserves, during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without any remission or sensible exacerbation. A disease, which continues uninterruptedly, has been, also, called *Æipathei'a* or *Aeipathei'a*, ἀειπαθεία.

CONTIN'UED FEVER, *Febris contin'ua, F. continens, F. anabat'ica, F. assid'ua.* A fever which presents no interruption in its course. Continued fevers form a division in the class *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen, and include three genera,—*Synocha, Synochus*, and *Typhus.*

CONTINU'ITY, *Continu'itas.* An adhesion of two things between each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

DIARTHRO'SES OF CONTINUITY, (F.) *Diarthroses de Continuité*, are movable joints, in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch immediately: there being, between them, a ligamentous substance, whose flexibility permits motion. The vertebral articulations are examples of this. DIARTHROSES OF CONTIGU'ITY, *Diarthroses de Contiguité*, on the other hand, are movable articulations, in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer, which is always moistened by synovia.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY is any division of parts, previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are *solutions of continuity.*

The word *Continuity* is opposed to *Contiguity;* the latter meaning the condition of two things which are near each other, or touch without uniting. There is *contiguity* between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, but not *continuity.*

CONTONDANT, Contunding.

CONTOR'SION, *Contor'sio*, from *contor'queo*, 'I twist about.' Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion; as *contortion of the face.*

CONTRA-APERTU'RA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *aperio*, 'I open.' A *counter-opening. Contra-incis'io, Incis'io priori opposita*, (F.) *Contre-ouverture.* An incision, made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess, when the first opening is not situate in a manner favourable for the discharge of the pus.

CONTRA-EXTENSIO, Counter-extension.

CONTRAC'TILE, *Contractilis*, from *contra'here*, 'to draw together.' Capable of contracting. The fibre of muscles is *contractile.*

CONTRACTIL'ITY, *Contractil'itas;* same etymon. (F.) *Contractilité.* That vital property, which gives, to certain parts, the power of contracting. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of *voluntary contractility*, or one dependent immediately on the action of the brain; the muscles of the viscera of digestion, and other internal organs, enjoy an *involuntary contractility. Contractility* and *irritability* are frequently used synonymously to signify the property possessed by any tissue of *contracting* on the application of an appropriate stimulus.

CONTRAC'TION. Same etymon. *Sys'tolē.* Action of contracting. When we speak of the *contraction of a muscle*, we mean the phenomena it exhibits during the time it is in action.

CONTRACTU'RA. Same etymon. *Acamp'sia, Enta'sia articula'ris, Mus'cular Stiff-joint.* A state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It succeeds, frequently, other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgiæ, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapour bath or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.

CONTRA-FISSU'RA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *findo*, 'I cleave.' *Repercus'sio, Reson'itus, Catag'ma Fissura contrajacens, Apechē'ma*, (F.) *Contre-coup, Contre-fente, Contre-fracture.* A fracture, contusion, or injury, produced by a blow in a part distant from that which is struck. Five species of *contra-fissuræ* or *contre-coups* may occur in the skull. 1. When the internal table yields and fractures. 2. When the bone breaks in any other part than the one struck. 3. When a bone, which has been struck, remains uninjured, and its neighbour is fractured. 4. When a bone is fractured in a place diametrically opposite to that struck, as in fractures at the base of the cranium, from a fall on the vertex; and lastly, when the violence of the blow produces a separation of the neighbouring or distant sutures. These fractures of the skull are also called *Fractures par résonnance.*

CONTRA-INCISIO, Contra-apertura.

CONTRA-INDICATIO, Counter-indication.

CONTRA-IRRITATIO, Counter-irritation.

CONTRACTILITÉ PAR DEFAUT D'EXTENSION, Elasticity—*c. de Tissu*, Elasticity.

CONTRACTILITY, Irritability.

CONTRACTIO CORDIS, Systole.

CONTRAHENTIA, Astringents, Styptics.

CONTRA-LUNA'RIS, from *contra*, 'against,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' An epithet for a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.—Dietrich.

CONTRA-STIMULANS, Contro-stimulant.

CONTRAYERVA, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Balls, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—c. Mexican, Psoralea pentaphylla—c. Nova, Psoralea pentaphylla—c. Lisbon, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.

CONTRE-COUP, Contra-fissura.

CONTRE-EXTENSION, Counter-extension.

CONTREXEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in France, in the department of Vosges, four leagues from Neufchâteau. The waters contain carbonate of iron, muriate and carbonate of lime, a bituminous substance, and free carbonic acid. They are frequented by those labouring under cutaneous, scrofulous, and calculous affections.

CONTRE-FENTE, Contra-fissura.

CONTRE-FRACTURE, Contra-fissura.

CONTRE-INDICATION, Counter-indication.

CONTRE-OUVERTURE, Contra-apertura.

CONTRI''TIO, from *con'tero*, 'I bruise or make small:'—*Syntrimma*, *Syntripsis*, *Tritu'ra*, *Tritus*, *Tritura'tion*, *Tri''tio*, *Comminu'tion*.

CONTRO-STIM'ULANT, *Contrastim'ulans*, from *contra*, 'against,' and *stimulus*, 'that which excites.' A substance that possesses a particular, debilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. A name given to therapeutical agents, which, according to the Italian theory of *Contro-stimulus*, are endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by a specific action. These agents are by no means clearly defined.

CONTRO-STIM'ULUS. Same etymon. The name given by Rasori, about thirty years ago, to a new medical doctrine, of which he was the originator—*La nuova Dottrina Medica Italiana*. It is founded on the contro-stimulant property, attributed to a certain number of medicines. In this doctrine, as in that of Brown, under the name *excitability*, a fundamental principle of physiology is admitted, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with an aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on these same influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or *Hypersthení'a*: when too little, there is deficiency or *Hyposthení'a*. Diseases, *general* and *local*, are divided into three great classes, or into, 1. *Hypersthenic*; 2. *Hyposthenic*; 3. *Irritative*. The contro-stimulant physicians admit only two classes of medicines—*stimulants* and *contro-stimulants*.

CONTUNDING, *Contu'sing*, (F.) *Contondant*, *Contundens*, from *contun'dere*, 'to bruise.' That which causes contusions. An epithet given to round, blunt, vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts without cutting them.

CONTUS, Contused.

CONTUS, Penis.

CONTU'SED. Same etymon. (F.) *Contus*. Affected with contusion. Thus we say—a *contused wound*.

CONTUSION, *Contu'sio*. A *Bruise*; *Collis'io*, *Phlasma*, *Thlasis*, *Thlas'ma*, *Th. Contu'sio*, (F.) *Meurtrissure*. Same etymon. An injury or lesion—arising from the shock of a body with a large surface, which presents no loss of substance, and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of *contused wound*. The differences of contusion, as to extent, are of course infinite. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, or is effused into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Time and cold applications remove it. When the texture of the parts has been lacerated, there is effusion of blood, with more or less torpor in the part. Cooling applications, general or topical, V.S., emollients, poultices, compression, &c., are here necessary, according to circumstances. In the severest kinds of contusion, all the soft and solid parts, except the skin, are bruised, and, at times, reduced to a kind of pap. When the disorganization is to this extent, there is no hope except in amputation. A deep contusion of the soft parts has been called *Sarcothla'sis*, and *Sarcothlas'ma*.

CONVALES'CENCE, *Convalescen'tia*, from *convales'cere*, 'to grow well.' *Exanas'trophe*. Recovery of health, after disease. The time which elapses between the termination of a disease, and complete restoration of strength.

CONVALLA'RIA MAIA'LIS, *Lil'ium Conval'lium*, *Convalla'ria*, *Maian'themum*, *Lily of the Valley*, *May Lily*, (F.) *Muguet*, *Muguet de Mai*. The recent flowers are reputed to be aromatic, cephalic, errhine, cathartic. They are not used.

CONVALLA'RIA POLYGONA'TUM. The systematic name of *Solomon's Seal*. *Sigil'lum Salamo'nis*, *Polygona'tum*. The root was once used as an astringent and tonic. It is, also, a reputed cosmetic.

CONVER'SION, *Conver'sio*. Change from one state into another.

CONVERSION OF DISEASES, (F.) *Conversion des maladies*, is the change or transformation of one disease into another.

CONVOLUTION, *Convolu'tio*, from *convol'vere*, 'to entwine.' *Episphæ'rion*, *Gyrus*, (F.) *Circonvolution*.

The INTESTINAL CONVOLUTIONS are the turns made by the intestines in the abdomen.

The CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS are the round, undulating, tortuous projections, observed at the surface of the brain. In them, Gall's organs, of course, terminate.

CONVOL'VULUS BATA'TAS, from *convol'vere*, 'to roll together.' *C. In'dicus*. The *Sweet Potato*, *Spanish Potato*. This is the only esculent root of the genus Convolvulus. It is much eaten in the United States.

CONVOLVULUS CANTAB'RICA, *Cantabrica*, *Lavender-leaved Bindweed*. It has been considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS, Ileus,—c. Indicus, c. Batatas.

Convolvulus Jalapa, A systematic name of the Jalap plant, properly the *Ipomœa Jalapa. Jala'pium, Mechoaca'na nigra, Jalappa, Jalapa, Jalap Root, Gialappa, Xalappa, Bryo'nia Mechoachan'na nigricans, Bryo'nia Peruvia'na, Chela'pa, Rhabar'barum Nigrum, Gelappium*, (F.) *Jalap*, is procured from South America. Its odour is nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent. It is solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally, light gray; externally, covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Its operation is cathartic—the resinous part griping violently. Dose, 10gr. to ʒss. A drop or two of any essential oil may prevent it from griping. An active principle has been separated from Jalap, to which the names *Jalapine and Cathartine* have been given.

Convolvulus Major Albus, Convolvulus sepium—c. Maritimus, Convolvulus soldanella.

Convolvulus Mechoachan, *Mechoaca'na Radix, Jalappa alba, Rhabar'barum album, Mechoacan*, (F.) *Rhabarbe blanche*. A Mexican convolvulus, the root of which possesses aperient properties, and was once extensively used instead of jalap.

Convolvulus Pandura'tus, *Wild Potato, Meck'ameek, Wild Rhubarb, Wild Potato-Vine, Kassauder, Kassader*. In Virginia, and some other parts of the United States, the root of this plant has been much recommended in cases of gravel. It is used either in powder or decoction.

Convolvulus Perennis, Humulus lupulus.

Convolvulus pes Ca'priæ, *Bargada*. A plant used in India in cataplasm, in arthritic cases.

Convolvulus Scammo'nia. The systematic name of the *Scam'mony Plant. Scammo'nia, Scammoniæ Gummi-Resi'na, Convolvulus Syriacus, Scammonium Syriacum, Diagryd'ium, Dacrydion, Scammony, Mahmoudy*, (F.) *Scammonée d'Alep*. A Syrian and Mexican plant; the concrete gummi-resinous juice of which comes to us in blackish-gray fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers. It is a drastic, hydrogogue cathartic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv, triturated with sugar.

Convolvulus, Sea,—c. Soldanella.

Convolvulus Sepium, *Convolvulus major albus. Great Bindweed*, (F.) *Liseron des Haies, Grand Liseron*. The juice of this plant is violently purgative, and is given in dropsical affections.

Convolvulus Soldanel'la. The sytematic name of the *Sea Convolvulus. Bras'sica Mari'na, Calystegia Soldanella, Sea Bindweed, Convolvulus Marit'imus, Soldanella*, (F.) *Chou Marin*. The leaves of this plant are said to be drastic cathartic; but they are not much, if at all, used.

Convolvulus Syriacus, Convolvulus scammonia.

Convolvulus Turpe'thum, *Turpethum*. The systematic name of the *Turbith plant*, (F.) *Racine de Turbith*. The cortical part of the root of this species of convolvulus is brought from the East Indies. It is a cathartic, but not used.

CONVULSIBILITAS. See Subsultus tendinum.

CONVULSIF, Convulsive.

CONVULSIO HABITUALIS, Chorea—c. Indica, Tetanus—c. Raphania, Raphania—c. Soloniensis, Ergotism—c. Tonica, Tonic spasm.—c. Uteri, Abortion.

CONVUL'SION, *Spasmus, Convul'sio*, from *convel'lere*, 'to pull together.' *Conduc'tio, Hieran'osos, Disten'tio nervo'rum, Clonic Spasm, Convul'sio clon'ica, Eclamp'sia*. This word has several acceptations. It means any violent perversion of the animal movements. The word *Convul'sions* generally, however, signifies alternate contractions, violent and involuntary, of muscles, which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. This alternate contraction, when slight, is called *Tremor*; when strong and permanent, *tetanus, trismus*, &c. *Spasms, Cramp, Risus Sardonicus, St. Vitus's Dance* are *convulsions*.

Convulsio Cerea'lis, *Convulsio ab Ustilag''inĕ, Cereal Convulsion*, (F.) *Convulsion céréale, Ergotisme convulsif, Convulsion de Sologne*. A singular disorder, of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs. It is said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn.

CONVULSION DE SOLOGNE, Convulsio cerealis.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (F.) A name given, during the last century, to individuals, who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious ideas.

CONVUL'SIVE, *Convulsi'vus, Spasmo'des, Agitato'rius*, (F.) *Convulsif*. That which is accompanied by, or is analogous to, convulsions, as *convulsive cough, convulsive disease*.

CONYZA, Inula dysenterica—c. Coma aurea, Solidago Virgaurea—c. Media, Inula dysenterica.

Cony'za Squarrosa, *Brephoc'tonon, Great Fleabane* or *Spikenard*, (F.) *Herbe aux Mouches*. A European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odour was formerly considered to be destructive to flies, fleas, &c. Its infusion in wine was once used as an emmenagogue and anti-icteric: in vinegar as an anti-epileptic.

COOKERY, Culinary art.

COOPERTORIUM, Thyroid cartilage.

COPAHU, Copaiba.

COOS'TRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.—Ruland.

COPA'IBA. The resinous juice of the *Copaïf'era officina'lis. Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. It is the *Copaïferæ officina'lis Resina, Bal'samum Copaibæ, B. Brazilien'se, B. de Copaiba, B. Capi'vi*. The *Balsam of Copaiba* or *Copaiva*. (F.) *Copahu, Baume de Copahu, B. du Brésil, Térébinthe de Copahu*. Its odour is peculiar, but not unpleasant. Taste pungent, bitter; consistence, syrupy; colour yellowish, and transparent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils. S. g. 0.950. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic; in large doses it is purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mucous membranes, in general. It is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.: in the dose of gtt x to ʒj, twice or thrice a day. Should symptoms of urticaria or diarrhœa arise, the dose is too large, and must be diminished. It can be inspissated by means of magnesia so as to be made into pills, and recently a plan has been devised for enveloping it in gelatine, so that its taste is entirely concealed. See Capsules, gelatinous.

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. See Copaiba.

COPAL' or COPALE, *Resina Copal*. The resin, which flows, spontaneously, from the *Elæocar'pus Copalif'era*, a Guinea plant. It is a stimulant, like all the resins; and, dissolved in rectified spirit of wine, has been used in cases of spongy gums and looseness of the teeth; but it is now only employed in varnishes.

COPE, Cut.

COPHONIA, Acouophonia.

COPHO'SIS, *Sur'ditas*, *Epicopho'sis*, *Paracu'sis*, *Dysæsthe'sia audito'ria*, from κωφος, 'deaf.' (F.) *Surdité*. Diminution or loss of hearing. Cullen uses the word synonymously with *Dysecœa*, and Pinel with *Paracou'sia* or *Parac'oë*. According to Sauvages, *Cophosis* differs from both: from *Dysecœa*, because, in it the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth: and from *Paracousia*, which consists in a confused state of hearing.

Cophosis seems, usually, to be synonymous with deafness, (q. v.)—*Paracu'sis Sur'ditas*.

COPOS, κοπος, *Lassitu'do*, *Fatiga'tio*, *Lassitude*, *Fatigue*. A state of the body, in which the greater part of the animal functions are exerted with less promptitude and vigour than common.

The ancients admitted three species: 1. That arising from plethora, *Lassitu'do tensi'va*, *Tono'des*, τονωδης, 2. From plethora and increased heat combined, *Lassitu'do phlegmono'sa*, *æstuo'sa*, φλεγμονωδης, *Phlegmono'des*, and, 3. Owing to a morbid condition of the humours, *Lassitu'do ulcero'sa*, ἑλκωδης, *Helco'des*.

COPPER, Cuprum—c. Ammoniated, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Subacetate of, Cupri subacetas—c. Sulphate of, Cupri sulphas—c. Ammoniacal sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum.

COPPERAS, Ferri sulphas—c. White, Zinci sulphas.

COPRACRATIA, Scoracrasia.

COPRAGO'GUM, from κοπρος, 'fæces,' and αγω, 'I bring away.' *Stercus e primis viis educens*. A cathartic. The name of a laxative electuary, mentioned by Ruland.

COPREM'ETOS, *Coproëm'etos*, from κοπρος, 'excrement,' and εμεω, 'I vomit.' One who vomits fæces.—Hippocr.

COPROCRIT'ICUS, *Coprocrit'icus*, from κοπρος, 'excrement,' and κριτικος, 'I separate.' A mild cathartic, (q. v.)—an eccoprotic.

COPROEMETOS, Copremetos.

COPROPHORIA, Catharsis.

COPRORRHŒA, Diarrhœa.

COPROS, Excrement.

COPROSCLERO'SIS, from κοπρος, 'excrement,' and σκληρωσις, 'I harden.' Induration of fæcal matters.

COPROSTASIS, Constipation.

COPTE or COPTON, from κοπτω, 'I beat or pound.' A sort of cake, composed of vegetable substances, which the ancients administered internally, and applied to the epigastric region in the form of cataplasm.

COPTIS, *Gold Thread*, *Coptis Trifo'lia*, *Nigella*. The root of this is much used in Massachusetts, in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, as a local application. It is a pure bitter, and can be used, wherever such is indicated.

Coptis Teeta, *Mishme Teeta*, (Upper Assam) *Honglane* (Chinese.) The root of this plant is considered to be a powerful tonic and stomachic.

COPTON, Copte.

COPULA, Ligament—c. Carnalis, Coition.

COPULATION, Coition.

COQ, Phasianus Gallus.

COQUE DU LEVANT, see Menispermum cocculus—*c. d'Œuf*, see Ovum—*c. Levant*, see Menispermum cocculus.

COQUELICOT, Papaver rhœas.

COQUELOURDE, Anemone pulsatilla.

COQUELUCHE, Influenza, Pertussis.

COQUERET, Physalis.

COQUETTE, Influenza.

COQUILLE, Cochlea—*c. d'Œuf*. See Ovum.

COQUEN'TIA MEDICAMEN'TA, from *coquere*, 'to digest.' Medicines, which were formerly believed to be proper for favouring the coction or digestion of food.

COR, A corn. Also, Heart, (q. v.)

COR'ACO-BRA'CHIAL, *Cor'aco-brachia'lis*. Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm.

The Coraco-Brachialis (Muscle,) *Coraco-huméral*—(Ch.) *Perfora'tus* Casse'rii, *Perforatus*, *Coraco-brachia'us*, is situate at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards, raising the humerus a little. It can, also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

CORACO CLAVIC'ULAR, *Coraco-clavicula'ris*. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle.

The Coraco-Clavicular Ligament, called, also, *Omo-clavicular*, serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, which the greater part of anatomists have described as particular ligaments, under the names *Conoid* and *Trapezoid*.

CORACO-HUMERALIS, Coraco-brachialis—c. Hyoideus, Omohyoideus—c. Radialis, Biceps flexor cubiti.

COR'ACOID, *Coracoïdeus*, *Coracoïdes*, *C. Proces'sus*, *Cornicula'ris Processus*, *Crow's-beak-like Process*, *Proces'sus anchora'lis*, *rostriformis*, *ancyroides*, from κοραξ, 'a crow,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' (F.) *Coracoïde*. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name given by Galen, (and still retained,) to the short, thick process, situate at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula; and which has some resemblance to the beak of a crow. This process gives attachment to the *Coraco-clavicular* and *Coraco-acro'mial* ligaments, and to the *Coraco-brachia'lis*, *Pectora'lis minor*, and *Biceps* muscles.

The Coracoid Ligament, *Ligamen'tum coracoïdeum*, (F.) *L. Coracoïdien*. This name is given to the small fibrous fasciculus, which converts the notch, at the superior margin of the scapula, into a foramen.

CORAIL, Coral—*c. des Jardins*, Capsicum annuum.

CORAL, *Coral'lium*, *Coral'lus*, *Arbor Maris*, *Azur*, *Bolesis*, from κορεω, 'I adorn,' and 'αλς, 'the sea.' (F.) *Corail*. One of the most beautiful productions of the deep. It is fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub; and is of a bright red colour. It is the habitation of a multitude of animals, of the Zoophyta order, and is formed of a calcareous substance,

secreted by these animals themselves. It is in very hard, concentric layers; covered, externally, by a species of porous bark, full of cellules, each of which contains one of these animals. Linnæus calls the red coral, *Isis nob'ilis*, and M. de Lamarck, *Coral'lium rubrum*. It is much fished for, on the coasts of Barbary and Sicily. Coral was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, &c., but analysis has shown, that it contains only carbonate of lime and a little gelatine.—Dioscorides, Pliny, Oribasius, the *Geoponica*, &c. The *Corallium album* is a hard, white, calcareous, brittle substance, the nidus of the *Madrep'ora oculata*. It has been exhibited as an absorbent.

CORALLI'NA. Diminutive of *Corallium; Muscus marit'imus, Corallina officina'lis, Brion, Corallina alba, Sea Cor'alline, White Wormweed.* The production of an animal, which belongs to the genus *Pol'ypi*, and which is found in all the seas of Europe;—particularly in the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, is homogeneous, an inch or two in height, of a white, reddish, or greenish colour, salt taste, and marine smell. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and a colouring principle. It was once much used as a vermifuge: but is not now employed. Dose, ʒss to ʒj in powder.

Corallina Corsica'na, *Helmintho-corton, Elmintho-corton, Muscus helmintho-cortos, Melitho-corton, Muscus coralli'nus, M. Mari'nus, Confer'va Helmintho-cortos, Coralli'na rubra, Coralli'na melito-corton, Lemitho-corton, Fucus Helmintho-corton, Corsican Wormweed.* (F.) *Coralline de Corse, Mousse de Corse.* It is a mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, of the *fucus, ceramium, ulva, coralline, conferva*, &c., and has gained great reputation, for destroying all kinds of intestinal worms, when given in the form of strong decoction. The Geneva Pharmacopœia directs an officinal syrup —the *Sirop de Coralline.*

CORALLINE DE CORSE, Corallina Corsicana.

CORALLOIDES FUNGUS, Clavaria Coralloides.

CORALWORT, Clavaria coralloides.

CORD, *Funis, Funic'ulus, Chœnos, Chœ'nion*, χοινος, χοινιον; from the Latin *Chorda* which is itself derived from χορδη, 'intestine;' and, afterwards, was applied to musical cords or strings, which are made of the intestines of animals. See Chorda.

Cord, Umbilical, Funiculus umbilicalis.

Cords, Vocal. *Cords of Ferrein, Chordæ voca'les, Ch. Ferre'nii.* A name, given to the ligaments of the glottis, which Ferrein compared to stretched cords, and to which he attributed the production of voice. See Thyreoarytenoid Ligament.

CORDA, Chorda—c. Hippocratis, Achillis tendo—c. Magna, Achillis tendo.

CORDE DU TAMBOUR, Chorda Tympani —*c. du Tympan*, Chorda Tympani.

CORDEE, Chordee.

CORDIA MYXA, Sebestina—c. Smooth-leaved, Sebestina.

CORDIAL, *Cordia'lis, Cardiacus*, from *cor*, 'the heart.' Tonic or excitant medicines, which were judged proper for exciting the heart.

Cordial, Nervous, Brodum's, see Tinctura gentianæ composita—c. Sir Walter Raleigh's, Confectio aromatica—c. Warner's, see Tinctura rhei composita.

CORDINE'MA, from καρα, 'the head,' and δινεω, 'I move about.' Headache, accompanied with vertigo. See Carebaria.

CORDIS EMUNCTORIUM, Axilla.

CORDOLIUM, Cardialgia.

CORDON, (F). *Funiculus*, diminutive of *funis*, 'a cord.' A term applied to many parts, which resemble a small cord.

CORDON NERVEUX; Ramus nervosus. A principal division of a nerve or the nervous trunk itself.

CORDON OMBILICALE, Funiculus umbilicalis—*c. Spermatique*, Spermatic chord—*c. testiculaire*, Spermatic chord.

CORDONS SUS-PUBIENS, Round ligaments of the uterus—*c. Vasculaires*, Round ligaments of the uterus.

CORE, Pupil. See Furunculus.

CORECTOMIA, Coretomia.

COREDIALYSIS, Coretomia.

CORE'MATA, from κορεω, 'I cleanse.' Remedies, proper for cleansing the skin.—Paulus of Ægina.

COREON'CION, *Coron'cion*, from κορη, 'the pupil,' and ογκινον, 'a hook.' An instrument, used for the formation of artificial pupil by Langenbeck. It is hooked at its extremity. A *double hooked forceps*, used by Graefe, is similarly named.

CORETODIALYSIS, Coretomia.

CORETO'MIA, from κορη, 'the pupil,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' *Coroto'mia, Corctoto'mia, Iridoto'mia, Corecto'mia, Coretonecto'mia, Iridecto'mia, Coredial'ysis, Corodial'ysis, Coretodial'ysis, Iridodial'ysis.* Various operations for the formation of artificial pupil are so termed. The last three signify the separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament; the three preceding the incision of the iris, *with* loss of substance; and the remainder signify a simple incision of the iris, *without* loss of substance.

CORETONECTOMIA, Coretomia.

CORETOTOMIA, Coretomia.

CORIANDER, Coriandrum sativum.

CORIAN'DRUM SATI'VUM, *Corian'der, Corian'non*, (F.) *Coriandre. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The systematic name of the *Corian'drum* of the pharmacopœias. *Coria'non.* The seeds of the coriander have an aromatic odour, and grateful, pungent taste. They are carminative; but are chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines.

CORIANNON, Coriandrum sativum.

CORIGEEN, Fucus crispus.

CORION, Corium, Hypericum perforatum.

CORIS, Cimex—c. Monspeliensis, Symphytum Petræum.

CORIUM, *Corion* (F.) *Cuir.* The skin of several animals is so called, especially when tanned. The *cutis vera* (q. v.), or the thickest part of the human skin.

Corium Phlogis'ticum, *Crusta pleuret'ica, C. inflammato'ria, C. phlogistica, Inflammatory Crust* or *Buff.* (F.) *Couenne, C. Pleurétique,*

C. inflammatoire. The grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, and during pregnancy. It is particularly manifest in pleurisy, and hence one of its names. The reason of it is by no means easy of appreciation. When the blood presents this appearance, it is said to be *buffy.*

CORK, Suber.

CORMIER, Sorbus domestica.

CORN, (G) Korn. In England, this word means the *Cerealia,* or those seeds, which grow in ears, not in pods. In the United States, *Corn* always means *Indian Corn.* Its English sense corresponds to the French *Blé,* or *Bled.*

Corn, Zea mays—c. Guinea, Panicum Italicum—c. Indian, Zea mays—c. Wild, Matricaria chamomilla—c. Flag, Gladiolus vulgaris—c. Flower, Centaurea cyanus—c. Salad, Valeriana dentata.

Corn, *Clavus, Clavus Pedis, Ecphy'ma, Clavus, Gemur'sa,* (F.) *Cor, Ognon.* A small, hard, *corneous* tumour, which forms upon the foot, generally on the toes; and which is commonly produced on the most projecting parts, by the pressure of too tight shoes. A part of the corn is raised above the skin, and forms a round tumour, like the head of a nail: the other portion, which serves as its base, is buried more or less deeply in the integuments, and occasionally extends as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns may, sometimes, be removed, by immersing the feet in warm water, but commonly they return. They can, likewise, be destroyed by the knife or caustics; but these operations are not as simple as they seem. In the way of palliation,—they must be constantly pared; and any soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied with a hole in the centre, to receive the corn; and layer after layer of plaster be added, until they attain the level of the corn,—for the purpose of preventing pressure. When very irritable, the lunar caustic, merely rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish irritability in a surprising manner, and in one not easy of explanation.

CORNALINE, Cornelian.

CORNE, Cornu—*c. d'Ammon,* Cornu ammonis—*c. de Bélier,* Cornu ammonis—*c. de Cerf,* Cervus, Cornu cervi, Cochlearia coronopus—*c. de Chamois,* Cornu rupicapræ—*c. de la Peau,* Cornu.

CORNÉ, Corneous.

CORNEA, *Cornea transpa'rens, C. pellu'cida, C. lucida, Ceras, Sclerot'ica ceratoï'des, Ceratoï'des, Membra'na cornea.* The *transparent cornea.* (F.) *Cornée.* One of the coats of the eye, so called because it has some resemblance to horn. It is termed *transparent,* to distinguish it from the *opaque—Cornea opa'ca* or *Sclerotic.* It is convex, anteriorly; concave, posteriorly; forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere about seven lines and a half, or in. 0.625 in diameter. It seems to be constituted of laminæ in superposition, but of the precise number anatomists are not agreed.

Cornea, Opake, Caligo—c. Opaca, Sclerotic.

CORNÉE, Cornea.

CORNEI'TIS, *Cerati'tis,* from *Cornea,* and *itis,* 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the cornea.

CORNE'LIAN, *Carne'lian, Chalcedo'nius, Carneolus, Lapis Carneolus, Cornelus, Corneolus, Lapis Sardius.* (F.) *Cornaline.* A precious, semi-transparent stone, found in Sardinia. The ancients ascribed to it a number of absurd properties.

CORNELUS, Cornelian.

CORNEOLUS, Cornelian.

COR'NEOUS, *Corneus,* (F.) *Corné.* Having the nature or appearance of horn.

The Corneous Tissue is that, which forms the nails. The *corneous membrane* is the *cornea.*

CORNES DE LIMACON, (F.) *Snail's Horns.* A name given, by Anel, to the lachrymal puncta and ducts.

CORNES DE LA MATRICE, Cornua uteri—*c. de la Peau,* Horny excrescences.

CORNESTA, Retort.

CORNET ACOUSTIQUE, Ear-trumpet—*c. Moyen,* Turbinated bone, middle—*c. de Morgagni,* Turbinated bone, superior.

CORNETS DE BERTIN, Sphenoidal cornua—*c. Sphénoidaux,* Sphenoidal cornua.

CORNICHON. See Cucumis sativus.

CORNIC'ULA. A species of cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior.—Scultetus, Hildanus.

Cornicula Laryn'gis, *Capit'ula Santorini, Supra-arytenoid Car'tilages, Capit'ula Cartilag''inis arytenoidææ.* A small, very movable, cartilaginous tubercle, found on the arytenoid cartilages. (q. v.)

CORNICULA'RIS PROCES'SUS, Coracoid process.

CORNIER, Cornus Florida.

CORNOUILLER, Cornus Florida—*c. à feuilles arrondies,* Cornus circinata—*c. à grandes fleurs,* Cornus Florida—*c. Soyeux,* Cornus sericea.

CORNU, *Ceras, κηρας, Corn.* (F.) *Corne.* A conical, hard, epidermeous projection, which grows on the heads of certain animals, serving them as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body, which have nearly the same shape as the horns of animals.

Cornu. A *horny excrescence.* A *Corneous Wart,* which occasionally forms on the skin, and requires the use of the knife. (F.) *Corne de la Peau.* Also, Cornu Cervi, (q. v.) See Cervus. Also, a Retort. (q. v.)

Cornu Acusticum, Ear-trumpet.

Cornu Anterius Ventric'uli Latera'lis; *Anterior Cornu of the Lat'eral Ven'tricle.* The portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forms the commencement of that cavity.

Cornu Ammon'is, *Cornu Arietis, Hippocam'pus major, Protuberan'tia cylin'drica, Vermis Bombyc''inus, Proces'sus cer'ebri latera'lis.* (F.) *Corne d'Ammon, Corne de Bélier, Grande Hippocampe, Pied de cheval marin, Protubérance cylindroïde* (Ch.), *Bourrelet roulé.* A broad, considerable eminence, curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. Its surface presents two or three tubercles separated from each other by shallow grooves.

The *Accesso'rius Pedis Hippocam'pi*, (F.) *Accessoire du pied d'hippocampe*, is a prominence, usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is merely a fold of the hemisphere, and was by Malacarne called *Cuissart* ou *Armure des Jambes*.

Cornu Cervi, *Cornu, Hartshorn, Cornu Cervi'num, Cervi El'aphi Cornu.* (F.) *Corne de cerf.* The horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatine. The *sharings, Raspatu'ra* seu *Rasu'ra Cornu Cervi, C. C. raspa'tum,* boiled in water, have, consequently, been used as emollient and nutritive.

When burnt, they constitute the *Cornu cervi calcina'tum* or *Cornu ustum, Phosphas Calcis, Calca'ria phosphorica,* (F.) *Corne de cerf calcinée,* which consists of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been used as an antacid, but is wholly inert, as its composition would indicate. It contains only 1 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

Hartshorn was once supposed to possess a bezoardic power.—J. Vesti.

Cornu Cervinum, Cervus, Plantago coronopus—c. Ethmoidal, Turbinated bone, middle.

Cornu Descen'dens Ventric'uli Latera'lis, *Dig"ital Cav'ity, Descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.* The termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the *Fissure of* Sylvius.

Cornu, Middle, Turbinated bone, middle.

Cornu Rupica'præ, (F.) *Corne de Chamois.* The horn of the Chamois. It has the same properties as the *Cornu Cervi.*

CORNUA, Turbinated bones.

Cornua Cartilag"inis Thyroideæ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, distinguished into *great* or *superior;*—which are articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides;—and into *small* or *inferior,* united with the cricoid cartilage.

Cornua Coccygea, *Cornua of the Coccyx.* Two small, tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, which are articulated with those of the sacrum.

Cornua Cutanea, Horny excrescences.

Cornua Hyoidei Ossis, *Cornua of the Hyoid Bone.* Four fragments of the os hyoides, situate above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the *small* or *superior,* and the *great* or *lateral.*

Cornua Lachrymalia, Lachrymal ducts—c. Limacum, Lachrymal ducts.

Cornua U'teri, *Cornua of the Uterus, Ceræ, κηραιαι, Plec'tanæ,* (F.) *Cornes de la Matrice.* The angles of the uterus, where the Fallopian tubes arise. Sometimes applied to the Fallopian tubes themselves.

Cornua Poste'rius Ventric'uli Later'alis, *Posterior Cornu of the Lateral Ventricle.* The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe.

Cornua Sacra'lia, *Cornua of the Sacrum.* Two tubercles, situate at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, which are sometimes united.

CORNUE, Retort.

CORNUMUSA, Retort.

CORNUS FLORIDA, *Dogwood, Boxwood, (New England,)* (F.) *Cornouiller, Cornier, C. à grandes fleurs.* The bark of this beautiful tree, which grows every where in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for the cinchona. Dose, from ʒss to ʒj. Its active principle has been separated from it, and received the name of *Cornine.*

Cornus Mas Odorata, Laurus sassafras—c. Sanguinea, Sebestina.

Cornus Seri"cea, *Swamp Dogwood, Red Willow, Rose Willow,* (F.) *Cornouiller soyeux.* The bark, it is said, has been found little inferior to the *Cincho'na Pal'lida* in intermittents.—Barton.

Cornus Circina'ta, *Round-leaved Dogwood,* (F.) *Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies.* The bark of this variety has been used for similar purposes.

CORNUTA, Retort.

CORODIALYSIS, Coretomia.

CORONA, Crown—c. Dentis, Crown of a tooth—c. Glandis, Crown of the glans—c. Posterior ulnæ, Olecranon—c. Regia, Trifolium melilotus—c. Ulnæ, Olecranon—c. Veneris, Crown of Venus.

CORONÆ CILIARIS MEMBRANULA, Ciliaris (zonula)—c. Palpebrarum. See Tarsus.

CORO'NAL, *Corona'lis, Corona'rius.* Relating to the *crown;* from *corona,* 'a crown.' A name formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings, &c.

The Coronal Suture, *Sutu'ra corona'lis, S. Fronto-parieta'lis, Puppis Sutura, S. Arcua'lis.* The suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the *crown* of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. The Suture Coronale, of the French anatomists, is the suture which unites the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life. It is a prolongation of the sagittal.

CORONALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are found near Lucca, in Italy. They received their name from an erroneous notion, that they are particularly adapted for curing diseases of the os frontis. Their temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. They contain free carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, muriates of soda and magnesia, &c., and some iron.

CORONARIUS, Coronal.

COR'ONARY, *Corona'rius,* (F.) *Coronaire,* from *coro'na,* 'a crown.' Resembling a crown.

The Arte'ria Corona'ria Ventric'uli, *A. Gas'trica supe'rior,* (F.) *Artère coronaire stomachique, A. Stomogastrique* (Ch.), is one of the branches of the cœliac, which passes towards the superior orifice of the stomach, extends along its lesser curvature, and ends by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. This artery furnishes branches to the inferior part of the œsophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great *cul-de-sac,* the middle part of the stomach, the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs.

The Vena Coronaria Ventric'uli accompanies the artery and terminates in the vena porta. Sömmering, and some other anatomists, call all the four arteries of the stomach *Coronariæ stomachicæ.*

The Coronary Ligament of the liver is a reflection of the peritoneum, which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments, which unite the radius and ulna.

CORONCION, Coreoncion.

CORO'NĒ, from κορωνη, 'a crow.' The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

COR'ONOID, *Coronoï'des*, from κορωνη, 'a crow,' and ειδος, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Resembling the beak of a crow. This name has been given to two *processes*. *One*, situate at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the *os maxillare inferius*, and affording attachment to the temporal muscle: the other, called, also, *sharp process*, situate at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint.

CORONOPODIUM, Plantago coronopus.

CORONOPUS, Cochlearia coronopus—c. Ruellii, Cochlearia coronopus.

COROTOMIA, Coretomia.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA, Mamillary tubercles—c. Arantii, Noduli Arantii, Tubercula A.—c. Bigemina, Quadrigemina corpora—c. Candicantia, Albicantia corpora, Mamillary tubercles—c. Fibrosa, *Corps fibreux*.

Cor'pora Fimbria'ta, *Tænia Hippocam'pi. Fimbriated* or *fringed bodies*. (F.) *Corps frangés*, *C. Bordés*, *Bandelettes des Cornes d'Ammon*, *Bandelette de l'Hippocampe*. The thin, flattened, and very delicate band, situate along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, and which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix.

Corpora Genicula'ta, (F.) *Corps geniculés*. Two tubercles, situate at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami, which furnish several filaments to the optic nerves.

Corpora Globosa Cervicis Uteri, Nabothi glandulæ—c. Nerveo-Spongiosa penis, Corpora cavernosa—c. Nervosa, Corpora cavernosa.

Corpora Oliva'ria, *C. ova'ta*, *Eminen'tiæ Olivares*, (*Éminences latérales* Ch.) Oblong, whitish eminences, situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

Corpora Ovata, Corpora olivaria.

Corpora Pyramida'lia, *Eminen'tiæ pyramida'les*, (F.) *Corps pyramidaux*, *Pyramides antérieures* (Gall,) *Éminences pyramidales* (Ch.) Two small medullary eminences, placed alongside each other, at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria.

These bodies have also been called *Corpora Pyramidalia antica*, to distinguish them from the *C. olivaria*, which have been called *Corpora Pyramidalia latera'lia*.

Corpora Pyramidalia Posteriora, Corpora restiformia—c. Quadrigemina, Q. corpora.

Corpora Restifor'mia, *Crura medul'læ oblonga'tæ*, *Pedun'culi medullæ oblongatæ*, *Corpora pyramidalia posterio'ra*: *Ped'uncles of the medul'la oblonga'ta*. (F.) *Corps restiformes*, *Cuisses postérieures*, *Pyramides postérieures du cervelet*, *Racines*, *Bras ou Jambes du cervelet—Petites branches de la moëlle allongée*, *Pédoncules du cervelet*. Two medullary projections, oblong, and of a whitish appearance, which proceed from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contribute to the formation of the cerebellum.

Corpora Stria'ta, *Grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau* (Gall,) *Couches des nerfs ethmoïdaux*, *Corps cannelés*, *Eminen'tiæ Lenticula'res*, (Ch.,) *Collic'uli Nervi Ethmoïda'lis*, *Ap'ices Crurum medul'læ oblonga'tæ*, (F.) *Corps striés*. Pyriform eminences, of a slightly brownish-gray colour, which form part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. All the white bands are continuous with the primary fasciculi of the corpora olivaria. Willis considered the soul resided here.

Corpora Striata Superna Posteriora, Thalami nervorum opticorum.

CORPS, Body—*c. Bordés*, Corpora fimbriata—*c. Calleux*, Corpus callosum—*c. Cannelés*, Corpora striata—*c. Caverneux*, Corpora cavernosa—*c. Cendré*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Dentelé*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Étranger*, Extraneous body—*c. Festonné*, Corpus dentatum.

Corps Fibreux, *Corpora fibro'sa*. Bayle has given this name to adventitious, fibrous productions, of a round form,—more or less adherent, and sometimes having a pedicle,— which form in certain parts of the body, particularly in the substance of the uterus,

Corps Franges, Corpora fimbriata—*c. Geniculés*, Corpora geniculata—*c. Hyaloide*, Corpus vitreum—*c. d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, Corpus Highmori—*c. Jaune*, Corpus luteum—*c. Muqueux*, Corpus mucosum—*c. Organisés*, Organized bodies—*c. Pampiniforme*, Corpus pampiniforme—*c. Pyramidaux*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c. Restiformes*, Corpora restiformia—*c. rhomboïde*, Corpus dentatum—*c. Striés*, Corpora striata—*c. Thyroïde*, Thyroid gland—*c. Variciforme*, Epididymis—*c. Variqueux*, Corpus pampiniforme, Epididymis—*c. Vitré*, Corpus vitreum.

CORPULEN'TIA, *Cor'pulence*, from *corpus*, 'the body,' and *lentus*, 'thick,' is synonymous with *Obesity* and *Polysarcia*, (q. v.)

Corpulentia Carnosa, Torositas.

CORPUS, *Soma*, σωμα. A *Body*. (q. v.) Any object, which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*; or into *inorganic*, including the mineral kingdom;—and *organized*, including the animal and vegetable.

The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consists in the former having an *origin by generation*, *growth by nutrition*, and *termination by death*:—the latter, a *fortuitous origin*, *external growth*, and a *termination by chemical or mechanical force*.

Many parts of the frame have, also, been distinguished by this name, as *Corpus Callosum*, *C. Mucosum*, &c.—See Body.

Corpus Adeniforme, Prostate-c. Adenoides, Prostate—c. Adiposum, Pinguedo—c. Alienum, Extraneous—c. Annulare, Pons varolii.

Corpus Callosum, *Commissu'ra Magna cer'ebri*, (F.) *Corps calleux*, *Voûte medullaire*, *Plafond des ventricules du cerveau*, *Mésolobe* (Ch.,) *Trabes Medulla'ris*, *Trabec'ula*. A white, me-

dullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. La Peyronie regarded it as the seat of the soul.

Corpus Ciliare, Corpus dentatum—c. Cinereum, Corpus dentatum—c. Conoides, Pineal gland—c. Crystalloides, Crystalline.

Corpus Denta'tum vel Denticula'tum, *C. Cilia'rē*, (F.) *Corps dentelé, Corps festonné*. A central, oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum; the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance.—Vicq d'Azyr. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts.—Vieussens gave to the same body the name *Corps cendré* ou *Rhomboïde, Corpus Cine'reum, C. Rhomboïdeum, Ganglion du cervelet, Noyau central des Pédoncules du cervelet.*

Corpus Discoides, Crystalline-c. Externum, Extraneous body—c. Extraneum, Extraneous body—c. Glandiforme, Prostate—c. Glandosum, Prostate—c. Glandulosum, Prostate.

Corpus Glandulo'sum Mulierum, *Glandulæ Prosta'tæ Mulierum*. A vascular, spongy eminence, which surrounds the orifice of the urethra, and projects at its under part.

Corpus Highmo'ri, *C. Highmoria'num, Meatus semina'rius*, (F.) *Corps d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore, Sinus des vaisseaux séminifères*, (Ch.) An oblong eminence, along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before they reach the epididymis.

Corpus Lu'teum, (F.) *Corps jaune*. A small yellowish body, perceived in the ovarium, owing to the rupture of one of the vesicles. It was, for a long time, considered an evidence of previous impregnation: but it is now maintained, that *Corpora lutea* may be met with in unquestionable virgins.

Corpus Muco'sum, *C. reticula'rē, Retē muco'sum, Mucus Malpig'hii, Retē Malpig'hii, Mucous web*, (F.) *Corps muqueux*. The second layer of the skin has been so called. It is situate between the *cutis vera* and *cuticle*, and gives colour to the body. In the white varieties of our species it is colourless; in the Negro, black.

Corpus Okense, Corpus Wolffianum.

Corpus Pampinifor'me, *C. varico'sum*, from *pam'pinus*, 'a tendril.' *Cor'pus pyramida'lē. Hedera'ceus plexus*, (F.) *Corps pampiniforme, C. variqueux*. The plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins, in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle.

Corpus Papilla're. The nervous and vascular papillæ, situate beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet *Neurothelic apparatus*.

Corpus Phacoides, Crystalline—c. Pituitare, Pituitary gland—c. Psalloides, Lyra—c. Pyramidale, Corpus pampiniforme—c. Reticulare, Corpus mucosum—c. Rhomboideum, Corpus dentatum—c. Thymianum, Thymus—c. Thymicum, Thymus—c. Thyreoideum, Thyroid gland—c. Turbinatum, Pineal gland—c. Varicosum, Corpus pampiniforme, Spermatic chord—c. Varicosum testis, Epididymis.

Corpus Spongio'sum Ure'thræ, *Substan'tia spongio'sa ure'thræ*. This substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb. It then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms.

Corpus Vit'reum, *Humor Vitreus, H. hyaloides, Glacia'lis humor, Vitreous humor*. (F.) *Corps vitré, C. hyaloïde, Humeur hyaloïde*. The transparent mass of a gelatinous consistence, which fills the eye, behind the crystalline. It is contained in cells, formed by the *tunica hyaloidea*.

Corpus Wolffia'num, *Corpus Okense*. At a very early period of fœtal formation, bodies are perceptible, which were first described, as existing in the fowl, by Wolff, and in the mammalia, by Oken. According to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the 9th or 10th week of pregnancy. They cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterwards; and they are presumed to be the organs of urinary secretion during the first periods of fœtal existence.

CORPUSCLE, GLANDIFORM, Acinus.

CORPUSCULA ARANTII, Tubercula A.—c. Glandularum similia intestinorum, Peyeri glandulæ—c. Globosa cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ.

CORPUSCULUM ARANTII, see Sigmoid valves—c. Sesamoideum, see Sigmoid valves.

CORRAGO, Borago-officinalis.

CORRĒ, CORSĒ, κοῤῥη, κοῤση, from κειρω, 'I shave.' (?) The temples or the part of the jaws, which it is usual to shave.—Gorræus.

CORRECTIF, Corrigent.

CORRECTION, *Correc'tio*, from *corrigere*, 'to correct.' The act of correcting medicines; that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects, by mixing them with substances which mitigate their operation.

CORRECTORIUS, Corrigens.

CORRIGEEN MOSS, Fucus crispus.

COR'RIGENT, *Cor'rigens, Correcto'rius, Casti'gans, Infrin'gens, Emen'dans*; same etymon. (F.) *Correctif*. That which corrects. A corrigent, in a pharmaceutical formula, is a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. In the following formula, the aloes, if not corrected, might induce tormina. The *Oleum Menthæ* is added as a corrigent.

℞	*Aloes*,	ʒj
	Olei Menthæ,	gtt v
	Syrup. q. s. *ut fiant Pilulæ*,	xvj

CORRI''GIA. A leathern strap. By extension, the term has been applied to the tendons and ligaments.

CORROB'ORANT, *Corrob'orans, Rob'orans, Bracing*, from *corrobora're*, 'to strengthen.' (F.) *Corroborant, Corroboratif, Fortifiant*. Any substance, which strengthens, and gives tone. *Wine*, e. g., is a corroborant. See Tonic.

CORROBORANTIA, Tonics.

CORROBORATIF, Corroborant.

CORRODANT, Corrosive.

CORRODENS, Corrosive.

CORROSIF, Corrosive.

CORRO'SION, *Corro'sio, Diabro'sis, Anabro'-*

sis, Ero'sio. The action or effect of corrosive substances.

CORRO'SIVE, *Corro'dens, Diabrot'icus, Corrosi'vus,* from *corro'dere,* 'to eat away;' same etymon. (F.) *Corrosif, Corrodant.* Corrosives are substances, which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Caustic alkalies, Mineral acids, Corrosive sublimate,* are *corrosives.* They act either *directly,* by chymically destroying the part, or *indirectly,* by causing inflammation and gangrene.

CORRUGA'TION, *Corruga'tio.* Wrinkling, Frowning. (F.) *Froncement;* the contraction of the *Corrugato'res Supercil''ii* muscles. Corrugation of the skin is often owing to the application of styptic medicines: it is rendered by them unequal and rugous.

CORRUGATOR COITERII, Corrugator supercilii.

Corruga'tor Supercil'ii, from *corruga're,* 'to wrinkle;' same etymon. *Mus'culus supercil'ii, Supercilia'ris, Mus'culus fronta'lis verus* seu *Corruga'tor Coité'rii;—Cutanéo-sourcilier, Muscle Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier, M. Fronto-Sourcilier.* A muscle, situate in the eyebrows. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superciliary ridge, and is confounded, externally, with the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum. It carries the eyebrow inwards, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

CORRUP'TION, *Corrup'tio, Phthora, Diaph'thora.* Act of corrupting. State of being corrupted. Reaction of the particles of a body upon each other. It is probable, that something like corruption may take place even in the living body.

CORSE, Corre.

CORSET, *Stethodes'mium, Tu'nica Thora'cis, Thorax.* An article of dress, which closely embraces the trunk, and is much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, many serious evils result from the unnatural compression.

Different bandages, more or less complicated, which embrace the greater part of the trunk, are likewise so called.

Corset de Brasdor. The name of a bandage, invented by one Brasdor, to keep *in situ* the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

CORTALON, Senecio.

CORTEX, *Phloios, Phloos, Phlous,* φλοιος, φλοος, φλους, *Bark.* (F.) *Écorce.* This word has often been applied, exclusively, to Cinchona: thus, we say *Bark—the cortex* or *bark* κατ' εξοχην. It means, also, any bark.

Cortex Alcomoco, *Alcomoque*—c. Anisi stellati, see Illicium anisatum—c. Antiscorbuticus, Canella alba—c. Aromaticus, Canella alba—c. Canellæ Malabaricæ, Laurus cassia—c. Cardinalis del Lugo, Cinchona—c. Caryophyllatus, see Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Caryophylloides, Laurus culilawan—c. Chacarillæ, Croton cascarilla—c. Chinæ, Cinchona—c. Chinæ regius, Cinchona—c. Crassior, Laurus cassia—c. Culilawan, Laurus culilawan—c. Eleutheriæ, Croton cascarilla—c. Flavus, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex—c. Lavola, see Illicium anisatum—c. Magellanicus, see Wintera aromatica—c. Pallidus, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—c. Patrum, Cinchona—c. Profluvii, Nerium antidysentericum—c. Ruber, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex—c. Striata dentium, Enamel of the teeth—c. Thuris, Croton cascarilla—c. Winteranus, see Wintera aromatica—c. Winteranus spurius, Canella alba.

Cortex Cer'ebri, the *Cortical* or *Cineritious substance of the Brain.* The gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum; so called, because it forms a kind of bark to the medullary substance. Gall considers, that this substance forms the nerves; and, therefore, calls it *Substance matrice des nerfs.*

The name *cortical* is likewise given to the external substance of the kidney, because it is of a deeper colour than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it.

Cortex Ovi, *Cortical Membrane.* This membrane, so called by Boer and Granville, is usually regarded as a uterine production, and designated *Decidua reflexa.* They consider it to surround the ovule when it descends into the uterus, and to enclose the shaggy chorion. It is absorbed during the first months of utero-gestation, so as to expose the next membrane to the contact of the decidua, with which a connexion takes place at the part where the placenta is to be formed. In that part, Boer and Granville consider, that the Cortex Ovi is never altogether obliterated, but only made thinner, and in process of time is converted into a mere pellicle or envelope, which not only serves to divide the filiform vessels of the chorion into groups or cotyledons, in order to form the placenta, but also covers those cotyledons. This, Granville calls the *membra'na pro'pria.* See Decidua Membrana.

COR'TICAL, *Cortica'lis,* from *cortex,* 'bark.' Belonging to bark.

Cortical Membrane, Cortex ovi.

CORU. An Indian tree, the bark of whose root furnishes a milky juice, which is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is also called *Coru Canar'ica.*

CORUSCATIO, Astrape.

CORYBAN'TIASM, *Corybantias'mus,* from Κορυβας, one of the Corybantes. A name formerly given to a kind of phrensy, in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions, and perpetual want of sleep.

CORYDALUS BULBOSUS, Fumaria bulbosa.

COR'YLUS AVELLA'NA, *Bundurh, Cor'ylus.* The *Hazel-nut Tree.* (F.) *Coudrier, Noisetier. Family,* Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. The nut of this tree is much eaten in many countries. Like all nuts, it is by no means easy of digestion. It is the *Nux avella'na,* καρυον ποντικον, of the ancients. (F.) (*the nut*) *Aveline, Noisette.*

CORYMBETRA, Hedera helix.

CORYPHE, Vertex.

CORY'ZA, *Grave'do, Catastag'mos, Catastalag'mos, Stillicid'ium Narium, Phlegmatorrha'gia, Blenorrha'a nasalis, Destilla'tio, Catar'rhus ad Nares.* Vulgarly, '*running at the nose,*' '*A cold in the head.*' In French, *Rhume de cerveau, Enchifrènement;* in Old English, *Pose* or *Mur;* whence *Murren* and *Murrain. Blennorrhin'ia,* from κορυς, or καρα, 'the head,' and ῥεω, 'I boil.' Inflammation (attended with increased discharge) of the Schneiderian membrane lining

the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

Coryza Entonica, Ozæna—c. Ozænosa, Ozæna—c. Virulenta, Ozæna.

COSCINISMUS, Cribration.

COSCINOI. See Cribration.

COSMESIS, Cosmetics.

COSMET'ICS, *Ars cosmet'ica, Callipis'tria, Cosme'sis*, (F.) *Cosmétique*, from κοσμειν, 'to adorn,' 'to embellish.' The art of preserving the beauty.

Cosmetic, Stilbo'ma, is, also, used for the different means employed for that purpose; as the compounds into which enter the oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, &c. All of these, however, injure the skin, and often give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections.

Frequent ablution with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet, fall, also, under this head.

COSMÉTIQUE, Cosmetics.

COSMOS, from κοσμος, 'the world,' 'order,' &c. The *order*, which was supposed to preside over critical days. Hippocrates and others have so termed *bracelets*, employed not only as ornaments (κοσμειν, 'to adorn,') but as therapeutical agents.

COSSA, Haunch.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, often of a syphilitic character.—Paracelsus.

COSSUS or COSSIS. A sort of white, short, thick worm or larve, found in trees, logs of wood, &c., and used by the Romans as a great article of gourmandise. They were, also, applied to ulcers.—Pliny.

The term has, likewise, been given to those small vermiform pimples on the face, which arise from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

COSTA. A *Rib*, from *custodi're*, 'to guard,' 'defend:' (F.) *Côte*. The ribs are 24 in number;—12 on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves: slightly flattened, and situate obliquely at the sides of the chest. The intervals between them are called *Intercos'tal spaces*, (F.) *Espaces intercostaux*, and they are numbered *first, second, third*, &c., reckoning from above to below.

They have been distinguished into *Costæ veræ, True ribs*, (F.) *Vraies Côtes, Côtes sternales, Côtes vertébro-sternal* (Ch); and into *Costæ spu'riæ, Mendo'sæ Costæ, False ribs, Côtes asternales*, (Ch.,) *Fausses Côtes*. The *true* or *sternal ribs*, as they have also been called, are the first 7; which are articulated, at one extremity, to the spine, and at the other, by means of their cartilages, to the sternum. The *false ribs* are the remaining 5: the uppermost three being united, by means of their cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their external extremity, and, hence, have been called *Floating ribs, Côtes flottantes*. The vertebral extremity of each rib is slightly expanded. It is called the head of the rib—*Capit'ulum Costæ*: the space between this and the *tubercle* is the *collum* or *neck*. Anterior to the tubercle is the *angle*. The *angle* is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

COSTIVENESS, Constipation.

COSTMARY, Tanacetum balsamita.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, Obliquus externus abdominis—*c. Basi-scapulaire*, Serratus magnus—*c. Claviculaire*, Subclavian muscle.

Costo-Clavic'ular, *Costo-clavicula'ris*. Belonging to the ribs and clavicle.

The Costo-Clavic'ular Lig'ament, *Cleidocostal L.*, is a fibrous, flattened fascia, which extends, obliquely, from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle.

COSTO-CORACOIDIEN, Pectoralis minor—*c. Scapulaire*, Serratus magnus.

Costo-Sternal, *Costo-Sterna'lis*. Relating to the ribs and sternum. The articulation of the sternum with the anterior extremity of the first seven ribs.

Costo-trachelia'nus. Relating to the ribs and to the *trachelian* or transverse processes of the neck. Under the name *Costo-trache'lian*, Chaussier designates the *anterior* and *posterior scaleni*.

Costo-transversa'rius. Relating to the ribs, and to the transverse processes.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine.

Costo-ver'tebral, *Costo-vertebra'lis*. Belonging to the ribs and vertebræ.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the head of the ribs with the vertebræ, and to the ligaments connected with it.

Costo-xyphoid, *Costo-xyphoideus*. The name of a ligament, which unites the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xyphoid or ensiform cartilage.

COSTUS. The ancients seem to have given this name to several plants. One has borne the appellation, since the time of Dioscorides,—the *Costus Arab'icus, Costus Indicus, C. amarus, dulcis, orienta'lis, Tsia'na, Canne Congo, Canne de Rivière*: *Family*, Amomeæ, *Sex. Syst.* Monandria Monogynia; the root of which is aromatic, and has been considered tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c. The virtues of the ancient costus are highly extolled.–Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen.

Costus-Corticosus, Canella alba—c. Hortorum, Tanacetum balsamita—c. Hortorum minor, Achillea ageratum—c. Nigra, Cynara scolymus.

COSTYLE, Cotyle.

COTA, Anthemis cotula.

COTARO'NIUM; an obscure term, used by Paracelsus for a universal solvent: such a thing as does not exist.

CÔTE, Costa.

CÔTES, COL DES, Collum costarum.

COTIG'NAC. A kind of conserve or preserve, prepared from quinces, not entirely ripe, and sugar. It is esteemed stomachic and astringent.

COTON, Gossypium.

COTTON, Gossypium.

COTULA FŒTIDA, Anthemis cotula.

COTUN'NIUS, LIQUOR OF. *Liq'uor Cotun'nii, L. of Cotug'no, Aquula acus'tica, Aqua auditoria, Per'ilymph*, (F.) *Lymphe de Cotugno*. A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, which fills all the cavities of the internal ear, and of which Cotugno made mention. It is also called *Aqua Labyrinthi*.

COTURNIX, Tetrao coturnix.

COTʹYLĒ, *Cotʹyla, Cotyleʹdon, Costylē;* the same as *Acetabʹulum.* A hollow cavity in a bone, which receives the head of another bone: particularly the *cotyloid* cavity, Κοτυλη, signified a drinking cup, and, indeed, any thing hollow, as the hollow of the hand.—Athenæus.

COTYLEDON, Cotyle—c Marina, Umbilicus marinus.

Cotyledons, Κοτυληδων, 'a cavity.' *Acetabʹula uteriʹna.* The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta.

COTʹYLOID, *Cotyloïʹdes, Cotyloïʹdeus, Cotyloʹdes,* from κοτυλη, 'a drinking cup,' and ειδος, 'form.' Resembling the ancient κοτυλη. The name of a hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. *Fossa cotyloïdea, Sinus Coxæ, Acetabʹulum, Pyxis.*

The Cotʹyloid Ligʹament, *Ligamenʹtum Cotyloïdeum,* (F.) *Ligament cotyloïdien,* is a very thick, fibro-cartilaginous ring, surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases.

COU, Collum.

COUCH GRASS, Triticum repens.

COUCHE ou *COUCHES* (F.) from *coucher,* 'to lie down.' This word is used, 1. For *parturition,* (q. v.) *accouchement* or *delivery* (*puerpeʹrium, parturiʺtio:*) hence *une couche heureuse,* 'A happy delivery;' *une fausse couche,* 'a premature delivery:' and, 2. For the time during which a female remains in bed on account of delivery,—*Tempus Puerpeʹrii,* the *childbed state.* The *Lochia* have been termed *Suites de couches.* It also means a bed or thalamus (q. v.)

COUCHER, Decubitus.

COUCHES DES NERFS ETHMOIDAUX, Corpora striata—*c. des Nerfs oculaires,* Thalami nervorum opticorum—*c. des Nerfs optiques,* Thalami nervorum opticorum—*c. Optiques,* Thalami nervorum opticorum.

COUCHING. See Cataract.

COUCINEA COCCINEA, Cacoucia coccinea.

COUDE, Elbow.

COUDE-PIED, Instep.

COUDÉE, Cubitus.

COUDRIER, Corylus avellana.

COUENNE (F.) *Cutis suilla.* A term given to various parts of the human skin, which are prominent, hard, brownish, and often covered with rough hairs, so as to form patches not very unlike the skin of the hog. It is a malformation, occurring during intra-uterine existence and remaining for life. See Nævus, also, Corium Phlogisticum.

COUENNE INFLAMMATOIRE, Corium phlogisticum—*c. Pleurétique,* Corium phlogisticum.

COUGH, Tussis.

COULER, To strain.

COULEUVRE, Coluber berus.

COULEUVRÉE, Bryonia alba.

COULISSE (F.) 'A groove, a gutter.' Anatomists designate, by this name, every deep groove or channel in a bone, in which a tendon plays;—such as the *Coulisse Bicipitale* or *Bicipital Groove* of the Humerus.

COULISSE BICIPITALE, Bicipital groove—*c. Humérale,* Bicipital groove.

COULOIR, Colatorium.

COUM, Colchicum autumnale.

COUNTER-EXTENʹSION, *Contra-extenʹsio, Antitʹasis,* (F.) *Contre-extension,* from *contra-extenʹdere,* 'to extend in a contrary direction.' It consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, whilst extension is practised on the lower, in cases of fracture or luxation.

COUNTER-INDICATION, *Contra-Indicaʹtio, Antendeixʹis.* An indication contrary to another, (F.) *Contre-indication.* Any circumstance, which acts as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITAʹTION, *Contra-irritaʹtio.* An irritation, excited in a part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part. The remedies used for this purpose are called *Counter-irʹritants,* and form a most valuable class of remedial agents. See Derivation and Revulsion.

COUP, Blow—*c. de Feu,* Wound, gunshot—*c. de Sang,* Apoplexy.

COUP DE MAÎTRE ou *TOUR DE MAÎTRE* (F.) A masterly stroke or performance. A mode of introducing the sound or catheter into the bladder, which consists in first passing it with its convexity towards the abdomen of the patient, and afterwards giving it a half turn towards the right groin, when its extremity has reached the root of the penis under the symphysis pubis. There is no advantage in this mode of introduction.

COUP DE SANG (F.) A common term, used by some physicians in France, to designate the loss of sensation and motion, which result from hemorrhage in the brain, or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. See Apoplexy. Some authors have comprehended, under the same denomination, different hemorrhages, which occur in the cellular texture of the face, lungs, skin, &c.

COUP DE SOLEIL (F.) *Siriasis, Sciriasis, Siriasis Ægyptiaca, Ictus solis, Ictus solaʹris, Insolaʹtion;—a stroke of the sun. Egyptian Starstroke* or *Sunstroke.* Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body;—head, hands, arms, &c.

A very common effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation of the brain or its meninges, which Sauvages calls *Carus ab Insolaʹtione.*

COUPE-BRIDE, Kiotome.

COUPEROSE, Gutta rosea.

COUPURE, Cut, Wound, incised.

COURANTE, Diarrhœa.

COURAP. A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. It is of an herpetic character, and appears chiefly on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

COURBARIL. See Anime.

COURBATURE (F.) *Acerʹba lassituʹdo. Violent lassitude, fatigue.* An indisposition, characterized by a sensation, as if the limbs were bruised; general feeling of debility, extreme lassitude; and, sometimes, slight fever. It ap-

pears immediately after severe exercise, but sometimes not till the next day. Rest removes it.

COURBURE, Curvature.

COURGE, Cucurbita pepo.

COURMI or CURMI, *κουρμι, κυρμι*. A fermented liquor, made from barley. A kind of ale or beer.—Dioscorides.

COURON'DI, *Couron'do*. An evergreen tree of India, the juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is said to cure the dysentery.—Ray.

COURONNE CILIAIRE, *Godronné*, *canal*—*c. du Dent*, Crown of a tooth—*c. du Gland*, Crown of the Glans—*c. du Trépan*, Crown of the Trepan—*c. de Vénus*, Crown of Venus.

COURONNE RAYONNANTE (F.) A term given by Reil to the fan-shaped terminations of the crura cerebri in the brain.

COURONNEMENT (F.) *Coro'na*. A vulgar expression, sometimes used to designate the circular ring, which the os uteri forms around the head of the child at a certain period of accouchement:—the head seeming to be surrounded, as it were, by a crown. The head is then said to be *au couronnement*.

COUROU-MOELLI. An Indian tree, the bark of which is said to be anti-venomous.

COURSE, Running.

COURSES, Menses.

COURT, Short.

COUSIN, Culex.

COUSSINET, Pad.

COUTEAU, Knife—*c. à Amputation*, Knife, amputation—*c. à Cataracte*, Knife, cataract—*c. Courbe*, Knife, crooked—*c. à Crochet*, Knife, crotchet—*c. Désarticulateur*, Knife, double-edged—*c. Droit*, Knife, amputation—*c. de Feu*, *Cultellaire*—*c. Interosseux*, Knife, double-edged—*c. Lenticulaire*, Knife, lenticular—*c. Lithotome*, Knife, lithotomy—*c. en Serpette*, Knife, *en serpette*—*c. Symphysien*, see Symphyseotomy—*c. à Deux tranchans*, Knife, double-edged.

COUTOU'BEA ALBA, *Ex'acum spica'tum*, *Pic'rium spica'tum*. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and is considered, in the country, to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and anti-dyspeptic.

COUTURES PAR LA PETITE VÉROLE. See Cicatrix.

COUVERCLE. See Crucible.

COUVRECHEF (F.) *Cucul'lus*, *Fascia'tio cuculla'ta*. A bandage, applied to the head for retaining certain dressings, &c. *in sitû*. The French surgeons distinguish two kinds. 1. The *Grand Couvrechef* ou *Serviette en carré* (*Cucul'lus major*,) which is formed of a napkin or large square compress: and, 2. The *Petit Couvrechef* ou *Mouchoir en triangle* (*Cucul'lus minor*,) formed of a napkin or other square compress, folded from one angle to the other diagonally opposite to it.

COUVRECHEF. See Bandage, Galen's.

COVOLAM, *Cratæva Marmelos*. The bark of this tree is tonic: the unripe fruit is astringent; but, when ripe, is delicious.

COWBANE, Cicuta aquatica.

COWBERRY, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

COWHAGE, Dolichos pruriens.

COWITCH, Dolichos pruriens.

COWPOX, Vaccina—c. Inoculation, Vaccination.

COWSLIP, Primula veris—c. Jerusalem, Pulmonaria.

COWWEED, Chærophyllum sylvestre.

COWPER'S GLANDS, *Ac'cessory glands*, (F.) *Glandes accessoires*, *G. de Cowper*, *Prostates inférieures* ou *petites prostates*. Two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situate behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate; the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra.

They are also called *Glan'dulæ antepros'tatæ*, and *G. pros'tatæ inferio'res*.

COXA, Haunch.

COXÆLUVIUM, Bath, hip.

COXAGRA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

COXENDIX, Haunch.

COXAL'GIA, *Osphyal'gia*. A word of hybrid origin, from *coxa*, 'hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the hip. A sign of rheumatic or other inflammation, or of some disease about the hip-joint. See Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

COXA'RUM or COXEN'DICUS or COXA'RIUS (Morbus.) *Hip disease*. A scrofulous and spontaneous luxation and disease of the os femoris is generally understood by this term.

COXEN'DIX. This word has been used synonymously with ischium. The haunch (q. v.) Anatomists, too, have called the ilia, *Ossa Coxendicis*.

COXO-FEM'ORAL, *Coxo-femora'lis*. Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium, and to the os femoris. *Il'io-fem'oral* has the same signification.

The COXO-FEM'ORAL or IL'IO-FEM'ORAL ARTICULA'TION, (F.) *Articulation de la Hanche*, is the *Hip-joint*. The head of the femur and articular cavity are covered by a *diarthrodial cartilage* and *synovial capsule;* and by a very *strong capsular* or *articular ligament* attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. There is, also, a *round* or *interarticular ligament*, passing from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and a *cotyloid ligament*,—a sort of thick, cartilaginous ring, situate on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and converting the inferior notch into a foramen. These are the great means of union in this extensive articulation.

CRAB, *As'tacus fluviat'ilis*, *Cancer*, *Gam'marus*, *Cam'marus*. (F.) *Crabbe*, *Ecrevisse*, *Escrevice*. A shell-fish much used as an article of diet. Like other shell-fish it is apt to disagree, and excite urticaria, &c.

CRABE, Crabyaws.

CRABLOUSE; a species of *Pedic'ulus*, *P. Pubis*, which infests the pudendum and axilla. (F.) *Morpion*. It is easily destroyed by the white precipitate of mercury, or by mercurial ointment.

CRABS' EYES, Cancrorum chelæ.

CRABS' STONES, Cancrorum chelæ.

CRABYAWS. (F.) *Crabe*. A name, in the West Indies, for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

CRACHAT, Sputum.

CRACHEMENT, Excreation—*c. de Pus*,

Vomica, Phthisis pulmonalis—*c. de Sang*, Hæmoptysis.

CRACKLING OF LEATHER, see *Craquement de cuir*.

CRADLE, *Ar'culus*, *Solen*, (F.) *Arceau* ou *Archet*. A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, &c. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers and nurses to sleep with a child near them, unless it was placed under a solid cradle of this kind, in order that no accident might arise from *overlaying*.

CRÆP'ALE, from κραιπαλη, *Crap'ula*, 'drunkenness, surfeit.' A derangement of the functions of the brain, &c., produced by wine or any other fermented liquor.—Galen.

CRAIE, Creta.

CRAMA, κραμα, from κιρναω, 'I mix.' A mixture of any kind. Dilute wine.

CRAM'BION, from κραμβη, 'cabbage.' A decoction of cabbage.—Hippocr.

CRAMP, from (G.) krampfen, 'to contract,' *Crampus*, *Enta'sia systrem'ma*, *Tet'anus dolorif'icus*. A sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and is a common symptom of certain affections;—as of *Colica Pictonum* and *Cholera Morbus*. Friction and compression of the limb, by means of a ligament applied round it above the muscles affected, will usually remove the spasm.

Cramp of the Stomach, (F.) *Crampe de l'Estomac*. A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium. It seems to be the effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requires the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best.

CRAMPE DE L'ESTOMAC, Cramp of the stomach.

CRANBERRY, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

CRANE, Cranium—*c. Humain*, Cranium humanum.

CRANE'S BILL, Geranium—c. Stinking, Geranium Robertianum.

CRANIOL'OGY or CRANIOS'COPY, *Craniolo'gia*, *Phrenol'ogy*, *Craniosco'pia*, *C. Gallia'na*, *Encephaloscop'ia*, *Doctri'na Gallia'na*. Words, introduced, since Gall, into medical language. The two first terms are respectively derived from κρανιον, 'cranium,' λογος, 'a discourse,' and σκοπειν, 'to examine.' They signify the description, or, simply, the examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from thence a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. Strictly speaking, it is by *Cranioscopy* that we acquire a knowledge of *Craniology* or of *Organology* or *Cranology*, as it has, also, been termed. These words are generally, however, used in the same sense. The cranium being exactly moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an *organ*, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty, have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, which is indicated, externally, by a bump or projection in the bony case.

The *System* of Gall is made to comprise 27 prominences, which answer to 27 faculties. The following Table exhibits these supposed organs and their seat.

CEREBRAL ORGANS, AND THEIR SEAT, ACCORDING TO GALL.

1. *Instinct of generation, of reproduction; amativeness. Instinct of propagation; venereal instinct.* (*German.*) Zeugungstrieb, Fortpflanzungstrieb, Geschlechtstrieb.	Seated in the cerebellum. It is manifested at the surface of the cranium by two round protuberances, one on each side of the nape of the neck.
2. *Love of progeny; philoprogenitiveness.* (*G.*) Jungenliebe, Kinderliebe.	Indicated at the external occipital protuberance.
3. *Attachment; friendship.* (*G.*) Freundschaftsinn.	About the middle of the posterior margin of the parietal bone; anterior to the last.
4. *Instinct of defending self and property; love of strife and combat; combativeness; courage.* (*G.*) Muth, Raufsinn, Zanksinn.	Seated a little above the ears; in front of the last, and towards the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.
5. *Carnivorous instinct; inclination to murder; destructiveness; cruelty.* (*G.*) Wurgsinn, Mordsinn.	Greatly developed in all the carnivorous animals; forms a prominence at the posterior and superior part of the squamous surface of the temporal bone, above the mastoid process.
6. *Cunning; finesse; address; secretiveness.* (*G.*) List, Schlauheit, Klugheit.	Above the meatus auditorius externus, upon the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bones.

7. *Desire of property; provident instinct; cupidity; inclination to robbery; acquisitiveness.* (*G.*) Eigenthumssinn, Hang zu Stehlen, Einsammlungssinn, Diebsinn.	Anterior to that of cunning, of which it seems to be a prolongation, and above that of mechanics, with which it contributes to widen the cranium, by the projection which they form at the side of the frontal bone.
8. *Pride; haughtiness; love of authority; elevation.* (*G.*) Stolz, Hochmuth, Hohensinn, Herrschsucht.	Behind the top of the head, at the extremity of the sagittal suture, and on the parietal bones.
9. *Vanity; ambition; love of glory.* (*G.*) Eitelkeit, Ruhmsucht, Ehrgeiz.	Situate at the side of the last, near the posterior internal angle of the parietal bones.
10. *Circumspection; foresight.* (*G.*) Behutsamkeit, Vorsicht, Vorsichtigkeit.	Corresponds to the parietal protuberances.
11. *Memory of things; memory of facts; sense of things; educability; perfectibility; docility.* (*G.*) Sachgedächtniss, Erziehungsfähigkeit, Sachsinn.	Situate at the root of the nose, between the two eyebrows, and a little above them.
12. *Sense of locality; sense of the relation of space; memory of places.* (*G.*) Ortsinn, Raumsinn.	Answers to the frontal sinuses, and is indicated externally by two prominences at the inner edge of the eyebrows, near the root of the nose, and outside of the organ of memory of things.
13. *Memory of persons; sense of persons.* (*G.*) Personensinn.	At the inner angle of the orbit.
14. *Sense of words; sense of names; verbal memory.* (*G.*) Wordgedächtniss, Namensinn.	Situate at the posterior part of the base of the two anterior lobes of the brain, on the frontal part of the bottom of the orbit, so as to make the eye prominent.
15. *Sense of spoken language; talent of philology; study of languages.* (*G.*) Sprachforschungssinn, Wortsinn, Sprachsinn.	Also at the top of the orbit, between the preceding and that of the knowledge of colour.
16. *Sense of the relations of colour; talent of painting.* (*G.*) Farbensinn.	The middle part of the eyebrows; encroaching a little on the forehead.
17. *Sense of the relations of tones; musical talent.* (*G.*) Tonsinn.	A little above and to one side of the last; above the outer third of the orbitar arch.
18. *Sense of the relations of numbers; mathematics.* (*G.*) Zahlensinn.	On the outside of the organ of the sense of the relations of colour, and below the last.
19. *Sense of mechanics; sense of construction; talent of architecture; industry.* (*G.*) Kunstsinn, Bausinn.	A round protuberance at the lateral base of the frontal bone, towards the temple, and behind the organs of music and numbers.
20. *Comparative sagacity.* (*G.*) Vergleichender Scharfsinn.	At the middle and anterior part of the frontal bone, above that of the memory of things.
21. *Metaphysical penetration; depth of mind.* (*G.*) Metaphysischer Tiefsinn.	In part, confounded with the preceding. Indicated, at the outer side of this last, by two protuberances, which give to the forehead a peculiar hemispherical shape.
22. *Wit.* (*G.*) Witz.	At the lateral and outer part of the last; and giving greater width to the frontal prominences.
23. *Poetical talent.* (*G.*) Dichtergeist.	On the outer side of the last; divided into two halves by the coronal suture.
24. *Goodness; benevolence; mildness; compassion; sensibility; moral sense; conscience; bonhommie.* (*G.*) Gutmüthigkeit, Mitleiden, moralischer Sinn, Gewissen.	Indicated by an oblong prominence above the organ of comparative sagacity; almost at the frontal suture.
25. *Imitation; mimicry.* (*G.*) Nachahmungssinn.	At the outer side of the last

26. *God and religion; theosophy.* (*G.*) Theosophisches Sinn.	At the top of the frontal bone and at the superior angles of the parietal bones.
27. *Firmness; constancy; perseverance; obstinacy.* (*G.*) Stetigkeit, Fester Sinn.	The top of the head; at the anterior and most elevated part of the parietal bones.

The first nineteen of these, according to Gall, are common to man and animals; the remaining eight, man possesses exclusively. They are, consequently, the attributes of humanity.

ORGANS ACCORDING TO SPURZHEIM.

1. Amativeness.	18. Marvellousness.
2. Philoprogenitiveness.	19. Wit.
3. Inhabitiveness.	20. Ideality.
4. Adhesiveness or Attachment.	21. Imitation.
5. Combativeness.	22. Individuality.
6. Destructiveness.	23. Form.
7. Constructiveness.	24. Size.
8. Acquisitiveness.	25. Weight and Resistance.
9. Secretiveness.	26. Colour.
10. Self-esteem.	27. Locality.
11. Love of Approbation.	28. Numeration.
12. Cautiousness.	29. Order.
13. Benevolence.	30. Eventuality.
14. Veneration.	31. Time.
15. Firmness.	32. Melody or Tune.
16. Conscientiousness or Justice.	33. Language.
17. Hope.	34. Comparison.
	35. Causality.

A fundamental principle with the *Craniologists* or *Phrenologists*, is,—that the brain does not act as a single organ, but that it consists of a plurality of organs: but if we admit this, it is probable that the assignment of the seat of different faculties is premature.

CRANIOSCOPY, Craniology.

CRA'NIUM, *Cra'nion*, *Calva'ria*, *Sca'phion*, *Conchus*, *Calva;* the skull; from κρανος, 'a helmet,' or from κρανον, 'head.' (F.) *Crane.* The collection of bones, which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number—the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. Besides these, there might be considered, as belonging to the cranium, the cornua sphenoidalia, the bones of the ear, and the ossa wormiana.

Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *Bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: 1. The *Stenobregmate*, (στενος, 'narrow,') or Ethiopian variety. 2. The *Mesobregmate*, (μεσος, 'middle,') or Caucasian variety; and 3. The *Platybregmate*, (πλατυς, 'broad,') or Mongolian variety.

CRANIUM HUMA'NUM, *Human Cra'nium*, (F.) *Crane humain.* This was anciently much used in prescriptions, and was considered anti-epileptic, alexipharmic, antiloimic, &c.

CRA'NOMANCY, from κρανον, 'the head,' and μαντεια, 'divination,' (F.) *Cranomancie.* The art of divining—from the inspection of the head or cranium,—the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

CRANSON, Cochlearia officinalis.

CRANSSAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a village in the department of Aveyron, six leagues from Rhodez, which possesses acidulous chalybeate springs, that have been known for a long time.

CRANTER, from κραινειν, 'to finish,' 'render perfect.' The *Dens Sapien'tiæ* has been so called.

CRAPULA, Crapale.

CRAQUEMENT DE CUIR, (F.) 'Crackling of leather.' A sound like the crackling of new leather, sometimes heard on examining the heart with the stethoscope. It has been supposed to be symptomatic of pericarditis.

CRASIS; from κερανυμι, 'I mix.' A mixture of the constituents of a fluid; as the *crasis of the blood*, *of the humours*, &c. The word has, also, been employed in a more extensive signification, as synonymous with *Constitution*, *Temperament*, (q. v.) &c.

CRASPEDON, Staphylœdema.

CRASSAMENTUM, from *crassus*, 'thick.' The thick part or deposit of any fluid. It is particularly applied to the clot of the blood.

CRASSAMENTUM SANGUINIS, See Blood.

CRASSE, (F.) Dirt or impurity. A sort of layer or *enduit*, which covers the skin, where cleanliness is not attended to; and which is, sometimes, the result of the cutaneous exhalation; at others, of extraneous matter, adhering to the surface of the body.

CRASSE'NA. A term by which Paracelsus designated the saline, putrescent, and corrosive principles, which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

CRASSULA, Sedum telephium.

CRATÆ'GUS A'RIA, *Mes'pilus*, *Aria* seu *Sorbus*, *White Beam Tree*, (F.) *Alisier blanc; Alouche*, *Alouchier.* The fruit, which is of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and somewhat agreeable to the taste. It has been employed in diarrhœa.

CRATÆVA MARMELOS, Covolam.

CRATEVÆSIUM, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

CRATOS, Force.

CRAUTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a village five leagues from Autun, in France, where are mineral springs, containing hydrosulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia.

CRAYON NOIR, Graphites.

CRAZINESS, Insanity.

CREA, Shin.

CREAM, *Cremor*, (F.) *Crème.* A thick, unctuous matter, of a yellowish white colour, and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk, if kept at rest. It is composed of butter, serum, and caseum.

Crème is a name given in France to *bouillies* prepared with farina of different kinds; as the *Cream of Rice*, *Crème de Riz*, *C. d'orge (C. of Barley,)* &c.

CREAM, COLD, Ceratum Galeni—c. of Tartar, Potassæ supertartras.

CREASOTE, *Creosote*, *Creaso'tum*, *Kreasote*, *Creasoton;* from κρεας, 'flesh,' and σωτος, 'a preserver.' A substance discovered a few

years ago by Reichenbach. It is obtained from Tar, by distillation, and appears to be the active antiseptic and medicinal agent in tar-water and crude pyroligneous acid. It is a colourless transparent fluid, of a penetrating and disagreeable odour. Its taste is bitter. S. g. 1.037. It coagulates albumen, whence its hæmostatic power. It is a most powerful antiseptic.

It has been largely administered in hemorrhages both internally and externally. As an external application, it has been used in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, chronic cutaneous affections, and has been applied to tapeworm when protruded, &c.

Internally, it has been administered in phthisis, vomiting, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, chronic glanders, &c.

The dose internally is one or two drops. Externally, it is sometimes applied pure, at others diluted, and commonly with water, (ʒss to ℥vj;) or in the form of ointment, (gtt. xv to ʒj of cerate.)

CREATOPHAGUS, Carnivorous.

CREMASON, Pyrosis.

CREMAS'TER, *Suspendic'ulum*, *Eleva'tor Testic'uli*, *Mus'culus Testis*, *M. Testicon'dus*. That which suspends; from κρεμαω, 'I suspend.' The Greeks designated, by this term, the spermatic chord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended; but, since Vesalius, it has received its present limited meaning. The Cremaster is a very thin, muscular fascia—sometimes hardly perceptible—which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle; passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis; serving to draw up the testicle, and to move it slightly. It has been, also, called *Tunica Erythroïdes* and *Suspenso'rium Testis*.

CRÈME, Cream—*c. de Soufre*, Sulphur præcipitatum—*c. de Tartre*, Potassæ supertartras.

CREMER. The common name for a disease frequent in Hungary, which is produced by excess in eating and drinking.—Chomel.

CREMNOI, plural of κρημνος, 'a steep bank.' The lips of an ulcer. The *Labia Puden'di*, (q. v.)—Hippocrates, Foësius. Hence:

CREMNON'CUS, from κρημνος, 'the labia pudendi,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CREMOR, Cream—c. Tartari, Potassæ supertartras—c. Urinæ, see Urine.

CRENA, *Crenatu'ra*, *Dentic'ulus*, (F.) *Créneture*. In the plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium, by means of which an accurate junction is formed at the sutures.

Crenélure has also been used, in *Surgery*, for the gutter or groove in certain instruments, which is generally intended to secure the passage of cutting instruments; the groove, for example, of a director.

CRENATURA, Crena.

CRÉNELURE, Crena.

CREOPHAGUS, Carnivorous.

CREPANELLA, Plumbago Europæa.

CREPA'TIO, *Crepatu'ra*. The action of bursting any seed by ebullition.—*Coque ad crepatu'ram*, 'Boil till it bursts.'

CREPATURA, Hernia.

CREPIDINES PALPEBRARUM. See Tarsus.

CREPITA'TION, *Crep'itus*, from *crepita're*, 'to make a noise.' *Crackling*. Crepitation or *crepitus*, (F.) *Cliquetis*, has been used, in *Surgery*, to designate the noise occasioned by the friction of fractured bones, when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. When it cannot be heard at a distance, it may be detected by the immediate application of the ear, or by the use of the stethoscope.

Crepitus or *crackling* is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene, when air is effused into the cellular membrane—provided the part be carefully examined with the fingers. The same term is used for the cracking of the joints in health or disease.

Crep'itus, φυσα, φυση, *Physa*, *Physe*, πορδη, *Porde*, *Flatus*, also means a discharge of wind per anum. See Fart.

By Rale Crepitant Sec, Laennec means the *crepitant rattle*, heard, during respiration, in severe pneumonia and in œdema of the lung; so termed, on account of the analogy between the sound and that occasioned by pressing a healthy lung, between the fingers.

The Rale Crepitant Sec à Grosses Bulles, 'dry crackling noise with formation of large bubbles,' is heard in pulmonary emphysema, when the distention becomes greater and greater, and is followed by rupture of the vesicles. The air forcing itself a passage in the interlobular cellular tissue gives rise to this *Râle* during inspiration.

CREPITUS, Crepitation, Fart—c. Lupi, Lycoperdon.

CRESCENTIA, Growth.

Crescen'tia Cuje'te, *Cujete*, *Narrow-leaved Calabash Tree*. The pulp of the fruit of this West India plant is acidulous. It is used in diarrhœa and headache; and, in syrup, for diseases of the chest.

CRESCENTLÆ, Waxing kernels.

CRESERA. See Cribration.

CRESPINUS, Oxycantha Galeni.

CRESS, GARDEN, Lepidium sativum—c. Indian, Tropæolum majus—c. Penny, Thlaspi—c. Swines', Cochlearia coronopus—c. Water, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

CRESSES, DOCK, Lapsana—c. Sciatica, Lepidium Iberis.

CRESSI, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

CRESSON, ALÉNOIS, Lepidium sativum—*c. Élégant*, Cardamine pratensis—*c. de Fontaine*, Sisymbrium nasturtium—*c. des Indes*, Tropæolum majus—*c. des Jardins*, Lepidium sativum—*c. du Mexique*, Tropæolum majus—*c. de Para*, Spilanthus oleraceus—*c. des Près*, Cardamine pratensis.

CRETA, *Car'bonas calcis*, *Car'bonas calca'reus*, *Glisomargo*, *Melia Terra*, *Chalk*, *Carbonate of Lime*, (F.) *Craie*.

Creta Prepara'ta, *Car'bonas Calcis præpara'tus*, *Testæ præpara'tæ*, *Prepared Chalk*. Used, externally, as an absorbent; internally, as an antacid. Dose, gr. x to ʒj or more.

CRÊTE, Crista—*c. de Coq*, Crista galli—*c. de l'Ethmoïde*, Crista galli—*c. Uréthrale*, Gallinaginis caput—*c. Urétrale*, Caput Gallinaginis.

CRÉTIN. One affected with cretinism. The word is said to come from *Chrétien*, *Chris-*

tian, because the Crétin, being in a state of idiocy, is incapable of committing any sin. See Cagot.

CRETINISM or CRETINAGE, *Cyrto'sis Cretinis'mus, Cretinis'mus.* An epidemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations of the Valais; in the valley of Aost, Maurienne, a part of Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, &c. It is a state of idiocy, commonly accompanied by an enormous goître, and is often hereditary. The unfortunate Crétin is little better than the animals around him. He rarely attains an advanced age. Like idiocy, cretinism has been divided into *complete* and *incomplete.*

CREUSET, Crucible.

CREUX DE L'ESTOMAC, Fossette du cœur.

CREUZOT, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a mountain to the northeast of Mount Cenis. Near it is a saline chalybeate spring.

CREVASSE, (F.) *Rima*, from *crever*, 'to break or crack.' A *Crack*, a *Cleft*. The words *crevasse, gerçure, fissure*, and *rhagade* are often used synonymously for small longitudinal cracks or chaps of a more or less painful character. Sometimes, *crevasse* is employed to designate the solutions of continuity or ruptures, which supervene in distended parts, in the urinary passages, uterus, &c.; it is then synonymous with rupture.

CRI, Cry.

CRIBLÉ, (F.) *Cribra'tus*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve.' Having holes like a sieve. *Lame criblée, Crib'riform plate*, is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone—so called because it is perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations the olfactory nerves pass.

The term *La'mina Cribro'sa* of Albinus is a circular spot, perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside, after removing the retina and choroid. From these holes the medullary matter may be expressed.

CRIBRA. See Cribration.

CRIBRA'TION, *Cribra'tio, Sifting, Coscinismus.* A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating the finest parts of drugs from the coarser. Sieves are used for this purpose. These were formerly called *Cribra; Coscinoi*, κοσκινοι. A sieve, for separating the bran from meal, was termed *Cresera*, χρησερα, *Aleurote'sis, Cribrum Pollina'rium.*

CRIB'RIFORM, *Cribrifor'me*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve,' and *forma*, 'form.' The ethmoid bone was formerly so called:—*Os cribrifor'me.*

CRIBRUM POLLINARIUM. See Cribration.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID. *Cri'coarytenoïdæ'us.* Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID MUSCLE, *Crico-arytenoïdæ'us latera'lis, Crico-latéri-ariténoïdien.* A muscle which proceeds from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outwards and forwards.

CRICO-ARYT'ENOID, POSTE'RIOR; *Crico-arytenoïdæ'us posti'cus, Crico-crêti-ariténoïdien, Dilatateur postérieur du Larynx.* A small, triangular muscle, seated at the back part of the larynx. It extends from the prominent line, at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

The CRICO-ARYTENOIDÆ'US SUPE'RIOR, of Winslow, forms part of the *Arytenoïdæ'us* of modern anatomists.

CRICO-CRÊTI-ARYTHÉNOIDIEN, Crico-arytenoid, posterior—*c. Latéro-aryténoidien*, Crico-arytenoid—*c. pharyngis.*

CRICO-PHARYNGEAL, *Crico-pharyngæus.* Belonging to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx. The CRICO-PHARYNGÆ'US muscle of Winslow is a fleshy bundle, which forms part of the *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*, (q. v.) He calls the other part *Thyro-pharyngæ'us*, and proposes to call the whole *Thyro-crico-pharyngæ'us.*

CRICO-THYROIDEAN, *Crico-Thyroid.* Belonging to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

The CRICO-THYROID MEMBRANE is of a fibrous nature; and extends from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid.

The CRICO-THYROID MUSCLE, *Crico-Thyroïdæ'us, Dilatateur antérieur du larynx*, is a small, fleshy bundle, of a triangular shape, at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It extends from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage; and its use is, to approximate, anteriorly, the corresponding margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; and thus to stretch the ligaments of the glottis, which it contracts by separating the thyroid cartilage from the arytenoid.

CRICO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, Constrictor pharyngis.

CRICOÏDES, Annular.

CRICOID, *Cricoïdeus, Cricoï'des, Annula'ris, Cymbala'ris, Cartila'go innomina'ta*, from κριξος, 'a ring,' and ειδος, 'form.' Having the form of a ring, (F.) *Cartilage anonyme.* A name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx, which is situate at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea. It is much higher behind than before.

CRICOS, Ring.

CRIMNO'DES, *Crimnoï'des*, from κριμνον, 'coarse meal,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling meal.

URI'NA CRIMNO'DES. Urine that deposits a sediment like meal.

CRIMNON, Farina.

CRINA'LE, from *crinis*, 'hair.' An instrument, formerly used to compress, in cases of fistula lachrymalis. It has its name from the circumstance of its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.—Scultetus.

CRINA'TUM. A species of fumigation, used by Paulus of Ægina. The roots of lilies entered into the process; hence its name, from κρινον, 'the lily.'

CRINES, Hair.

CRINIS, Capillus.

CRINOM'YRON, from κρινον, 'the lily,' and μυρον, 'ointment.' *Unguen'tum lilia'ceum, U. Ægyp'tium album, U. Susi'num.* An ointment, composed of lilies and some aromatic plants.—Gorræus.

CRINON, Lilium candidum.

CRIOMYX'OS, κριομυξος. One, who has

much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ, like a ram: from κριος, 'a ram,' and μυξος, 'mucus.'

CRISIS, *Diacrisis*, Judgment; from κρινω, 'I judge.' This word has been used in various acceptations. Some mean by *crisis of a disease*, when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely. Some have used the word to signify only the favourable changes, which supervene in disease; others, for the change going on in the acme or violence of the disease. Others, again, have given this name only to a rapid and favourable change; joined to some copious evacuation or eruption; whilst others have applied the term to the symptoms, that accompany such change, and not to the change itself;—thus including, under the same denomination, the *critical* phenomena and the *crisis*.

CRISPA'TION, *Crispatu'ra*, from *crispa're*, 'to wrinkle.' A contraction, or spasmodic constriction, which supervenes in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbific cause or therapeutical agent. The capillary vessels of a wound are, by the French, termed *crispés;* when, immediately after an operation, the blood does not flow from them. The skin is said to be *crispée*, when contracted, and the bulbs of the hair become more prominent. *Crispation* of the nerves is a slight convulsive motion of external or internal parts, much less than that which occurs in convulsion.

CRISTA. A crest, (F.) *Crête*. A name given to several bony projections.

Crista Galli; two Latin words, signifying the *comb of a cock*, (F.) *Crête de l'ethmoïde, C. de Coq*. A flat, triangular process, rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

The Crista of the Il'ium is the superior margin of the ilium:—the *Crista of the Til'ia*, the anterior edge; the *shin*. Winslow calls the nymphæ, *Cristæ of the Clit'oris;* and Chaussier, the verumontanum, *Crista Urethra'lis*.

The word Crêtes, (F.) *Cristæ*, is used, in France, for fimbriated excrescences, which form at the anus, and near the genital organs; and are commonly owing to the syphilitic virus.

Crêtes de Coq are syphilitic excrescences, resembling, in form, the crest of the cock.

Crista Urethralis, Gallinaginis caput—c. Interna, Frontal spine.

CRISTALLIN, Crystalline.

CRISTALLINE, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.

CRITHE, Hordeolum, Hordeum, Penis.

CRITHIDION, Hordeolum.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, *Crithmum, Samphire*, (F.) *Passe-pierre, Perce-pierre, Fenouil marin, Bacile. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A plant which grows on the sea-coasts, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used, pickled, as a condiment.

The *Cauponga* of Brazil is a kind of Crithmum.

CRITICAL, *Crit'icus*. Belonging to a crisis.

Critical Days, *Dies crit'ici, D. judicato'rii, D. Decreto'rii, D. Prin'cipes, D. Radica'les*, (F.) *Jours critiques*, are those on which a crisis, it was imagined, would be likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminate, favourably, on the 7th day, and many on the 14th;—these two days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. The sixth day was called by Galen, the *Tyrant*, τυραννος, because the crises, that happened then, were generally unfavourable. After this, the most unfavourable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a sort of neutral day, the crises, which happened on it, being neither favourable nor unfavourable.

Days were, also, divided into *Intercal'ary*, in which the crises happened less frequently, and were less complete than on the *critical* or *indicatory*;—and into *vacant* and *non-decretory*, in which a crisis hardly ever occurred.

According to this division, they were enumerated as follows.

Critical days,	7th, 14th, 20th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 60th, &c.
Indicatory days,	4th, 11th, 17th, 24th, &c.
Intercalary days,	3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, &c.
Non-decretory days,	2d, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, &c.

Fortunate crises were considered to be indicated by favourable signs appearing three days before.

CROCHET, Crotchet.

CROCIDISMUS, Carphologia.

CROCIDIXIS, Carphologia.

CROC'INUM, from κροκος, 'saffron.' Made with saffron; coloured with saffron.

CROCO'DES, from κροκος, 'saffron,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Certain trochs into which saffron entered as an ingredient.—Paulus of Ægina.

CROCODI'LEA, *Stercus Lacer'tæ*. The excrements of the crocodile, which the Arabists extolled as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and which was long used as a cosmetic.

CROCODILIUM, Echinops.

CROCOMAG'MA, from κροκος, 'saffron,' and μαγμα, 'a kneaded or squeezed mass.' A kind of troch, composed of saffron and spices.—Galen, Dioscorides, Paulus of Ægina, Scribonius Largus.

CROCUS, *C. sati'vus, C. Austriacus, Medici'na Tristit'iæ, Panace'a vegetabi'lis, Zaffran, An'ima Pulmo'num, C. Orienta'lis, Saffron, Order*, Irideæ. (F.) *Safran*. The stigmata are the parts used in medicine. They are brought from the East. The odour is aromatic, and the taste aromatic, pungent, and bitter:—the colour deep orange red. Its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water. Its operation has been considered stimulant, exhilarating, and diaphoretic. It is not much used.

There is a *Cake Saffron* sometimes met with. It consists of one part of saffron and nine of marigold, made into a cake with oil; and pressed.

Crocus, Colcothar—c. Antimonii, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—c. Germanicus, Carthamus tinctorius—c. Indicus, Curcuma longa—c. Martis adstringens, Colcothar—c. Martis aperiens, Ferri subcarbonas—c. Martis vitriola-

tus, Colcothar—c. Metallorum, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—c. Saracenicus, Carthamus tinctorius.

CROISÉ (F.) *Crossed.* An epithet given to paralysis, when it attacks the arm of one side, and the leg of another.

CROISSANCE, Growth.

CROISSANCES, Waxing kernels.

CROISSANTS, Waxing kernels.

CROMMYON, Allium cepa.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA, from κρομμυον, 'an onion,' οξυς, 'acid,' and ρηγνυμι, 'to break out.' Sour, fetid eructations, exhaling a smell similar to that of onions.

CROPALE, Nerium antidysentericum.

CROSSE DE L'AORTE, Arch of the aorta.

CROSSES PALMAIRES, Palmar arches.

CROSSWORT, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

CROTALOPHORUS, Crotalus horridus.

CROT'ALUS HOR'RIDUS, *Crotaloph'orus.* The *Rattlesnake*, *Cobra de Capello*, (F.) *Crotale.* A venomous reptile of North America. Its poison is virulent. It is so called from the rattle in its tail. (Κροταλον, 'a rattle,' 'a small bell.')

CROT'APHĒ or CROTA'PHIUM, from κροταφος, 'temple.' *Cephalal'gia Pulsat'ilis. Cephalæ'a Pulsat'ilis, Sphygmoceph'alus.* A pulsatory pain, chiefly in the temples, with drumming in the ears.

CROTAPHITES, Temporal muscle.

CROTAPHUS, Temple, Temporal bone.

CROTCHET, *Hamus.* A small hook or crook. (F.) *Crochet.* An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape; and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery. Crotchets are differently formed; some are sharp, others blunt; some contained in a sheath, others naked.

CROTON BENZOE, Benjamin.

CROTON CASCARIL'LA, *Cortex Eleuthe'riæ, Croton Eleuthe'ria, Thus Judæo'rum, Chacaril'læ cortex, Cascaril'la, Elute'ria, Gascaril'la. Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. (F.) *Quinquina aromatique, Cascarille.* The bark of the *Croton Cascarilla* of the Bahamas, *Cortex Thuris*, has a slightly aromatic odour, and bitterish, aromatic taste. The smoke has the odour of musk. The active parts are an essential oil and bitter extractive. They are completely extracted by proof spirit. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss or more in powder.

CROTON ELEUTHERIA, Croton cascarilla—c. Oil, Croton tiglium.

CROTON RACEMO'SUM, *Beenel.* A small Malabar tree, whose aromatic root, boiled in oil of sesame, is employed, by the Orientals, as a liniment in headache and rheumatism.

CROTON TIG'LIUM, *Cadel-Avanacu.* A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The *root* is a drastic cathartic: the wood, (*Lignum Para'næ,*) *Pavana wood*, and the *seeds*, have like virtues. The seeds have been long known under the names, *Grana Moluc'cæ, Tilii Grana*, and *Grana Tiglii.* From these seeds the *Croton Oil, O'leum Tiglii* is expressed. It is of a pale, brownish-yellow colour, and hot, biting taste; and is a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, from half a drop to three drops, made into pills with crumb of bread. It is also applied externally as a rubefacient, 3 or 5 drops being rubbed on the part; or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil may be added together, and a little of this be rubbed on.

CROTO'NĒ, κροτωνη. A fungus, which grows on trees. By extension, applied to a fungous tumour developed on the periosteum.

CROUP, Cynanche trachealis—c. Cerebral spasmodic, Carpo-pedal spasm.

CROUPION (F.) *Uropyg'ium*, the *Rump.* The region of the coccyx. The *crupper.*

CROÛTE, Crusta—*c. de Lait*, Porrigo larvalis—*c. Laiteuse*, Porrigo larvalis.

CROÛTEUX, Crustacé.

CROWN, *Coro'na, Steph'anē.* In Anatomy, this name is given to parts of a circular form, which surmount other portions of the same body. Thus, the *Crown of a Tooth, Coro'na Dentis*, (F.) *Couronne du Dent*, is the portion of the tooth which projects above the gum.

CROWN OF THE GLANS, *Coro'na glandis*, (F.) *Couronne du gland*, is the round, almost circular, ring, which circumscribes the base of the glans.

The CROWN OF THE TREPAN, *Modiolus*, (F.) *Couronne de Trépan*, is a species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface; and teeth at its lower extremity: the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan.

CROWN OF VENUS, *Coro'na Ven'eris, Gutta Rosa'cea Syphilit'ica*, (F.) *Couronne de Vénus.* Red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face; but particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

CROWFOOT, BULBOUS-ROOTED, Ranunculus bulbosus—c. Marsh, Ranunculus sceleratus—c. Meadow, Ranunculus acris—c. Water, smaller, Ranunculus Flammula.

CROWSBEAK-LIKE PROCESS, Coracoid process.

CRU'CIAL, *Crucia'lis.* Having the shape of a cross.

A CRUCIAL INCIS'ION, (F.) *Incision cruciale.* An incision, made in the form of a cross. Often employed for exposing the cranium, for the purpose of applying the trepan.

CRUCIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments croisés, L. cruciformes.* Two strong ligaments within the knee-joint. The *anterior* passes obliquely from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur:—the *other*, the *posterior*, extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

CRU'CIBLE, *Crucib'ulum, Cati'nus fuso'rius, Tigil'lum, Albot, Cemente'rium.* (F.) *Creuset.* A vessel of earth, silver, platina, gold, black-lead, &c., for receiving substances, which have to be exposed to a strong heat. It is sometimes covered with a *top* or *lid*, (F.) *Couvercle.*

CRU'CIFORM, *Crucifor'mis, Cross-shaped.* A name given to the ligaments, which close the articulations of the phalanges; and likewise to the *crucial* ligaments.

CRU'DITY, *Cru'ditas*, from *crudus*, 'crude,' 'unprepared.' *Rawness, crudeness.* This word has received several acceptations. 1. It ex-

presses the quality of certain aliments, which have not experienced the action of fire. 2. The condition of matters in the digestive tube, which have not undergone the digestive changes: and, 3. In the language of the Humorists, it means the condition of the morbific matter in a sick individual, when it has not yet been prepared or concocted by the action of the organs.

The word is used in the plural, *Crudities*, synonymously with *crude matters*. It is applied to those, when contained in the stomach and intestines.

CRUENTA EXPUITIO, Hæmoptysis.

CRUOR. The signification of this word is very vague. It has been used to designate blood (q. v.) in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the colouring matter.

Cruor Sanguinis, see Blood.

CRUORINE, Hæmatine.

CRUPPER, *Croupion*.

CRUPSIA, Metamorphopsia.

CRURA. The plural of *Crus*, 'a leg.' (F.) *Cuisse*. Applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root; as the *Crura cerebri*, *Crura cerebelli*, &c.

Crura Anteriora Medullæ Oblongatæ, Peduncles of the brain—c. Medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora restiformia—c. Medullæ oblongatæ, Thalami nervorum opticorum—c. Posteriora medullæ oblongatæ, Peduncles of the cerebellum.

CRURÆUS, Cruralis.

CRURAL, *Crura'lis*, from *crus*, 'the thigh and the lower limb.' What belongs to the thigh or lower limb.

Crural or Inguinal Arch, (F.) *Arcade crurale*, *A. inguinale* (Ch.),—Poupart's *Ligament*, *L. of Fallo'pius*. This arch is formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached, at one end, to the pubis; at the other, to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part, the aponeurosis, forming the arch, sends off a falciform reflection, which is attached along the crest of the pubis, and is known under the name of Gimbernat's *Ligament*. Beneath this arch, the vessels, nerves, and muscles make their exit from the pelvis to the thigh.

Crural or Fem'oral Canal or Ring. M. Jules Cloquet has described this canal with minuteness; and given it the name *Anneau crural*, *Anneau fémoral*. It is nearly an inch long, is triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Its upper orifice is bounded, anteriorly, by the crural arch, posteriorly, by the crista of the pubis, on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis, and, at the inner, by Gimbernat's ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and, according to M. Cloquet, is closed by a more or less resisting septum, which he has named, *Septum crurale*. In its course, the crural canal has its anterior paries formed by the superficial expansion of the fascia lata; the posterior by the pectineus, covered by the deep-seated expansion of the fascia; and more externally by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by an expansion of the *fascia iliaca*. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, which gives passage to the vena saphæna. It is at the upper orifice of this canal, that *Femo'ral* or *Crural Hernia*, the *Hernia inguinale* of Chaussier, occurs; which would be more common, were it not for the fibrous cellular septum there situate.

The Crural or Fem'oral Artery, (F.) *Artère crurale*, *A. Pelvi-crurale*,—(Ch.), is the continuation of the external iliac. It extends from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps, or to the ham. Chaussier applies the name *Artère crurale* to the trunk, which extends from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries; embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal.

The Femoral or Crural Vein has the same arrangement as the artery. It receives only one great branch, the saphæna.

The Crural Nerve proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situate at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has passed under the crural arch, it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One of the branches, which is larger than the rest, is called the *Saphæ'na nerve*. It gives off filaments to the integuments of the knee, to the inner part of the leg, and to the dorsal surface of the foot. The remainder of the branches of the *crural* are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh.

Ac'cessory of the Crural Nerve, is a term given to the 4th and 5th pairs of lumbar nerves.

The Crural Plexus of Chaussier is the union of the anterior branches of the four last pairs of lumbar nerves, and the four first sacral;—forming the *lumbar* and *sacral* plexuses of most anatomists.

CRURAL, Triceps cruris.

CRURA'LIS or CRURÆ'US. A part of the *Triceps crural* of the French, or of the *Trifémoro-rotulien* of Chaussier. The Cruralis is situate at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh. It arises, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adheres firmly to most of the fore part of the os femoris; and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. Its use is to assist the vasti and rectus in the extension of the leg. Under *Muscle Triceps Crural*, the French describe the cruralis and the two vasti. Some small muscular slips, sometimes found under the cruræus muscle, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called *Sub-cruræ'i*.

CRURIS RADIUS, Fibula.

CRUS, Leg, Thigh.

CRUST, Eschar.

CRUSTA. A crust or scab, (F.) *Croûte*. An assemblage of small flakes, formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin.

The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called *Crusta villo'sa*.

Crusta Adamantina Dentium, Enamel of the teeth.

Crusta Genu Equinæ, *Sweat, or Knee Scab, Mock or Encircled Hoof Knees, Hangers, Dew Claws, Night Eyes, Horse Crust*. This morbid secretion from the horse has been advised in cases of epilepsy. It is used in the form of powder, (gr. ij to gr. xx;) and of tincture.

Crusta Inflammatoria, Corium phlogisti-

cum—c. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis—c. Membranacea, Peristroma—c. Petrosa, see Tooth—c. Phlogistica, Corium phlogisticum—c. Pleuretica, Corium phlogisticum—c. Pruriginosa, Gutta rosea—c. Serpiginosa, Gutta rosea—c. Vermicularis, Peristroma—c. Villosa linguæ, see Tongue.

CRUSTACÉ, (F.) Alibert has substituted this word, in his Nosology, for *croûteux*, 'crusty.' Having crusts or scabs; as *Dartre crustacée*.

CRUS'TULA. A small shell or scab. An ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

CRUSTUMINA'TUM. A rob, prepared from the *Pyra Crustumi'na* or *Crustumeri'na* (so called from Crustuminum, a town in Italy, where they grew,) boiled with honey or in rain-water.—Aëtius.

CRUX CERVI. An ancient appellation for the bone in the heart of the stag. It was once considered useful in diseases of the heart.

CRY, *Clamour*, (F.) *Cri*. The sound of the unarticulated voice. The native voice, which the idiot and deaf possess equally with the man of genius and hearing. The cry of the new-born child has been called *Vagi'tus*, (F.) *Vagissement*. We say, "*A cry of joy, of pleasure, of pain*," &c., according to the expression, which it may convey to the hearer.

CRYMO'DES, from κρυμος, 'cold.' A continued fever, in which the internal parts feel hot, and the external cold; and which was attributed to an erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs.—Aëtius, Gorræus.

CRYMODIN'IA, from κρυμος, 'cold,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Chronic rheumatism, and all its modifications.—Baumes.

CRYMO'SIS, from κρυμος, 'cold.' Diseases caused by the action of cold.—Baumes.

CRYPSOR'CHIS, from κρυπτω, 'I conceal,' and ορχις, 'a testicle,' *Cryptor'chis*, *Testicondus*. One in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum. The state is called *Cryptorchidis'mus*, *Parorchid'ium*.

CRYPTA, from κρυπτος, 'concealed.' *Follic'ulose gland*. *Lacu'na*, *Follic'ulus*, (F.) *Crypte*, *Follicule*. A *crypt* or *follicle* is a small, roundish, hollow body, situate in the substance of the skin or mucous membranes, and constantly pouring the fluid, which it secretes, on their surfaces.

The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts, on which it is poured, supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies, with which they have to come in contact.

The little rounded appearances at the ends of the small arteries, in the cortical substance of the kidney, are also called *Cryptæ*.

CRYPTE, Crypta.

CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS, from κρυπτος, 'concealed,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster whose head is excessively small, and does not appear externally.—G. St. Hilaire.

CRYPTOPY'IC, *Cryptophy'icus*, from κρυπτω, 'I conceal,' and πυον, 'pus.' A state of disease, kept up by an occult abscess.

CRYPTOPHYICUS, Cryptopyic.

CRYPTORCHIS, Crypsorchis.

CRYPTS, SYNOVIAL, Bursæ mucosæ.

CRYSTAL, MINERAL, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

CRYSTAL'LI. Vesicles, filled with a watery fluid. They are also called *crystal'linæ*. Probably the pemphigus of modern writers.

CRYSTALLI LUNÆ, Argenti nitras.

CRYSTALLIN, Crystalline.

CRYS'TALLINE, *Crystal'linus*. Having the appearance of crystal.

The CRYS'TALLINE, *Crys'talline humour C. Lens*, *Crys'talline body*, *Crystallinus*, *Lens crystal'lina*, *Lens crystalloï'des* vel *Corpus crystal'linum*, *C. Discoï'des*, *C. Crystalloï'des*, *C. Phacoï'des*, *Humor crystal'linus*, *H. glacia'lis*, *Gemma Oculi*, (F.) *Cristallin* ou *Crystallin*, *Humeur crystalline*, *Corps crystallin*, *Lentille crystalline*. A lenticular, transparent body, situate between the vitreous and aqueous humours of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of this organ. It is composed of a soft, exterior substance; and an interior, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers are perceptible. It is contained in a *capsule*, called *Tunica aranea* vel *crystal'lina*, and receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, which is always readily distinguishable in the fœtus, prior to the 7th month of utero-gestation.

The use of the crystalline is to refract the rays of light, and to serve as an achromatic glass: for which its laminæ or layers, composed of substances of different refractive powers, admirably adapt it.

CRYS'TALLINA, from κρυσταλλος, 'crystal.' A vesicle or phlyctæna, filled with serum, and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish extravasated aureola. It may be syphilitic or not. See Crystalli.

CRYSTALLION, Plantago psyllium.

CRYS'TALLOID, *Crystalloïdes*, from κρυσταλλος, 'crystal,' and ειδος, 'form,' 'resemblance.' Resembling crystal or the crystalline. The *capsule* or *membrane of the crystalline*, also, the crystalline itself.

CRYSTALLUS MINERALIS, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

CRYTHE, Hordeolum.

CTEDON, Fibre.

CTEIS, Pubes.

CTESIPHON'TIS MALAG'MA. A plaster, employed and described by Celsus.

CUBAL SINI, Piper cubeba.

CUBEB PEPPER, Piper cubeba.

CUBIFORMIS, Cuboid.

CUBIT, Ulna—c. Top of the, Olecranon.

CU'BITAL, *Cubita'lis*. Connected with, or relating to the cubitus, or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm.

The CUBITAL ARTERY, *Arte'ria cubita'lis*, *A. ulna'ris*, arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow; proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm; passes anterior to the ligamentum annulare of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous muscular branches, which it gives off in its course, it sends, posteriorly, the common trunk of the *interosseous arteries*, and internally, the two *cubital recurrents*, *anterior* and *posterior*,—articular branches, which anastomose on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery.

The Deep-seated Cubital Veins and the *recurrent cubital veins* accompany the corresponding arteries.

The Superficial Cubital Veins belong to the basilic. Chaussier calls them *cuta'neous cubital.*

The Cubital Muscles are two in number. 1. The *Cubita'lis ante'rior, C. inter'nus, Flexor carpi ulnaris, Ulnaris internus, Epitrochli-cubito-carpien, Cubito-carpien*—(Ch.), is a long muscle, situate at the interior and inner part of the forearm. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the os pisiforme. Its *use* is to bend the hand on the forearm, by directing it slightly inwards. 2. The *cubita'lis poste'rior* or *exter'nus, Exten'sor Carpi ulna'ris, Ulna'ris exter'nus, Cubite'us exter'nus, Cubito-sus-métacarpien*—(Ch.), is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. Its *use* is to extend the hand, inclining it a little inwards.

The Cubital Nerve, *Ulnar nerve, Cubito-digital*—(Ch.), is furnished by the two or three last nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the forearm; to the inner part of the palm and of the back of the hand, and to the two or three last fingers.

CUBITALE (OS), Cuneiform bone.

CUBITALIS RIOLANI. See Anconeus.

CUBITEUS EXTERNUS. See Cubital muscles.

CUBITO-CARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—*c. Cutané (nerf)*, Cutaneous nerve—*c. Phalangettien commun*, Flexor profundus perforans—*c. Radi-sus-métacarpien du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis—*c. Radial*, Pronator radii quadratus.

CUBITO-SUPRA-PALMA'RIS. Belonging to the cubitus and to the supra-palmar or dorsal surface of the hand. Chaussier gives this name: 1. To a small artery, which is given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist. 2. To a vein, which accompanies this artery.

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—*c. Sus-métacarpien du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis—*c. Sus-phalangettien de l'index*, Extensor proprius indicis—*c. Sus-phalangettien du pouce*, E. longus pollicis—*c. Sus-phalangien du pouce*, E. pollicis brevis.

CU'BITUS, κυβιτον, *Cybiton*. The *Elbow*, (q. v.) Also, one of the bones of the forearm. See Ulna, and Forearm.

Cubitus, (F.) *Coudée;* the ancient name of a measure 18 inches long.

CUBOID, *Cuboï'des, Cubifor'mis, Cyboï'des, Cyrtoï'des, Grandino'sum Os, Tes'sara, Tesseræ os, Os varium*, from κυβος, 'a cube,' and ειδος, 'form.' Having the form of a cube. This name was given, by Galen, to one of the bones of the tarsus, and is still retained. It is situate at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus; and is articulated, *behind*, with the calcaneum; *before*, with the two last metatarsal bones, and *within*, with the third os cuneiforme, and sometimes with the scaphoides. Its inferior surface has an oblique groove for the tendon of the *peroneus longus.*

CUCKOO FLOWER, Cardamine pratensis.

CUCKOWBREAD, Oxalis acetosella.

CUCKOW PINT, Arum maculatum.

CUCU'BALUS BEHEN, *Behen officina'rum*. This plant was once considered alexipharmic and cordial. It is the *Spatling Poppy.*

CUCULA'TUM MAJUS. A barbarous term, used by Ruland for brandy and spirit of wine.

CUCULLARIS, Trapezius.

CUCULLATA, Sanicula.

CUCULLUS, *Couvre-chef*, Cucupha, Infundibulum of the cochlea.

CUCULUS, Coccyx.

CUCUMBER, Cucumis sativus—c. Squirting or wild, Momordica elaterium—c. Tree, Magnolia acuminata.

CUCUMER, Cucumis sativus.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, Momordica elaterium—c. Asininus, Momordica elaterium.

Cucumis Colocyn'this. The official name of the *Col'ocynth* or *Bitter Apple. Colocyn'this, Coloquin'tida, Bitter Gourd, Bitter Cucumber*, (F.) *Coloquinte. Family*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. A Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant. The spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocyn'thidis Pulpa, Cucu'meris Colocyn'thidis Pulpa*, has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste; and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. It is scarcely ever used, except in combination.

Cucumis Melo. The systematic name of the *Melon Plant, Melo, Common Melon.* (F.) *Melon.* The fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe. The seeds possess mucilaginous properties.

Cucumis Sati'vus. The systematic name of the *Cu'cumber plant, Cucumis, Angou'rion, Citreolus, Cu'cumer*, (F.) *Concombre ordinaire.* The cucumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a *Gherkin.* (F.) *Cornichon.* It is not a fruit easy of digestion. The seeds are mucilaginous.

Cucumis Sylvestris, Momordica elaterium.

CUCUPHA, *Cu'cullus, Pileus, Sacculus cephal'icus.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom, between which is enclosed a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic.

CUCURBITA, Cupping glass.

Cucur'bita Citrul'lus. The systematic name of the *Water-melon* plant. *Citrul'lus, Angu'ria, Tetrangu'ria, Sicilian Citrul, Water-melon. Family*, Cucurbitaceæ; *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. (F.) *Melon d'eau, Pastèque.* The juice of this fruit is very abundant, whence its name. The *Water-Melon* is extremely refreshing and agreeable, when made cool, and is eaten like the common melon. It is very much used in the United States.

Cucur'bita Pepo. The systematic name of the *Common Pompion. Cucur'bita.* The seeds of this plant, as well as those of the *Cucur'bita lagena'ria* or *Bottle-gourd*, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming emulsions: but they are not used.

Both the fruit of the *Cucur'bita lagena'ria*,

((F.) *Calebasses,*) and that of the *Cucur'bita Pepo,* ((F.) *Potiron, Courge,*) are eaten.

CUCURBITAIN, Cucurbitinus.

CUCURBITI'NUS, (F.) *Cucurbitain.* This name was formerly given to the *Tænia solium*, because composed of rings which resemble the seeds of the *gourd, cucurbita.*

The ancients believed that the rings, which are sometimes discharged, were so many separate worms.—See Tænia.

CUCURBITULA, Cupping-glass.

Cucurbitulæ Cruentæ, Cupping with the scarificator—c. cum Ferro, Cupping with the scarificator—c. Siccæ, Cupping, dry.

CUILLERÉE, Cochleare.

CUIR, Corium.

CUISSART. See Cornu ammonis.

CUISSE, Thigh, Crus—*c. postérieure du cervelet*, Corpus restiforme.

CUISSON. (F.) A smarting, burning pain.

CUIVRE, Cuprum—*c. et Ammoniaque sulfate de*, Cuprum ammoniatum—*c. Limailles de*, see Cuprum—*c. Sous-acétate de*, Cupri subacetas—*c. Sulfate de*, Cupri sulphas.

CUIVREUX. (F.) *Copper-coloured. Teint cuivreux;* a copper-coloured complexion, such as is observed in cancerous affections. Syphilitic ulcers of the throat, &c. are often copper-coloured.

CUJETE, Crescentia cujete.

CULBIC'IO. A Latin word, employed by old writers, as synonymous with ardor urinæ and gonorrhœa.

CULBUTE. (F.) A movement, which the fœtus has been supposed to execute, at the end of the 7th month of utero-gestation; and by means of which, it was presumed, the head presented towards the orifice of the uterus: a change of situation, which is impracticable in ordinary circumstances.

CU'LEUS; a measure, containing 20 barrels or 40 urns, equal to 180 gallons.—Pliny, Gorræus.

CULEX, (F.) *Cousin.* A genus of insects, unhappily too well known in almost every part of the world, on account of their bites, which give rise to painful, local inflammation. The *gnats* and *musquitoes* belong to this genus.

CULI FLOS, Cardamine pratensis.

CU'LINARY ART. *Cookery, Res culina'ria, Res coqua'ria, Ars culina'ria, A. coquina'ria, Mageirice,* μαγειρικη. The art of preparing meats for the table. In judging of the dietetic properties of various kinds of aliment, the culinary process to which they have been subjected will always have to be considered. Many of the writers on the culinary art have been physicians.

CULLITLAWAN, Laurus culilawan.

CULTELLAIRE, (F.) from *Culte'llus*, a 'little knife.' *Le cautère cultellaire*, known also under the name *Couteau de feu, Fire-knife*, is used for what the French term the *Cautère transcurrente.* (See Cauterization.) It is shaped like a small hatchet.

CULTELLUS, Culter, Knife—c. Anceps, Knife, double-edged—c. Uncus, Knife, crotchet.

CULTER, *Culte'llus*, from *colo*, 'I cultivate.' A *coulter*, a *knife*, (q. v.) *scalpel*, (q. v.) *machæra, machærion, macharis.* Also, the third lobe of the liver, so called, from some fancied resemblance.—Theophilus Protospatarius.

Culter Curvus, Knife, crooked—c. Falcatus, Knife, crooked—c. Lenticularis, Knife, lenticular—c. Rectus, Knife, amputation.

CULTRIV'OROUS, *Cultriv'orus*, from *culter*, 'a knife,' and *vora're*, 'to devour.' Individuals, who have seemed to swallow knives with impunity, have been so called;—*Knife-Eaters.*

CULUS, Anus.

CUMAMUS, Piper cubeba.

CUMIN, Cuminum cyminum—*c. des Près*, Carum.

CUMI'NUM CYMI'NUM. The systematic name of the *Cummin plant. Cumi'num, Carnaba'dium. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. (F.) *Cumin, Anis aigre.* The seeds of the Cummin, which is a native of Egypt, have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Water extracts their odour, and spirit takes up both odour and taste. They are not used, except in a plaster, which bears their name.

When drunk in wine, the ancients believed they produced paleness; hence, Horace called the Cummin, *exsangue;* and Juvenal, *pallens.* —Dioscorides, Pliny.

Cuminum Nigrum, Nigella—c. Pratense, Carum.

CUMMIN, Cuminum cyminum.

CU'MULUS, 'a heap or pile.' A rounded prominence, in the centre of the proligerous disc, in which there is a small opaque cavity, that contains the ovum.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA. The suture, formed between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.—Blasius.

CUNÉEN, (F.) *Cuneanus.* Relating to the cuneiform bones.

Articulations Cunéennes;—the joints between the cuneiform bones, as well as between them and other parts.

Ligaments Cuneens; the ligaments which hold the cuneiform bones together.

CU'NEIFORM, *Cuneifor'mis, Sphenoides*, from *cu'neus*, 'a wedge,' and *forma*, 'shape.' *Wedge-shaped.* This name has been given to several bones. 1. To the sphenoid. 2. To a bone of the carpus, situate between the os lunare and os orbiculare. It is, also, called *Os Pyramidalē, Os Triq'uetrum*, and *Os Cubita'lē.* 3. To the basilary process of the occipital bone: and 4. To three of the bones of the tarsus, which are distinguished, according to *situation*, reckoning from within outwards, into *first, second*, and *third*, or *internal, middle*, and *external;* and according to *size*, reckoning in the same order, into *great, small*, and *middle-sized.* The posterior surface of these bones is united to the anterior face of the scaphoides; the anterior surface with the corresponding metatarsal bones; and, in addition, the external surface of the third is articulated, behind, with the cuboides. They are also called *Chalchoidea* or *Calcoïdea ossic'ula.*

CUNEO-CUBOID, *Cuneo-cuboïdeus.* Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboides.

The Cuneo-Cuboid Articulation is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboides. It is furnished with a synovial capsule, and two

cuneo-cuboid ligaments,—a *dorsal* and a *plantar*.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID. *Cuneo-scaphoïdeus*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid.

The CUNEO-SCAPHOID ARTICULA'TION, is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three ossa cuneiformia, and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

CUNÍLA, Satureia capitata—c. Bubula, Origanum—c. Muscula, Inula dysenterica—c. Sativa, Satureia hortensis.

CUNILAGO, Inula dysenterica.

CUNNUS, Vulva.

CUP, *Scutel'la, Catil'lus, Patel'la, Excip'ula*, (F.) *Palette, Poêlette, Poîlette, Vase à saigner*. A small vessel, of a determinate size, for receiving the blood during venæsection. It generally contains about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is, consequently, one of eight ounces.

CUPIDO, Appetite.

CUPOLA. See Infundibulum of the cochlea.

CUPPING. A species of blood-letting, performed by a *scarificator* and glass, called a cupping-glass; *Cucurbit'ula, Cucur'bita*, σικυα, *Sicua*, (F.) *Ventouse*. The lancets are placed in such a manner, in the scarificator, that, when it is applied upon the affected part, the whole are, by means of a spring, pushed suddenly into it. After scarification, the cupping-glass, which has been previously exhausted by heat, or by an exhausting syringe, is applied. The pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See Bdellometer.

Dry cupping, Cucurbitulæ siccæ, is the application of the glasses, without previous scarification, (F.) *Ventouses sèches*. It is used to prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened. *Cupping*, taken without any epithet, means the abstraction of blood by means of the scarificator and cups. (F.) *Ventouses scarifiées*, (L.) *Cucurbitulæ cruentæ, C. cum Ferro*. The verb 'to cup,' signifies to draw blood by cupping.

CUPRES'SUS SEMPERVI'RENS. The systematic name of the *Cupres'sus, Cyparis'sus, Cypress*, (F.) *Cyprès*. The berries, leaves, and wood, have been considered astringent and useful in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, and terebinthinate fluid.

CUPRI ET AMMONIÆ SULPHAS, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Diacetas, E. Subacetas—c. Rubigo, Cupri subacetas.

CUPRI SUBACE'TAS, *C. Diace'tas, Æru'go, Ver'digris, Hispan'icum viridē, Prasi'num viridē, Cupri Rubi'go, Crystals of Vénus, Viridē Æris, Æruca, Calcithos. Subacetate of Copper*, (F.) *Sous-acétate de Cuivre, Vert-de-gris, Crystaux de Vénus, Verdet*. This, as usually met with, is in masses, difficult to break; not deliquescent; foliaceous; of a fine bluish-green colour, and salt taste. It is tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent; but scarcely ever employed internally. Chiefly used in detergent ointments. Dose, as a tonic, under ½ gr.: emetic, from gr. j to gr. ij.

Powdered verdigris appears to be the active ingredient in *Smellome's Eye-Salve*, which may be imitated by rubbing half a drachm of finely powdered verdigris with a little oil, and then mixing it with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

An ointment composed of one drachm of finely powdered verdigris, with an ounce of lard or spermaceti ointment, is used in psoriasis, tetter, &c.

CUPRI SULPHAS, *Vitriolum Cupri, Vitriolum Ven'eris, V. Cyp'rium, V. Cypri'num, V. Cæru'leum, V. Roma'num, Cuprum Vitriola'tum, Lapis Cæru'leus, Sulphate of Copper, Blue Stone, Blue Vitriol, Roman Vitriol, Mortooth*, (F.) *Sulfate de Cuivre*, is in rhomboidal, rich blue, semitransparent, efflorescing crystals. The taste is harsh, styptic, and corrosive. It is soluble in four parts of water at 60°, and is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic, it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, &c.

Dose, as a tonic, gr. ¼ to gr. ij in pill; as an emetic, gr. ij to x in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet; and it forms the basis of BATES's *Aqua camphora'ta* which has been recommended in the purulent ophthalmia of children, diluted with sixteen parts of water.

CUPRI SULPHAS AMMONIACALIS, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Vitriolum, Cupri sulphas.

CUPRUM, *Chalcos, Æs, Venus* of the Alchymists: *Copper, Cyprium*, (F.) *Cuivre*. Its odour is peculiar and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red-yellow. S. g. 7.87: ductile, very malleable: less hard than iron: easily oxidized. In its metallic state, it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed, it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved whilst tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. The salts of copper are very deleterious.

The FILINGS OF COPPER, *Cupri Limatu'ra*, (F.) *Limailles de Cuivre*, have been used in hydrophobia. It has been remarked, under *Cuprum*, that they are inert.

CUPRUM AMMONIA'TUM, *C. Ammoniaca'le, C. Ammoniacum, C. Ammoniaco-sulphu'ricum, Ammonia'ted Copper, Ammoniacal Sulphate of Copper, Ammoniure'tum Cupri, Sal anti-epilep'ticus of* WEISSMAN, *Sulfas Cupri ammoniaca'lis, S. ammonii'acæ cupra'tus, Sub-sulfas Ammo'nio-cu'pricus, Sulfas Cupri et Ammo'niæ, Deuto-Sulfas Cupri et Ammo'niæ*, (F.) *Sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*. A crystalline powder, of a rich violet colour, and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air, it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent; and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy, and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. ¼ gradually increased to gr. iv, in pill.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM, Cupri sulphas.

CUPULAIRE, (F.) *Cupula'ris*; from *cu'pula*, 'a small cup.'

The Cupular Cautery, *Cautère cupulaire*, is an iron in the shape of a cupula, formerly used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headache, &c.

CURA, CURATIO. Attention to, or treatment or cure of, a disease. R. Keuchen defines *Cura*, 'medicine,' and *Curator*, 'the physician.' Curatio, also, sometimes means purification; as, *Adeps suilla curata.*—Scribonius Largus.

Cura Avena'cea. A decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved. Used as a refrigerant.

Cura Medeana, Transfusion.

CURABLE, *Sanab'ilis*, *Acestos*, *Iäsimos*, (F.) *Guérissable*. That which is susceptible of cure. An epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

CURARE. A very energetic, vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. It is obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejuco de Mavacure*.

CURATION, (F.) *Cura'tio*, *Mede'la*, *Sana'tio*, *Ac'esis*, *Althex'is*, *Althax'is*, *Therapei'a*, *Iasis*, &c. The aggregate of means employed for the cure of a disease. See Therapeutics.

CU'RATIVE, *San'ative*. Relating to the cure of a disease. *Curative Indications* are those which point out the treatment to be employed. *Curative Treatment*, that employed in the cure of the disease, in opposition to *preservative* or *prophylactic treatment*. We say, also, *Curative Process*, *Curative Means*, &c.

CURATOR INFIRMORUM, *Infirmier*.

CUR'CUMA LONGA, *Cur'cuma*, *Borri*, *Bor'riborri*, *Bober'ri*, *(Hindusthan,)* *Crocus In'dicus*, *Terra Merita*, *Cannac'orus radi'ce croceo*, *Family*, Amomeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monandria Monogynia. *Mayel'la*, *Kua Kaha*, *Turmeric*, (F.) *Racine de Safran*, *Safran des Indes*, *Souchet des Indes*. Turmeric root is brought from the East Indies; but is possessed of very little, if any, medicinal efficacy. It is one of the ingredients in the *Curry Powder*.

CURDS, *Curds of Milk*, (F.) *Caillebotte*, *Lait caillé*. Milk, decomposed by some agent.

CURE; from *cura*, 'care.' *Cura'tio felix*, *Sana'tio*, *Sanitas*, (F.) *Guérison*. A restoration to health; also, a remedy. A restorative.

CUREDENT, Dentiscalpium.

CURE-LANGUE, (F.) *Linguæ scal'pium*. A *Tongue-scraper*. An instrument of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., shaped like a knife or rasp, for removing the mucous coating, which covers the tongue after sleep, &c.

CURE-OREILLE, Earpick.

CURETTE, Scoop.

CURMI, Courmi.

CURRANT, BLACK, Ribes nigrum—c. Red, Ribes rubrum.

CURRANTS. See Vitis Corinthiaca.

CURRY or CURRIE POWDER. A condiment, formed of various spices; and eaten with rice, particularly in India. The following is one of the forms for its preparation. *Sem. coriand*, ℥xviii, *pip. nigr.* ℥ij, *cayen*, ℥j, *rad. curcumæ*, *sem. cumini*, ää ℥iij, *sem. fænugr.* ʒiv: mix.

CURSUMA HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA, Ranunculus ficaria.

CURSUS, Running—c. Matricis, Leucorrhœa.

CURVAMEN, Curvature.

CURVATIO, Campsis.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. Sömmering gives this name to a small bundle of fleshy fibres, which descends on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischiococcygei muscles. It is a part of those muscles.

CUR'VATURE, *Curvatu'ra*, *Curva'men*, from *curvus*, 'crooked,' *Cyrto'ma*, (F.) *Courbure*. The condition of a line or surface, which approximates more or less to the form of an arc; as the curvatures of the spine, duodenum, stomach, &c. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets, or *Mollities ossium*. The Greeks called the curvature of the spine, *ὑβος*, *σκολιος*, or *λορδος*, according as the deviation was backwards, laterally, or forwards.

CURVED LINES, (F.) *Courbes Lignes*. Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some lines on the os innominatum are also so called.

CUSCU'TA EPITH'YMUM. The systematic name of the *Dodder of Thyme*. *Epith'ymum Cuscu'ta*. It is a parasitical plant, possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell; and a pungent taste, very durable in the mouth. It was once used as a cathartic in melancholia.

The Cuscu'ta Europe'a, was conceived to possess similar properties.

CUSPA'RIA FEBRIF'UGA, *Bonplan'dia trifolia'ta*, *Angustura*, *Galipæ'a febrif'uga*, *Order*, Rutaceæ. The South American tree, which furnishes the *Cuspa'ria* or *Angustu'ra Bark*, (F.) *Angusture vraie*, *Quinquina faux de Virginie*. Its odour is peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally, gray and wrinkled; internally, yellowish-fawn; fracture, short and resinous. It yields its virtues to water and proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose, gr. v. to xx or more in powder.

CUSPIS. A spear. This name has been given to the glans penis, (q. v.)—Rolfink. It meant, also, a kind of bandage.

CUSTODIA VIRGINITATIS, Hymen.

CUT, from (F.) *couteau*, 'a knife,' or from West Gothic *kota*, 'to cut;' or from *κοπτω*, 'I cut.' *Cæsu'ra*, *Tomē*, *Incisi'o*, *Vulnus simplex*, *Tresis vulnus simplex*, *Co'pe*, (F.) *Coupure*. A common expression for the division or solution of continuity, made by a sharp instrument.

CUTAM'BULUS, from *cutis*, 'skin,' and *ambulo*, 'I walk.' *Walking in the skin*. An epithet given to certain parasitical animals, which creep under the skin; such as the Guinea-worm; and to certain pains felt between the skin and flesh, as it were.

CUTANÉO-SOURCILIER, Corrugator supercilii.

CUTA'NEOUS, *Cuta'neus*, from *cutis*, 'the skin.' Belonging to the skin.

The Cutaneous or Cutaneal Nerves, so called, are two in number, and belong to the upper extremity. They are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous*, *Cubito-cutané*, (Ch.,) descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides, above the elbow, into two branches; the outermost of which

follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; and the innermost accompanies the basilic vein; passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *external cutaneous, Radio-cutané*, (Ch.,) *Mus'culo-Cutaneus, Perforans* Casserii, passes outwards, perforates the coraco-brachialis; descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm; passes as far as the middle of the fold of the elbow, under the median cephalic; and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist, it divides into two branches; an *outer*, which is distributed on the back of the hand, the thumb, and index finger; and an *inner*, which descends on the muscles of the thumb, into the palm of the hand, and divides into fine filaments, which may be traced to the fingers.

Chaussier calls the *cephalic* and *basilic veins* the *Radial* and *Cubital Cutaneous*.

The Nervus Cutaneus Minor, of Wrisberg, also takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar nerve, running afterwards between it and the inner side of the arm. A little below the axilla it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the arm.

Cutaneous Exhalation and Absorption, are those which take place from the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases, *Eruptions, Epiphy'mata*, are the numerous affections of a morbid character, to which the skin is liable.

CUTCH, Catechu.

CUTI, Catechu.

CUTICULA, Epidermis.

CUTIO, Oniscus.

CUTIS, *Pellis, Co'rium, Derma, Deris, Anthro'pe, Anthro'pen, Skin*, (F.) *Peau*. A dense, resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body; and is continuous with the mucous membranes, through the different natural apertures. It is formed of three distinct layers—the *epidermis, rete mucosum*, and *corium*. Some anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called papillæ, which are generally regarded as eminently nervous and vascular.

The skin is our medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts; is the seat of touch, and, through it, are exhaled the watery parts of the blood, which are not needed in the nutrition of the body.

The state of the skin, as regards heat and dryness, affords us useful information in our pathological investigations. Its colour, too, requires attention: the paleness of disease is as characteristic as the rosy complexion of health. The colour of the skin varies according to the age, sex, &c. As a general principle, it is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-coloured, thin, and dry. It likewise varies according to the races, &c.

Cutis Anserina, Horrida cutis—c. Carnosa, Carnosus panniculus—c. Extima, Epidermis—c. Linguæ, see Tongue—c. Suilla, *Couenne*—c. Summa, Epidermis—c. Ultima, Epidermis.

CUTITIS, Erysipelatous inflammation.

CUTTING ON THE GRIPE. See Lithotomy.

CUTTLE FISH, Sepia.

CUTUBUTH. The Arabian physicians have given the name to a species of melancholy, accompanied with so much agitation, that the patients cannot remain tranquil for the space of an hour.

CUURDO CANELLA, Laurus cinnamomum.

CYANOP'ATHY, *Cyanopathi'a, Cyano'sis, Morbus cæru'leus, Cærulo'sis neonato'rum*, from κυανος, 'blue,' and παθος, 'affection,' (F.) *Maladie bleue, Ictère bleu*. A disease, in which the whole of the surface of the body is coloured blue. It is always symptomatic, and commonly depends on a direct communication between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the *blue disease*, but it is generally thought that the disease never exists without this state of parts; or without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart.

CYANOSIS, Cyanopathy.

CYANUS, Centaurea cyanus.

Cyanus Ægyptiacus, Nymphæa nelumbo.

CYANURETUM FERRO-ZINCICUM, Zinci Ferro-hydrocyanas.

CY'ANUS SEG'ETUM, *Bluebottle*, (F.) *Bluet des Moissons, Barbeau, Aubifoin, Casse-Lunettes*. The flowers of this European plant, when distilled with water, have been used in ophthalmia.

CYAR, κυαρ. 'The eye of a needle,' 'a small hole.' The *Meatus audito'rius internus*. See Auditory Canal, (internal.)

CYATHIS'CUS, κυαθισκος, diminutive of κυαθος, 'a bowl.' The concave part of a sound, made like a small spoon, as in the case of the earpick.

CY'ATHUS, κυαθος, 'a bowl.' A measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half, or to the 10th part of a pint. According to Pliny and Galen, about 10 drachms.

Cyathus Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

CYBE, Head.

CYBITON, Cubitus.

CYBOIDES, Cuboid.

CYC'EON, κυκεων, from κυκαω, 'I mix together.' The ancient name of a medicine of the consistence of pap, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal, and cheese.—Hippocr.

CYC'LAMEN EUROPÆUM, *Arthani'ta*, (q. v.) *A. cyc'lamen, Cyclaminus, Cyssan'themon, Cyssophyl'lon, Panis porci'nus, Cas'amum, Chyli'nē*, 'sow-bread.' *Fam.* Primulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Pain de Pourceau*. The fresh root is said to be acrid, bitter, drastic, and anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj. For external use, see Arthanita.

CYCLE, *Cyclus*, from κυκλος, 'a circle.' A period or revolution of a certain number of years. The Methodists gave this name to an aggregate of curative means, continued during a certain number of days. Nine was the usual number.

CYCLIS'MOS. A *troch*, *Trochis'cos*, (q. v.) The name was also given to a circular kind of

rasp; as well as *Cyclis'cus*. They have the same etymon as cycle.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS, from κυκλος, 'a circle,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster, whose eyes are in contact, or united in one.

CYCLOPHO'RIA, from κυκλος, 'a circle,' and φερω, 'I bear.' The circulation (q. v.) of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLO'PIA. Same etymon as *Cyclops*. State of a monster that has both eyes united into one. Called, also, *Monopsia* and *Rhinencephalia*.

CYCLOPS, κυκλωψ, from κυκλος, 'an orb or circle,' and ωψ, 'an eye.' *Monoc'ulus*, *Monops*, *Monophthal'mus*, *Monom'matos*, *Unioc'ulus*, *Unoc'ulus*. A monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, like the fabulous Cyclops.

CYC'LOTOME, *Cyclot'omus*, from κυκλος, 'a circle,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument, composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the ball of the eye can be fixed, whilst the cornea is cut. It was invented by a surgeon of Bordeaux, named Guérin, for extracting the cataract. It is not used.

CYCLUS, Circulus.

CYDONIA'TUM, *Cydo'natum*, *Diacydoni'tes*. A composition of the *Cydonia mala* or quinces, with the addition of spices.—Paulus of Ægina.

CYDONIUM MALUM. See Pyrus cydonia.

CYE'MA, κυημα, from κυω, 'I conceive.' *Conception*. Likewise the product of conception. See Embryo and Fœtus.

CYESIOL'OGY, *Cyesiolog''ia*, from κυησις, 'pregnancy,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of Gestation.

CYESIS, Conception, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

CYLICH'NĒ, *Cylich'nis*. A pill-box or earthenware pot, or small cup; from κυλιξ, 'a cup.'—Galen, Foësius.

CYLINDRI, see Villous membranes—c. Membranaceæ renum, see Calx.

CYL'INDROID, *Cylindroï'des* from κυλινδρος, 'cylinder,' and ειδος, 'form.' Having the form of a cylinder. Chaussier calls the *Cornu Ammonis*,—*Protubérance cylindroïde*.

CYLINDROIDES, Teres.

CYLLO'SIS, κυλλωσις. 'Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation.'—Hippocrates. Galen. See Kyllosis.

CYMATO'DES, *Undo'sus*, from κυμα, 'a wave,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' The vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in weak individuals.

CYMBALARIS, Cricoid.

CYNAN'CHĒ, *Angi'na*, from κυων, 'a dog,' and αγχω, 'I suffocate,' (?) *Sore Throat*, *Paracynan'chē*, *Paristh'mia*, *Synan'chē*, *Prunel'la*, *Squinan'thia*, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis*, *Cauma Paristhmi'tis*, *Isthmi'tis*, *Paristhmi'tis*, '*Dog choak*.' Inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages. (F.) *Angine*, *Esquinancie*, *Mal de Gorge*, *Synancie*, *Squinancie*, *Kinancie*. It comprises the following chief varieties.

CYNANCHE EPIDEMICA, Cynanche maligna—c. Faucium, C. tonsillaris—c. Gangrænosa, Cynanche maligna—c. Laryngea, Laryngitis.

CYNANCHE MALIG'NA, *C. gangræno'sa*, *Angi'na ulcero'sa*, *Febris epidem'ica cum Angi'nâ*, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis Maligna*, *Tonsilla'rum gangræ'na*, *Cynanchē epidem'ica*, *C. pur'puro-parotidæa*, *Cynanchē ulcero'sa*, *Epidem'ica gutturis lues*, *Pes'tilens fau'cium affec'tus*, *Pædan'chonē*, (?) *Ulcus syr'iacum*, *Garrotil'lo*, *Carbun'culus angino'sus*, *C. Ulcusculo'sa*, *Angina epidemica*, *A. gangræno'sa*, *A. malig'na*, *Putrid*, *Ulcerous Sore Throat*, (F.) *Angine gangréneuse*, *A. Maligne*. It is characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils; ulcerations, covered with mucus, and spreading, sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever typhus. It is often epidemic, and generally contagious; and is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever, giving rise to the variety, *Scarlatina maligna*.

The general treatment is the same as in typhus; and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid.

CYNANCHE MAXILLARIS, c. parotidæa—c. Purpuro-parotidæa, Cynanche maligna.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆ'A, *Empres'ma Paroti'tis*, *Parotitis*, *Cynan'chē Parotides*, *Angina Maxilla'ris*, *Gissa*, *Angina externa*, *Angi'na parotidæ'a exter'na*, *Parotis epidem'ica*, *P. contagio'sa*, *P. spu'ria*, *Parotis sero'so glu'tinē tu'mens*, *Cynan'chē maxilla'ris*, *Inflamma'tio paro'tidum*, *Infla'tio paro'tidum*, *Catar'rhus Bellinsula'nus*, *Branks* (Scotch,) *Mumps*, (F.) *Oreillons*. The characteristic symptoms are:—a painful tumour of the parotid gland, not of the suppurative kind; and frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testes in the male, and of the mammæ in the female; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterwards. It is epidemic, and apparently contagious. The treatment is very simple; the adoption merely of the antiphlogistic plan, under which it usually soon disappears. When inflammation of the mammæ or testes supervenes, it must be treated as if idiopathic.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis Pharyngea*, *Isthmi'tis*, *Pharyngi'tis*, *Parasynan'chē*, *Anginæ*, *inflammatoriæ*, *Sp.* iv. —(Boerhaave.) (F.) *Angine Pharyngée*, *Catarrhe phyaryngien*.

This disease can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from the Cynanche tonsillaris. The same may be remarked of the *Cynanchē Œsophagea*, *Œsophagi'tis*.

CYNANCHE PRUNELLA, c. tonsillaris.

CYNANCHE TONSILLA'RIS, *Emprésma Paristhmi'tis Tonsilla'ris*, *Synanchē*, *Cynanchē fau'cium*, *Amygdali'tis*, *Tonsilli'tis*, *Cynan'chē Prunel'la*, *Dyspha'gia inflammato'ria*, *Antiaditis*, *Angina inflammato'ria*, *Common Squinancy*, *Squinsy* or *Quinsy*, (F.) *Amygdalite*, *Angine tonsillaire*, *Esquinancie*, *Squinancie*, *Catarrhe guttural*, *Angine gutturale*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is one of the most common affections of cold and temperate climates. It usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration.

Common sore throat is an affection of no consequence. It requires merely rest, and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. When more violent—in addition to this;—purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water, acid, or emollient gargles; rubefacients externally, or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, the continued use of the inhaler must be advised, and an opening be made into the abscess as soon as it shall have formed. If the patient is likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary.

CYNANCHE STRIDULA, C. trachealis.

CYNANCHE TRACHEA'LIS; the *Cynanchē laryngéa* of some. *Suffoca'tio strid'ula, Angina pernicio'sa, Asthma Infan'tum, Cynanche stridula, Catar'rhus suffocati'vus Barbaden'sis, Angina polypo'sa* sive *membrana'cea* sive *pulpo'sa, Empres'ma Brónchi'tis, Angina inflammato'ria, A. suffocato'ria, A. exsudato'ria, Orthopna'a cynan'chica, Pædan'chonē*, (?) *A. Trachea'lis, Morbus Strangulato'rius, Trachi'tis, Tracheï'tis, Trachelī'tis, Diphtheri'tis trachea'lis, Expectora'tio Solida, Cauma Bronchi'tis, Angina canina, Croup, Hives, Choak, Stuffing, Rising of the lights.* A disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing; harsh voice; cough, ringing or like the barking of a dog; fever, highly inflammatory. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, which lines the trachea beneath the glottis and occasions violent dyspnœa and suffocation, but is sometimes expectorated. The dyspnœa, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. It differs in its character in different situations; being infinitely more inflammatory in some places than in others, and hence the success obtained by different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less and less severe.

As a general principle, it requires the most active treatment; bleeding from the arm or neck, so as to induce paleness; leeches applied to the neck, &c., according to the age,—the warm bath, blisters to the neck or chest, and purgatives. Formidable as the disease may be, if this plan be followed *early*, it will generally be successful. Many specifics have been recommended for it, but the search has been idle and fruitless.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS SPASMODICA, Asthma acutum—c. Ulcerosa, Cynanche Maligna.

CYNAN'CHICA. Medicines used in cases of quinsy were formerly so called.

CYNAN'CHUM. Same etymon. A genus of plants, of which the following are used in medicine.

CYNANCHUM VOMITO'RIUM, *Ipecacuan'ha of the Isle of France.* As its name imports, this plant resembles the ipecacuanha in properties. It is emetic, in the dose of from 12 to 24 grains in powder.

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM, *Scam'mony of Montpellier.* The plant furnishes a blackish kind of gum resin, which is purgative, and but little used.

CYNANTHEMIS, Anthemis cotula.

CYNANTHRO'PIA, from κυων, 'dog,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

CYN'ARA or CIN'ARA SCOLYMUS. The systematic name of the *Ar'tichoke, Alcoc'alum, Articoc'alus, Artiscoc'cus lævis, Costus nigra, Car'duus Sati'vus non spino'sus, Cinara horten'sis, Scolymus sati'vus, Car'duus sati'vus, Car'duus domesticus capitē majorē, Carduus al'tilis,* (F.) *Artichaut. Family*, Carduaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. Indigenous in the southern parts of Europe; much used as an agreeable article of diet. The juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies.

CYN'ICUS, from κυων, 'a dog.' *Cynic.* Relating to, or resembling, a dog. *Cynic spasm* is a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face—dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, &c. to one side. See Canine.

CYNOCOPRUS, Album græcum.

CYNOCRAMBE, Mercurialis perennis.

CYNOCTONON, Aconitum.

CYNOCYTISUS, Rosa canina.

CYNODEC'TOS, from κυων, 'a dog,' and δηχω, 'I bite.' One, who has been bitten by a dog.—Dioscorides.

CYNODENTES. Canine teeth.

CYNODESMION, Frænum penis.

CYNOGLOS'SUM, from κυων, 'a dog,' and γλωσσα, 'a tongue.' *Cynoglos'sum officina'lē, Lingua cani'na, Hound's tongue, Caballation,* (F.) *Langue de Chien. Family*, Borragineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. It is aromatic and mucilaginous, and has been supposed to be possessed of narcotic properties.

CYNOLOPHOI, Spinous processes of the vertebræ.

CYNOLYSSA, Hydrophobia.

CYNOMOIA, Plantago psyllium.

CYNOMO'RIUM COCCIN'EUM, from κυων, 'a dog,' and μοριον, 'the penis.' (F.) *Champignon de Malte.* Improperly called *Fungus Melitен'sis* or the *Fungus of Malta*, as it is not a fungus. The powder has been given as an astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c.

CYNOREXIA, Boulimia.

CYNORRHODON, Rosa canina.

CYNOSBATOS, Rosa canina.

CYNOSORCHIS, Orchis mascula.

CYNOSPASTUM, Rosa canina.

CYON, κυον. This word sometimes signifies the frænum of the prepuce; at others, the penis.

CYOPHORIA, Pregnancy.

CYPARISSUS, Cupressus sempervirens.

CYPERUS ANTIQUORUM, Lawsonia inermis.

CY'PERUS LONGUS, from κυπαρος, 'a round vessel,' which its roots have been said to resemble. *Galangale*, (F.) *Souchet odorant.* It possesses aromatic and bitter properties, but is not used. See, also, Dorstenia Contrayerva.

CYPERUS ODORUS, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Peruanus, Dorstenia contrayerva.

CYPERUS ROTUN'DUS; the *Round Cyperus*, (F.) *Souchet rond.* It is a more gratefully aromatic bitter than the *C. Longus.*

CYPHO'MA, *Cyphos, Cypho'sis, Cyrto'ma, Cyrto'sis, Opisthocypho'sis, from* κυφος, 'gibbous.' Gibbosity of the spine. See Vertebral Column, &c. *Cyrtosis* forms a genus in the

order *Dysthet'ica* and class *Hæmat'ica* of Good, and is defined: 'head bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurvated; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.' It includes *Cretinism* and *Rickets*.

CYPHOSIS, Gibbositas. See Hump.

CYPRÈS, Cupressus sempervirens.

CYPRESS, Cupressus sempervirens—c. Tree, Liriodendron.

CYP'RINUM O'LEUM, *Oil of Cypress*; prepared of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamom, inula, bitumen of Judæa, &c. It was formerly employed in certain diseases of the uterus, pleurisies, &c., and was regarded to be both stimulant and emollient.

CYPRIUM, Cuprum.

CYPSELE, Cerumen.

CYRCEON, Anus.

CYRTOIDES, Cuboid.

CYRTOMA, Curvature, Cyphoma.

CYRTONOSOS, Rachitis.

CYRTOSIS, Cyphoma—c. Cretinismus, Cretinism—c. Rachia, Rachitis.

CYSSANTHEMON, Cyclamen.

CYSSAROS, Anus, Rectum.

CYSSOPHYLLON, Cyclamen.

CYSSO'TIS, from κυσος, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the lower part of the rectum: *Proctitis*, (q. v.;) tenesmus.

CYST, Kyst.

CYSTAL'GIA, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the bladder.

CYSTAUCHENOTO'MIA, *Cystotrachelotó'mia*, from κυστις, 'a bladder,' αυχην, 'the neck,' and τομη, 'incision.' An incision into the neck of the bladder.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS, from κυστις, 'bladder,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster having a head with a vesicular brain.—G. St. Hilaire.

CYSTEOL'ITHOS, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' Stone in the bladder. Also, a medicine, employed to dissolve or break stone.

CYSTERETHIS'MUS, *Vesicæ Irritabilitas*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and ερεθιζω, 'I irritate.' Irritability of the bladder.

CYSTHEPAT'ICUS, from κυστις, 'the bladder;' and ηπαρ, 'the liver.' Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver. This name was given, formerly, to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTHEPATOLITHI'ASIS, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and λιθιασις, 'pain, caused by a calculus.' It has been proposed to call thus, the symptoms caused by the presence of biliary calculi. See Calculi, biliary.

CYSTHITIS, Kysthitis.

CYSTHOS, Anus.

CYSTIC, *Cys'ticus*, from κυστις, 'a bladder.' Belonging to the gall-bladder.

Cystic Bile. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

Arteria Cys'tica; the *Cystic Artery* is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two *cystic veins*, which open into the vena porta abdominalis.

Cystic Calculi. Calculi formed in the gall-bladder.

Cystic Duct, *Ductus cys'ticus*, *Mea'tus cys'ticus*, the duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus*.

Cystic Oxide Calculi, see Calculi.

Cystic Sarco'ma, of Ab'ernethy, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma cellulo'sum*. Tumour, cellulose or cystose; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid: sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele,) testis, ovarium, &c.

Cys'tica, *Cystic Remedies*. Such medicines as were formerly believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

CYSTICER'CUS, from κυστις, 'a bladder,' and κερκος, 'a tail.' A genus of Entozoa of the Family of the Hydatids, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The *Cysticercus cellulosa* has been often found in the cellular membrane.

CYSTINURIA, Urine, Cystinic.

CYSTINX, Vesicula.

CYSTIPHLOGIA, Cystitis.

CYSTIRRHA'GIA, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and ρηγνυω, 'I break forth.' *Hemorrhage from the bladder.* (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Vessie.* By some used synonymously with *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTIRRHŒ'A, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Paru'ria Stillati''tia Muco'sa, Blennu'ria, Blennorrhæ'a urinal'is, B. vesi'cæ, Cysto-blenorrhæ'a, Cystorrhæ'a, Urina mucosa, Cystocatar'rhus, Dysu'ria Mucosa, Pyu'ria Mucosa, P. vis'cida, P. sero'sa, Morbus cystophlegmat'icus, Catar'rhus vesi'cæ*, (F.) *Flux muqueux de la vessie. Catarrhe vésical.* A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine, and generally attended with dysuria. It is commonly dependent upon an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane. The treatment must be regulated by the cause. If it be not produced by an extraneous body: the antiphlogistic plan,—the exhibition of warm diluents, and keeping the surface in a perspirable state, by wearing flannel. Some of the turpentines may, at times, be given with advantage; and astringent or other appropriate injections be thrown into the bladder.

CYSTIS, Urinary bladder—c. Choledochus, Gall-bladder—c. Fellea, Gall-bladder—c. Serosa, Hygroma.

CYSTI'TIS, from κυστις, 'the bladder.' *Inflamma'tio Vesi'cæ, Cystiphlo'gia, Cystophlo'gia, Inflammation of the bladder.* (F.) *Inflammation de la vessie;* characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region; discharge of urine painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. It may affect one or all of the membranes; but commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. In the chronic condition, it appears in the form of cystirrhœa. It must be treated upon the same energetic principles, that are required in other cases of internal inflammation. V. S. general and local, the warm bath, and warm fomentations, warm, soothing enemata, diluents, &c. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the way of blisters, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by them.

Cystitis Fellea, Cholecystitis.

CYS'TITOME, *Cystit'omus, Kibis'titome,*

from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument, invented by Lafaye, for dividing the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline in the operation of extracting the cataract. It was formed like the *Pharyngotome*.

CYSTO-BLENNORRHŒA, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTO-BU'BONOCE'LĒ, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' βουβων, 'the groin,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

CYSTO-CATARRHUS. Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOCE'LĒ, *Cystoce'lia*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the bladder*. (F.) *Hernie de la Vessie*. It is not common. It occurs, most frequently, at the abdominal ring, less so at the crural arch, perinæum, vagina, and foramen thyroideum. It may exist alone, or be accompanied by a sac, containing some abdominal viscus. The tumour is soft and fluctuating; disappears on pressure, and increases in size, when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. The *Vaginal cystocele* is kept in place by a pessary.

Bil'iary Cys'tocele, is an imaginary hernia of the gall-bladder.

CYSTODYN'IA, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Pain of the bladder; particularly rheumatic pain.

CYS'TO-LITHIASIS. Calculi, vesical.

CYSTO-LITHIC, *Cystolith'icus*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' Relating to stone in the bladder.

CYSTO-MEROCE'LĒ, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' μηρος, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'hernia.' Femoral hernia, formed by the bladder's protruding beneath the crural arch.

CYSTON'CUS, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the bladder.

CYSTO-PHLEGMAT'IC, *Cystophlegmat'icus*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and φλεγμα, 'mucus, phlegm.' Belonging to the vesical mucus. *Morbus cystophlegmat'icus*, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOPHLOGIA, Cystitis.

CYSTOPLASTIC, *Cystoplasticus:* from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' An epithet for operations for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder; sometimes restricted to the cure by translation of skin from a neighbouring part.

CYSTOPLEG''IC, *Cystopleg''icus*. Belonging to paralysis of the bladder; from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and πλησσω, 'I strike.'

CYSTOPLEX'IA, same etymon. Paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPTO'SIS, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and πιπτειν, 'to fall.' Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder, which projects into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOPY'IC, *Cystopyicus*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and πυον, 'pus.' Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTORRHŒA, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOSOMATOM'IA, *Cystosomatotom'ia*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' σωμα, 'body,' and τομη, 'incision.' An incision into the body of the bladder.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC, *Cystospas'ticus*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and σπαω, 'I contract.' Relating to spasm of the bladder, and particularly of its sphincter.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID, *Cystothromboi'des*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and θρομβος, 'a clot.' Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

CYS'TOTOME, *Cystot'omus*, from κυστις, 'the bladder,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument, intended for cutting the bladder. Instruments of this kind have been more frequently, although very improperly, called *Lithotomes*.

CYSTOTOM'IA, same etymon. Incision of the bladder, *Sectio vesica'lis*. *Cystotomia* means cutting into the bladder for any purpose. (F.) *Incision de la vessie*. Commonly, it is applied to the puncturing of the bladder, for the purpose of removing the urine; whilst *Lithotomy* has been employed for the incisions, made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder. See Lithotomy.

CYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA, Cystauchenotomia.

CYT'INUS, *Cytinus Hypocis'tus*, *Hypocistus*, A small, parasitical plant, which grows in the South of France and in Greece, on the roots of the woody cistus. The juice of its fruit is acid, and very astringent. It is extracted by expression, and converted into an extract, which was called *Succus Hypocis'ti*, and was formerly much used in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

CYTISI'NA, *Cytisine*. An immediate vegetable principle, discovered by Chevalier and Lassaigne, in the seeds of the *Cytisus Labur'num* or *Bean-Trefoil tree*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. Cytisine has analogous properties to emetine. In the dose of one or two grains, it produces vomiting and purging; and, in a stronger dose, acts as an acrid poison. The seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*, (F.) *Aubours*, have been long known to produce vomiting and purging.

CYTISMA HERPES, Herpes.

CYTISO-GENISTA, Spartium scoparium.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. See Cytisine.

CYTI'TIS, *Scyti'tis*, *Dermati'tis*, *Dermi'tis*, from κυτος, 'the skin,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the skin.

CYTOBLAST, from κυτος, 'cell,' and βλαστος, 'germ,' *Germ'inal cell*, *Nu'cleus*. A primary cell, from which all animal and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed.—Schwann and Schleiden.

CYTOBLASTO'MA; same etymon. *Intercellular substance*. The gum or mucus, in the vegetable, and probably the liquor sanguinis after transudation from the vessels, in the animal, in a state fully prepared for the formation of the tissues.—Schwann and Schleiden.

CYTTAROS, Glans.

D.

The figure of the Greek Δ, according to Galen, was the sign for the quartan fever.

DABACH, Viscum album.

DACNE'RON, *δακνηρον*, from *δακνειν*, 'to bite.' An ancient name for a 'collyrium,' composed of oxide of copper, pepper, cadmia, myrrh, saffron, gum arabic, and opium.

DACRY, *Dac'ryon*, *δακρυ*, *δακρυον*, 'a tear:' Hence:

DACRYADENAL'GIA, *Dacryoadenal'gia*, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

DACRYADENI'TIS, *Dacryoadeni'tis*; from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYDION, Convolvulus scammonia.

DACRYGELO'SIS, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *γελαω*, 'I laugh.' A kind of insanity, in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYNOMA, Epiphora.

DACRYOADENALGIA, Dacryadenalgia.

DACRYOADENITIS, Dacryadenitis.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒ'A, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' *κυστις*, 'a sac,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTI'TIS, from *δακρυον*, 'a tear,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DACRYO'DES, *δακρυωδης*, *lachrymo'sus*, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep.' A sanious ulcer, a weeping sore.

DACRYO'MA. Same etymon. The effusion of tears, occasioned by an occlusion of the puncta lachrymalia.—Vogel.

DACRYON, Tear.

DACRYOPŒ'US, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *ποιεω*, 'I make.' A substance, which excites the secretion of tears, as the *onion*, *horse-radish*, *garlic*, &c.

DACRYOPS, from *δακρυω*, 'I weep,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' A tumefaction of the lachrymal passages.

DACTYLE'THRA, DACTYLI'THRA, *δακτυληθρα*, *δακτυλιθρα*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A name given by the ancients to different topical applications, having the form of a finger; and proper for being introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYLETUS, Hermodactylus.

DACTYLI'ON, *Dactyl'ium*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The union of the fingers with each other. This affection is generally congenital. But it may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation of the fingers, &c.

DACTY'LIOS, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' a troch or lozenge, when shaped like a finger.

DACTYLI'TIS, Paronychia.

DACTYLIUS, from *δακτυλιος*, *ann'ulus*, 'a ring.' The Dactylius aculeatus is a worm of a light colour, annulated, cylindrical, but tapering slightly towards both extremities; from two-fifths to four-fifths long, which has been found in the urine.

DACTYLODOCHME, Dochme.

DAC'TYLOS, *δακτυλος*, *Dig'itus*, (q. v.) 'a finger.' The smallest measure of the Greeks, the sixth part of a foot.

DACTYLOTHE'KE, *δακτυλοθηκη*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' and *θηκη*, 'a case or sheath.' An instrument for keeping the fingers extended, when wounded.—Ambrose Paré.

DACTYLUS, Date.

DÆDA'LEA SUAV'EOLENS, *Bole'tus Salicis*. (F.) *Bolet odorant*. A champignon, which grows on the trunks of old willows. It has a smell of anise, which is penetrating and agreeable: and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis in the dose of a scruple four times a day.

DÆDALEA SUAVEOLENS, Boletus suaveolens.

DÆDALUS, Hydrargyrum.

DÆDION, Bougie.

DÆMONOMANIA, Demonomania.

DÆS, Tædæ.

DAFFODIL, Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

DAISY, COMMON, Bellis—d. ox-eye, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

DALBY'S CARMIN'ATIVE. A celebrated empirical remedy, much used as a carminative for children. The following is a form for its preparation: (*Magnesiæ alb.* ℈ij, *ol. menthæ piper.* gtt. j, *ol. nuc. moschat.* gtt. iij, *ol. anisi*, gtt. iij, *tinct. castor.* gtt. xxx, *tinct. asafœtid.* gtt. xv, *tinct. opii*, gtt. v, *sp. pulegii*, gtt. xv, *tinct. cardam. c.* gtt. xxx, *aquæ menthæ pip.* ℥ij. M.) A Committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form.—(Aquæ, Ox, Sacchar. alb. ℥xxxij, Carbon. Potass. ℥ss, Carb. Mag. ℥xij, Tinct. Opii f. ℥vj, Ol. menth. piper. Ol. Carui, Ol. Anethi Fœnicul. āā f. ℈ij. M.)

DAMSON, Prunum Damascenum—d. Tree, Prunus domestica.

DANCING, *Salta'tio*, (F.) *Danse*. A kind of exercise and amusement, composed of a succession of motions, gestures, and attitudes, executed by measured steps to the sound of the voice or musical instrument. It is a healthy exercise.

DANDELION, Leontodon taraxacum.

DANDRIFF, Pityriasis.

DANDY, Dengue.

DANEVERT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring, a league and a half from Upsal, in Sweden. The waters contain carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphate of soda and lime, muriate of soda, and silica. It is frequently employed in medicine.

DANEWORT, Sambucus ebulus.

DANGA, Dengue.

DANICH; an Arabic word, signifying the weight of 8 grains.

DANSE, Dansing—*d. de St. Guy*, Chorea—*d. de St. Witt*, Chorea.

DAPHNE, Laurus.

DAPHNE ALPI'NA, *Chamæle'a*, *Chamælæ'a*,

Widow-wail. *Family*, Thymelææ, *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia. A sort of dwarf-olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle has been separated from the bark of this plant by M. Vauquelin, to which he has given the name *Daphnine*. The plants of this genus owe their vesicating property to this principle.

DAPHNÉ BOISGENTIL, Daphne mezereum—d. Flax-leaved, Daphne gnidium—*d. Garou*. Daphne gnidium.

DAPHNE GNID'IUM, *Thymelæ'a*, *Cneo'ron*, *Spurge Flax*, *Flax-leaved Daphnē*. The plant which furnishes the *Garou bark*. (F.) *Daphné Garou*, *Sain-bois*. It is chiefly used, when used at all, for exciting irritation on the skin. The *Grana Gnid'ia*, (see *Cnid'ia grana*) are acrid poisons like all the plants of this genus, when taken in quantity. According to others, the garou bark and grana gnidia are obtained from the *daphne laureola*.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA. The systematic name of the *Spurge Laurel*, *Laureola*. The bark of this plant has similar properties to the last.

DAPHNE MEZE'REUM, the systematic name of the *Meze'reon*, *Meze'reum*, *Spurge olive*. (F.) *Daphné Boisgentil*. The bark of the mezereon possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of Daphne. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, is emetic. It has been employed in syphilitic cases, but its efficacy is doubtful. Soaked in vinegar, like the other varieties of Daphne, it has been employed to irritate the skin, and especially for keeping open issues.

DAPHNELÆ'ON, *O'leum Lauri'num*, from δαφνη, 'the laurel or bay tree,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' *Oil of Bay*.

DAPHNINE. See Daphne Alpina.

DARSENI, Laurus cinnamomum.

DARSINI, Laurus cinnamomum.

DARSIS, from δερω, 'I excoriate,' 'I skin.' The Greek physicians seem to have used this word to designate the anatomical preparation, which consists in removing the skin for exposing the organs covered by it.

DARTA, Impetigo.

DARTOS. Same derivation; *Membra'na carno'sa*, *Tu'nica muscula'ris*, *T. rubicu'nda scroti*, *Marsu'pium musculo'sum*; from δαρτος, 'skinned.' A name, given to the second covering of the testicle, which the ancient anatomists conceived to be muscular, but which is merely cellular. Its external surface is towards the scrotum: the internal, towards the tunica vaginalis. Frederick Lobstein and Breschet consider, that it proceeds from an expansion of the cellular cord, known by the name, *Gubernaculum Testis*.

DARTRE, Herpes—*d. Crustacée*, Ecthyma—*d. Furfuracée arrondie*, Lepra vulgaris—*d. Phlycténoïde*, Herpes phlyctænoides—*d. Pustuleuse mentagra*, Sycosis—*d. Rongeante*, Herpes exedens—*d. Squameuse lichénoïde*, Psoriasis—*d.* Impetigo.

DARTREUX (F.) *Herpetic*. Participating in the characters of *Dartre* or *Herpes*. Also, one affected with dartre. *Dartre* has been used, at one time or other, for almost every disease of the skin.—See Herpes.

DASYM'MA, from δασυς, 'rough,' 'hairy.' A disease of the eye—the same as *Trachoma*, but less in degree.—Aëtius, Gorræus.

DAS'YTES. Same etymon. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice.

DATE, *Pal'mula*, *Dactylus*, *Bal'anos Phœ'nicos*, the fruit of the *Phœnix Dactylif'era*, (F.) *Datte*. The unripe date is astringent. When ripe it resembles the fig. The juice of the tree is refrigerant.

DATE PLUM, INDIAN, Diospyrus lotus.

DATTE, Date.

DATU'RA, Daturine.

DATURA STRAMO'NIUM, *Stramo'nium*, *Barycoc'colon*, *Sola'num maniacum*, *Stramo'nium spino'sum*, *Solanum fœ'idum*, *Stramo'nium majus album*, *Thorn Apple*. *James-town Weed*. *Jimston Weed*. (F.) *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse*. The herbaceous part of the plant and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous;—are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics, and applied externally as sedatives, in the form of fomentation. The seeds are smoked like tobacco, in asthma. The dose of the powder, is gr. j to gr. viii.

DA'TURINE, *Daturi'na*, *Datu'ria*, *Datu'rium*. The active principle of the *Datura Stramonium*, separated by Brandes, a German chemist. It has not been rendered available in medicine.

DATURIUM, Daturine.

DAUCI'TES VINUM. Wine, of which the *Daucus* or *Wild Carrot* was an ingredient. The seeds were steeped in must. It was formerly used in coughs, convulsions, hypochrondriasis, diseases of the uterus, &c.

DAUCUS CARO'TA. The systematic name of the *Carrot Plant*—*Daucus*, *Daucus sylvestris*, *Pastina'ca sylvestris tenuifo'lia officinarum*, *Ado'rion*. *Order*, Umbelliferæ, (F.) *Carotte*. The root and seed have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; and the seeds have an aromatic odour, and moderately warm, pungent taste. The *root* has been used, as an emollient, to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The *seeds* have been regarded as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. But they have little efficacy. The seeds of the *wild* plant are, by some, preferred to those of the *garden*.

DAUCUS CANDIANUS, Athamanta cretensis—d. Creticus, Athamanta cretensis—d. Cyanopus, Pimpinella magna—d. Seprinius, Scandix cerefolium—d. Sylvestris, D. carota.

DAUPHINELLE, Delphinium staphisagria.

DAVIER, Dentagra.

DAX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Dax is a city, two leagues from Bordeaux, where there are four springs, that are almost purely thermal: containing only a very small quantity of muriate and sulphate of lime. Temperature 158° Fahrenheit.

DAY-SIGHT, Hemeralopia—d. Vision, Hemeralopia.

DAZZLING, *Caliga'tio*, (F.) *Éblouissement*. A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause; as plethora.

DEAF-DUMBNESS, Mutitas surdorum.

DEAFNESS, from Anglo-Saxon deaf. *Sur-*

ditas, Copho'sis, Dysecoï'a, Dysecæ'a organ'ica, Baryecoia, Hardness of hearing, Hypocopho'sis, Subsur'ditas, (F.) *Surdité, Dureté de l'ouie.* Considerable diminution or total loss of hearing. It may be the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or of some mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases, however, the cause of the deafness is not appreciable, and the treatment has to be purely empirical. Syringing the ear, dropping in slightly stimulating oils; fumigations, &c., are the most likely means to afford relief.

DEAFNESS, TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR. See Allium.

DEAMBULATIO, Walking.

DEARTICULATIO, Diarthrosis.

DEASCIATIO, Aposceparnismus.

DEATH, *Apobiosis, Le'thum, Le'tum, Mors, Death*, θανατος, (F.) *Mort.* Definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. *Real Death, Apothana'sia*, is distinguished from asphyxia or *apparent death*:—the latter being merely a suspension of those same functions. But it is often difficult to judge of such suspension, and the only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. At times, therefore, great caution is requisite to avoid mistakes. Death is commonly preceded by some distressing symptoms, which depend on lesion of respiration, circulation, or of the cerebral function, and which constitute the *agony*. That which occurs suddenly, and without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called *sudden death*. It is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart; apoplexy; the rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is *natural*, when it occurs as the result of disease: *violent*, when produced by some forcible agency.

All sudden deaths must begin by the interruption of circulation, of the action of the brain, or of respiration. One of these functions stops first; and the others terminate successively;—the series of phenomena ceasing nearly as follows.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE HEART.

1. Impulse received by the brain.
2. Action of the brain.
3. Action of the voluntary muscles.
4. Action of the mixed muscles.
5. The mechanical phenomena of respiration.
6. The chymical phenomena of respiration.
7. The phenomena of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE BRAIN.

1. Interruption of the brain's action.
2. That of voluntary and mixed muscles.
3. Mechanical phenomena of respiration.
4. Chymical phenomena of respiration.
5. Cessation of heart's action.
6. Cessation of general circulation.
7. Functions of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE LUNGS.

I. *When the Mechanical Phenomena are interrupted, as in Suffocation.*

1. Mechanical phenomena.
2. Chymical phenomena.
3. Action of the brain.
4. Extinction of animal life.
5. Cessation of the general circulation.
6. Of the functions of nutrition.

II. *When the Chymical Phenomena are interrupted.*

1. Interruption of chymical phenomena.
2. Action of the heart.
3. Action of the brain.
4. Sensation, locomotion, voice, and mechanical phenomena of respiration.
5. Functions of nutrition, generally.

DEATH, APPARENT, Asphyxia.

DEATH, BLACK. The plague of the 14th century was so called, which is supposed to have proved fatal in Europe to 25,000,000 of people.—*Hecker.*

DEBIL'ITANTS, *Debilitan'tia*, from *debilita're*, 'to weaken.' Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement. Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

DEBIL'ITAS ERETHISICA, see Irritable—d. Nervosa, Neurasthenia—d. Nervosa, see Irritable.

DEB'ILITY, *Debil'itas, Asthenï'a.* Weakness, (F.) *Faiblesse.* A condition, which may be induced by a number of causes. It must not be confounded with *fatigue*, which is temporary, whilst debility is generally more permanent.

Debility may be *real*, or it may be *apparent*; and, in the management of disease, it is important to attend to this. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, which prevents the use of appropriate means, and is the cause of much evil. Excitement is more dangerous than debility.

DÉBOITEMENT, Luxation.

DÉBORDEMENT (F.) from *déborder*, 'to overflow.' A popular term for one or more sudden and copious evacuations from the bowels. It is chiefly applied to bilious evacuations of this kind—*Débordement de Bile.*

DÉBRIDEMENT (F.) *Fræno'rum solu'tio*, from (F.) *débrider*, 'to unbridle.' The removal of filaments, &c. in a wound or abscess, which prevent the discharge of pus. In a more general acceptation, it means the cutting of a soft, membranous or aponeurotic part, which interferes with the exercise of any organ whatever: thus, in paraphymosis, *débridement* of the prepuce is practised to put an end to the inflammation of the glans: in strangulated hernia, *débridement* of the abdominal ring is had recourse to, to remove the stricture of the intestine, &c.

DEC'AGRAMME, from δεκα, 'ten,' and γραμμα, 'a gramme.' The weight of ten grammes, 154.44 grains Troy.

DECAM'YRON, from δεκα, 'ten,' and μυρον, 'ointment.' An ancient cataplasm, composed of *malabathrum, mastich, euphorbium, spikenard, styrax calamita, carbonate of lime, common pepper, unguentum nardi, opobalsamum*, and *wax.*

DECANTA'TION, *Decanta'tio, Defu'sio, Elutria'tio, Metangismos, Catachysis.* A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring off, gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid, which has left a deposit.

DECARBONIZATION, Hæmatosis.

DECESSIO, Ecpiesma.

DÉCHARNÉ, Demusculatus.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT (F.) The state, in which the gums have fallen away from the teeth, as in those affected by mercury, in old persons, &c. Also, the operation of lancing the gums. See Gum Lancet.

DÉCHAUSSOIR, Gum lancet.

DÉCHIREMENT, Laceration.

DÉCHIRURE, Wound, lacerated.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA, *Decid'ua*. The outermost membrane of the fœtus in utero. Chaussier calls it *Epicho'rion*: by others, it has been called *membra'na cadu'ca Hunte'rii*, *m. flocculen'ta*, *m. cellulo'sa*, *m. sinuo'sa*, *m. commu'nis*, *m. præexistans*, *Decidua externa*, *Tu'nica exterior ovi*, *T. cadu'ca*, *T. crassa*, *membra'na cribro'sa*, *membra'na ovi mater'na*, *m. muco'sa*, *Decidua spongio'sa*, *Epione*, *Perione*, *membra'na u'teri inter'na evolu'ta*, *nidamen'tum*, *anhis'tous membrane*, *Cho'rion spongio'sum*, *C. tomento'sum*, *fungo'sum*, *reticula'tum*, &c. *Tu'nica filamento'sa*, *Shaggy Chorion*, *Spongy Chorion*, &c. Great diversity has prevailed, regarding this membrane and its reflected portion. It has been conceived by some that it exists before the germ arrives in the uterus,—as it has been met with in tubal and ovarial pregnancies; and that it is occasioned by a new action, assumed by the uterine vessels at the moment of conception. Chaussier, Lobstein, Gardien, Velpeau and others consider the decidua to be a sac, completely lining the uterus, and without apertures, and that when the ovum descends through the tube, it pushes the decidua before it, and becomes enveloped in it, except in the part destined to form the placenta. That portion of the membrane, which covers the ovum, forms the *Membra'na decid'ua reflex'a*, according to them;—the part lining the uterus being the *Decidua U'teri*. Towards the end of the fourth month, the decidua reflexa disappears. The very existence of a *Tunica decidua reflexa* has, however, been denied. This membrane has received various names. Dr. Granville, regarding it as the external membrane of the ovum, has termed it *Cortex ovi*, (q. v.) It has also been termed *Involucrum membrana'ceum*, *membra'na retifor'mis cho'rii*, *membra'na filamento'sa*, *m. adventitia* and *m. crassa*, *ovuline* and *Decidua protrusa*.

The decidua becomes thinner and thinner, until the end of gestation. Its use seems to be, to fix the ovum to the uterus, and to fulfil some important purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus. To the membrane which is situate between the placenta and the uterus, according to Bojanus, and which he considers to be produced at a later period than the decidua vera, he gives the name *membra'na decid'ua serotina*.

(F.) *Membrane caduque, et M. caduque refléchie.*

Decidua Protrusa, Decidua reflexa.

DEC''IGRAMME, *Decigram'ma*, from *dec''imus*, 'the tenth part,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' The tenth part of the gramme in weight: equal to a little less than two grains, French; 1.544 Troy.

DECIMANA FEBRIS, from *decem*, 'ten.' An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every 10th day or every 9 days. It is supposititious.

DECLAMA'TION, *Declama'tio*. The art of depicting the sentiments, by inflections of the voice, accompanied with gestures, which render the meaning of the speaker more evident, and infuse into the minds of the auditors the emotions with which he is impressed.

Declamation may become the cause of disease: the modification, produced in the pulmonary circulation,—accompanied with the great excitement, sometimes experienced,—is the cause of many morbid affections: particularly of pneumonia, hæmoptysis, and apoplexy. In moderation, it gives a healthy excitement to the frame.

DÉCLIN, Decline.

DECLINE, *Declina'tio*, *Inclina'tio*, *Decremen'tum*, *Remis'sio*, *Parac'mē*, (F.) *Déclin*. That period of a disorder or paroxysm, at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. We speak, also, of the decline of life, or of the powers. See Phthisis and Tabes. (F.) *Déclin de l'age*, *L'age de déclin*, when the physical and moral faculties lose a little of their activity and energy.

DÉCLIVE (F.) *Decli'vis*, from *de*, 'from,' and *clivus*, 'declivity.' Inclining downwards. This epithet is applied to the most depending part of a tumour or abscess.

DECOCTION, *Decoc'tio*, from *decoquere*, 'to boil:' *Epse'sis*, *Aphepsis*. The operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature.

Decoction, likewise, means the product of this operation, to which the terms *Decoctum*, *Zema*, *Aphepse'ma*, *Ap'ozem*, and *Epse'ma*, have been applied according to ancient custom, in order to avoid any confusion between the operation and its product;—as *præparatio* is used for the act of preparing; *præparatum*, for the thing prepared.

Decoction of Aloes Compound, Decoctum aloes compositum—d. of Bark, Decoctum cinchonæ—d. of Barley, Decoctum hordei—d. of Barley, compound, Decoctum hordei compositum—d. Bitter, Decoctum amarum—d. of Cabbage tree bark, Decoctum geoffræ inermis—d. of Cassia, Decoctum cassiæ—d. of Chamomile, Decoctum anthemidis nobilis—d. of Cinchona, Decoctum cinchonæ—d. of Cinchona, compound laxative, Decoctum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—d. of Colomba, compound, Decoctum Colombæ compositum—d. of Elm bark, Decoctum ulmi—d. of Foxglove, Decoctum digitalis—*d. de Gayac Composée*, &c., Decoctum de Guyaco compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound, Decoctum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound purgative, Decoctum de Guyaco compositum—d. of Hartshorn, burnt, Mistura cornu usti—d. of Hellebore, white, Decoctum veratri—d. of Liverwort, Decoctum lichenis—d. of Marshmallows, Decoctum althææ—*d. de Mauve composée*, Decoctum malvæ compositum—d. of Oak bark, Decoctum quercus—*d. d'Orge*, Decoctum hordei—*d. d'Orge composée*, Decoctum hordei compositum—d. of Poppy, Decoctum papaveris—d. of Quince seeds, Decoctum cydoniæ—*d. de Quinquina composée et laxative*, Decoctum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—*d. de Sarsaparcille composée*, Decoctum sarsaparillæ com-

positum—d. of Sarsaparilla, Decoctum sarsaparillæ—d. of Sarsaparilla, compound, Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum—d. of Sarsaparilla, false, Decoctum Araliæ nudicaulis—d. of Squill, Decoctum scillæ—d. of the Woods, Decoctum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Woody nightshade, Decoctum dulcamaræ.

DECOCTUM, Decoction—d. Album, Mistura cornu usti.

Decoctum Al'oes Compos'itum, *Balsam of Life, Compound Decoction of Aloes.* (*Ext. glyc.* ʒiv, *potass. subcarb.* ℈ ij, *aloes spicat. ext.: myrrhæ contrit.: croci stigmat.* āā ʒj, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil to ℥ xij: strain, and add *tinct. card. c.* ℥ iv. *Pharm. L.* The gum and extractive are dissolved in this preparation. The alkali is added to take up a little of the resin. The tincture prevents it from spoiling. It is gently cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Decoctum Althæ'æ, *D. Althææ officina'lis; Decoction of Marsh-mallows,* (F.) *Décoction de Guimauve.* (*Rad. althææ sicc.* ℥iv, *uvar. passar* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔vij. Boil to ℔v. Pour off the clear liquor. *Pharm E.*) It is used as a demulcent.

Decoctum Ama'rum; *Bitter Decoction.* (*Rad. gent.* ʒj, *aquæ* ℔ijss. Boil for a quarter of an hour; add *species amaræ* ʒij. Infuse for two hours and filter, without expressing. *Pharm. P.*) It is tonic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Decoctum Anthem'idis Nob'ilis, *D. Chamæme'li; Decoction of Cham'omile.* (*Flor. anthemid, nobil.* ℥j, *sem. carui* ʒiv, *aquæ* ℔v. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It contains bitter extractive and essential oil, dissolved in water. It is used, occasionally, as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, &c., and in fomentations and glysters; but for the last purpose, warm water is equally efficacious. The Dublin College has a compound decoction.

Decoctum Ara'liæ Nudicau'lis; *Decoction of False Sarsapari'lla.* (*Araliæ nudicaul,* ℥vj, *aquæ* ℔viij. Digest for four hours, and then boil to four pints; press out and strain the decoction. *Pharm. U. S.*) It is used as a stomachic, but it is an unnecessary and laborious preparation.

Decoctum Cas'siæ; *Decoction of Cassia.* (*Cassiæ pulp.* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil for a few minutes, filter without expression, and add *syrup. violar.* ℥j, or *mannæ pur.* ℥ij. *Pharm. P.*) It is a laxative, in the dose of ℥vj.

Decoctum Chamæmeli, Decoctum Anthemidis nobilis.

Decoctum Cincho'næ, *Decoctum Cinchonæ lancifoliæ, D. Cor'ticis Cinchonæ; Decoction of Cinchona, D. of Bark. Decoctum Kinæ Kinæ.* (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. contus.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil for ten minutes, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot. *Pharm L.*) It contains cinchonine and resinous extractive, dissolved in water. Long coction oxygenates and precipitates the extractive. It can be given where the powder does not sit easy, &c. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

Decoctum Commune pro Clystere, D. malvæ compositum—d. Cornu cervini, Mistura cornu usti.

Decoctum Kinæ Kinæ Compos'itum et Laxans, *Décoction de quinquina composée et laxative; Compound laxative decoction of Cinchona.* (*Cort. cinchon.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove it from the fire; then infuse in it for half an hour, *fol. sennæ, sodæ sulph.* āā ʒij; add *syrup. de sennâ* ℥j.) Its title indicates its properties.

Decoctum Colom'bæ Compos'itum; *Compound Decoction of Colomba.* (*Colomb. contus. quassiæ,* āā ʒij, *cort. aurant.* ʒj, *pulv. rhej.* ℈j, *potassæ carbonat.* ʒss, *aquæ* ℥xx. Boil to a pint, and add *tinct. lavand.* ℥ss. *Pharm. U. S.*) Given as a tonic, but not worthy of an officinal station.

Decoctum Cydo'niæ, *Mucila'go Sem'inis Cydo'nii Mali, M. Sem'inum Cydonio'rum; Decoction* or *Mu'cilage of Quince Seeds.* (*Cydoniæ sem.* ʒij, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil for ten minutes over a gentle fire, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is merely a solution of mucilage in water, and is used as a demulcent.

Decoctum Daphnes Meze'rei, *Decoctum Meze'rei; Decoction of Mezereon.* (*Cort. rad. daphn. mezerei,* ℥ij, *rad. glycyrrh. cont.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℔iij. Boil over a gentle fire to ℔ij, and strain.) The acrimony of the mezereon and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root are imparted to the water. It is somewhat stimulant, and has been used in secondary syphilis; but is devoid of power. Dose, ℥iij to ℥vj.

Decoctum Diaphoreticum, D. Guaiaci compositum—d. pro Enemate, D. malvæ compositum.

Decoctum Digita'lis, *Decoction of Foxglove.* (*Fol. digit. sicc.* ʒj, *aquæ* q. s. ut colentur ℥viij. Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. D.*) It possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij.

Decoctum Dulcama'ræ; *Decoction of Woody Nightshade.* (*Dulcamaræ caul. concis.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔iss. Boil to ℔j, and strain. L.) This decoction has been considered diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been administered extensively in skin diseases. It is probably devoid of efficacy.

Decoctum pro Fomento, D. papaveris.

Decoctum Geoffræ'æ Inermis; *Decoction of Cabbage-Tree Bark.* (*Cort. geoffr. inermis in pulv.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil over a slow fire to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and has been chiefly used for the first of these purposes. Dose, to children, ʒij—to adults, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Decoctum Gua'iaci Compos'itum, *D. Guaiaci officina'lis compos'itum, Decoctum Ligno'rum, D. de Guyac'co compos'itum, D. sudorif'icum, D diaphoret'icum; Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, Decoction of the Woods.* (*Lign. guaiac. rasur.* ℥iij, *fruct. sicc. vitis vinifer* ℥ij, *rad. lauri sassafr. concis., rad. glycyrrh.* āā ʒj, *aquæ* ℔x. Boil the guaiacum and raisins over a slow fire to ℔v; adding the roots towards the end, then strain. *Pharm E.*) It is possessed of stimulant properties, and has been given in syphilitic, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. The resin of the guaiacum is, however, insoluble in water, so that the Guaiac wood in it cannot be supposed to possess much, if any, effect. The Parisian Codex has a

Decoctum de Guyaco Compos'itum et Purgans, (F.) *Décoction de Gayac Composée et pur-*

gative; Compound purgative Decoction of Guaiacum. (*Lign. guaiac. rasp., rad. sarsap.* āā ℥j *potass. carbonat.* gr. xxv. Macerate for twelve hours, agitating occasionally, in *water* ℔iv, until there remain ℔iij. Then infuse in it *fol. sennæ* ℥ij, *rhej.* ℥j, *lign. sassafr., glycyrrh. rad.* āā ℥ij, *sem. coriand.* ℥j. Strain gently, suffer it to settle, and pour off the clear supernatant liquor.) The title sufficiently indicates the properties of the composition.

Decoctum Hellebori albi, D. veratri—d. Kinæ kinæ, D. Cinchonæ.

Decoctum Hordei, *Decoctum Hordei Distichi, Ptisa'na Hippocrat'ica, Tipsa'ria* or *Tapsa'ria, Aqua Hordea'ta, Barley Water, Decoction of Barley,* (F.) *Décoction d'Orge, Tisane Commune.* (*Hord. semin.* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔ivss. Wash the barley well, boil for a few minutes in *water* ℔ss: strain this, and throw it away, and add the remainder, boiling. Boil to ℔ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink, and in glysters.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum, *Decoctum pectora'le, Ptisana commu'nis; Compound Decoction of Barley,* (F.) *Décoction d'Orge composée.* (*Decoct. hord.* ℔ij, *caricæ fruct. concis.* ℥ij, *glycyrrh. rad. concis. et contus.* ℥ss, *uvarum pass. demptis acinis* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil to ℔ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It has similar properties to the last.

Decoctum Liche'nis, *Decoctum Liche'nis Islan'dici; Decoction of Lichenwort.* (*Lichen* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔iss. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It consists of bitter extractive and fecula, dissolved in water, and its operation is tonic and demulcent. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv. It is also nutrient, but hardly worthy of the rank of an officinal preparation.

Decoctum Lignorum, D. Guaiaci compositum.

Decoctum Malvæ Compos'itum, *Decoctum pro enem'ate, Decoctum commu'ne pro clyste're; Compound Decoction of Mallow,* (F.) *Décoction de Mauve composée.* (*Malvæ exsicc.* ℥j, *anthemid. flor. exsicc.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℔j. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.) It consists of bitter extractive, and mucilage in water, and is chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. It is unworthy a place in the pharmacopœia.

Decoctum Mezerei, D. daphnis mezerei—d. Pectorale, D. hordei compositum.

Decoctum Papav'eris, *Decoctum pro Fomen'to, Fotus communis; Decoction of Poppy.* (*Papav. somnif. capsul. concis.* ℥iv, *aquæ* ℔iv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy, and mucilage in water: is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation, in painful swellings, ulcers, &c.

Decoctum Polygalæ Senegæ, D. senegæ.

Decoctum Quercus, *D. Quercûs Ro'boris; Decoction of Oak Bark.* (*Quercûs cort.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is astringent, and used as such, in injections, in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c., as well as in the form of fomentation to unhealthy ulcers.

Decoctum Sarsaparil'læ, *D. Smilacis Sarsaparillæ; Decoction of Sarsaparilla.* (*Sarsaparill. rad. concis.* ℥iv, *aq. fervent.* ℔iv. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a lightly covered vessel: then bruise the root; macerate again for two hours; then boil to ℥ij, and strain. *Pharm L.*) It contains bitter extractive, and mucilage in water; is demulcent, and has been used, although it is doubtful with what efficacy, in the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, ℥iv to ℔ss.

Decoctum Sarsaparil'læ Compos'itum; *Compound Decoction of Sarsaparil'la,* (F.) *Décoction de Salsapareille Composée.* (*Decoct. sarsap. fervent.* ℔iv, *sassafras rad. concis.; guaiac. lign. ras.; glycyrrh. rad. cont.* āā ℥j, *mezerei rad.* ℥iij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) This is considered to be possessed of analogous properties with the celebrated *Lisbon Diet-Drink, Decoctum Lusitan'icum,* which it resembles in composition.

Decoctum Scillæ; *Decoction of Squill.* (*Scillæ* ℥iij, *juniper* ℥iv, *senega snake-root* ℥iij, *water* ℔iv. Boil till one half the liquor is consumed; strain, and add *spirit of nitrous ether* ℥iv. *Pharm. A.*) Dose, ℥ss.

Decoctum Sen'egæ, *D. Polygalæ senegæ; Decoction of Senega.* (*Rad. seneg.* ℥i *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil to ℔j, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic, purgative, and stimulant, and has been given in dropsy, rheumatism, &c.

Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, D. sarsaparillæ—d. Sudorificum, D. Guaiaci compositum.

Decoctum Ulmi, *D. Ulmi Campes'tris; Decoction of Elm Bark.* (*Ulmi cort. recent. cont.* ℥iv, *aquæ* ℔iv. Boil to ℔ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic; and has been used in lepra and herpes; but, probably, has no efficacy. Dose, ℥iv to ℔ss.

Decoctum Vera'tri, *Decoctum Helleb'ori albi; Decoction of White Hellebore.* (*Veratri rad. cont.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ij, *spir. rect.* ℥ij. Boil the watery decoction to ℔j; and, when it is cold, add the spirit. *Pharm. L.*) It is stimulant, acrid, and cathartic; but is used only externally. It is a useful wash in *tinea capitis, psora,* &c. Should it excite intense pain on being applied, it must be diluted.

DÉCOLLEMENT, (F.) *Deglutina'tio, Reglutina'tio.* The state of an organ that is separated from the surrounding parts, owing to destruction of the cellular membrane which united them; the skin is *decollée*; i. e., separated from the subjacent parts, by a burn, subcutaneous abscess, &c.

Decollement du Placenta is the separation or detachment of the whole, or a part, of the placenta from the inner surface of the uterus. *Décollement,* from *de,* 'from,' and *collum,* 'the neck,' *obtruncatio,* also means the separation of the head of the fœtus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORA'TION, *Decolora'tio, Discolora'tio,* from *de,* 'from,' and *colora're,* 'to colour.' Loss of the natural colour.

DÉCOMPOSÉE, (F.) from *de,* 'from,' and *compon'ere,* 'to compose.' *Decompo'sed, Dissolutus.* An epithet, applied to the face, when extensively changed in its expression and colour; as in the moribund.

DECORTICA'TION, from *de,* 'from,' and

cortex, 'bark.' An operation, which consists in separating the bark from roots, stalks, &c.

DECOS'TIS, *Apleu'ros*, from *de*, priv., and *costa*, 'a rib.' One who has no ribs.

DECREMENTUM, Decline.

DECREP'ITUDE, *Decrepitu'do*, *Ætas decrep'ita*, *Ultima senectus*, from *decrep'itus*, 'very old.' The last period of old age, and of human life; which ordinarily occurs about the eightieth year. It may, however, be accelerated or protracted. Its character consists in the progressive series of phenomena, which announce the approaching extinction of life.

DECU'BITUS, from *decumb'ere*, 'to lie down.' Lying down. Assuming the horizontal posture. (F.) *Coucher*. *Horâ decubitûs*, 'at bed time.' The French say—*Decubitus horizontal*, *sur le dos*, *sur le coté*, for, lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side.

DECURTA'TUS, μειουρος, or μειουριζων. 'shortened, curtailed,' 'running to a point.' When applied to the pulse, it signifies a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called *Pulsus decurta'tus recip'rocus*.—Galen.

DECUSSA'TION, *Decussatio*, *Chias'mos*, *Incrucia'tio*, from *decu'tio*, 'I divide.' Union in the shape of an X or cross. Anatomists use this term chiefly in the case of the nerves,—as for the *decussation of the optic nerves*, which cross each other within the cranium.

DECUSSO'RIUM, from *decu'tio*, 'I depress.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for depressing the dura mater, and facilitating the exit of substances, effused on or under that membrane. It is described by Scultetus, Paré, &c. See Meningophylax.

DÉDAIGNEUR, Rectus superior oculi.

DEDOLA'TION, from *dedola're*, 'to cut and hew with an axe.' This word has been used by surgeons, to express the action, by which a cutting instrument divides, obliquely, any part of the body, and produces a wound with loss of substance. It is commonly on the head, that wounds by dedolation are observed. When there was a complete separation of a portion of the bone of the cranium, the ancients called it *Aposceparnis'mos*.

DEERBERRY, Gaultheria.

DÉFAILLANCE, Syncope.

DEFECA'TION, *Defeca'tio*, from *de* and *fæces*, 'excrements.' The act, by which the excrement is extruded from the body. *Caca'tion*, *Excre'tio alvi*, *E. alvi'na*, *E. fæcum alvina'rum*, *Dejectio alvi*, *Secessio*, *Expulsio* vel *Ejectio fæcum*. The fæces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations in obstinate constipation, it is well, therefore, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection up into the colon, as suggested by Dr. O'Beirne.

In *Pharmacy*, defecation means the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See Clarification.

DEFECTIO ANIMI, Syncope.

DEFENSI'VUM, from *defen'dere*, 'to defend.' A preservative or defence. The old surgeons gave this name to different local applications, made to diseased parts, for the purpose of guarding them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

DEF'ERENS, from *def'ero*, 'I bear away,' 'I transport.'

The Vas Deferens or *ductus deferens*, (F.) *Conduit spermatique*, *Conduit déférent*, is the excretory canal of the sperm, which arises from the epididymis, describes numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicle concurs in the formation of the spermatic chord, enters the abdominal ring and terminates in the ejaculatory duct.

DEFLECTENS, Derivative.

DEFLECTIO, Derivation.

DÉFLORATION, Stuprum.

Deflora'tion, *Deflora'tio*, *Devirgina'tio*, from *deflorescere*, 'to shed its flowers.' The act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection of the parts is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished; yet inquiry must be made, whether the injury may not have been caused by another body than the male organ. *Recent defloration* is infinitely more easy of detection than where some time has elapsed.

DEFLUXIO, Catarrh, Diarrhœa.

DEFLUX'ION, *Defluxio*, *Defluxus*, *Catar'rhysis*, *Catar'rhus*. A falling down of humours from a superior to an inferior part. It is sometimes used synonymously with inflammation.

DEFLUXUS DYSENTERICUS, Dysentery.

DEFORMA'TION, *Deforma'tio*, *Cacomor'phia*, *Deform'itas*, *Disfigura'tion*, *Deformity*. (F.) *Difformité*. Morbid alteration in the form of some part of the body, as of the head, pelvis, spine, &c. A deformity may be natural or accidental.

DEFRU'TUM, *Vin cuit*, from *defruta're*, 'to boil new wine.' Grape must, boiled down to one half and used as a sweetmeat.—Plin. Columell. Isidor. See Rob.

DEFUSIO, Decantation.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, Degeneration.

DEGENERA'TION, νοθευσις, νοθεια, *Notheusis*, *Nothia*, from *deg"ener*, 'unlike one's ancestors,' *Degen'eracy*. A change for the worse in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body. In Pathological Anatomy, *degeneration* means the change, which occurs in the structure of an organ, when transformed into a matter, essentially morbid; as a *cancerous*, or *tubercular*, degeneration.

Dégénérescence is, by the French pathologists, employed synonymously with Degeneration.

DEGLUTINATIO, *Decollement*.

DEGLUTITIO DIFFIC"ILIS, Dysphagia—d. Impedita, Dysphagia—d. Læsa, Dysphagia.

DEGLUTI'TION, *Degluti'tio*, *Catap'osis*, from *deglути're*, 'to swallow.' The act, by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach, through the pharynx and œsophagus. It is one of a complicated character, and requires the aid of a considerable number of muscles; the first steps being voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence.

DEGMOS, δηγμος, *Morsus*;—a bite in general, from δακνω, 'I bite.' A gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach,

which was once attributed to acrimony of the liquids, contained in that viscus.

DÉGORGEMENT, Disgorgement.

DÉGOUT, Disgust.

DEGREE', from *degré*, originally from *gradus*. Galen used this expression to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. Both he and his school admitted *cold*, *warm*, *moist*, and *dry* medicines, and four different degrees of each of those qualities. Thus *Apium* was warm in the *first* degree, Agrimony in the *second*, Roche Alum in the *third*, and Garlic in the *fourth*. *Bedegar* was cold in the *first*, the flower of the Pomegranate in the *second*, the *Sempervivum* in the *third*, Opium in the *fourth*, &c. The French use the term *degré* to indicate, 1. The intensity of an affection: as a burn of the *first*, *second*, *third degree*, &c. 2. The particular stage of an incurable disease, as the *third degree* of phthisis, cancer of the stomach, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION, *Degusta'tio*, from *gustare*, 'to taste.' *Gustation*. The appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

DEICTICOS, Index.

DEJECTIO ALVI, Defecation—d. Alvina, Excrement.

DEJEC'TION, *Dejectio*, *Subduc'tio*, *Hypago'ge*, *Hypochore'sis*. The expulsion of the fæces. Also, a fæcal discharge:—generally, however, with *alvine* prefixed,—as an *alvine Dejection*, *Dejectio alvi'na*, *Eiec'tio*, *Eges'tio*.

DELETE'RIOUS, *Pernicio'sus*, from $\delta\eta\lambda\epsilon\omega$, 'I injure.' That which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions.

DEJECTORIUM REMEDIUM, Cathartic.

DELACHRYMATIO, Epiphora.

DELACHRYMATIVUS, Apodacryticus.

DELAPSIO, Prolapsus.

DELAPSUS PALPEBRÆ, Blepharoptosis.

DELATIO, Indication.

DÉLAYANTS, Diluentia.

DELETERIUM, Poison.

DELIGATIO, Ligature, see Bandage.

DELIGA'TION, *Deliga'tio*, *Epidei'sis*, *Deligatu'ra*, *Vul'nerum deliga'tio*, *Fascia'rum Applica'tio*, *Plaga'rum Vinctu'ra*, *Fascia'tio*, from *de* and *ligo*, 'I tie.' The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, &c.,—the denomination *Deliga'tor Plaga'rum* being synonymous with *Medicus Vulnera'rius*, and in derivation, with the W u n d a r z t, 'wound physician,' or surgeon, of the Germans. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word. In France, it is confined to the regular and methodical application of bandages.

DELIQUES'CENT, from *de* and *liquescere*, 'to melt,' 'to dissolve.' Any salt, which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

The deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles, well stopped. The muriate of lime, the acetate of potassa and subcarbonate of potassa are examples of such salts. The ancient chemists expressed the condition of a body, which had become liquid in this manner, by the word *Deliquium*.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI, Syncope.

DELIRANS, Delirious.

DÉLIRANT, Delirious.

DÉLIRE, Delirium.

DELIRIA, Insanity.

DELIRIOUS, *Deli'rans*, *Excerebra'tus*, *Allochoos*, *alie'nus*, raving, (F.) *Délirant*. One who is in a state of delirium. That which is attended by delirium.

The French use the term *Fièvre pernicieuse délirante* for a febrile intermittent, in which delirium is the predominant symptom.

DELIRIUM, from *de*, 'from,' and *lira*, 'a ridge between two furrows;' *Parac'opē*, *Phreni'tis*, *Phledoni'a*, *Desipien'tia*, *Paraphros'yne*, *Emo'tio*, *Leros*, $\lambda\eta\rho o\varsigma$. Straying from the rules of reason, wandering of the mind; *Paranœa*, *Alloph'asis*, (F.) *Délire*, *Égarement d'esprit*, &c. *Transport*. Hippocrates used the word $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, *mania*, for the *delirium sine febre*, and the Greek words given above for the *delirium cum febre*. In different authors, also, we find the words, *Paraph'ora*, *Paraph'rotes*, *Paraphrene'sis*, *Paraphren'ia*, *Phrene'sis*, *Phrenetiasis*, &c., for different kinds of delirium. Delirium is usually symptomatic.

Delirium Ebriositatis, D. tremens—d. Furiosum, Mania—d. Maniacum, Mania—d. Potatorum, D. tremens.

Delirium Tremens, *Ma'nia â Potu*, *Œnoma'nia*, *Ma'nia e temulentiâ*, *D. potatorum*, *D. ebriosita'tis*, *Erethis'mus ebriosorum*, *Encephalopathie crapuleuse*. A state of delirium and agitation, peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia, the delirium and tremors most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or opium: or rather by abandoning those excitants after prolonged use. The treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants with large doses of opium to induce rest to be indispensable. It is certain, however, that the expectant system will often, if not generally, be successful, and it is probable, a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants.

DÉLITESCENCE. See Repercussion.

DÉLIVRANCE, (F.) An expression, which, in common language, signifies the action of delivering, *libera'tio*, but, in the practice of obstetrics, means the extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery—*partus secunda'rius*, *secundina'rum expul'sio* vel *extrac'tio*, is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fœtus. Sometimes, the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others, it is retained; and requires manual interference to remove it. The following are the chief cases in which this becomes necessary. 1. Intimate adhesion between the placenta and parietes of the uterus. 2. Spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus. 3. Hour-glass contraction. 4. Torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child, and,—5. Insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

DELIVERY, FALSE, False water.

DÉLIVRE, Secundines.

DELOCATIO, Luxatio.

DELPHIN'IUM CONSOL'IDA, *Calcitrap'pa*, *Consol'ida Regalis*, *branching Larkspur*. *Family*, Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria

Trigynia. (F.) *Pied d'alouette des champs.* It has been employed as a vermifuge. The flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of the *Staphisagria.*

DELPHIN'IUM STAPHISA'GRIA. The systematic name of the *Staves'acre, Staphisagria, Phtheiroc'tonum, Phthei'rium, Staphis, Pedicula'ria,* (F.) *Staphisaigre, Herbe aux Poux, Dauphinelle.* The seeds have a disagreeable smell; a nauseous, bitterish, hot taste; and are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge; owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used in powder, mixed with hair powder to destroy lice.

The active principle of this plant has been separated, and received the name *Delphinine.* It is extremely acrid, and has been recently used, like the veratrine, in tic douloureux, paralysis and rheumatism. It is used in the form of ointment, or in solution in alcohol, (gr. x to xxx, or more, to ℥j,) applied externally.

DELPHYS, Uterus, Vulva.

DELTA, Vulva.

DELTIFORMIS, Deltoid.

DELTOID, *Deltoï'des, Delto'des, Deltiformis,* from the Greek capital letter Δ, *δελτα,* and *ειδος,* 'resemblance.' *Sous-acromio-clavi-huméral* of Dumas; *sus-acromio-huméral* of Chaussier. A triangular muscle, forming the fleshy part of the shoulder, and covering the shoulder-joint. It extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upwards, when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres, which are thrown into action. If the arm is rendered immovable, the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder.

DEM EL MUCA. A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a cerebral disease, which, he says, is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

DÉMANGEAISON, Itching.

DEM'ANUS, Acheir.

DÉMENCE, Dementia.

DEMEN'TIA, *Amen'tia, Fatu'itas,* (q. v.) *Anœ'a, Paranœ'a,* from *de,* 'from,' or 'out of,' and *mens,* 'mind,' or 'reason.' (F.) *Démence, Bétise.* In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to those cases of unsound mind, which are characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such an imbecility of intellect, that the ideas are extremely incoherent; there being at the same time, a total loss of the power of reasoning. Mania and melancholia are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the *Dementia* of the aged—*Mo'ria demens lere'ma, Lere'ma, Anil'itas.*

DEMI, Semi—*d. Bain,* Semicupium—*d. Épineux,* Semi-spinalis colli—*d. Épineux du dos,* Semi-spinalis dorsi—*d. Gantelet, Gantelet*—*d. Interosseux du pouce,* Flexor brevis pollicis manus—*d. Lunaire,* Semi-lunar—*d. Membraneux,* Semi-membranosus—d. Orbicularis, Orbicularis oris—*d. Tendineux,* Semi-tendinosus.

DEMISSOR, Catheter.

DEMONOMA'NIA, *Dœmonoma'nia,* from *δαιμων,* 'demon,' a spirit of good or evil, and *μανια,* 'madness.' Religious Insanity. A variety of madness, in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, &c.

DEM'ONSTRATOR, from *demonstra're,* 'to show;' 'exhibit.' One who exhibits.

DEM'ONSTRATOR OF ANAT'OMY, one who exhibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

DEMOTI'VUS LAPSUS, *Repenti'na mors,* from *demove're,* 'to move off,' 'remove,' and *lapsus,* 'a fall.' Sudden death.

DEMUL'CENTS, *Demulcen'tia, Involven'tia, Obvolventia,* from *demulcere,* 'to soothe,' 'to assuage.' (F.) *Adoucissant.* Medicines, supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humours. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act *directly* on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy;—the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and *indirectly* the inflamed portion of the air-passages. In diseases of the urinary organs, they have no advantage over simple diluents.—See Diluents and Emollients. The following are the chief Demulcents:—

Acaciæ Gummi,	Hordeum,
Althææ Folia et Radix,	Lichen,
Amygdalæ,	Linum,
Amylum,	Olivæ Oleum,
Avenæ Farina,	Sassafras Medulla,
Cera,	Sesamum,
Cetaceum,	Sevum,
Cydoniæ Semina,	Tragacantha,
Fucus Crispus,	Ulmus.
Glycyrrhiza,	

DEMUSCULA'TUS, (F.) *Décharné.* Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

DENA'RIUS; a Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents, or 8 pence English. It was marked with the letter X, to signify 10 asses. Also, the 7th part of the Roman ounce.

DENDROLIBANUS, Rosmarinus.

DENGUE, *Dingee, Danga, Dandy, Bouquet* and *Bucket Fever.* A disease, which appeared, in the years 1827 and 1828, in the West Indies, and in the Southern States of North America. It was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two, or three days, and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places, it put on different appearances; but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted, and successfully.

DENIACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the

Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and subcarbonate of soda.

DENIGRA'TIO, from *denigra're*, 'to become black.' The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, sugillation, &c.

DENS, Tooth—d. Leonis, Leontodon taraxacum—d. Sapientiæ, see Dentition—d. Sophroreticus, see Dentition.

DENT, Tooth—*d. de Sagesse*, see Dentition.

DEN'TAGRA, *Den'ticeps*, *Dentar'paga*, *Dentiducum*, *Denta'lis forfex*, *Forfex denta'ria*, *Odon'tagra*, *odontago'gon*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *ἀγρα*, 'a seizure.' (F.) *Davier*. A tooth-forceps.

DENTAL, *Denta'lis*, *Denta'rius*, from *dens*, 'a tooth.' That which concerns the teeth.

The Dental Ar'teries are those arteries, which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, e. g., receive their arteries from the *infraorbitar* and *superior alveolar*,—themselves branches of the *internal maxillary*. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary*, which is given off by the internal maxillary and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the mental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw.

The Dental Arches, (F.) *Arcades dentaires* are the arches, formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw.

Dental Cav'ity, (F.) *Cavité dentaire*, a cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situate the *dental pulp*.

Dental Canals, (F.) *Conduits dentaires*, *Max'illary canals*. The bony canals, through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

Dental Car'tilage, *Cartila'go denta'lis*. The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

Dental Fol'licle, (F.) *Follicule dentaire*. A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina, in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelops the pulp of the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

Dental Gangrene, *Caries Dén'tium*, *Odontalg''ia cario'sa*, *Necrosis Den'tium*. Gangrene or caries of the teeth. See Caries.

Dental Nerves. (F.) *Nerfs dentaires*. Nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canine are furnished by the infra-orbitar nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary; and those of the molares by the trunk of the same nerve. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the 5th pair.

Dental Pulp. (F.) *Pulpe dentaire*. A pultaceous substance, of a reddish-gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth. It is well supplied with capillary vessels.

The Dental Veins have a similar distribution with the arteries.

Dental Surgeon, Dentist.

DENTALIS, Odontoid—d. Forfex, Dentagra.

DENTA'LIUM, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' the *dog-like tooth shell*. A genus of shells in the shape of a tooth. They formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients; consisting—like shells in general—of carbonate of lime and gelatine.

DENTARIA, Anthemis Pyrethrum, Plumbago Europæa.

DENTARIUS, Dentist.

DENTARPAGA, Dentagra.

DENTELARIA, Plumbago Europæa.

DENTELÉ ANTÉRIEUR, PETIT, Pectoralis minor—*d. Grand*, Serratus magnus—*d. Postérieur et inférieur, petit*, Serratus posticus inferior—*d. Supérieur, petit*, Serratus posticus superior.

DENTES ANGULARES, Canine teeth—d. Canini, Canine teeth—d. Columellares—Canine teeth—d. Ctenes, Incisive teeth—d. Cuspidati, Canine teeth—d. Dichasteres, Incisive teeth—d. Gelasini, Incisive teeth—d. Incisores, Incisive teeth—d. Lactei, see Dentition—d. Laniarii, Canine teeth—d. Molares, Molar teeth—d. Mordentes, Canine teeth—d. Oculares, Canine teeth—d. Primores, Incisive teeth—d. Rasorii, Incisive teeth—d. Serotini, see Dentition—d. Tomici, Incisive teeth.

DENTICEPS, Dentagra.

DENTICULA'TUM, (*Ligamentum*,) diminutive of *dens*, 'a tooth.' A slender cord, situate between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. It is attached to the dura mater, where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanies the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about 20 slender processes, in the form of *denticuli*, each of which is fixed by minute fibres to the dura mater in the interstices of the *fasciculi*.

DENTICULUS, Crena.

DENTIDUCUM, Dentagra.

DENTIER, (F.) from *dens*, 'a tooth,' *Denture*. A set or row of teeth, mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin. *Dentiers* are simple or double. To the latter, the name *Râteliers* is given, i. e. to the full set.

DEN'TIFORM, *Dentiform'is*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *forma*, 'form.' Resembling a tooth in shape.

DENTIFORMIS, Odontoid.

DEN'TIFRICE, *Dentifri''cium*, *Tooth powder*, *Odontorim'ma*, *Odontosmeg'ma*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *frica're*, 'to rub;' a name, given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar which covers them. Powdered bark, and charcoal, united to any acidulous salt—as cream of tartar—form one of the most common *dentifrices*.

The Poudre Dentifrice of the Parisian Codex is composed of *Bole Armeniac*, *red coral*, [prepared,] and *cuttlefish bones*, āā ʒvj, *dragon's blood* ʒiij, *cochineal* ʒj, *cream of tartar*, ʒix, *cinnamon* ℈ij, *cloves*, gr. xij, well mixed.

The Electuaire ou Opiat Dentifrice, of

the Codex, consists of *coral* ʒiv, *cuttlefish bones* and *cinnamon* āā ʒij, *cochineal* ʒss, *honey* ʒx, *alum* gr. iv or v.

Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms as good a dentifrice as any.

DENTISCAL'PIUM. from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *scal'pere*, 'to scrape,' *odontogly'phum*. This word has been applied to the instrument used for scaling the teeth; to the *tooth-pick*, (F.) *Cure-dent;* and to the *gum lancet*, (q. v.)—the *déchaussoir* of the French.

DENT'IST, *Denta'rius*, *Dental Surgeon*, *Surgeon-Dentist*. One, who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth, and their treatment.

DEN'TISTRY, *Dental Surgery*, *Odontotech'ny*. The art of the dentist.

DENTI'TION, *Denti'tio*, *Odontophy'ia*, *Teething*, *Odonti'asis*, from *denti're*, 'to breed teeth.' The exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums; or rather the phenomena which characterize the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentes lactei* or *milk teeth*, (F.) *dents de lait*, are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month; and they begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth, the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed; and the tubercles of the molares are not yet all united. Gradually, the fang becomes developed; and at about 6 or 8 months begins, what is commonly called, the *first dentition*, *Odon'tia dentitio'nis lactan'tium*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterwards, those of the upper jaw; afterwards, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then, those of the upper; followed by the four anterior molares; the *canine* or *eye-teeth*, at first, those of the lower, and afterwards, those of the upper jaw next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the 4 first molares—2 above and 2 below, 1 on each side. The whole number of the *pri'mary*, *tem'porary*, *decid'uous*, *shedding*, or *milk-teeth*, (*dentes tempora'rii*,) (F.) *Dents de lait*, is now 20.

The *second denti'tion* or *shedding of the teeth*, *odon'tia dentitio'nis puerilis*, begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molares, which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth, in the incisors and first molares; at 8 or nine months in the canine; about three years, in the molares; 3½ in the second great molares, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed, and disappears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the *permanent teeth*, *Dentes serot'ini*. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old; and they are more numerous; amounting, till the age of 25 (sooner or later,) to 28. About this period, a small molaris appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called the *Dens sapientiæ* or *wisdom tooth*, *Dens serot'inus*, *Dens sophroret'icus*, (F.) *Arrière dent*, *Dent de sagesse*, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32. During the period of dentition, i. e. of the first dentition, the infant is especially liable to disease. The irritation, produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum, sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhœa, &c., which symptoms are often strikingly relieved by a free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called *teething*, *Odon'tia dentitio'nis*, *Odonti'asis*, *Odontal'gia dentitio'nis*, *Odaxis'mus*.

DENTIUM CORTEX, Enamel of the teeth—d. Dolor, Odontalgia—d. Nitor, Enamel of the teeth—d. Scalptura, (Lancing the gums,) see Gum lancet.

DENTOIDEUS, Odontoid.

DENTS BICUSPIDÉES, Bicuspid teeth—*d. Col des*, Collum dentium—*d. Conoides*, Canine teeth—*d. de Lait*, see Dentition—*d. Mâchelières*, Molar teeth—*d. Molaires*, Molar teeth—*d. Multicuspidées*, Molar teeth, great—*d. Œillères*—Canine teeth.

DENTURE, *Dentier*.

DENUDA'TION, *Denuda'tio*, *Gymno'sis*, from *denuda're*, 'to lay bare.' Condition of a part, deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones, when deprived of their periosteum.

DEOB'STRUENT, *Deob'struens*, *Dephrac'ticum*, *Deoppilans*, *Deoppilati'vum*, from *de* and *obstru'ere*, 'to obstruct.' (F.) *Désobstruant*, *Désobstructif*, *Désopilatif*, *Désopilant*. Medicines, given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to *aperient*, in its *general*, not in its *particular* sense. It is now almost abandoned, and, when used, conveys by no means definite ideas.

DEOPPILATIVUM, Deobstruent.

DEPAUPERATUS, Impoverished.

DEPERDITIO, Abortion.

DEPHRACTICUM, Deobstruent.

DÉPILATIF, Depilatory.

DEPILATIO, Alopecia—d. Capitis, Calvities.

DEPILA'TION, *Depila'tio*, *Dropacis'mus*, *Made'sis*, *Madi'sis*, *Psilo'sis*, from *de* and *pilus*, 'hair.' Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art.

DEPIL'ATORY, *Depilato'rium*, *Dropax*, *Psilo'thron*, *Ectillot'icus*, *Epilato'rium*. (F.) *Dépilatoire*, *Dépilatif*. Any thing, which causes the loss of the hair. Depilatories are, usually, caustic applications, in which quicklime or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, &c., enters.

Colley's Depilatory seems to consist of *quicklime* and a portion of *sulphuret of potass*. A pitch plaster is sometimes used as a *depilatory*. It, of course, pulls the hair out by the roots.

DEPLE'TION, *Deple'tio*, from *depleo*, 'I unload.' The act of unloading the vessels, by blood-letting, and the different evacuants. Also, inordinate evacuation.

DEPLUMA'TIO, *Ptilo'sis*, from *deplu'mis*, 'without feathers.' A disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen, and the eyelashes fall out. See Madarosis.

DEPOSIT, Feculence.

DÉPOT, Abscess, Sediment—*d. Laiteuse sur la Cuisse*, Phlegmatia dolens.

DEPREHENSIO, Diagnosis, Epilepsy.

DEPRAVA'TION, *Deprava'tio*, from *pravus*, 'bad,' perversion, corruption;—as depravation of the taste, &c.

DEPRES'SION, *Depressio*, from *depri'mere*, 'to depress;' *Esphlasis*. In *Anatomy*, it means an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In *Surgery*, it is applied to a fracture of the cranium, in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inwards; (F.) *Subgrondation*, *Entablement*; called, also, *Campsis Depres'sio*, *Thlasis Depres'sio*. *Depression* also means Couching.—See Cataract.

DÉPRESSOIRE, Meningophylax.

DEPRES'SOR, (F.) *Abaisseur*. Same etymon. Several muscles have been so termed, because they depress the parts on which they act.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI, *D. labii superio'ris alæque nasi*, *Incisi'vus me'dius*, *Myrtifor'mis*, *Depressor Labii superio'ris proprius*, *Constricto'res ala'rum nasi ac depresso'res la'bii superio'ris*—*Maxillo-alvéoli-nasal*.—part of the *labialis* (Ch.,) (F.) *Abaisseur de l'aile du nez*. It arises from the superior maxillary bone immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth; and passes upwards to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Triangula'ris*, *Depressor labio'rum commu'nis*, *Depressor labiorum*,—*Sousmaxillo-labial*, *Maxillo-labial* (Ch.) (F.) *Abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres* ou *Muscle Triángulaire*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the face. Its form is triangular. It arises from the outer, oblique line on the lower jaw bone, and terminates in a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR LA'BII INFERIO'RIS; *Quadra'tus*, *Quadra'tus menti*, *Depres'sor labii inferio'ris proprius*,—*Mentonier-labial*, *Mento-labial*, (Ch.) (F.) *Carré du Menton*, *Houppe du Menton*, *Abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascends to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris. It pulls the lower lip downwards and outwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, D. Alæ nasi—d. Labiorum communis, D. Anguli oris—d. Oculi, Rectus inferior oculi.

DEPRESSOR PAL'PEBRÆ INFERIO'RIS. A fleshy bundle, which forms part of the palpebralis muscle. Heister describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

DEPRESSORIUM, Meningophylax.

DEPRIMENS AURICULÆ, Retrahens auris—d. Maxillæ biventer, Digastricus—d. Oculi, Rectus inferior oculi.

DEPURAN'TIA, from *depura're*, 'to purify.' (F.) *Dépuratifs*. Medicines were formerly so called, which were supposed to possess the property of removing, from the mass of blood or humours, those principles, which disturbed their purity; and of directing them towards some one of the natural emunctories. The juices of what were called antiscorbutic herbs, sulphur, and many other medicines were ranked under this class.

DÉPURATIFS, Depurantia.

DEPURA'TION. Same etymon. *Catharis'mos*, *Munda'tio*. In *Pathology*, depuration has been used for the process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease, or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine. See Clarification.

DEP'URATORY, Same etymon. *Depurato'rius*. That which causes depuration, as the *urinary* and *cutaneous depurations*. Applied, also, to diseases, which have been considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously, by acting on the composition of the fluids—such as certain eruptions, intermittents, &c. The word is, also, appropriated to medicines and diet, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

DERANGEMENT, Insanity.

DERBIA, Impetigo.

DERENCEPH'ALUS, from δερη, 'the neck,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster whose head with the brain is in the neck.—G. St. Hilaire.

DERIS, Cutis.

DÉRIVATIF, Derivative.

DERIVA'TION, *Derivatio*, *Deflec'tio*, *Parochetei'sis*, *Revulsion*. When a 'centre of fluxion' is established in a part, for the purpose of abstracting the excited vital manifestations from some other, a *derivation* is operated.

The term DERIVATION has likewise been applied to the *suction power* of the heart,—an important agency in the circulation of the blood.

DERIV'ATIVE, *Deflec'tens*, from *deriva're*, 'to drain off.' *Antispas'tic*, *Revellent*, *Revulsive*. Same etymon. (F.) *Dérivatif*. A remedy, which by producing a modified action in some organ or texture *derives* from the morbid condition of some other organ or texture. Revellents are amongst the most important of remedies: they include, indeed, every physical and moral agent, which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the materia medica.

The following is a list of the chief local Derivatives.

1. EPISPASTICS.
Acidum Aceticum,
—— Nitricum,
—— Sulphuricum,
Allium Sativum,
Ammonia,
Ammoniacum,
Asafœtida,
Capsicum,
Galbanum,
Olea Essentialia,
Pix Abietis,
Sinapis.
Caloric,
Friction.

2. VESICANTS.
Ammonia,
Argenti Nitras,
Cantharis,
—— Vittata,
Hydrargyri Deut—Ioduretum,
Ranunculus,
Sinapis,
Caloric.

3. SUPPURANTS.
Acida Mineralia,
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras,
Cantharis,
Mezereum,
Pix Abietis,
Sabina,
Tiglii Oleum.
Fonticulus,
Setaceum.

4. ESCHAROTICS.
a. *Erodents*,
Acidum Aceticum,
Acida Mineralia,
Alumen Exsiccatum,
Argenti Nitras,
Cupri Acetas,
—— Sulphas,
Sabina,
Saccharum Purissimum,
b. *Actual Cauterants*,

Caloric	White Hot Iron,	Antimonii Murias,
	Moxa,	Argenti Nitras,
c. *Potential Cauterants*,		Calx,
Acidum Arseniosum,		Potassæ,
—— Nitricum,		—— cum Calce.
—— Sulphuricum,		

DERMA, Cutis.

DERMATAGRA, Pellagra.

DERMATITIS, Cytitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.

DER'MATOID, *Dermatoï'des*, from δερμα, 'the skin,' and ειδος, 'form.' That which is similar to the skin. This name is given to different tissues, which resemble the skin. The dura mater has been so called by some.

DERMATOL'OGY, *Dermol'ogy*, from δερμα, 'the skin,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A discourse or treatise of the skin.

DERMATOLYLUS, Callosity.

DERMITIS, Cytitis.

DERMOG'RAPHY, *Dermogra'phia*, from δερμα, 'the skin,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' An anatomical description of the skin.

DERMOID, *Dermoïdes*, *Dermo'des*, from δερμα, 'the skin,' and ειδος, 'form.' Resembling, in consistence, texture, and configuration, the skin:—as *dermoid texture*, applied to mucous membranes, &c.

DERMOLOGY, Dermatology.

DERMOT'OMY, *Dermoto'mia*; from δερμα, 'the skin,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the structure of the skin.

DERTRON, δερτρον. This word, which is used by Hippocrates, signified, according to some, the omentum or peritoneum; but according to others, the small intestine. See Epiploon.

DESCENTE, Hernia—*d. de la Matrice*, Procidentia uteri.

DÉSARTICULATION, (F.) from *de*, and *artic'ulus*, 'a joint.' *Disjointing*. A word used to express the part of the operation, in amputation at an articulation, which consists in dividing the ligaments, and separating the articular surfaces. The word has, also, been used for that kind of anatomical preparation, the object of which is, to separate the different bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head.

DESCALORINÈSES. A name, given by Baumes to diseases, which are characterized by diminished heat: from *de*, 'from,' and *calor*, 'heat.'

DÉSENFLURE, *Détumescence*.

DESICCATIO, Draining.

DESICCATION, Drying.

DESICCATI'VA, *Siccan'tia*, *Exsiccati'va*, from *desicca're*, 'to dry up.' (F.) *Dessiccatifs*. Remedies, which, when applied externally, dry up the humours or moisture from a wound.

DESIPIENTIA, Delirium.

DES'MA, *Des'mē*, *Desmos*, δεσμα, δεσμη, δεσμος, a bandage, a ligament, (q. v.) Hence:

DESMEDION, Fasciculus.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS, from δεσμος, 'ligament,' and χαυνωσις, 'relaxation.' Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMOG'RAPHY, *Desmogra'phia*, from δεσμος, 'a ligament,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the ligaments.

DESMOID TISSUE, *Ligamen'tous Tissue*, *Textus desmo'sus*. This tissue is very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connexion with the cellular tissue, and is continuous with it, in divers places. It constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, &c.

DESMOL'OGY, *Desmolog''ia*, from δεσμος, 'a ligament,' and λογος, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' That part of anatomy, which describes the ligaments.

DESMOPHLOGY, *Desmophlog''ia*; from δεσμος, 'a ligament,' and φλογεος, 'inflamed.' Inflammation of the ligaments.

DESMORRHEXIS, from δεσμος, 'a ligament,' and ρηξις, 'rupture.' Rupture of an articular ligament.

DESMOS, Ligament.

DESMOT'OMY, *Desmoto'mia*; from δεσμος, 'a ligament,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting the ligaments.

DÉSOBSTRUANT, Deobstruent.

DÉSOBSTRUCTIF, Deobstruent.

DÉSOPILATIF, Deobstruent.

DÉSORGANISATION, Disorganization.

DÉSOXYGENÈSES. M. Baumes includes under this title, an order of diseases, which he considers dependent upon a diminution in the quantity of the oxygen necessary for the animal economy.

DESPOTAT. (F.) *Mil'ites despotati*. Infirm soldiers, formerly charged with the office of removing the wounded from the field of battle: perhaps from *desporta'tor*, 'one who bears away.' The class of *Despotats* was introduced by Leo VI., at the commencement of the 9th century.

DESPUMA'TION, *Despuma'tio*, *Apaphris'mos*, *Epaphris'mos*, from *despuma're*, 'to skim,' 'to remove the froth.' The separation of the froth and other impurities, which rise, by the action of fire, to the surface of any fluid.

DESQUAMA'TION, *Desquama'tio Cutis*, *Eclepisis*, *Aposyr'ma*, from *desquama're*, 'to scale off.' Exfoliation, (q. v.) or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales, of a greater or less size. This affection is a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESQUAMATORIUS, Exfoliative.

DESSÉCHEMENT, Atrophy, Draining.

DESSICCATIFS, Desiccativa.

DESTILLATIO, Coryza.

DESUDA'TIO, *Ephidro'sis*, *Sudam'ina*, *Hidro'a*. *Desudation* means a profuse and inordinate sweating; but, most commonly, the term is applied to an eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, which appears chiefly on children, and is owing to want of cleanliness.

DETENTIA, Catalepsy.

DETERGENS, Abstergent.

DETER'GENTS, from *deter'gere*, 'to cleanse.' *Detergen'tia*, *Abstergen'tia*, *Smec'tica*, *Emundan'tia*, *Mundificati'va*, *Rhyp'tica*, (F.) *Détersifs*, *Mondificatifs*. Medicines, which possess the power to deterge or cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

DÉTERSIFS, Detergents.

DÉTORSE, Sprain.

DETRI'TUS, from *deter'ere*, 'to bruise or

wear out.' The inorganic residuum, occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

DÉTROIT ABDOMINAL, Pelvis (brim)—*d. Inférieur*, Pelvis (outlet)—*d. Périnéal*, Pelvis (outlet)—*d. Supérieur*, Pelvis (brim.)

DÉTRONCATION, Detruncatio.

DETRUNCA'TION. *Detrunca'tio*, (F.) *Détroncation*. Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DETRU'SOR URINÆ, from *detru'dere*, 'to thrust out.' The muscular coat of the urinary bladder was formerly so called. It was, also, named, *Constrictor Vesi'cæ Urina'riæ*.

DÉTUMESCENCE, (F.) *Detumescen'tia*, from *detu'mere*, 'to cease to swell.' A diminution of swelling. This word has nearly the same signification as the French word *Désenflure*. The latter, is, however, more particularly applied to the diminution of œdema or anasarca: the other, to the resolution of a tumour, properly so called.

DEUNX. The ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEURENS (FEBRIS), Causus.

DEUTERA, Secundines.

DEUTERI'A, from δευτερος, 'the second.' Vogel has used this term for the symptoms produced by retention of the secundines. The word was also applied, by the Greeks, to a second or inferior wine.

DEUTEROPATHI'A, *Mor'bus secunda'rius*, from δευτερος, 'the second,' and παθος, 'disease.' A secondary disease. One produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic, or the sympathetic effect.

DEUTO, δευτερος, 'second.' A prefix denoting two or double, as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation.

DEVELO'PEMENT, from (F.) *développer*, 'to unfold.' In *Physiology*, it means growth or increase; and in *Pathology*, its signification is similar. By development of the pulse, e. g. is understood an increase in its strength and fulness.

DEVIA'TION, *Devia'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *via*, 'the way.' Out of the way. By this word is meant — a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones;—faulty direction of the teeth or other part:—the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c. into vessels not natural to them, &c.

DEVIL IN A BUSH, Nigella.

DEVIL'S DUNG, Asafœtida.

DEVIRGINATIO, Defloration, Stuprum.

DÉVOIEMENT, Diarrhœa.

DEWBERRY, AMERICAN, see Rubus cæsius—d. Plant, Rubus cæsius.

DEWCLAWS, Crusta genu equinæ.

DEXOCARDI'A; from δεξιος, 'right;' and καρδια, 'the heart.' A case in which the heart is found to beat on the right side. It is met with in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

DEX'TANS. A weight of 10 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEXTRINE, from *Dexter*, 'right-handed.' So called, from its refracting the rays, in the polarization of light, more to the right hand than any substance known. A substance obtained by the continued action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch at the boiling point. It is used in the treatment of fractures, by the immovable apparatus. The bandages are soaked in a solution of the dextrine—previously moistened thoroughly with tincture of camphor, to prevent it from leaking when the water is added—in water. The solution should be of the consistence of molasses.

DI, δι, δις, 'bis, twice, double.' Hence, *Dicrotus*, *Digastricus*, &c.

DIA, δια, in composition, 'through, asunder, out of, separated.' When prefixed to any therapeutical agent, it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

DIABEBOS, Astragalus, Malleolus.

DIABE'TES, from δια, 'through,' and βαινω, 'I pass.' *Urinæ profluvium*, *Sipho urinæ*. *Urorrhag"ia*, *Phthisu'ria*, *Polyu'ria*, *Hydrops ad mat'ulam*, *H. Matel'læ*, *Melitu'ria*, *Dip'sacos*, *Diarrha'a in Urinâ*, (F.) *Flux d'Urine*. A disease, characterized by great augmentation and manifest alteration in the secretion of urine; with excessive thirst, and progressive emaciation. Cullen has described two species:—*Diabetes insip'idus* and *D. Melli'tus*, (F.) *Diabète faux* ou *insipide*, *et Diabète;* the former being, simply, a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual, urinary taste: the latter:—the *D. Mélli'tus*, called, also, *Paru'ria Mellita*, *Diabetes An'glicus*, *Apocenó'sis Diabetes Mellitus*,—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine, discharged in the 24 hours, is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upwards: and each pint containing sometimes 2½ oz. of saccharine matter. The saccharine matter replaces the urea; which is not found in the urine of those labouring under diabetes. *Where* the disease is situate is not clear. The whole system of nutrition, however, seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system, as the egesta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. On dissection, no morbid appearance is met with, sufficient to enable us to fix on the seat of this distressing affection.

All the remedies, that have been tried, have usually been found insufficient in the *D. Mellitus*. The *D. insip'idus*, *Hyperure'sis aquo'sa*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has, hence, been called *D. hyster'icus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet, and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which have sometimes produced good effects in D. Mellitus, have most commonly failed.

DIABETES LACTEA, Chyluria.

DIABOT'ANUM, from δια and βοτανη, 'an herb.' A medicine, prepared with herbs.—Galen.

DIABROSIS, Erosion, Corrosion.

DIABROT'ICUS, from δια, 'through,' and βρωσκω, 'I eat or corrode.' A substance, capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied. It ordinarily means a medicine, whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics. See Corrosive.

DIACAR'YON, from δια and καρυον, 'a nut.' *Rob nucum*. The rob of nuts or of walnuts.

DIACASSIA CUM MANNA, Confectio cassiæ.

DIACATHOL'ICON, *Diacathol'icum*, from διὰ and καθολικος, 'universal.' The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the *pulp of cassia, tamarinds, leaves of senna, root of polypody, flowers of the violet, rhubarb root, aniseed, sugar, liquorice*, and *fennel*.

DIACAU'SIS, from διακαιω, 'I burn.' Excessive heat. Overheating.

DIACAUS'TIC. Same etymon. *Diacaus'ticus*. That which is caustic by refraction; as a double convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

DIACELTATESSON PARACELSI, Pulvis Cornachini.

DIACHALA'SIS, from διαχαλαειν, 'to be open or relaxed.' Hippocrates uses this word for fracture of the bones of the skull; or for relaxation and separation at the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head.—Hippocrates.

DIACHALCIT'EOS, from διὰ and χαλκιτις, 'chalcitis or colcothar.' A plaster, whose composition is the same as that of the diapalma, except that, in place of the sulphate of zinc, a mixture of oil and colcothar is substituted.

DIACHEIRIS'MOS, *Tracta'tio manua'ria*; from διὰ and χειρ, 'the hand.' The preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines.—Hippocr.

DIACHORE'MA, *Diachore'sis*, from διαχωρεω, 'I separate from.' Every kind of excreted matter and excretion; but more particularly the fæces and alvine excretion.—Foësius, Gorræus. See Excrement.

DIACHORESIS, Excretion.

DIACHRISIS, Inunction.

DIACHRISTA, from διὰ and χριω, 'I anoint.' Medicines, applied as abstergents to the velum palati, the palate itself, the tongue, &c. Probably gargles. Paulus of Ægina.

DIACH'YLON or DIACH'YLUM, from διὰ and χυλος, 'juice;' i. e. composed of juices. The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to the Emplastrum Plumbi or *Lead Plaster*.

Diachylon cum Gummi, Emplastrum gummosum—*d. Gommé*, Emplastrum cum gummiresinis—d. Gum, Emplastrum gummosum—d. Magnum cum gummi, Emplastrum galbani comp.—d. Simplex, Emplastrum plumbi—d. White, Emplastrum plumbi—d. Yellow, Emplastrum, gummosum.

DIACHYT'ICA, from διὰ and χυω, 'I pour out.' Medicines, which discuss tumours.

DIACINE'MA, from διὰ and κινεω, 'I move.' A slight dislocation.—Celsus, Galen. A subluxation.

DIACLYSMA, Gargarism.

DIACOCCYMELON, Diaprunum.

DIACODION, Syrupus papaveris

DIACO'DIUM, *Confec'tio ex Capit'ibus Papav'eris*; from διὰ and κωδια, 'a poppyhead.' (F.) *Diacode*. The ancients had various forms for preparing it. The *Syrup of Poppies—Syru'pus Papav'eris*—is now substituted for it

DIACOPE, Abscission, Dissection, Intersection.

Diac'ope, *En'copē*, from διὰ and κοπτειν, 'to cut.' A cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. When used, since Galen, it generally signifies an oblique incision, made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed. It is not now employed.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA, from διὰ, κοπρος, 'excrement,' αιξ, αιγος, 'a goat.' A name given, in Blancard's Lexicon, to a medicine, composed of goat's dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotids, &c.

DIACRISES; from διὰ, and κρινω, 'I separate.' A class of diseases characterized by alterations of secretion.—Gendrin.

DIACYDONITES, Cydoniatum.

DIADE'MA, *Fascia cap'itis, Redimic'ulum*, from διαδεω, 'I surround.' A sort of bandage; advised in headache, in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended.—Forestus.

DIADERMIATRI'A, from διὰ, δερμα, 'the skin,' and ιατρεια, 'healing.' Treatment by the skin, as by the endermic and iatraleptic methods.

DIADEX'IS, *Diad'ochē, Metatopto'sis*, from διαδεχομαι, 'I transfer,' 'I succeed to.' A transformation of a disease into another differing from the former, both in its nature and seat.

DIADOCHE, Diadexis.

DIAD'OSIS, from διαδιδωμι, 'to distribute.' In some authors, it means the distribution of nutritive matter over the whole body; in other words, *nutrition*; whilst, in others, it is synonymous with the remission or cessation of a disease.

DIÆ'RESIS, from διαιρεω, 'I divide,' 'I separate.' A division (q. v.) or solution of continuity. A surgical operation, which consists in dividing any part of the body.

DIÆRETICUS, Caustic.

DIÆTA, Diet.

DIÆTE'MA. It has the same signification as Diet with most authors. Galen gives it a more extensive meaning; comprising, under it, what constitutes *Hygiène*.

DIAGNO'SIS, *Digno'tio, Diagnosticē, Deprehen'sio*, from διὰ and γινωσκω, 'I know.' *Discrimination*, (F.) *Diagnose, Diagnostique*. That part of Medicine whose object is the discrimination of disease—the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. It is one of the most important branches of general Pathology.

DIAGNOS'TIC, *Discreti'vus, Diagnos'ticus*; same etymon. A symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

DIAGRYDIUM, Convolvulus scammonia.

Diagryd'ium Cydonia'tum, from *diagrydium*, 'scammony,' and *cydonium*, 'quince.' A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of *scammony* and one of *quince juice*. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

Diagryd'ium Glycyrrhiza'tum. An analogous preparation, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

Diagryd'ium Sulphura'tum. Scammony, which has been exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur. These *diagrydia* are not now used.

DIALEIMA, Apyrexia.

DIALEIPSIS, Intermission.

DIALEIPYRA, Intermittent fever.

DIALEP'SIS, *Intercep'tio, Diar'ochæ*, from διαλαμβανω, 'I intercept.'—Hippocrates em-

ploys this word for the interstices, or intervals, left between the turns of a bandage.

DIAL'YSIS, *Dissolu'tio*, from διὰ and λυσις, 'Solution.' A dissolution (q. v.) or loss of strength. Weakness of the limbs. Also, a solution of continuity.

DIAMANT, Diamond.

DIAMASTEMA, Masticatory.

DIAM'BRÆ SPE'CIES. A name given, by the ancients, to powders, one of which bore the name—*Spe'cies diam'bræ sine odora'tis*; the other, that of—*Spe'cies diam'bræ cum odora'tis*. The *former* was composed of *cinnamon*, *angelica root*, *cloves*, *mace*, *nutmeg*, *galanga*, *cardamom*, and numerous other substances; the *latter*, besides, had *ambergris* and *musk*. These powders were used as tonics, in cases of debility of the stomach, and in certain nervous affections.

DIAMNES, Enuresis.

DI'AMOND, *Ad'amas*, from α privative, and δαμαω, 'I conquer,' (F.) *Diamant*. Invincible; so called from its hardness. It is the most precious of all stones, and was formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues.

DIAMO'RUM, *Rob ex moris*, from διὰ and μωρον, 'a mulberry.' An ancient syrup, prepared with honey and mulberry juice. It was employed as a gargle in sore throat.—Galen.

DIAMOTO'SIS, from μοτος, 'charpie,' 'lint.' The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANANCAS'MOS, *Dianancas'mus*, from διὰ and αναγκαζω, 'I force.' Coaptation, reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIANŒMA, Imagination.

DIAN'THUS CARYOPHYL'LUS, from Διὸς, 'Jove,' (?) ανθος, 'flower,' and *caryophyl'lum*, 'the clove.' *Clove Pink*. Also called *caryophyl'lum rubrum*, *Tu'nica*, *Tu'nica horten'sis*, *T. rubra*, *Caryophyl'lus hortensis*, *Clove July flower*, *Gilliflower*. *Order*, Caryophylleæ, (F.) *Œillet giroflée*. The flowers were once much used; but are now only employed in syrup, as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

DIAPAL'MA, *Phœnic'ium Emplas'trum*. A plaster composed of equal parts of *litharge*, *olive oil*, *axunge*, *water*, a certain quantity of *sulphate of zinc* dissolved in water, and *white wax*. It is classed amongst the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of *olive oil*, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the *Cerate of Diapalma*.

DIAPAS'MA, from διαπασσειν, 'to sprinkle.' A medicine reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the body, or some part of it.

DIAPEDE'SIS, *Transuda'tio*, *Persuda'tio*, from διαπηδαω, 'I leap through.' Exhalation of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane. *Sweating of blood*. (F.) *Sueur de Sang*. *Hæmorrha'gia per diapede'sin*, *Hæmatopede'sis*, *Hæmidro'sis*.

DIAPENSIA CORTUSA, Sanicula.

DIAPEN'TES or DIAPENTE, from διὰ and πεντε, 'five.' A medicine composed of five ingredients. See Diatessaron.

DIAPHŒ'NICON, *Diaphœ'nix*, *Medicamen'tum ex Pal'mulis*, from διὰ and φοινιξ, 'a date.' A drastic electuary, of which the *date* was the chief excipient.

DIAPHORE'SIS, from διαφορεω, 'I dissipate.' A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in *sweating*. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

DIAPHORET'IC. Same etymon; *Diapno'icus*, *Diaphoret'icus*. Medicines which excite diaphoresis. They are very uncertain as a class.

The following is a list of the chief reputed Diaphoretics:

Ammoniæ Acetatis Liquor.	Ipecacuanha.
——— Carbonas.	Mezereum.
Antimonialis pulvis.	Opium—and its active principle Morphia.
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.	Sarsaparilla.
Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.	Sassafras.
	Serpentaria.
Asclepias tuberosa.	Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.
Camphora.	Sulphur.
Contrayerva.	Xanthoxylum.
Dulcamara.	Caloric.
Eupatorium perfoliatum.	Exercise, (active.)
Guaiaci Lignum.	Friction.
Guaiacum.	

The epithet *Diaphoretic* has also been given by some to continued fever, accompanied with constant perspiration

Diaphoretic, Mineral, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

DIAPHORETICUM JOVIALE. See Antihectic.

DI'APHRAGM, *Diaphrag'ma*, διαφραγμα, *Discreto'rium*, *Phrenes*, *Septum transver'sum*, *Discri'men Thora'cis et Ventris*, *Disceptum*, *Cine'tus*, *Diazo'ma*, *Dissep'tum*, *Præcor'dia*; the *Midriff*, *Succin'gens membra'na* vel *Mus'culus*; from διὰ, 'between,' and φραττω, 'I close.' A large, azygous muscle; stretched transversely between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other; tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex, upwards. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the cartilago ensiformis, to the six last ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra; and, lastly, to the bodies of the three or four first lumbar vertebræ. When it contracts, its fibres become straight, the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may, also, diminish the capacity of the chest; and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hiccoughing, singing, vomiting, the excretion of the fæces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, &c.

DIAPHRAGMA CEREBRI, Tentorium—d. Narium, Septum narium—d. Ventriculorum lateralium cerebri, Septum lucidum.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA, from διαφραγμα, the 'diaphragm,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Diaphragmat'icus*. Belonging to the diaphragm. A name given to several vessels and nerves.

Diaphragmat'ic or Phrenic Ar'teries.—These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *former*, called, also, *supradiaphragmatic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm.

The latter, or *infradiaphragmatic*, are also two in number. They arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta or from the cœliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance.

The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries, and empty themselves—the *right*, into the vena cava superior; the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior.

The Diaphragmat'ic or Phrenic Nerves are two in number; one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck. They receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed on the diaphragm.

The Diaphragmat'ic Plex'uses are two in number; one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus, by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

Diaphragmat'ic Hernia, *Phrenic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle or through deficiencies, or wounds, or lacerations in it.

The Diaphragmat'ic Ring, (F.) *Anneau diaphragmatique* of Chaussier, is a name given to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture, by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, Diaphragmitis.

DIAPHRAGMI'TIS, from διαφραγμα, 'the diaphragm.' *Diaphragmati'tis*, *Inflamma'tio septi transver'si*, *Paraphreni'tis*, *Empres'ma Pleuri'tis Diaphragmat'ica*, *Paraphrene'sis Diaphragmat'ica*, *Inflamma'tion of the Di'aphragm*. The terms, *Paraphreni'tis* and *Paraphrene'sis* have been obtained from the Peripatetic Philosophy, which supposed the seat of the φρην or soul to be the præcordia. The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis are:—painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing. It is a rare disease.

DIAPH'THORA, from δια and φθειρειν, 'to corrupt.' Corruption (q. v.) in general; more especially corruption of the fœtus in utero.—Hippocr. Also, corruption of the blood in the stomach.—Galen. See Abortion.

DIAPHYLACTIC, Prophylactic.

DIAPH'YSIS, from διαφυω, 'I rise between.' *Interstil'tium*, *Discrimina'tio*; an interstice, interval, division. Any thing that separates two bodies. Also, the middle part or body of a long bone, *Corpus Ossis*. One of the ligaments of the knee.—Hippocrates, Paré.

DIA'PIA. Some lexicographers use this word synonymously with Diapyesis, or Suppuration; others have employed it, in opposition to Myopia.

DIAPLASIS, Conformation.

DIAPNOE, Perspiration.

DIAPNOGENOUS APPARATUS. See Perspiration.

DIAPNOICUS, Diaphoretic.

DIAPORE'MA. Anxiety, jactitation; from διαπορεω, 'I doubt.'

DIAPRU'NUM, *Diacoccyme'lon*. A purgative electuary, of which the *pulps of prunes* and *rhubarb* form the base. By adding to the *diaprunum simplex* a 24th part of powdered scammony, the *Diapru'num resoluti'vum* or *compos'itum* is formed. It is more active than the former.

DIAPYEMA, Empyema, Suppuration.

DIAPYESIS, Suppuration—d. Oculi, Hypopyon.

DIAPYETICA, *Dyapye'mata*, from διαπυημα, διαπυησις, 'suppuration.' Medicines, which promote suppuration.

DIAPYETICUS, Suppurative.

DIARÆMIA, (F.) *Diarémie*, from δια, 'through,' ρεω, 'I flow,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' A pathological condition, said to be common in sheep, in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity; the blood itself thinner, and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities.—Delafore.

DIARÉMIE, Diaræmia.

DIARIA, Ephemera.

DIAROCHÆ, Dialepsis.

DIARRHAGE, Fracture.

DIARRHŒ'A, from δια, 'through,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' *Alvi profluvium*, *A. fluxus aquo'sus*, *Ventris profluvium*, *Cœliorrha'a*, *Cacato'ria*, *Coprorrha'a*, *Catar'rhus intestina'lis*, *Alvi fluxus*, *Defluxio*, *Lax*, *Looseness*, (F.) *Diarrhée. Dévoiement*, *Catarrhe intestinal*, *Flux de Ventre*, *Courante*. A disease, characterized by frequent, liquid, alvine evacuations, and which is generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality or quantity, &c. It may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some Nosologists—e. g. *mucous*, *bilious*, *serous*; dependent upon the matters evacuated.

Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted, unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colliquative. The indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated.

A very fatal diarrhœa prevails amongst the native inhabitants of India, to which Mr. Tytler has given the name *Diarrha'a hec'tica*, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and, in general, to defy the most powerful remedies.

Diarrhœa Adiposa, *Gras-fondure*—d. cum Apepsiâ, Lientery—d. Carnosa, Dysentery—d. Chylosa, Cœliac flux—d. Chymosa, Cœliac flux—d. Cruenta, Hæmatochezia—d. Dyspeptica, Lientery—d. Hepatica, Hepatirrhœa—d. Ingestorum, Lientery—d. Lienteria, Lientery—d. in Urinâ, Diabetes.

DIARTHRO'DIAL, *Diarthrodia'lis*. Relating to diarthroses or movable articulations, as *diarthro'dial articulation*. *Diarthro'dial carti-*

lage or *incrusting cartilage* is the cartilage which invests the articular extremity of a bone.

DIARTHRO'SIS, from διαρθροω, 'I articulate.' *Dearticula'tio, Prosarthro'sis, Aparthro'sis, Abarticula'tio, Coarticula'tio.* (F.) *Emboiture.* A movable articulation. One which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder-joint.

DIASATYRI'ON, from δια, and σατυριον, 'the *orchis mas'cula.*' An electuary, of which this plant formed the base. (?)—Myrepsus. The ancients attributed to it the faculty of exciting the organs of generation.

DIASCINCI ANTIDOTUS, Mithridate.

DIASCOR'DIUM, from δια and σκορδιον, 'the water germander.' An electuary, so called because this plant enters into its composition. The Parisian Codex has a formula for its preparation, under the title, *Electua'rium opia'tum astrin'gens* vel *diascor'dium.* (*R. fol. scord.* ℥ iss, *rosar. rubr., bistort. rad., gentianæ, tormentillæ, sem. berber.* ää ℥ ss. *zingib., piper. long* ää ʒ ij, *cassiæ ligneæ, cinnamom., dictamn. cretens., styrac. calamit., galban., gum. acaciæ* ää ℥ ss. *bol. oriental. præpar.* ℥ ij, *extract. vinos opii* ʒ ij, *mel. rosat. præp* ℔ ij, *vin. hispan.* ℔ ss: *fiat electuarium.*) In place of the *styrax calamita*, the balsam of tolu or benjamin may be used. The opium is, in this preparation, in the proportion of 1 to 181. The diascordium is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. The common dose is from a scruple to a drachm and a half. See Pulvis cretæ compositus.

DIASOSTIC, Prophylactic.

DIASPASIS, Divulsio.

DIASPER'MATON. The ancient name of two cataplasms, composed of seeds.—Galen, Paulus.

DIASPHYXIS, Pulse.

DIASTASÉMIE, Diastasæmia.

DIAS'TASIS, 'separation,' *Diaste'ma, Dissiden'tia,* 'distance.' A separation of bones from each other, and particularly of the bones of the cranium; of the radius from the ulna, and the fibula from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body,—length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurred in disease, &c.

DIASTEMA, Diastasis, Interstice.

DIAS'TOLE, from διαστελλω, 'I dilate,' 'I open.' Dilatation of the heart and arteries, when the blood enters their cavities. It is the opposite movement to *systole*, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. *Diastole* and *systole* are, consequently, successive movements. *Diastole* occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles. The almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole.* When we speak of the *contraction* or *systole* of the heart, as well as its *diastole* or dilatation, we mean that of the ventricles. This dilatation is active.

DIASTOMO'TRIS, from διαστομοω, 'I dilate.' Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

DIASTREMMA, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIASTROPHE, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIASTASÆMIA, (F.) *Diastasémie*, from διαστασις, 'separation,' and 'αιμα 'blood.' A pathological condition, characterized by a separation of the elements of the blood globules;—the fibrine and albumen separating also from the coloring matter, whilst the fibrine attaches itself to the valves of the heart. Delaford.

DIAT'ASIS, *Disten'sio*, from διατεινω, 'I distend.' *Tension* (q. v.) The reduction of a fracture, by extension and counter-extension.

DIATES'SARON, from δια and τεσσαρες, 'four.' An electuary, into the composition of which entered four medicines; viz. the roots of *gentian* and *aristolochia rotunda*, and *bay berries*, each ℥ ij, *honey* ℔ ij. The whole was incorporated with *extract of juniper.* The *diapentes* is nothing more than this electuary, mixed with two ounces of *ivory shavings.* The *diatessaron* is tonic, and it was formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals. It was regarded as emmenagogue, alexiterial, and alexipharmic.

DIATH'ESIS, from διατιθημι, 'I dispose.' Disposition, constitution, affection of the body: predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others. The principal diatheses, mentioned by authors, are, the *cancerous, scrofulous, scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty*, and *calculous.*

DIATHESIS NERVOSA, Nervous diathesis—d. Sthenica, Sthenia.

DIATRAGACAN'THUS. A powder, composed of *gum tragacanth.* ℥ ij, *gum arabic* ℥ j and ʒ ij, *starch* ℥ ss, *liquorice* ʒ iij, as much of the *seed of the melon and white poppy; seeds of the water-melon, cucumber, and gourd, and sugar candy* ℥ iij. It was used as a demulcent.

DIATRI'ON or DIATRI'UM, from δια and τρεις, 'three.' A medicine, composed of three ingredients. There were formerly two kinds. The first was called *Diatri'um Pipe'reon species*, and was formed of *black and long pepper, aniseed, thyme*, and *ginger.* It was highly stimulating. The second species was known under the name, *Diatrinsan'talon, Diatri'um Santalo'rum pulvis*, or *Powder of the three Sanders.* They were considered diaphoretic.

DIATRITA'RII. The *Methodists* were so called, who pretended to cure all diseases by subjecting the patients for three days to a rigid diet.

DIATRITOS. *Diet of three days.* The means used by the Methodists to cure disease.

DIAZOMA, Diaphragm.

DIAZOS'TER, from διαζωννυμι, 'I surround.' The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle, ζωστηρ.

DICEPHALON, Bicephalium.

DICERAS RUDE. See Worms.

DICHAL'CON. A weight, equal to a third part of an obolus.

DICHROMOS, Verbena officinalis.

DICLIDOSTO'SIS, from δικλις, 'a double

'door,' and οστωσις, 'ossification.' Ossification of valves—as of the heart.

DICHOPHY'IA, from δἰχα, 'double,' and φυω, 'I grow.' A disease of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DIC'ROTUS, *Bisferiens*, from δις, 'twice,' and κροτω, 'I strike.' An epithet, given to the pulse, when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual. It is synonymous with the term, *rebounding pulse*,—the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus, it certainly announces such a tendency.

DICTAMNE', Dictamnus albus—*d. de Crète*, Origanum dictamnus.

DICTAM'NUS ALBUS, from Dictamnus, a town in Crete. *White Fraxinel'la* or *Bastard Dit'tany*, *Fraxinel'la*, (F.) *Dictame*, *Fraxinelle*. The fresh root has been considered nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It is not used.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS, Origanum dictamnus.

DICTYI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Ret'inæ*, from δικτυον, 'a net,' the retina, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the Retina.

DICTYON, Rete.

DIDYMAL'GIA, from διδυμοι, 'the testicles,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the testicles.

DIDYMOS, Gemellus.

DIDYMUS, Testicle.

DIECBOL'ION, from δια and εκβαλλω, 'I cast out:' διεκβολιον. A name given, by the ancients, to a remedy, which they believed capable of producing abortion.

DIERENBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a city in Bavaria, two leagues from which is a sulphurous spring.

DIES, *He'mera*, ἡμερα. A *Day*. The day is, properly, the period during which the solar light illumines our horizon: but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day*, the period of 24 hours, or *Nycthe'meron*, which is frequently divided into four parts—morning, midday, evening, and midnight. In antiquity, great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The Medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours; universally, in estimating the duration of a disease. In parts of the United States, it comprises only the time when the sun is above the horizon, as regards the administration of medicine. If a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is understood to mean during the 12 hours of day. (F.) *Jour*.

DIES CONTEMPLANTES, Indicating days—d. Critici, Critical days—d. Decretorii, Critical days—d. Indicatorii, Indicating days—d. Indices, Indicating days—d. Judicatorii, Critical days—d. Principes, Critical days—d. Radicales, Critical days.

DIET, *Dia'ta*, *Ratio victus*. Originally, this word signified nearly the same thing as *Hygiène* and *Regimen*, i. e. Diet was the employment of every thing, necessary for the preservation of health and life. At the present day, it signifies a particular kind of food, and, at times, a privation of food and drink: abstinence. To put any one upon diet, (F.) *Mettre, quelqu'un à la diète*, means to deprive him of his usual nourishment:—*milk diet*, means a diet of milk, &c.

See Aliment, Dietetics, Hygiene, and Regimen.

DIET, HOSPITAL. Every well regulated hospital has certain dietetic regulations. The following *Table of Dietary* shows the particular regimen selected for the sick, in certain hospitals.

DIET-TABLE OF DIFFERENT HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

1. ENGLAND.

HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
LIVERPOOL.	*Breakfast.*—A pint of milk porridge, breaded every morning. *Dinner.*—(1, 5, 7*)—Boiled beef and vegetables.——(2)—Rice, milk, and bread.——(3)—Stewed beef and potatoes.——(4)—Pease soup and bread.——(6)—Ale, gruel, and bread. *Supper.*—A pint of broth and bread on Sunday and Thursday. A pint of milk and bread on the other days. FULL DIET.—The same as the ordinary diet.	Consists throughout the day of milk porridge, common batter, or rice pudding. The ale and beer are bought.
BRISTOL.	*Breakfast.*—On Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, milk porridge; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, meat broth; 12 oz. of bread on meat days; 14 oz. on the other days. *Dinner.*—(1, 3, 5)—Three-fourths of a pound of meat, with vegetables; two pints of beer daily.——(2, 4, 6, 7)—A pint of gruel or pap. *Supper.*—A wine pint of gruel of meal broth, on Sunday; 2 oz. of cheese for the men, one-fourth of an oz. of butter for the women, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. FULL DIET.—The patients have meat every day.	*Breakfast.*—A wine quart of milk porridge or milk. *Dinner.*—A wine quart of weak broth. *Supper.*—The same as breakfast, 14 oz. of bread, and barley water for common drink. Twenty bushels of malt, 15 pounds of hops, to 14 gals. of strong ale; 21 bushels of malt, and 12 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of ale; 11 bushels of malt, 7 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of small beer.

* The figures in parentheses denote the days of the week.

Hospitals.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
1. England—(*Continued.*)		
Birmingham, Revised 1819.	*Breakfast.*—To each man a pint and a half of milk porridge, with 4 oz. of bread added to it. To each woman or child, one pint of milk porridge, without bread. To each patient 2 oz. of bread daily. *Dinner.*—(1, 3, 5)—To each man 8 oz. of baked or boiled meat; to each woman or child, 6 oz. To each patient, 6 oz of vegetables, and one pint of beer daily.——(2)—To each man, a quart of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables; to each woman or child, one pint and a half.——(4)—Twelve ounces of boiled rice or bread pudding.——(6)—Four oz. of boiled or baked meat, a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables.——(7)—Six oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, or a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables. *Supper.*—A pint of broth, milk porridge, or gruel. Full Diet.—Breakfast the same as in ordinary diet. Dinner, 6 oz. of boiled or baked meat, 6 oz. of vegetables, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding. Supper, the same as ordinary diet.	*Breakfast.*—The same as ordinary diet. *Dinner.*—A pint of broth or rice milk, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding to each patient every day. *Supper.*—The same as ordinary diet.
2. Scotland.		
Edinburgh.	*Breakfast.*—One mutchkin of porridge, three gills of milk or beer; or five and one-fourth ounces of fine bread, milk or beer. *Dinner.*—(1, 4)—One choppin of broth, 8 ounces of butcher's meat boiled in the broth, or beef-steak; five and one-fourth ounces of bread.——(2, 5, 7)—A choppin of broth made of beef and bones, barley, groats, potatoes, and vegetables; five and a half ounces of bread.——(3, 6)—Potato soup, with beef and veal, or bones; bread as above. *Supper.*—As the breakfast each day. Full Diet.—At discretion.	At discretion.
Glasgow.	*Breakfast.*—Milk porridge, quantity not limited, with half a mutchkin of sweet milk, or one mutchkin of buttermilk or beer. *Dinner.*—(1)—Broth made of barley, vegetables, and the dripping of the meat roasted during the week, with a quartern loaf to a man, and half to a woman——(2, 4)—Beef boiled; 8 oz. to the men, and 6 oz. to the women; a quartern loaf to a man, and half to a woman, or vegetables.——(3, 6)—Broth, made with beef, barley, and vegetables; a quartern loaf to men, and half to women.——(5)—Potato soup, with cow heels, bones, &c.——(7)—Six oz. of cheese to men, 4 oz. to women; bread as above. *Supper.*—As the breakfast each day. Full Diet.—At discretion.	At discretion.
3. Ireland.		
5. Hospitals of House of Industry.	*Per Diem.*—Sixteen oz. of white bread, one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey. Full Diet.—Two ounces of bread *per diem*, one quart of broth, one quart of new milk.	One pint of flummery *per diem*, one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey.
Stephen's Hospital.	*Breakfast.*—Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk. *Dinner.*—(1, 2, 3, 5, 7)—One quart of soup, half a pound of bread, or two pounds of potatoes; one pint of milk or beer.——(4, 6)—Twelve oz. of bread, one quart of sweetened gruel.	Daily, half a pound of bread, two quarts of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk.
Royal Hospital, Phœnix Park.	*Breakfast.*—One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. *Dinner.*—Half a pound of meat, three-fourths of a pound of bread; one pound of potatoes. *Supper.*—One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. Full Diet.—Three-fourths of a pound of meat, one pound of bread, half a pound of potatoes, one quart of beer.	*Breakfast.*—Tea. *Dinner.*—Half a pound of bread made into panada or pudding.
Richmond Hospital.	*Breakfast.*—One quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk. *Dinner.*—Bread, 8 oz.; soup, one quart. *Supper.*—Bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint. Full Diet.—Breakfast, bread, 8 oz.; new milk, one pint.—Dinner, bread, 8 oz.; mutton or beef, 8 oz.—Supper, bread, 4 oz; new milk, one pint.	*Breakfast.*—Flummery, one pint; new milk, one pint. *Supper.*—Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk.
Belfast Hospital.	*Breakfast.*—One pint of stirabout, one pint of new milk. *Dinner.*—Half a pound of bread, one pint of new milk. *Supper.*—One pint of flummery, one pint of new milk. Full Diet.—Breakfast, one quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk.—Dinner, 2 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of milk.—Supper, one pint of flummery, one pint of new milk.	*Per diem.*—Quarter of a pound of bread, one quart of gruel, three pints of new milk, half a pint of flummery. Barley water at occasions.

3. Ireland—(*Continued.*)		
Hospitals.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
Cork Fever Hospital.	*Breakfast.*—One half quartern loaf for every four, and one pint of new milk each. Under 12 years, half a quartern loaf for every eight. *Dinner.*—(1, 3, 5)—One pound of beef, and two pounds of potatoes. Under 12 years, half a pound of beef, and one pound of potatoes.——(2, 4, 6, 7)—Potatoes and milk. *Supper.*—One pint of milk and one of stirabout, for adults; half do. for children.	*Breakfast.*—One-fourth of a lb. of bread, with milk and water sweetened. *Dinner.*—Gruel, broth, wine, and porter, as ordered by the Physicians.
4. United States.		
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	*Breakfast.*—Tea, coffee, or chocolate, with sugar or molasses and milk, and common baker's bread at discretion. *Dinner.*—Soup, always;—meat of two kinds—mutton and beef, generally—pork frequently; vegetables, according to the season; potatoes and rice, always. *Supper.*—Tea and bread: no butter allowed either to breakfast or supper, unless prescribed.	Gruel, gum-water, barley-water; and other articles prescribed by the Physician.
Philadelphia Hospital, (Blockley.)	House Diet.—Arrow-root, gruel, sago, tapioca, rice, beef tea, beef essence, chicken water, rice water, barley water, gum water, flaxseed tea, lemonade. (The diet on which the sick are placed on entering the house, until otherwise directed.) Moderate Diet.—Tea, crackers, broth, rice, mush, milk, potatoes, &c. Full Diet.—Bread, coffee, tea, white meat, mutton, beef, ham, eggs, butter, soup, potatoes, &c.	The kind and quantity left to the Physician. The House Diet may be regarded as low diet.

DIET DRINK. A decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The *Decoctum Lusitanicum* or *Lisbon Diet-drink*, is one of the most celebrated. See Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum.

DIETET'ICS, DIÆTET'ICE, DIÆTET'ICA, *Medici'na Diætet'ica;* same etymon, (F.) *Diététique.* A branch of medicine, comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle. It is an important part of Hygiène, (which see.) A well regulated system of diet has great power in checking disease, and likewise in preventing it. A proper knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the Materia Medica, strictly so called.

Dietetics is used, also, synonymously with *Hygiène.*

DIÉTÉTIQUE, Dietetics.

DIETET'ISTS, *Diætetis'tæ.* Physicians who apply only the rules of dietetics to their treatment of disease.

DIEU-LE-FILT, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of Dieu-le-filt, in France, are chalybeate, and much sought after.

DIEURYSMUS, Dilatation.

DIEX'ODOS, from *δια* and *εξοδος*, 'an exit or way out.' *Di'odos.* Any opening, by which an excretion takes place.

DIFFICULTAS INTESTINORUM, Dysentery.

DIFFLATIO, Perspiration.

DIFFORMITÉ, Deformation.

DIFFU'SIBLE, (stimulants) from *diffu'sus*, 'spread abroad.' Those stimulating medicines, which augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

DIGAS'TRICUS, from *δις*, 'twice,' and *γαστηρ*, 'a belly:' *Biven'ter, B. Maxill'æ, Dep'rimens Maxillæ Biven'ter, Bigaster, Mastoïdo-hyogénien, Mastoïdo-génien*—(Ch.,) (F.) *Digastrique, Abaisseur de la machoire inférieure.* The name, *Digastricus*, was formerly given to several muscles. It is now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities; thin and tendinous at its middle. It is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides.

The use of the digastricus is, to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the os hyoides, and to carry it forwards or backwards, as in deglutition. The strong double-bellied muscle, which forms the gizzard of birds, is also called *Digastricus.*

DIGASTRICUS CRANII, Occipito-frontalis.

DIGASTRIQUE, Digastricus.

DIGERENTIA, Digestives.

DIGES'TIBLE, *Concoc'tûs hab'ilis.* Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most nourishing is the least so:—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances again are entirely rebellious. The following table exhibits the time required for the stomachal digestion of different alimentary substances, in a well-known case, which fell under the care of Dr. Beaumont. The table is taken from the Author's Elements of Hygiène, Philadelphia, 1835, p. 505.

The most digestible substances are taken as the standard, which has been arbitrarily fixed at 1,000; and accordingly, *aponeurosis*, the first article in the table, requiring 3 hours, whilst *pigs' feet soused*, *rice*, &c., require but one, its digestibility, compared with that of these aliments, is as 333 to 1000; and so of the others.

It need scarcely be said, that all these tabular results apply, in strictness, to the individual concerned only; yet they afford useful comparative views, which, with exceptions depending upon individual peculiarities, may be regarded as approximations, applicable to mankind in general.

Aliments.	Form of preparation.	Time required for stomachal digestion.	Ratio of digestibility compared with the most digestible articles in the table.*
		h. m.	
Aponeurosis	boiled	3	333
Apples, mellow	raw	2	500
Do. sour, hard	do.	2 50	352
Do. sweet, mellow	do.	1 50	545
Barley	boiled	2	500
Bass, striped, fresh	broiled	3	333
Beans, pod	boiled	2 30	400
Do. and green corn	do.	3 45	266
Beef, fresh, lean, rare	roasted	3	333
Do. do. do. dry	do.	3 30	285
Do. do. steak	broiled	3	333
Do. with salt only	boiled	2 45	363
Do. with mustard, &c.	do.	3 30	285
Do.	fried	4	250
Do. old, hard salted	boiled	4 15	235
Beets	boiled	3 45	266
Brains, animal	boiled	1 45	571
Bread, corn	baked	3 15	302
Do. wheat, fresh	baked	3 30	285
Butter†	melted	3 30	285
Cabbage, head	raw	2 30	400
Do. with vinegar	do.	2	500
Do.	boiled	4 30	222
Cake, corn	baked	3	333
Do. sponge	do.	2 30	400
Carrot, orange	boiled	3 15	302
Cartilage	do.	4 15	235
Catfish, fresh	fried	3 30	285
Cheese, old, strong	raw	3 30	285
Chicken, full grown	fricasseed	2 45	363
Codfish, cured dry	boiled	2	500
Corn (green) and beans	do.	3 45	266
Custard	baked	2 45	363
Duck, domesticated	roasted	4	250
Do. wild	do.	4 30	222
Dumpling, apple	boiled	3	333
Eggs, fresh	hard boiled	3 30	285
Do. do.	soft boiled	3	333
Do. do.	fried	3 30	285
Do. do.	roasted	2 15	444
Do. do.	raw	2	500
Do. do.	whipped	1 30	666
Flounder, fresh	fried	3 30	285
Fowls, domestic	boiled	4	250
Do. do.	roasted	4	250
Gelatine	boiled	2 30	400
Goose, wild	roasted	2 30	400
Heart, animal	fried	4	250
Lamb, fresh	boiled	2 30	400
Liver, beef's, fresh	do.	2	500
Marrow, animal, spinal,	boiled	2 40	375
Meat and vegetables	hashed	2 30	400
Milk	boiled	2	500
Do.	raw	2 15	444
Mutton, fresh	roasted	3 15	307
Do. do.	broiled	3	333
Do. do.	boiled	3	333
Oysters, fresh	raw	2 55	342
Do. do.	roasted	3 15	307
Do. do.	stewed	3 30	285
Parsnips	boiled	2 30	400
Pig, sucking	roasted	2 30	400
Pigs' feet, soused	boiled	1	1000
Pork, fat and lean	roasted	5 15	190
Do. recently salted	boiled	4 30	222
Do. do.	fried	4 15	235
Do. do.	broiled	3 15	302
Do. do.	raw	3	333
Do. do.	stewed	3	333
Potatoes, Irish	boiled	3 30	285
Do. do.	roasted	2 30	400
Do. do.	baked	2 30	400
Rice	boiled	1	1000
Sago	do.	1 45	571
Salmon, salted	do.	4	250
Sausage, fresh	broiled	3 20	300
Soup, barley	boiled	1 30	666
Do. bean	do.	3	333
Do. beef, vegetables, and bread	do.	4	250
Do. chicken	do.	3	333
Do. marrow bones	do.	4 15	235
Do. mutton	do.	3 30	285
Do. oyster	do.	3 30	285
Suet, beef, fresh	do.	5 30	181
Do. mutton	do.	4 30	222
Tapioca	do.	2	500
Tendon, boiled	do.	5 30	181
Tripe, soused	boiled	1	1000
Trout, salmon, fresh	do.	1 30	666
Do. do.	fried	1 30	666
Turkey, domestic	roasted	2 30	400
Do. do.	boiled	2 25	511
Do. wild	roasted	2 18	435
Turnips, flat	boiled	3 30	285
Veal, fresh	broiled	4	250
Do. do.	fried	4 30	222
Vegetables and meat, hashed	warmed	2 30	400
Venison, steak	broiled	1 35	631

* Pigs' feet soused, rice, and tripe soused, being the most digestible articles in the table, are estimated at 1000.
† In the case of oils, and other substances of similar nature, which undergo little digestion in the stomach, the time merely indicates the period that elapses before they are sent on into the duodenum.

DIGESTIO DEPRAVATA, Dyspepsia—d. difficilis, Dyspepsia—d. Læsa, Dyspepsia.

DIGESTION, *Digestio*, from *diger'ere*, 'to dissolve.' *Coc'tio*, *Pep'sis*, πεψις. Digestion is a function, exclusively belonging to the animal kingdom, by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of this is to convert them into two parts; the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy: the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number, viz. 1. Prehension of food. 2. Mastication. 3. Insalivation. 4. Deglutition. 5. Action of the stomach. 6. Action of the small intestine. 7. Action of the large intestine. 8. Expulsion of the fæces.

Digestion is also a *pharmaceutical* operation, which consists in the solution of certain solid substances in water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature; for example, in a sand-bath, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun.

DIGESTIVE TUBE, Canal, alimentary.

DIGES'TIVES, *Digesti'va*, *Digeren'tia;* same etymon. (F.) *Digestifs*. A term given, by Surgeons, to those substances, which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; such as the *Ceratum resinæ*, *warm cataplasms*, *fomentations*, &c.

Dr. Paris uses the term *Digestive Texture*, for

the particular organic condition of substances, which affects their digestibility.

DIG″ITAL, *Digita'lis;* from *dig″itus*, 'a finger;' having the shape of a finger; *digitated*, or belonging to the fingers.

The *Appen'dix vermifor'mis cæ'ci* is sometimes called, Dig″ital Appen'dix.

The Digital Arteries, Veins, and Nerves are those distributed to the fingers.

Digital Impressions are the slight impressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

DIGITAL BLANC, Clavaria—d. Cavity, Cornu descendens ventriculi lateralis—*d. Humain*, Clavaria.

DIGITALINE. See Digitalis.

DIGITA'LIS, from *dig″itus*, 'a finger;' because its flower represents a finger. The *Digita'lis purpu'rea*, *Fox-glove*, *Bac'charis*, *Bacchar*, *Baccar*. (?) *Family*, Scrophularineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Angiosperma. (F.) *Digitale*, *Gants de notre dame*. The leaves of this plant, which are indigenous in Great Britain, are powerfully sedative, (diminishing the velocity of the pulse,) diuretic, and sorbefacient. In overdoses, D. causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death:—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the *Acro-narcotic* class of poisons. Its active principle has been called *Dig″italine*.

The Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, &c.; and although it is a powerful remedy, it has not been as much employed, as it probably would have been in *particular* cases, owing to the overstrained eulogiums, which many have passed upon it in almost all diseases.

The dose is from one to three grains, in the form of pill, which may be repeated every six or eight hours.

Digitalis Minima, Gratiola officinalis.

DIGITA'TION, *Digita'tio*, *Produc'tio denta'ta*, *Inser'tio denticulata*, *I. digitata*, from *dig″itus*, 'a finger.' A division, in the form of a finger. Several muscles, as the *serrati*, exhibit digitations, similar to those which the fingers form, when held separate.

DIGI″TIUM, from *dig″itus*, 'a finger.' Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers.—Linnæus. Sauvages calls the same affection, *Paronych'ia Digi″tium*.

DIGITORUM TENSOR, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

DIG″ITUS, *Dac'tylos*, a *Finger*, (F.) *Doigt*. A name, given to the prolongations, which form the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, or the thumb, *Anticheir*, *Pollex*, *Manus parva majo'ri adjutrix*, *Dig″itus primus*, *D. magnus*, *Promanos*, (F.) *Pouce;* the second, the *index* or *indicator*, *λιχανος*, *Lichanos;* the third, the *me'dius*, *μεσος*, (F.) *Doigt du milieu*, *middle finger* or *long finger;* the fourth, the *ring finger*, *annula'ris*, *παραμεσος*, *Param'esos*, (F.) *Annulaire;* and the *little finger*, *Oti'tes*, *ωτιτης*, *Dig″itus auricularis*, (F.) *Auriculaire*, *petit doigt*. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two.

Dig″itus Annularis, Annular finger—d. Indicatorius, Index.

Dig″itus Pedis. A *Toe*. (F.) *Orteil*. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without. The first is, also, called *great toe*, (F.) *gros orteil;* the fifth, the *little toe*, *petit orteil*. They have nearly the same organization as the fingers.

DIGNOTIO, Diagnosis.

DIHYSTE'RIA, *Dime'tra;* from *δι*, 'double,' and *υστερη*, 'uterus.' The state in which there is a double uterus.

DILACERATIO, Laceration.

DILATANTS, Dilating agents.

DILATATEUR, Dilator—*d. Antérieur du larynx*, Crico-thyroid muscle—*d. Postérieur du larynx*, Crico-arytenoid, posterior.

DILATA'TION, *Dilata'tio*, from *dilata're*, 'to enlarge;' *Eurys'mus*, *Aneurys'mus*, *Dieurys'mus*. Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of its molecules. Caloric has the property of dilating all bodies. In *Surgery*, it means the accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening; as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal, where such may have been contracted:—this surgical acceptation has received, also, the name *Dioptrismos*.

DILATATOIRE, Dilator.

DILA'TING AGENTS, *Dilatan'tia*, (F.) *Dilatants*. Certain substances used in surgery, either to keep parts separate, which have a tendency to unite—as after opening an abscess, to prevent the edges of the incision from uniting; or to increase and dilate openings or canals, either when natural, or formed accidentally or artificially. These agents differ from each other: the chief are,—*prepared sponge tents*, *gentian root*, *bougies*, *sounds*, *dried peas* for issues, &c.

DILA'TOR, *Dilato'rius*, (F.) *Dilatateur*, ou *Dilatatoire*. A muscle, whose office it is to dilate certain parts; such as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest.

Dila'tor, *Dilatato'rium*, *Spec'ulum*, *Diop'tra*, *Diop'tron*, (F.) *Dilatateur*. An instrument, used for dilating a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. There are several instruments of this kind, each taking its name from the part to which it is applied; as the *Speculum Oris*, *S. Nasi*, *S. Uteri*, &c.

Dilator, Arnott's. A modification of the old dilators for strictures of the urethra. It consists of a tube of oiled silk; lined with the thin gut of some small animal to make it air tight: and fixed on the extremity of a small canula, by which it is distended with air or water, from a bag or syringe at the outer-end, whilst a stop-cock or valve serves to keep the air or water in, when received. As soon as the bag is passed within the stricture or strictures, as much air is to be injected into it as the patient can easily bear. The instrument is not much used. See Arnott on *Strictures*, Lond. 1819.

Dilatores Alarum Nasi, Compressor naris.

DILL, Anethum graveolens.

DILUEN'TIA, from *diluo*, 'I wash away.'

(F.) *Délayants.* Medicines, which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered, with great advantage, in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution being to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases, where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. In cases of inflammation of the mammæ, in nurses, it is also obvious, that diluents should not be freely allowed, as they increase the secretion of milk, and add to the irritation. When *demulcents* are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents, for their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestine: the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

DIMETRA, Dihysteria.

DINANT, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a small town, six leagues from St. Malo, in France, where are mineral waters, containing carbonate of iron, muriate of soda, &c. They are much esteemed.

DINGEE, Dengue.

DIN'ICA, from δινεω, 'I turn round.' Medicines, which relieve vertigo.

DINOS, Vertigo.

DINUS SCOTOMA, Scotydynia—d. Vertigo, Vertigo.

DIOBOLON, Scruple.

DIOCRES, Pastil.

DIODOS, Diexodos.

DIŒCESIS, Dispensation.

DIONCO'SIS, from δια and ογκος, 'a tumour.' The Methodists applied this name to a sort of tumefaction or plethora, occurring either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances, which ought to be excreted. It is the antithesis to *sympto'sis.* See Intumescence.

DIOPHTHALMUS, Binoculus.

DIOPTRISMOS, Dilatation.

DIOPTRON, Dilator, Speculum.

DIORTHO'SIS, from διορθοω, 'I make straight.' The reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIOSCOREA. See Yam.

DIOS'MA CRENA'TA, *Baros'ma crena'ta, Agathos'ma crena'tum, Buchu Leaves, Buckho.* A South African plant, the powder of whose leaves is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general. It has also been given in cholera.

DIOS'PYROS LOTUS, *Faba Græca.* The *Indian Date Plum.* (F.) *Plaqueminier d'Europe.* This tree grows in some of the southern parts of Europe. Its fruit is very astringent, and has been recommended in dysentery and hemorrhages.

Dios'pyros Virginia'na, *Dios'pyros,* Ph. U. S. *Lotus Virginia'na, Persim'mon.* A common tree in the middle parts of the United States. The fruit, which is only eatable after frost (when it is tolerable) is, sometimes, made into cakes with bran. These, being dried in an oven, are kept to make beer. When bruised in water, fermentation takes place. The unripe fruit is distressingly acerb and astringent. The inner bark of the tree is extremely bitter; and may be used where bitters are indicated.

DIOTA or DYOTA. A wooden cup, lined with a composition of *resin, cinnamon, cloves,* and *ginger,* to give more flavour to beer. It was, formerly, much used in the North of Europe.

DIPH'RYGES. The oxide of copper, more or less pure. The ancients reckoned three kinds of diphryges, which they used as astringents.

DIPHTHERITIS, Angina pellicularis.

Diphtheri'tis Trachea'lis, Cynanche trachealis.

DIPLASIASMUS, Duplication.

DIP'LOË, from διπλοω, 'I double,' διπλοη, *Diplo'sis, Medulla'lium, Medium Calvariæ Discri'men.* The cellular structure, which separates the two tables of the skull from each other. The ancients applied the term, also, to the proper coat of the uterus (?) Rolfink, in Castelli.

The Diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of bones in general. See Cancelli.

DIPLOLEPSIS GALLÆ TINCTORIÆ. See Quercus cerris.

DIPLO'MA. A letter or writing conferring some privilege. Usually applied to the document, certifying that a person has obtained the title of Doctor. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables, folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy for sand-bath.

DIPLO'PIA, from διπλοος, 'double,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' *Visus Duplica'tus, Ditto'pia, Dittop'sia, Amphamphoterodiopsia, Amphodiplopia, Double Vision.* (F.) *Bévue.* An affection of the sight, in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are seen; but still the disease is termed *Diplo'pia* and *Suffu'sio Multip'licans.*

This affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes; in consequence of which, the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye.

DIPLOSIS, Diploë, Duplication.

DIPLOSO'MA; from διπλοος, 'double,' and σωμα, body. The *Diplosoma crenuta,* is an imperfectly described entozoon, which has been passed from the urinary bladder. It varies in length from four to six or eight inches, and is thinnest at the middle, where it is bent at an acute angle upon itself, so that the two halves hang nearly parallel, and give to it an appearance as if two worms had been tied together by their heads. It has been confounded with the *Spiroptera hominis,* (q. v.)

DIPNOOS, from δις, and πνοη, 'breath.' Having two vent holes. *Bispi'rus.* An epithet, applied to wounds, which pass through any part, and admit the air at both ends.—Galen.

DIPSA, Thirst.

DIPSACOS, Diabetes.

DIP'SACUS SYLVES'TRIS, *Cultivated Teasel,* (F.) *Cardere.* The roots of the Eu-

ropean plant are diuretic and sudorific. The water, which collects at the base of the leaves, has been recommended as an eye-water.

The Dip'sacus Fullo'num, *Herba Cardui veneris;* (F.) *Cardere cultivé, Chardon à foulon, Chardon a bonnetier,* has had similar properties ascribed to it. Both have been also regarded as stomachic.

DIPSET'ICOS, from διψα, 'thirst.' A remedy, believed to be capable of exciting thirst. See Alterative.

DIPSO'SIS. *Morbid thirst;* same etymon. The desire, for drinking, excessive or impaired. A genus in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

Dipso'sis Avens, Polydipsia—d. Expers, Adipsia.

DIPYRE'NON, from δις, 'twice,' and πυρην, 'a kernel.' A *specil'lum* or probe with two buttons.

DIPYRITES, Biscuit.

DIPYROS, Biscuit.

DIREC'TOR, *Itinera'rium*, from *dirig''ere*, 'to direct.' A *Conductor*, (q. v.) A grooved sound for guiding a knife, in dividing any part. (F.) *Sonde Cannélée.*

Director Penis, Ischio-cavernosus.

DISCEPTUM, Diaphragm.

DISCHARGE', *Ec'roë*, *Fluxus*, *Profiu'vium.* (F.) *Écoulement.* In *Pathology*, an increased discharge from any part, that naturally secretes a fluid.

DISCREET', *Discre'tus*, *Intertinc'tus*, *Separated*, (F.) *Discret.* This epithet is given to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to confluent.

Discre'ta Purga'tio. The purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

DISCRET, Discreet.

DISCRETIVUS, Diagnostic.

DISCRETORIUM, Diaphragm.

DISCRI'MEN, *Separation, Division.* A bandage, used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called, because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts.

Discrimen Calvariæ Medium, Diploë—d. Narium, Septum N.

Discrimen Nasi; a bandage, in the form of the letter X, intended to support the nose, in transverse wounds of the organ.

Discri'men Thoracis et Ventris, Diaphragm.

DISCUSSIFS, Discutients.

DISCUSSIVA, Discutients.

DISCUSSIO, Resolution.

DISCUSSORIA, Discutients.

DISCU'TIENTS, *Discutien'tia*, *Resolven'tia*, *Discussi'va*, *Discusso'ria*, from *discu'tere*, 'to dissolve,' 'dissipate.' (F.) *Discussifs.* Substances, which possess the power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISEASE', from old French *désaise*, *dis* and *ease: Morbus*, *Nosos*, *Nose'ma*, *Pathos*, *Pathe'ma*, *Ægritu'do*, *Arrhos'tia*, αρρωστια, *Arrhoste'ma*, αρρωστημα, *Arrhoste'nia.* (F.) *Maladie.* An opposite state to that of health, which consists in a change, either in the position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions.

Disease, English, Rachitis—d. Extrinsic, External disease—d. Pretended, Feigned disease—d. Simulated, Feigned disease—d. Surgical, External disease.

DISECOIA, Baryecoia.

DISFIGURATION, Deformation.

DISGORGE'MENT, (F.) *Dégorgement*, from *de* and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An opposite condition to that of *Engorgement.* The discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid, which had previously collected in a part; as *Disgorgement of bile.* It also means, particularly, a vomit.

DISGUST', from *de* and *gusta're*, 'to taste.' *Cibi fastid'ium*, *Aposi''tia*, *Abomina'tio*, *Siccha'sia*, *Loathing.* An aversion for food. (F.) *Dégout. Disgust* is not the same as *Anorexia.* The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

DISINFEC'TION, from *dis* and *infect.* The act of destroying miasmata, with which the air, clothing, &c., may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. Those, most commonly employed, are:—*chlorine, sulphurous* and *muriatic acid gases, vapours of vinegar, nitrous acid;* and, what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, and the most efficacious,—the *chloride of lime*, or any of the chlorides of the alkalies. It is probable, that a true chemical action occurs between these agents and the miasmata; whence results a compound, which is harmless.

The Nitrous Fumiga'tion, *Alexite'rium Nitricum*, *Fumiga'tio Smithia'na*, may be formed by placing *nitrate of potass* ℥iv, and *sulphuric acid* ℥ij, and a saucer on hot sand.

The Chlorine or Oxymuriat'ic Fumiga'tion, *Solu'tio alexite'ria Gaubia'na*, *Fumiga'tio antiloim'ica Gaubii*, *Alexite'rium chlo'ricum*, *Fumiga'tio Guytoniensis*, is made by adding *common salt* ℥iij, to *black oxide of manganese* ℥j, *sulphuric acid* ℥j, and *water* ℥ij. This may be carried through an apartment, or be shut up in it.

DISJUNC'TI MORBI. *Disjoined diseases.* Fernelius has thus denominated diseases, which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

DISLOCATION, Luxation.

DISORGANIZA'TION, *Organo'rum destructio*, (F.) *Désorganisation.* A complete morbid change in the structure of an organ; or even total destruction of its texture. In sphacelus and sloughy ulcers we have examples of this change.

DISPENSAIRE, Dispensary, Dispensatory.

DISPEN'SARY, *Dispensa'rium*, from *dispen'dere*, 'to distribute.' The shop or place, in which medicines are prepared. Also, an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines. (F.) *Dispensaire.* This word is also used by the French synonymously with Dispensatory.

DISPENSA'TION, *Dispensa'tio*, *Diæce'sis.* The composition and distribution of medicines, according to prescription. In France, it is more commonly applied to the weighing, measuring, and arranging the articles, which have to enter into a formula, prior to combining them.

DISPENSATOR, Apothecary.

DISPEN'SATORY, *Dispensatorium;* same etymon. *Antidota'rium*, (F.) *Dispensaire.* A book, which treats of the composition of medicines. A Dispensatory differs from a Pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances, whilst the Pharmacopœia is restricted to the mode of preparing them, &c. The Pharmacopœia, too, is published under the authority of, and by, the members of a college or association: whilst a dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority, alone, it usually appears. The Pharmacopœia, in other words, is *official;* the Dispensatory, generally, *private.* Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately. See Formulary and Pharmacopœia.

DISPOSI''TION, *Disposi''tio.* A particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering, suddenly, to a state of health or disease;—of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. The *disposition* to phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes so strong, owing to original conformation, that the disease will make its appearance, notwithstanding every care. See Diathesis.

DISPUTATIO, Thesis.

DISRUP''TIO, from *disrum'pere*, 'to break off.' A puncture, which interests the deep-seated parts.

DISSEC'TION, *Dissec'tio*, from *disseca're*, 'to cut open;' διαχοπη, *Diac'ope, Practical Anatomy, Necrot'omy.* An operation, by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed, for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned;—as *Osteotomy, Syndesmotomy, Myotomy, Angiotomy, Neurotomy, Desmotomy*, &c.

DISSEC'TOR, *Prosec'tor, Pro'tomus*, same etymon. (F.) *Prosecteur.* A practical Anatomist. One who prepares the parts for the Anatomical Lecture.

DISSEPIMENTUM NARIUM, Septum narium.

DISSEPTUM, Diaphragm.

DISSERTATION, INAUGURAL, Thesis.

DISSIDENTIA, Diastasis.

DISSOLU'TION, *Dissolu'tio, Dial'ysis*, from *dissol'vere*, 'to loosen,' 'to melt.' This word is in frequent use, in the writings of the Humorists. It is employed, particularly, in speaking of the blood;—to designate, not its entire decomposition or putrefaction,—but a diminution in its consistence.

DISSOLUTION, Solution.

DISSOLVANTS, Dissolventia.

DISSOLVEN'TIA, *Solvents*, (F.) *Dissolvants.* Medicines believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c.

DISTENSIO, Diatasis, Tension, Tetanus, (q. v.)

Distentio Nervorum, Convulsion.

DISTICHIASIS, *Distich'ia, Districhiasis*, from δις, 'double,' and στιχος, 'a row.' An increased number of eyelashes; some turned towards the eye, and irritating the organ; whilst others preserve their natural direction.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina. See Entropion.

DISTILLATIO UTERI, Leucorrhœa.

DISTILLATION, *Stalag'mos*, from *distilla're*, 'to drop, little by little.' *Catastalagmos.* An operation, by which—by the aid of heat and in close vessels—the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former, when condensed, in appropriate receivers. The ancients distinguished distillation *per latus, per ascen'sum*, and *per descen'sum*, according to the direction, which the volatilized matters were made to take.

DIS'TOMA HEPATICUM, from δις, and στομα, 'mouth.' *Fasciola hepat'ica, Plana'ria latius'cula, Fasciola huma'na, F. lanceola'ta*, the *Gourd-worm* or Fluke. (F.) *Douve.* An obovate, flat worm, an inch in length, and nearly an inch broad; sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal. It is one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, stag, fallow-deer, horse, ass, hog, hare, &c. The treatment is like that required for other worms.

DISTORSIO, Sprain, Strabismus—d. Oris, Risus Sardonicus.

DISTOR'TION, *Distor'sio*, from *distorque're*, 'to wrest aside.' *Diastrem'ma, Dias'trophē, Ligys'ma*, (F.) *Distorsion.* Usually applied to the preternatural curvature of a bone; as *distortion of the spine, limbs*, &c. It signifies, also, a convulsive state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus.

DISTORTOR ORIS, Zygomaticus major.

DISTRIBUTORIA LACTEA THORACICA, Thoracic duct.

DISTRICHIASIS, Distichiasis.

DISTRIX, from δις, 'double,' and θριξ, 'the hair.' *Trichio'sis distrix, Fissu'ra capillo'rum.* Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

DITRACHYC'ERAS, from δις, 'two,' τραχυς, 'rough,' and κερας, 'horn.' A genus of intestinal worms. The *Ditrachyc'eras rudis*, called, also, *Bicorne rude.* This Entozoon was first observed in the evacuations of a female by M. Sulzer of Strasburg. It is of a fawn colour, from 3 to 5 lines in length, with an oval head, flattened and terminating in a point posteriorly; contained in a membranous sac, and furnished, anteriorly, with a bifurcated, rugous horn. Laennec considers it a vesicular worm or hydatid. See Worms.

DITTANDER, Lepidium sativum.

DITTANY, BASTARD, Dictamnus albus—d. of Crete, Origanum dictamnus.

DITTOPIA, Diplopia.

DITTOPSIA, Diplopia.

DIURE'SIS, from δια, 'through or by,' and ουρεω, 'I pass the urine.' An abundant excretion of urine.

DIURET'IC, *Diuret'icus*, same etymon; *Uret'icus.* A medicine, which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine.

Diuretics act by producing a discharge of the watery and other parts of the blood; and, by such discharge, indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Hence, they are employed in dropsy.

The following are the chief Diuretics:

Cantharis,	Potassæ Acetas,
——— Vittata,	—— Liquor,

Cahinca,
Colchici Radix,
——— Semen,
Digitalis,
Diosma Crenata,
Juniperus,
Oleum Terebinthinæ.
Potassæ Nitras,
——— Supertartras,
Scilla,
Sodæ Sales,
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.

DIURETICA, Arnica montana.

DIVARICATIO, Ectropion.

DIVERSORIUM CHYLI, Receptaculum chyli.

DIVERTICULA SPIRITUUM ANIMALIUM, Ganglions, nervous.

DIVERTIC'ULUM. 'A turning;' from *diver'tere*, 'to turn aside.' An organ, which is capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also, a malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it goes out of its regular course. It is sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also, a hole to get out at. A by-passage. See Ectrope.

Diverticulum Nuc'kii is the opening through which the round ligaments of the uterus pass.—Parr.

Diverticulum Pharyngis, Pharyngocele.

DIVI'DING, *Div'idens*. That which divides or separates.

Dividing Bandage, *Fascia div'idens*, (F.) *Bandage divisif*, is a bandage, employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. It is used particularly to prevent improper union; as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

DIVISION, *Divis'io*, *Diæ'resis*. The accidental separation of parts, naturally united; in other words, a wound or solution of continuity. Most frequently, however, it means an operation, which consists in cutting certain parts, with the view of fulfilling some therapeutical indication.

DIVUL'SIO URI'NÆ, from *divel'lere*, 'to pull asunder.' *Cloudiness of urine*.—See Enæorema.

Divul'sio, *Dias'pasis*, has, also, been used in *Surgery*, to express the rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

DIZZINESS, Vertigo.

DOCCIONE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is at Lucca, in Italy. It is a thermal saline.

DOCH'ME, δοχμη. A measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth. *Dactylodoch'mē*.

DOCIMA'SIA, *Docimas'ticē*, from δοκιμαζω, 'I try or prove the quality of any thing.'

Docima'sia Pulmo'num, *Lung proof*, *Respiration proof*. Different proofs, to which the organs of respiration, of a new-born child, are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead. These consist, chiefly; 1. In testing them with water, for the purpose of seeing whether the lungs are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid. This is called the *Docimasia Pulmonum hydrostat'ica*. If lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired: 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body; the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place being nearly twice as great.—This is the *Docima'sia Pulmo'num Stat'ica*, or Ploucquet's *Test:* and, 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs; and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant, which has not respired. This is *Daniel's Test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence; but, when united, the deductions may be more conclusive.

Docima'sia Medicamento'rum et Veneno'rum means the testing of medicines and poisons.

DOCK, BLOODY, Rumex sanguineus—d. Cresses, Lapsana—d. Sour, Rumex acetosa—d. Water, Rumex hydrolapathum—d. Wild, sharp-pointed, Rumex acutus.

DOCNA SURA, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is in the Krapach mountains. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate and muriate of soda, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron.

DOCTOR, *Medicus*, from *doctus*, 'learned;' "*un homme qui devrait être docte.*" A *Physician*. Frequently applied to any one who practises medicine; although properly confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

DOCTRINA GALLIANA, Craniology.

DOCTRINE, MED'ICAL, *Doctri'na Med'ica*. The principles or positions of any medical sect or master. Medicine has been too full of doctrines. One of the first was that of Herodicus of Selivræa, who recommended gymnastic exercises in disease. The chief founders of doctrines have been Hippocrates, Serapion of Alexandria, Philinus of Cos, Herophilus, Asclepiades, Themison of Laodicea, Thessalus of Tralles, Soranus of Ephesus, Leonides of Alexandria, Athenæus of Attalia, Archigenes of Apamæa, Agathinus of Sparta, Galenus, Paracelsus, John Baptist van Helmont, Sylvius de le Boe, Keill, Hamberger, Pitcarne, H. Boerhaave, J. E. Stahl, Frederick Hoffmann, George Baglivi, Cullen, Darwin, John Brown, Beddoes, Girtanner, Reil, Rush, Rasori and Broussais.

Doctrine, Physiological, Broussaism.

DODDER OF THYME, Cuscuta epithymum.

DODECADACTYLITIS, Duodenitis.

DODECADACTYLON, Duodenum.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM, from δωδεκα, 'twelve,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' An ancient name given to all medicines which consisted of twelve ingredients. See Apostolorum unguentum.

DODECATH'EON, from δωδεκα, 'twelve,' and τιθημι, 'I put.' An antidote, consisting of twelve simple substances.—Paulus of Ægina.

Dodecatheon, Sanicula—d. Plinii Pinguicola Vulgaris.

DODONÆA, Myrica gale.

DODRANS, Spithama.

DOGCHOAK, Cynanche.

DOGS' BANE, Apocynum androsæmifolium.

DOGDAYS, (F.) *Jours Caniculaires*. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air in Europe is generally high and oppressive. They have received this name from

the dogstar, *Canic'ula*, Σειριος, *Sir'ius*—a very brilliant star in the constellation of the *great dog*, which rises and sets, at this time, with the sun. It was formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health; that it was dangerous to purge during it; and other phantasies were indulged.

DOGMAT'IC, from the Greek δογμα, from δοκεω, 'I think.' *Dogmat'icus*. The name of an ancient medical sect; so called, because its members endeavoured, by reasoning, to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; whilst the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience; i. e., to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dog'matists*, and their doctrine *Dog'matism*. The founders of this sect were Hippocrates, Thessalus, Draco, and Polybus; and the most celebrated of its supporters were Diocles of Carysta, Praxagoras of Cos, Chrysippus of Soli, Herophilus, Erasistratus, &c.

DOGS' GRASS, Triticum repens.

DOGS' STONES, Orchis mascula.

DOGSTAR, Canicula.

DOGWOOD, Cornus Florida—d. Jamaica, Piscidia erythrina—d. Round-leaved, Cornus circinata—d. Swamp, Cornus sericea.

DOIGT, Digitus—*d. Auriculaire*, Auricular finger—*d. Milieu*, see Digitus—*d. Petit*, see Digitus.

DOLABRA, Ascia, *Doloire*.

DOL'ICHOS, from δολιχος, 'long.' A genus of plants of the leguminous family. It includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. The *Dol'ichos Lablab*, or *Lablab*, is found in Egypt. (Prospero Alpini.) Its fruit is eaten there, like the Haricot with us. The *Dol'ichos Sinen'sis* is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. The *Dol'ichos Tubero'sus*, (F.) *Pois patate*, of Martinique, has tuberous roots of the size of both fists, and has the consistence and taste of the turnip. The *Dol'ichos Bulbo'sus*, of the West Indies, resembles the turnip;—and from the *Dol'ichos Soja*, the Japanese prepare the well known sauce *Soy*, which they term *Sooja*. The most important, in medicine, is the

DOL'ICHOS PRU'RIENS, DOL'ICHOS, STIZOLO'BIUM, *Couchage*, *Cowitch*, *Adsaria Pala*. *Order*, Leguminosæ. (F.) *Pois à gratter* The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos Pods*, called *Dolichi Pubes*, *D. prurien'tis pubes*, *Dolichi Setæ Legu'minum*, *Lanu'go Sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ*, are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation when applied to the skin; but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass, when administered internally. The Dolichos is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in the ascarides lumbricoides, and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v to x of the Pubes, in molasses.

DOLOIRE, (F.) *As'cia*, *Dola'bra*, 'a carpenter's axe.' A *Bandage en doloire* is one in which the turns are so placed, that each one covers two-thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. It has received the name *Doloire* from its representing the obliquity of the edge of the instrument, whose name it bears. See Bandage.

DOLOR, Pain—d. Crucians faciei, Neuralgia, facial—d. Dentium a stridore, Hæmodia—d. Faciei, Neuralgia, facial—d. Ischiadicus nervosus, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—d. Nephreticus, Nephralgia—d. Rheumaticus et arthriticus, Rheumatism.

DOLORES AD PARTUM, Pains, labour—d. Parturientis, Pains, labour—d. Post partum, Pains, after—d. Puerperarum, Pains, after.

DOMES'TIC, *Domes'ticus*, from *domus*, 'a house.' This term has been given, as well as *Pop'ular Med'icine*, to treatises, written for the purpose of enabling those who are not of the profession to treat the diseases, which may occur in their families, without the necessity of calling in the physician. The term, likewise, signifies—Medicine, when thus practised. It is probable, that such works have been attended with more mischievous than advantageous results.

DOMINA'RUM AQUA. A medicine described by Myrepsus, which he considered emmenagogue.

DOMPTE-VENIN, Asclepias vincetoxicum.

DONDO, Albino.

DONESIS, Agitation.

DORADILLA, Asplenium ceterach.

DOREA, Hemeralops.

DORMITIO, Sleep.

DORONIC, Doronicum pardalianches.

DORONICUM GERMANICUM, Arnica montana.

DORON'ICUM PARDALIAN'CHES, *D. Roma'num*, *Roman Leop'ard's Bane*, (F.) *Doronic*, *Mort aux Panthères*. The root of this plant resembles the *Arnica Montana*, in its properties.

DORSAL, *Dorsa'lis*; from *dorsum*, 'the back,' *Notiæ'us*. Relating to the back of the body, or of one of its parts; as the *Dorsal vertebræ*, *nerves*, &c.; *Dorsal artery of the tongue*, *penis*, &c.; *Dorsal region of the foot*, *hand*, &c.; *Dorsal Consumption*, &c.

DORSAL, LONG, Longissimus dorsi.

DORSO-COSTAL. Serratus posticus superior—*d. Lombo-costal*, Serratus posticus inferior—*d. Lombo-sacro-huméral*, Latissimus dorsi—*d. Sus-acromien*, Trapezius—*d. Trachélon-occipital*, Complexus.

DORSTENIA BRAZILIENSIS, Caa-apia.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYER'VA, *Contrayer'va*, *Drake'na*, *Cyperus longus*, *o'dorus*, *perua'nus*, *Bezoar'dica Radix*, *Dorste'nia Housto'nii*, *Lisbon Contrayer'va*, (F.) *Racine de Charcis*, *R. de Dracke*, *Racine des Philippines*. *Family*, Urticeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. A plant of South America, whose root is aromatic, bitter and astringent. It has been given as a tonic, stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xij to ʒss.

DORSUM, *Notos*, *Noton*. The back. *Metaph'renon*, *Tergum*, (F.) *Dos*. The posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. The *back of the foot*, *Dorsum pedis*, is the upper part of that organ, opposite the sole: the *back of the hand*, *Dorsum manûs*, the part opposed to the palm. In the same sense, we say *Dorsum penis*, *Dorsum nasi*, for the upper part of those organs.

DORSUM, Vertebral column.

DORYCIMUM, Costus creticus.

DOS, Dorsum.

DOSE, *Dosis*, *Præbium*. The quantity of any substance which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. *Women* require smaller doses, as a general principle, than *men*. *Habit* has a great effect, as well as *climate*, *age*, *idiosyncrasy;* all these, and other circumstances, must be taken into account; and every general rule, on the subject, will be found to have numerous exceptions. Some of the mechanical physicians laid it down as a rule, that the doses of medicines must always be as the *squares of the constitution!* A matter not easy of calculation. (See Appendix to Cockburn *on Fluxes*.)

The following Tables will exhibit an approximation to the proper doses (according to age) of most substances.

TABLE OF DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age 24	Let the full dose be	1 drachm.
18	will require	2 scruples.
14	- - - -	half.
7	- - - -	¼ drachm.
4	- - - -	1 scruple.
3	- - - -	1-4th. 15 grains.
2	- - - -	1-6th. 10 grains.
1	- - - -	1-8th. 8 grains.
		1-12th. 5 grains.

The table of doses, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young, according to age, differs in some respects from the above. Either affords a sufficient general approximation. His rule is, that

For children, under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by twelve:

thus, at two years, to 1-7th; i. e, $1\text{-}7 = \frac{2}{2+12}$

At twenty-one the full dose being given.

DOSIS, Dose.

DOTAGE, Dementia.

DOTHIEN, Furunculus.

DOTHINENTERI'TIS, from δοθιην, 'a pustule,' and εντερον, 'intestine.' (F.) *Dothinentérite*, *Dothinentéric*, *Follicular Gastroënteritis*. An inflammation of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, which Bretonneau considers to be the essence of a large class of fevers: particularly of those of the typhoid character. See Typhus.

DOTTRINA MEDICA ITALIANA, Contro-stimulus, (doctrine of.)

DOUBLE-HEARING, *Paracu'sis duplica'ta*, *P. imperfecta*. The action of the one ear inaccordant with that of the other: sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, Solanum dulcamara.

DOUCHE, (F.) In Italian *doccia;* modern Latin, *ducia*. *Cataclys'mus*. This term is applied to the shock of a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. *Pumping* is a variety of the *Douche*. In using this kind of bath, the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. The *douches descendantes* are those in which the fluid falls from a height—the *douches ascendantes*, those administered in diseases of the uterus—*douches horizontales*, where the fluid is impelled horizontally, &c. They may be *cold* or *warm*, according to circumstances. The apparatus consists of a reservoir of water having a pipe or plug, by means of which the water can be directed as the practitioner may desire.

The *Douche* communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system; and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is, also, useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

Douches of air are, also, occasionally used, as in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus. The Douches are sent from an air-press—of which Deleau and Kramer have invented one each—through a catheter introduced through the nose into the tube.

DOULEUR, Pain—*d. de Côté*, Pleurodynia—*d. des Dents*, Odontalgia—*d. Pulsative*, see Throbbing.

DOULEURS, Pains, labour—*d. Conquassantes*, see *Conquassant*.

DOUVE, Distoma hepaticum—*d. Petite*, Ranunculus flammula.

DRACHION, Pugillus.

DRACHM, *Drachma*, *Dram*, (F.) *Gros*. The ancient name of a piece of money, weighing the eighth part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight.

DRACO MITIGATUS, Hydrargyri submurias—d. Sylvestris, Achillea ptarmica.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SE, *D. Moldav'icum*, *Melis'sa Tur'cica*, *Turkey Balsam*, *Cand'ry Balsam*, *Balm of Gil'ead Tree*, *Alpi'ni Bal'samum*, (F.) *Mélisse de Moldavie*. It is a Turkish and Siberian plant, and has an aromatic taste, joined with an agreeable flavour. It has been used as a tonic.

DRACONTHÆMA. See Calamus rotang.

DRACONTIUM, Dracunculus.

DRACON'TIUM FŒT'IDUM, *Dracon'tium*, *Icto'des fœt'idus*, *Symplocar'pus fœtidus*, *Pothos fœtida*, *Skunk Cabbage*. *Nat. Ord.* Aroideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. This indigenous plant, as some of its names import, is extremely fetid. The property, on which its medical virtues are dependent, resides in a volatile principle, which is impaired by long keeping, especially in powder. Dose, ten to twenty grains. It resembles asafœtida and other fetid gums in its properties; in other words, belongs to the class of reputed antispasmodics.

DRACUN'CULUS, *Dracon'tium*, *Vena Medi'na A'rabum*, *Gordius Medinen'sis*, *Vermiculus Capilla'ris*, *Dracun'culus Gordius*, *Fila'ria Medinen'sis*, *Malis dracun'culus*, *Malis Gordii*, *Muscular Hairworm*, *Bichios*, *Bicho*. The *Guinea Worm*, (F.) *Dragonneau*, *Ver de Guinée*. A genus of worms, frequently met with in Indian and African climes. They are characterized by a filiform body, and are smooth and nearly of equal thickness throughout. The Guinea worm, when small, insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the cellular membrane and between the muscles; especially between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumour like a boil, which subsequently suppurates, and the head of the worm appears and emerges gradually. The

head must then be seized, and the worm be cautiously rolled round a small cylinder of linen or other substance. Care must be taken not to break it, as great pain and obstinate suppuration might be the consequence.

Considerable obscurity rests on this subject. Some even deny that the cases of Dracunculus, on record, are really those of worms.

Dracunculus Polyphillus, Arum dracunculus—d. Pratensis, Achillea ptarmica.

DRAGÉES, (F.) Almonds or dried preserves, covered with white sugar. *Sugar plums.*

Dragees de Keyser; a pharmaceutical preparation, formerly much celebrated in syphilis. It was composed of *acetate of mercury, manna, starch, mucilage, and gum tragacanth.*

DRAGMIS, Pugillus.

DRAGON (F.) *Dragon.* Some authors have given this name to opaque spots on the cornea, and to cataract.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. See Calamus rotang.

Dragon Root, Arum triphyllum.

DRAGONNEAU, Dracunculus.

DRAINING, *Desicca'tio*, (F.) *Desséchement.* The act of drawing off the water from marshes, for the purpose of destroying the unhealthy emanations, which proceed from them. It is a well known fact, that from marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, with the nature of which we are, however, totally unacquainted; but which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases.

Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off. It has frequently, however, happened, that although, in such situations, intermittents have been got rid of, consumption has taken their place.

DRAKENA, Dorstenia contrayerva.

DRAPEAU (F.) *Vexil'lum*, from *drap*, 'cloth.' A bandage, used in wounds, &c. of the nose, to keep the dressings *in situ*. It is composed of a small triangular compress, having two openings at its inferior part, corresponding to those of the nostrils. It is fixed by means of a bandage, passing from its superior angle over the head; and another passing round the head, under the orbits, so as to join the first at the nape of the neck. Also, Pterygion (q. v.)

DRAP-FANON. See *Fanon.*

DRASTIC, *Drasti'cus*, *Cenot'ic*, from δραω, 'I operate strongly.' Active (q. v.) An epithet, given to purgatives, which operate powerfully; as *elaterium*, *oil of croton*, &c.

DRAUGHT, Haustus—d. Black, see Infusum sennæ compositum.

DRAX, Pugillus.

DREAM, Somnium—d. Waking, Hallucination.

DRÈCHE, Malt.

DREGS, Feculence.

DREPANOIDES, Falciform.

DRESS, Vestitus.

DRESSER, from (F.) *dresser*, 'to put right.' An hospital assistant, whose office it is, to dress wounds, ulcers, &c. He corresponds in function to the *Elève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRESSING, *Cura*, *Curatio.* (F.) *Pansement.* The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

DRIMYPHA'GIA, from δριμυς, 'acrid,' 'aromatic,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' An aromatic and exciting diet.

DRINK, from Sax. ðpencan, *Potus*, (F.) *Boisson.* Every liquid, introduced into the alimentary canal for the purpose of repairing the loss of the fluid parts of the body. The necessity for its use is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid, taken during a meal, aids in the digestion of the food. Some drinks are exciting and tonic, as the different varieties of beer, wine, and spirit, which we use at table. In a therapeutical point of view, drinks are used to appease the thirst which prevails in febrile affections, or to act as diluents in those and other cases.

Table of Ordinary Drinks, according to their Chemical Composition.

1. *Water.*	Spring water, River water, Well water, &c.
2. *Juices and infusions of Animals and Vegetables.*	Lemon juice, Currant juice, Whey, Tea, Coffee, Mattee, &c.
3. *Fermented Liquors.*	Wines, Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry.
4. *Spirituous Liquors.*	Brandy, Alcohol, Ether, Kirschwasser, Rum, Arrac, Gin, Whiskey, Ratafies, Cordials, &c.

DRIVELLING, Slavering.

DROGUE, Drug.

DROGUISTE, Druggist.

DROGUIER. (F. Same etymon as drug. A collection of different simple medicinal substances.

DROIT DE L'ABDOMEN, Rectus abdominis—*d. Antérieur de la cuisse*, Rectus femoris—*d. Antérieur de la tête*, Rectus capitis internus minor—*d. Antérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis internus major—*d. externe de l'œil*, Rectus externus oculi—*d. Inférieur de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi—*d. Interne de la cuisse*, Gracilis—*d. Interne de l'œil*, Rectus internus oculi *d. Latéral de la tête*, Rectus capitis lateralis—*d. Postérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis posticus major—*d. Postérieur de la tête, petit*, Rectus capitis posticus minor—*d. Supérieur*, Rectus superior oculi.

DROP. Gutta, (q. v.)

Drop, Ague, tasteless, Liquor arsenicalis—d. Black, Guttæ nigræ—d. Red, Ward's, see Vinum antimonii tartarizati—d. Serene, Amaurosis.

DROPACISMUS, Depilation.

DROPAX, Depilatory.

DROPS, ABBÉ ROUSSEAU'S, Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau—d. Anodyne, Liquor morphinæ acetatis—d. Antiscorbutic, Marsden's, see Infusum gentianæ compositum—d. Anti-venereal, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—d. Chamomile, see Anthemis nobilis—d. Dutch, Balsam of sulphur, Balsam of Turpentine—d. Fit, Spiritus ammo-

niæ fœtidus, see Fuligo—d. Golden, de la Motte's, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfuricoæthereus ferri—d. Green's, see Liquor Hydrargyri oxymuriatis—d. Jesuit's Tinctura benzoini composita—d. Lavender, Spiritus Lavandulæ compositus—d. Nitre, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—d. Norris's, see Antimonium tartarizatum—d. Pectoral, Pectoral drops, Bateman's—d. Peppermint, Pastilli de menthâ piperitâ—d. Soot, see Fuligo—d. Wade's, Tinctura benzoini composita—d. White, Ward's, see Hydrargyri nitras.

DROPSY, Hydrops—d. of the lower belly, Ascites—d. of the Brain, Hydrocephalus—d. of the cellular Membrane, Anasarca—d. of the Eye, Hydrophthalmia—d. General, Anasarca—d. of the Head, Hydrocephalus—d. of the lachrymal Sac, Fistula lachrymalis—d. of the lachrymal Sac, Lachrymal hernia—d. of the Pericardium, Hydropericardium—d. of the Pleuræ, Hydrothorax—d. Water of, Serum of serous membranes—d. Wind, Emphysema—d. of the Womb, Hydrometra.

DROPWORT, Spiræa filipendula.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFO'LIA. The systematic name of the *Sundew*. *Ros solis*, *Drosiobot'anon*, *Dro'sium*, *Rorel'la*, (F.) *Rossolis*. This plant has a bitter, acrid, and caustic taste. It has been used as a rubefacient, and to destroy warts and corns. It has, also, been regarded as a pectoral.

DROSIOBOTANON, Drosera rotundifolia.

DROSIUM, Drosera rotundifolium.

DROSOMELI, Fraxinus ornus.

DRUG, *Medicamentum*, (F.) *Drogue*. A name ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. Ménage derives it from *droga*; and this from the Persian *droa*, 'odour;' because many drugs have a strong odour. It is from the Teutonic *trocken*, Sax. ðrizan, 'to dry.'

DRUGGIST, DRUGGER, DRUGSTER. Same etymon. *Pharmacopo'la*, *Materialista*, (F.) *Droguiste*. One who sells drugs.

DRUM OF THE EAR, Tympanum.

DRUNKENNESS, Temulentia.

DRYING. *Desicca'tion*, *Sicca'tio*, *Xeran'sis*, *Desicca'tio*, *Exsicca'tio*; same etymon as Drug. Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

Desiccation of Plants. Those, which are very succulent, should be dried quickly. They must be spread upon lattice work, covered from the light, and exposed to the heat of the sun or to that of a stove, not exceeding 110° Fahrenheit. The drying of less succulent plants can be effected at a lower temperature. *Flowers* must be dried very carefully, excluding the light. Seeds are dried in a place, where there is a free current of air. *Pulpy fruits* may be exposed to a gentle heat in a stove, which may be gradually elevated. *Roots* may also be dried in the stove: the tuberous require to be cut in slices.

DUCT, ALIMENTARY, Canal alimentary, Thoracic duct—d. of Bellini, Uriniferous tube—d. Nasal, Lachrymal duct—d. of Pecquet, Thoracic duct—d. of Wirsung, see Pancreas.

DUCTOR CANALICULATUS, Gorget—d. Urinæ, Ureter.

DUCTUS, Canal—d. Arteriosus, Arterial Duct—d. Auris palatinus, Eustachian Tube d. Belleniani, Uriniferous Tubes.

Ductus Bartholinia'nus, Bar'tholine's *Duct*, (F.) *Canal de* Bartholin. The excretory duct of the sublingual gland.

Ductus Botalli, Arterial duct—d. Choledochus, Choledoch duct—d. Chyliferus, Thoracic duct—d. Cibarius, Canal, alimentary—d. Ferreini, Ferrein, canal of—d. Hepaticus, Hepatic duct—d. Incisivus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. Intestinalis, Canal, alimentary—d. Lacteus, Thoracic duct—d. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts—d. Lacrumales, Lachrymal ducts—d. Nasalis orbitæ, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nasalo-palatinus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. ad Nasum, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nutritii, Canals, nutritive—d. Pancreaticus, see Pancreas—d. Pecqueti, Thoracic duct—d. Punctorum lachrymalium, Lachrymal ducts—d. Riviniani, see Sublingual gland—d. Rorifer, Thoracic duct.

Ductus Saliva'lis Inferior, *Ductus Warthonia'nus*, (F.) *Canal de* Warthon. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ductus Saliva'lis Superior, *Ductus Stenonia'nus*, Ste'no's *Duct*, (F.) *Canal de* Steno. The excretory duct of the parotid gland which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth.

Ductus Serosi, Lymphatic vessels—d. Stenonianus, Ductus salivalis superior—d. Thoracicus, Thoracic duct—d. Urinæ, Ureter—d. Urinarius, Urethra—d. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes—d. Varicosi uteri, Tubæ fallopianæ—d. Venosus, Canal, venous—d. Waltheriani, see Sublingual gland—d. Warthonianus, Ductus salivalis inferior.

DUELECH, Dulech.

DUELLA. The ancient name of a weight, which was equivalent to eight scruples.

DUG, Nipple.

DULCAMARA, Solanum dulcamara.

DULCEDO AMORIS, Clitoris.

DULECH or DU'ELECH. A term employed by Paracelsus and Van Helmont, to designate a pretended tartarized substance, which forms in the human body, and produces acute pain, accompanied with great danger.

DUMBNESS, Mutitas.

DUNG, Fimus—d. Cow's, Fimus vaccæ—d. Goose, Fimus anseris—d. Stone-horse, Fimus equinus.

DUODENI'TIS, *Dodecadactyli'tis*. A hybrid term, from *duodenum*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the Duodenum, characterized by white tongue; bitter taste; anorexia; fulness and tenderness in the region of the duodenum; and often yellowness of skin: along with the ordinary signs of febrile irritation.

DUODE'NUM, *Ventric'ulus succenturia'tus*, *Ec'physis* seu *Appen'dix* seu *Proces'sus Ventriculi*, *Portona'rium*, *Dodecadac'tylon*, from δωδεκα, 'twelve,' and δακτυλος, 'a finger.' The duodenum is the first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and terminating in the jejunum. Its length is about 12 fingers' breadth, and as it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation: hence its name *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. In the duodenum, *chylification* takes place by the admix-

ture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

DUO-STER'NAL. Béclard thus names the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUPLICA'TION, *Duplica'tio*, *Duplic''itas*, *Diplasias'mus*, *Diplo'sis*. A species of malformation characterized by the parts concerned being doubled.—Meckel.

DU'PLICATURE, *Duplicatu'ra*, *Reflec'tion*, from *duplex*, 'double,' 'two-fold.' The folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself; as *Duplicature* or *reflection of the pleura*, *peritoneum*, &c.

DUPON'DIUM. A weight of four drachms.—Galen.

DUR, Hard.

DURA MATER, *Crassa meninx*, *dura meninx*, *Meninx exte'rior*, *Meninx sclera*, *pachei'a of* Galen, *Dura membra'na cer'ebrum am'biens*, *Cuticula'ris membra'na*, *M. dermato'des*, *Méninge*,—(Ch.) It has been called *dura*, because of its great resistance; and, *mater*, because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body. (F.) *Dure mère*. *Dure-Taye* (Paré.) It is a fibrous, semitransparent membrane, of a pearly-white colour, thick, and very resisting; lines the cavity of the cranium, and contains the spinal marrow; protects the brain and marrow; and, by its various expansions—the *falx cerebri*, *tentorium*, &c.,—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the *A. meningæ'a me'dia*.

DURA MATER, LATERAL PROCESSES OF THE, Tentorium.

DURE MÈRE, Dura mater.

DURE TAYE, Dura mater.

DURETÉ D'OREILLE, Baryecoia—*d. de l'Ouie*, Deafness.

DURILLON, Callosity.

DURUS, Hard.

DWARF, Nanus.

DYCTOIDES, Reticular.

DYNAMETER, Dynamometer.

DYNAM'IC. Same etymon. That which relates to the vital forces.

DYNAMIS, Force.

DYNAMOM'ETER, *Myodynamiom'eter*, *Myodynamom'eter*, from δυναμις, 'force,' 'vital power,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, contrived by M. Regnier, for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and animals. It consists of a spring, which, when pressed upon, causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle, furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one of myriagrammes. To measure the strength of the hands, the two branches of the spring are firmly grasped, and brought as near together as the force can carry them. This effort makes the needle traverse, and indicates, on the scale of kilogrammes, the strength of the experimenter's hands. A man, 25 or 30 years of age, exerts a force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes or 100 pounds.

The strength of the loins of a man, about 30 years of age, as indicated by this instrument, is usually about 13 myriagrammes, or 265 pounds, which shows the weight he is capable of raising.

From experiments made by Peron, in his voyage, on 12 individuals of Van Dieman's Land, 17 of New Holland, 56 of the Island of Timor, 17 Frenchmen belonging to the expedition, and 14 Englishmen in the colony of New South Wales, he found their comparative strength, indicated by the dynamometer, to be as follows;

TABLE.

NATIVES OF	STRENGTH of the arm.		STRENGTH of the loins.	
	Kilog.	*lbs.*	*Myri.*	*lbs.*
1. Van Dieman's Land	50.6	101.2		
2. New Holland	50.8	101.6	10.2	208.08
3. Timor	58.7	117.4	11.6	238.64
4. France	69.2	138.4	15.2	310.08
5. England	71.4	142.4	15.2	332.52

DYNAMOMETER OR DYNAMETER, MEDICINAL. An instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for the purpose of showing the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, with the dose of any preparation, which will be equivalent, in strength, to a given quantity of any other of the same class. The instrument is more ingenious than useful.

DYOTA, Diota.

DYS, δυς, in composition, 'difficult, faulty:' sometimes privative; mostly answering to the particles *dis*, *in*, *mis*, or *un*. Hence:

DYSÆSTHE'SIA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and αισθανομαι, 'I feel.' Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation.

DYSÆSTHESIA AUDITORIA, Cophosis—d. Gustatoria, Ageustia—d. Interna, Amnesia—d. Olfactoria, Anosmia.

DYSÆSTHE'SIA VISUA'LIS, *Paropsis*. Sense of sight vitiated or lost.

DYSANAGO'GOS, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and αναγω, 'I bring up.' That which is expectorated with difficulty. An epithet given, by the Greek writers, to the sputa, when expectorated with difficulty on account of their viscidity.

DYSANNARRHOPHE'SIS, *Dysanarrhoph'ia*; from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and αναρροφησις, 'absorption.' Diminished absorption from morbid causes.

DYSCATABROSIS, Dysphagia.

DYSCATAPOSIS, Dysphagia.

DYSCRASIA SCROFULOSA, Scrofula—d. Tuberculosa, see Tubercle.

DYSCATAPO'TIA, from δυς, and καταπινω, 'I drink.' Difficulty of swallowing liquids. This term is recommended by Dr. Mead as a substitute for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids. The dread seems to be partly caused by the difficulty of deglutition.

DYSCHRŒ'A, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and χροα or χροια, 'colour.' Sickly or unhealthy colour of the skin. Used synonymously with the *maculæ* (q. v.) of Willan.

DYSCINE'SIA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and κινεω, 'I move.' Difficulty or utter incapability of moving.—Galen.

DYSCOPHO'SIS, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and κοφοω, 'I am deaf.' A defect in the sense of hearing.—Hippocr.

DYSCRA'SIA, from δυς and κρασις, 'temperament.' *Intempe'ries* (q. v.) A bad habit of body.

DYS'CRITOS, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and κριοις, 'judgment.' That, which it is difficult to judge of.—Hippocr.

DYSECŒA, Baryecoia, Deafness.

DYSEL'CIA, *Dysepulo'tus*, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and 'ελκος, 'an ulcer.' An ulcer, difficult to heal.—Hippocrates, Foësius.

DYSEMESIA, Vomiturition.

DYSENTERIA HEPATICA, Hepatirrhœa.

DYS'ENTERY, *Difficul'tas intestino'rum*, from δυς and εντερον, 'an intestine.' *Dissolu'tus morbus, Diarrhœ'a carnosa, Colitis, Coloni'tis, Defluxus Dysenter'icus, Febris Dysenter'ica, Flumen dysenter'icum, Fluxus dysenter'icus, F. cruen'tus cum Tenes'mo, Rheumatis'mus intestino'rum cum ul'cerĕ, Tor'mina Celsi, Tor'mina, Blennente'ria.* The *Bloody Flux;* the *Flux*, (F.) *Flux dysentérique, Flux de sang.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are:—fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood, it has been called *Dysenter'ia alba* or *simple Dysentery.* The seat of the disease is, generally, in the colon and rectum. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air, and imperfect nourishment: and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are, generally, easily managed; but when the disease occurs epidemically, it often exhibits great malignancy. Generally, it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics, such as the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, and counter-irritants to the abdomen; but, at times, the inflammation runs on so speedily to ulceration, that, unless a new action be rapidly excited, death will be the consequence. In such cases, mercury must be rapidly introduced into the system, and narcotics may be combined with it. The whole management in acute dysentery must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic.

DYSEPULOTOS, Dyselcia.

DYSHÆMORRHŒ'A, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and 'αιμορρεω, 'I pass blood.' Diminution or suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression.—Sagar.

DYSIATOS, δυσιατος, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and ιαμαι, 'to heal.' *Cura'tû diffi'cilis.* Difficult of cure.—Hippocr.

DYSLALIA, Balbuties.

DYSLOCHI'A, *Colica lochia'lis, Hysteral'gia lochialis*, from δυς and λοχιος; relating to parturition. Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMASE'SIS, *Dysmasse'sis, Bradymase'sis*, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and μασησις, 'mastication.' Difficult or impeded mastication.

DYSMENIA, Dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHŒ'A, *Dysme'nia, Parame'nia diffi'cilis. Menorrha'gia stillati'tia, Amenorrhœ'a diffi'cilis, Menses dolorif'icæ, Menorrha'gia diffi'cilis. Labo'rious Menstrua'tion.* Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins:—with sometimes a membranous discharge. D. is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female, if she should be able to pass one period without pain, and subsequently become pregnant, the morbid action may be broken in upon, by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. Change of air, soon after marriage, will sometimes give occasion to this desirable result. The affection generally depends upon subinflammation of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. The violence of the pain requires the liberal use of narcotics.

DYSO'DIA, from δυσωδια, 'fœtor,' from δυς, 'badly,' and οζω, 'I smell.' (F.) *Puanteur.* Sauvages has given this generic name to all diseases, characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding;—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchia, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. Also, a *stench* or *stink.*

DYSODONTI'ASIS, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and οδοντιασις, 'dentition.' Difficult dentition.

DYSONEI'ROS, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and ονειρος, 'a dream.' Insomnia, with restlessness.

DYSO'PIA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' Difficulty of seeing: obscurity of vision.

Dysopia Dissitorum, Myopia.

Dyso'pia Latera'lis, *Parop'sis latera'lis, Skue-sight, Sight askew.* Vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. This state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea.

Dysopia Luminis, Nyctalopia—d. Proximorum, Presbytia—d. Tenebrarum, Hemeralopia.

DYSOREX'IA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and ορεξις, 'appetite.' Diminution of appetite.

DYSOS'MIA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and οσμη, 'smell.' Diminution of smell.

DYSPEPSIA, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and πεπτω, 'I concoct.' *Limo'sis Dyspep'sia, Anorex'ia, Apep'sia, Diges'tio deprava'ta, D. diffic'ilis, D. læsa, Indigestion, Difficulty of Digestion.* A state of the stomach, in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are:—loss of appetite; nausea; pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium; heart-burn; sense of fulness, or weight in the stomach; acid or fetid eructations; pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia, being generally of a functional nature, is devoid of danger. When arising from disease of the stomach itself, it is, of course, more serious.

It is usually dependent on irregularity of living; either in the quantity or quality of the food taken: and the most successful treatment

is, to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes, where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. A great error exists in regarding it as always a disease of debility. It is often connected with an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach, and of course a very different plan of treatment is required in the two cases.

Dyspepsia Chlorosis, Chlorosis—d. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis—d. Pyrosis, Pyrosis.

DYSPEPSODYNIA, Cardialgia.

DYSPERMA'SIA, *Dyspermatis'mus*, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and σπερμα, 'sperm.' Difficulty, sometimes incapacity of voiding the sperm.

DYSPHA'GIA, *Dyscatabro'sis*, *Dyscatap'osis*, *Deglutitio difficilis*, *D. læ'sa*, *D. impedi'ta*, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Difficulty of deglutition. Dysphagia is almost always symptomatic; either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighbouring tumour. At times, it is produced by spasm or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause.

Dysphagia Globosa, Angone—d. Hysterica, Angone—d. Inflammatoria, Cynanche tonsillaris—d. Linguosa, Paraglossa—d. Ranula, Ranula—d. Uvulosa, Staphylœdema.

DYSPHO'NIA, from δυς, and φωνη, 'the voice.' Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds; voice imperfect or depraved. *Apho'nia* (of some.)

Dysphonia Immodulata Nasalis, Rhinophonia—d. Immodulata palatina, Asaphia.

DYSPHOR'IA, *Inquietu'do*, *Asta'sia*, Dissatisfaction, Restlessness, Suffering; from δυς, and φερω, 'I bear.'

Dysphoria Anxietas, Anxiety—d. Nervosa, Fidgets—d. Simplex, Fidgets.

DYSPNŒ'A, from δυς and πνεω, 'I breathe,' *Pseudo-asthma*, *Anhela'tion*, *short breath*, *Brachypnœ'a*, *Difficulty of breathing*, (F.) *Courte haleine*. Dyspnœa may be idiopathic or symptomatic; the latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. Urgent Dyspnœa has been called *amphipneu'ma*, αμφιπνευμα.—Hippocr.

Dyspnœa Convulsiva, Asthma—d. Hydrothoracica, Hydrothorax—d. Physothoracica, Pneumothorax—d. Pinguedinosa, Pursiness—d. Pneumatica, Pneumothorax—d. Pyothoracica, Empyema.

DYSTHAN'ATOS, from δυς and θανατος, 'death.' That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death.—Hippocr.—Galen.

DYSTHERAPEU'TOS, *Difficiliter cura'bilis*; from δυς and θεραπεια, medical treatment. That which is difficult of cure.

DYSTHE'SIA. Bad humour. Impatience in disease; from δυς, 'badly,' and τιθημαι, 'I am situate.'—Erotian.

DYSTHET'ICA, *Cachex'ies*, same etymon. A morbid condition of the blood or blood-vessels; alone or connected with a morbid state of other fluids, producing a diseased habit. The 4th order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good, including *Plethora*, *Hæmorrhagia*, &c.

DYSTHYM'IA, from δυς and θυμος, 'mind.' *Depression*, *Despondency*. A bad sign in acute diseases.

DYSTO'CIA, from δυς, and τοκος, 'accouchement.' *A laborious accouchement*, *Parodynia*, *morbid labour*, *difficult labour*. *Partus diffi''cilis*. See Laborious.

Dystocia Abortiva, Abortion—d. Dyscyesis, Pregnancy, morbid—d. Dyscyesis extrauterina, see Pregnancy, preternatural.

DYSTŒCHIASIS, *Hispid'itas*, from δυς, 'bad,' and στοιχος, 'order.' Irregular position of the eye-lashes.—Forestus.

DYSU'RIA, *Uri'næ diffi''cilis excre'tio*, from δυς, 'with difficulty,' and ουρον, 'urine.' *Stran'gury* (q. v.) (*of some*.) Difficulty of passing the urine. In this affection the urine is voided with pain, and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. Dysuria is the first degree of retention of urine. It differs from strangury in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining.

Dysuria Calculosa, Calculi, vesical—d. Irritata, Calculi, vesical—d. mucosa, Cystirrhœa.

E.

EAGLE-STONE, Ætites.

EAR, *Auris*, *Ous*, ους, Saxon, eare, (F.) *Oreille*. The organ of audition. It is composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected, until they agitate the nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bones; and a part projects externally, behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions;—the *outer* or *external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea and the vestibule; which, together, constitute the *osseous* labyrinth. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situate the liquor of Cotunnius, and within the membranous labyrinth, is a fluid termed by De Blainville, *vitrine*

auditive, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humour of the eye. The form of the membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other,—the one termed the *Sacculus vestibuli;* the other the *Sacculus*, (q. v.) Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white calcareous matter resembling powdered chalk, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. These are the *otoconies* and *otolithes* of Breschet.

The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear.

Ear, Flap, Proptoma auricularum.

EAR-PICK, *Otoglyphis, Coch'lear auricula'rĕ*, (F.) *Cure-oreille, Auriscal'pium*. A species of small scoop, used for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus; or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. If carelessly used, it is apt to excite inflammation of the tube.

EAR-TRUMPET, *Tubus acus'ticus, Acusticum Cornu*, (F.) *Cornet acoustique*. An instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing. It is, commonly, a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned towards the person who is speaking, and the apex towards the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

EARTH, FULLER'S, Cimolia purpurescens —e. Heavy, Baryta—e. Japan, Catechu—e. Lemnian, Terra Lemnia—e. Ponderous, Baryta—e. Samian, Sami terra—e. Sealed, Terra sigillata.

EARTHNUT, Pignut, Bunium bulbocastanum.

EAU, Water—*e. d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, see Aix-la-Chapelle—*e. de l'Amnois*, Liquor amnii—*e. d'Amandes amères*, Aqua amygdalarum concentrata—*e. d'Armagnac*, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—*e. de Balaruc*, Balaruc waters—*e. de Barèges*, Barèges water—*e. de Bonferme*, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—*e. de Bonnes*, Bonnes, mineral waters of—*e. de Boule*, see Ferrum tartarizatum—*e. de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, Bourbonne-les-Bains, mineral waters of—*e. des Carmes*, see Melissa—*e. de Chaux*, Liquor calcis—*e. de Chaux composée*, Liquor calcis compositus —*e. de Cuivre ammoniacal*, Liquor cupri ammoniati—*e. distillée*, Water distilled—*e. de Fontaine*, Water spring—*e. des Fontaines de la Maréguerie*, Rouen, mineral waters of—*e. contre la Gangrène*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*e. de Goudron*, see Pinus sylvestris—*e. d'Husson*, Want's Vinum colchici—*e. des Hydropiques*, Serum of serous membranes—*e. Hydrosulfurée simple*, Hydrosulphuretted water.

Eau de Javelle, *Bleaching liquid, Aqua alkali'na oxymuriat'ica*, (*Common salt* ℔ij, *black oxide of manganese* ℔j, *water* ℔ij. Put into a retort, and add, gradually, *oil of vitriol* ℔ij. Pass the vapour through a solution of *subcarbonate of potass* ℥iij, in water ℥xxix, applying heat towards the last. S. G. 1.087.) It is stimulant, detergent, and antiseptic,—applied externally.

EAU DE LAC, Water, lake—*e. de Luce*, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—*e. de Marais*, Water, marsh—*e. Médicinale d'Husson*, see Colchicum autumnale—*e. de Mer*, Water, sea—*e. Mercurielle*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*e. Minérale*, Water, mineral—*e. de Naples*, Naples water, factitious—*e. de Neige*, Water, snow—*e. de Pluie*, Water, rain—*e. de Potasse*, Liquor potassæ—*e. de Puit*, Water, well—*e. Regale*, Nitromuriatic acid—*e. de Source*, Water, well—*e. Sucrée*, Hydrosaccharum—*e. de Vichy*, Vichy water—*e. de Vie*, Brandy—*e. de Vie Allemande*, Tinctura jalapii composita—*e. de Vie camphré*, Spiritus camphoræ.

EAUX, LES, Liquor amnii—*e. Hépatiques*, Waters, mineral, sulfureous—*e. Minérales artificielles*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales factices*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales ferrugineuses*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c. —*e. Minérales gaseuses* ou *acidules*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e. Minérales salines*, Waters, mineral, saline—*e. Minérales sulfureuses*, Waters, mineral, sulfureous—*e. Sulfurées*, Waters, mineral sulfureous.

EBEAUPIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate, in the department of *Loire Inférieure*, near Nantes.

ÉBLOUISSEMENT, Dazzling.

EBRIECA'SUM. A term employed by Paracelsus to denote a disturbance of the reason, similar to what occurs in drunkenness.

EBRIETAS, Temulentia.

EBULLI''TION, *Ebullitio, Æstuat'io, Anaz'esis, Causis*, from *ebulli're*, 'to bubble up.' *Boiling*. (F.) *Bouillonnement*. The motion of a liquid, by which it gives off bubbles of vapour, by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies, according to the pressure to which they are subjected. For the point of ebullition of different substances, see Heat.

Ebulli''tion is used in France, in a vague manner, for every kind of transient eruption of the skin, occurring without fever or with a slight febrile attack.

EBULUS, Sambucus ebulus.

EBUR, Ivory.

EC, (before a vowel *Ex,*) ἐκ, ἐξ, 'out of, from, of.' Hence, Ecchymoma, Eclectic, &c.

ÉCAILLE, Scale.

ÉCAILLES D'HUITRES, Ostreæ testes.

ÉCAILLEUX, Squamous.

ECBESOMENON, Eventus.

ECBOLICUS, Abortive.

ECBOLIUM ELATERIUM, Momordica elaterium.

ECBRAS'MATA, from ἐκβράζω, 'I boil up.' *Ecchym'ata*. Hippocrates uses this word for certain burning eruptions.

ECCATHARTICUS, Cathartic.

ECCHYLOMA, Extract.

ECCHYMATA, Ecbrasmata.

ECCHYMO'MA, *Ecchymo'sis, Pelidno'ma, Pelio'ma*, from ἐκ, 'out of,' and χυμος, 'juice,' 'humour.' *Effu'sio, Exsucca'tio*. A livid, black, or yellow spot, produced by blood effused into the cellular tissue from a contusion. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called *sugillations*. It is important, at times, in a medico-legal point of view, to distinguish between *ecchymosis*, produced during life, and *sugillation*, occurring after death.

Ecchymoma Arteriosum, see Aneurism—e. Hyponychon, Hyponychon—e. Lymphatica, Phlegmatia dolens—e. Melasma, Melasma.

ECCLISIS, Luxation.

EC'COPĒ, from ἐκ and κοπτειν, 'to cut.' The act of cutting out: also, a perpendicular division of the cranium, by a cutting instrument. See *Entaille*.

ECCO'PEUS. Same etymon. A knife or instrument for cutting. An ancient instrument—the *raspatory*—used in trepanning.

ECCOPROT'IC, *Eccoprot'icus*, *Ectoprot'ic*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and κοπρος, 'excrement.' Mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

ECCORTHAT'ICUS, from ἐκ, 'out of,' and κορθαω, 'I collect.' An ancient epithet for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humours.

ECCRINOL'OGY, *Eccrinolo''gia*, from ἐκκρινω, 'I separate,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the secretions.

EC'CRISIS, from ἐκ and κρινω, 'I separate.' *Excre'tio*. The *excretion* or *egestion*, either of an excrementitious, or morbific matter, by any of the outlets.

ECCRIT'ICA, from ἐκκρινω, 'I secern.' Diseases of the excernent function. The 6th class in Good's Nosology.

ECCYE'SIS, Pregnancy, preternatural—e. Abdominalis, Pregnancy, abdominal—e. Ovaria, Pregnancy, ovarial—e. Tubalis, Pregnancy, tubal.

EC'DORA, from ἐκ, and δερω, 'I flay.' *Anad'ora*, *Excoria'tio*. Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

ÉCHALOTTE, *Eschalotte*, *Al'lium Ascalon'icum*, *Cepa Ascalonica*. *The shallot'*. A species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

ÉCHANCRURE, (F.) *Emargina'tio*, *emarginatu''ra*. A French word, employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches (q. v.) of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

The *ÉCHANCRURE NASALE* belongs to the os frontis, and is articulated with the bones of the nose.

The *ÉCHANCRURE ETHMOIDALE* is on the same bone, which it unites with the ethmoid bone. See Ethmoid.

ÉCHANCRURE NASALE, Nasal Notch.

The *ÉCHANCRURE PAROTIDIENNE* is a triangular space, comprised between the parotidean edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

ÉCHARDE, Splinter.

ÉCHARPE GRANDE, *et É MOYEN*, see Sling—*é. de J. L. Petit*, see Sling—*e. Petite*, see Sling.

ÉCHAUBOULURES, (F.) *Sudam'ina*, *hidro'a*. A word whose meaning is not fixed. It is applied to any eruption on the surface of the body, accompanied with pricking and other uneasy sensations.

ÉCHAUFFANTS, Calefacients.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT, (F.) *Calefac'tio*, *Excalefac'tio*, from *échauffer*, *calefacere*, 'to make warm.' Augmentation of heat in the animal economy; the symptoms of which are a more than ordinary sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, &c.

It goes off by the use of antiphlogistics and abstinence. In the vulgar language, it is often used synonymously with *constipation*, (q. v.) and sometimes for simple gonorrhœa, (q. v.) and for chafing, (q. v.)

ECHECOL'LON, from ἐχω, 'I have,' and κολλα, 'glue.' *Echecol'lum*. Any topical, glutinous remedy.—Gorræus, Galen.

ECHELLES DU LIMACON, Scalæ of the cochlea.

ECHENEIS, Remora Hildani.

ECHETROSIS, Bryonia alba.

ECHINE, Vertebral column.

ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS, see Worms—e. Humanus, Hydatid.

ECHINOGLOSSUM, Ophioglossum vulgatum.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA, from ἐχινος, 'a hedgehog,' and οφθαλμια, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia of the eyelids in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

ECHI'NOPS, from ἐχινος, 'hedgehog,' and ωψ, 'the appearance.' *Crocodil'ion*, *Acanthalzuca*, *Scabio'sa carduifo'lia*, *Sphæroceph'ala elatior*, *Echinopus*, *Echi'nops Sphæroceph'alus*. *The globe thistle*. The root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

ECHINOPUS, Echinops.

ECHINUS SCANDENS, Allamanda.

ECHOS, Tinnitus Aurium.

ECLACTIS'MA, *Eclamp'sis*, *Eclamp'sia*, *Epilamp'sis*, *Effulgescen'tia*, from ἐκλακτιζω, 'I kick.' Epilepsy is often accompanied with flashings of light; and hence Hippocrates has used the two last words for epilepsy. They have all been applied to the convulsions of children.

ÉCLAIRE, Chelidonium majus—*e. Petite*, Ranunculus ficaria.

ECLAMPSIA, Convulsion—e. Typhodes, Raphania.

ECLEC'TIC (PHYSICIANS,) *Eclec'tici*, *Med'ici*, from ἐκλεγω, 'I choose.' A sect of physicians, who professed to choose, from other sects, all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. Agathinus, of Sparta, master of Archigenes of Apamæa, in Syria, was its reputed founder; and Archigenes, and Aretæus, its greatest ornaments.

Every judicious physician must be an eclectic.

ECLEC'TOS, *Eclig'ma*, *Elig'ma*, *Elix'is*, *Lambiti'vum*, *Linctus*, *Linctua'rium*, from ἐκλειχω, 'I lick.' (F.) *Looch*, (q. v.) A medicine, of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough; and consisting of pectoral remedies. It was formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice stick, made into a kind of pencil; hence its name *Linctus*, from *lingere*, 'to lick.' Although the linctus is usually exhibited in thoracic affections, it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

ECLEGMA ALBUM, Looch album—e. Gummoso—eleosum, Looch album.

ECLEIPISIS, Exfoliation.

ECLEPISIS, Desquamation.

ECLEPISITREPANON, Exfoliative trepan.

ECLIGMA, Eclectos.

ÉCLISSE, Splint.

EC'LYSIS, *Exsolutio*, from εκλυω, 'I loosen.' Resolution, prostration of strength, faintness.

ECMYZESIS, Exsuctio.

ÉCOLE, School.

ECON'OMY, *Œcono'mia*, from οικια, 'a house,' 'family,' and νεμω, 'I rule.' By the term *animal economy* is understood, the aggregate of the laws, which govern the organism of animals. The word *economy* is, also, used for the aggregate of parts, which constitute man or animals.

ÉCORCE, Cortex—*é. Cariocostine*, Canella alba—*é. de Saint Lucie*, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—*é de Winter*, see Wintera aromatica—*é. Fausse de Winter*, Canella alba.

ÉCORCHURES, Chafing, Excoriation.

ÉCOULEMENT, Discharge, Gonorrhœa—*é. blanc*, Leucorrhœa.

ECPHLYSIS, Vesicula—e. Herpes, Herpes—e. Herpes circinatus, Herpes circinatus—e. Herpes exedens, Herpes exedens—e. Herpes miliaris, Herpes phlyctænodes—e. Herpes zoster, Herpes zoster—e. Pompholyx, Pompholyx.

ECPHRAX'IS, from εκφραττω, 'I remove obstruction.' The action of deobstruent remedies.

ECPHRONIA, Insanity—e. Melancholia, Melancholy.

ECPHYAS, Appendix vermiformis cæci.

ECPHYMA, Excrescence, Tumour—e. Callus, Callosity—e. Caruncula, Caruncle—e. Clavus, Corn—e. Œdematicum, Phlegmatia dolens—e. Physconia, Physconia—e. Verruca, Verruca.

ECPHYSE'SIS, from εκφυσαω, 'I breathe through,' *Exsuffla'tio*. A quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

ECPHYSIS VENTRICULI, Duodenum.

ECPIES'MA, from εκπιεζω, 'I compress.' *Effractu'ra*, *Impac'tion*, *Deces'sio*. A fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

ECPIES'MOS, *Expressio*, (q. v.) *Ex'itus*, *Ecpies'mon*, same etymon. Celsus uses these words to signify the forcing of the eye from the orbitar cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ. See Exophthalmia.

ECPLERO'MA, from εκ, and πληροω, 'I fill,' *a cushion*, *a pad*. Hippocrates means, by this term, a small pad or ball of leather or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the armpit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

ECPLEXIS, Stupor.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, Expiration.

ECPNEUSIS, Expiration.

ECPNOE, Expiration.

ECPTO'MA, *Ecpto'sis*, *Exciden'tia*, from εκπιπτω, 'I fall out.' This word has been used in various senses. 1. Synonymously with *luxation*. 2. For the separation of gangrenous parts. 3. For the expulsion of the secundines. 4. For the prolapsus of the womb: and 5. For intestinal or omental hernia, &c.

ECPTOSIS, Luxation.

ECPYCTICA, Incrassantia.

ECPYEMA, Abscess, Suppuration.

ECPYESIS, Abscess, Pustule—e. Impetigo, Impetigo—e. Porrigo, Porrigo—e. Porrigo crustacea, Porrigo larvalis—e. Porrigo favosa, Porrigo favosa—e. Porrigo furfuracea, Porrigo furfurans—e. Porrigo galeata, Porrigo scutulata—e. Porrigo lupinosa, Porrigo lupinosa—e. Scabies, Psora.

ECPYETICUS, Suppurative.

ECPYISCONTUS, Suppurative.

ÉCREVISSE, Crab.

ECREX'IS, *Ruptura*, from εκρηγνυμι, 'to break.' Rupture, laceration.

ECRHYTH'MOS, from εκ and ρυθμος, 'rhythm.' A term applied to the pulse, particularly, when irregular.—Galen.

ECROE, Discharge.

ÉCROUELLES, Scrofula.

EC'RYSIS, from εκρεω, 'I run from.' A discharge.

ECSARCO'MA, from εκ and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A fleshy excrescence of various kinds. See Fungosity and Sarcoma.

EC'STASIS, from εξισταμαι, 'I am beside myself.' An *ec'stasy* or *trance*, *Carus ec'stasis*, *Cat'ochus*, *Ex'tasis*, *Catalep'sia spu'ria*. (F.) *Extase*. A state in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind, that the external sensations are suspended, the voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital action retarded. In catalepsy, there is in addition complete suspension of the intellectual faculties. This last condition is in general described as *trance*. See, also, Luxation.

ECTASIA, Aneurism—e. Venarum, Varix.

EC'TASIS, 'extension,' (q. v.) 'expansion.'

Ec'tasis Iridis, is the extension or expansion of the iris, which occasions diminution of the pupil.

ECTEXIS, Colliquation.

ECTHLIM'MA, *Exulcera'tio*, from εκθλιβω, 'I express,' 'I bruise.' Attrition (q. v.) Chafings or excoriations, produced by external violence.—Hippocr.

ECTHLIPSIS, Expression.

ECTHY'MA, from εκθυω, 'I break out.' (F.) *Dartre crustacée*. A cutaneous eruption, characterized by large round pustules always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base. In the course of a day or two the pustules generally break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed, which adhere firmly to the skin. These separate in about a fortnight. The disease requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Under the *Ecthymata*, Vogel has designated certain hard, unequal tumours, which appear transitorily on the skin. See Efflorescence and Pustule.

ECTILLOTICUS, Depilatory.

ECTILMOS, Evulsion.

ECTOME, Castration, *Entaille*, Excision.

ECTOMIUS, Castratus.

ECTONION, Helleborus niger.

ECTOPIA, *Ectopisis*, *Ectopismus*, from εκτοπος, 'out of place,' morbid displacement of parts. See Luxation.

Ectopia Ani, Proctocele—e. Herniosa, Hernia.

ECTOPOCYS'TICUS, from εκτοπος, 'out of place,' and κυστις, 'bladder.' Diseases, dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

ECTOPROTIC, Eccoprotic.

ECTRIM'MA, from εκτριβω, 'I rub off.' Ulceration of the skin; and, particularly, that which arises from the pressure of the bed on

different parts of the body, after a protracted confinement.—Hippocr.

ECTROMA, Abortion.

ECTROMELES: from ἐκτρωσις, 'abortion,' and μελος, 'a limb.' A genus of monsters, in which the limbs are nearly or altogether deficient as in the ordinary cetacea.—J. G. St. Hilaire.

ECTROPE, *Diverticulum*, from ἐκτρεπω, 'I turn off,' 'divert.' Any duct by which peccant or morbific matter was supposed to be drawn off.—Hippocr.

ECTRO'PION, same etymon. *Ectro'pium*, *Exer'sio palpebræ*, *Blepharopto'sis Ectro'pium*, *Blepharoto'sis*, *Pal'pebra infe'rior extror'sum flexa*, *Divarica'tio*, (F.) *Éraillement des Paupières*, *Renversement des Paupières*. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It happens more commonly to the lower than to the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin, after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid; or it may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. In the majority of cases, removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will operate a cure; but there are many which defy the efforts of art. The ancients called Ectropion of the upper eyelid, *lagophthalmia*.

ECTROSIS, Abortion.

ECTROSMOS, Abortion.

ECTROT'IC, *Ectrot'icus*, *Abortive*, (q. v.) an epithet applied to methods for preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease—as of chancres by the use of caustic; small pox pustules, by the use of mercurial ointment, &c.

ECTYLOTICUS, Catheretic.

ÉCUMEUX, Frothy.

EC'ZEMA, from ἐκζεω, 'I boil out.' *Eczes'ma*, *Pus'tula ardens*. Heat eruption. An eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together; with little or no inflammation around their bases and unattended by fever.

Ec'zema Mercuria'le, *Ec'zema rubrum*, *Erythe'ma mercuria'lē*, *Hydrargyr'ia*, *Hydrargyro'sis*, *Hydrargyriasis*, *Morbus mercuria'lis*, *Mercu'rial lepra*. A variety of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury. The treatment is chiefly palliative, consisting in ablution with mucilaginous infusions or decoctions; mild dressings, where the cuticle has exfoliated; avoiding all irritation; keeping the bowels open; with the use of the sulphuric acid and cinchona. The *Ec'zema Impetigino'des*, *Gall* or *Grocer's Itch*, is produced by the irritation of sugar.

Eczema Rubrum, Eczema mercuriale.

ECZESIS, Effervescens.

ECZESMA, Eczema, Lichen tropicus.

ÉDENTÉ, Edentulus.

EDEN'TULUS, *Ano'dos*, ανοδος, *Carens den'tibus*, (F.) *Édenté*. One without teeth. This defect can only be remedied by artificial means.

EDERA, Hedera helix.

EDULCORA'TION, *Glycan'sis*, *Edulcora'tio*, from *edulcora're*, 'to sweeten,' 'to render mild.' An operation, the object of which is to deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or at least to disguise it. Also, the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine, whose taste it is desirable to modify agreeably.

EDULIS, *Comestible*.

EF'FERENT, *Ef'ferens*, from *ef'fero*, 'I carry,' 'transport.' *Vasa efferen'tia* are those lymphatics, which issue from the lymphatic glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; so called to distinguish them from those which pass to those glands, and which have been termed *vasa deferen'tia*. See Efferentia.

EFFERVES'CENCE, *Effervescen'tia* ζεσις, ἐκζεσις, *Ze'sis*, *Ec'zesis*, from *effervesce're*, 'to grow hot.' That agitation, which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture; such as, e. g. results from the mixture of the acetic acid and carbonate of potassa.

In *Pathology* it has a similar signification. It expresses, in the language of the Humorists, a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body; produced either by elevation of temperature or by the reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

EFFETUS, Impoverished.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *Ef'ficax* from *effi'cere*, 'to accomplish.' That which produces a great effect, as an *efficacious remedy*.

Medici'na efficax, *La médecine efficace*, is a term sometimes applied to surgery.

EFFILA, Ephelides.

EFFLORATIO, Exanthem.

EFFLORES'CENCE, *Efflora'tio*, *Efflorescen'tia*, from *efflores'cere*, 'to blow as a flower.' *Stribili'go*, *Ecthyma*, ἐκθυμα. The conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air. In salts this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

In *Pathology*, efflorescence has the same meaning as exanthema; and, in the nosology of Sauvages, the name is given to that order of diseases. Sometimes, it is confined to the *cutaneous blush*, the *exanthe'sis* of Good.

EFFLORESCENTIA, Exanthem.

EFFLORESCENTIÆ, *Élévures*.

EFFLUVIUM, Emanation—e. Latrinarium, *Mitte*.

Effluvium Palustre, Miasm, (Marsh.)

EFFORT, *Nisus*, *Donatus*, *Peira*, πειρα. A muscular contraction of greater or less strength, the object of which is, either to resist an external force, or to accomplish a function, which has become naturally laborious; such are, the act of pushing away or of drawing a body towards us, and the more or less painful efforts used by the mother to cause the expulsion of the fœtus. In France, the word *effort* is often used synonymously with hernia; and signifies likewise, the painful twitches of muscles, occasioned by over-exertion, or by the rupture of some of their fleshy fibres. Sauvages calls *Efforts des reins*, *Lumbago à nisû*, the pain in the loins occasioned by bearing too heavy a burden.

EFFORT, Hernia—*e. des Reins*, see Effort.

EFFRACTURA, Ecpiesma.

Effractu'ra Cranii, *Enthla'sis Cra'nii*. Fracture of the cranium, with depression.—Paré.

EFFUSION, *Effu'sio*, from *effundere*, 'to pour out.' (F.) *Épanchement*, (*Infiltration* is the term

generally employed for effusion into the cellular membrane.) The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the cellular membrane, or into the cavities of the body. The *effusion of serum* or of *coagulable lymph*, e. g. is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes.

ÉGAREMENT D'ESPRIT, Delirium, Insanity.

EGESTAS, Want.

EGESTIO, Dejection, Excretion.

EGG-PLANT, Solanum melongena—e. White of, Albumen ovi.

EGLANTIER DE CHIEN, Rosa canina—*e. Sauvage*, Rosa canina.

EGOBRONCHOPHONY. See Egophony.

EGOPHONY, *Ægopho'nia*, from αιξ, 'a goat,' and φωνη, 'voice.' *Goat's Voice, Bleating Voice, Pectoriloquie chévrotante.* Laënnec has designated, by this name, the kind of resonance of the voice through the stethoscope, when we examine the chest of one labouring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice, which strikes the ear through the cylinder, is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken like that of the goat. The patient himself is called *Égophone*. Bouillaud affirms that the "bronchial and bleating voice" (*égobronchophonie*) is the principal symptom of pleuropneumonia.

EGREGOR'SIS, from εγρηγορεω, 'I watch.' *Vigil'ia.* A watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep.—Galen.

EGRESSUS VENTRICULI, Pylorus.

EIDOS, ειδος, 'form, resemblance.' The ει is often changed into ω, at the termination of a word. Thus, *Hæmatoï'des* or *Hæmatodes.*

EILAMIDES, Meninges.

EILE'MA, from ειλεος, *ileus*, 'a convolution.' Vogel has given this name to a fixed pain, occupying some portion of the intestinal canal, which the patient compares to the sensation that would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

EILEON, Ileon.

EILEUS, Ileus.

EILOID, (*Tumour,*) *Eiloïdes*, from ειλω, 'I roll,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' A morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.—J. C. Warren.

EISBOLE, Attack, Injection.

EISPNOE, Inspiration.

EJACULA'TION, *Gonobolia, Gonobolis'mus, Ejaculatio Semi'nis.* The *emission of sperm.* The act, by which that fluid is darted out through the urethra.

EJACULA'TOR. Same etymon. *Ejac'ulans*, from *jaculare*, 'to dart,' 'to lance.' See Transversus Perinæi.

The EJACULATORY DUCTS or CANALS, (F.) *Conduits* ou *Canaux éjaculateurs*, are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens.

EJACULATOR SEMINIS, Accelerator urinæ.

EJECTIO, Excretion—e. Fœcum, Defecation.

EJEC'TION, *Ejec'tio* from *ejicere*, 'to throw out or eject.' The excretion of the fæces, urine, sputa, &c.

EL NISPERO, Achras sapota.

ELABORA'TION, *Elabora'tio;* from *labora're*, 'to work.' This word is used, by physiologists to signify the various changes, which substances, susceptible of assimilation, undergo through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is said to be *elaborated in the stomach* during the formation of chyme; the chyme is *elaborated* in the small intestine before it is chyle, &c.

ELÆ, Olea Europœa.

ELÆAGNUS CORDO, Myrica gale.

ELÆOCARPUS COPALIFERA, Copal.

ELÆOM'ELI, from ελαιον, 'oil,' and μελι, 'honey.' Dioscorides means, by this, an oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, which flows from the trunk of a tree in Syria. It is acrid and purgative; and sometimes occasions serious symptoms, according to that author.—Gorræus.

ELÆON, Oil.

ELÆOPH'ANES, from ελαιον, 'oil,' and φαινομαι, 'I appear.' That which has the appearance of oil; as *Uri'na elæoph'anes.*

ELÆ'O-SAC'CHARUM, from ελαιον, 'oil,' and σακχαρ, 'sugar.' *O'leo-Sac'charum, Balsamo-Sac'charum.* A medicine, composed of essential oil and sugar. It was made by pouring upon an ounce of sugar, reduced to an impalpable powder, ℥ss or ℥j of an essential oil; the mixture being triturated until the two substances were perfectly united.—Rolfink.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS, see Cocos butyracea—e. Occidentalis, see Cocos butyracea.

ÉLAN, Cervus alces.

ÉLANCEMENT. See Lancinating.

ELAPHOBOSCUM, Pastinaca sativa.

ELAPSUS, Luxation.

ELAS'MA, from ελαυνω, 'I drive up.' A *Clyster Pipe.*—Linden.

ELASTES, Elasticity.

ELASTIC''ITY, *Elastic''itas, Elater, Elas'tes, El'ates, Vis elastica, Tone, Tonic''ity, Contractilité de Tissu, Contractilité par défaut d'extension*, from ελαυνω, 'I impel.' The property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape where these have been modified by pressure or otherwise. It is possessed by the dead as well as living solid.

ELATE, Pinus picea—e. Theleia, Pinus rubra.

ELATER, Elasticity.

ELATERINE. See Momordica elaterium.

ELATERIUM, Extractum elaterii, Momordica elaterium.

ELATES, Elasticity.

ELATIN. See Momordica elaterium.

ELATINE, Antirhinum elatine.

ELBOW, *Cu'bitus, Ancon, Pechys, Ulna*, (q. v.) (F.) *Coude.* This word, abstractedly, means the angle formed by the union of two straight bodies. It is particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection formed by the olecranon process at the posterior part of the joint.

ELCOMA, Ulcer.

ELCO'SIS or HELCO'SIS, *Elco'ma* or *Helco'ma*, from ἕλκος, 'an ulcer:' *Ulceration, in general.* An ulcer, (q. v.) A deep ulceration of the cornea, in consequence of a blow or of violent inflammation.—Galen, Paré.

Sauvages applies the term to a state of the body, in which there are numerous ulcerations, of an obstinate character, complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, &c.

ELCUSTER, Embryulcus.

ELDER, Sambucus—e. Dwarf, Sambucus ebulus.

ELECAMPANE, Inula helenium.

ELECTARIUM E CASSIÂ, Confectio cassiæ.

ELECTRICITAS ANIMALIS, Galvanism—e. Galvanica, Galvanism—e. Metallica, Galvanism.

ELECTRIC''ITY, *Electric''itas*, from ἤλεκτρον, 'amber,'—the substance in which it was first noticed. Electricity is, used medically, as an excitant. It has been occasionally employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, accidental deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, &c., but it is uncertain, and not much used; and the cases are by no means clear in which it could be of service. It may be communicated by means of the *electric bath—Bain électrique*, as it has been called; which consists in placing the patient upon an isolated stool, and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part. The fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity.

To ELEC'TRIFY, from *electric* and *fio*, 'I make.' (F.) *Électriser.* To produce the electrical condition in a body, or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena. It is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

ÉLECTRISER, to electrify.

ELECTRO'DES, from ἤλεκτρον, 'amber,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' An epithet for evacuations, which shine like amber.—Hippocr., Foësius.

ELECTROPUNCTURE, *Electropuncturation, Galvanopuncture.* The operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the poles of the Galvanic apparatus.

ELECTRUM, Succinum.

ELECTUAIRE DENTIFRICE, Dentifrice.

ELECTUA'RIUM, *Electa'rium*, an *Electuary*, from *eligere*, 'to make choice.' (F.) *Electuaire.* A pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey, &c. In the London and American Pharmacopœias, electuaries are called Confections, which see.

Electuarium de Aloe, Opiatum mesentericum—e. Aperiens, Confectio sennæ—e. Aromaticum, Confectio aromatica—e. Cassia, Confectio cassiæ—e. Cassiæ, Confectio Cassiæ—e. Cassiæ fistulæ, Confectio cassiæ—e. Cassiæ sennæ, Confectio sennæ—e. Cassia tamarindatum seu lenitivum, Confectio cassiæ—e. Catholicum commune, Confectio sennæ—e. Cinchonæ, Opiatum febrifugum—e. de Croco emendatum, Confectio hyacinthi—e. Diaprunum, Confectio sennæ—e. Eccoproticum, Confectio sennæ—e de Kinâ kinâ, Opiatum febrifugum—e. Laxativum, Confectio cassiæ—e. Lenitivum, Confectio sennæ—e. Opiatum, Confectio opii—e. Scammonii, Confectio scammoniæ—e. è Scammonio, Confectio scammoniæ—e. Sennæ, Confectio sennæ—e. Sennæ compositum, Confectio sennæ—e. Sennæ cum pulpis, Confectio sennæ—e. Thebaicum, Confectio opii.

ELELISPHACOS, Salvia.

EL'EMENT, *Elemen'tum, Princip'ium, P. primiti'vum, Stocheion.* A simple, ultimate constituent or principle in the human body, which forms the basis of a fibre or tissue. Also, a constituent of a compound organ. The *inorganic elements* are simple principles. An *organic element, proximate principle or compound of organization*, results from the union of certain inorganic elements. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote are inorganic elements; fibrine, albumen, osmazome, &c., organic elements.

Elements, Organic, Principles, immediate.

ELEMENTUM ACIDIFICUM, Oxygen.

ELEOSELINUM, Apium petroselinum.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *Elephanti'a, Elephantias'mus, El'ephas, Laz'ari morbus* vel *malum, Phœnic''eus morbus, Phymato'sis Elephanti'asis*, from ἐλέφας, 'an elephant.' Various affections have been described under this name by adding an epithet. It is ordinarily and generically applied to a condition, in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling.

In the E. Arab'ica, *Maladie glandulaire, Ladrerie, Tyriasis*, τυρίασις, *El'ephas, Elephanti'asis, E. In'dica, Elephantia Ar'abum, Lepra Arabum*, (of some.) The tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice, hoarse and nasal; and the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary. It most frequently attacks the feet; and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of the elephant, whence its name. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands, and in the subcutaneous cellular tissue: the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general morbid symptoms. Medicine has little or no effect on this loathsome complaint. See Lepra.

The E. of the Greeks, E. *Græco'rum*, is probably the same disease as Lepra, which see.

The Elephantiasis of Cayenne, *Mal rouge de Cayenne*, seems to be a variety of Lepra, characterized by red and yellow spots, occupying the forehead, ears, hands, loins, &c., afterwards extending and becoming scaly, with deformity of the parts where they are seated, particularly of the face; and ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death.

The Elephantiasis of Java is likewise a variety of lepra, characterized by large, white tumours on the toes and fingers, resembling scrofulous tumefactions. These tumours ulcerate, and the ulcerations spread from the extremities towards the trunk, destroying even the bones. Amputation can alone arrest its progress. The disease is often accompanied by alopecia, and by an eruption of red spots.

The Elephantiasis of India is character-

ized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumours, formed in the cellular texture. At a more advanced period the phalanges swell, and become ulcerated; the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, and emaciation gradually carries off the patient. It belongs, likewise, to lepra.

Elephantiasis Italica, Pellagra.

The Barba'does Leg, *Glandular disease of Barbadoes*, is the Elephantiasis of many writers, *Buc'nemia*. It is characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen: skin thickened, livid, and rugose: often scaly; scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection. The *Bucnemia Tropica* or *Cochin leg* is an affection of this kind.

ELEPHANT'INUM EMPLAS'TRUM, ἐλεφαντινον. An ancient plaster, composed of 30 parts of *ceruss*, 45 of *wax*, *oil* ℔ss, *water* ℔j.—Castelli. Oribasius and Celsus both mention a plaster of this name, but by no means similar in composition.

ELEPHAS, Elephantiasis, Ivory.

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, Amomum cardamomum.

ELEUTERIA, Croton cascarilla.

ÉLÉVATEUR, Elevator—*é. Commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—*é. de l'Œil*, Rectus superior oculi—*é. de la Paupière supérieure*, Levator palpebræ superioris.

ELEVA'TOR, from *eleva're*, 'to lift up.' (F.) *Élévateur*. A muscle, whose function it is to raise the part into which it is inserted.—See Levator.

Eleva'tor, *Elevato'rium*, *Vectis elevato'rius*. A name given to different surgical instruments, employed for raising portions of bone, which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone, separated by the crown of the trepan.

The Com'mon Elevator is a mere lever; the end of which is somewhat bent and made rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. The instrument is used, by forming a fulcrum for it, either on the hand which holds it, or upon the fingers of the other hand; or by making a fixed point for it on the edge of the opening made with the trephine.

The Triploid Elevator, *Vectis triploï'des*, was so called from its consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. The latter part was traversed by a long screw, having below a kind of hook, and above a handle for turning it. By turning the screw the hook was drawn up, and the bone thus elevated.

The Elevator of Petit consists of a lever mounted on a handle, and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, in order that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone, intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced at various distances from its but-end with several holes, intended for the reception of a movable screw-peg, fixed on the top of a kind of bridge. This part of the instrument consists of an arch, the ends of which are long, and covered with small pads, and on its centre is the screw-peg already mentioned. By means of these holes the arm of the lever can be lengthened at pleasure.

The Elevator of Louis differed from the last only in the circumstance of the screw-peg being united to the bridge by a kind of pivot instead of hinge, so that greater extent of motion is permitted.

The simple lever is the only one now used, owing to the want of facility and advantages in the use of the others.

Elevator Ani, Levator ani—e. Labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris—e. Labii superioris proprius, Levator labii superioris proprius—e. Labiorum communis, Levator anguli oris—e. Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—e. Patientiæ, Levator scapulæ—e. Scapulæ, Levator Scapulæ—e. Testiculi, Cremaster—e. Urethræ, see Transversus perinæi.

ÉLÈVE INTERNE, House surgeon.

ÉLÉVURES, (F.) *Efflorescentiæ*. A generic name, including all the exanthemata, in which there is tumefaction of the tissue of the skin. See Exanthem.

ELIASTER, Ilech.

ELICHRYSUM, Solidago virgaurea—e. Montanum, Antennaria dioica.

ELICOIDES, Capreolaris.

ELIGMA, Eclectos.

ELIQUATIO, Colliquation.

ELIXA'TIO, *Epse'sis*, ἑψησις, from *elix'us*, 'boiled,' 'sodden.' This word has been used synonymously with Decoction. The act of boiling.

ELIX'IR, *Isir*, *Ixir*, *Quelles*, *Alex'ir*. The etymology of this word is not clear. Lemery derives it from 'ελκω, 'I extract;' and also from αγεξω, 'I aid.' Others believe it to be from Arabic, *al-ecsir*, or *al-eksir*, 'chymistry.' An elixir is a medicine, composed of various substances held in solution in alcohol. The name has been used, however, for preparations, which contain no spirit of wine.

Elixir Ac''idum Halleri, seu Dippe'lii, *Elixir Antipodag'ricum*, *E. Antinephret'icum*, *E. Sulphu'rico'ac''idum*, *Guttæ ac''idæ ton'icæ*, *Aqua Rabe'lii*, *Liquor ac''idus Halleri*, *Mistu'ra sulphu'rico-ac''ida*, *Æther sulphu'ricus ac''idus*, *Ac''idum sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum*, *A. vitriol''icum vino'sum*, *Al'cohol Sulphurica'tum*, *A. Sulphu'ricum*, is a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol:—in the *Eau de Rabelle*, of one part of the former to three of the latter. It is employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.

Elixir Aloes, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Anthelminticum Succorum, Tinctura jalapii composita.

Elixir Anti-Asthmat'ic, of Boerhaave. This elixir is composed of *alcohol*, *aniseed*, *camphor*, *orris*, *asarabacca root*, *calamus aromaticus*, *liquorice*, and *elecampane*. It is given in asthma, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops.

Elixir Antihypochondriacum, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Antinephreticum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Antipodagricum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Aperitivum, Tinctura aloes composita.

Elixir, Anti-Scrof'ulous, of Peyrilhe; composed of weak *alcohol*, *subcarbonate of potass*, and *gentian root*. It is administered in scrofula.

Elixir Carminative, of Sylvius, Tinctura carminativa Sylvii—e. Daffy's, Tinctura sennæ comp—e. Danorum, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Fetidum, Tinctura castorei composita—e. of Garus, Tinctura de croco composita—e. Guaiaci volatilis, Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata—e. Jalappæ compositum, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. of Long Life, Tinctura aloes composita—e. *de Longue vie*, Tinctura aloes composita—e. *d'Or, de, M. le Général de la Motte*, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus—e. Paregoric, Edinburgh, Tinctura opii ammoniata—e. Paregoricum, Tinctura camphoræ compositum—e. Pectorale dulce, E. pectorale regis Daniæ.

Elix'ir Pectora'le Regis Daniæ, *Elix'ir Dano'rum, E. Ringelman'ni, E. ex succo Glycyrrhi'zæ, E. pectora'lē dulcē, E. è succo liquiritiæ:* (*Succ. glycyrrhiz.* p. 1; *Aq. Fœnicul.* p. 2. *Alcohol. ammoniat.* p. 6. A formula in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.) With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniato-opia'tum, Extractum theba'icum ammoniaca'lē* of some Pharmacopœias.

Elixir Proprietatis, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Purgans, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. Radcliffe's, see Tinctura aloes composita—e. Rhej dulce, Vinum rhej palmati—e. Ringelmanni, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Roborans Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Sacrum, Tinctura rhej et aloes—e. Salutis, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Squire's, see Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Stomachicum, Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. Stomachicus spirituosus, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Stoughton's, see Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. ex Succo glycyrrhizæ, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Succo liquiritiæ, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. Sulphurico-acidum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Traumaticum, Tinctura Benzoini compositum.

Elixir Vitæ, of Mathi'olus; composed of *alcohol* and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

Elixir of Vitriol, Sulphuric acid, dilute—e. Vitrioli, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli acido-aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli dulce, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Edinburgensium, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Mynsichti, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, sweet, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Vitrioli cum tincturâ aromaticâ, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, Vigani's, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.

ELIXIRIUM ANTISEPTICUM DOCTORIS CHAUSSIER, Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita.

ELIXIS, Eclectos.

ELIXIVIATION, Lixiviation.

ELK, Cervus alces.

ELLEBORASTER, Helleborus fœtidus.

ELLEBORISMUS, Helleborismus.

ELLEBORUM ALBUM, Veratrum album.

ELLYCHNIO'TOS, from ἐλλυχνιον, 'the wick of a lamp.' A sort of tent, used by the ancient surgeons, so called, because it was shaped like a wick, or because it was made of a similar material.

ELM, COMMON, Ulmus—e. Red, Ulmus Americana—e. Rough-leaved, Ulmus Americana—e. Slippery, Ulmus Americana.

ELMINTHO-CORTON, Corallina Corsicana.

ELO'DES, *Marshy. Febris Elodes, Helodes Marsh fever, Helop'yra, Helopyretos*, from ἑλος, 'a marsh,' and εἰδος, 'resemblance.' Also, a kind of fever, characterized by great moisture, or sweating.

ELOME, Orpiment.

ELONGA'TIO, *Parathroma*, from *elongare*, 'to lengthen,' 'extend.' An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. The word has, also, been used by the extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations.

ELUTRIATIO, Decantation.

ELU'VIES, from *eluo*, 'I wash out.' An inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. In the works of some authors it is particularly applied to the mucus which flows from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

ELUXATION, Luxation.

ELYTRITIS, Colposis, Leucorrhœa.

ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa (vaginal.)

EL'YTROCE'LE, from ἐλυτρον, 'an envelope,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Vogel has given this name to vaginal hernia. *Colpoce'le.*

ELYTROTTIS, Colposis.

EL'YTRON, from ἑλυω, 'I involve.' A sheath. The vagina. The membranes which envelop the spinal marrow are called *elytra.*

ELYTRON'CUS, *Elytrophy'ma*, from ἐλυτρον, 'a vagina or sheath,' and ογκος, a 'tumour.' A swelling of the vagina.

ELYTROPHY'MA, Elytroncus.

ELYTROPTO'SIS, from ἐλυτρον, 'a sheath,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' Callisen gives this name to inversion of the vagina. Also, Prolapsus vaginæ, (q. v.)

ELYTRORRHAPHY, *Elytrorrhaph'ia; Colporrhaphy, Kolporrhaphy;* from ἐλυτρον, 'the vagina,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' The operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of procedentia uteri.

EM and EN, εν, 'in, into, within.' Also, 'excess;'—frequently used in this last sense by Dr. Good. A common prefix, generally answering to the prefixes *im* and *in*, in English. In composition, before β, π, φ, ψ, and μ, the ν is changed into μ; before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, into γ; before λ, into λ, and before ρ generally into ρ.

EMACIA'TION, *Emacia'tio*, from *emacia're*, 'to grow lean.' *Extenua'tio, Macies, Macritu'do, Macror, Marco'res, Skeleti'a, Leptysm'us, Pingued'inis diminutio.* (F.) *Amaigrissement, Maigreur.* That condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows lean. The state of one who is lean. *Leanness; Isch'notes.*

ÉMAIL DES DENTS, Enamel of the teeth.

EMANA'TION, *Emanatio, Efflu'vium*, from *emana're*, 'to issue or flow from.' The term is applied to bodies, which proceed or draw their origin from other bodies; such as the light which *emanates* from the sun; the miasmata, which arise from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, &c. See Miasm.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM. This term has been applied to amenorrhœa (q. v.) or obstruction of the menses before they have been established. Some have used it for the retention which occurs even after they have been established. The former is the general acceptation.

EMARGINATIO, *Échancrure*, Notch.

EMARGINATURA, *Échancrure*, Notch.

EMASCULA'TION; *Emascula'tio*, from *emascula're*, 'to render impotent.' The act of removing or destroying the generative organs of a male animal.

EMASCULATUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EMBALM'ING, *Balsama'tio*, *Smyrnis'mos*, *Cedeia*, *Pollinctu'ra*, *Conditu'ra Cadav'erum*, from *Balsamum*, *Balsam* (F.) *Embaument*, *Imbalsamation*. An operation, which consists in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

EMBAM'MA, from ἐμβαπτω, 'I immerse in.' A medicated pickle or sauce.—Gorræus.

EMBARRAS, Emphraxis.

EMBARRAS GASTRIQUE, (F.) *Gastric disorder* or *impediment*. *Collu'vies gas'trica*. Irritation of the stomach, in which there is loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of mouth, white and yellow tongue, feeling of oppression in the epigastrium, and sometimes pain in that region, with nausea and bilious or bitter vomiting; this state being accompanied with headache, lassitude, and pain in the back and limbs.

EMBARRAS GASTRO-INTESTINAL. *Gastro-intes'tinal disorder*. Slight gastro-enteritis, according to the Broussaist, in which the symptoms of the *embarras gastrique* and *E. intestinal* are united.

EMBARRAS INTESTINAL, *Intes'tinal disorder*. The principal characters assigned to this are:—tension of the abdomen, colic, borborygmi, discharge of flatus *per anum*, constipation or diarrhœa, &c.

EMBARRURE, Engisoma.

EMBAUMENT, Embalming.

EMBOITEMENT. (F.) 'Encasing,' from *em*, 'in,' and *boîte*, 'a box.' *Enadelphia*.

This term has been applied to that theory of generation, which considers that the germs are encased in each other in the ovary of the female, in such sort that they are developed in succession after impregnation. It is the theory of *encasing of germs*, or of *monstrosity by inclusion*.

EMBOITURE, Diarthrosis.

EM'BOLĒ, from ἐμβαλλω, 'I put in place.' Reduction of a luxated bone. *Reposi'tio*.

EMBOLIMOS, Intercalary.

EMBOLUM CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

EMBONPOINT. (F.) In *good point* or *plight*. *Bona cor'poris habitu'do*. The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive *embonpoint* constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

EMBORISMA, Aneurism.

EMBROCATION GUESTONIAN. See Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum.

EMBROCA'TION, *Embroca'tio*, *Embreg'ma*, *Em'brochē*, *Implu'vium*, from ἐμβρεχω, 'I sprinkle.' A fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. It is often used synonymously with liniment. Originally, it was employed in the sense of *Fomentation*.

EMBROCHE, Embrocation.

EMBRYEMA, Embrocation.

EM'BRYO, *Em'bryon*, from ἐν, 'in,' and βρυω, 'I grow.' *Cye'ma*. The fecundated germ, at the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase, the name *fœtus* is given to it, but at what period is not determined. Generally, the *embryo state* is considered to extend to the period of quickening.

EMBRYOC'TONY. *Fœtûs Trucida'tio*, from ἐμβρυον, 'the embryo,' and κτονος, 'destruction.' The act of destroying a fœtus in utero, when insurmountable obstacles—as certain deformities of the pelvis—oppose delivery.

EMBRYOG'RAPHY, *Embryogr a'phia*, from ἐμβρυον, 'the embryo,' and γραφη, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the embryo.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TA, *Embryothlas'tes*, *Embryothlas'tum*, from ἐμβρυον, 'the embryo,' and θλαω, 'I break.' An instrument for dividing the fœtus piecemeal, in order to effect delivery.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TES, *Em'bryotome*, same etymon. A crotchet or other instrument used, in certain cases of laborious parturition, to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility.—Hippocr., Galen.

EMBRYOTOME, Embryothlastes.

EMBRYOT'OMY, *Embryoto'mia*, from ἐμβρυον, 'an embryo,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' A division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

EMBRYUL'CIA, *Embryusterulcia*, from ἐμβρυον, 'embryo, fœtus,' and ελκω, 'I extract,' 'I draw.' A surgical operation, by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments, when a faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

EMBRYUL'CUS, *Elcus'ter*, ελκυστηρ, same etymon. An iron hook or crotchet, described by Fabricius ab Acquapendente, which was used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labour.

EMBRYUSTERULCIA, Embryulcia.

EMENDANS, Corrigent.

ÉMERAUDE, Smaragdus.

EMESIA, Vomiturition.

EMESIS, Vomiting.

EMETIA, Emetine.

EMETIC, *Emet'icum*, *Vomito'rium*. Every substance capable of producing vomiting. (F.) *Émétique*. [This term is also restricted by the French to *tartarized antimony*—the *emetic*, as it were, *par excellence*.] *Vomitif*. The *tartarized antimony*, *emetine*, *ipecacuanha*, *and sulphate of zinc* are the chief emetics.

Emetics are valuable agents in disease. They may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system:—the sympathy between the stomach and other parts of the body being very extensive, and an important object of study.

The following are the chief emetics:

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras,	Ipecacuanha,
Cupri Acetas,	Lobelia,
—— Sulphas,	Sanguinaria,
Emetina,	Scilla,
Gillenia,	Sinapis,
Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus,	Zinci Sulphas.

EMETIC TARTAR, Antimonium tartarizatum—e. Weed, Lobelia inflata.

EM'ETINE, *Emeti'na*, *Emetia*, from εμεω, 'I vomit.' *Vomitine*. A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Pelletier in ipecacuanha, and to which ipecacuanha owes its emetic power. It is obtained from different ipecacuanhas, but chiefly from the *psychotria emetica*, *callicocca ipecacuanha*, and *viola emetica*. It is in transparent scales, of a reddish-brown colour, almost inodorous, of a bitter, slightly acrid taste; is unchangeable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Three gains of impure emetine and one grain of pure are equal to 18 of ipecacuanha. See Ipecacuanha.

ÉMÉTIQUE, Antimonium tartarizatum, Emetic.

EM'ETO-CATHAR'TIC, *Emeto-cathar'ticus*, from εμετος, 'vomiting,' and καθαρτικος, 'a purgative.' A remedy, which at the same time excites vomiting and purging.

EMETOL'OGY, *Emetolo''gia*, from εμετος, 'vomiting,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

EM'INENCE, *Eminen'tia*, *Protuberan'tia*, *Ex'ochē*, *Exanthe'ma*. A projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ.

EMINENCE PORTE ANTÉRIEURE, Lobulus anonymus—e. *Porte postérieure*, Lobulus Spigelii—e. *Sus-pubienne*, Mons veneris.

EMINENCES BIGÉMINÉES, Quadrigemina corpora—e. *Latérales*, Corpora olivaria—e. *Pyramidales*, Corpora pyramidalia—e. *Vermiformes du cervelet*, Vermiformes processus.

EMINENTIA ANNULARIS, Pons varolii e. Pyramidalis Tympani, Pyramid.

EMINENTIÆ CANDICANTES, Mamillary tubercles—e. Lenticulares, Corpora striata—e. Magnæ cerebri, Thalami nervorum opticorum—e. Olivares, Corpora olivaria—e. Pyramidalia, Corpora pyramidalia—e. Quadrigeminæ, Q. tubercula.

ÉMISSAIRE, Emunctory.

EMISSA'RIA SANTORI'NI. A name given to some small veins, which communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater, by apertures in the cranium. Such are the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, &c.

EMIS'SION, *Emissio*, from *emit'tere*, 'to send out,' 'drive out.' The act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body. Thus, we say *Emission of urine*, *Emission of semen*, &c.

EMMEN'AGOGUES, *Emmeniago'ga*, from εμμηνα, 'the menses,' and αγω, 'I drive,' or 'expel.' *Men'agogues*. A name given to medicines, believed to have the power of favouring the discharge of the menses. It is doubtful whether there is any substance, which possesses this power directly. According to different conditions of the system, the most opposite remedies may act as emmenagogues. The *black hellebore*, *savin*, *madder*, *polygala senega*, and *ergot*, (*secale cornutum*) are reputed to be specific emmenagogues.

The following list comprises the chief of them:—

Cunila Pulegioïdes,	Sabina,
Helleborus Niger,	Secale Cornutum,
Mentha Pulegium,	Senega,
Rosmarinus,	Tanacetum.
Rubia,	

EMMENAGOLO''GIA, from εμμηναγωγα, and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise of *emmenagogues*.

EMMENIA, Menses.

EMMENIAGOGA, Emmenagogues.

EMMENOLO''GIA, from εμμηνα, 'menses,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on Menstruation.

EMMYXIUM ARTICULARE, Hydrarthrus.

EMOL'LIENTS, *Emollien'tia*, *Malthac'tica*, *Relaxan'tia*, *Epieeras'tica*, *Malactica*, from *emollire*, 'to soften.' Substances, which relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or too tense. They are used both internally and externally; the former, however, consisting of mucilaginous substances, being generally reckoned as demulcents; the latter or proper emollients consisting of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy.

The following are the chief emollients:—

Adeps,	Linum,
Amygdalæ Oleum,	Olivæ Oleum,
Avenæ Farina,	Sesamum,
Cera,	Tritici Farina,
Cetaceum,	Ulmus.

ÉMONCTOIRE, Emunctory.

EMOTIO, Delirium, Luxation.

EMPASMA, Catapasma.

EMPATHE'MA, *Ma'nia a pathe'matē*, *Manie sans délire*, ungovernable passion, from εμ or εν, 'in,' and παθος, 'suffering.'—Good.

EMPEIRIA, Experience.

EMPETRUM, Herniaria glabra.

EMPHLYSIS, from εμ or εν, 'in,' and φλυσις, 'a vesicular tumour or eruption.' *Ich'orous Exan'them*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colourless, or nearly colourless, fluid; terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good.

Emphlysis Aphtha, Aphthæ—e. Erysipelas, Erysipelas—e. Miliaria, Miliary fever—e. Vaccina inserta, Vaccina—e. Varicella, Varicella.

EMPHRACTICA, Physconia.

EMPHRAC'TICUS, from εμφραττω, 'I close,' 'I obstruct.' *Emplas'ticus*, εμπλαστικος, *Emplattom'enos*. Any substance, which closes the pores.

EMPHRAG'MA, same etymon. *Obturamen'tum*, *Impedimen'tum*. Any thing that obstructs. Hippocrates uses this term to designate the obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus, when the presentation is preternatural.

Emphrag'ma Lachrymale, Fistula lachrymalis—e. Salivare, Ranula.

EMPHRAX'IS, *Obstruc'tio, Obtura'tio, Oppila'tio.* Same etymon. 'Obstruction.' An *Embarras* or repletion of canals or cavities by any substance, which is either morbid from quantity or quality.

EMPHYMA, Tumour—e. Encystis, Encystis—e. Encystis atheroma, Atheroma—e. Encystis ganglion, Ganglion, Testudo—e. Encystis meliceris, Meliceris—e. Encystis steatoma, Steatoma—e. Exostosis ossea, Exostosis—e. Exostosis periostea, Node—e. Sarcoma, Sarcoma—e. Sarcoma adiposum, Adipose sarcoma—e. Sarcoma cellulosum, Cystic sarcoma—e. Sarcoma mammarum, Mammary sarcoma—e. Sarcoma pancreaticum, Pancreatic sarcoma—e. Sarcoma scirrhosum, Scirrhous sarcoma—e. Sarcoma tuberculosum, Tuberculate sarcoma—e. Sarcoma vasculosum, Sarcoma vascular.

EMPHYSE'MA, *Infla'tio, Empneumato'sis, Sarci'tes flatuo'sus, Emphyse'ma cellula're, Emphyse'ma pneumato'sis, Physon'cus, Tumor flatulentus*, from εμφυσαω, 'I inflate.' *Pneumato'sis, Infla'tion, Wind-dropsy.* This term is commonly applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumour, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular texture. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; fractures of the ribs or wounds penetrating the chest are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages and insinuating itself into the cellular texture surrounding the wound. There are some cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal causes; and hence a division has been made into the *accidental* and *symptomatic*, and the *spontaneous* and *idiopathic.*

Emphysema Abdominis, Tympanites.

Emphyse'ma of the Lungs. *E. Pulmo'num.* A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or any violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give place to the infiltration of air into the cellular texture. Laënnec has described another species of emphysema of the lungs, consisting in excessive dilatation of the air-cells, some of which become as large as hempseed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazel nut. *Physical Signs.* The thorax externally, generally or locally, appears unnaturally convex and prominent. The intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed. The inspiratory efforts are increased. The sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On ausculation the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. The expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious and wheezing.

Interlobular Emphysema. There are no certain physical signs which can distinguish this from the vesicular.

Emphysema Pectoris, Pneumothorax—e. Tympanites, Tympanites—e. Uteri, Hysterophysis, Physometra.

EMP'IRIC, εμπειρικος, *Empi'ricus*, from εμπειρια, 'experience.' One who follows only experience. A sect of physicians, who rejected all theory and took for their guide experience alone. It was opposed to the dogmatic sect. The Empiric sect prevailed till near the time of Galen. Amongst its most eminent members, after Philinus and Serapion, were Apollonius, Glaucias, Bacchius of Tanagra, and Zeuxis,—both disciples of Herophilus,—Heraclides of Tarentum, Cleophantus, master of Asclepiades, Menodotus of Nicomedia, and Theudas of Laodicea. They occupied themselves, chiefly, with discovering the properties of drugs, and did important service, in this manner, to medicine.

At the present day, the word *Empiric* is only taken in a bad sense, being employed in nearly the same signification, as *charlatan*, (q. v.) or *quack.*

EMPIRICE, Empiricism.

EMPIRICISM; same etymon. *Empirica Ars, Empiricē*, εμπειρικη. (F.) *Empirisme.* Medicine, founded on experience. It generally, at the present day, signifies *quackery.*

EMPIRISME, Empiricism.

EMPLASTICUS, Emphracticus.

EMPLAS'TRUM, from the Greek εμπλαττω, 'I spread upon.' (F.) *Emplâtre.* A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some of the plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin; and others to the chemical union, which takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. Most of them become too consistent by age. When such is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and oil be added to them.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum, Emplastrum resinæ—e. Adhæsivum Woodstockii, see Spara-drapum adhæsivum—e. Alexandri, Alexandrine—e. de Althæâ, Unguentum de Althæâ.

Emplastrum Ammoni'aci, *Ammoni'acum Plaster, (Ammoniac. pur.* ℥ v, *acidi acetici* ℔ ss. After dissolving the ammoniacum, the plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water bath, constantly stirring. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a discutient plaster.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrar'gyro, *Ammoniacum plaster with mercury (Ammoniaci, pur.* ℔ j, *hydrarg. pur.* ℥ iij, *olei sulph.* ʒ j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix. *Ph. L.*)

Emplastrum Andreæ de Cruce, E. de pice et resinis glutinans—e. Anglicum, see Spara-drapum adhæsivum.

Emplastrum Aromat'icum, *Aromatic plaster. (Thuris.* ℥ iij, *ceræ flavæ* ℥ ss, *pulv. cort. Cinnam.* ʒ vj, *ol. ess. piment., ol. ess. Limon.* āā ʒ ij. Melt the frankincense and wax together and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster. *Ph. Dubl.*) Used as a stimulating plaster.

Emplastrum Asafœ'tidæ, *Asafœtida plaster. E. antihystericum, (Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr., gum. resin. Ferulæ assafœt. sing. partes duas, G. resin. bubonis galban., Ceræ flavæ* āā 1 *part. Ph. Ed.*) Used as an antispasmodic and anodyne plaster.

Emplastrum Attrahens, E. ceræ.

Emplastrum Calefa'ciens, *Calefacient plaster, Warm plaster.* (F.) *Emplâtre échauffant. (Emplastr. cantharid.* p. i. *Picis burgund.* p. vii. Melt together and form into a plaster. *Ph. Dubl.*) It is rubefacient and stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis, E. lyttæ—e. Cantharidis vesicatorii compositum, E. lyttæ comp.—e. Cephalicum, E. picis comp.

Emplastrum Ceræ, *E. simplex, Wax plaster, E. attrahens.* (*Ceræ flavæ, Sevi præp.* āā ℔ iij, *resinæ flavæ* ℔ j. Melt them together and strain. *Ph. L.*) It has been considered drawing. It is stimulating.

Emplastrum Cicu'tæ, *E de cicutâ, E. conii macula'ti, Unguentum solidum de cicutâ. Hemlock plaster.* (F.) *Emplâtre de Cigue.* (*Resinæ abiet.* 960 p. *Ceræ flav.* 640 p. *Picis albæ*, 448 p. *Ol. cicutæ per decoct præparat.* 128 p. *Fol. cicut. recent.* 2000 p. Melt the resins, wax and oil; add the cicuta leaves, and boil; strain and add, after having dissolved it in vinegar of squills and cicuta juice, *gum ammoniac*, 500 p. *Ph. Par.*) It is used as a discutient, especially to scirrhous tumours.

Emplastrum Citrinum, Unguentum de althææ—e. Commune, E. plumbi—e. Commune cum resinâ, E. resinæ—e. Conii, E. cicutæ.

Emplastrum Cumi'ni, *Cummin plaster.* (*Cumin. semin., carui sem., lauri bacc. sing.* ℥ iij. *picis aridæ* ℔ iij, *ceræ flavæ* ℥ iij. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a warm, discutient plaster.

Emplastrum Diachylon, E. plumbi—e. Divinum Nicolai, see Magnet—e. Emolliens, Unguentum de althææ—e. Ferri rubri, E. oxidi ferri rubri—e. Flavum, Unguentum de althææ—e. ad Fonticulos, Ceratum Galeni.

Emplastrum Gal'bani, *Galbanum plaster,* (*Empl. litharg.* ℔ ij, *gum. galban.* ℔ ss. *ceræ flavæ* ℥ iv. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together. *Ph. D.*) A stimulant and discutient.

Emplastrum Galbani Compos'itum, *E. lithar'gyri compositum, Diach'ylon magnum cum gummi, Compound galbanum plaster.* (*Galb. gum. resin. pur.* ℥ viij, *emp. plumbi.* ℔ iij, *tereb. vulg.* ℥x, *abietis resin. contus.* ℥ iij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and discutient.

Emplastrum Glutinosum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. cum Gummatibus, E. gummosum.

Emplastrum Gummo'sum, *Gum plaster, Emplastrum lithar'gyri cum gummi, E. cum gummatibus, E. e gum'mis resino'sis, E. Ox'ydi Plumbi semivitreum gummo'sum, Yellow diach'ylon, Gum diachylon, Diachylon cum gummi.* (*Emp. oxid. plumbi semivitr.* p. viii, *g. resin. ammoniac, g. resin. bubon. galbani, Ceræ flavæ,* āā, p. i. *Ph. E.*) Properties and uses like the last.

Emplastrum e Gummis Resinosis, E. gummosum.

Emplastrum cum Gummi Resi'nis, *Emplâtre de gomme résine, Diachylon gommé, Plaster of gum resins.* (*Emplastr. simpl.* p. 1600, *ceræ flavæ*, p. 96, *picis albæ*, p. 96, *terebinth.* p 96. Melt by a gentle heat, and add *gum ammoniac*, p. 32, *bdellium* 32, *galban.* 32, *and sagapenum*, p. 32. Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of *alcohol*, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix carefully all together. *Ph. P.*) A discutient.

Emplastrum Hydrar'gyri, *Mercu'rial plaster, Emplastr. lithargyri cum hydrargyro.* (*Hydrarg. purif. pond.* ℥iij, *ol. sulphurat.* ℥j, *emplastr. plumbi* ℔j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the plaster. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant, resolvent and discutient. Applied as a discutient to venereal and other tumours.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri Compositum, *E. de hydrargyro compositum, E. de Vigo cum mercu'rio emenda'tum, Compound plaster of mercury.* (*Empl. simpl.* p. 1250, *ceræ flavæ*, p. 64, *resinæ*, p. 64. Melt, and before it congeals, add *pulv. g. ammoniac*, p. 20, *bdellium*, p. 20, *oliban*, p. 20, *myrrh*, p. 20, *saffron*, p. 12. Mix carefully. *Take of mercury*, p. 380, *pure turpentine*, p. 64, *liquid and pure storax*, p. 192. Triturate in an iron mortar till the globules disappear. Now melt all together, and before congealing add *essential oil of lavender*, p. 8. *Pharm. P.*) The same properties as the last.

Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ telæ inductum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. Irritans, E. lyttæ—e. Lithargyri, E. plumbi—e. Lithargyri compositum, E. galbani compositum—e. Lithargyri cum gummi, E. gummosum—e. Lithargyri cum hydrargyro, E. hydrargyri—e. Lithargyri cum resinâ, E. resinæ—e. Lithargyricum cum resinâ pini, E. resinæ.

Emplastrum Lyttæ, *E. canthar'idis, E. cantharidis vesicato'rii. Plaster of the Spanish or blistering fly, E. mel'oës vesicato'rii, E. vesicatorium, E. e cantharid'ibus epispas'ticum solid'ius et tena'cius haerens, E. ir'ritans, E. rubefians.* (*Cantharides in powder*, ℔j. *Emp. ceræ* ℔iss. *Adipis præp.* ℔j. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick on cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix. *Pharm. L.*) This is the common blistering plaster. Too much heat must not be used in its preparation. It requires to remain on 10 or 12 hours before its full effect is induced, and acts sufficiently well, provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented.

Emplastrum Lyttæ, Blister.

Emplastrum Lyttæ Compositum, *E. canthar'idis vesicato'rii compositum, E. mel'oës vesicatorii compositum, Compound plaster of cantharides or Spanish flies.* (*Resin. liq. pini laricis*, p. 18, *resinæ concret. pini abietis, meloës vesicat.* āā p. 12, *ceræ flavæ*, p. 4, *subacet. cupri*, p. ij, *semin. sinapis alb., fruct. pip. nigr.* āā p. j. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine, and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster. *Ph. E.*) The same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action.

Emplastrum Meloes Vesicatorii, E. lyttæ—e. Meloes vesicatorii comp., E. lyttæ comp.—e. Mucilaginosum, Unguentum de althææ—e. Nigrum, of Augsburg, see Magnet.

Emplastrum Norimbergen'se, *E. ex ox'ido plumbi rubro camphoratum, Emplâtre de Nuremberg, Nuremberg plaster.* (*Oxid. plumb. rubr.* p. 300, *ol. oliv.* p. 600, *aquæ*, q. s. Boil until the oxide is dissolved, and almost to dryness. Remove the vessel from the fire and add, *yellow wax*, p. 500. Put the vessel again on the fire, and after the wax is melted, add, before it congeals, *camphor*, p. 24, mix. *Ph. P.*) It is considered a desiccative, and has been employed in gangrene.

Emplastrum Oxidi Ferri Rubri, *E. Ferri rubri, E. Rob'orans, Plaster of red oxide of iron,*

Strengthening plaster. (*Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr.* p. xxiv, *resinæ pin.* p. vi, *ceræ flavæ, olei oleæ Europ. sing.* p. iij, *oxidi ferri rubr.* p. viij. Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted. *Ph. E.*) It is employed as a strengthening plaster.

Emplastrum Opii, *Opium plaster.* (*Opii duri contus.* ℥ss, *abiet. resin. cont.* ℥iij, *emplastr. plumbi* ℔j. The plaster and resin being melted together, add the opium. *Ph. L.*) It is employed as an anodyne, and to give support.

Emplastrum Phœnicеum, Diapalma—e. ex Oxido plumbi rubro compositum, E. Norimbergense.

Emplastrum Picis Compositum, *E. picis burgun'dicæ, E. cephal'icum, Cephalic plaster, Compound pitch plaster.* (*Picis arid.* ℔ij, *abietis resinæ* ℔iv, *resinæ flavæ, ceræ flavæ* āā ℥iv, *myrist. ol.* ℥j. To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters and mix. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and rubefacient. Sometimes used in headache (applied to the temples.)

Emplastrum ex Oxido plumbi semivitreo, E. plumbi—e. Oxidi plumbi semivitreum, E. plumbi—e. Oxidi plumbi semivitreum gummosum, E. gummosum.

Emplastrum de Pice et Resi'nis Glu'tinans, *E. Andreæ de Cruce, Emplâtre d'André de la Croix, E. collant de poix et de résines. Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins.* (*Picis albæ*, p. 128, *resin. elemi* p. 32, *terebinth. pur.* p. 16, *ol. laur.* p. 16. Melt with a gentle heat, and pass through linen. *Ph. P.*) Used in contusions and fractures as a support.

Emplastrum Plumbi, *E. lithar'gyri, E. commu'ne, E. diach'ylum, E. ox'idi plumbi semivi'treum. E. ex ox'ido plumbi semivi'treo, Diach'ylon simplex, White Diach'ylon Lead plaster, Diach'ylon plaster.* (*Plumbi oxid. semivitr. in pulv.* ℔v. *olei oliv. congium, aquæ* ℔ij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere. *Ph. L.*)

Emplastrum Polychrestum, E. resinæ.

Emplastrum Resi'næ, *E. adhæsi'vum, E. lithar'gyri cum resi'nâ, E. resino'sum, Resin plaster, Adhe'sive* or *sticking plaster. Emplastrum commu'ne cum resinâ, E. Polychres'tum, E. lithargyr'icum cum resi'nâ pini.* (*Resin flav.* ℔ss, *emp. plumb.* ℔iij. Melt the plaster, with a gentle heat, add the resin, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Employed in wounds and ulcers.

Emplastrum Resinosum, E. Resinæ—e. Roborans, E. oxidi ferri rubri—e. Rubefians, E. lyttæ.

Emplastrum Sapo'nis, *E. sapona'ceum, Soap plaster.* (*Saponis duri concis.* ℔ss, *emplastr. plumb.* ℔iij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence. *Ph. L.*) It is a mild discutient. Applied to tumours, corns, &c.

Emplastrum Simplex, E. ceræ—e. Spermatis ceti, Ceratum cetacei.

Emplastrum Thuris, *Frank'incense plaster.* (*Emp. lithargyri*, ℔ij, *thuris*, ℔ss. *oxid. ferri. rubr.* ℥iij. *Ph. Dubl.*) *Use*:—the same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.

Emplastrum Vesicatorium, Blister, E. lyttæ—e. de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum, E. hydrargyri compositum.

EMPLÂTRE, Emplastrum—*e. d'André de la Croix*, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—*e. de Cigue*, Emplastrum cicutæ—*e. Collant de poix et de résines*, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—*e. de Gomme resine*, Emplastrum cum gummi resinis—*e. de Nuremberg*, Emplastrum Norimbergense.

EMPLATTOMENOS, Emphracticus.

EMPNEUMATOSIS, Emphysema, Inspiration.

EMPOISONNEMENT, Poisoning.

EMPO'RIUM, ἐμπορίον, 'a market or depôt.' The brain was so called, of old, because there all the mental affairs are transacted.

Emporium Spirituum, Sensorium.

EMPREINTE, Impression.

EMPRES'MA from ἐμπρήθω, 'I burn internally.' *Phlegma'tiæ membrano'sæ et parenchymato'sæ, Phlegma'tici, Febres continuæ inflammato'riæ, Inflamma'tio inter'na, Cau'ma, Inter'nal inflamma'tion*, a genus in the class *hæmatica*, order *phlogotica* of Good.

Empresma Bronchitis, Cynanche trachealis—e. Carditis, Carditis—e. Cephalitis, Phrenitis—e. Enteritis, Enteritis—e. Gastritis, Gastritis—e. Hepatitis, Hepatitis—e. Hysteritis, Metritis—e. Nephritis, Nephritis—e. Orchitis, Hernia humoralis—e. Otitis, Otitis—e. Paristhmitis, Cynanche—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris maligna, Cynanche maligna—e. Paristhmitis pharyngea, Cynanche parotidæa—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris, Cynanche tonsillaris—e. Parotitis, Cynanche parotidæa—e. Peritonitis, Peritonitis—e. Peritonitis mesenterica, Mesenteritis—e. Peritonitis omentalis, Epiploitis—e. Pleuritis, Pleuritis—e. Pleuritis diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis—e. Pneumonitis, Pneumonia—e. Splenitis, Splenitis.

EM'PRION, from ἐν and πρίων, 'a saw,' 'serrated.' Galen has given this name to the pulse, when the sensation produced by the artery under the fingers, is analogous to that which would be caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, *Emprosthoton'ia, Enta'sia tet'anus anti'cus, Tetanus anticus*, from ἐμπροσθεν, 'forwards,' and τείνω, 'I stretch,' 'I extend.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forwards by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

EMPSYCHO'SIS, from ἐμψυχόω, 'I animate,' 'I vivify.' A word formerly used for the act of animating, or the union of the soul with the body.

EMPTOE, Hæmoptysis.

EMPTOICA PASSIO, Hæmoptysis.

EMPTOSIS, Imbibition.

EMPTYSIS, Hæmoptysis.

EMPYE, Empyema.

EMPYE'MA, *Empye'sis, Empyē*, from ἐν, 'in,' and πύον, 'pus.' *Aposte'ma empyema.* A collection of blood or pus and conventionally of other fluid, in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura. Empyema is one of the terminations of inflammation of the pleura, and is called, also, *Pyotho'rax verus, Pleurorrhœ'a purulen'ta, Diapye'ma, Empye'sis pectoris, Pyo'sis pec'toris, Hydrotho'rax purulen'tus, Dyspnœ'a pyothorac''ica, Pneumo'nia suppurato'ria, Absces'sus pec'toris, A. Thora'cis, A. Pulmo'num.*

The operation for empyema properly means the making of an opening into the thorax, for the purpose of giving issue to the matter col-

lected in the cavity of the pleura, although it has been used for the operation required for the evacuation of any fluid from the chest, or synonymously with *Paracentesis thoracis*.

EMPYE'SIS. Same etymon. Suppuration. An eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid, and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs. *Pus'tulous Exan'them.* A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. See Empyema.

Empyesis Oculi, Hypopyon—e. Pectoris, Empyema—e. Variola, Variola.

EM'PYOCE'LE, from εν, 'in,' πυον, 'pus,' and κηλη, 'tumour,' 'hernia.' A tumour, formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum. Different diseases have been described under this name, such as suppuration of the testicle, empyema of the tunica vaginalis, accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac, abscesses of different kinds formed in the cellular texture of the scrotum, &c.

EMPYOM'PHALUS, from εν, 'in,' πυον, 'pus,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' This word has been used to designate a suppurating tumour at the umbilicus; or, at times, umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.

EMPYOS, Purulent.

EMPYREU'MA, from εμπυρευω, 'I kindle.' The burnt smell and acrid taste, which volatile products—gaseous and liquid—contract, when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed with a strong heat. The cause of this smell is seated in an oil, called *empyreumat'ic*, which does not exist in the substance subjected to the operation, but is the result of its decomposition. If the empyreuma occurs when the organic substance is placed in a still with a liquid, it is owing to the solid matter touching the bottom of the vessel to which the fire is applied.

EM'PYROS, *Febric''itans*, from πυρ, 'fire or fever.' One who has fever.—Hippocr.

EMS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated springs on the river Lahn, duchy of Nassau. They are thermal (from 70° to 118° Fahr.,) and carbonated salines; and are much used in gastric and intestinal affections, &c.

EMUL'GENT, *Emulgens*, from *emulgere*, 'to milk out,' 'to draw out.' A name given to the renal artery and vein, because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine through the kidneys.

EMULSIO GUAIACINA, Mistura guaiaci—e. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—e. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—e. Simplex, E. amygdalæ—e. Antihysterica, Mistura asafœtidæ—e. Arabica, Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ.

EMULSION, *Emulsio;* same etymon. A pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, which is composed of a fixed oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage.

Emulsions have been divided into the *true* and *oily*, and into the *false* or *not oily;* the latter being composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg.

Emulsio Amyg'dalæ, *Lac amygdalæ, Emulsio simplex, Amygdala'tum, Mistu'ra amygdalæ, Emulsio* sive *Lac Amygdala'rum. Almond Emulsion, Almond Milk,* (F.) *Lait d'amandes.* (*Confect. amygdal.* ℥j, *aquæ distill.* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a diluent and demulcent.

Emulsio Aca'ciæ Arab'icæ, *Emulsio Arabica; Gum Arabic Emulsion.* (*Nucleor. amygd. comm.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔ijss, *mucilag. acac.* ℥ij, *sacch.* ℥iv. While beating the decorticated almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage. *Ph. E.*) Used in the same cases as the last.

Emulsio Camphoræ, *E. Camphora'ta, Mistu'ra Camphoræ; Camphor Emulsion.* (*Camphoræ* ℈j, *amygd. com. decortic., sacch. pur.,* ää ℥iv, *aquæ* ℥vj. *Ph. E.*) A convenient form for giving camphor.

Emulsio Olei Amygdala'rum; *Emulsion of Oil of Almonds.* (*Ol. amygd.* ℥j, *gum acac. pulv.* ℥ij, *syrup.* ℥j, *aquæ distill.* ℥iv. Mix.) A good pectoral or cough mixture.

Emulsio Olei Ric''ini; *Castor Oil Emulsion.* (*Ol. ricini* ℥ss, *vitelli ovi* q. s., *aquæ distillat.* ℥j.—) An aperient draught.

Emulsio Olei Terebin'thinæ; *Emulsion of Oil of Tur'pentine.* (*Ol. tereb. rect.* ℈ij, *sacch. alb.* ℥ss, *vitell. ovi* j, *emuls. amygd.* vel *aquæ distillat.* ℥vj. Mix.) In rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose, ℥iss.

Emulsio Purgans cum Jala'pæ Resi'na; *Purging Emulsion with Resin of Jalap.* (*Jalapæ resin.* gr. xij, *sacch. alb.* ℥ij. Triturate for some time, and add gradually half the yolk of an egg: continue to triturate, adding by degrees *emuls. simpl.* ℥v, *aq. flor. aurant.* ℥ij. *Ph. P.*)

Emulsio Purgans cum Scammo'nio; *Purging Emulsion with Scam'mony.* It is prepared like the preceding, substituting only scammony for the jalap.

EMULSION, ALMOND, Emulsio amygdalæ—e. Camphor, Emulsio camphoræ—e. Castor oil, Emulsio olei ricini—e. Gum Arabic, Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ—e. *Huileuse*, Looch ex ovo—e. of Oil of almonds, Emulsio olei amygdalarum—e. of Oil of turpentine, Emulsio olei terebinthinæ—e. Purging with resin of jalap, Emulsio purgans cum jalapæ resina—e. Purging, with scammony, Emulsio purgans cum scammonio.

EMULSIVE, *Emulsi'vus*, same etymon. An epithet given to seeds whence oil may be extracted by expression; such as almonds, apricots, peaches, hemp, rape, melons, gourds; those of the nut kind and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

EMUNC'TORY, *Emuncto'rium*, from *emun'gere*, 'to drain off,' 'to cleanse.' *Emissa'rium*, (F.) *Émonctoire, Émissaire.* Any organ, whose office it is to give issue to matters, which ought to be excreted. The ancients believed that some organs were more particularly destined to serve as emunctories to others. The nasal fossæ, for example, they believed to be the emunctories of the brain.

EMUNDANTIA, Detergents.

ENADELPHIA, *Emboîtement.*

ENÆMON, Styptic.

ENÆORE'MA, from εν, 'in,' and αιωρεω, 'I lift up,' 'that which hangs or floats in.' The *Neph'elē, Nubes, Sublimamen'tum, Suspen'sum, Nebec'ula* or cloud, which is suspended in the urine, as it cools.

ENAM'EL OF THE TEETH, *Den'tium Nitor, Cortex, Cortex stria'ta, Substantia vitrea, Crusta Den'tium adamantina.* The substance

which covers the coronæ of the teeth, and which has, also, been called the *vitreous substance*, *Substance vitrée* ou *émaillée*, (F.) *Émail des Dents*. The enamel is of a milky-white colour, and sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Its surface is very smooth and polished, and it forms a thicker layer towards the part where the teeth come in contact, and becomes thinner towards the cervix. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on which they seem, as it were, planted. This gives them a velvety appearance, when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood-vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, and a very small portion of animal matter.

ENANTHE'MA, same etymon as the next. A name recently given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane, as exanthema is to certain eruptions of the skin.

ENANTHE'SIS, from ἐν, 'in,' and ἀνθέω, 'I flourish.' *Rash exan'them*. Eruption of red, level or nearly level patches, variously figured: irregularly diffused: often confluent: and terminating in cuticular exfoliations. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Cullen, and including scarlet fever, measles, &c.

Enanthesis Rosalia, Scarlatina—e. Urticaria, Urticaria.

ENANTIOPATHIC, Palliative.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *Inarticula'tio*, *Ball and Socket-joint*, from ἐν, 'in,' and ἄρθρωσις, 'an articulation.' A kind of diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions. The joint of the os femoris with the os innominatum, is one of this character.

ENAUSMA, Fomites.

ENCAN'THIS, from ἐν, 'in,' and κανθος, 'the angle of the eye.' A tumour, formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration of the caruncula lachrymalis.

The Encanthis Benig'na, or simple excrescence of the caruncula, commonly yields to astringent collyria.

The Encanthis Malig'na has often a cancerous character, and requires extirpation before it has attained any considerable size.

ENCARPOS, Pregnant.

ENCASING, *Embôitement*.

ENCATALEPSIS, Catalepsy.

ENCATHISMA, Semicupium.

ENCAU'MA, from ἐν, 'in,' and καιω, 'I burn.' *Epicau'ma*, *Epicau'sis*, *Encau'sis*. A tumour produced by a burn. A *Burn*. Also, an ulcer of the transparent cornea, occasioning the loss of the humours.—Aëtius, Gorræus.

ENCAUSIS, Burn, Encauma, Moxibustion.

ENCAUSSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. E. is a village in the department of the Haute-Garonne, which possesses several saline, acidulous springs.

ENCAVURE, Argema.

ENCEINTE, Pregnant.

ENCENS, Juniperus lycia.

ENCEPHALALGIA, Cephalalgia—e. Hydropica, Hydrocephalus internus.

ENCEPHALIC, *Encephal'icus*, from ἐν, 'in,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' That which is situate in the head. A name given to several parts which relate to the encephalon, as the *encephalic membranes*, *vessels*, &c.

ENCEPHALI'TIS. Same etymon. This term has been used, by some Nosologists, synonymously with *Cephali'tis* and *Phreni'tis*, (q. v.) By others, it has been appropriated to inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes.

ENCEPHALOCE'LE, from ἐγκεφαλον, 'the brain,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia Cer'ebri*, *Fungus Cerebri*, *Hernia of the Brain*. This may be a *congenital* or *accidental* affection. In the former case, it is dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or some faulty conformation. In the latter, it is owing to some considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium, produced by fractures, wounds with a cutting instrument, caries, the application of the trephine, &c.

In slight congenital encephalocele, gentle pressure may be exerted upon the protruded portion. When the disease is of considerable extent, it is fatal. In the accidental encephalocele, similar means must be used for confining the tumour, and preserving it from the action of external bodies.

ENCEPH'ALOID, *Encephaloïdes*, from ἐγκεφαλον, 'the head,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' Laennec has given the term *Enceph'aloid* or *Cer'ebriform* matter to one of the morbid substances, commonly formed by scirrhous or cancerous tumours. It is either encysted, in irregular masses without cysts, or infiltered into the texture of the diseased organ. This name was given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It is also called *Fungus medulla'ris*, *F. cancro'sus medulla'ris*, *Sarco'ma medulla're*, *spongoid inflammation*, *Fungus cerebra'lis*, *Cancer cerebrifor'me*, *Cancer mollis*, *Tela accidenta'lis medulla'ris*.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPH'ALON, *Encephalum*, properly *Enceph'ilos*, ἐγκεφαλος; from ἐν, 'in,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' That which is situate in the head. This name has generally been given to the *brain*, *cerebellum*, and *mesocephalon*. At times, it includes likewise the *medulla spinalis*, when it is also called the *Cer'ebro-spinal axis*.

ENCEPHALOPATHIE CRAPULEUSE, Delirium tremens.

ENCEPHALOSCOPIA, Craniology.

ENCEPHALOSISMUS, Concussion of the brain.

ENCEROSIS, Inceration.

ENCHARAXIS, Scarification.

ENCHEIRE'SIS, *Enchei'ria*, from ἐν, and χειρ, the hand.' Galen uses this term as a part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. It means the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHIFRENEMENT, Coryza.

ENCHORIOS; Endemic.

ENCHRISTON, Liniment.

ENCHYLOSIS, Extraction.

ENCHYMA, Infusum, Plethora.

ENCHYMO'MA, *Enchymo'sis*, from ἐν and χυω, 'I pour.' By the ancients, this word was used to designate the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels which arises from

joy, anger, or shame; in the last instance constituting blushing. It differs from ecchymosis in there being, in the latter, extravasation of blood into the cellular texture, and its being produced by an external cause; a contusion, for example.—Hippocrates.

ENCHYSIS, Infusion.

ENCLAVÉE, Wedged.

ENCLAVEMENT. See Wedged.

ENCLUME, Incus.

ENCLYDAS'TICOS, *intus fluctuans*, from ἐγκλυδάζομαι, 'to float in.' Applied to liquids, e. g. to serum, pus, &c., contained in any cavity.

ENCLYSMA, Clyster.

ENCŒ'LIA, from ἐν, 'in,' and κοιλία, 'the belly.' The abdominal viscera. The entrails, (q. v.)

ENCŒLIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA, Encœlitis.

ENCŒLI'TIS, *Encœlii'tis*, *Encœlial'gia inflammato'ria*, *Inflamma'tio abdomina'lis*, from ἐγκοιλία, the abdominal contents, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera.

ENCOPE, Diacope, Incision.

ENCRANION, Cerebellum.

ENCRANIS, Cerebellum.

ENCRE, Atramentum.

ENCYESIS, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYMON, Pregnancy.

ENCYMOSIA, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYSTED, *Cystide obduc'tus*. Enclosed in a kyst or cyst; from ἐν, 'in,' and κυστις, 'bladder.' (F.) *Enkysté*. An epithet given to certain tumours, or solid or fluid collections enclosed in a particular envelope or cyst. They are movable, and often elastic to the touch.

ENCYS'TIS. *Tumor tunica'tus*, *T. cys'ticus*, *Emphy'ma encys'tis*, same etymon. *Lupia*. An encysted tumour.

ENDEICTICOS, Indicant.

ENDEIXIS, Indication.

ENDEM'IC, *Endem'ical*, *Regiona'lis morbus*, *Endem'icus*, from ἐν, 'in,' and δημος, 'the people.' *Encho'rios*, *Vernac'ulus mor'bus*, *Ende'mia*. A disease is said to be endemic when it arises from some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is endemic in marshy countries; goître at the base of lofty mountains, &c. Some authors use the term in the same sense as epidemic.

We have no accurate knowledge of the emanations or other circumstances, which give occasion to endemic affections. We seem to know that some emanation from marshy lands *does* produce intermittent; but we are ignorant of the nature of such emanation.

ENDER'MIC, *Ender'micus*, from ἐν, 'in,' and δερμα, 'the skin.' An epithet given to the method of treating diseases by placing the therapeutical agent in contact with the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed. Morphine, strychnine, &c., are often administered in this way.

EN'DESIS, from ἐν, 'in,' and δεω, 'I bind.' A ligature, bandage, connexion. Hippocrates has so termed the ankle-joint.

ENDIVE, Cichorium endivia—*e. Wild*, Cichorium intybus.

ENDIVIA, Cichorium endivia.

ENDOCARDI'TIS, from *Endocardium*, the lining membrane of the heart, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

In this disease, the heart's action is visibly increased, and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and, at moments, is sensible of a trembling vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches, owing, according to Bouillaud, to the inflammatory turgescence of the heart, and the engorged state of its cavities.

On auscultation, a *bruit de soufflet* is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart; the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. The pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal and intermittent.

The pulse, by the way, does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions.

ENDOCAR'DIUM, from ἐνδον, 'within,' and καρδια, 'the heart.' The membrane that lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOLYMPH, *Vitrine auditive*.

ENDOSIS, Remission.

ENDOSMO'SE, *Imbibition*, (q. v.,) from ἐνδον, 'within,' and ωσμος, 'impulse.' A term used by Dutrochet, to express the action by which fluids pass through organic membranes.

This is done by the porosity of the tissue, in the same manner as it is effected through inorganic substances as through fissured glass. The rapidity with which it is accomplished, varies according to the nature of the penetrating body, and the penetrability of the tissue.

ENDUIT, (F.) from *indu'ere*, 'to put upon,' 'to put on.' A *coat*; a *fur*. This term is often applied to a layer of greater or less thickness, which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly the tongue and interior of the mouth. The *enduit* is designated variously, according to its appearance,—*enduit bilieux*, *jaune*, *blanc*, &c.—a *bilious*, *yellow*, *white coat* or *fur*, &c. It is at times owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of a secretion; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretion; generally, to both causes combined.

ENDUIT CHOROIDIEN. See Choroid.

ENDURCISSEMENT. Induration—*e. du Tissu cellulaire*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ENECHEMA, Tinnitus aurium.

ENECIA CAUMA, Synocha.

EN'EMA, from ενιημι, 'to inject.' An *Injection*, *Clyster*, (q. v.,) (F.) *Clystère*, *Lavement*. A well known form of conveying medicine into the body, under certain morbid circumstances. See Clyster.

ENEMA ANOD'YNUM, *Enema Opii*; *An'odyne Clyster*, *starch and Opium Clyster*. (*Gelat. amyli* ℥ss, *tinct. opii* gtt 40 vel 60.) Exhibited in cases of severe diarrhœa or dysentery.

ENEMA COMMU'NE; *Common Clyster*, *Domes'tic Clyster*. (*Water gruel* or *molasses and water* ℥ss or ℥j: *add a little oil or lard, and a spoonful of common salt*.) Given as a cathartic enema; and, without the common salt, as an emollient.

ENEMA CATHAR'TICUM; *Purging Clyster*.

(*Mannæ* ℥j, *decoct. chamæm. comp.* ℥x, *olei oliv.* ℥j, *sulph. magnes.* ℥ss. *Ph. D.*)

Enema Fœt'idum, *Fœtid Clyster; Mistu'ra asæfœt'idæ pro clys'mate, Clysma ton'icum et antispasmod'icum* seu *in'citans et sedens,* (F.) *Lavement antispasmodique.* (*The last with the addition of* ℥ij *of the tincture of asafœtida. Ph. D.*) Given as an antispasmodic and anodyne.

Enema Nicotia'næ; *Tobac'co Clyster.* This generally consists of from half a pint to a pint of the *Infusum Tabaci.* It is employed in cases of strangulated hernia; but occasionally acts as a fatal poison when given in this way. The smoke of *tobacco* is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion.

Enema Opii E. anodynum.

Enema Terebin'thinæ; *Tur'pentine Clyster.* (*Ol. tereb.* ℥iij, *gruel* ℔ss, *one yolk of egg.* Incorporate the turpentine with the yolk, then add the gruel.) To be administered in cases of ascarides, (*oxyures.*)

ENEPIDERM'IC, *Enepider'micus,* from ἐν, 'in,' ἐπι, 'upon,' and δερμα, 'the skin.' An epithet given to the method of treating diseases, which consists in the application of medicines; as plasters, blisters, &c., to the skin.

ENEREISIS, Compression.

ENERGIA, Action, Force.

EN'ERGY, *Energi'a,* from, ἐνεργεω, 'I act.' Action. Acting power. Also, *vigor:* as the '*muscular energy;*' the '*brain acts with energy.*'

ENERVA'TION, *Enervatio,* from e, 'out of,' and *nervi,* 'strength.' The act of weakening—the state of being weakened. See Debility.

ENFANCE, Infancy.

ENFANT, Infans.

ENFLURE, Swelling—*e. des Jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée,* Phlegmatia dolens.

ENFONCEMENT SCAPHOIDE, Scaphoides fossa.

ENGASTERION, Laboratory.

ENGASTRIMY'THOS, *Englot'togastor, Gastril'oquist, Eu'rycles, Eurycli'tus,* from ἐν, 'in,' and γαστηρ, 'the belly,' and μυθεομαι, 'I discourse.' A *Ventriloquist.* (F.) *Ventriloque.* Individuals have been so denominated, who have possessed the art of modifying their natural voice, so that it seemed to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions. It was formerly believed that such persons spoke from their belly; hence their name. It is an imitative art, and is called Ventriloquism.

ENGELURE, Chilblain.

ENGHIEN, or MONTMORENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A hydrosulphurous water, four leagues from Paris, near Montmorency, which is possessed of some celebrity.

ENGISO'MA, *Engizo'ma,* from ἐγγιζω, 'I approximate.' (F.) *Embarrure.* A species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone, and compresses the brain.—Galen. Also, a kind of instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

ENGLISH DISEASE, Rachitis.

ENGLOTTOGASTOR, Engastrimythos.

ENGOMPHOSIS, Gomphosis.

ENGORGEMENT, from *en,* 'in,' and *gorge,* 'the throat.' An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, and giving rise to augmentation of volume. A congestion, (q. v.)

ENGOUEMENT, (F.) *Obstruc'tio, Iner'tia,* from *angere,* 'to choke.' Accumulation, in a hollow organ, of the matters secreted by it or carried to it. There is said to be *Engouement des bronches,* when the mucus accumulates there; and *Engouement des intestins,* when the matters, which ought to pass through them, are detained; as in a case of strangulated hernia. *Engouement des poumons, E. of the lungs,* in Pathological Anatomy, signifies that state of the lungs, in which a mixture of air and thin fluid escapes from them when cut into.

ENGOURDISSEMENT, Torpor.

ENGRENURE, Suture.

ENKYSTÉ, Encysted.

ENKYSTEMENT, Chatonnement.

ENNEAPHAR'MACOS, from ἐννεα, 'nine,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' A medicine, composed of nine simple ingredients. A pessary, so formed.—Galen, Paulus. An *Antid'otus Heracli'dis,* described by Galen, and some plasters by Aëtius and Celsus are, likewise, termed *Enneapharmaca.*—Gorræus.

ENOR'MON, ἐνορμων, from ἐν, 'in,' and ορμαω, 'I rouse,' 'excite.' A word used by Hippocrates in the same sense as *vital principle* is by modern physiologists.

ENOSIS, Insertion.

ENRHYTH'MOS, from ἐν and ῥυθμος, 'number.' Having rhythm. An epithet, applied to the pulse when its pulsations occur with some degree of order. It is opposed to *Aryth'mos.* It differs from *Eurhythmos,* which signifies 'regular.'

ENROUEMENT, Raucedo.

ENS. A being. Paracelsus meant, by this term, the power exerted by certain beings on our body. He speaks of the *Ens Dei,* the *Ens Astro'rum,* the *Ens naturale,* the *Ens virtu'tis, Ens morbo'rum, Ens de poten'tibus spirit'ibus,* &c. These absurd denominations suggested to some of the ancient Chymists a name for certain chemical preparations. The muriate of ammonia and iron was called *Ens martis;* the muriate of ammonia and copper, *Ens veneris;* and *Ens primum* was, with the Alchymists, the name of a tincture, which they considered possessed of the power of transmuting metals.

Ens Martis, Ferrum ammoniatum—e. Veneris Boylei, Ferrum ammoniatum.

EN'SIFORM, *Ensifor'mis,* from *ensis,* 'a sword,' and *forma,* 'form.' Sword-like.

The Ensiform Apoph'yses or Proc''esses, are the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

The Ensiform Appen'dix or Car'tilage is the xiphoid appendix of the sternum, &c. See Xiphoid.

Ensiformis, Xiphoid.

Ensi-Sternal. Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. He also called it *l'os ultimi-sternal.* See Ultimo-sternal.

ENSOMATOSIS, Incorporation.

ENSTALAX'IS, *Instilla'tio,* Instillation, (q. v.) The act of pouring by drops.

ENTABLEMENT, Depression.

ENTAILLE (F.), from *en,* 'in,' and *tailler,*

'to cut.' *Excis'io, Ec'copē, Ec'tomē.* A deep wound, made by a sharp instrument obliquely. *Entailles* and *Taillades* are, also, used to designate deep sacrifications, made for the purpose of producing a speedy *dégorgement* of any tumefied part; such, e. g., as are made in the tongue in certain cases of glossitis.

ENTASIA, Tonic spasm—e. Articularis, Contractura—e. Loxia, Torticollis—e. Priapismus, Priapismus—e. Systremma, Cramp—e. Tetanus, Tetanus—e. Tetanus anticus, Emprosthotonos—e. Trismus, Trismus.

ENTAT'ICOS, *Intensi'vus*, from εντεινω, 'I make tense.' A medicine, which excites the venereal appetite.

ENTELIPATHIA, Nymphomania.

ENTENDEMENT, Intellect.

ENTERADENES, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' and αδην, 'a gland.' The mucous glands of the intestines. See Peyeri Glandulæ.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY, *Enteradenogra'phia*, from εντερον, 'intestine,' αδην, 'gland,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOL'OGY, from εντερον, 'intestine,' αδην, 'gland,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' That part of Anatomy, which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the intestines. Colic (q. v.)

Enteralgia Acuta, Enteritis—e. Inflammatoria, Enteritis.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS, from εντερον, 'intestine,' αγχω, 'I strangle,' and εμφραασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the intestines by strangulation or otherwise.—Ploucquet.

ENTERELE'SIA. Pain, caused by invagination or strangulation of the intestines.—Alibert.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS, *Infrac'tus Intestin'orum;* from εντερον, 'intestine,' and εμφραξις, 'obstruction.' Accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

ENTEREN'CHYTA, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' εν, 'in,' and χεω, 'I pour.' Any surgical instrument for administering injections.—Scultetus.

ENTER'ICA, from εντερον, 'an intestine.' Diseases affecting the alimentary canal. Order I, Class I, (*Cœliaca,*) of Good.

ENTÉRITE FOLLICULEUSE. See Typhus.

ENTERI'TIS, from εντερον, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the intestines. *Empres'ma Enteritis, Intestino'rum inflamma'tio, Chordap'sus, Cauma Enteritis, Enterophlo''gia, Col'ica acuta, Enteral'gia acuta, E. inflammato'ria, Febris intestino'rum, F. iliaca inflammato'ria, Enteropyr'ia.* The essential symptoms of this disease are:—violent abdominal pain increased on pressure; with vomiting and inflammatory fever.

Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines; and, in violent cases, all the coats may be implicated. The structure of the mucous and peritoneal coats is different, so are their functions in health and disease. The inflammation of the serous coat, *Sero-enteritis*, resembles that of the cellular membrane: the inflammation of the mucous coat that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, of a more active character. Inflammation of the mucous coat, *Esoenteri'tis, Endoenteri'tis*, is generally attended with diarrhœa, and its pathology is identical with that of *Dysentery*, which see. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat is, on the other hand, generally attended with constipation.

Enteritis of the peritoneal coat, for such is the meaning of the word in the abstract, requires the most active treatment. Copious bleeding followed up by a large dose of opium, and if the symptoms are not decidedly ameliorated, repeating the bleeding and opium, warm fomentations, and blisters are the chief agents to be relied upon. Purgatives ought not to be exhibited until the inflammation and spasm are abated by the use of the bleeding and opium. When the physician is called early, this plan will usually succeed. Sometimes, Enteritis passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management.

Broussais considers inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines as the proximate cause of the phenomena of fever.

Enteritis Epiploitis, Epiploitis—e. Mesenterica, Mesenteritis.

ENTEROCE'LE, *Hernia intestina'lis*, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' and κηλη, 'a hernia,' 'tumour.' Abdominal herniæ are so called, which contain only a portion of the intestine.

ENTEROCYSTOCE'LE, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' κυστις, 'a bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE, from εντερον, 'intestine,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Hernia, formed by intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-EPIPLOM'PHALUS, from εντερον, 'intestine,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum. Almost all umbilical herniæ are of this kind.

ENTEROG'RAPHY, *Enterogra'phia*, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and γραφη, 'description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the intestines.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE, from εντερον, 'intestine,' υδωρ, 'water,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTERO-HYDROM'PHALUS, from εντερον, 'intestine,' υδωρ, 'water,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

ENTERO-ISCHIOCE'LE, from εντερον, 'intestine,' ισχιον, 'ischium,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Ischiat'ic hernia*, formed of intestine.

ENTEROLITHUS, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—e. Bezoardus, Bezoar—e. Scybalum, Scybala.

ENTEROL'OGY, *Enterolo''gia*, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the intestines.

ENTERO-MEROCE'LE, from εντερον, 'intestine,' μηρος, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTERO-MESENTER'IC, *Febris enteromesenter'ica.* Messrs. Petit and Serres have given this name to a species of adynamic fever

or typhus, in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

ENTEROM'PHALUS, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and ομφαλος, 'umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTERON, Intestine.

ENTEROP'ATHY, *Enteropathi'a;* from εντερον, 'intestine,' and παθος, 'disease.' Disease of the intestines in general.

ENTEROPERIS'TOLĒ, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and περιστελλω, 'I conceal,' 'I envelop.' Constriction or obstruction of the intestines from a cause, which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as in strangulated hernia.

ENTEROPHLOGIA, Enteritis.

ENTEROPYRIA, Enteritis.

ENTERORA'PHIA or ENTERORA'PHĒ, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries done to them.

ENTERORRHAGIA SIMPLEX, Hæmatochezia.

ENTEROSARCOCE'LE, from εντερον, 'intestine,' σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescence, or rather sarcocele.

ENTEROSCHEOCE'LE, from εντερον, 'an intestine,' οσχεον, 'the scrotum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

ENTERO'SES, from εντερον, 'an intestine.' A class of diseases, comprehending all those that are seated in the intestines.—Alibert.

EN'TEROTOME, *Enterot'omus*, from εντερον, 'intestine,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' A name given by J. Cloquet to an instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is much longer than the other and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ENTEROTO'MIA, same etymon. In *anatomy*, it signifies dissection of the intestines. In *surgery*, it means an operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestine, in order to evacuate the fæcal matters accumulated in it, e. g. in certain cases of hernia, accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; in operations for an artificial anus, performed on the new-born, where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, &c.

ENTEROZOA, Worms.

ENTHELMINTHES, Worms.

ENTH'LASIS, *Esphlasis*, from θλαω, 'I break.' A fracture of the cranium with comminution, in which the bone is depressed or has lost its level.

Enthlasis Cranii, Effractura cranii.

ENTONIA, Tension, Tonic spasm.

ENTONNOIR, Calix, Infundibulum—*c. du Ventricule Moyen du Cerveau*, Infundibulum of the Brain.

ENTORSE, Sprain.

ENTOZAIRES, Worms.

ENTOZOA, Worms.

ENTOZOARIA, Worms.

ENTRAILLES, Entrails.

EN'TRAILS, *Splanchna*, *Encœlia*, *Viscera*, from *entera'lia*, a word of bad Latin, coming from εντερον, 'intestine.' It is used for the viscera enclosed in the splanchnic cavities, and especially for those in the abdomen. *Bowels*, *Guts*. (F.) *Entrailles*, *Viscères*.

ENTRICHO'MA, from εν, in, and τριχωμα, 'hair.' The tarsal cartilage and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted.

ENTRO'PION, *Inver'sio palpebra'rum*, *Capilli''tium*, *Trichiasis*, *Introsuscep'tio entropium*, *Blepharelo'sis*, *Blepharopto'sis entropium*, *Trichia*, *Tricho'sis*, from εν, 'in,' and τρεπω, 'I turn.' A name given to the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes are directed towards the globe of the eye; irritate and inflame it, and give rise to the affection called *Trichiasis*.

The contact of the hair with the surface of the eye occasions considerable irritation of the conjunctiva, which is soon followed by chemosis, ulceration of the eye and other symptoms, such as fever, watchfulness, &c.

If the disease be *entropion*, as above defined, that is, dependent upon the inversion of the eyelids, it must be remedied,—either by dispersing the œdema or swelling of the eyelids, or by cutting out a portion of the skin. When the disease is dependent upon a vicious direction of the cilia, they must be plucked out and the bulbs cauterised.

ENTYPOSIS. See Glene.

ENUCLEATION, *Enuclea'tio*, from *enuclea're*, 'to take out a kernel.' This term has been proposed for the operation of removing tumours, &c., without cutting into them.—Percy.

The word is used, in *Pharmacy*, for the operation of shelling or removing the kernels of the almond or of any nut.

ENULA CAMPANA, Inula Helenium.

ENU'LON, from εν, 'in,' and ουλον, 'the gum.' The inner part of the gums. The external part was called ουλον, and that between the teeth αμυς.—Pollux.

ENURE'SIS, from ενουρεω, 'I void the urine in bed.' *Paru'ria incon'tinens*, *Incontinen'tia uri'næ*, *Excre'tio Urinæ involunta'ria*, *Mic'tio involunta'ria*, *M. inopportuna*, *Uracra'sia*, *Urorrhœ'a*, *Perirrhœ'a*, *Strangu'ria* (Galen), *Hyperure'sis*, *Diam'nes*, *Involuntary discharge of the urine*, *Incontinence of urine*. This affection is most common in advanced life. It may depend on too great irritability of the bladder, or on distention, or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ, the presence of an irregularly shaped calculus, impacted in the urethra near its commencement; rupture of the bladder and urethra; renal disease; or on pressure exerted on the bladder by the distended womb or by some tumour. It often occurs after difficult labour, but generally yields, in the course of a week or ten days; the catheter being introduced twice a day in the mean time.

The treatment must of course vary according to the cause; and when the affection, on which it is dependent, cannot be removed, the discharge of urine may be prevented by exerting a degree of compression on the urethra, by means of appropriate instruments; or a urinal may be employed to receive the urine as it passes off.

ENVIE, Malacia, Nævus—*c. de vomir*, Nausea.

ENYPNION, Somnium.

ENYSTRON, Abomasus.

EP, EPH, EPI, ἐπ, ἐφ, ἐπι, 'upon, above;' in composition, generally means, 'augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition.' Hence:

EPACMAS'TICOS, from ἐπι and ακμαζω, 'I increase.' An epithet applied to fevers, *Febres epacmas'ticæ*, whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence, from the commencement to the termination. Such fevers are, also, called *Epanadidontes*.

EPAGOGIUM, Prepuce.

EPANADIPLOSIS, Anadiplosis.

EPANALEPSIS, Anadiplosis.

EPANASTASIS, Pustule.

ÉPANCHEMENT, Effusion.

EPANETUS HECTICA, Hectic fever.

EPAPHÆ'RESIS, from επαφαιρεω, 'I take away.' *Repeti'ta subla'tio*, vel *evacua'tio*. A repeated abstraction or evacuation. It was formerly used synonymously with *repeated blood-letting; Phleboto'mia itera'ta*.—Galen.

EPAPHRISMOS, Despumation.

EPARMA, Tumour.

EPARSIS, Tumour.

ÉPAULE, Humerus.

EPENCRANIS, Cerebellum.

ÉPERON, Hippocampus minor—*é. des Artères*, Spur.

ÉPERVIER, Accipiter.

ÉPERVIÈRE DES MURAILLES, Hieracium murorum.

EPHEBÆ'ON, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἡβη, 'pubes.' The parts of generation: also, the region of the pubes, as well as the hair upon the pubes. It was likewise a part of the ancient gymnasium in which the rhetoricians, philosophers, &c., disputed.

EPHEBEUM, Mons veneris.

EPHEBOSYNE, Puberty.

EPHEBOTES, Puberty.

EPHE'BIA, *Ephebi'a, Pubertas*. Same etymon. The age of puberty, (q. v.)

EPHE'BUS. One who has attained the age of puberty.

EPHEDRANA, Nates.

EPHEL'CIS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἑλκος, 'an ulcer.' The crust of an ulcer.

ÉPHELIDE SCORBUTIQUE, Chloasma.

EPHEL'IDES, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἡλιος, 'the sun.' *Epichro'sis, Mac'ula sola'ris, Ephe'lis lentic'ula, Lentic'ula, Lenti'go, Ephelis Lentigo, Ephelis à sole, Nigredo à sole, Spilo'sis ephelis, Æstates, Effila, Freckles, Sunburn*. (F.) *Taches de roussure, Hale*. This term includes, not only the yellow *lentigines*, which appear on persons of fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which also arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun; but also those large dusky patches which are very similar in appearance but occur on other parts of the surface, that are constantly covered. See Chloasma. They do not extend farther than the skin. Many cosmetics have been recommended for their removal. Simple spirituous lotions or weak mineral acids, applied a few times in the day, are as effectual as any other means.

Ephelis Lentigo, Ephelides—*é. à Sole*, Ephelides.

EPHEM'ERA, *Dia'ria*, from ἐπι, 'during,' and ἡμερα, 'a day.' That which continues a day. This epithet is given to diseases, and particularly to fevers, which last only a day. *Febris dia'ria, Ephemerop'yra, Febris simplex, F. Ephem'era*. The term *prolonged ephem'era* is sometimes used for fevers, which cease after two or three days' duration.

Ephemera Anglica Pestilens, Sudor anglicus—é. Maligna, Sudor anglicus—é. Sudatoria, Sudor anglicus.

EPHEMEROPYRA, Ephemera.

EPHEMERUS, Quotidian.

EPHIALTES HYPOCHONDRIACA, Incubus vigilantium—é. Nocturnus, Incubus—é. Vigilantium, Incubus vigilantium.

EPHIDRO'SIS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and ἱδρωω, 'I sweat.' A copious sweat. *Ephidrosis profu'sa, E. sponta'nea, E. idiopath'ica sudor, Hydropede'sis, Exsuda'tio, Exuda'tio, Hyperephidro'sis, Suda'tio*, (F.) *Flux de Sueur*. An excessive sweating, inducing debility and emaciation. A colliquative sweat. Such copious perspirations are generally owing to debility of the exhalants, and require the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, &c.

Ephidrosis, Desudatio—e. Cruentum, Sudor cruentus.

EPHIPPIUM, Pituitaria fossa, Sella turcica.

EPH'ODOS, from ἐπι, 'upon;' and οδος, 'a way,' 'a road or avenue to a place.' Hippocrates uses this word in three senses: 1. For the vessels or canals, which give passage to the excrements of the body. 2. For a periodical attack or accession of fever; and 3. For the approach of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body.—Castelli.

ÉPI, Spica.

EPIALOS, *Hepialos*, A name, given by the ancients to fever, when the hot stage was mingled with irregular chills.

EPIALTES, Incubus.

EPIAN, Framboesia.

EPIBLEMA, Catablema.

EPIBOLE, Incubus.

EPICANTHIS, Canthus.

EPICAN'THUS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and καιθος, 'the angle of the eye.' A defect of formation, in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner canthus of the eye.

EPICAR'PIUM, *Pericar'pium*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and καρπος, 'the wrist.' Applications made to the wrist or to the region of the pulse were so called. These were plasters, ointments, febrifuge cataplasms, &c.

EPICAUMA, Encauma.

EPICAUSIS, Encauma.

EPICERASTICA, Emollients.

EPICHOLOS, Bilious.

EPICHORION, Decidua.

EPICHRISIS, Inunctio.

EPICHRO'SIS, *Spilo'sis*, from ἐπι, and χρωμα, 'colour.' Simple discoloration of the surface.—Good. Ephelides, (q. v.)

EPICHYSIS, Affusion.

EPICŒ'MASIS, from επικοιμαομαι, 'I sleep.' *Decu'bitus ad dormien'dum, et Dormi'tio*. The position of sleeping, as well as sleeping itself.

EPICOL'IC, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κωλον, 'the colon.' The *epicolic regions, regio'nes epicol'-*

icæ, are those parts of the abdomen, which correspond to the colon.

EPICOLLESIS, Agglutination.

EPICON'DYLE, *Epicon'dylus;* from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κονδυλος, 'a condyle.' A name given, by Chaussier, to an eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri; so called, because it is seated above the condyle. The epicondyle gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several of the muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

EPICONDYLO-CUBITALIS, see Anconeus—e. *Radial*, Supinator radii brevis—e. *Sus-métacarpien*, See Radialis—e. *Sus-phalangettien commun*, Extensor digitorum communis—e. *Sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*, Extensor proprius minimi digiti.

EPICOPHOSIS, Cophosis.

EPICRA'NIUM, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' A name given to different parts seated on the cranium. The skin, aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole of the scalp have been so called. Portal includes under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and superior and anterior auricular muscles.

EPICRANIUS, Occipito-frontalis.

EPICRASIS, *Contempera'tio*, from ἐπικεραννυμι, 'I temper.' A term used by the Humorists for *an amelioration of the humours*. They called *Cure by Epicrasis, per epicrasin*, a mode of treatment by imagined alternatives, which they supposed to be possessed of the power of gradually correcting the vitiated humours.

EPICROUSIS, Percussion.

EPICYEMA, Fœtus, Superfœtation.

EPICYESIS, Superfœtation.

EPICYSTOTOMIA. See Lithotomy.

EPIDEISIS, Deligation.

EP'IDEMY, *Epidem'ic, Epide'mia, Epide'mios, Epide'mos, Pancœ'nos, Pande'mios, Morbus pub'licus, Morbus popula'ris*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δημος, 'the people.' A disease, which attacks, at the same time, a number of individuals, and which is depending upon some particular *constitutio aeris*, or condition of the atmosphere, with which we are utterly ignorant. It differs from *endemic*, the latter being owing to locality; but it is obvious, that should a particular epidemic constitution of the air exist along with a favourable endemic condition, these combined influences may act in the causation of several of those serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district and are never afterwards met with, or at least not until after the lapse of a considerable period.

EPIDENDRUM VANILLA. See Vanilla.

EPID'ERIS, *Epider'rhis, Hypod'eris or Hypodermis*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δερις, 'the skin.' This word, with some, means the nymphæ; with others, the clitoris; with others, again, the prepuce of the clitoris.

EPIDER'MIS, *Epidermion, Cutic'ula, C. extima, C. extre'ma, Cutis extima, C. summa, C. ultima, Pellis summa, Pellic'ula summa, P. supe'rior, Lam'ina prima cutis*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δερμα, 'the true skin.' Scarf-skin, cuticle. (F.) *Surpeau, Cuticule.* A transparent, dry, thin membrane; devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts that correspond to the nails. It appears to consist of minute scales, placed one above the other. Chaussier considers it to be formed and reproduced by an excretory action of the true skin; to act like a dry varnish, which prevents the immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently to deaden tactile impressions, which, without its intervention, might be painful. The *Epider'mic, Epider'meous*, or *Epider'moid* (as Bichat called it) *System* is a portion of general anatomy and comprises three parts. 1. External Epidermis. 2. Epidermis spread over the mucous membranes. 3. The Nails and Hair.

Epidermis Linguæ. See Tongue.

EPIDERRHIS, Epideris.

EPIDESIS, see Bandage—e. Hæmostasia, Ligature.

EPIDES'MOS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and δεω, 'I bind.' A Fascia, (q. v.) bandage, (q. v.) or ligature, by which dressings are secured.—Hippocr.

EPIDID'YMIS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and διδυμος, 'a testicle.' *Epidid'ymus, Paras'tata, Testic'ulus accesso'rius, Caput testis, Corpus varico'sum* seu *varicifor'me testis, Corps variqueux* ou *variciforme, Supergemina'lis:* that which is placed upon the testicle. A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The Epididymis is a canal, formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels, folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Its lower portion or *tail, Cauda* vel *globus minor*, is curved upwards, and is continuous with the vas deferens; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus major*. The length of this canal, folded as it is upon itself and describing numerous curvatures, is, according to Monro, 32 feet.

EPIDIDYMI'TIS, BLENNORHAGIC, Hernia humoralis.

EPID'OSIS, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and διδωμι, 'to give.' Augmentation, increase. A word applied to the natural increase of the body or to the increase of a disease.

EPID'ROMĒ, from ἐπιδρομη, 'I run upon.' An afflux or congestion of humours.—Galen.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA, from ἐπιγαστριον, 'the epigastrium,' and ἀλγος, 'pain.' Pain at the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRIC, *Epigas'tricus*, from ἐπι, 'upon,' and γαστηρ, 'the stomach.' This name has been given to several parts.

The Epigastric Region, *Regio epigas'trica, R. cardiaca, R. stomachica, R. stomachalis*, is the superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into three parts, one *middle*, the *epigas'trium*,—and two *lateral*, the *hypochon'dria*.

Epigastric Ar'tery. *Arte'ria epigas'trica, A. sus-pubienne*, (Ch.) It arises from the *external iliac*, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes, by a trunk proper to it, at others by a trunk common to it and the *Obturator artery*. It ascends upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the

rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses, towards the umbilicus, with the internal mammary. The epigastric artery anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels.

The epigastric vein follows nearly the same course.

EPIGAS'TRIUM. Same etymon. The belly, the epigastric region.

EPIGASTROCE'LE, from επι, 'upon,' γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by the stomach, *Gas'trocele*. This name has been given more especially to hernias, which occur towards the upper part of the linea alba or in the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

EPIGENEMA, Epigenesis.

EPIGEN'ESIS, from επι, 'upon,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' A theory of conception according to which the *new being* is created entirely anew; and receives at once from *each* parent the materials necessary for its formation.

Epigenesis as well as *Epigene'ma*, is, also, applied to any symptom occurring during a disease, without changing its nature. An accessary symptom. *Epiginom'enos*, *Superve'niens*, has a similar acceptation.

EPIGINOMENOS, Epigenesis.

EPIGLOT'TIC, *Epiglot'icus*, same etymon. Relating to the epiglottis.

Epiglottic Gland, *Periglot'tis*, *Caro glandulo'sa*. A collection of small, glandular granula, situate in the adipose, cellular texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis, in a triangular space, bounded anteriorly by the thyro-hyoid membrane and thyroid cartilage. It pours out an unctuous and mucous fluid, which lubricates the epiglottis, keeps it supple and movable, and prevents the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of the air, in the act of respiration.

EPIGLOT'TIS, from επι, 'upon,' and γλωττις, 'the glottis.' *Epiglot'tic cartilage*, *Lig'ula*. A fibro-cartilage, situate at the upper part of he larynx, behind the base of the tongue. Its form is oval; texture elastic; thickness greater below than above, and greater in the middle than at the sides. By its smaller extremity, which is the lower, it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis would seem to be to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and, thus, to assist in opposing the passage of alimentary substances into the air tubes.

EPIGLOTTI'TIS, *Angi'na epiglottidea*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TUM. An instrument, mentioned by Paracelsus, for raising the eyelids. It resembled the epiglottis in shape.

EPIGLOU'TIS, from επι, 'upon,' and γλουτος, 'the buttocks.' The superior region of the nates.—Gorræus.

EPIGONATIS, Patella.

EPIGONION, Fœtus.

EPIGONON, Superfœtation.

EPIGOUNIS, Patella.

EPILATORIUM, Depilatory.

EPILEMPSIS, Epilepsy.

EPILENTIA, Epilepsy.

EPILEPSIA ALGETICA, see Algos—e. Uterina, Lorind matricis—e. Nocturna, Incubus.

EPI'LEPSY, ιερη νουσος, σεληναια νουσος, *Epilep'sia*, *Epilep'sis*, *Epilemp'sis*, *Epilen'tia*, *Syspa'sia Epilep'sia*, *Catalen'tia*, *Morbus comi''tialis*, *M. cadu'cus*. *M. Herculeus*, *Heracle'us morbus*, *M. sacer*, *M. pueri'lis*, *Deprehensio*, *Clonos epilep'sia*, *Hieran'osos*, *Prehen'sio*, *Morbus magnus*, *M. major*, *M. interlu'nius M. divi'nus*, *M. dæmo'nius*, *M. son'ticus*, *M. Seleni'acus*, *M. lunaticus*, *M. mensa'lis*, *M. deif'icus*, *M. sceles'tus*, *M. vitriola'tus*, *M. viridellus*, *M. Sancti Valenti'ni*, *Analepsia*, *Cataptosis*, *The falling sickness*, (F.) *Mal caduc*, *Mal divin*, *Mal Saint-Jean*, *Mal de Terre*, *Haut-mal*. The word is derived from επιλαμβανω, 'I seize upon.' It is a disease of the brain, which may either be idiopathic or symptomatic, *spontaneous* or *accidental*, and which occurs in paroxysms, with uncertain intervals between. These paroxysms are characterized by loss of sensation and convulsive motions of the muscles. Frequently, the fit attacks suddenly; at other times, it is preceded by indisposition, vertigo, and stupor. At times, before the loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation of a cold vapour is felt, hence called *aura epilep'tica*. This appears to rise in some part of the body and proceed towards the head; and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from 5 to 20 minutes. Sometimes it goes off in a few seconds; at others, it is protracted for hours. In all cases, there is loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; countenance of a red, purple or violet colour; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, generally stertorous; and sometimes involuntary discharge of fæces and urine. After the fit, the patient retains not the least recollection of what has passed, but remains, for some time, affected with head-ache, stupor, and lassitude.

The disease is in the brain, and is generally organic; but it may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, bowels, &c. The prognosis, as to ultimate recovery, is unfavourable. It does not, however, frequently destroy life, but is apt to lead to mental imbecility. Dissection has not thrown light on its pathology.

In the *treatment*, the cause must be sought after, and if possible removed. In the paroxysm, but little can be done; but as the tongue is liable to be injured by the teeth, the jaws may be kept open by putting a cork or piece of wood between them. If the fit has been brought on by indigestible food, the stomach must be cleared. It is between the paroxysms that the great effort must be made. Generally, there is considerable irritability and debility about the brain, and hence tonics have been found the best remedies. Of these, perhaps the most powerful, in epilepsy, is the *argenti nitras*, given regularly and continued for months, if necessary. Preparations, of iron, copper, and zinc have, also, been used, and the general class of vegetable tonics and antispasmodics. Counter-irritants may be employed, if necessary, along with this course, as blisters, moxa, &c.

Unfortunately, in many cases, these means

are found insufficient, and all that can be done is to palliate, removing carefully all exciting causes; such as the use of spirituous liquors, strong emotions, violent exercise, &c., and regulating the diet.

EPILEP'TIC, *Epilep'ticus;* same etymon. One attacked with epilepsy. Any thing relating to epilepsy; as an *epilep'tic individual,* an *epilep'tic symptom.* Some authors, also, speak of *epileptic remedies.*

EPIM'ANES, a name given to a maniac when in a paroxysm.

EPIMELE'TAI, a name by which the ancient Persians called the *curers of wounds,* who followed their armies; from επιμελεομαι, 'I take care of.'

EPIMORI'OS, 'unequal,' from επι and μειρω, 'I divide.' An epithet applied to the pulse when unequal.—Galen.

ÉPINARD, Spinacia—*é. Sauvage,* Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

ÉPINE, Spine—*é. du Dos,* Vertebral column—*é. Gutturale,* Nasal spine, inferior and posterior—*é. Sphénoidale,* Sphenoidal spine—*é. Vinette,* Oxycanthe Galeni.

EPINEPH'ELOS, *Nubilosus.* Presenting a cloud. Applied to the urine.—Hippocr.

ÉPINEUX, Spinous—*é. du Dos, grand,* Spinalis Dorsi major, see Interspinales Dorsi et lumborum—*é. du Dos, petit,* see Interspinales dorsi et lumborum.

ÉPINGLE, Pin.

EPINOTION, Scapula.

EPIONE, Decidua.

EPINYC'TIDES, from επι, 'upon,' and νυξ, 'the night.' Eruptions, which appear on the skin in the night, and disappear in the day. *Pus'tula livens et noc'tibus inquie'tans.*—Pliny.

EPIPAROXYS'MUS. A paroxysm, superadded to an ordinary paroxysm.

EPIPASTON, Catapasma.

EPIPEPHYCOS, Conjunctiva.

EPIPE'CHU, επιπηχυ, from επι, 'upon,' and πηχυς, 'the elbow.' The upper part of the elbow.—Gorræus.

EPIPHANI'A, from επι, 'upon,' and φαινω, 'I exhibit.' The external appearance of the body.—Castelli.

EPIPHÆNOM'ENON, *Post apparens;* same etymon. Any kind of adventitious symptom, which occurs during the progress of an affection; and which is not as intimately connected with the existence of the disease as the symptoms—properly so called.

EPIPH'LEBOS, from επι, 'upon,' and φλεψ, 'a vein.' An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.—Hippocr., Aretæus.

EPIPHLOGIS'MA, from επι, 'upon,' and φλογιζω, 'I inflame.' Violent inflammation or burning heat in any part.—Hippocr.

EPIPH'ORA, *Dacryno'ma, Lachryma'tio, Delachryma'tio, Illachryma'tio, Oc'ulus lach'rymans,* from επιφερω, 'I carry to.' Weeping, (F.) *Larmoiement.* The *watery eye;*—an involuntary and constant flow of tears upon the cheek. It is almost always symptomatic of some disease of the lachrymal passages, and occurs when the tears cannot pass into the *ductus ad nasum.* Occasionally, it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity; as in certain cases of ophthalmia. The treatment must of course be directed to the removal of the cause.

EPIPHORA, Ophthalmia—e. Ptyalismus, Salivation.

EPIPHYMATA, Cutaneous diseases.

EPIPH'YSIS, *Additamen'tum,* (q. v.) from επι, 'upon,' and φυω, 'I arise.' Any portion of a bone, separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the *apophysis* of the adult.

EPIPHYSIS CRURIS LONGIORIS INCUDIS, Os orbiculare.

EPIPLASM, from επι, 'upon,' and πλασσω, 'I spread.' A cataplasm. Galen uses it especially for an application of wheaten flour, boiled in *hydrelæum,* and applied to wounds.

EPIPLEGIA, Hemiplegia.

EPIPLERO'SIS, from επι, 'augmentative,' and πληρωσις, 'repletion.' Excessive repletion, distention.

EPIPLOCE'LE, from επιπλοον, 'omentum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Epiploic hernia, Zirba'lis hernia, Omental hernia,* (F.) *Hernie de l'épiploon.* Omental hernia is recognised—but at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumour, in which no gurgling sound is heard, on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

EPIPLO-ENTEROCE'LE, from επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestines. It is more commonly called *Entero-epiplocele.*

EPIP'LOIC, *Epiploicus.* Relating to the epiploon.

EPIPLOIC AR'TERIES; *Arte'riæ Epiploicæ.* The arterial branches, which are distributed to the epiploon, and which are given off by the gastro-epiploicæ.

EPIPLOIC APPEN'DAGES; *Appendic'ulæ epiploicæ, A. pinguedino'sæ, Fimb'riæ carno'sæ coli.* Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine, which are analogous, in texture and arrangement, to the epiploon.

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCE'LE, from επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' ισχιον, 'the ischium,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOI'TIS, from επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and *itis,* denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the omentum. *Omenti'tis, Empresma peritoni'tis omenta'lis, Omenti inflamma'tio, Enteri'tis epiploï'tis, Omente'sis.* A case of partial peritonitis.

EPIPLOMEROCE'LE, from επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' μηρος, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Femoral hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOM'PHALON, *Epiploom'phalon, Hernia umbilica'lis,* from επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOM'PHRASIS, from επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Induration of the epiploon.

EPIPLOOCOMIS'TES, from επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and κομιζω, 'I carry.' One who has the omentum morbidly large. Also, one labouring under epiplocele.

EPIPLOON, from επι, 'above,' and πλεω,

'I swim or float.' *Omen'tum, Rete; Retic'ulum;* The *Caul; Dertron.* A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines; and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it. Anatomists have described several epiploons.

The Gastro-Hepat'ic Epiploon or Lesser Epiploon, or Omentum, *Omentum hep'atogas'tricum* or *Omentum minus, Membra'na macilen'tior*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, which extends transversely from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downwards from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus and duodenum. Below it, is the *foramen* or *hiatus* of Winslow; and between its laminæ are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow, the cavity of the omentum will be rendered perceptible.

The Gastro-Colic or Great Epiploon or Omentum, *Omentum gastro-col'icum, Omentum majus*, consists of an extensive duplicature, which is free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than on the right:—its base being fixed, anteriorly, to the great curvature of the stomach; and, posteriorly, to the arch of the colon. It is formed of two laminæ, each consisting of two others. In this epiploon a number of vessels are distributed, and there is much fat.

The Colic Epiploon or Omentum, *O. colicum, Third Epiploon* or *Omentum*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, situate along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon; and fills up the angle, formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. Its two laminæ are separated by colic arteries and veins.

The Gastro-Splenic Epiploon or Omentum, *O. Gastro-splenicum.* A reflection of the peritoneum, which passes between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and which lodges the vasa brevia and splenic vessels between its laminæ.

The uses of the omentum are but little known. The chief one seems to be, to retain the viscera *in situ*, and to give passage to vessels.

EPIPLOSARCOM'PHALUS, from επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' σαρξ, 'flesh,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed of indurated omentum.

EPIPLOSCHEOCE'LE, from επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' οσχεον, 'the scrotum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia, formed by a displacement of the epiploon.

EPIPORO'MA, from επιπωροω, 'I harden.' A tophaceous concretion, which forms in the joints. The callus of fracture.

EPIR'RHOE, from επι, 'upon,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Afflux or congestion of humours.—Hippocr.

EPISARCIDIUM, Anasarca.

EPIS'CHESIS. Retention; from επισχεω, 'I restrain.' A suppression of excretions.

EPISCHION, Abdomen, Pubes.

EPISEION, Pubis os, Vulva, Labium Pudendi, Tressoria.

EPISEMAS'IA, from επισημαινω, 'I afford some sign.' *Semasia.* It has been used synonymously with *sign*, and also with the invasion of an attack of fever. See Annotatio.

EPISIOCELE. See Hernia vulvar.

EPISION, Episeion.

EPISIONC'US, from επισειον, *epision* (modern) 'the labium pudendi,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' *Tumor labio'rum.* A swelling or tumour of the labia pudendi.

EPISIORAPHY, *Episiorrhaph'ia*, from επισειον (modern,) 'the labia pudendi,' 'the vulva,' and ραφη, 'suture.' An operation practised in cases of prolapsus uteri, which consists in paring the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi, bringing them together and uniting them by suture, so as to diminish the outlet of the vulva.

EPISPA'DIAS, from επι, 'above,' and σπαω, 'I divide.' The opposite to Hypospadias. Epispadias consists in a preternatural opening of the urethra, at the upper part of the penis.

EPISPAS'TICS. *Epispas'tica, Helc'tica*, from επισπαω, 'I draw out.' An epithet, for every medicinal substance, which, when applied to the skin, excites pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis, which is raised up by effused serum. Cantharides and mustard are epispastics. See Blister and Derivative.

EPISPASTICUM, Blister.

EPISPHÆ'RIA, from επι, 'upon,' and σφαιρα, 'a sphere.' Some physiologists have applied this expression to the different convolutions and sinuosities, presented by the external surface of the brain.

EPISPHÆRION, Convolution.

EPISPHAGISMOS, Signature.

EPIS'TASIS, *Insiden'tia* (q. v.) from επι, 'upon,' and στασω, 'I rest.' A substance, which swims at the surface of urine. It is opposed to the *hypostasis* or sediment. Epistasis has also been employed synonymously with suppression.

EPISTAX'IS, from επι, 'upon,' and σταζω, 'I flow, drop by drop.' *Hæmorrha'gia activa nа'rium, Epistax'is junio'rum, Epistax'is arterio'sa, Hæmorrhin'ia, Choanorrha''gia, Rhinorrha'gia, Hemorrhage from the pituitary membrane, Bleeding at the nose*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie nasale, Saignement du nez.* This is one of the most common varieties of hemorrhage; the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favourable to it, as the blood-vessels are but slightly supported. It does not generally flow from both nostrils, and is very apt to recur. Puberty is the period, at which it is most common. Its *exciting causes* are:—any thing that will excite local congestions, such as running, coughing, blowing the nose, &c., provided there is a predisposition to it. A common case of epistaxis requires but little treatment, especially if in a young person. Light diet and a dose or two of the sulphate of magnesia will be sufficient. In more severe attacks, cold and astringent washes of alum, sulphate of zinc, weak sulphuric acid, or creosote may be used, and the nostrils be plugged anteriorly, but if the bleeding goes on posteriorly, the posterior nares must be plugged likewise:—the patient being

kept with the head raised. To prevent the recurrence, strict diet must be inculcated.

EPISTER'NAL, *Episterna'lis;* from *επι*, 'upon,' and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.' An epithet applied to two bones, which form part of the sternum, and are situate upon its superior and lateral part. In the young subject, they are attached to the sternum by a synovial membrane, and a fibrous capsula. They have somewhat the appearance of the pisiform bones, but are of a greater size.

EPISTHOT'ONOS, from *επισθεν*, 'forwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I extend.' A spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. The word *emprosthotonos* is more commonly employed.

EPISTROPHEUS, Axis.

EPISYNAN'CHĒ, *Episynangi'na.* A Greek word, used by a modern writer for spasm of the pharynx, by which deglutition is prevented, and the solid and liquid food driven back towards the mouth or nasal fossæ.

EPISYNTHET'IC, *Episyntheticus*, from *επισυντιθημι*, 'to collect, accumulate.' The name of a medical sect, whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatists. Leonides of Alexandria seems to have been one of the first partisans of this sect; of which we know little.

EPIT'ASIS, from *επι*, and *τεινειν*, 'to extend.' The period of violence of a fever, attack or paroxysm. Sometimes it is used in the same sense as epistasis, for '*suppression.*'

EPITHE'LIUM, *Epithe'lis*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *θηλη*, 'a nipple.' The thin layer of epidermis, which covers parts deprived of *derma*, properly so called,—as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, &c.

EP'ITHEM, *Epith'ema*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *τιθημι*, 'I put.' This term is applied to every topical application, which cannot be classed either under ointments or plasters. Three sorts of epithems have been usually distinguished,—the *liquid*, *dry*, and *soft*, which comprise *fomentations*, *bags filled with dry substances*, and *cataplasms*.

EPITH'ESIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITROCH'LEA, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *τροχαλια*, 'a pulley.' That which is situate above a pulley. Chaussier gives this name to the unequal, round protuberance, situate on the inside of the inferior extremity of the humerus above its articular trochlea. It is the part usually called the *inner condyle* or *lesser condyle* of the humerus. From it originate several muscles of the forearm, to which it has given part of their names, according to the system of Chaussier.

EPITROCHLO-CARPI-PALMAIRE, Palmaris longus—*e. Cubito-carpien*, see Cubital muscles—*e. Métacarpien*, Palmaris magnus—*e. Phalanginien commun*, Flexor sublimis perforatus—*e. Radial*, Pronator radii teres.

EPIZOO'TIA, *Epizooty*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ζωον*, 'an animal.'—A disease, which reigns amongst animals. It corresponds, in the veterinary art, to *Epidemy*, in Medicine.

EP'OCHĒ. Doubt, suspension of judgment—*Suspensa sententia.* Sometimes employed in the same sense as *epischesis* or suppression.

EPOCHETEUSIS, Derivation.

EPODE, Incantation.

EPO'MIS, *Su'perhumera'lē*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ωμος*, 'the shoulder.' The upper part of the shoulder.—Hippocr., Galen.

EPOMPHA'LION, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' A medicine, which, when placed upon the umbilicus, moves the belly.—Paulus of Ægina.

ÉPONGE, Spongia—*e. d'Eglantier*, Bedegar.

ÉPOQUES, Menses.

ÉPREINTES, Tenesmus.

EPSEMA, Decoction.

EPSESIS, Decoction, Elixatio.

EPSOM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Epsom is a town in Surrey, about 15 miles from London. The water is a simple saline;—consisting chiefly of sulphate of magnesia, which has consequently received the name of Epsom Salts, though no longer prepared from the Epsom water.

ÉPUISEMENT, Exhaustion.

EPU'LIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ουλον*, 'the gum.' *Odon'tia excres'cens*, *Sarco'ma epu'lis*, *Excrescen'tia gingi'væ.* An excrescence on the gum, sometimes ending in cancer.

EPULOSIS, Cicatrization.

EPULOTICA, Cicatrisantia.

EQUAL, *Æqua'lis.* An epithet, applied particularly to the pulse and to respiration. The pulse and respiration are equal, when the pulsations and inspirations, which succeed each other, are alike in every respect.

EQUILIB'RIUM, from *æquus*, 'equal,' and *libra're*, 'to weigh.' In Medicine, this word is sometimes used to designate that state of organs, fluids, and forces, which constitutes health.

EQUINIA, from *Equinus*, 'belonging to a horse.' The *Glanders.* (F.) *Morve.* A dangerous contagious disorder, accompanied by a pustular eruption, which arises from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse. Two forms are met with,—the *E. mitis*, contracted from horses affected with grease, and *E glandulosa*, a dangerous and commonly fatal disease communicated to man, either in the acute or chronic form, from the glandered horse.

The veterinary surgeons make two varieties of the disease in the horse—*glanders* and *farcy glanders*, (F.) *Morve farcineuse*:—the *former* affecting the pituitary membrane and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumours, which soon suppurate and ulcerate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever and by gangrene of various parts:—the *latter* being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumours about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c. of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together.

The mild cases require little treatment, but rest; the more severe generally resist all remedies.

EQUISETUM ARVENSE, &c., see Hippuris vulgaris—e. Minus, Hippuris vulgaris.

EQUITA'TION, *Equita'tio*, *Hippei'a*, *Hippa'sia*, *Hippeu'sis*, from *equus*, 'a horse.' *Horseback exercise.* A kind of exercise, advisable in

many diseases, although improper in others—in uterine affections, for instance. It has been much recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. It is less fatiguing than walking, and consequently more available in disease. But to prevent disease, where exercise is required, the latter is preferable.

EQUIV'OCAL, *Æquiv'ocus*, from *æ'quus*, 'equal,' and *vox*, '*voice*.' Those symptoms are occasionally so denominated, which belong to several diseases. Generation is said to be 'equivocal,' when it is, or seems to be, spontaneous.

EQUUS, *Hippos*, *Nicta'tio*. A perpetual motion of nictation, which some individuals have naturally, and others from disease.

ÉRABLE, Acer saccharinum.

ERADICA'TION, *Eradica'tio*, from *e*, 'from,' and *radix*, 'a root.' The act of rooting out, or completely removing a disease.

ERAD'ICATIVE, *Erad'icans;* same etymon. Any thing possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

ÉRAILLEMENT DES PAUPIÈRES, Ectropion.

EREBINTHUS, Acer arietinum.

EREC'TILE TISSUE, from *erigere*, 'to erect,' 'to become erect.' A tissue, whose principal character is:—to be susceptible of dilatation, i. e. of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of a collection of arteries and veins, intermixed with nervous filaments; which form, by their numerous anastomoses, a spongy substance, whose areolæ communicate with each other. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, &c. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, and constitutes a kind of organic transformation.

EREC'TION, *Erec'tio;* same etymon. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS, Ischio-cavernosus—e. Penis, Ischio-cavernosus.

EREMIA, Acinesia.

ER'ETHISM, *Erethis'mus*, *Erethis'ia*, from ἐρεθίζω, 'I irritate.' Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. *Orgasm*. Under this name, Mr. Pearson has described a state of the constitution, produced by mercury acting upon it as a poison. He calls it *Mercurial Erethismus*. It is characterized by great depression of strength; anxiety about the præcordia; irregular action of the heart; frequent sighing; tremors; small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; occasional vomiting; pale, contracted countenance, and sense of coldness: but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state any sudden exertion may prove fatal.

ERETHISMA, Rubefacient.

ERETHISMUS, Irritation—e. Ebriosorum, Delirium tremens—e. Hydrophobia, Hydrophobia—e. Oneirodynia, Incubus—e. Oneirodynia, Paroniria—e. Simplex, Fidgets.

EREUGMOS, Eructation.

EREUXIS, Eructation, Flatulence.

ERGASMA, Myrrha.

ERGASTERION SPIRITUS, Pulmo.

ERGOT, (F.) (pronounced *Ergo.*) 'A *spur*.' The *Seca'lē cornu'tum*, *Clavis secali'nus*, *Calcar*, *Seca'lis mater*, *Seca'lē luxu'rians*, *Ustila'go*, *Clavis silig''inis*, *Spurred or Horned Rye. The Spur; Ergot*, *Hornseed*. (F.) *Seigle ergotée*, *Blé cornu*. The ergot is generally considered to be the result of a disease in rye, occurring most frequently when a hot summer succeeds a rainy spring. Decandolle, however, regards it as a parasitic fungus, and calls it *Sclerotium clavus;* whilst Leveille esteems it to be a fungus giving a coating to the diseased grain: the medical virtues residing in the coating. This parasitic fungus, he calls *Sphacelia segetum*. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear; and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling the spur of a cock; pointed at its extremities; of a dark-brown colour externally, and white within.

This substance has been long used in Germany to act on the uterus, as its names Mutterkorn and Gebärpulver (womb-grain, pulvis parturiens) testify. About 30 years ago, it was recommended in this country by Dr. John Stearns, of Saratoga County, New York, for accelerating parturition; and since that period, numerous testimonials have been offered in its favour. Half a drachm of the powder is gently boiled in half a pint of water, and one third part given, every 20 minutes, until proper pains begin. Dr. Hooker, of New Haven, recommends the clear watery infusion; others advise the powder. It is obvious, that in many cases the natural efforts would return in the period which would necessarily elapse in the administration of the ergot, so that several of the cases at least, of reputed efficacy, may not have been dependent upon the assigned agent.

The ergot also possesses—it is affirmed—narcotic virtues, which have rendered it useful in hemorrhage.

The ergot is admitted into the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Bread, made of spurred rye, has been attended with the effects described under Ergotism.

ERGOT, Hippocampus minor.

ER'GOTISM, *Ergot* or *Mildew Mortifica'tion*. An affection, produced by the use of the spurred rye. At times, the symptoms are limited to vertigo, spasms, convulsions. See Convulsio Cerealis. Most commonly, there is torpor and numbness of the hands and feet, which waste away; lose sensation and the power of motion, and separate from the body by dry gangrene. This is called—*Ergotisme gangréneux*, *Necrosis ustilaginea*, *Gangrène des Solonois*, *Convul'sio Solonien'sis*, *Gangræ'na ustilagin'ea*.

ERGOTISME CONVULSIVE, Convulsio cerealis.

ERI'CA VULGA'RIS, *Callu'na vulgā'ris*. *Common Heath*. (F.) *Bruyère vulgaire*. This has been regarded as diuretic and diaphoretic.

ERIG'ERON PHILADEL'PHICUM, *Scabious*, *Skevisch*, *Philadelphia Flea-Bean*. (F.) *Vergerette de Philadelphie*. The plant has been used in decoction or infusion for gouty and

gravelly complaints, and it is said to operate powerfully as a diuretic and sudorific.

The Erigeron Canaden'se, *Can'ada Fleabean*, is considered to be allied in properties to the above.

ERIGERUM, Senecio.

ÉRIGNE, Hook.

ÉRINE, Hook.

ERIX, ἔριξ. This word signifies, in Galen, the upper part of the liver.

ERODENS, Caustic.

ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, Geranium moschatum.

EROMANIA, Erotomania.

EROS, Love.

EROSIA, Corrosion.

ERO'SION, *Ero'sio*, *Diabro'sis*, *Anabro'sis*, from *ero'dere*, 'to eat away.' The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by a substance of that kind. It is often employed in the same sense as ulceration, *spontaneous erosion*.

EROT'IC, *Erot'icus*, from ἔρως, 'love.' That which is produced by love;—as *Erotic melancholy*, *E. delirium*, &c.

EROTICOMANIA, Erotomania.

EROTION, Melissa.

EROTOMA'NIA, *Eroma'nia*, from ἔρως, 'love,' and μανία, 'mania.' A species of mental alienation, caused by love. *Erotic melancholy* is *Love melancholy*. Some authors write it *Erot'ico-ma'nia*. Also, Nymphomania, (q. v.)

ERPES, Herpes.

ERRABUNDUS, Planetas.

ERRAT'IC, *Errat'icus*, *Atac'tos*, *At'ypos*; from *errare*, 'to err.' *Wandering*, *irregular*. That which disappears and recurs at irregular intervals. The name is given to intermittents, which observe no type. Most commonly, it is applied to pains or to any diseased manifestation, which is not fixed; but moves from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, &c.

ERREUR DE LIEU, Error loci.

ER'RHINE, *Errhi'num* or *Er'rhinum*, *Sternutato'rium*, *Ster'nutatory*, *Ptar'micum*, *Apophlegmatisans per nares*, from ἐν, 'into,' and ῥὶς, 'the nose.' A remedy, whose action is exerted on the Schneiderian membrane; exciting sneezing and increased discharge. Errhines have been chiefly used as local stimulants in head affections. The chief are: Asari Folia, Euphorbiæ gummi resini, Hydrargyri sulphas flavus, Tabacum, and Veratrum album.

ERRHINUM, Sternutatory.

ER'RHYSIS, from ἐν, 'in,' and ῥέω, 'I flow.' With some,—a draining of blood. A trifling hemorrhage.

ERROR LOCI, *Apoplane'sis*. (F.) *Erreur de Lieu*. A term, frequently used by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined for them. Boerhaave admitted several orders of capillary vessels; the diameters of which went on decreasing. The largest received red blood: those which came next received only white: others only lymph; whilst the last of all were destined for yet more subtle fluids—for a kind of vapour. When the red globules entered vessels destined for the white, or the white those intended for the thinner fluids, there was, according to the theory of Boerhaave, an *error loci*:—the proximate cause of inflammation and other mischiefs. See Aberration.

ERUCA, Brassica eruca, Sinapis.

ERUCTA'TION, *Ructa'tio*, *Ereug'mos*, *Er'ygē*, *Eructa'tio*, *Ructus*, *Ereux'is*, *Ruft* (*N. of England*,) from *eructa're*, 'to belch.' *Belching*. (F.) *Rot*, *Rapport*. A sonorous emission, by the mouth, of flatus proceeding from the stomach.

ERUGATORIA, Tetanothra.

ÉRUGINEUX, Æruginous.

ERUP'TION, *Erup'tio*, from *erum'pere*, 'to issue with violence,' 'to break out.' This word has several meanings. 1. The sudden and copious evacuation of any fluid from a canal or cavity;—of serum, blood, pus, &c., for example. 2. The breaking out of an exanthem: and, 3. The exanthem itself, whether simply in the form of a rash or of pustules, vesicles, &c.—See Cutaneous Diseases.

Eruption, Violet, Ionthus.

ERUP'TIVE, *Eruptivus*. That which is accompanied by an eruption. Thus small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, miliaria, &c. are *eruptive fevers*. The term *eruptive disease* is nearly synonymous with cutaneous disease.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA, Arum dracunculus.

ERVUM ERVIL'IA, *Or'obus*. (F.) *Lentille Ers*, ou *Orobe*. In times of scarcity, the seeds have been made into bread, but it is said not to be wholesome. The meal was once much used in poultices: it was formerly called *Orobion*, ὀροβιον.

Ervum Lens, *Lens*, *Phacos*, the *Lentil*. (F.) *Lentille*. The seeds are eaten in many places like peas: they are flatulent and difficult of digestion.

ERYGE, Eructation.

ERYN'GIUM AQUAT'ICUM, *Water Eryn'go*, *Button Snake Root*. *Nat. Order*, Umbelliferæ. This root is nearly allied to the contrayerva of the shops, and acts more especially as a sudorific. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

Eryngium Marit'imum. The *Sea Holly* or *Eryngo*, *Æthe'rea Herba*. (F.) *Panicaut Maritime*. The *eryngo root* has a slightly aromatic odour, and sweetish and warm taste. It is considered to be diuretic and expectorant, but its powers are so weak, that it is scarcely ever used.

The Eryngium Campes'tre, (F.) *Panicaut*, *Centum Cap'ita*, *Lyrin'gium*, *Aster inquina'lis*, *Capit'ulum Martis*, *Acus Ven'eris*, *Chardon-Roland*, is sometimes used for the *E. maritimum*.

ERYNGO, SEA, Eryngium maritimum—c. Water, Eryngium aquaticum.

ERYS'IMUM, *Erys'imum officina'lē*, *Chamæ'plion*, the *Hedge-mustard*. (F.) *Velar*, *Tortelle*, *Herbe aux chantres*. This was, formerly, much used for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. The seeds greatly resemble mustard.

Erysimum Alliaria, Alliaria.

The Erysimum Barba'rea, *Barba'rea*, (F.) *Herbe de Sainte Barbe*, has been ranked amongst the antiscorbutic plants. See Alliaria.

ERYSIP'ELAS, from ἐρύω, 'I draw in,' and πέλας, 'near.' *Febris erysipelato'sa*, *Febris erysipela'cea*, *Emphlysis Erisip'elas*, *St. An'thony's*

fire, Ignis sancti Antonii, Hieropyrus, Icteri"tia rubra, Ignis sacer, Rose, Rubea icteri"tia, Vicinitra'ha, Vicinitrac'tus, Brunus, (F.) *Érysipèle, Feu St. Antoine, Feu sacré, Mal Saint-Antoine.* A disease, so called because it generally extends, gradually, to the neighbouring parts. Superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part; pain and heat more or less acrid and redness by no means circumscribed; disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently, small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off, under the form of branny scales. Erysipelas is, generally, an acute affection; its medium duration being from 10 to 14 days.

Erysipelas yields, commonly, to *general* refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are rarely serviceable. At times, when the disease approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuants may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face; but this is not commonly necessary. In particular cases, indeed, the general action seems deficient, and it becomes necessary to give tonics.

Erysipelas Periodica Nervosa Chronica, Pellagra—e. Phlyctenoides, Herpes zoster—e. Zoster, Herpes zoster.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS, *Erysipelato'sus*, belonging to erysipelas; as an *erysipel'atous affection. Erysipel'atous inflammation, Cuti'tis, Dermati'tis*, is the character of inflammation, which distinguishes erysipelas, *Erythe'ma erysipelato'sum.*

ÉRYSIPÈLE, Erysipelas—*é. Pustuleux*, Herpes zoster.

ERYSOS, Erythema.

ERYTHE'MA, *Erythraios, Erythos, Erythros*, ἐρυθραιος, ἐρυθος, ἐρυθρος, 'red, rose-coloured;' from ἐρυθρος, 'red.' *Erythre'ma.* This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic; and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, &c. It forms the 6th genus of the 3d order, *Exanthemata*, of Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases; and is defined, "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious."

Erythema Ambustio, Burn—e. Anthrax, Anthrax—e. a Frigore, Chilblain—e. Gangrænosum, Anthrax—e. Intertrigo, Chafing—e. Mercuriale, Eczema mercuriale—e. Pernio, Chilblain.

ERYTHOS, Erythema.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM, Chironia centaurium—e. Chilensis, Canchalagua, Chironia chilensis.

ERYTHREMA, Erythema.

ERYTHRODANUM, Rubia.

ERYTHROID VESICLE, *Vesi'cula Erythroidea.* A vesicle of the fœtus described by Pockels and others. It is pyriform, and much longer than, although of the same breadth as, the umbilical vesicle. Velpeau, Weber, and others doubt its being a physiological condition.

ERYTHRO'NIUM AMERICA'NUM. *Common Erythronium.* This plant is possessed of emetic properties, but is rarely, if ever, used. It is a secondary article in the Pharmacopœia of the U. S.

ERYTHROS, Erythema.

ES'APHĒ, from σαφαω, 'I touch with the fingers.' (F.) *Le Toucher.* The introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, for the purpose of examining the condition of the uterus. It is employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy and its different stages; to detect certain affections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and, during the process of accouchement, to examine into the progress of labour, &c.

ESCA, Aliment.

ESCARA, Eschar.

ESCARGOT, Limax.

ESCHALOTTE, *Échalotte.*

ESCHAR, *Es'chara, Es'cara, a slough, a crust or scab.* The crust or disorganized portion, arising from the mortification of a part, and which is distinguishable from the living parts by its colour, consistence, and other physical properties. The inflammation, which it excites in the contiguous parts, gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, which ultimately completely separates the latter.

ESCHARA, Vulva.

ESCHAROT'ICS, *Escharot'ica*, from εσχαρα, 'eschar.' Any substance, which, when applied upon a living part, gives rise to an eschar, such as *caustic potass:* the *concentrated mineral acids*, &c.

ESCHELLOHE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water rises at the foot of a mountain near the convent of Etal in Bavaria. It is a sulfurosaline.

ESCORZONERA, Scorzonera.

ESCREVISSE, Crab.

ES'CULENT, *Esculen'tus*, from *esca*, 'food,' (F.) *Comestible.* Such plants or such parts of plants or animals as may be eaten for food.

ESO, εσω, 'within.' A prefix which signifies an affection of an internal part; as *Esoënteritis*, inflammation of the inner membrane of the intestines:—*Esogastri'tis;* inflammation of the inner membrane of the stomach, &c.

ESO'CHĒ, εσωχη. A tumour within the anus.

ESPACES INTERCOSTAUX. See Costa.

ESPÈCE, Powder, compound.

ESPÈCES VULNÉRAIRES, Falltranck.

ES'PHLASIS, from φλαω, 'I break, bruise,' &c. A fracture of the skull by comminution, the fragments being depressed. See Depression, and Enthlasis.

ESPRIT, Spirit—*e. d'Ammoniaque*, Spiritus ammoniæ—*e. d'Anis*, Spiritus anisi—*e. de Camphre*, Spiritus camphoræ—*e. de Cannelle*, Spiritus cinnamomi—*e de Carri*, Spiritus carui—*e. de Genièvre composé*, Spiritus juniperi compositus—*e. de Lavande*, Spiritus lavandulæ—*e. de Lavande composé*, Spiritus lavandulæ compositus—*e. de Menthe poivrée*, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—*e. de Muscade*, Spiritus myristicæ—*e. de Pouliot*, Spiritus pelegii—*e. de Raifort composé*, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—*e. de Romarin*, Spiritus rosmarini—*e. de Vin delayé*, Spiritus tenuior—*e. de Vin rectifié*, Spiritus rectificatus.

ESPRITS ANIMAUX, Nervous fluid.

ESQUILLE, Splinter.

ESQUINANCIE, Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ESQUINE, Smilax China.

ES'SENCE, *Essentia*. By some used synonymously with *volatile oil*; by others, with *simple tincture*. The *oil of peppermint* is the oil, obtained by distillation; the *essence*, the oil diluted with spirit.

Essence of Coltsfoot, see Tinctura benzoini composita—e. of Musk, Tinctura moschi.

ESSENCES, Olea volatilia.

ESSENTIA, Tincture—e. Aloes, Tinctura aloes—e. Absinthii amara, Tinctura A. composita—e. Absinthii composita, Tinctura A. composita—e. Antimonii seu stibii, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—e. Antiseptica Huxhami, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—e. Aromatica, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—e. Castorei, Tinctura castorei—e. Catholica purgans Rothii, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. de Cedro, Oleum cedrinum—e. Chinæ, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—e. Cinnamomi, Tinctura cinnamomi—e. Neroli, see Citrus aurantium—e. Corticis Peruviani antiseptica Huxhami, Tinctura cinchonæ comp.—e. Corticis Peruviani composita, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.

ESSEN'TIAL, *Essentia'lis*. The word *essential* has been applied to the immediate or active principles of vegetables, which were believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants, from which they were extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because it was regarded as the only immediate principle which was *essential*. This expression is retained. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts, which exist, ready formed, in vegetables; and which are obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process.

An *essential disease* is synonymous with *idiopathic* disease; that is, one not depending on any other;—not symptomatic.

ES'SERA, ES'SERE, SORA, or SAIRE, *Sare*, *Morbus porci'nus*, *Rosa saltans*, *Urtica'ria porcellana*, (F.) *Ampoules*, *Porcelaine*. A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small, reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or urticaria. See Lichen tropicus.

ESSIEU, Axis.

ESSOUFLEMENT, Anhelatio.

ESTHEMA, Vestitus.

ESTHESIS, Vestitus.

ESTHIOM'ENUS, *Estiom'enus*, *Ex'edens*. That which devours or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions are so called.

ESTI'VAL, *Æsti'vus*, happening in summer, belonging to summer. This epithet is given to *summer diseases*, so called, because they reign at that season and appear to depend on the influence exerted by it on the economy. In the United States, the term *summer disease* or *complaint*, means disorder of the bowels, as *diarrhœa*, *cholera morbus*, &c.

ESTOMAC, Stomach.

ESULA MAJOR, Euphorbia palustris—e. Minor, Euphorbia cyparissias.

ESURIES, Hunger.

ESURIGO, Hunger.

ESURITIO, Hunger.

ESYCHIA, Acinesia.

ÉTAGE, Stage.

ÉTAIN, Tin—*é. de Glace*, Bismuth—*é. Gris*, Bismuth.

ÉTERNUMENT, Sneezing.

ETESTICULATIO, Castration.

ETHER, Æther—e. Acetic, see Æther—e. Chloric, Æther chloricus—e. Hydrochloric, see Æther—e. Hydrocyanic, Æther hydrocyanicus—e. Muriatic, see Æther—e. Nitric, see Æther—e. Nitrous, see Æther—e. Phosphoric, see Æther—e. Rectified Æther. sulphuricus—e. Sulphuric Æther, Sulphuricus.

ETHEREAL, Æthereal.

ÉTHÉRÉE, Æthereal.

ETHEREOUS, Æthereal.

ETH'MOID. The *ethmoid bone*, *Os ethmoideum*, *Os multifor'me*, *Os spongio'sum*, *Os spongoï'des*, *Os cribro'sum*, *Os cribrifor'me*, *Os foraminulentum*, *Os coliforme*; from ἠθμος, 'a sieve,' and εἰδος, 'form.' (F.) *Os Cribleux*. One of the 8 bones, which compose the cranium; so called, because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situate at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminæ, which form more or less spacious cells, called the *Ethmoï'dal labyrinth* or *cells*, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane.

The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the *Ethmoid suture*. It is articulated with the *frontal* and *sphenoidal bones*, the *cornua sphenoïdalia*, the *superior maxillary bones*, the *palate bones*, the *ossa turbinata inferiora*, the *vomer*, the *proper bones of the nose*, and the *lachrymal bones*.

ETHMOID'AL, *Ethmoïda'lis*, Belonging to the ethmoid bone; as, *Ethmoidal cells*, *E. suture*, &c. The *Ethmoï'dal apoph'ysis* or *process* is the advanced part of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the ethmoid. The *ethmoidal arteries* are two in number, the anterior of which arises from the ophthalmic artery. The origin of the other varies. The *Échancrure ethmoïdale* of the os frontis receives the ethmoid bone. The *Ethmoidal veins* correspond to the arteries of the same name.

ETHMOSYNE, Habit.

ETHOS, Habit.

ÉTHUSE MEUM, Æthusa meum.

ETIOLA'TION, (F.) *Étiolement*. That state of plants, which occurs in consequence of privation of light, when they become pale and watery. In *pathology*, it is sometimes used to denote the paleness produced in those persons, who have been kept long without light; or a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease.

ÉTIOLEMENT, Etiolation.

ETIOLOGY, Ætiologia.

ÉTISIE, Hectisis.

ÉTOILE, Stella.

ÉTONNÉ, Stunned.

ÉTOUFFEMENT, Suffocation.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT, Vertigo.

ÉTRANGLEMENT, Strangulation.

ÉTRIER, Stapes.

ETRON, Abdomen, Hypogastrium.

ETRON'CUS, from ητρον, 'the lower belly,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A tumour of the lower belly.

ÉTUVE, Stove—*é. Humide*, Bath, vapour.

ÉTUVER, to Foment.

EU, ευ, 'good, proper,' when prefixed to words. Hence:

EUÆ'MIA, from ευ, 'well,' and αιμα, 'blood.' Good condition of the blood.—Fernelius.

EUÆSTHE'TOS. One whose senses are in full vigour, from ευ, 'well,' and αισθανομαι, 'I feel.'

EUANTHEMON, Anthemis nobilis.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA. See Kino.

EUCHYM'IA, from ευ, 'well,' and χυμος, 'juice.' A good state of the humours.

EUCRA'SIA, from ευ, 'well,' and κρασις, 'temperament,' (q. v.) A good temperament.

EUDIAPNEUS'TIA, from ευδιαπνευστος, 'one who breathes well.' Easy respiration.

EUELCES, from ευ, 'well,' and ελκος, 'an ulcer,' ευελκεις. One whose ulcers are readily healed.

EU'EMES, *Euem'etos*, from ευ, 'well,' and εμεω, 'I vomit.' That which readily excites vomiting. One who vomites with facility.

EUETHES, Benign.

EUEX'IA, from ευ, 'well,' and εξις, 'constitution.' A good constitution.

EUFRAISE, Euphrasia officinalis.

EUGE'NIA CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Garophyl'lus*, *Caryophyl'lus aromat'icus*. The Indian tree which affords the *clove*. *Order*, Myrtaceæ. The *Clove* or *Caryophyl'lus*, *C. aromaticus*, is the unexpanded bud, (F.) *Girofle*, *Gérofle*, *Gyrophle*. Its odour is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste, pungent and acrid. Like all substances, whose virtue depends upon essential oil, it is stimulant and carminative. It is generally used as a corrigent to other remedies, and in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. The oil, (F.) *Huile de Gérofle*, has the properties of the cloves.

EUGION, Hymen.

EUNUCH, *Eunu'chus*, from ευνη, 'the bed,' and εχω, 'I keep.' *Castra'tus*, *Excastra'tus*, *Evira'tus*, *Emascula'tus*, *Spado*, *Exsectus*, *Extesticula'tus*, *Extom'ius*, *Sem'ivir*, *Semimascula'tus*. One, whose organs of generation have been removed or so altered, that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species, or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans. In Italy, this horrible mutilation still takes place to improve the voice: and, in the East, Eunuchs have the *surveillance* of the seraglios.

EUNUCHISMUS, Castration.

EUNUCHIUM MECONIS, Lettuce.

EUNUCHUS, Castratus.

EUODES, Benecolentia.

EUONYMUS, Quassia simarouba.

EUPATHI'A, *Euphoria*, from ευ, 'well,' and παθος, 'suffering,' A disposition for being affected by pain easily. Also, a good state of health.

EUPATOIRE D'AVICENNE, Eupatorium cannabinum.

EUPATORIUM, Agrimony.

Eupato'rium Cannab'inum, *Eupato'rium*, *E. Arab'icum*, *Hemp agrimony*, *Eupato'rium of Avicen'na*, *Herb of Saint Cunegonde*, *Trifo'lium cervi'num*, *Orig'anum aquat'icum*, (F.) *Eupatoire d'Avicenne*. *Family*, Synantherea; *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia æqualis. The juice of this plant proves violently emetic and purgative, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been considered diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

Eupatorium, Mesues, Achillea ageratum.

The Eupatorium Perfolia'tum, *Boneset*, *Thoroughwort*, *Thor'oughstem*, *Thor'oughwax*, *Vegetable antimony*, *Crosswort*, *Agueweed*, *Feverwort*, *Indian sage*, is a plant which grows in low, wet meadows throughout the United States. It is considered to be stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv of the powder, as a gentle purgative.

Eupatorium, Purple-stalked, E. purpureum. The Eupatorium Purpu'reum, *Mohawk tassel*, *Purple-stalked Eupato'rium*, *Trumpet weed*, is used in similar cases, as well as the

Eupa'torium Teucrifo'lium, *Wild horehound*, or *Germander-leaved horehound*.

EUPEP'SIA, from ευ, 'well,' and πεπτω, 'I digest.' A good digestion. The antithesis to *dyspepsia*.

EUPHLO'GIA, from ευ, 'well,' and φλεγω, 'I burn.' Mild inflammation. Variola, (q. v.)

EU'PHONY, *Eupho'nia*, from ευ, 'well,' and φωνη, 'voice.' An agreeable or regular voice.

EUPHORBE CYPRÈS, E. cyparissias—*é. des Marais*, E. palustris—*é. vomitive*, E. ipecacuanha.

EUPHOR'BIA CAPITA'TA, *Caa-cica*. *Ord.* Euphorbiaceæ. A Brazilian plant, which is strongly astringent, and not poisonous. It is considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. It is, also, called *Colubrina Lusitanica*.

The Euphorbia Corolla'ta, or *Large flowering spurge*, *Milkweed*, *Snakes' milk*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Indian Physic*, has similar properties to the last. The dose of the root is the same.

Euphorbia Cyparis'sias, *Es'ula minor*, *Tithym'alus Cyparis'sia*. The *Cypress spurge*, (F.) *Euphorbe cyprès*. This, like most of the spurges, is very acrimonious. Amongst the rustics, it was formerly called, *poor man's rhubarb*, and was, consequently, a laxative. It is not used.

Euphorbia Hypericifo'lia. A native of the United States. It is astringent and tonic. Used in infusion—℥ss to ℔j of boiling water. Dose, a tablespoonful.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanha, *Ipecacuanha spurge*, (F.) *Euphorbe vomitive*. This species of spurge is common in the southern and middle parts of the United States. The root is a powerful emetic, in the dose of from five to fifteen grains; twenty grains act as a cathartic likewise. In large doses, it acts as a narcotico-acrid.

Euphorbia Lath'yris. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *lesser catapu'tia seeds*. *Catapu'tia minor*, *Caper spurge*. *Lath'yris*, *Gar'den spurge*. *Tithym'alus latifo'lius*. The seeds possess cathartic properties, and an expressed oil of the seeds has been given as a cathartic in the dose of six to twelve drops.

Euphorbia Officina'rum. The systematic

name of the plant which affords the *Euphorbium, Euphorbiæ gummi resi'na*, in greatest abundance. The euphorbium is an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being worm-eaten. It enters into the composition of some plasters, and has been used as an errhine.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. *The greater spurge. Es'ula major, Tithym'alus, Marsh spurge*, (F.) *Euphorbe des marais.* The juice is given, in Russia, as a common purge. It is used, too, as an irritant in tinea, warts, &c.

EUPHORBIA PARA'LIAS, *Tithym'alus paralias, Sea spurge.* This is violently cathartic and irritating; and is seldom used.

☞ All the spurges are vesicant and rubefacient, when applied externally.

EUPHORIA, Eupathia.

EUPHRAGIA, Euphrasia officinalis.

EUPHRA'SIA OFFICINA'LIS, *Ocula'ria, Euphra'gia, Ophthal'mica, Eyebright*, (F.) *Eufraise, Casse-Lunette.* It has been recommended in diseases of the eye, but is unworthy of notice.

EUPNŒ'A, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *πνεω*, 'I respire.' Freedom or facility of respiration.

EURHYTH'MIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' Regularity of the pulse.

EURÍBALI, Juribali.

EUROS, *ευρως*, 'mould, putrefaction,' *Mucor, Caries.* (q. v.) Corruption of the humours.

EURYCHORIA, Sinus.

EURYCLES, Engastrimythos.

EURYCLITUS, Engastrimythos.

EURYSMUS, Dilatation.

EUSAR'COS, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' One who is fleshy, robust.

EUSEMI'A, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *σημειον*, 'a sign.' A collection of good signs.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE, *Tuba Eustachia'na, Meatus cæcus, Tuba Aristotel'ica, Ductus auris palati'nus, Iter a Palato ad Aurem, Trompe* ou *Conduit d'Eustache, Conduit guttural de l'oreille* —(Ch.) This tube was so called from its discoverer, Eustachius. It is partly bony and partly cartilaginous; extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony portion, which belongs to the temporal bone, is about 3-4ths of an inch long. It is lined, internally, by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. Its nerves are furnished by the palatine branches of the ganglion of Meckel, and its vessels proceed from those of the pharynx and velum pendulum.

The use of the tube seems to be, to permit the renewal of air in the cavity of the tympanum.

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE, *Valve of Eustachius, Valvule d'Eustachi* ou *d'Eustache.* A membranous, semilunar fold, which corresponds to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

EUSTHENI'A, *Vigor, Exuberan'tia, from ευ*, 'well,' and *σθενος*, 'strength.' Flourishing, exuberant health.—Hippocr.

EUTAXIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *ταττω*, 'I arrange,' *Euthe'sia.* A well ordered constitution, in which every part has its proper relation.

EUTHANA'SIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *θανατος*, 'death.' An easy death.

EUTHESIA, Eutaxia.

EUTHYENTERON, Rectum.

EUTHYMI'A, *An'imi tranquil'litas.* from *ευ*, 'well,' and *θυμος*, 'mind.' Tranquillity of mind. A good state of the mental faculties.

EUTRO'PHIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' A good state of nutrition.

EVAC'UANTS, *Evacuan'tia*, from *e* and *vacua're*, 'to empty,' (F.) *Evacuatifs.* Medicines are so called, which occasion a discharge by some emunctory; such as purgatives, emetics, &c.

ÉVACUATIFS, Evacuants.

EVACUATIO, Excretion.

EVACUA'TION. Same etymon. The discharge of any matter whatever, by the natural passages or by an artificial opening.

ÉVANOUISSEMENT, Syncope.

EVAPORA'TION, *Evapora'tio, Vapora'tio, Exhala'tio.* Transformation of a liquid into vapour, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it, dry and separate from the liquid, When the vapour is received in a proper vessel and condensed, the process is called Distillation, (which see.) Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled, through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

EVAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. E. is situate in Auvergne, in France. The waters are hydrosulfurous, and thermal.

EVENTRA'TION, *Eventra'tio, Hypogastrorix'is*, from *e*, 'out of,' and *venter*, 'the belly.' A tumour, formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that, which occurs in any other way, than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Lastly, any very extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines.

EVEN'TUS, *Apobainon, Apobesom'enon, Ecbesom'enon, Termina'tio morbi.* The *event* or issue of a disease, either favourable or unfavourable.

EVERRIC'ULUM, *Speci'lum.* A sort of sound or scoop, used for extracting sand or fragments of stone or clots of blood from the bladder, after or during the operation of lithotomy.

EVERSIO PALPEBRÆ, Ectropion.

ÉVIGILATION. See Sleep.

EVIL, KING'S, Scrofula.

EVIRATIO, Castration.

EVIRATUS, Eunuch.

EVOLU'TION, SPONTA'NEOUS. A term, applied, by Dr. Denman, to what he considered to be a spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in an arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, whilst the arm recedes. It is now usually considered to be a doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, whilst the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity;—the case becoming similar to a breech presentation.

EVOMITIO, Vomiting.

EVUL'SION, *Avulsion, Evul'sio*, from *evel'lere*, 'to pluck out,' *Apotil'mos, Ectil'mos, Til'mos.* The action of plucking out; forcible extraction. (F.) *Arrachement.* This word is oftener used by the French, than by the English surgeons, for the act of extracting certain

parts, the presence of which is injurious,—as the teeth, &c.

EXACERBATIO, Paroxysm.

EXACERBA'TION, *Exacerba'tio*, *Exasperа'tio*, *Excrescen'tia*, from *exacerba're*, 'to provoke,' (F.) *Rédoublement*. An increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Often used synonymously with paroxysm. (q. v.)

EXACUM SPICATUM, Coutoubea alba.

EXÆMATOSIS, Hæmatosis.

EXÆMOS, Exanguious.

EXÆRESIS, Extraction.

EXAL'MA, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and *ἁλλομαι*, 'I leap.' *Exalsis*. Hippocrates calls thus the displacement of the vertebræ.

EXALTA'TION OF THE VITAL FORCES, *Exalta'tio virium*. This word has been used, by modern pathologists, to designate a morbid increase in the action of organs, and partly that which occurs in an inflamed organ. Some use *exaltation of the vital forces*, and *inflammation* synonymously.

EXAMBLOMA, Abortion.

EXAMBLOSIS, Abortion.

EXANASTOMOSIS, Anastomosis.

EXANASTROPHE, Convalescence.

EXANGI'A, from *ἐξαγγιζω*, 'I evacuate from a vessel.' *Exangeia*. An enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening. A genus, in the order *Dysthetica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. It comprises *aneurism* and *varix*.

Exangia Aneurisma, Aneurism.

EXAN'GUIOUS, *Exæ'mos*, *Exsan'guis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' One who seems bloodless; as a female, who has suffered largely from uterine hemorrhage.

EXANIA, Proctocele.

EXANIMA'TION, *Exanima'tio*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *anima*, 'the spirit.' This word has two acceptations. Sometimes, it means real death, corresponding with the Greek *θανατος*, *mors*. At others, it signifies, apparent death, corresponding with the Greek *αψυχια*, *ἐκψυχια*, *ἐκλυσις*, *An'imi deli'quium*.

EXAN'THEM, *Exanthe'ma*, *Anthe'ma erup'tio*, *Epanthe'ma*, *Efflorescen'tia*, *Exanthis'ma*, *Efflora'tio*, from *ἐξανθεω*, 'I flourish.' A rash. (F.) *Éle'vures*. Under this term is comprehended, by some, every kind of eruption, of which the skin is the seat. Others comprehend by it those eruptions, that are accompanied with fever, *Febres exanthemat'icæ*: including, under the head of the *Major Exanthemata*, those which attack a person but once in his life, and which are communicated by specific contagion; and, under the *minor exanthemata*, those, which are not marked by these characteristics. Small-pox, measles, cow-pox, &c, belong to the major:—Chicken-pox, herpes, lichen, &c., to the minor.

Exanthem, Carbuncular, Anthracia—e. Ichorous, Emphlysis—e. Pustulous, Empyesis—e. Rash, Enanthesis.

EXANTHEMA, Eminence—e. Miliaria, fever—e. Pestis, Plague—e. Serosum, Pemphigus—e. Strophulus, Strophulus—e. Vaccina, Vaccina—e. Varicella, Varicella.

EXANTHÈME INTESTINALE. See Typhus.

EXANTHEMAT'ICA. Same etymon. *Eruptive fevers*. Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever;—the third order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EXANTHESIS, see Efflorescence—e. Roseola, Roseola—e. Rubeola, Rubeola.

EXANTHISMA, Exanthem.

EXANTHROPIA, Misanthropia.

EXARAG'MA, from *ἐξαρασσω*, 'I tear away,' 'I break.' Collision, violent fracture or friction.

EXARCHIA'TER. Chief of the archiatri; or chief of physicians, a title like that of *Comes Archiatro'rum*, given to the chief physician of an emperor or king.

EXAR'MA, from *ἐξαιρομαι*, 'I am raised.' A prominent tumour.

EXAR'SIO. A burning heat.

EXARTEMA, Amuletum.

EXARTHREMA, Luxation, Sprain.

EXARTHROMA, Luxation.

EXARTHROSIS, Luxatio, Sprain.

EXARTICULATIO, Luxatio.

EXARYSIS, Exhaustion.

EXASPIRATIO, Exacerbation.

EXCŒCARIA AGALLOCHA, Agallochum.

EXCALEFACTIO, *Échauffement*.

EXCARNA'TION, *Excarna'tio*, from *ex*, and *caro*, 'flesh.' A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situate. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

EXCASTRATIO, Castration, Eunuch.

EXCATHISMA, Bath, half, Semicupium.

EXCEREBRATUS, Delirious.

EXCIDENTIA, Ecptoma.

EXCIP'IENT, *Excip'iens*, from *excip'ere*, 'to receive.' (F.) *Intermède*. A substance, which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

EXCIPULA, Cup.

EXCISIO, *Entaille*.

EXCIS'ION, *Excis'io*, from *excid'ere*, 'to cut off;' *ἐκτομη*, *Ec'tomē*. A surgical operation, by which parts of a small size are removed with a cutting instrument.

EXCITABIL'ITY, *Excitabil'itas*. Irritability (q. v.) The faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants. The doctrine of excitability forms an important part of the Brunonian system.

EXCITANT, Stimulant.

EXCITA'TION or EXCITE'MENT. Same etymon., from *excita're*, 'to excite,' *Excita'tio*. Act of exciting or state of an organ or organs excited. Excitement is, sometimes, used synonymously with arterial action. The effect of the exciting powers acting on the excitability, according to Brown, constitutes *excitement*. Cullen used the term to express the restoration of the energy and action of the brain, which had been interrupted by sleep or some debilitating cause,—a state opposite to that of *collapse*.

EXCITO-MOTORY. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to those nerves which are true spinal, and are concerned in certain reflex functions. See Nerves.

EXCORIATIO, Ecdora.

EXCORIA'TION, *Excoria'tio*, *Excoriatu'ra*,

Am'ychē, from *ex*, and *corium*, 'skin.' (F.) *Écorchure*. A slight wound, which removes only the skin.

EXCORIATURA, Excoriation.

EXCREA'TION, *Excrea'tio*, *Rasca'tio*, from *screare*, 'to spit.' Act of spitting. (F.) *Crachement*. See *Exspuitio*.

EX'CREMENT, *Excremen'tum*, *Excre'tum*, *Excre'tio*, *Peritto'ma*, *Diachore'ma*, *Aph'odos*, *Apocho'reon*, *Apoc'risis*, *Ardas*, *Ar'dalos*, from *excer'nere*, 'to separate,' 'cleanse.' Every thing, which is evacuated from the body of an animal as superfluous, by the natural emunctories: such as the fæcal matters, the urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c. Generally, however, the term is restricted to the fæcal evacuations;—the *Purgamenta*, *Hedra*, *Sedes*, *Fæces* (q. v.), *Stercus*, *Cacē*, *Spat'ile* (especially when liquid,) *Dejectio alvina*, *Onera alvi*, *Sordes ventris*, *Catarrhexis*, *Copros*, *Scor*.

EXCREMENTITIAL, *Excrementi''tious*, *Excrementi''tius*. (F.) *Excrémenteux*, *Excrémentitiel*. That which is similar to excrement, and forms part of it. *Excrementitial humours* or *parts* are those destined to be evacuated, as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

EXCREMENTO-RECREMENTI''TIAL, *Excremento-recrementitious*. Animal fluids, intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRES'CENCE, *Excrescen'tia*, *Ecphy'ma*, *Phymato'sis*, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Sarcophyia*, *Caro excrescens*, from *excres'cere*, 'to grow outwards.' (F.) *Excroissance*. A tumour, which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Excrescences differ in size, shape, cause, &c., and each requires its own treatment. *Warts*, *condylomata*, *polypi*, *hemorrhoids* belong to this head.

EXCRESCENTIA, Exacerbation, Protuberance, Tumour—e. Carnosa, Sarcoma.—e. Gingivæ, Epulis.

EXCRETIO, Eccrisis, Excrement—e. Alvina, Defecation—e. Fæcum alvinarum, Defecation—e. Urinæ involuntaria, Enuresis.

EXCRE'TION, *Excre'tio*, *Evacua'tio*, *Ejec'tio*, *Expul'sio*, *Eges'tio*, *Diachore'sis*, from *excernere*, 'to separate.' The separation or throwing off of those matters from the body of an animal, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

EX'CRETORY, *Excreto'rius;* same etymon. An *Excretory vessel* or *duct* is one, which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs in which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct is a distinctive character of the glands properly so called.

Ex'cretory Organ, means any one charged with the office of excreting: thus the skin is said to be an excretory organ, because through it the perspiration takes place.

EXCRETUM, Excrement.

EXCROISSANCE, Excrescence.

EXCU'TIA VENTRIC'ULI, *Stomach Brush*. An instrument, composed of iron or brass wire, at one of the extremities of which is a pencil of bristles. Some ancient authors proposed this to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

EXECHEBRONCHUS, Bronchocele.

EXECHEGLUTI, Exischioi.

EXELCOSIS. See Ulceration.

EXELCYS'MOS, ἐξέλκυσμος, from ἐξ, 'from,' and ἑλκυω, 'I draw.' Extraction. Also the act of breaking out into ulcers.

EXELCYSMUS, Extraction.

EXENTERIS'MUS, *Exenteri'sis*, ἐξεντερισμος, ἐξεντερισις; from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ἐντερον, 'an intestine.' The operation of disemboweling or eviscerating.

EXERAM'A, from ἐξεραω, 'I throw out.' Any thing cast out. Vomiting; or the matter vomited.—Hippocr.

EX'ERCISE, *Exercita'tio*, *Exerci''tium*, *Ascē'sis*, *Gymnasion*, from *exerce're*, 'to work.' Every motion of the body, arising from the contraction of muscles subjected to the will. Also, the action of any organ whatever. Exercise may be *active* or *passive*. The passive are referred to, under the head of Gestation. The chief active exercises are:—walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, racket, quoits, swimming, declamation, singing, &c.

Exercise is an important prophylactic, particularly in those disposed to be plethoric. It improves the digestion: augments the secretions; and, when used in moderation, gives strength to the body; but when carried to excess, produces debility and disease.

EXÆ'RESIS, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and αιρεω, 'I take away.' A surgical operation, which consists in drawing, extracting, or removing, from the human body, every thing that is useless, noxious, or extraneous. It is a generic term, which includes extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, &c.

EXERRHO'SIS, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' The discharge, which takes place by insensible perspiration.

EXFOLIA'TION, *Exfolia'tio*, *Desquama'tio*, *Eclep'isis*, from *ex* and *fo'lium*, 'a leaf.' By this is meant the separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of lamellæ or small scales. Exfoliation is accomplished by the instinctive action of the parts, and its object is to detach the dead portion from those subjacent, and which are still alive. For this purpose, the latter throw out fleshy granulations; and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part,—now become an extraneous body. The ancients distinguished exfoliation into *sensible* and *insensible*, according as the dead portions of bone were detached in fragments of greater or less size, or in very thin pieces, and in an almost insensible manner. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name Sequestrum.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *Exfoliati'vus*, *Desquamato'rius*. That which takes away by leaves or scales. The term has been applied to certain medicines, which were regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, such as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, &c.

The Exfo'liative Trepan, *Eclepisitrep'-*

anum, is an ancient raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXHALAISON, Exhalation.

EXHA'LANT, *Exha'lent*, *Exha'lans*, from *exhala're*, 'to exhale,' 'throw out.'

The Exhalant Vessels are very minute, and arise from the arterial capillary system. They are situate in every tissue of the body, and on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes and skin; on which each pours its particular fluid. Bichat distinguished three sets. 1. The *external*, terminating on the mucous and external dermoid system, where they pour the matter of perspiration. 2. The *internal*, comprising those of the cellular and medullary tissues, and of synovial surfaces: and, 3. The *nutritive exhalants*, which vary in each organ where they are found; and preside over the phenomena of composition and increase of every part of the body. The exhalants are the antagonists of the absorbents. They are imaginary vessels, inasmuch as they cannot be detected.

EXHALATIO, Evaporation.

EXHALA'TION, *Exhalatio;* same etymon. *Anathymiasis*, (F.) *Exhalaison*. A function, by virtue of which certain fluids, obtained from the blood, are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures, or at the surface of membranes: either for the sake of being thrown out of the body, or to serve for certain purposes. The sweat is a *liquid, excrementitious exhalation;* the serous fluid of the pleura a *liquid, recrementitious exhalation*.

Exhalation is, also, applied to that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living.

Exhalation, Pulmonary. See Perspiration.

EXHAUS'TION, *Exar'ysis*, *Vires exhaustæ*, from *exhauri're*, 'to draw out.' (F.) *Épuisement*. Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease.

EXHUMA'TION, *Exhuma'tio*, from *ex* and *humus*, 'the ground.' The disinterment of a corpse. The circumstances, which render this necessary, are:—1. Judicial investigations, relative to the body of the person inhumed. 2. The removal of a body from one cemetery to another: and, 3. The evacuation of cemeteries or sepulchral vaults. The operation is attended with much unpleasant smell and annoyance, and requires the use of disinfecting agents, of which the most powerful is the chloride of lime. See Disinfection. The putrid effluvia from animal substances are not, however, found to excite endemic disease.

EXISCHIOS, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ἰσχιον, 'the ischium.' A luxation of the os femoris. All those with large nates, and prominent hips, were called *Exischioi* and *Exechegluti*.

EXITU'RA. According to some, any abscess, which discharges. Paracelsus calls thus every kind of putrid excrement.

EXOCHAS, *Exochē*, from ἐξω, 'without,' and ἐχω, 'I have.' A soft tumour without the anus: outward piles.

EXOCHE, Eminence.

EXOCYS'TĒ, *Exocys'tis*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and κυστις, 'the bladder.' A prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra. Also called *Prolap'sus vesi'cæ*, *Ædopto'sis vesi'cæ*. (F.) *Renversement de la vessie*.

Exocys'te Noelia'na; when the inner membrane of the bladder is protruded. So called from M. Noel, who first accurately described it.

Exocys'te Solingenia'na; when the neck of the bladder is protruded. Called after M. Solingen, who first accurately described it.

EXŒDESIS, Swelling.

EXOGOGE, Extraction.

EXOINE or *EXOENE*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *ido'neus*, 'fit,' or rather from *exonera're*, 'to exonerate.' In France, a certificate of excuse, exemption, or dispensation, given to those summoned to appear before a court of justice, and who are unable to do so.

EXOLCE, Extraction.

EXOMETRA, Prolapsus uteri.

EXOMOIOSIS, Assimilation.

EXOMPHALOCELE, Exomphalus.

EXOM'PHALUS, *Exumbilica'tio*, *Exom'phaloce'lē*, *Om'phaloce'lē*, *Hernia umbilica'lis*, *Hernie ombilicale*, (F.) *H. du nombril*, *Umbilical Hernia*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Hernia, occurring at the navel. This affection happens more frequently in infants, and takes place by the umbilical ring itself. In adults, it occurs more commonly in females than in males; and, when it does so, the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs, found in this kind of hernia, are, particularly,—the epiploon, the jejunum, the arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. The tumour is, in general, round, and presents all the characters of hernia. It is, commonly, readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage, made in the form of a girdle, and furnished with a pad at its middle part. When strangulated, the stricture may be divided upwards and towards the left side.

Exomphalus Aquosus, Hæmomphalum.

EXONCO'MA, from ἐξ and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A large, prominent tumour. Used, by Galen, for protuberance of the vertebræ after luxation.

EXONCOSIS LINGUÆ, Glossoncus.

EXONEIROSIS, Pollution.

EXONEURISM, Magnetism, animal.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, *Ptosis Bulbi Oculi*, *Exorbitis'mus*, *Ophthal'moce'lē*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Oculi totius prominen'tia*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and οφθαλμος, 'eye.' (F.) *Procidence de l'œil*. A protrusion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by an abscess or tumour in the cellular texture of the orbit; by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, &c.

In Exophthalmia, the eye is pressed forwards; the eyelids are raised and separated, so that they can no longer cover the eye, and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies; it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. The treatment of course depends upon the cause.

EXORBITISMUS, Exophthalmia.

EXORMIA, Papula—e. Lichen, Lichen—e. Strophulus, Strophulus.

EXOSMO'SE, *Exosmosis*, *Transudation*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ωσμος, 'impulse.' The opposite to Endosmose: the act by which substances transude from within to without an animal or other membrane.

EXOSSATIO, Exostosis.

EXOSTEMA CARIBÆA, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex.

EXOSTO'SIS, *Hyperosto'sis, Emphy'ma Exosto'sis os'tea, Exossa'tio, Ossis eminen'tia*, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and ὀστεον, 'a bone.' An osseous tumour, which forms at the surface of bones, or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated. The *Ivory Exosto'sis, Exostose eburnée;*—that which has the appearance and consistence of ivory. *Lam'inar Exosto'sis, E. Laminée;*—that which is formed of laminæ in superposition or of distinct filaments. The *Spongy Exosto'sis* is that, whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones.

Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true*, which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, and which have the same organization and hardness as that substance; and the *false*, or osteo-sarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrofula, rickets, gout, &c. In such cases, it is important to get rid of the primary disease

Those *exostoses* which occur within bones, have, by some, been called *Enostoses.*

Exosrosis, Spina ventosa—e. Steatomatodes, Osteosteatoma.

EXOT'IC, *Exo'ticus*, from ἐξω, 'without.' That which comes from abroad. Plants or drugs which are procured from abroad, are so called. It is opposed to indigenous.

EXOTICADE'NIA, from *Exotic*, and ἀδεω, 'I dislike.' Aversion for exotic drugs.

EXOTICHÆMATOSIS, Transfusion.

EXOTICOMA'NIA. The opposite to the preceding. Fondness for exotic remedies.

EXPAN'SION, *Expan'sio*, from *expan'dere*, 'to spread out.' A prolongation, or spreading out, presented by certain organs. Thus, we say an *aponeurotic expansion*, &c.

EXPEC'TANT, *Expec'tans*, from *expecta're*, 'to wait.' That which waits:—as *Expectant Medicine,—La Médecine expectante.* See Expectation.

EXPECTA'TION, *Expecta'tio;* same etymon. The word *expectation* has, in Medicine, been applied to that method, which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines, unless such shall be imperiously required. It consists, in fact, in leaving the disease, almost wholly, to the efforts of nature; and has been termed the *art of curing diseases by expectation or waiting.—Ars sanan'di cum expecta'tione.*

EXPEC'TORANT, *Expec'torans, Anacathar'ticus*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *pectus*, 'the breast.' A medicine, capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration. There is probably no such thing as a *direct* expectorant. They all act through the system, or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which, through the medium of general, continuous, or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages into action.

The following are the chief reputed expectorants:

Ammoniacum,	Ipecacuanha,
Asafœtida,	Myroxylon,
Galbanum,	Myrrha,
Inhalations, (of Iodine, Stramonium, Tar, Burning Wool, Tobacco, &c.),	Scilla,
	Senega,
	Tolutanum.

EXPECTORATIO SANGUINIS, Hæmoptysis—e. Solida, Cynanche trachealis.

EXPECTORA'TION, *Expectora'tio, Bex hu'mida, Anap'tysis, Anacathar'sis, Anabexis*, same etymon. The act of expelling from the chest matters or secretions there collected or existing. It is, likewise, used for the expectorated matter.

EXPELLENS, Expulsive.

EXPE'RIENCE, *Experien'tia, Peira, Empei'ria*, from *experi'ri*, 'to practise.' A knowledge of things acquired by practice. In Medicine, this knowledge can be obtained both by the practitioner's own experience, and by that obtained from tradition and from books To profit by experience requires a mind capable of appreciating the proper relations between cause and effect; and hence it happens, that *false experience, Experien'tia fallax*, is extremely common; and that a man had better, in many instances, trust to that which he has learned from others, than to his own fallacious observation.

The union of accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable in any individual case.

EXPÉRIENCE. Experiment.

EXPER'IMENT, *Experimen'tum;* same etymon. (F.) *Expérience.* A trial, made on the bodies of men or animals, for the purpose of detecting the effect of a remedy, or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, functions, or peculiarities. In a more general sense, it means any trial instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with any thing.

By experiments on living animals, we have obtained much valuable information in the various departments of Medicine; but particularly in Physiology and Toxicology.

EXPERT (F.) *Exper'tus.* Skilful, or of good experience. A physician, charged with the duty of making a report upon any case of legal medicine.

EXPIRA'TION, *Ec'pnoe, Ecpneumato'sis, Ecpneu'sis*, from *exspira're*, 'to breathe out.' The act of expelling, from the chest, the air received in during inspiration.

EX'PIRATORY, *Expiratio'ni inser'viens.* The expiratory muscles are all those which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest, for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs, or of producing expiration. These muscles are, chiefly, the intercostals, triangularis sterni, quadratus lumborum, serratus posticus inferior, the oblique and recti muscles of the abdomen, the sacro-lumbalis, &c.

EXPLORA'TION, *Explora'tio*, from *explora're*, 'to search into.' The act of observing and attentively examining or investigating every thing connected with a case of disease. The word is chiefly used, in this sense, by the French practitioners.

EXPLORATORIUM, Sound.

EXPRES'SION, *Expres'sio, Ecpiesmos, Ecthlipsis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *prem'ere*, 'to press.' The act of compressing a substance,

for the purpose of separating from it the fluids, which it contains. Also, the manner in which impressions, made upon us, are depicted; especially in the traits of the countenance.

Sweat of Expression, or *Sueur d'expression*, is a term given to the passive perspiration, observable in very debilitated individuals.

EXPULSIO, Excretion—e. Fœcum, Defecation.

EXPUL'SIVE, *Expel'lens*, *Expulso'rius*, from *expel'lere*, 'to drive away.' An *expulsive bandage*, (F.) *Bandage expulsif*, is one constructed with the view of compressing a part, from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, &c.

Certain medicines were, formerly, called *expulsives*, which were believed to have the power of driving the humours towards the skin;—as diaphoretics and sudorifics.

EXSANGUIS, Exanguious.

EXSARCOMA, Sarcoma.

EXSECTIO VIRILIUM, Castration.

EXSECTUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EXSICCATIO, Drying.

EXSICCATIVA, Desiccativa.

EXSOLUTIO, Eclysis.

EXSPUI''TION, *Expui''tio*, *Spui''tio*, *Sputa'tio*, *Ptysma*, *Anachremp'sis*, *Apochremp'sis*, *Ptysis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *spuo*, 'I spit.' Rejection of the matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

EXSTRO'PHIA, from ἐξ, 'out of,' and στροφη, 'turning.' *Extrover'sio*, *Extrover'sion*. A term, used by M. Chaussier for certain displacements of organs, and especially of the urinary bladder.

Exstrophia of the Bladder, (F.) *Renversement de Vessie*, is a faulty conformation, in which the organ opens above the pubes; so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder; and on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the openings of the ureters.

EXSUCCATIO, Ecchymoma.

EXSUC'TIO, *Suctio*, *Ecmyze'sis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *succus*, 'a juice.' The action of sucking.

EXSUDATIO, Ephidrosis.

EXSUFFLATIO, Ecphysesis.

EXTASIS, Ecstasis.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, *Extempora'neus*, *Extempora'lis*. Those prescriptions are called 'extemporaneous,' or magistral (q. v.), which are made on the spot, and composed according to the prescription of the physician.

EXTENSEUR COMMUN DES DOIGTS, Extensor digitorum communis—e. *Commun des orteils*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis—e. *Court du pouce*, Extensor pollicis brevis—e. *Long du pouce*, Extensor longus pollicis—e. *Petit des orteils*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis—e. *Propre du petit doigt*, Extensor proprius minimi digiti—e. *Propre de l'Index*, Extensor proprius indicis.

EXTENSIBIL'ITY, *Extensibilitas*. A property, possessed by certain bodies, of being capable of extension or elongation.

EXTENSIO, Tetanus.

EXTEN'SION, *Extensio*, *Tasis*, *Ec'tasis*, *Catat'asis*, *Anat'asis*, from *exten'dere*, 'to stretch out.' It is, in Surgery, an operation, by which we pull strongly, either with the hands alone, or by straps, a fractured or luxated limb, to restore it to its natural position. It is the opposite of *Counter-extension*.

EXTEN'SOR. Same etymon. (F.) *Extenseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to extend certain parts.

Extensor Brevis Digito'rum Pedis, *Ped'icus*, *Calcaneo-phalanginien commun* of Dumas; *Muscle pédieux*, *Muscle petit extenseur des orteils*, *Calcaneo-sus-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.), *Carré du pied*; *Short Exten'sor of the Toes*. A muscle, situate on the dorsal region of the foot. It arises from the external surface of the calcaneum, and at the anterior edge of a ligament, which unites that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon, which is fixed, successively, at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the three next toes. Its use is to extend the four first toes, and to direct them a little outwards.

Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevis, see Radialis—e. Carpi radialis longus, see Radialis—e. Carpi ulnaris, see Cubital muscles.

Extensor Digitorum Commu'nis, *Extensor digitorum communis manus*, *cum extenso're proprio auricula'ris*, *Digitorum Tensor*; *Epicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.)—*Common Extensor of the Fingers*. (F.) *Extenseur commun des Doigts*. A long, flattened muscle; simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly. It is situate at the posterior part of the forearm; arises from the external tuberosity of the humerus; from the aponeurosis of the forearm, and from the aponeurotic septa situate between it and the neighbouring muscles, and is inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the four last fingers. The muscle extends the phalanges of the four last fingers upon each other, and upon the metacarpal bone. It can, also, extend the hand on the forearm.

Extensor Digitorum Longus, E. communis digitorum pedis—e. Longus digitorum pedis, E. communis digitorum pedis—e. Proprius hallucis, E. proprius pollicis pedis—e. Indicis, E. proprius indicis—e. Internodii ossis pollicis, E. longus pollicis—e. Primi internodii, Abductor longus pollicis.

Extensor Proprius, Min'imi Dig''iti *Epicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*,—(Ch.), (F) *Extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Situate on the inside of the *Extensor communis digitorum*. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa seated between it, the extensor communis digitorum, and the extensor carpi ulnaris; and is inserted into the two last phalanges of the little finger. Its use is to extend the little finger, and even the hand upon the forearm.

Extensor Pol'licis Brevis, *Extensor minor pol'licis manûs*, *E. primi interno'dii*, *E. pol'licis primus*, *E. secun'di interno'dii* (Douglas), *E. secun'di interno'dii ossis pol'licis*; *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.,) (F.) *Court extenseur du pouce*. Seated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm. It is thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna

and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb, and aids in supination.

Extensor Longus Pol'licis; *Extensor major pol'licis manus, Extensor secundi interno'dii, Extensor pol'licis secun'dus, Extensor ter'tii interno'dii* (Douglas), *Extensor interno'dii ossis pol'licis, Cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.,) (F.) *Muscle long extenseur du pouce*. This muscle is long, flat, and fusiform; and is seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first.

Extensor Pro'prius In'dicis; *E. proprius primi dig'iti manus, E. In''dicis, Indica'tor, Extensor secun'di interno'dii in'dicis pro'prius, Cubito-sus-phalangettien de l'Index*,—(Ch.,) (F.) *Extenseur propre de l'Index*. This muscle is long and thin; broader in the middle than at the extremities; and is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanx of the index finger. It extends the three phalanges of the index finger; and has, besides, the same uses as the other extensors of the fingers.

Extensor Pro'prius Pol'licis Pedis; *E. proprius Hal'lucis, E. longus* (Douglas,) *E. Pollicis longus, Péronéo-sus-phalangien du pouce, Péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is fleshy, broad, flat, above; small and tendinous below. It arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula; and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first; and the first upon the first metacarpal bone.

Extensor Commu'nis Digitorum Pedis, *E. Longus Digitorum Pedis, E. Digitorum longus, Péronéo-tibi-sus-phalangettien commun, Cnemodactylæ'us, Péronéo-sus-phalangettien commun*. (F.) *Extenseur commun des Orteils*. This muscle is, also, situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the four last toes. It extends the three phalanges of these toes.

Extensor Primi Internodii, E. pollicis brevis—e. Secundi internodii, E. pollicis brevis, Extensor longus pollicis—e. Secundi internodii indicis proprius, E. proprius indicis—e. Tertii internodii, E. longus pollicis—e. Tertii internodii indicis, Prior annularis—e. Tertii internodii minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti—e. Ossis metacarpi pollicis manus, Abductor longus pollicis—e. Pollicis longus, E. proprius pollicis pedis—e. Pollicis secundus, E. Longus pollicis—e. Minor pollicis manus, E. pollicis brevis—e. Primus pollicis, Abductor longus pollicis.

Extensor Tarsi Magnus; *E. Tarsi sura'lis*. A name given, by some anatomists, to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined.

Extensor Tarsi Minor, Plantar muscle.

EXTENUATIO, Emaciation.

EXTERNAL DISEASES, *Extrin'sic Diseases, Morbi extrin'seci, Surgical Diseases*, (F.) *Maladies externes*. Those diseases which occupy the surface of the body, and which form the object of Surgical Pathology, requiring, generally, external means or surgical operations.

EXTERNUS AURIS, Laxator tympani—e. Mallei, Laxator tympani.

EXTESTICULATUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EXTINCTIO VOCIS, *Extinction de voix*, (F.) The French use this term for cases in which the voice is not wholly suppressed, but produces only feeble sounds. *Incomplete aphonia*.

Extinction of Mer'cury, *Extinc'tio Mercu'rii* vel *Hydrar'gyri*. Trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided, that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury, but, perhaps, erroneously.

EXTIRPATION, *Extirpa'tio, Ablatio, Aphæ'resis*, from *extirpa're*, 'to root out.' The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Thus, we speak of the extirpation of a cancer, polypus, encysted tumour, &c.

EXTOMIUS, Eunuch.

EXTRA-PELVIO-PUBI-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Obturator externus.

EXTRACT, Extractum—e. of Bark, Extractum cinchonæ—e. of Bark, resinous, Extractum cinchonæ resinosum—e. of Broom tops,—Extractum cacuminum genistæ—e. of Chamomile, E. anthemidis—e. of Dandelion, Extractum taraxaci—e. of Hemlock, Extractum cicutæ—e. of Henbane, Extractum hyoscyami—e. of Hops, Extractum humuli—e. of Lettuce, Extractum lactucæ—e. of Liquorice, Extractum glycyrrhizæ—e. of Logwood, Extractum hæmatoxyli—e. of Meat, saponaceous, Osmazome—e. of Oak Bark, Extractum corticis quercus—e. of White Poppy, Extractum papaveris—e. of Rhubarb, Extractum rhei—e. of Rue, Extractum rutæ—e. of Savine, Extractum foliorum sabinæ—e. of Wormwood, Extractum cacuminum absinthii.

EXTRACTION, *Extrac'tio, Exæ'resis, Exogo'ge, Exolcē, Exelcys'mus, Enchylo'sis*, from *extra'here*, 'to draw out.' The act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body. Thus, a splinter is said to be extracted. It is, also, applied to the removal of certain parts. The cataract is said to be *extracted*: a tooth is *extracted*, when carious, &c.

EXTRACTIVE. Same etymon. A peculiar, immediate principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, &c.

EXTRACTUM, *Extrac'tum*, from *extrahere*, 'to draw out,' 'separate;' *Opos*, οπος, *Chylis'ma, Ecchylo'ma*, (F.) *Extrait*. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a *watery*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds contain all the principles of the

vegetable, soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed; the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Extracts are *hard* or *soft;* the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the pilular form without the addition of a powder. A patent was taken out some years ago by a Mr. Barry, of London, for preparing them in vacuo; and, as the temperature is much lower than in the ordinary method, the virtues of the plant are less altered, and the extracts are generally green. Extracts are also prepared by Displacement or Percolation, (q. v.)

Extracts have, likewise, received different names according to their predominant principle. The *Gummy* or *mucous*, or *mucilaginous*, are those which are mainly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. *Gelatinous extracts* are those composed especially of gelatine. *Resinous extracts*, those of a resinous character; *extracto-resinous*, those composed of extractive or colouring matter and resin. *Gum-resinous*, those containing gum and resin; and *saponaceus* or *saponaceous saline*, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter, so combined with mucous and other soluble substances, that it cannot be separated.

Extractum Cacuminum Absinthii, *Extract of wormwood, (A decoction, defecated and evaporated.)* The flavour is dissipated along with the essential oil. It is a bitter tonic. Dose, gr. x to ℈j in pill.

Extractum Aconiti, *Extract of aconite. Succus spissatus aconiti napelli, (from the inspissated juice without defecation.)* It is esteemed to be narcotic and diuretic; and has been given in the cases referred to under aconitum. Dose, gr. j, gradually increasing it.

Extractum Aloes Purificatum, *Purified extract of aloes. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated and inspissated.)* Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv.

Extractum Anthemidis, *E. anthemidis nobilis, E. chamæmeli, E. florum chamæmeli, Extract of Chamomile.* The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation. It is a pure, grateful bitter, and is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx in pills.

Extractum Asparagi, see Asparagus.

Extractum Belladonnæ, *Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ, Extract of Belladonna, (an expressed juice, inspissated.)* Properties, same as those of the plant. Dose, gr. ¼, gradually increased to gr. v. Dilates the pupil when applied to the eye.

Extractum Catholicum, *Extrait Catholique.* This epithet is given to pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, and colocynth, resin of jalap, and scammony. See, also, Extractum colocynthidis compositum.

Extractum Cascarillæ Resinosum, *Resinous extract of cascarilla, (Cort. cascarillæ in pulv. crass.* ℔j *Sp. vini rect.* ℔iv. Digest for four days; then decant and strain; boil the residuum in ten pints of water to two; filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to a pilular consistence.) Dose, gr. x to gr. xx in pills.

Extractum Catharticum, E. Colocynthidis compositum—e. Catechu, Catechu—e. Chammæmeli, E. Anthemidis—e. Cicutæ, E. Conii.

Extractum Cinchonæ, *Extract of Cinchona, E. Corticis Peruviani, E. Cinchonæ Molle, E. of Bark. (A decoction evaporated.)* The active principles are similar to those of the bark in substance; but it is not so effectual—owing to the chymical change induced in the drug, during the boiling. When reduced, by drying, to a state fit for being powdered, it is called the *Hard Extract of Bark, Extractum Corticis Peruviani durum, E. Cinchonæ durum.* Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum, *E. Cinchonæ lancifoliæ, E. Cinchonæ rubræ resinosum, Resinous Extract of Bark, E. Cinchonæ Resinæ.* The aqueo-spirituous extract contains both the extractive and resin of the bark. Dose, gr. x. to xxx.

Extractum Colocynthidis, *Extract of Colocynth.* A cathartic, in the dose of from gr. v to ℥ss.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum. *Extractum Catharticum, E. Catholicum, E. Quercetani. Compound Extract of Colocynth (Colocynth. pulp. concis.* ℥vj. *Aloes spicat. ext. contrit.* ℥iss. *Scammon. Gum-Resin cont.* ℥ss. *Cardamom. sem. contrit.* ℥j. *Sp. Vin. ten.* ℔j. Macerate the pulp in the spirit, at a gentle heat, for four days; strain; add the aloes and scammony; then distil off the spirit and mix in the cardamom seeds. *Lond. Ph.)* It is a powerful cathartic and is used in obstinate visceral obstructions, &c. Dose, gr. vj to ℥ss.

Extractum Conii, *E. Cicutæ, Succus cicutæ spissatus, Extract of Hemlock, Succus spissatus conii maculati. (Expressed juice, inspissated, without defecation.)* Employed in the same cases as the Conium. Dose, gr. iij to ℈j.

Extractum Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. jalapæ—e. Corticis Peruviani, E. Cinchonæ—e. Cinchonæ.

Extractum Elaterii, *Elaterium, Extract of Elaterium. (The fecula of the expressed juice.)* It is violently cathartic, hydragogue and sometimes emetic. Dose, gr. ss. every hour till it operates.

Extractum Cacuminum Genistæ, *Extract of Broom Tops.* Diuretic and stomachic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Extractum Gentianæ, *Ext. Gentianæ luteæ, Ext. Radicis Gentianæ, Extract of Gentian. (The evaporated decoction.)* Properties like the Gentian. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ; *Extract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction.)* It is demulcent. Dose, *ad libitum.*

Refined Liquorice, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of Gum Arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli, *E. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Scobis Hæmatoxyli, Extract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)* It is astringent. Dose, gr. x to ℥j.

Extractum Radi'cis Helleb'ori Nigri, *Ext. of Black Hell'ebore root, E. Hellebori nigri. (The evaporated decoction.)* In large doses, this is cathartic; in smaller, diuretic, resolvent (?) and emmenagogue (?). Dose, as a cathartic, gr. x to ℈j; as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij to gr. x.

Extractum Hu'muli, *Extract of hops, (the evaporated decoction)* It is tonic, anodyne (?), diuretic (?). Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

Extractum Hyoscy'ami, *Extract of Henbane, Succus spissa'tus Hyoscyami nigri, Succ. Spiss. Hyoscyami. (The expressed juice, inspissated without defecation.* Its virtues are narcotic. Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

Extractum Jala'pæ, *E. Convol'vuli Jalapæ, E. Jala'pii, Extract of Jalap, E. Jala'pi. (A spirituous tincture, distilled; and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the residua being mixed together:* kept both soft and hard.) It is cathartic and hydragogue. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Extractum Jalapæ Resino'sum, *Res'inous Extract of Jalap.* This is cathartic.

Extractum Lactu'cæ, *Extract of Lettuce. Succus spissa'tus Lactucæ sati'væ. (Leaves of fresh lettuce* ℔j; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice and evaporate, without allowing it to subside, until it acquires a proper degree of consistence.) It is said to be narcotic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. x.

An extract is, sometimes, made from the juice of the *wild lettuce, Lactuca viro'sa,* which is regarded as diuretic.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Spirituosum, See Strychnos nux vomica.

Extractum Opii, *E. Opii aquo'sum, E. Theba'icum, Extract of Opium, E. Opii gummo'sum, Lau'danum opia'tum* seu *simplex, Opium cola'tum* seu *depuratum. (A watery solution defecated and evaporated.)* Dose, gr. ss. to gr. v.

Extractum Papav'eris, *E. Papaveris somniferi, E. Papaveris albi, Extract of white poppy. (The decoction evaporated.)* It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is weaker. Dose, gr. ij to ℈j.

Extractum Panchymago'gum, A drastic medicine, composed of *colocynth, bruised with its seeds; senna bruised; black hellebore root, Agaric, Scammony* in powder, *Extract of Aloes* and *powder of Diarrhodon.*

Extractum Purgans, see Hedera helix—e. Quercetani, E. Colocynthidis compositum.

Extractum Cor'ticis Quercus, *Extract of oak bark. (The decoction, evaporated.)* It is astringent and tonic.

Extractum Rhei, *Extract of Rhubarb.* Uses, like those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

Extractum Ru'dii, *Extract of Rudius,* (F.) *Extrait de Rudius.* Pills, made *of Colocynth, agaric, scammony, Roots of black hellebore and jalap, socotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol.*

Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis, *E. folio'rum Rutæ, Extract of Rue, Extractum Rutæ. (A decoction evaporated.)* Tonic, stomachic. The volatile oil being dissipated in the boiling; this is not a good preparation. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Extractum Folio'rum Sabinæ, *Extract of Savine. (A decoction evaporated.)* Tonic. The same remarks may be made on this preparation as on the last. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

Extractum Sarsaparil'læ, *Extract of Sarsaparil'la. (A strained decoction, evaporated.)* Virtues the same as those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

Extractum Saturni, Goulard's, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—e. Scobis hæmatoxyli, E. hæmatoxyli.

Extractum Stramo'nii, *Extract of Stramo'nium. (Seeds of stramonium,* ℔j, *boiling water, one gallon. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered, near the fire; then take them out and bruise them in a stone mortar and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Boil the liquor down to 4 pints, and strain while it is hot. Finally, evaporate to a proper thickness.* Ph. L.) Used as a narcotic in asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose, gr. ij to gr. x.

Extractum Tarax'aci, *Ext. Herbæ et Radi'cis Tarax'aci, Extract of Dandeli'on. (A strained decoction evaporated.)* It has been considered deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

Extractum Thebaicum, E. Opii.

Extractum Valeria'næ, *Extract of Vale'rian. (An expressed decoction, evaporated.)* The virtues of the valerian being dependent upon its essential oil, this is an objectionable preparation. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

There are some other extracts in the American and other Pharmacopœias, but they are prepared in the ordinary mode and possess merely the virtues of the plants. They are, besides, generally of an unimportant character.

EXTRAIT, Extract—e. *Alcoholique de noix vomique,* see Strychnos nux vomica—e. *des Fruits,* Rob.

EXTRA'NEOUS BODY, *Corpus extra'neum, C. exter'num, C. alie'num,* (F.) *Corps étranger.* Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without or formed in the body; and which constitutes no part of the body, but occupies, in the substance of the textures or some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

Extraneous bodies may be grouped as in the following table:

Inanimate Bodies.	1. *Proceeding from without.*	These are numberless. They may be introduced by the natural ways or by accidental openings.
	2. *Formed in the body.*	Calculi. Effusion of blood, pus, urine, or air, into parts not naturally containing them.
Animated Bodies.	1. *Participating in the life of the individual.*	Cysts, &c. of every kind developed in the different organs.
	2. *Having a separate existence.*	Parasitic animals, as worms, &c.

EXTRAVASA'TION, *Extravasa'tio,* from *extra,* 'out of,' and *vasa,* 'vessels.' Escape of fluids from the vessels containing them, and infiltration or effusion of those fluids into the surrounding textures.

EXTREM'ITY, *Extrem'itas;* the end or

termination of a thing. The limbs have been so called,—as the *upper and lower extremities*. It has been, also, used to express the last moments of life; as when we say, a patient is in 'extremity,' (F.) *le malade est à l'extrémité, à toute extrémité*. See Membrum.

EXTRIN'SIC, *Extrin'secus*. That which comes from without. This term has been used for muscles, which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighbouring parts; in order to distinguish them from other muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of these organs, and which have been named *intrinsic*. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, &c.

EXTROVERSIO, Exstrophia.

EXTUBERANTIA, Protuberance.

EXTUBERATIO, Protuberance.

EXTUMEFACTIO, Swelling.

EXTUS'SIO, from *ex* and *tussis*, 'a cough.' '1 cough with expectoration.'

EXU'BER, from *ex*, 'out of,' 'devoid of, and *u'bera*, 'the breasts;' *Apogalac'tos*, 'a child, which has been weaned.'

EXULCERATIO, Ecthlimma, Ulceration.

EXUMBILICATIO, Exomphalos.

EXUSTIO, Cauterization.

EYE, Teuton. Auge, ὄλος, *O'culus, Ops, Omma, Ophthal'mos, Illos, Op'tilos*, (Doric,) (F.) *Œil*. The eye is the immediate organ of vision. It is seated in the orbit, whilst its dependencies, called, by Haller, *Tutam'ina Oc'uli*, occupy the circumference of the cavity, and are composed of the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, &c. The *Ball, Globe*, or *Bulb* of the *Eye*, is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four *straight* and two *oblique*, and is constituted of membranes, as the *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, Tunica Jacobi, retina, iris, hyaloid*, and in the fœtus, the *membrana pupillaris*;—and of fluids, called *Humours* or *Media*,—the *aqueous, crystalline*, and *vitreous*. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The following are the dimensions, &c. of the organ, on the authorities of Petit, Young, Gordon, and Brewster:

Length of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye,		0.91
Vertical chord of the cornea,		0.45
Versed sine of the cornea,		0.11
Horizontal chord of the cornea,		0.47
Size of pupil seen through the cornea,		0.27 to 0.13
Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea to,		0.25 to 0.12
Radius of the anterior surface of the crystalline,		0.30
Radius of posterior surface,		0.22
Principal focal distance of lens,		1.73
Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the *foramen centrale*, of Sömmering,		0.11
Distance of the iris from the cornea,		0.10
Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline,		0.02
Field of vision above a horizontal line,	50°	120°
Field of vision below a horizontal line,	70°	
Field of vision in a horizontal plane,		150°
Diameter of the crystalline in a woman above fifty years of age,		0.378
Diameter of the cornea,		0.400
Thickness of the crystalline,		0.172
Thickness of the cornea,		0.042

EYEBRIGHT, Euphrasia officinalis.

Eye Glass, Scaphium oculare—e. Gum of the, *Chassie*—e. Lashes, Cilia—e. Salve, Singleton's, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi; Eye-salve, Smellome's, see Cupri sabacetas—e. Sight of the Pupil.

Eyestone. The shelly opercula of small turbinideæ. Used at Guernsey to get things out of the eyes. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it will work its way out at the outward corner, and bring out any strange substance with it.—Gray.

Eye of Typhon, Scilla—e. Water, common, Liquor zinci salphatis cum camphorâ—e. Water, blue, Liquor cupri ammoniati—e. Watery, Epiphora.

F.

FABA ÆGYPTIACA, Nymphæa nelumbo—f. Cathartica, Jatropha curcas—f. Crassa, Sedum telephium—f. Febrifuga, Ignatia amara—f. Græca, Diospyros lotus—f. Indica, Ignatia amara—f. Pechurim, Tetranthera pechurim—f. Purgatrix, Ricinus communis—f. Sancti Ignatii, Ignatia amara—f. Suilla, Hyoscyamus.

FABAGELLE, Zygophyllum fagabo.

FABARIA CRASSULA, Sedum telephium.

FACE, *Facies, Vultus, Proso'pon*. The face is the anterior part of the head. It is formed of 13 bones, viz. the *two superior maxillary*, the *two malar*, the *two ossa nasi*, the *two ossa unguis*, the *vomer*, the *two ossa spongiosa inferiora*, the *two palate bones*, and the *inferior maxillary*, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis, and the 32 teeth, which may be considered to form part of it. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid; its veins end in the jugular, and its nerves draw their origin immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, which it is important to attend to. It is yellow in jaundice, pale and puffy in dropsy; and its expression is very different according to the seat of irritation, so that, in infants, by an attention to *medical physiognomy*, we can often detect the seat of the disease.

Hippocrates has well depicted the change, which it experiences in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, &c., threatening dissolution. Hence this state has been called the *Facies Hippocrat'ica*, or *Facies Cadaver'ica*, *F. Tortua'lis*. In this, the nose is pinched; the eyes

are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold, and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense, and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, &c.

The term *Face* (F.) is likewise given to one of the aspects of an organ; thus, we say, the *superior* face *of the stomach.*

FACE, INJECTÉE, see *Vultueux—f. Vultueuse,* see *Vultueux.*

FACETTE'. (F.) Diminutive of *face.* A small face: a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as *the articular facette of a bone.*

FACIES, Face—f. Cadaverica, see Face—f. Concava pedis, Sole—f. Hippocratica, see Face—f. Inferior pedis, Sole—f. Tortualis, see Face.

FACIAL, *Facia'lis;* belonging to, or connected with, the face.

The FACIAL ARTERY, *Labial artery, Angular artery,* or *external maxillary, A. palato-labial*—(Ch.); is a branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the *inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial,* and *dorsalis nasi.*

FACIAL NERVE, *Portio dura of the 7th pair, Ramus durior sep'timæ conjugatio'nis, Sympathet'icus minor, Respiratory nerve of the face, Par sep'timum* sive *facia'le, Commu'nicans faciei nervus.* This nerve arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove which separates it from the medulla oblongata; external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the *meatus auditorius internus;* enters the aqueduct of Fallopius, receives a branch of the vidian nerve, sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; furnishes that called *Corda Tympani;* makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches—the *temporo-facial,* and *cervico-facial.*

The FACIAL VEIN, *Pal'ato-labial*—(Ch.,) arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, and bears the name *V. Fronta'lis;* (F.) *Veine frontale* ou *V. préparate.* It then descends vertically, towards the greater angle of the eye, where it is called *Angula'ris;* and afterwards descends, obliquely, on the face, to open into the internal jugular, after having received branches, which correspond with those of the facial artery. It is only in the latter part of its course that it is called *Facial Vein.* Chaussier calls the external carotid artery, *Facial Artery.*

FACIENT, (*faciens,*) 'making,' from *facio,* 'I make.' A suffix, as in *Calefacient, Rubefacient,* &c. ('Warm making,' 'red making.')

FACTICE, Factitious.

FACTI''TIOUS, *Facti''tius,* (F.) *Factice.* That which is made by art, in opposition to what is natural or found already existing in nature. Thus, we say, *factitious mineral waters,* for artificial mineral waters.

FAC'ULTY, *Facultas, Power, Virtue.* The power of executing any function or act. The collection of the *intellectual faculties* constitutes the *understanding.* We say, also, *vital faculties* for *vital properties,* &c.

FÆCES. Plural of *Fæx; Chersæ,* 'the dregs of any thing.' *Feculence,* (q. v.) The alvine evacuations are so called; (F.) *Garde-robes:* the excrements: *Fæcal matter.* See Excrement.

FÆCOSITAS, Feculence.

FÆCULA, Fecula.

FÆCULENTIA, Feculence.

FÆCUNDATIO, Fecundatio.

FÆCUNDITAS, Fecundity.

FÆX, Feculence.

FAGA'RA OCTAN'DRA, from *fagus,* 'the beech,' which it resembles. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *Tacamahaca,* a resinous substance, that exudes from the tree. *Tacamahaca,* which has a fragrant, delightful smell, was formerly in high estimation, as an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and was given internally like the balsams generally. The *East India Tacamahac, Bal'samum Vir'ide, O'leum Ma'riæ, Bal'samum Cal'aba, Balsamum mariæ, Baume vert,* is yielded by the *Calophyl'lum inophyl'lum.*

The FAGARA PIPERI'TA, (F.) *Fagarier poivré;* a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used, as such, by the Japanese. It is, also, employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

FAGARIER POIVRÉ, Fagara octandra.

FAGOPYRUM, Polygonum fagopyrum.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA. The systematic name of the *Chestnut Tree. Casta'nea, C. vulgaris, Casta'nea vesca, Lo'pima, Mota, Glans Jovis* THEOPHRASTI, *Ju'piter's Acorn, Sardin'ian Acorn;* the Common Chestnut, (F.) *Chataignier commun. Family,* Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. The Chestnut, *Casta'nea nux,* (F.) *Chataigne,* is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion.

FAGUS CASTANEA PU'MILA. The *Chin'capin, Castanea Pumila,* (F.) *Chataignier nain.* The nut of this American tree is eaten like the chestnut. The bark has been used in intermittents.

FAGUS SYLVAT'ICA. The systematic name of the *Beech, Fagus, Orya, Balan'da, Valanida;* the *Beech Tree,* (F.) *Hêtre.* The *Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast,* (F.) *Faine,* affords an oil, by expression, which is of a palatable character, and is eaten in some places instead of butter. It has been supposed to be a good vermifuge, but it is no better than any mild oil.

FAIBLESSE, Debility.

FAIM, Hunger—*f. Canine,* Boulimia—*f. de Loup,* Fames lupina.

FAINE. See Fagus sylvatica.

FAINTING-FIT, Syncope.

FAIRBURN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters at this place, which is in the county of Ross, in Scotland, are sulphureous, and frequented.

FAISCEAU PETIT, Fasciculus.

FALCADINA, Scherlievo.

FAL'CIFORM, *Falcifor'mis, Drepanoïdes,* from *falx,* 'a scythe,' and *forma,* 'shape.' Having the shape of a scythe. This term has been applied to different parts. See Falx and Sinus.

The FALCIFORM EXPANSION OF THE FASCIA LATA is the scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, which forms, outwards and upwards, the opening for the vena saphæna, and is attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name.

FALLTRANCK or FALTRANCK, (G.) literally, *a drink against falls.* A vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, and hence the name—*Vulnéraire Suisse*—given to such dried plants, cut into fragments. They are called, also, *Espèces Vulnéraires* and *Thé Suisse*.

The infusion of the *Falltranck* is aromatic, and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended.

FALSA VIA, False passage.

FALSE, *Falsus, Spurious, Bastard, Nothus, Pseudo,* (F.) *Faux.* This epithet has been frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these, but less severe. Most commonly, a severe catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. See Peripneumonia Notha.

False Passage, *Falsa Via,* (F.) *Fausse Route.* An accidental passage, made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter. The catheter is sometimes passed through into the rectum.

We say, also, *False Ribs, False Rhubarb,* &c.

False Waters, *Hydrallan'te, False Deliv'ery.* Water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

FALSIFICA'TION, *Adultera'tio,* from *falsus,* 'false,' and *facere,* 'to make.' A fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication.*

TABLE OF COMMON FALSIFICATIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS, &c.

Medicines.	Adulterations.	Mode of Detection.
Acaciæ Gummi.	*Gum Senegal.*	G. S. is clammy and tenacious. The A. G. is perfectly soluble in water, and its solution limpid.
Acetum Destillatum.	*Sulphuric Acid.*	Acetate of barytes causes a white precipitate.
	Nitric Acid.	By evaporating it, the residuum deflagrates, when thrown on burning charcoal.
	Copper.	Supersaturate with ammonia—a blue colour is produced.
	Lead.	Sulphuretted hydrogen causes a dark precipitate.
Acidum Hydrochloricum.	*Sulphuric Acid.*	Deposites by evaporation the salts it may contain; precipitates with solution of hydrochlorate of baryta if it contains sulphuric acid.
—— Nitricum.	*Muriatic and Sulphuric Acid.*	The presence of chlorine is indicated by a precipitate with nitrate of silver: that of sulphuric acid by the same result with hydrochlorate of baryta.
Acidum Sulphuricum.	*Muriatic and Nitric Acids.*	The presence of muriatic and nitric acid is indicated by the smell, when the acid tested is strongly heated.
—— Citricum.	*Tartaric and Oxalic Acids.*	Their presence is indicated by forming a granular sediment in a concentrated solution of a neutral salt of potassa.
Æther Rectificatus.	*Too dilute.*	Its S. G. detects this.
	Sulphuric Acid.	By acetate of barytes. Precipitate white.
	Alcohol.	With phosphorus a milky instead of limpid solution is formed.
Aqua Ammoniæ.	*Carbonic Acid.*	A precipitation occurs on adding a solution of muriate of lime.
Ammoniæ Carbonas.	- - - - - -	It should be capable of complete volatilization by heat.
Ammoniacum. - - - - - - - -		The *Guttæ Ammoniaci* are white, clear, and dry. The *lump Ammoniacum, lapis Ammoniaci,* is often adulterated with common resin.
Antimonii Sulphuretum.	- - - - - -	It ought to be entirely volatilized by a red heat.
	Lead.	Imparts a foliated texture, and is not vaporizable.
	Arsenic.	A smell of garlic is emitted when thrown on live coals, &c.
	Manganese and Iron.	Are not vaporizable.
Argenti Nitras.	*Copper.*	The solution assumes a blue colour, when supersaturated with ammonia. It may be suspected when the salt deliquesces.
	Nitrate of Potasse.	The adulteration with nitrate of potassa is easily recognised by the fracture of a stick, which is radiated when pure and granular if adulterated; or by precipitating a solution of the salts with a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, and evaporating the clear liquor: the nitrate of potassa or other salts will remain.
Arsenicum Album.	*Chalk, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Barytes.*	Not volatilizable by heat.
Balsamum Peruvianum.	*A mixture of Resin and some Volatile Oil, with Benzoin.*	Not easily detected.
Calumba.	- - - - - -	The true is distinguishable from the false Calumba by adding to an infusion of the root, a few drops of solution of sulph. iron, which gives to the infusion of the false Calumba, a greenish black colour; but produces no change in the other.
	Muriate of Soda.	This disposes it to deliquesce.
Capsicum. *Cayenne Pepper.*	*Red Lead.*	Digest in acetic acid, and add a solution of sulphuret of ammonia—a dark-coloured precipitate will be produced.

Medicines.	Adulterations.	Mode of Detection.
Castoreum. *Castor.*	*A mixture of dried blood, gum ammoniac, and a little real castor, stuffed into the scrotum of a goat.*	Smell and taste will generally detect the fraud.
Cera Flava. *Yellow Wax.*	*Earth or Peasemeal.*	May be suspected when the cake is brittle and colour grayish.
	Resin.	Put it in cold alcohol, which will dissolve the resin, without acting on the wax.
	Tallow. - - -	Is known by the greater softness and unctuosity and its smell when melted. Turmeric is generally added in this case to obviate the paleness.
Cera Alba. *White Wax.*	*White Lead.* - - - -	Melt the wax, the oxide will subside.
	Tallow. - - -	The cake has not its ordinary translucency.
Cinchona. *Bark.*	*This is variously adulterated.*	Can only be detected by practice, and examining into the quantity of quinine or cinchonine it contains.
Coccus. *Cochineal.*	*Pieces of dough formed in moulds, and coloured with cochineal.*	Throw it into water, the adulteration will appear.
Copaiba. *Balsam of Copaiva.*	*Oil.* - - - - -	If it does not retain its spherical form when dropped into water, its adulteration may be inferred. Mix one part of strong liquid ammonia of 22°, with three parts of copaiba. If pure, the mixture will, in a few minutes, become transparent; if not, it will remain opaque.
Crocus. *Saffron.*	*Fibres of smoked Beef.*	Affords an unpleasant odour when thrown on live coals.
	Petals of the Calendula officinalis, and Carthamus Tinctorius.	Infuse the specimen in hot water, and the difference will be perceptible.
Cubeba. *Cubebs.*	*Turkey Yellow Berries, or the dried fruit of the Rhamnus Catharticus.*	Detected by attentive examination.
Cusparieæ Cortex. *Angustura Bark.*	*False Angustura sometimes sold for it.*	The epidermis of the true Cusparia is characterized by being covered with a matter resembling the crust of iron.
Guaiaci Resina. *Resin of Guaiacum.*	*Common Resin.* - -	Detected by the turpentine smell emitted when thrown upon hot coals.
	Manchineel Gum. -	Add to the tincture a few drops of spirit of nitre, and dilute with water: the guaiacum is precipitated—the adulteration floats in the white striæ.
Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum. *Red Precipitate.*	*Red Lead.*	Digest in acetic acid; add sulphuret of ammonia, which will produce a dark-coloured precipitate. It should be totally volatilized by heat.
Hydrargyri Submurias. *Calomel.*	*Corrosive Sublimate.*	A precipitation will be produced by the carbonate of potass, from a solution made by boiling the suspected sample with a small portion of muriate of ammonia in distilled water: or, the presence of deuto-chloride of mercury is indicated, by warming gently a small quantity of calomel in alcohol, filtering and adding to the clear liquor some lime water, by which a reddish yellow precipitate is afforded. When calomel is rubbed with a fixed alkali it ought to become intensely black, and not exhibit any orange hue.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum.	*Red Lead.* - - -	Digest in acetic acid, and add sulphuret of ammonia—a black precipitate will be produced.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum.	*Ivory Black.* - -	Throw a suspected portion on hot coals—the residuum will detect the fraud.
Iodine.	- - - - - -	The tests of its purity are—that it is perfectly soluble in ether. Heated on a piece of glass or porcelain, it sublimes without residuum.
Jalapæ Radix. *Jalap Root.*	*Bryony Root.* - -	B. root is of a paler colour and less compact texture, and does not easily burn at the flame of a candle.
Magnesia.	*Lime.* - - - -	Detected by the solution in dilute sulphuric acid, affording a precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.
	Sulphuret of Lime. -	Gives off, when moistened, the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.
Magnesiæ Sub-Carbonas. *Carbonate of Magnesia.*	*Chalk.* - - - -	Detected by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the suspected substance, when, if chalk be present, there will be a white insoluble precipitate.
	Gypsum. - - -	Boil in distilled water, and test the solution by a barytic and oxalic reagent.
Manna.	- - - - - -	A factitious article, consisting of honey or sugar mixed with scammony, is sometimes sold for it; but the colour, weight, transparency, and taste detect it.
	- - - - - -	
	- - - - - -	
Morphia et ejus Sales. *Morphine and its Salts.*	- - - - - -	Morphia and its salts, when placed in contact with nitric acid, are coloured red; with per salts of iron, blue. They are perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and acidulated warm water. When morphine is mixed with narcotine, the adulteration is ascertained by mixing them with sulphuric ether, which dissolves the narcotine, without sensibly affecting the morphine.
	- - - - - -	The bag must not appear to have been opened.
Moschus. *Musk.*	*Dried blood.* - - -	This may be suspected, if it emits a fetid smoke when inflamed.
	Asphaltum. - - -	Discovered by its melting and running, before it inflames.
	Fine particles of Lead.	Rub with water. The metallic particles will subside.

Medicines.	Adulterations.	Mode of Detection.
Olea Destillata. *Essential Oils.*	*Fixed Oils.* - - -	Touch writing paper with it, and hold it before the fire: fixed oil leaves a stain of grease.
	Alcohol. - - -	Add water. A milkiness and increase of temperature occurs.
Oleum Ricini. *Castor Oil.*	*Olive* or *Almond* or *Poppy Oil.*	Alcohol, S. G. .820, will mix with any proportion of castor oil, whilst it dissolves very little of the others.
Opium.	*Extract of Liquorice, Bullets, and Stones sometimes in it: Extract of Poppy, of the Chelidonium majus, G. Arabic, G. Tragacanth, Linseed Oil, Cow's Dung.*	The best opium is covered with leaves and the reddish capsules of a species of *Rumex*. The inferior kinds have capsules adherent. It is bad when soft and friable, when intensely black or mixed with many impurities, and when sweet. The quantity of morphine affords the best test.
Potassii Iodidum. *Iodide of Potassium.* Potassæ Hydriodas. *Hydriodate of Potassa.*	*Chloride of Potassium.*	The adulteration is ascertained by precipitating a solution of the salt with nitrate of silver, and treating the precipitate with ammonia, which dissolves the chloride of silver, without acting upon the iodine of this metal.
Quiniæ Sulphas. *Sulphate of Quinine.*	- - - - - -	Leaves no residue when submitted to calcination; is perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.
Strychnæ et ejus Sales. *Strychnine and its Salts.*	*Brucine.* - - -	They are free from brucine when no colour is produced by contact with nitric acid.
Zinci Oxydum. *Flowers of Zinc.*	*Chalk.* - - -	Sulphuric acid excites an effervescence.
	White lead. - - -	Sulphuric acid forms an insoluble sulphate of lead

FALTRANCK, Falltranck.

FALX. Anatomists have given this name to several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe.

1. The Falx Cer'ebri, (F.) *Faux de cerveau, Septum Cerebri, Falx major, Ver'tical supe'rior longitu'dinal proc''ess, Mediasti'num cerebri, Repli longitudinal de la méninge,* (Ch.,) *Proces'sus falciformis duræ matris.* The greatest process of the dura mater. It extends from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; is broad behind and narrow before, and is lodged in the groove, which separates the hemispheres from each other—the *interlobar fissure.* At its superior part is seated the longitudinal sinus, (*superior,*) and at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus.

2. Falx Cerebel'li, (F.) *Faux du cervelet, Falx minor, Septum Cerebel'li, Septum médian du cervelet,* (Ch.,) *Proces'sus falcifor'mis Cerebelli, Septum parvum occipitalē,* is a triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is towards the cranium, and its concave in the fissure or groove, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

3. The Great Falx of the Peritoneum, *Falx Peritone'i max'ima,* (F.) *Grande faux du péritoine, Faux de la Veine Ombilicale, Falx of the umbilical vein,* is a reflection of the peritoneum, which ascends from the umbilicus to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver.

The Lesser Falces of the Peritone'um, *Falces Peritone'i min'imæ,* (F.) *Petites faux du péritoine,* are the lateral ligaments of the liver and the reflections, which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

Falx Major, Falx cerebri—f. Minor, Falx cerebelli—f. of the Umbilical Vein, Falx, great, of the Peritoneum.

FAMEL'ICA FEBRIS, from *fames,* 'hunger.' Fever accompanied with insatiable hunger.—Sylvius.

FAMES, Hunger—f. Bovina, Boulimia—f. Canina, Boulimia.

Fames Lupina, *Lycorex'is,* λυκορεξις, *Faim de Loup.* Authors have described, under this name, a kind of Bulimia, (q. v.,) or depravation of the digestive function, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food, almost immediately afterwards, *per anum.*

FAMIGERATIS'SIMUM EMPLAS'TRUM, from *fama,* 'fame,' and *gero,* 'I wear.' A plaster, extolled in ague, and made of aromatic, irritating substances. It was applied to the wrist.

FANCY MARK, Nævus.

FANG, Radix.

FANON, (F.) from (G.) Fahne, 'a banner,' 'ensign,' 'standard.' *Fer'ula, Lec'tulus, Thor'ulus stramin'eus.* A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg to keep the bones in contact.

The *Fanons* were divided into *true* and *false.* The *true* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded with a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat, like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true *fanon.* The *Drop-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth placed beneath the fractured limb, and in which the fanons or lateral splints are rolled.

FANTOM or PHANTOM, from φαντασμα, 'a spectre.' (F.) *Phantome, Fantome, Mannequin.* This word has two acceptations. It means the spectres and images, which the imagination presents to the sick, when asleep or awake; and, also, the figure on which surgeons practise the application of bandages, or the accoucheur the manual part of midwifery.

FARCTU'RA, FARTU'RA, from *farcire,* 'to

stuff.' The operation of introducing medicinal substances into the cavities of animals, or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

FARCY GLANDERS, See Equinia.

FARD, Paint.

FARFARA, Tussilago—f. Bechium, Tussilago.

FARFARELLA, Tussilago.

FARINA, *Alphiton*, *Crimnon*, *Al'eton*, *Aleu'ron*, *Ale'ma*, from *far*, 'corn,' of which it is made. *Meal* or *flour*. The powder, obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used, dietetically as well as medicinally.

Farina Amygdalarum. See Amygdala.

Farina Trit'ici, wheaten flour; *F. Seca'lis*, *Rye flour* or *meal*; *F. Hordei*, *Barley meal*; *F. Avena'cea*, *Oat meal*, &c.

Farinæ Resolventes, (F.) *Farines résolutives*. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four different plants; the *lupine*, lupinus albus, the *Ervum Ervilia*, the *Vicia faba* and the *Barley*, *Hordeum distichum*. They were recommended to form cataplasms.

Farina'ceous, *Farina'ceus*, *Farino'sus*, *Mealy*, Having the appearance or nature of farina. A term given to all articles of food, which contain farina. The term *Farinacea* includes all those substances, called *cerealia*, *legumina*, &c., which contain farina, and are employed as nutriment. In *Pathology*, the epithet *farinaceous*, (F.) *farineux*, is applied to certain eruptions, in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

FARINARIUM, Alica.

FARINES RÉSOLUTIVES, Farinæ resolventes.

FARINOSUS, Farinaceous.

FART, Sax. ƿaɼt, from Teut. *fahren*, 'to go:' —fart, 'a voyage.' (G.) Furz, (L.) *bdel'lus*, *Crepitus* (q. v.), (F.) *Pet*. A sonorous or other discharge of wind from behind. A low word, but of respectable parentage.

FARTURA, Farctura.

FAS'CIA, from *fascis*, 'a bundle.' *Liga'tio*, *Ligatu'ra*, *Alligatu'ra*, *Anades'mus*, *Vin'cula*, *Sparganon*, *Epidesmos*, a *bandage*, (q. v.), *fillet*, *roller*, *ligature*, (q. v.) The aponeurotic expansions of muscles, which bind parts together are, likewise, so termed:—*Aponeurosis*, *Perimys'ium*.

Fascia Aponeurotica Femoris, Fascia lata aponeurosis—f. Capitalis, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate* —f. Capitis, Diadema—f. Digitalis, *Gantelet*—f. Diophthalmica, Binoculus—f. Dividens, Dividing bandage.

Fascia Iliaca, *Il'iac aponeuro'sis*. An aponeurosis, which proceeds from the tendon of the psoas minor, or which arises from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus, when the former muscle does not exist. It is attached, externally, to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium; below, and anteriorly—on one side, to the crural arch, sending an expansion to the fascia transversalis; and on the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, which forms the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind, the fascia iliaca is attached to the brim of the pelvis and is continuous with the aponeurosis, which M. Jules Cloquet has called *Pelvian*. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum.

Fascia Inguinalis, Spica.

Fascia Lata. A name given by anatomists to an aponeurosis, and to a muscle.

The Fascia Lata Aponeurosis, *Fascia aponeuro'tico fem'oris*, *Crural* or *Fem'oral Aponeurosis*, is the most extensive in the body, and envelops all the muscles of the thigh. *Above*, it is attached to the outer edge of the ilia; *before*, it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminæ, separated by the femoral vessels and becoming confounded a little below the part where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these two laminæ, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique. It is intimately united to Poupart's ligament. The other, which is thinner, is behind, and deeper seated; and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. *Inferiorly*, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata is, like that of other aponeuroses, to strengthen the action of the muscles, &c.

The Muscle Fascia Lata, *Tensor vagi'næ fem'oris*, *Fascia'lis*, *Membrano'sus*, *Ilio-aponévrosi-fémoral*, *Mus'culus aponéuro'sis* vel *fasciæ latæ*, *Ilio-aponévroti-fémoral*—(Ch.) *Tenseur de l'aponévrose fémorale*. A muscle, situate at the upper and outer part of the thigh. It arises, *above*, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium; and is inserted, *below*, between the two laminæ of the fascia lata, which it stretches and raises when it contracts.

Fascia Sculteti, Bandage of separate strips —f. Semicircularis. Tænia semicircularis—f. Spiralis, Ascia—f. Stellata, Stella.

Fascia Superficia'lis, *Superfi''cial aponeuro'sis of the abdo'men and thigh*. (F.) *Aponévrose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*. A very thin aponeurosis, which covers the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passes before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sends a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic chord; and is continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the *Gubernaculum testis*.

Fascia Tformis, T. bandage—f. Tortilis, Tourniquet.

Fascia Transversa'lis, an aponeurosis, which separates the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises about the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. *Above*, it is lost in the cellular tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis.

Within, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; *below*, it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique and receives an expansion from the *Fascia Iliaca*. Towards its middle and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus; and in man, furnishes an expansion, that serves as a sheath to the spermatic vessels.

FASCIÆ, Swathing clothes.

FASCIALIS. Fascia lata muscle, Sartorius.

FASCIARUM APPLICATIO, Deligation.

FASCIATIO, Deligation, see Bandage—f. Cucullata, *Couvrechef*.

FASCICULI TERETES CORDIS, Columnæ carneæ.

FASCIC'ULUS, from *fascis*, 'a bundle,' *Desme'dion*, 'a small bundle.' In *Anatomy*, it is employed in this sense; as a *fasciculus of fibres*. (F.) *Petit Faisceau, Trousseau*. In *Pharmacy*, it means *manipulus, Cheiroplethes*, χειροπλήθης, 'a handful:'—Musa Brassavolus, says,—as much as can be held in two fingers.

FASCICULUS CUNEATUS, Reinforcement, fasciculus of—f. of Reinforcement, Reinforcement, F. of.

FASCINUM, Penis.

FASCIOLA, *Bandelette*—f. Cinerea, Tuberculum cinereum—f. Hepatica, Distoma hepaticum—f. Humana, Distoma hepaticum—f. Lanceolata, Distoma hepaticum.

FASELUS, Phaseolus vulgaris.

FASTIDIUM CIBI, Disgust.

FASTIGIUM, Acme.

FASTING, from Sax. ƿæꝛtan, *Limo'sis expers protrac'ta, Anorex'ia miral'ilis, Ine'dia, Jeju'nium*. Loss or want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without faintness. Some wonderful cases of this kind are on record. See Abstinence.

FAT, Pinguedo—f. Mackaw, see Cocos butyracea.

FATTY, *Adipo'sus*, Sax. ƿæƫ; past participle of ƿeƌan, to feed,—*adipous*. Relating to fat. The cellular system has been called *fatty* or *adipous;* from an opinion that, in its areolæ, the fat is deposited. The cellular membrane, however, merely lodges, between its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

FATTY or AD'IPOUS VES'ICLES, *Sac'culi adipo'si*. This name is given to small bursæ or membranous vesicles, which inclose the fat and are found situate in the areolæ of the cellular tissue. These vesicles vary much in size. Generally, they are round and globular; and, in certain subjects, receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs, without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments, arranged like septa. In fatty subjects, the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the cellular tissue and neighbouring parts by a vascular pedicle. Raspail affirms that there is the most striking analogy between the nature of the adipous granules and that of the amylaceous grains.

ADIPOUS or FATTY LIG'AMENT. This name has been given to a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ towards the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FATTY or ADIPOUS MEM'BRANE, or *adipous tissue*. The subcutaneous cellular tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipous vesicles, (q. v.)

FATTY or ADIPOUS VESSELS. The vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called *Adipous canals*, (F.) *Conduits adipeux*, the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat.

FATU'ITAS, *Moro'sis, Stulti''tia, Stupor mentis, Amen'tia;* from *fat'uus*, 'foolish.' Mental imbecility. Idiotism, (q. v.) *Dementia*, (q. v.)

FAUCES, Pharynx, Throat.

FAUNO'RUM LUDIB'RIA. *The sports of the Fauni*. Some authors have called thus the incubus; others, epilepsy.

FAUSSE COUCHE, (F.) *Vanum partu'rium*. Some authors have used this term for the expulsion of different bodies constituting false conceptions; such as moles, hydatids, clots of blood, &c. The greater part of accoucheurs use the term synonymously with abortion.

FAUSSE POSITION, (F.) *False position*. The French use this term, in vulgar language, to indicate that torpor, and tingling, and loss of power over the motion of a part, produced by too strong contraction or painful compression.

FAUSSE ROUTE, False passage.

FAUSTI'NI PASTIL'LI. *Faustinus's Loz'enges*. These were once celebrated. They were composed of *burnt paper, quick-lime, oxide of arsenic, sandarach, lentils*, &c.

FAUX, False—*f. de Cerveau*, Falx cerebri—*f. du Cervelet*, Falx cerebelli—*f. Grande du péritoine*, Falx great of the peritoneum—*f. Petite du péritoine*, Falx lesser of the peritoneum—*f. de la Veine ombilicale*, Falx great of the peritoneum.

FAVEUX, Favosus.

FAVIFORMIS, Favosus.

FAVO'SUS. Similar to a honey-comb, *Faviform'is, Favous*, from *favus, Ce'rion*, 'a honey-comb,' (F.) *Faveux*. An epithet given to a species of porrigo. *Cerion*, Favus, means also a state of ulceration, resembling a honey-comb.

FAVUS, Porrigo favosa, see Favosus.

FEATHERFEW, Matricaria.

FEBRICITANS, *Febriens, Enipyros*. One attacked with fever, from *febricitare*, 'to have a fever.'

FEBRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *febris*, fever. A term employed to express a slight degree of fever.

FEBRIENS, Febricitans, Feverish.

FEBRICOSUS, Feverish.

FEB'RIFUGE, *Lexipyret'icus, Pyret'icus, Alexipyret'icus, Antifebri'lis, Antipyret'ic, Febrif'ugus*, from *febris*, 'a fever,' and *fuga're*, 'to drive away.' A medicine which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

FE'BRILE, *febri'lis*. Relating to fever, as *febrile movement, febrile pulse*, &c.

FEBRIS, Fever—f. Acmastica, Synocha—f. Acuta, Synocha—f. Adeno-meningea, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. Adeno-nervosa, Plague—

f. Agrypnodes, see Agrypnodes and Agrypnus—f. Alba, Chlorosis—f. Amatoria, Chlorosis, Hectic fever—f. Amphimerina hectica, Hectic fever—f. Amphimerina latica, Latica (febris)—f. Ampullosa, Pemphigus—f. Anabatica, Continued fever—f. Angiotenica, Synocha—f. Anginosa, Angina—f. Annua, see Annual diseases—f. Anomalus, Fever, anomalous—f. Aphonica, Fever, aphonic—f. Aphthosa, Aphtha—f. Apoplectica, Fever, apoplectic—f. Ardens, Synocha—f. Arte promota, Fever, artificial—f. Arthritica, Gout—f. Asodes, Fever, bilious, see Asodes—f. Assidua, Continued Fever—f. Asthenica, Fever, asthenic—f. Asthmatica, Fever, asthmatic—f. Ataxo-adynamica, Fever, ataxo-adynamic—f. Biliosa, Fever, bilious—f. Bullosa, Pemphigus—f. Cardialgia—Fever, cardialgic—f. Catarrhalis, Catarrh—f. Causodes, Synocha—f. Cephalalgica, Fever, cephalalgic—f. Cholerica, Fever, bilious, Fever, choleric—f. Chronica, Fever, chronic—f. Colliquativa, Fever, colliquative—f. Comatodes, Fever, apoplectic—f. Communicans, see Subintrantes F.—f. Continens, Synocha—f. Continens non putrida, Synocha—f. Continens putrida, Synochus—f. Continua inflammatoria, Empresma—f. Continua putrida, Synochus—f. Continua putrida icterodes Caroliniensis, Fever, yellow—f. Continua non putris, Synocha—f. Continua sanguinea, Synocha—f. Convulsiva, Fever, convulsive—f. Culicularis, Miliary fever—f. cum Delirio, Fever, delirious—f. Depuratoria, Fever, depuratory—f. Deurens, Synocha—f. Diaphoretica, Fever diaphoretic—f. Diaria, Ephemera—f. Duodecimana, Fever, duodecimane—f. Dysenterica, Dysentery—f. Elodes, see Elodes—f. Elodes icterodes, Fever, yellow—f. Enteromesenterica, see Entero-mesenteric—f. Epacmastica, see Epacmasticos—f. Ephemera, Ephemera—f. Epidemica cum anginâ, Cynanche maligna—f. Epileptica, Fever, epileptic—f. Erotica, Fever, erotic—f. Erratica, Fever, anomalous, Fever, erratic—f. Erysipelacea, Erysipelas—f. Erysipelatosa, Erysipelas—f. Esserosa, Miliary fever—f. Flava, Fever, yellow—f. Gangrænodes, Fever, gangrenous—f. Gastrica, Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric—f. Gastro-adynamica, Fever, gastro-adynamic—f. Hæmoptoica, Fever, Hæmoptoic—f. Hectica, Hectic fever—f. Hectica maligna nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Hepatica, Fever, bilious—f. Hepatica inflammatoria, Hepatitis—f. Horrifica, see Algidus—f. Humoralis, Fever, humoral—f. Hungarica, Fever, Hungaric—f. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—f. Hydrophobica, Fever, hydrophobic—f. Hysterica, Fever, hysteric—f. Icterica, Fever, icteric—f. Iliaca inflammatoria, Enteritis—f. Inflammatoria, Synocha—f. Intermittens, Intermittent fever—f. Intestinalis ulcerosa, see Typhus—f. Intestinorum, Enteritis—f. Irregularis, Fever, anomalous—f. Lactea, Fever, milk—f. Larvata, Fever, masked—f. Lenta, Hectic fever, Synochus—f. Lenta nervosa, Typhus mitior, Fever, nervous—f. Lethargica, Fever, apoplectic—f. Lochialis, Fever, lochial—f. Lyngodes, Lyngodes febris—f. Maligna, Fever, malignant—f. Maligna biliosa Americæ, Fever, yellow—f. Maligna flava Indiæ occidentalis, Fever, yellow—f. Marasmodes, Hectic fever—f. Mesenterica, Fever, adeno-meningeal, Fever, mesenteric—f. Miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Minuta, Fever, syncopal—f. Morbilloso, Rubeola—f. Mucosa, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. Nautica pestilentialis, Typhus gravior—f. Nephritica, Fever, nephritic—f. Nervosa, Fever, nervous—f. Nonana, Fever, nonane—f. Nosocomiorum, Typhus gravior—f. Octana, Fever, octane—f. Oscitans, Oscitant fever—f. Pemphingodes, Pemphigus—f. Pemptæa, Quintan—f. Pemphygodes, Pemphigus—f. Periodica, Fever, periodic—f. Perniciosa, Fever, pernicious—f. Pestilens, Plague—f. Pestilens maligna, Typhus gravior—f. Pestilentialis, Fever, pestilential—f. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—f. Pleuritica, Pleuritis—f. Polycholica, Fever, bilious—f. Puerperarum, Puerperal fever—f. Puncticularis, Miliary fever, Typhus gravior—f. Puerperalis, Fever, puerperal—f. Purpurate rubra et alba miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Purulenta, Fever, purulent—f. Putrida, Typhus gravior—f. Putrida nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Quartana, Quartan—f. Querquera, see Algidus—f. Quinta, Quintan—f. Quintana, Fever, quintan, Quintan—f. Quotidiana, Fever, quotidian, Quotidian—f. Regularis, Fever, regular—f. Remittens, Remittent fever—f. Rheumatica inflammatoria, Rheumatism, acute—f. Rubra, Scarlatina—f. Rubra pruriginosa, Urticaria—f. Sanguinea, Synocha—f. Sapropyra, Typhus gravior—f. Scarlatinosa, Scarlatina—f. Scorbutica, Fever, scorbutic—f. Septana, Fever, septan—f. Sesquialtera, Hemitritæa—f. Sextana, Fever, sextan—f. Simplex, Ephemera, Fever, simple—f. Singultosa, Fever, singultous—f. Soporosa, Fever, apoplectic—f. Stercoralis, Fever, stercoral—f. Sthenica, Synocha—f. Stomachica inflammatoria, Gastritis—f. Subintrans, Fever, subintrant—f. Sudatoria, Fever, diaphoretic, Sudor anglicus—f. Syncopalis, Fever, syncopal—f. Syphilitica, Fever, syphilitic—f. Tabida, Fever, colliquative, Hectic fever—f. Tertiana, Fever, tertian, Tertian fever—f. Tonica, Synocha—f. Topica, Neuralgia facial—f. Toxica, Fever, yellow—f. Tragica, Fever, tragic—f. Traumatica, Fever, traumatic—f. Tropica, Fever, yellow—f. Typhodes, Typhus—f. Urticata, Urticaria—f. Uterina, Metritis—f. Vaga, Fever, anomalous—f. Variolosa, Variola—f. Verminosa, Fever, verminous—f. Vernalis, Fever, vernal—f. Vesicularis, Miliary fever, Pemphigus.

FÉCONDATION, Fecundation.

FÉCONDITÉ, Fecundity.

FEC'ULA or FÆC'ULA, diminutive of *fæx*, 'lie.' An immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in several plants, and has different names, according to that which furnishes it. When extracted from wheat or barley it is called *starch*, *Am'ylum*, (q. v.) When from the *Cycas circina'lis*, *Sago*;—from the *Orchis morio*, *Salep*. We say, also, Fecula of the *Potato*, *Bryony*, *Arum*, *Manioc*, &c.

Green Fecula. This name is given to a green, solid matter of variable character, which is believed to be resinous, and which renders turbid several kinds of juices, extracted from vegetables. It is, also, called *Chlorophylle*.

Fecula Amylacea, Amylum—f. Marantæ, Arrow root—f. Tapioka, see Jatropha manihot.

FEC'ULENCE, *Fæculen'tia*, *Fæcos'itas*, *Fæx*, *Fæ'ces*, *Lee*, *Deposit*, *Dregs*. In *Pharmacy*,

feculent, albuminous, or other substances, which are deposited from turbid fluids, are so termed.

FEC'ULENT, *Fæculen'tus, Trygo'des*, 'Foul, dreggy, excrementitious;' as a *fec'ulent flu'id, fec'ulent evacua'tions*, &c.

FECUNDA'TION, *Fœcunda'tio, Impregnation, Impregnatio, Cye'sis, Encye'sis, Encymosia*, (F.) *Fécondation*. The act by which, in organized beings, the germ, contained in the generative organs of the female, receives from the male organs that which is necessary for its development.

FECUN'DITY, *Fœcun'ditas*, (F.) *Fécondité*. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

It has been estimated that, throughout a country, taking one marriage with another, not more than 4 children are the result; and in towns only 35 children to 10 marriages.

FEIGN'ED DISEASES, *Sim'ulated diseases, Pretend'ed diseases*, (F.) *Maladies Dissimulées, M. simulées, M. Feintes, M. supposées*. The tricks employed, by impostors, to induce a belief, that they are attacked with diseases when they are not.

These are generally assumed by beggars to obtain alms; by criminals, to escape punishment; and by soldiers, to be exempt from duty.

The following Table exhibits the chief feigned diseases, with the means of detection.

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Diseases, &c.	How Feigned.	How Detected.
1. Abortion.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	
2. Abstinence.	- - - - -	By constant and minute attention.
3. Amaurotic Blindness.	By applying the extract of belladonna or the datura stramonium to the eye.	Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in ten days or a fortnight.
4. Apoplexy.	By falling down as if deprived of sensation and consciousness.	By powerful stimulants; an electric shock; application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cautery, &c.
5. Cachexia, Anæmia and Debility.	Using substances to make the face appear pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and privation of sleep prior to examination.	By examining if the pulse be strong, and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs.
6. Excretion of Calculi.	Putting sand, pebbles, &c. into the urine.	By the aid of chymistry. We are acquainted with the chymical composition of urinary calculi.
7. Cancerous Ulcer.	By gluing on a portion of a spleen with the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface.	By noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.
8. Catalepsy.	By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the joints remaining flexible and external objects making no impression.	By powerful stimulants as recommended under apoplexy. Letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back. Proposing to use the actual cautery and seeing whether the pulse rise.
9. Chorea.	By assuming the convulsive motions of a part which characterize chorea.	By examining the patient whilst he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on then.
10. Contraction of Joints in General.	- - - - -	Mode of discrimination sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive.
11. Contraction of the Fingers.	- - - - -	Introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand.
12. Convulsions.	- - - - -	When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity or action which characterize the real. The mode of detection must be the same as in epilepsy.
13. Opaque Cornea.	Produced by the application of a strong acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, &c.	The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.
14. Cutaneous Diseases.	Some articles of diet will bring on *urticaria* or *nettle rash*, in particular individuals, as shell-fish, bitter almonds, &c. By acrids, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See Porrigo, in this list.	By careful examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.
15. Death.	Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart	If suspected, the plan, recommended under Apoplexy, will be found most efficacious.
16. Deaf-Dumbness.	- - - - -	The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume.

Diseases, &c.	How Feigned.	How Detected.
17. Deafness.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there.
18. Debility, see Cachexia.		
19. Deformity.	- - - - - -	Examine the part and its articulation, naked, and compare it with the opposite.
20. Delivery.	After enlargement produced artificially, a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood and the child of another substituted as the female's own.	Can only be positively detected by examination, *per vaginam*. Soon after delivery, the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing—in greater abundance the shorter the time, that may have elapsed since delivery.
21. Diarrhœa.	Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. (?) May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, &c.	When diarrhœa is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen; if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close stool of his own; and inspect the evacuations, taking care that one suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.
22. Dropsy.	May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarcous condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. By inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen.	Can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit, which accompanies and characterizes dropsy.
23. Dysentery.	May be feigned like diarrhœa, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap or some more irritating suppository.	Same rules as under Diarrhœa.
24. Epilepsy.	The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it.	Sensation in E. is totally abolished. If any remain, disease probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occur in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.
25. Fever.	By various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco, or introducing it into the anus. Flour or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush.	The deceit is generally developed by a day or two's examination. Where flour or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation, between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue, is too well marked to escape observation.
26. Fistula in Ano.	By making an incision near the verge of the anus and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the *root of white hellebore*, &c.	By careful examination.
27. Fractures.	Generally nothing, here, but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor.	By attentive examination.
28. Hæmatemesis.	By drinking the blood of some animal or using some coloured liquid and then throwing it up.	By cutting off the supply of the fluid, and careful examination.
29. Hæmoptysis.	By secreting bullock's blood for the purpose of colouring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vermilion.	Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-coloured. Mouth and fauces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.
30. Hæmorrhoids.	By introducing bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum. The linen has also been stained with borrowed blood.	The means are obvious.
31. Heart, Diseases of, see Palpitation.		
32. Hepatitis.	- - - - - -	Unless the person be a well educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. *Chronic liver disease* is, frequently, not characterized by well marked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.
33. Hernia.	In the same manner as hydrocele. By inflation.	The detection is easy.
34. Hydrocele.	By puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane.	Do.
35. Hydrocephalus.	By opening the integuments of the head, near the vertex, e. g. and blowing in air.	Do.

Diseases, &c.	How Feigned.	How Detected.
36. Hysteria.	- - - - -	Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.
37. Insanity.	- - - - -	The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned. Nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, &c.
38. Jaundice.	By colouring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. *Clay-coloured stools* produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. *High-coloured urine* by rhubarb taken internally.	The eyes cannot be coloured, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the colouring matter, if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.
39. Lameness.	By keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any efforts to move it.	By two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him; and when they are tired, having relays. The impostor will generally give in.
40. Menstruation,	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By cutting off the supply.
41. Myopia. *Short-sightedness.*	- - - - -	Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly, when thus placed, or when glasses, proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.
42. Ophthalmia.	Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye; as lime, &c. A portion of black muslin, spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the palpebræ.	When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is, ordinarily, very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.
43. Ozæna.	By impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the nostrils.	
44. Palpitation.	White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart.	Cut off the supply.
45. Pains.	- - - - -	The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally. The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case, than in any other manner.
46. Shaking Palsy.	- - - - -	May be suspected, if the person be in an ordinary state of vigour. Try violent remedies and means, recommended under Chorea.
47. Paralysis.	- - - - -	Violent remedies are here required. Cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, &c.
48. Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis, by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, &c.; and by taking drugs, which cause paleness.	By attentive examination of the symptoms.
49. Polypus Nasi.	By introducing the testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge, fastened to it.	
50. Porrigo. *Scalled Head.*	By applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble the *Porrigo decalvans.*	
51. Pregnancy.	By wearing pads, and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, &c.	By the absence of the areola; the presence of a pad; and, if necessary, by examination *per vaginam.*
52. Prolapsus Ani.	By a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge, filled with a mixture of blood and milk is placed.	
53. Prolapsus Uteri.	By a similar fraud.	
54. Pulse, Weakness or Defect of.	By ligatures applied to the corresponding arm.	By examining whether the arteries of the two arms beat alike; and if a ligature be placed on the arm.
55. Chronic Rheumatism. See Pain.		

Diseases, &c.	How Feigned.	How Detected.
56. Scrofula.	By exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw.	By examining the general habit and observing, whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrofulous character.
57. Scurvy.	By covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acrid, corrosive substances to the gums.	By examining the general habit; whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus.
58. Stammering.	- - - - -	Simulators of this defect generally state, that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous existence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food, until they called for it without stammering.
59. Stricture of the Urethra.	- - - - -	By passing the bougie.
60. Swelling of the Legs.	By ligatures round the thighs.	Examine the limbs uncovered.
61. Syncope.	Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. By applying lotions to the face to make it pale.	By using sternutatories. By the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.
62. Tympany.	Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach, and simulate tympany.	
63. Ulcer of the Ear.	By introducing a tent, imbued with blistering plaster, into the ear, and repeating the application, until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated, by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafœtida and old cheese. Also, by introducing a little honey into the meatus.	By careful examination.
64. Ulcers of the Legs, &c.	By corrosives, or irritants. Sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others, they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of a spleen or the skin of a frog.	Artificial ulcers have, usually, a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others; the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.
65. Bloody Urine.	The fruit of the Indian Fig (*Cactus opuntia*) colours the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine.	By making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after. By cutting off the supply of any substance, which could cause the appearance.
66 Incontinence of Urine.	- - - - -	Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter, when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.
67. Varicose Veins.	By a ligature, placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing.	By examining the limb.

FEL, Bile—f. Anguillæ, see Bile—f. Bovis, see Bile—f. Naturæ, Aloes—f. Tauri, see Bile f. Ursi, see Bile—f. Vitri, see Vitrum.

FELLIS OBSTRUCTIO, Icterus—f. Superfusio, Icterus—f. Suffusio, Icterus.

FELON, Paronychia.

FÉLURE DE GLASER, Fissure, glenoid.

FELWORT, Gentiana lutea.

FEMALE, (F.) *Femelle*, *Fem'ina*, *Gynē*. In animals, the one that engenders and bears the young. It is, also, used adjectively;—as, the *Female sex*, &c.

FEMELLE, Female.

FEMEN, Thigh.

FEMINA, Female.

FEMME EN COUCHE, Puerpera.

FEM'ORAL, *Femora'lis*. Belonging or relating to the thigh; as *Femoral artery*, *Femoral hernia*, &c., from *femur*, 'the thigh bone.'

FEMORALIS, Triceps cruris.

FÉMORO-CALCANIEN PETIT, Plantar muscle—f. Popliteal, great, Sciatic nerve, great—*f. Popliti-tibial*, Poplitæus muscle.

FEM'ORO-TIB'IAL, *Femoro-tibia'lis*. Belonging to the femur and tibia. The *Femoro-tibial articulation* is the knee-joint.

FEMUR, *Meros*, *Os fem'oris*. The *thigh Bone*. (F.) *L'os de la Cuisse*. The strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. The femur is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical and oblique downwards and inwards. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has, behind, a prominent ridge:—the *Linea aspera*.

Processes.
- *Upper or Pelvic Extremity.*
  - Head supported on a collum or neck.
  - Great trochanter.
  - Lesser trochanter.
- *Inferior or Tibial Extremity.*
  - External condyle.
  - Internal condyle.
  - External tuberosity.
  - Internal tuberosity.

The femur ossifies from five points:—one on each process of the pelvic extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles.

It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella. See Thigh.

FÉMUR COL DU, Collum femoris—f. Moventium septimus, Iliacus internus—f. Moventium sextus, Psoas magnus.

FENES'TRA. A *Window*. (F.) *Fenêtre*. Anatomists have given this name to two apertures, situate on the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. The *one* of these is the *Fenestra ova'lis*, *F. vestibula'ris*. It is oval-shaped; situate at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The *other* is the *Fenes'tra rotun'da* or *F. Cochlea'ris*. It is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, called *Membra'na Tym'pani secun'daria*, and corresponds to the inner scala of the cochlea.

Fenestra Oculi, Pupil.

FENES'TRAL, *Fenestra'tus*, from *fenestra*, 'a window.' (F.) *Fenêtré* et *Fenestré*. Bandages, compresses, or plasters with small perforations or openings, are so called. The openings prevent the detention of the discharge.

FENESTRATUS, Fenestral.

FENESTRÉ, Fenestral.

FENÊTRE, Fenestra.

FENETRÉ, Fenestral.

FENNEL, Anethum—f. Flower, Nigella—f. Hog's Peucedanum—f. Sweet, Anethum—f. Water, Phellandrium aquaticum.

FENOUIL, Anethum—*f. d'Eau*, Phellandrium aquaticum—*f. Marin*, Crithmum maritimum—*f. de Porc*, Peucedanum—*f. Puant*, Anethum graveolens.

FENTE, Fissure—*f. Capillaire*, see Pilatio—*f. Glénoidale*, Fissure, glenoid—*f. Orbitaire*, Orbitar fissure—*f. Orbitaire inférieure*, Sphenomaxillary fissure—*f. Sphéno-maxillaire*, Sphenomaxillary fissure—*f. Sphénoidale*, Sphenoidal fissure.

FÉNUGREC, Trigonella fœnum.

FER, Ferrum—*f. Chaud*, Pyrosis—*f. Hydrate de tritoxide de*, Ætites—*f. Iodure de*, see Iodine *f. Lactate de*, Ferri Lactas—*f. Limaille de*, Ferri limatura.

FERINE, *Ferinus;* 'savage, brutal;' *Therio'des*. A term, applied to any malignant or noxious disease. In France, it is used only when joined to *Toux; Toux férine*, a dry, obstinate, and painful cough.

FERMENT, *Fermen'tum*, *Zymē*, *Zymo'ma*, *Leven*, (F.) *Lévain*. The Iatrochymists applied this name to imaginary substances, to which they attributed the power of producing diseases, by exciting a fermentation in the humours.

FERMENTA'TION, *Fermenta'tio*, *Zymo'sis*, *Æstua'tio*, *Causis*, *Brasmos*. An intestine movement, occurring spontaneously in a liquid; whence result certain substances, that did not previously exist in it.

The chemical physicians attributed all diseases to an imaginary fermentation of the humours.

Fermentation, Putrefactive, Putrefaction.

FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ, Yest.

FERN, FEMALE, Pteris aquilina—f. Male, Polypodium filix mas.

FERNAMBUCO WOOD, Cæsalpinia sappan.

FERRAMEN'TUM, *Siderion*, *Instrumen'tum fer'reum*. Any surgical instrument, made of iron. By the vulgar, in France, the word *ferrements* means the *instruments* used in difficult labours.

FERRARIA, Scrophularia aquatica.

FERREIN, Canal of, *Ductus Ferreini*. A triangular channel, which Ferrein supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; and which he considered adapted for directing the tears towards the puncta lachrymalia, during sleep. The canal is, probably, imaginary.

The same name is, likewise, given to the *cortical canals*,—the first portions of the uriniferous ducts, whilst still in the cortical substance of the kidney.

Ferrein, Pyr'amid of, *Pyr'amis Ferrei'nii*. Each of the papillæ of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of, at least, 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. To these last the name, '*pyramids of Ferrein*' has been given.

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS, Ferrum ammoniatum—f. Borussias, Prussian blue—f. Carbonas, F. subcarbonas—f. Carbonatum, Graphites—f. Carburetum, Graphites—f. Cyanuretum, Prussian blue—f. Deutocarbonas fuscus, F. subcarbonas—f. Deutoxydum nigrum, Æthiops martial—f. Ferrocyanas, Prussian blue—f. Hydrocyanas, Prussian blue—f. Hypercarburetum, Graphites—f. Iodidum, see Iodine.

Ferri Limatu'ra Purifica'ta, *Purified Iron Filings*:—purified by means of the magnet, for internal use. The filings are, also, called *Ferri Scobs*, *F. Ramen'ta et Pila*, *Martis Limatu'ra*, *Spec'ulum In'dicum*, *Ferri in pulverem resolu'tio*, (F.) *Limaille de Fer*. They are considered to possess the general properties of iron:—the iron becoming oxidized.

Ferri Oxydum Fuscum, F. subcarbonas.

Ferri Lactas, *Lactate of Iron*, *Lactate of Protoxide of Iron*, (F.) *Lactate de Fer*. Prepared by digesting in a sand bath, at a low temperature, lactic acid diluted with iron filings. It is employed in the same cases as the precipitated subcarbonate of iron, and especially in chlorosis. Twelve grains of the lactate may be given in the 24 hours, in the form of lozenges.

Ferri Oxydum Nigrum, Oxydum ferri nigrum—f. Oxidum rubrum, Colcothar—f. Pila, F. limatura—f. et Potassæ tartras, Ferrum tartarizatum.

Ferri Protocarbonas, *Protocarbonate of Iron*. The protocarbonate of iron, thrown down from a solution of the sulphate of iron by the carbonate of soda readily attracts oxygen and becomes converted into the sesquioxide. To prevent this, it may be associated with honey and sugar, and the mixture be reduced by evaporation to a pilular consistence. The mass constitutes the *Ferruginous Pills—Pilules ferrugineuses*, of Vallet—*Vallet's Pills*.

The protocarbonate is given in the same diseases as the lactate of iron. Ten or fifteen grains in the course of the twenty-four hours.

Ferri Protosulphas Viridis, F. sulphas—f. Prussias, Prussian blue—f. Ramenta, F. limatura—f. Rubigo, F. subcarbonas—f. Scobs, F.

limatura—f. Sesquioxidum, F. subcarbonas præcipitatus.

Ferri Subcar'bonas, *F. Car'bonas, F. præcipita'tum, Chal'ybis Rubi'go præpara'ta, Ferri Rubigo.* (This last term, as well as *Ferru'go*, is applied to the subcarbonate or rust, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron, oxidized by the decomposition of water; the carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to ʒss.

The *Ferri Subcarbonas* is precipitated from sulphate of iron by subcarbonate of soda. (*Pharm. L.*) It is, also, called *Ferri sesquioxidum, Ox'idum ferri fuscum, Deuto-car'bonas Ferri fuscus, Crocus martis ape'riens*, (F.) *Safran de Mars apéritif.*

Ferri Sulphas, *Sal Martis, Vitriolum Martis, Vitriolum Ferri, Ferrum Vitriola'tum, Sulphas* vel *Protosulphas Ferri vir'idis, Calcadi'num, Cal'cator, Cal'cotar, Chalcan'thum, Calcite'a, Atramen'tum suto'rium, Vit'riol, Vitriolum viride, An'ima Hep'atis, Sulphate of Iron, Green Vitriol, Copperas.* This salt is inodorous, and of a strong styptic taste. The crystals are light-green, transparent, rhomboidal; and soluble in two parts of water. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j to vj and more.

Ferri Sulphas Calcinatum, Colcothar—f. Tartarum, Ferrum tartarizatum—f. Tritoxydum, Colcothar.

FERRICUS HYDRAS, Ferrum oxydum hydratum.

FERRUGINEUS, Chalybeate.

FERRUGINOSUS, Chalybeate.

FERRUM, *Mars, Side'ros*, σιδηρος, *Iron.* (F.) *Fer.* A metal of a bluish-gray colour; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-grained fracture. Specific gravity 7.600 to 7.800: hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic.

The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed.

Ferrum Ammonia'tum, *Mu'rias Ammo'niæ et Ferri, Flores martia'les, Flores salis ammoni'aci martia'les, Ens Martis, Ens Ven'eris Boylei, Sal Martis muriat'icum sublima'tum, Sal ammoni'acum martia'lē, Ammo'nium muriat'icum martia'tum* seu *martia'le, Aroph Paracel'si, Calen'dulæ minera'les, Ferrum ammoniacalē, Ammonia'ted Iron.* (F.) *Muriate d'ammoniaque et de fer.* A submuriate of ammonia with red muriate of iron. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv.

Ferrum Ammoniacale, F. ammoniatum—f. Borussicum, Prussian blue—f. Cyanogenatum, Prussian blue—f. Hæmatites, Hæmatites.

Ferrum Oxyda'tum Hydratum, *Hydras Fer'ricus, Hydro-oxide of Iron, Hydrated Oxide of Iron, Hydrated peroxide of Iron, Hydrated Tritoxide of Iron.* It may be prepared by taking a solution of sulphate of iron increasing its dose of oxygen by heating it with nitric acid, and precipitating the oxide by adding pure ammonia in excess, washing the precipitate.

It has been brought forward, of late, as an antidote to arsenic; and many cases of its efficacy have been published.

From 10 to 20 parts of the hydrated oxide would seem to be more than sufficient to convert 1 part of arsenious acid into the basic salt of iron.

Ferrum Oxydulatum Hydrocyanicum, Prussian blue—f. Potabile, F. tartarizatum—f. Præcipitatum, Ferri subcarbonas.

Ferrum Tartariza'tum, *Tartras Potas'sæ et Ferri, Tar'tarum Ferri, Tar'tarus chalybea'tus, Mars solu'bilis, Tartras Kal'icofer'ricus, Chalybs tartariza'tus, Tartarus martia'lis, Tartras Potas'sæ ferrugino'sus, Ferrum potabile, Globus martia'lis*, (F.) *Boule de Mars, Boule de Nancy, B. de Molsheim, B. d'Acier, Glob'uli Tar'tari martia'les* seu *martia'les solu'ti*, seu *martia'ti*, seu *tar'tratis ferri et lixiv'iæ, Boli Martis, Pyri martia'les, Tar'tarized Iron, Tartrate of Potass and Iron*, (*Ferri* ℔j, *potass. supertart.* ℔ij, *aquæ* ℔j. Rub them together, and expose to the air, in a flat glass vessel, for 8 days: then dry, and reduce to a fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and put it aside for 8 days: dry and pulverize.) It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

The Tinctu'ra Martis Aperiti'va, *Tincture of Ludwig; Al'cohol cum sulphatē Ferri tartarisa'tus; Tinctura Martis Glauberi*, is essentially, an aqueous solution of this salt; which is, also, called *Eau de Boule*, and is used in contusions.

Helvetius's Styptic was composed of the *filings of iron and tartar*, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy. It was called in England *Eaton's Styptic;* but this is now formed of *Sulphate of Iron.*

Ferrum Vitriolatum, Ferri sulphas—f. Vitriolatum ustum, Colcothar—f. Zooticum, Prussian blue.

FERULA, *Fanon, Palette*, Splint—f. Africana, Bubon galbanum—f. Asafœtida, see Asafœtida—f. Persica, see Sagapenum.

FESSES, Nates.

FESSIER, Gluteal—*f. Grand*, Glutæus medius—*f. Moyen*, Glutæus medius—*f. Petit*, Glutæus minimus.

FETUS, Fœtus.

FEU ACTUEL, Cauterium—*f. Persique*, Herpes zoster—*f. Potential*, see Cauterium—*f. Sacré*, Erysipelas—*f. St. Antoine*, Erysipelas—*f. Sauvage*, Ignis sylvaticus—*f. Volage*, Ignis sylvaticus.

FEUX VOLAGES, Porrigo larvalis.

FÈVE, Vicia faba—*f. de Carthagène*, Habilla de Carthagena—*f. a Cochon*, Hyoscyamus—*f. Épaisse*, Sedum telephium—*f. des Marais*, Vicia faba—*f. de Sainte Ignace*, Ignatia amara—*f. Purgatif*, Ricinus communis.

FEVER, *Febris*, from *fervor*, 'heat,' or from *feb'ruo*, 'I purify:' *Pyr, Pyre'tos*, πυρετος, (F.) *Fièvre.* One of the most frequent and dangerous affections, to which the body is liable.

A person has an attack of fever, when he is affected with rigours, followed by increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. Rigours, increased heat and frequency of pulse have each been assumed as the essential character of fever. It is not characterized, however, by any *one*, but depends upon the coexistence of *many* symptoms.

Fevers have been usually divided into *idio-*

pathic or *essential*, and into *symptomatic*. The idiopathic arise without any obvious local cause. The symptomatic are dependent upon local irritation.

Idiopathic fevers may be divided into three classes: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms:—intermittents. 2. Remittent and continued fevers: and, 3. Fevers, complicated with eruptions, or the exanthematous.

These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, soil, age, &c.

All ages and climates are liable to fever; and its exciting causes are very numerous. These causes may be *common;* as irritations in the intestines; external injuries, stimulants, &c.; or they may be *specific;* as miasmata, contagion, &c.

The greatest diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in the brain, mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, skin, nerves, blood-vessels, liver, vena cava, pancreas, &c.

It would seem, however, that although, in fever, the whole of the functions are morbidly impressed, the arguments in favour of the impression being first made on the nervous system and the capillary system of vessels are the strongest. The exciting cause of fever, whatever it may be, produces an irregular action of the capillary system, which is soon conveyed to the rest of the system, owing to the extensive sympathy which exists between every part of the body; and it is probable, that all those local inflammations and congestions are the consequence, rather than the cause, of this disordered condition of the system.

Many phenomena of fever are influenced by that *periodicity*, which we notice in the execution of several of the functions of the body. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the *treatment* of fever, it is important, 1. To bear in mind its tendency, particularly in the case of the exanthemata, to run a definite course, and terminate in restoration to health. 2. The disposition to local determinations or hyperæmiæ:—the most frequent cause of the fatal terminations of fever; a circumstance requiring the vigilant attention of the physician. 3. That the symptoms must be attentively studied, in order to deduce, as far as possible, from them, the indications of cure.

Lastly. Attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic. There are particular seasons, in which fevers are very malignant; and others, in which they are as mild; circumstances which necessarily have an effect upon the treatment.

Fever, Ade'no-Meninge'al, *Febris ade'no-meningea, Febris mesenter'ica* (Baglivi,) *Morbus muco'sus, Febris muco'sa; Pitu'itous Fever, Catar'rhal Fever, Contin'ued Lymphat'ic Fever, Phlegmop'yra, Phlegmatop'yra, Gastro-Bronchi'tis.* Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube.

Fever, Anom'alous, *Febris anom'alus, F. errat'ica, F. irregula'ris, F. vaga.* A fever, whose progress and type are irregular.

Fever, Aphon'ic, *Febris aphon'ica.* A variety of intermittent, in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.

Fever, Apoplectic, *Febris apoplec'tica, Com'atose Fever, Febris comato'des, F. Lethar'gica, F. soporo'sa.* An intermittent or continued fever, attended with apoplectic symptoms.

Fever, Artifi''cial, *Febris artificia''lis, Febris arte promo'ta.* Fever, produced designedly by the internal or external use of stimulants.

Fever, Asthen'ic, *Febris asthen'ica.* Fever, accompanied with debility. It may include every variety of fever under certain circumstances, but is generally appropriated to typhus.

Fever, Asthmat'ic, *Febris asthmat'ica.* A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

Fever, Ataxo-adynam'ic; *Febris atax'o-adynam'ica.* Fever, characterized by symptoms of ataxia and adynamia.

Fever, Barcelona, Fever, yellow—f. Bastard, Illegitimate fever.

Fever, Bilious, *Febris biliosa, F. polychol'ica, Syn'ochus bilio'sus, F. aso'des, F. choler'ica, F. gas'trica, F. hepatica.* The common remittent fever of summer and autumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or connected with, derangement of the biliary system.

Fever, Bilious Remitting, Yellow, Fever, yellow—f. Bladdery, Pemphigus—f. Bouquet, Dengue—f. Brain, F. cerebral, Phrenitis—f. Bucket, Dengue—f. Bulam, Fever, yellow—f. Camp, Typhus gravior.

Fever, Cardial'gic, *Febris cardial'gica.* A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with violent cardialgia, during the paroxysm.

Fever, Carditic. Intermittent fever, accompanied with pain at the heart.

Fever, Catarrhal, F. adeno-meningeal.

Fever, Cephalal'gic, *Febris cephalal'gica.* A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with intense pain of the head. Also, intermittent cephalalgia.

Fever, Cer'ebral, *Brain fever.* Fever, generally of an ataxic character, in which the brain is considerably affected.

Fever, Childbed, Fever, puerperal, Puerperal fever.

Fever, Chol'eric, *Febris choler'ica.* A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of cholera morbus.

Fever, Chronic, *Febris chron'ica.* Some authors apply this name to protracted fevers; others, to hectic fever.

Fever, Colliq'uative, *Febris tab'ida, Febris colliquati'va.* Fever, characterized by rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and rapid prostration of strength.

Fever, Comatose, F. apoplectic—f. Continent, see Continent—f. Continued, common, Synochus.

Fever, Convulsive, *Febris convulsiva.* A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by convulsions.

Fever, Delir'ious, *Febris cum delir'io,* (F.) *Fièvre délirante.* A pernicious intermittent, characterized by delirium in the paroxysms.

Fever, Dep'uratory, *Febris depurato'ria.* A fever, to which was attributed the property of purifying the blood; or which indicated,

that such a pretended depuration had occurred.

Fever, Diaphoret'ic, *Febris diaphoret'ica*, *Febris sudato'ria*. A pernicious intermittent, with excessive sweating during the fit.

Fever, Digestive. The chilliness, followed by increased heat and quickness of pulse, which frequently accompanies digestion.

Fever, Double, (F.) *Fièvre double* ou *doublée*. An intermittent, which has two paroxysms in a given time, instead of one.

Fever, Double-Quartan. A fever, whose paroxysms occur two days in succession, and fail the third day: the first paroxysm resembling the 4th; and the second the 5th.

Fever, Double-Quotid'ian. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return twice every day at corresponding hours.

Fever, Double-Tertian. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every day; the first corresponding with the 3d, the second with the 4th, and so on.

Fever, Duodec"imane, *Febris duodecimana*. A supposititious intermittent, whose paroxysms recur on the 12th day or every 11 days.

Fever, Epilep'tic, *Febris epilep'tica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

Fever, Erot'ic, *Febris erot'ica*, (F.) *Fièvre d'amour*. A chronic fever, occasioned by unpropitious love.

Fever, Errat'ic, *Febris errat'ica*. An intermittent, the recurrence of whose paroxysms is irregular.

Fever, Eruptive, Exanthematica.

Fever, Gan'grenous, *Febris gangræno'des*. Fever, accompanied by gangrene of various parts, and especially of the limbs and genitals. Sénac describes an intermittent of this kind.

Fever, Gastralgic. An intermittent accompanied with acute burning tearing pain at the stomach.

Fever, Gastric, *Febris gas'trica*, *Stomach'ic fever*, *Syn'ochus Bilio'sa*. A name, given by some to the *bilious fever*, which has appeared to them to be dependent on an affection of the stomach. *Menin'go-gastric fever*; *Harvest fever*, (F.) *Fièvre de la Moisson*.

Fever, Gastro-Adynam'ic, *Febris gastro-adynam'ica*. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are joined with those of adynamic fever.

Fever, Gastro-Angioten'ic. A fever, in which the symptoms of the bilious are united with those of the inflammatory fever.

Fever, Gastro-Ataxic. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of ataxic fever.

Fever, Gibraltar, Fever, yellow—f. Harvest, F. Gastric.

Fever, Hay, *Catarr'hus æsti'vus*, *Summer Catarrh*, *Hay Asthma*. A catarrh to which certain persons are subject in summer, and which has been ascribed in England to the effluvium of hay, but this is not probable. It is a catarrh with sneezing, headache, weeping, snuffling and cough, with, at times, fever and general discomfort. It is not uncommon in this country. It disappears spontaneously: to recur on subsequent years about the same period.

Fever, Hebdom'adal. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms return weekly, and on the same day.

Fever, Hæmop'toic, *Febris hæmoptoica*. A variety of masked intermittent, in which periodical hæmoptysis is the chief symptom.

Fever, Hectic, see Consumption.

Fever, Hepatic or Hepatal'gic. A pernicious intermittent, with violent pain in the right hypochondrium.

Fever, Hospital, Typhus gravior.

Fever, Hun'gary, *Febris Hungar'ica*, *Morbus Ungar'icus*, *Cephalon'osus*, (F.) *Fièvre Hongroise* ou *de Hongrie*. An endemic typhus, common amongst the soldiers in barracks, in Hungary.

Fever, Hu'moral, *Febris humora'lis*. Fever, in which an alteration or deterioration of the humours is suspected.

Fever, Hydrophob'ic, *Febris hydrophob'ica*. Pernicious intermittent with dread of liquids.

Fever, Hyster'ic, *Febris hyster'ica*. Hysteria, accompanied by fever. Hysteria, occurring with each paroxysm of an intermittent.

Fever, Icter'ic, *Febris icter'ica*. Fever, accompanied by jaundice. Some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm.

Fever, Inflammatory, Synocha.

Fever, Insid'ious. Fever, which, at first, seems devoid of danger, but subsequently becomes of a more or less malignant character.

Fever, Jail, Typhus gravior.

Fever, Lo'chial, *Febris lochialis*. That acceleration of the circulation which sometimes occurs during the discharge of the lochia.

Fever, Lymphatic, Continued, F. adenomeningeal.

Fever, Malignant, *Febris malig'na*. Fever, which makes its approaches insidiously, and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever which exhibits a very dangerous aspect.

Fever, Malignant, Typhus gravior—f. Malignant, pestilential, Fever, yellow—f. Marsh, Elodes, (febris.)

Fever, Masked, *Febris larva'ta*, (F.) *Fièvre larvée*. An anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages.

Fever, Meningo-gastric, F. gastric—f. Mixed, Synochus.

Fever, Mesenter'ic, *Febris mesenter'ica*. A name given, by Baglivi, to a species of fever, which appears to have belonged either to the *mucous* or *bilious*.

Fever, Milk, *Febris lac'tea*, (F.) *Fièvre de lait* ou *laiteuse*, *F. lactée*; *Galactop'yra*. The fever, which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. It comes on, generally, about the third day after delivery; and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suppression of the lochial discharge; tumefaction and tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in twenty-four hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics, with dry diet.

Fever, Nephrit'ic, *Febris nephret'ica*. Intermittent fever, accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm.

Fever, Nervous, *Febris nervo'sa*, *Febris lenta nervo'sa*. A variety of Typhus; the *Typhus mitior* (q. v.) of Cullen. By many, how-

ever, it is esteemed a distinct disease. See Typhoid Fever.

Fever, Non'ane, *Febris nona'na.* A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms recur every ninth day, or every eight days.

Fever, Oc'tane, *Febris octa'na.* An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every eighth day.

Fever, Period'ical, *Febris period'ica.* An intermittent or remittent fever.

Fever, Perni''cious, *Febris pernicio'sa.* Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.

Fever Pestilen'tial, *Febris pestilentia'lis.* The *Plague.* Also a severe case of typhus. The yellow fever and sweating sickness have, likewise, been thus designated.

Fever Pituitous, F. adeno-meningeal.

Fever, Pleuritic; an intermittent, accompanied with inflammation of the pleura.

Fever, Pneumonic; an intermittent, accompanied with inflammation of the lungs.

Fever, Puer'peral, *Febris puerpera'lis, Childbed fever.* This name has been given to several acute diseases, supervening after delivery. It means, generally, a malignant variety of peritonitis, which runs its course very rapidly, and passes into a typhoid condition, unless met, at the very onset, by the most active depleting measures. By the generality of practitioners, it is esteemed to be eminently contagious; some, however, deny that it is so. See Peritonitis and Puerperal Fever.

Fever, Pu'rulent, *Febris purulen'ta.* Fever, which accompanies suppuration.

Fever, Putrid, Typhus gravior.

Fever, Quintan, *Febris quinta'na.* A fever, whose paroxysms return every fifth day. It rarely, if ever, occurs.

Fever, Quotidian, *Febris quotidia'na.* A fever, whose paroxysms recur daily.

Fever, Regular, *Febris regula'ris.* An intermittent, whose paroxysms follow a determinate type. It is opposed to *atypic.* Sometimes opposed to *anomalous.*

Fever, Rheumatic, Rheumatism, acute—f. Root, Triosteum perfoliatum.

Fever, Scorbutic, *Febris scorbu'tica.* The febrile movement, which sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy.

Fever, Secondary. A febrile condition, which recurs in certain affections after having ceased; such as the secondary fever, which comes on at the time of the suppuration of the variolous pustules, or after the eruption of scarlatina, &c., has disappeared.

Fever, Septan, *Febris septa'na.* An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the seventh.

Fever, Sextan, *Febris sexta'na.* A fever, which recurs every five days, and consequently on the sixth.

Fever, Simple, *Febris simplex.* Simple fever, is that which has no predominant character—bilious, inflammatory, or nervous; and which is unaccompanied by any local determination, hyperæmia, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent.

Fever, Simple, Continued. This is the most favourable case of continued fever, and has a tendency to wear itself out, provided only the *lædentia* be avoided. The prognosis is consequently favourable, and the treatment simple; consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold acidulated drinks.

Fever, Singul'tous, *Febris singulto'sa.* Fever, accompanied with singultus or hiccough.

Fever, Spotted, Typhus gravior.

Fever, Stercoral, *Febris stercora'lis.* Fever, produced by an accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

Fever, Stomachic, Gastric Fever.

Fever, Subintrant, *Febris subin'trans.* An intermittent, in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before the other begins.

Fever, Syncopal, *Febris syncopa'lis, F. minu'ta.* A variety of pernicious intermittent, in which there is, in every paroxysm, one or more faintings.

Fever, Syphilitic, *Febris syphilit'ica.* Fever, accompanying syphilis, or supposed to be owing to a syphilitic taint.

Fever, Tertian, *Febris tertia'na.* A fever, whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days.

Fever, Tragic, *Febris trag''ica.* A low fever, in which the patient declaims like an actor during the delirium.

Fever, Traumatic, *Febris traumat'ica.* The fever, which supervenes on wounds or great surgical operations.

Fever, Verminous, *Febris Vermino'sa, Helmintho'pyra,* worm fever. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion.

Fever, Vernal, *Febris vernalis.* An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring. Vernal intermittents were formerly considered salubrious.

"An ague in the spring
Is physic for a king."

Fever, Vesicular, Pemphigus.

Fever, Walcheren, *Gall-sickness.* The remittents and intermittents to which the British troops were exposed, who were attached to the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809.

Fever Worm, Verminous F.

Fever, Yellow, *Febris flava, Typhus ictero'des, F. contin'ua pu'trida ictero'des Carolinien'sis, Elo'des ictero'des, Febris malig'na bilio'sa Americæ, Ochropyra, Syn'ochus ictero'des, Fièvre matelote, Febris malig'na flava In'diæ Occidenta'lis, Ende'mial Causus of the West Indies, Causus trop'icus endem'icus, Bilious remitting yellow fever, Malig'nant pestilen'tial fever,—Fièvre jaune d'Amérique, Fièvre gastro-adynamique, Typhus miasmatique ataxique putride jaune, Vomito prieto, Vomito negro, Mal de Siam, Fièvre de la Barbade, Black vomit, Febris toxica, Febris tropica, Typhus d'Amérique, Bulam Fever, Gibraltar Fever, Barcelona Fever.* A very acute and dangerous, febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with jaundice, and accompanied by vomiting of black matter. Sauvages, Cullen, and others regard it as a variety of typhus; and Pinel as a species of gastro-adynamic, or bilious putrid fever. It occurs, endemically, only within the tropics; but it has been met with epidemically in the

temperate regions. Broussais regards the disease as gastro-enteritis, exasperated by atmospheric heat; so that it runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastro-enteritis of our climates. The yellow colour of the skin, according to him, is owing to the inflammation of the small intestine,—and especially of the duodenum,—augmenting the secretion of the liver, and at the same time preventing its discharge into the duodenum.

The pathology of this affection, as well as its origin, is still unsettled. The treatment must generally be of the most active nature at the onset; consisting in bleeding largely, and exhibiting mercury so as to excite a new action if possible;—the other symptoms being combated according to general principles. It must vary, however, according to the epidemic.

FEVERFEW, Matricaria.

FE'VERISH, *Febriens, Febricosus*, (F.) *Fiévreux*. That which causes fever, as *feverish food, feverish diathesis*, &c. Also, the state of one labouring under fever.

FEVERWORT, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

FIBER, Castor fiber.

FIBRA SANGUINIS, Fibrine.

FIBRE, *Fibra, Is*, κτηδων, *Ctedon, Filum, Filamen'tum*. An organic filament, of a solid consistence, and more or less extensible, which enters into the composition of every animal and vegetable texture. The *simple* or *elementary fibre* of the ancients, from a particular assemblage and arrangement of which every texture of the body was conceived to be constituted, seems entirely ideal.

The moderns usually admit, with Haller and Blumenbach, *three elementary fibres* or *tissues*. 1. The *cellular* or *laminated*, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish colour and extensible, and which seems to consist of concrete gelatine. 2. The *nervous, pulpy*, or *med'ullary*, formed of a soft substance, contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumen united to a fatty matter. 3. The *muscular*, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish colour, and formed of fibrine.

Chaussier has added to these the *albugineous fibre*, but it seems to differ from the cellular fibre only in the greater condensation of the molecules.

A very small fibre is called a *Fibril, Fibrilla*.

FIBRE, ALBUGINEOUS. See Albuginea.

FIBRIL. See Fibre.

FIBRINE, *Fibri'na, Fibra san'guinis, Mate'ria fibro'sa, Lympha plastica*. An immediate animal principle—solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues: elastic, when moist; hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood, and forms the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals. Fibrine is very nutritious. In certain diseased actions, *Fibrine* or *Coagulable lymph, gluten*, is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes, and in the cavities of the body. The name, *Coagulable lymph*, has also been given to that part of the serum, which coagulates when heated, and is of an albuminous nature.

FIB'RINOUS, *Fibrino'sus*. That which is composed of fibrine, or has the appearance of fibrine.

FIBRO-CAR'TILAGE, *Fibro-cartila'go*. An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible.

Fibro-cartilages are distinguished into,—1. *Membraniform*, or those which serve as moulds to certain parts, as the alæ nasi and eyelids. 2. *Vaginiform* or those which form sheaths for the sliding of tendons. 3. *Interarticular*, those, which are met with in the movable articulations. 4. *Uniting Fibro-cartilages*, (F.) *Fibro-cartilages d'union*, which form a junction between two bones, as at the symphysis pubis. Fibro-cartilages are, sometimes, formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

FIBRO-CARTILAGES, TARSAL. See Tarsus.

FIBRO-MUCOUS, *Fibro-muco'sus*. Fibrous membranes, intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the *pituitary membrane*, the *membrane of the urethra*.—Bichat.

FIBRO-SEROUS, *Fibro-sero'sus*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. Membranes, composed of a fibrous, and a serous sheet, intimately united:—as the *Dura Mater, Pericardium, Tunica albuginea testis*, &c.—Bichat.

FIBROUS, *Fibro'sus*. Composed of fibres. Certain membranes, as the dura mater, periosteum, ligamentous capsules of the joints, &c. are *fibrous*. The *fibrous system* of Bichat includes the system of organs, formed by the *albugineous fibre* of Chaussier. It comprises, particularly, the periosteum and perichondrium; the articular capsules and ligaments; the tendons; the dura mater, pericardium, tunica sclerotica, tunica albuginea testis, outer membrane of the spleen, &c.

FIBROUS MEMBRANES, see Membranes, fibrous.

FIB'ULA, *Cruris radius, Canna minor, Os pe'rone, Foc'ile minus, Sura, Arun'do minor, Fistula Cruris, Tibia min'ima*, 'a clasp.' The *splinter bone* of the leg. (F.) *Péroné*. The long, small bone, situate at the outer part of the leg. The superior or tibial extremity of the fibula is rounded and forms the *caput* or *head*. It is articulated with the tibia. Its inferior or tarsal extremity is broader than the superior. It is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the *malleolus externus* or *outer ankle* by means of its *coronoid process*. The body of the bone has three faces, having more or less prominent edges. It is separated from the tibia by the interosseous space; and is developed by three points of ossification; one at the body, and one at each extremity. It prevents the foot from turning outwards.

FIC, Ficus.

FICAIRE, Ranunculus ficaria.

FICARIA, Scrophularia aquatica—f. Ranunculoides, Ranunculus ficaria.

FICATIO, Ficus.

FICOSA EMINENTIA, Ficus.

FICUS, *Syco'sis, Syco'ma, Fica'tio, Fico'sus Tumor, Fico'sa eminen'tia, Marisca*, (F.) *Fic*. A fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle, or formed like a fig; occurring on

the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation. The fici, seated on the last mentioned parts, are generally of a syphilitic character.

Ficus Car'ica. The systematic name of the fig tree. (F.) *Figuier. Carica, Ficus, Ficus vulga'ris, Ficus commu'nis, Syce, συκη*, (F.) *Figue.* The fig is a pleasant fruit when ripe; as well as when dried in the state in which it is found in the shops. It is used, at times, in place of a cataplasm; especially in gum boils.

Ficus Indiæ Grana, Coccus cacti—f. Indica, Musa paradisiaca. See Caoutchouc.

FIDGETS. Of doubtful etymology. *Dysphoʹria simplex, D. nervoʹsa, Erethismus simplex, Tituba'tio*, (F.) *Frétillement.* General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles; with increased sensibility; and inability of fixing the attention, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position. See *Agacement des Nerfs.*

FIDICINALES, Lumbricales manus.

FIEL, Bile.

FIÈVRE, Fever—f. *d'Accès*, Intermittent fever—*f. Adynamique*, Typhus—*f. Algide*, see Algidus—*f. d'Amour*, Fever, erotic—*f. Annuelle*, see Annual Diseases—*f. Ardent*, Ardent fever—*f. Ataxique*, Typhus—*f. de la Barbade*, Fever, yellow—*f. des Camps*, Typhus gravior—*f. Cérébrale*, Cerebral fever—*f. Cérébrale des Enfans*, Hydrocephalus internus—*f. Cholérique*, Choleric, (fever)—*f. de Consomption*, see Consumption—*f. Délirante*, Fever, delirious—*f. Double*, Fever, double—*f. Doubleé*, Fever, double—*f. Étique*, Hectic fever—*f. Gastro-adynamique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Hectique*, Hectic fever, *f. de Hongrie*, Fever, Hungaric—*f. d'Hôpital*, Typhus gravior—*f. Intermittente*, Intermittent fever—*f. Jaune d'Amérique*, Fever, yellow—*f. Lacteé*, Fever, milk—*f. de Lait*, Fever, milk—*f. Laiteuse*, Fever, milk—*f. Larvée*, Fever, masked—*f. Lenticulaire*, Typhus gravior—*f. Matelote*, Fever, yellow—*f. Mésenterique*, see Typhus—*f. de la Moisson*, Fever, gastric—*f. Morbilleuse*, Rubeola—*f. Nerveuse*, Typhus mitior—*f. Nosocomiale*, Typhus gravior—*f. Oscitante*, Oscitant fever—*f. Péripneumonique*, Pneumonia—*f. Pernicieuse delirante*, see Delirious—*f. Pleurétique*, Pleurisy—*f. des Prisons*, Typhus gravior—*f. Quarte*, Quartan—*f. Quotidienne*, Quotidian—*f. Rhumatismale*, Rheumatism, acute—*f. Rouge*, Scarlatina—*f. Semitierce*, Hemitritæa—*f. Tierce*, Tertian fever.

FIÉVREUX, Feverish.

FIG, INDIAN, Cactus opuntia.

FIGUE, Ficus carica.

FIGUIER, Ficus carica—*f. d'Inde*, Cactus opuntia.

FIGURATIO, Imagination.

FIGURÉ, (F.) An epithet for a compressive bandage, applied over the head after bleeding from the frontal vein. It has also been called *bandage royal.*

FIGWORT, Scrophularia nodosa—f. Water, greater, Scrophularia aquatica.

FILʹAMENT, *Filamenʹtum*, from *filum*, 'a thread.' This word is used synonymously with *fibril;* thus, we say, a *nervous* or *cellular filament.* Also, the glairy, thread-like substance, which forms in the urine, in some diseases, and which depends on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

FILAMENTUM, Fibre, Frænum.

FILARIA HOMINIS BRONCHIALIS, see Worms—f. Medinensis, Dracunculus—f. Oculi, see Worms.

FILELLUM, Frænum.

FILET DE LA LANGUE, Frænum—*f. de la Verge*, Frænum penis—*f. Opération du*, see Frænum.

FILICULA, Polypodium filix mas.

FILIFORM, *Filiformʹis*, from *filum*, 'a thread,' and *forma*, 'form;' having the shape of a thread; as the *filiform papillæ* of the tongue. See Papillæ.

FILIPENDULA, Spiræa filipendula.

FILIUS ANTE PATREM, Tussilago.

FILIX FŒMINEA, Pteris aquilina—f. Florida, Osmunda regalis—f. Mas, Polypodium filix mas—f. Nymphæa, Pteris aquilina.

FILLE, Girl.

FILLET, Fascia.

FILTRAʹTION, *Filtraʹtio, Percolaʹtio.* A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in passing a fluid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of clarifying it. In ancient physiology, it meant the action by which the different humours of the body are separated from the mass of blood.

FILTRUM. A *filter.* Any porous material; such as *sand*, some kinds of *freestone*, powdered *charcoal*, pounded *glass*, *flannel*, unsized *paper*, &c, through which a fluid is passed for the purpose of separating it from the matters suspended in it.

FILUM, Fibre.

FIMBRIA, *Pararʹma.* A band; a fringe; as the fimbriæ or fimbriated extremities of the Fallopian Tubes.

FIMBRIÆ CARNOSÆ COLI, Epiploic appendages.

FIMUS, *Stercus, Dung.*

The Fimus Equiʹnus, *Stercus equi non castraʹti, Stone-horse dung*, was once thought antipleuritic.

Fimus Vaccæ or *Cow-dung*, was employed as a cataplasm, especially in gout.

Stercus Anʹseris or *Goose-dung*, was applied as a poultice to the feet in malignant fever. See Chenocoprus.

FINCKLE, Anethum.

FINGER, Digitus—f. Ring, Annular finger.

FINIS ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, Larynx.

FIOLE, Phiala.

FIR-MOSS, UPRIGHT, Lycopodium selago—f. Scotch, Pinus sylvestris—f. Spruce, Norway, Pinus abies—f. Tree, silver, Pinus Picea—f. Yew-leaved, Pinus abies.

FIRE, ST. ANTHONY'S, Erysipelas.

FISHSKIN, Ichthyosis.

FISSICULAʹTIO, from *fissiculaʹre*, 'to cut off,' 'open,' 'make incisions.' An old word for an opening made with a scalpel.

FISSURA CAPILLORUM, Distrix—f. Contrajacens, Contra-fissura—f. Pilaris, Trichismus.

FISSURE, *fissuʹra*, from *finʹdere*, 'to cleave;' a long and narrow cleft or opening in a bone—*Rhage, ραγη, Ceasma, χεασμα.* (F.) *Fissure, Fente.* See Rhagades.

Fissure, Capillary, see Pilatio—f. of Glaserius—f. Glenoid.

The Central Fissure is the aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. Meckel considers this but one cavity, in the form of a cross, which he calls thus:

The Glenoid Fissure, or *Fissure of Glase'rius*, (F.) *Fissure* ou *Scissure de Glaser*, *Fente glenoïdale* ou *Félure de Glaser*, divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the corda tympani, &c.

Fissura vel Fossa Magna Sylvii. A deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone to near the middle of the parietal bone; and which parts the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

Fissure Orbitar, inferior, Spheno-maxillary fissure—f. Orbitar, superior, Sphenoidal Fissure—f. of Sylvius, Ventricle, fifth.

Fissure. Same etymon. 1. A fracture in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture,—*Catagma fissura*. 2. A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuity, around the external openings of the mucous membranes. A sort of chap, observed on the hands particularly on the callous hands, of workmen, in certain mechanical employments. 3. Small, chapped ulcerations, sometimes noticed in young children, owing to the contact of the fæces and urine with the fine, delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. 4. Clefts, of a more or less deep nature, occurring on the genital organs, in the vicinity of the anus, in those labouring under syphilis. These are usually called *rhagades*. (q. v.)

FIS'TULA, *Syrinx*. A solution of continuity, of greater or less depth, and sinuosity; the opening of which is narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal.

A fistula is *incomplete* or *blind*, when it has but one opening; and *complete* when there are two, the one opening into an internal cavity, the other, externally. It is lined, in its whole course, by a membrane, which seems analogous to mucous membranes.

Incomplete fistulæ may be *internal* or *external*. The former are those, which open *internally*; the latter, those which open externally.

External incomplete fistulæ are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. *Internal incomplete fistulæ*, generally, become soon complete; since the discharge, which escapes from them into the cavities, where they open, has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly, and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. Fistulæ have received different names, according to the discharge, which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated,—as *lachrymal*, *biliary*, *salivary*, *synovial*, *urinary*.

The great object of treatment, in fistulous sores, is to bring on an altered condition of the parietes of the canal; by astringent or stimulating injections, caustics, the knife, pressure, &c. Those which are dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, &c. do not heal until after the exfoliation of the diseased part. Fistulæ of excretory ducts are produced, either by an injury of the duct itself, or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage. Thus, *Fistula lachrymalis*, *Emphragma lachrymalē*, *Hydrops sacci lachryma'lis*, *Dropsy of the lachrymal sac*, *Mucoce'lē of the lachrymal sac*, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal duct, or from atony of the lachrymal sac; which circumstances prevent the tears from passing into the nostrils.

Fistula in ano, *Archosy'rinx*, generally occurs from some mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication, in the treatment of these fistulæ of the excretory canals, being,—to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, &c. through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others, strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration.

Fistula Bellen'ana, Uriniferous tube—f. Cibalis, Œsophagus—f. Cruris, Fibula—f. Duræ matris, Sinus of the dura mater—f. Lachrymalis, see Fistula—f. Nervorum, Neurilema—f. Sacra, Medulla spinalis, Vertebral column—f. Spiritalis, Trachea—f. Urinaria, Urethra—f. Ureterum renum, see Calix—f. Ventriculi, Œsophagus.

FISTULES STERCORAIRES. See Stercoraceous.

FIXED, *Fixus*. A body not capable of being volatilized by fire is said to be fixed. Thus, we say *fixed oils*, in contradistinction to *volatile oils*.

FIXEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is four leagues from Waldsassen, in Bavaria. It contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonates of lime and magnesia, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda and silica. In Bavaria, it replaces the Seltzer water.

FIXI DENTES. The teeth of the second dentition.

FLABELLA'TION, *Flabella'tio*, from *flabella're*, to agitate the air. An operation, recommended by Ambrose Paré, which consists in keeping fractured limbs cool, as well as the dressings surrounding them, by the renewal of the air around them, either by the use of a fan, or the repeated change of position of the parts affected.

FLABELLUM ET VENTILABRUM CORDIS, Pulmo.

FLACCID'ITY, *Flaccid'itas*, from *flac'cidus*, 'flabby,' 'soft.' Softness of a part, so as to offer little resistance on pressure.

FLAG, BLUE, Iris versicolor.

FLAMBE, Iris Germanica—*f. Bâtard*, Iris pseudacorus.

FLAMMA, Fleam.

FLAMME, Fleam.

FLAMMETTE, Fleam.

FLAMMULA, Fleam—f. Jovis, Clematis recta.

FLANCS, Flanks.

FLANKS, *Ilia*, *La'gones*, *Lap'ara*, *Ceneo'nes*, (F.) *Flancs*, *Les Iles*. The regions of the body, which extend on the sides, from the inferior margin of the chest to the *crista ilii*.

FLATUARIUS, Alchymist.

FLATULENCE, *Flatulen'tia*, *Flatus*, *Flatuos'ity*, *Clydon*, *Physa*, *Polyphy'sia*, *Wind*, *Limo'sis Fla'tus*, *Ereux'is*, *Bombus*, (F.) *Ventosité*. Emission of wind by the mouth or anus; or accumulation of wind in the digestive tube.

FLATULENTUS, Windy.

FLATUOSITY, Flatulence.

FLATUS, Crepitation, Flatulence—f. Furiosus, Ambulo-flatulentus.

FLAVEDO CORTICUM CITRI. See Citrus medica.

FLAVUS, Yellow.

FLAX, COMMON, Linum usitatissimum—f. Purging, Linum catharticum—f. Seed, see Linum usitatissimum—f. Toad, Antirhinum linaria.

FLEABANE, GREAT, Conyza squarrosa—f. Bean, Canada, Erigeron Canadense—f. Bean, Philadelphia, Erigeron Philadelphicum—f. Wort, Plantago psyllium.

FLEAM, *Flamma*, *Flam'mula*, *Schaste'rion*, *Fosso'rium*, *Phlebot'omus*. A surgical instrument, used for the operation of phlebotomy. (F.) *Flamme*, *Flammette*. It consists of a small metallic box, containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. It is much used in Germany and some other European countries; and is not unfrequently employed in America; but is scarcely ever seen in France or Great Britain.

FLÉCHISSEUR, Flexor—*f. Court commun des orteils*—*f.* Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*f. Court du petit doigt*, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—*f. Court du petit orteil*, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis—*f. Profond des doigts*, Flexor profundus perforans—*f. Sublime des doigts*, Flexor sublimis perforatus—*f. Superficiel des doigts*, Flexor sublimis perforatus—*f. Court du gros orteil*, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis—*f. Grand commun des orteils*, Flexor Longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans—*f. Long commun des orteils*, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans—*f. Long du gros orteil*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*f. Court du pouce*, Flexor brevis pollicis manus.

FLECTENS PAR LUMBORUM, Quadratus lumborum.

FLEGMEN, Flemen.

FLEMEN, *Flegmen*. A tumour about the ankles. Also, chaps of the feet and hands.

FLERECIN, Gout.

FLESH, *Caro*, *Sarx*, σαρξ, (F.) *Chair*. Every soft part of an animal is so named; but more particularly the muscles, which are called *muscular flesh*.

Flesh, Proud, Fungosity.

FLEURS, Flowers, Menses—*f. Blanches*, Leucorrhœa—*f. de Muscade*, Mace—*f. de Soufre*, Sulphur sublimatum.

FLEXIBILITY, A physical property of the tissues, which varies greatly according to the structure. The tendons exhibit this property in a marked manner.

FLEXIO, Campsis.

FLEX'ION, *Flex'io*, καμψη, *Campē*, from *flec'tere*, 'to bend.' The state of being bent. The action of a flexor muscle.

FLEXOR. Same etymon. (F.) *Fléchisseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to bend certain parts.

Flexor Brevis Digito'rum Pedis Perfora'tus, *F. Sublimis*, *Flexor brevis*, *Flexor digito'rum brevis* sive *perforatus pedis*, *Perfora'tus* seu *flexor secun'di interno'dii digito'rum pedis*, *Calcanéo-sous-phalangettien commun*.—*Calcanéo-sous phalanginien commun*,—(Ch.) (F.) *Muscle court fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, placed at the middle part of the sole of the foot. It is narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the os calcis, and is inserted at the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the four last toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones; in this manner augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot.

Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti, F. parvus minimi digiti.

Flexor Brevis Min'imi Dig'iti Pedis. *Para'thenar minor*, (F.) *Court fléchisseur du petit orteil*, *Tarso-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot. It arises from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and is inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends.

Flexor Brevis Pol'licis Manus, *Flexor secun'di interno'dii*, *Thenar*, *Flexor primi et secun'di ossis pol'licis*—*Court fléchisseur du pouce*—*Carpophalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.) *Demi-interosseux du pouce*. A muscle, situate at the outer part of the palm of the hand. It is divided into two portions by the tendon of the *Flexor longus pollicis*. It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the third metacarpal bone; and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone. Its use is to bend the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone; and the latter upon the trapezium.

Flexor Brevis Pol'licis Pedis. *Flexor brevis*, *Flexor hal'lucis* vel *brevis pol'licis*, *Tarso-phalangien du pouce*, *Court fléchisseur du gros orteil*, *Tarso-sous-phalangettien du premier orteil*,—(Ch.) It is situate at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before. It arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the two last cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarso-phalangien articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone.

Flexor Carpi Radialis, Palmaris magnus—f. Carpi ulnaris, see Cubital (muscles)—f. Hallucis, F. brevis pollicis pedis—f. Hallucis longus, F. longus pollicis pedis.

Flexor Longus Digito'rum Pedis Profun'dus Per'forans; *Per'forans* seu *Flexor profun'dus*, *Perodactyleus*, *Flexor digito'rum*, *longus* sive *Perforans pedis*, *Perforans* seu *Flexor tertii internodii digito'rum pedis*; *Tibio-phalangettien*,—(Ch.,) *Grand* ou *long fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, situate at the posterior and

deep-seated part of the leg. It is broader at its middle than extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior surface of the tibia; and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the four last toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg.

The Accesso'rius Flexo'ris Longi Digitorum Pedis, *Caro quadra'ta Sylvii, Caro accesso'ria, Planta'ris verus; Accessoire du long fléchisseur commun des orteils. Carrée*, is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, which passes obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments, and corrects its obliquity.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Manus, *Flexor longus pollicis, Flexor tertii internodii, Flexor tertii internodii* sive *longis'simus pollicis; Radio-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) Situate at the anterior and profound part of the forearm. It arises from the upper three-quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first; the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It can, also, bend the hand on the forearm.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis, *Flexor Hallucis* vel *Pollicis longus, Péronéo-phalangien du gros orteil, Long fléchisseur du gros orteil, Péronéo-sous-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) It is situate at the posterior and profound part of the leg. It arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by means of a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first: and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone. It augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg.

Flexor Parvus Min'imi Dig''iti, *Abduc'tor minimi digiti, Hypoth'enar Riola'ni, Flexor brevis minimi digiti manûs, Hypoth'enar minimi digiti, Carpo-phalangien du petit doigt*—(Ch.,) *Court fléchisseur du petit doigt.* It arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the *os unciforme*, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger.

Flexor Perforans, F. profundus perforans —f. Perforatus, F. sublimis perforatus—f. Primi internodii, Opponens pollicis—f. Primi internodii digitorum manus, Lumbricales manus—f. Primi et secundi ossis pollicis, F. brevis pollicis manus.

Flexor Profun'dus Per'forans, *F. Profundus, F. Per'forans, F. Per'forans* vulgo *profundus, Flexor ter'tii interno'dii digito'rum manus* vel *Per'forans manus; Cubito-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.), *Fléchisseur profond des doigts.* A thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus.* Its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament. Its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons which, after having passed through the slits in the *sublimis*, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second; and, in other respects, has the same uses as the following.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis—f. Tertii internodii, F. longus pollicis manus—f. Tertii internodii digitorum manus, F. profundus perforans—f. Tertii internodii digitorum pedis, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans—f. Ossis metacarpi pollicis, Opponens pollicis—f. Perforatus pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis—f. Sublimis, F. brevis digitorum pedis.

Flexor Subli'mis Perfora'tus, *F. Perfora'tus, Fléchisseur sublime* ou *superficiel des doigts, Epitroklo-phalanginien commun*,—(Ch.) It is a thick, flat muscle, seated at the anterior part of the forearm. Its upper extremity, which is simple, arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri;—from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius. Its lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and are inserted into the second phalanges of the four last fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through them. This muscle bends the second phalanges on the first; these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm.

FLIXWEED, Sisymbrium sophia.

FLOCCI. See Villous membranes.

FLOCCORUM VENATIO, Carphologia.

FLOCCULI. See Villous membranes.

FLORES BENZOES, Benjamin, flowers of —f. Boracis, Boracic acid—f. Macis, Mace—f. Martiales, Ferrum ammoniatum—f. Salis ammoniaci martiales, Ferrum ammoniatum.

FLOR'IDA, WATERS OF. Near Long Lake, in Florida, U. States, which communicates with St. John's River by a small creek, there is a vast fountain of hot mineral water, issuing from a bank of the river. From its odour it would seem to be sulphureous.

FLORION, Influenza.

FLOS SALIS, Soda, subcarbonate of—f. Sanguineus monardi, Tropæolum majus—f. Virginitatis, Hymen.

FLOUR, POTATO. See Solanum tuberosum.

FLOWER DE LUCE, Iris Germanica.

FLOWERS, *Flores*, (F.) *Fleurs.* The ancient chymists gave this name to different solid and volatile substances, obtained by sublimation. The term is not yet entirely banished from chymical and medical language, as *Flowers of Benjamin, Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

The Four Cordial Flowers, *Quat'uor flores cordia'les* were, formerly, borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

The Four Carmin'ative Flowers, *Quat'uor flores carminati'vi*, were camomile, dill, feverfew, and melilot.

Flowers, Menses.

FLUCTUA'TION, *Fluctua'tio*, from *fluctus*, 'a wave.' *Undula'tio*, (F.) *Ondulation.* The undulation of a fluid, collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion, properly practised. In ascites, the fluctuation is felt by one of the hands being applied to one side of the abdomen, whilst the

other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses, fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumour, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points.

FLUELLEN, Antirhinum elatine.

FLUELLIN, Veronica.

FLUEURS, Menses.

FLUID, *Flu'idus*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' The human body is chiefly composed of fluids. If a subject, weighing 120 pounds, be thoroughly dried in an oven, the remains will be found not to weigh more than 12 or 13 pounds: so that the proportion of fluids to liquids in the body is about 9 or 10 to 1.

TABLE OF THE FLUIDS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. *Blood.*
2. *Lymph.*
3. *Exhaled or Perspiratory Fluids.* — Cutaneous transpiration;—transpiration of the mucous, serous, and synovial membranes; of the cellular membrane; of the adipous cells; of the medullary membrane; of the interior of the thyroid gland; the thymus; suprarenal capsules; eye; ear; vertebral canal, &c.
4. *Follicular Fluids.* — Sebaceous humour of the skin; cerumen; gum of the eye; mucus of the mucous glands and follicles; that of the tonsils, of the glands of the cardia, the environs of the anus, of the prostate, &c.
5. *Glandular Fluids.* — Tears; saliva; pancreatic fluid; bile; urine; of the glands of Cowper; sperm; milk; fluid of the testes and mammæ of the newborn child.

FLUIDUM NERVEUM, Nervous fluid.

FLUKE, Distoma hepaticum.

FLUMEN DYSENTERICUM, Dysentery.

FLUOR ALBUS INTESTINORUM, Cœliac flux—f. Albus malignus, Gonorrhœa impura—f. Muliebris, Leucorrhœa—f. Muliebris non Gallicus, Leucorrhœa.

FLUX, *Fluxus*, *Profluvium*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' A discharge. *Rhysis*. In Nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of a fluid. Generally, it is employed for dysentery, (q. v.)

FLUX, BILIOUS, *Fluxus bilio'sus*. A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera.

FLUX, BLOODY, Dysentery—*f. de Bouche*, Salivation—*f. Dysentérique*, Dysentery—*f. Hépatique*, Hepatirrhœa—*f. Muqueux*, Catarrh—*f. Muqueux de l'estomac*, Gastrorrhœa—*f. Muqueux de la vessie*, Cystirrhœa—f. Root, Asclepias tuberosa—*f. Salivaire*, Salivation—*f. de Sang*, Dysentery—*f. de Sperme*, Spermatorrhœa—*f. de Sueur*, Ephidrosis—f. Weed, Sysimbrium sophia—*f. d'Urine*, Diabetes—*f. de Ventre*, Diarrhœa.

FLUXIO ALBA, Leucorrhœa—f. Arthritica, Gout.

FLUXION, *Fluxio*, *Afflux'us*. A flow of blood or other humour towards any organ with greater force than natural. A *determination*. Thus we say, in those disposed to apoplexy, there is a *fluxion* or *determination* of blood to the head.

FLUXION CATARRHALE, Catarrh—*f. Sur les dents*, Odontalgia.

FLUXION DE POITRINE, (F). By this name, the French often understand the *acute pulmonary catarrh* or *pleurisy*, but most commonly *peripneumony*.

FLUXUS, Discharge—f. Cœliacus, Cœliac flux—f. Cruentus cum tenesmo, Dysentery—f. Dysentericus, Dysentery—f. Hepaticus, Hepatirrhœa, see Hepateros—f. Lientericus, Lientery—f. Lunaris, Menses—f. Matricis, Leucorrhœa—f. Menstrualis, Menstruation—f. Menstruus, Menses—f. Muliebris, Leucorrhœa—f. Salivæ, Salivation—f. Venereus, Gonorrhœa impura.

FOC'ILE. This name was formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as to those of the forearm.

FOCILE MAJUS, Tibia—f. Inferius seu majus, Ulna—f. Minus, Fibula—f. Minus seu superius, Radius.

FŒMEN, Perinæum.

FŒNICULUM, Anethum—f. Aquaticum, Phellandrium aquaticum—f. Erraticum, Peucedanum silaus—f. Porcinum, Peucedanum.

FŒNUGREEK, Trigonella fœnum.

FŒNUM CAMELORUM, Juncus odoratus—f. Græcum, Trigonella fœnum.

FŒTAB'ULUM. An encysted abscess.—Marcus Aurelius Severinus.

FŒTAL, *Fœta'lis*. Relating to the fœtus. A name, given to parts connected with the fœtus. Thus we say—the *fœtal surface of the placenta*, in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal* surface.

FŒTAL HEAD. The diameters of this at the full period, are as follow:—1. The *Biparietal* or *transverse*, extending from one parietal protuberance to the other, and measuring 3½ inches, 2. The *Temporal*, from one temple to another, 3 inches. 3. The *Occipito-mental*, from the occiput to the chin; the greatest of all, 5 inches. 4. The *Occipito-frontal* or *antero-posterior*, 4¼ or 4½ inches. 5. The *Cervico-bregmatic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle. 6. The *Fronto-mental*, from the forehead to the chin, about 3½ inches. 7. The *Trachelo-bregmatic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanelle, 3½ inches. 8. The *Vertical diameter*, from the vertex to the base of the cranium.

The FŒTAL CIRCULATION differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the placenta, the fœtal blood is sent from the placenta, where it probably undergoes some change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta; the other proceeds into the vena cava inferior; the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle, a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle, by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery; but as the function of respiration is not going on, no more blood passes to the lungs than is necessary for their nutrition: the remainder goes directly through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood, received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle; by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta;

and by means of the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned by the umbilical arteries to the placenta.

FŒTATION, Pregnancy.

FŒTICIDE, *Fœticid'ium;* from *fœtus*, and *cæ'dere*, 'to kill.' Criminal abortion.

FŒTOR ORIS, Breath, offensive.

FŒTUS, *Fetus*, *κυημα*, *Cyé'ma*, *Epicyé'ma*, *Epigo'nion*, from *feo*, 'I bring forth.' The unborn child. By *κυημα*, Hippocrates meant the fecundated, but still imperfect, germ. It corresponded with the term *embryo*, as now used; whilst *εμβρυον*, 'embryo,' signified the fœtus at a more advanced stage of utero-gestation.

The majority of Anatomists apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening; whilst *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are, however, often used indiscriminately.

When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium, and remained there for some days, it descends into the uterus, with which it becomes more or less connected by means of the placenta. When first seen, the fœtus has the form of a gelatinous flake, which some have compared to an ant, a grain of barley, a worm curved upon itself, &c. The fœtal increment is very rapid in the first, third, fourth, and sixth months of its formation; and at the end of nine months, it has attained its full dimensions.

Generally, there is but one fœtus in utero; sometimes, there are two; rarely three.

The fœtus presents considerable difference in its shape, weight, length, situation in the womb, proportion of its various parts to each other, arrangement and texture of its organs, state of its functions at different periods of gestation, &c. All these differences are important in an obstetrical and medico-legal point of view.

The following table exhibits the length and weight of the fœtus at different periods of gestation, on the authority of different observers. Their discordance is striking. It is proper to remark, that the Paris pound—*Poids de Marc*—of 16 ounces, contain 9216 Paris grains, whilst the avoirdupois contains only 8532.5 Paris grains, and that the Paris inch is 1.065977 English inch.

	Beck.	*Maygrier.*	*Granville.*	*Beck.*	*Maygrier.*	*Granville.*
	Length.			Weight.		
At 30 days.	3 to 5 lines.	10 to 12 lines.			9 or 10 grs.	
2 months.	2 inches.	4 inches.	1 inch.	2 ounces.	5 drachms.	20 grains.
3 do.	3½ do.	6 do.	3 inches.	2 to 3 do.	2½ ounces.	1½ ounce.
4 do.	5 to 6 do.	8 do.		4 to 5 do.	7 or 8 do.	
5 do.	7 to 9.	10 do.		9 or 10 do.	16 do.	
6 do.	9 to 12.	12 do.	9 inches.	1 to 2 lbs.	2 pounds.	1 pound.
7 do.	12 to 14.	14 do	12 do.	2 to 3 do.	3 do.	2 to 4 do.
8 do.	16	16 do.	17 do.	3 to 4 do.	4 do.	4 to 5 do.

FŒTUS ZEPHYRIUS, Mole.

FOIE, Liver—*f. d'Antimoine*, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—*f. de Soufre*, Potassæ sulphuretum.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM. See Tuba Fallopiana.

FOLIE, Insanity.

FOLLETTE, Influenza.

FOLLICLE, *Follic'ulus*, diminutive of *Follis*, a bag. See Crypta.

FOLLICLES, CILIARY, Meibomius, glands of—f. Palpebral, Meibomius, glands of—f. Synovial, Bursæ mucosæ.

FOLLICULE, Crypta—*f. Ciliaire*, Meibomius, gland of—*f. Dentaire*, Dental follicle—*f. Palpébral*, Meibomius, glands of.

FOLLIC'ULI GRAAFIA'NI, *Ovula Graafia'na*, *Follicles* or *Vesicles of de Graaf*. Small spherical vesicles, from 15 to 20 in number, in each ovary, which are filled with an albuminous fluid. They exist in the fœtus. The ovum—*ovule* of some—is contained in them.

FOLLICULI ROTUNDI ET OBLONGI CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulæ—f. Sanguinis, Globules of the blood.

FOLLICULOSE GLAND, Crypta.

FOLLICULUS FELLIS, Gall-bladder.

FOMENTA'TION, *Fomenta'tio*, *Fotus*, *Pyria*, *Thermas'ma*, *Æone'sis*, *Perfu'sio*, *Asper'sio*, *Fomen'tum*, from *fove're*, 'to bathe.' A sort of partial bathing, by the application of hot cloths, which have been previously dipped in hot water or in some medicated decoction. They act, chiefly, by virtue of their warmth and moisture, except in the case of the narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained.

A *dry fomentation* is a warm, dry application to a part;—as a hot brick, wrapped in flannel;—a bag, half filled with camomile flowers made hot, &c.

FOMENTATION HERBS, *Herbæ pro foû*. The herbs, ordinarily sold under this title by the English apothecary, are—*southernwood*, *tops of sea wormwood*, *camomile flowers*, each two parts: *bay leaves*, one part. ℥iijss of these to ℔vj of *water*.

To FOMENT, *Fove're*, (F.) *Étuver*, *Bassiner*. To apply a fomentation to a part.

FOMENTUM, Fomentation.

FOMES MORBI. The *focus* or seat of any disease. (F.) *Foyer*. *Fomes mali*.

FOMES VENTRICULI, Hypochondriasis.

FOM'ITES, from *fomes*, 'fuel, any thing which retains heat.' *Enaus'ma*, *Zop'yron*, *εναυσμα*, *ζωπυρον*. A term, applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia; as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, &c.

FONCTION, Function.

FOND, Fundus.

FONDANT, Solvent.

FONGOSITÉ, Fungosity.

FONGUS, Fungus.

FONS, Fontanella—f. Pulsans, Fontanella—f. Pulsatilis, Fontanella—f. Salutarius, Water, mineral.

FONSANGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Fonsange is situate near Nismes in France. The water is sulphuretted.

FONTANA, CANAL OF. A canal, of a triangular shape, at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edges of the cornea and sclerotica.

FONTANEL'LA. A *fontanel*, diminutive of *fons*, 'a fountain.' *Fons pulsat'ilis*, *Fons pulsans*, *Vertex pal'pitans*, *Fons*, *Bregma*, *Fontic'ulus*, (q. v.) *Lacu'na*, *Mould*. The *opening of the head*. A name, given to spaces occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the fœtus and new-born child; and situate at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium.

There are six fontanelles. 1. The *great* or *sincipital* or *anterior*, situate at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. 2. The *small* or *bregmatic* or *posterior*, situate at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis. 3. The *two sphenoidal*, in the temporal fossæ; and, 4. The *two mastoid*, or of Casserius, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FONTES SULPHUREI CALIDI, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

FONTICULE À POIS. See Fonticulus.

FONTIC'ULUS, *Fontanel'la*, (F.) *Fonticule*, *Cautère*. A small ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustics or of cutting instruments; the discharge from which is kept up with a view of fulfilling certain therapeutical indications. The *Pea issue*, (F.) *Fonticule à pois*, is kept up by means of a pea placed in it. This *pea*, (F.) *Pois à cautère*, is sometimes formed of wax; at others, the young, blasted fruit of the orange is employed. The common dried garden pea answers every purpose. The seton is also an issue.

FOOL'S STONES, MALE, Orchis mascula.

FOOT, Pes—f. Flat, see Kyllosis—f. Griffon's, Gryphius pes.

FORA'MEN, *Trema*, from *foro*, 'I pierce.' *Aulos*, (F.) *Trou*. Any cavity, pierced through and through. Also, the orifice of a canal.

Foramen Alveolare Anterius, see Palatine canals—f. Alveolare posterius, see Palatine canals—f. Amplum pelvis, Obturatorium foramen—f. Aquæductus Fallopii, F. stylomastoideum—f. Auditorium externum, see Auditory canal, external—f. Auditorium internum, see Auditory canal, internal—f. Cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris, see Palatine canals—f. Carotid, see Carotica foramina.

Fora'men Centra'le et Limbus Lu'teus Ret'inæ; the *central foramen and yellow spot of the retina*; discovered by Sömmering. (F.) *Tache jaune*. It is situate about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in the direction of the axis of the eyes.

Foramen Commune Anterius, Vulva—f. Commune posterius, see Anus—f. Ethmoideum, Orbitar foramen, internal—f. Incisivum, see Palatine canals—f. Infraorbitarium, see suborbitar canal—f. Infrapubianum, Obturatorium foramen—f. Jugulare, Lacerum posterius foramen—f. Lacerum in basi cranii, Lacerum posterius foramen—f. Lacerum inferius, Sphenomaxillary fissure—f. Lacerum superius, Sphenoidal fissure—f. Oculi, Pupil—f. Orbitarium internum, Orbitar foramen, internal—f. Orbitarium superius, Orbitar foramen, superior, F. Supra-orbitarium—f. Ovale, Botal foramen, Obturatorium foramen—f. Palatinum anterius, see Palatine canals—f. Palatinum posterius, see Palatine canals—f. Palato-maxillare, see Palatine canals—f. Spheno-spinosum, Spinale foramen—f. Thyroideum, Obturatorium foramen—f. of Winslow, Hiatus of Winslow.

FORCE, from *fortis*, 'strong.' *Vis*, *Poten'tia*, *Energi'a*, *Dy'namis*, *Cratos*. Any power, which produces an action. Those powers, which are inherent to organization, are called *vital forces*. We say, also, *organic forces*, and *muscular forces*, to designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular. To the latter the word *Dynamis*, δυναμις corresponds; and the absence of this force is termed *adynamia*. The *vital forces* have to be studied carefully by the pathologist. The doctrine of diseases is greatly dependent on their augmentation or diminution; freedom or oppression, &c.

Force of Nutrition, Plastic force—f. of Assimilation, Plastic force.

FORCE-REAL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The name of a mountain, situate four leagues from Perpignan in France. The water is chalybeate.

FORCEPS, quasi, *fer'riceps*, from *ferrum*, 'iron,' and *capio*, 'I take.' *Pincers*, *Labis*, λαβις, *Volsel'læ*. An instrument for removing bodies, which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers. (F.) *Pinces*, *Pincettes*.

There are various kinds of forceps.—1. The ordinary kind, contained in every dressing-case, for removing the lint, &c. from wounds or ulcers. (F.) *Pinces à anneaux*. 2. The *Dissecting* or *Lig'ature* or *Ar'terial Forceps*, (F.) *Pinces a dissection*, *P. a ligature*, to lay hold of delicate parts. 3. *Pol'ypus Forceps*, *Tooth Forceps*, *Forceps of Museux*, for laying hold of the tonsils or other parts to be removed. The *Bullet Forceps*, *Strombul'cus*, (F.) *Tire-balle*, &c. The *Lithot'omy Forceps*, *Lithol'abon*, *Tenac'ula*, *Volsel'la*, which resemble the Craniotomy Forceps, (F.) *Tenettes*.

Also, an instrument used by obstetrical practitioners to embrace the head, and bring it through the pelvis. It consists of two branches, blades or levers; one of which, in the case of the *short forceps*, is passed over the ear of the child, and the other opposite to the former, so that the blades may lock. When the head is securely included between the blades, the operation of extraction can be commenced. See Parturition.

FOREARM, *Pars infe'rior brachii*, *Cu'bitus*, (F.) *Avant bras*. The part of the upper extremity, comprised between the arm and the hand. It is composed of two bones—*radius* and *ulna*—and 20 muscles.

FOREHEAD, Front.

FORENSIC MEDICINE, Medicine, legal.

FORESKIN, Prepuce.

FORFEX, Scissors—f. Dentaria, Dentagra.

FORGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. F. is situate four leagues from Gournay, in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. There are three springs, which are acidulous chalybeates. They are called *Royale*, *Reinette*, and *Cardinal*, in honour of Louis XIII. Queen Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Richelieu, who used them.

FORMI'CA, *Myrmex*, μυρμηξ, the ant or pis-

mire, (F.) *Fourmi*. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, which were formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative; and have been used in dropsy. 2. Also, the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface; so called because the pain, attending it, resembles the biting of an ant, *μυρμηκια, myrmecia*.—Forestus. 3. A varicose tumour on the anus and glans penis. 4. Also, any miliary herpes.

Formica Ambulatoria, Herpes circinatus—f. Corrosive, Herpes exedens.

FORMICANT, *Myrmecizon, Formicans*, from *formica*, 'an ant.' (F.) *Fourmillant*. An epithet, given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.

FORMICATION, *Formicatio, Myrmecismos, Myrmeciasis*. Same etymon. (F.) *Fourmillement*. A pain, compared with that, which would be caused by a number of ants creeping on a part.

FORMULA, from *forma*, 'a form,' (F.) *Formule, Ordonnance*. The receipt for the formation of a compound medicine; a prescription.

FORMULARY, *Formularium, Codex medicamentarius*. A collection of medical formulæ or receipts.

FORMULE, Prescription.

FORNIX, *Camera, Fornix trilaterus, Psalis, Testudo, Arcus medullaris, Trigone cérébral*—(Ch.), (F.) *Voute à trois piliers, Triangle Médullaire*. A medullary body, observed in the brain, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, which is curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, which constitutes its *anterior pillar* or *crus*, (F.) *Pilier antérieur*, and posteriorly by two similar prolongations, called *posterior pillars* or *crura*. See Achicolum, and Vault.

FORPEX, Scissors.

FORTIFIANT, Corroborant, Tonic.

FORTRAITURE, Hysteralgia.

FOSSA, from *fodio*, 'I dig,' *Scamma*. A cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. The fossæ of bones have been called *simple*, when they belong to one bone only, as the *parietal fossa*; and *compound*, (F.) *Fosses composées*, when several concur in their formation, as the *orbitar fossæ, temporal fossæ*, &c.

Fossa Amyntæ. A kind of bandage, used in fractures of the nose; so called by Galen from Amyntas of Rhodes, its inventor. It consisted of a long band, applied round the head, the turns of which crossed at the root of the nose.

Fossa Cerebelli, (F.) *Fosse cérébelleuse*. The inferior occipital fossa, which lodges the *corresponding* portion of the cerebellum.

Fossæ Cerebrales, *Cerebral fossæ*. Fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number; three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side. They are distinguished into *anterior, middle*, and *posterior*.

Fossæ Coronales. The *coronal* or *frontal fossæ*. Depressions on the orbitar plates of the frontal or coronal bone, which support the anterior lobes of the brain.

Fossa Coronoidea, *Coronoid fossa*, a cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during flexion of the forearm.

Fossa Cotyloidea, see Cotyloid.

Fossa Ethmoidalis, *Ethmoid fossa*. A shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on which is lodged the expanded portion of the olfactory nerve.

Fossa Guttural is, *Guttural fossa*. The depression, which forms the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the Foramen magnum and posterior nares.

Fossa Magna Muliebris, Vulva.

Fossæ Occipitales, *Occipital fossæ*. These are four in number; the *superior* or *cerebral*, and the *inferior* or *cerebellous*. They are separated by a groove, which lodges the lateral sinus.

Fossa Palatina, Palate—f. Pituitaria, Sella turcica—f. Scaphoides, Navicularis fossa—f. Supra-sphenoidalis, Pituitaria fossa—f. of Sylvius, Ventricle, fifth—f. Magna Sylvii, Fissura Sylvii—f. Umbilicalis, see Liver.

FOSSE BASILAIRE, Basilary fossa—*f. Sous-épineuse*, Infra-spinata fossa—*f. Sus épineuse*, Fossa supra-spinata.

FOSSES CONDYLOIDIENNES, Condyloidea foramina.

FOSSES NASALES, OUVERTURES POSTÉRIEURES DES, Nares posterior.

Fossa Poplitea, *Popliteal fossa*. The hollow of the ham or the popliteal region.

FOSSETTE (F.), Diminutive of *fossa*. *Scrobiculus, Bothrion*. Several depressions are so called. A *dimpled chin, Fossette du menton*, consists in a slight depression, which certain persons have on the chin. 2. A *dimple of the cheek*. (F.) *Fossette des joues*, a depression, which occurs on the cheeks of certain persons when they laugh. (F.) *Fossette du cœur, Scrobiculus cordis, Anticardion, Præcordium*. The depression observed on a level with the xiphoid cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest. It is, also, called *pit of the stomach*, (F.) *Creux de l'estomac*.

FOSSETTE ANGULAIRE DU QUATRIÈME VENTRICULE, Calamus scriptorius—*f. du Cœur*, Scrobiculus cordis.

Fossette, *Fossula, Anulus, Bothrium*, is a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

FOSSORIUM, Fleam.

FOSSULA, Argema, *Fossette*.

FOTUS, Fomentation—f. Communis, Decoctum papaveris.

FOUGÈRE FEMELLE, Pteris aquilina—*f. Grande*, Pteris aquilina.

FOULURE, Sprain.

FOURCHE (F.), from *fourché*, 'cleft,' from *furca*, 'a fork.' *Apostema Phalangum*. A French provincial term, for small abscesses, which form on the fingers and hands of working people. Also, an instrument, invented by M. J. L. Petit for compressing the ranine artery, in cases of hemorrhage from that vessel.

FOURCHETTE, *Furcilla*, a little fork, *Furcula*. A surgical instrument used for

raising and supporting the tongue, during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourchette, in Anatomy, is, 1. The posterior commissure of the labia majora, called also, *Frænum* and *Furcula*. 2. The cartilago ensiformis; so called from its being sometimes cleft like a fork.

FOURMI, Formica.

FOURMILLANT, Formicant.

FOURMILLEMENT, Formication.

FOVEA, from *fodio*, 'I dig.' *Bothros*. A slight depression; the *pudendum muliebre*; see Vulva. Also, the *fossa navicularis*. A vapour bath for the lower extremities.

FOVEA AXILLARIS, Axilla—f. Lacrymalis, Lachrymal fossa.

FOXGLOVE, Digitalis.

FOYER, Fomes morbi.

FRACTURE, *Fractura*, from *frangere*, 'to break,' 'bruise,' *Catagma*, *Catagma Fractura*, *Cataxis*, *Clasis*, *Clasma*, *Agme*, *Diarrhage*. A solution of continuity in a bone. A *simple fracture* is, when the bone only is divided. A *compound fracture* is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone;—the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In a *comminuted fracture*, *Alphitedon*, ἀλφιτηδον, *Caryedon Catagma*, καρυηδον καταγμα, the bone is broken into several pieces: and in a *complicated F.* there is, in addition to the injury done to the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *oblique*, &c., according to their direction.

The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced; maintaining them when reduced; preventing the symptoms, which may be likely to arise; and combating them when they occur. The reduction of fractures must be operated by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. (See these words.)

The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. The position must vary according to the kind of fracture. Commonly, the fractured limb, is placed on a horizontal or slightly inclined plane, in a state of extension; or rather in a middle state between extension and flexion, according to the case.

FRACTURE EN RAVE, Raphanedon.

FRACTURES PAR RESONNANCE. See Contrafissura.

FRÆNA MORGAGNII, F. of the valve of Bauhin.

FRÆNULUM, Frænum, *Bride*—f. Clitoridis, Frænum clitoridis—f. Novum, Tænia semicircularis.

FRÆNUM, *Fra'nulum*, *Frenum*, *Filel'lum*, *Filamen'tum*. A bridle, a small bridle. A name given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs.

FRÆNUM GLANDIS, F. penis.

The FRÆNUM or FRÆN'ULUM LINGUÆ, (F.) *Filet de la langue*, is a triangular reflection, formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situate between the inferior paries of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue, it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, &c. This inconvenience is remedied by carefully snipping it with a pair of scissors. The French call this, *l'opération du filet*.

The FRÆNUM PENIS, *F. Præpu'tii*, *F. Glandis*, *Cynodes'mion*, (F.) *Filet* ou *Frein de la verge*, is a membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short, it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans.

FRÆNUM LABIO'RUM, (F.) *Frein des lèvres*. There are two of these: one for the upper, the other for the lower lip. They unite these parts to the maxillary bones, and are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth.

FRÆNUM or FRÆN'ULUM CLITOR'IDIS. A slight duplicature, formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ.

FRÆNUM PRÆPUTII, F. Penis.

FRÆNA OF THE VALVE OF BAUHIN. A name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileo-cœcal valve. They are also called *Frœna* and *Retinacula Morgagnii*.

FRAGA'RIA, from *fragro*, 'I smell sweetly.' The *Strawberry*, *Fraga'ria vesca*, *Chamæ'batos*, (F.) *Fraisier*. The fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been used as tonic and slightly diuretic. The fruit is the *Fragum*, φουαγον, of the ancients. (F.) *Fraise*.

FRAGILE VITREUM, Fragilitas ossium.

FRAGIL'ITAS OS'SIUM, *Osteopsathyro'sis*, *Brit'tleness of the bones*. *Friabil'ity of the bones*, *Paros'tia fragi'lis*, *Fragile vit'reum*. Pathologists have given this name to the extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture. It is owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

FRAGMENT, *Fragmen'tum*, *Fragmen*, *Ramen'tum*. The French use this term for the two portions of a fractured bone; thus, they speak of the *superior* and *inferior fragment*.

FRAGMENTS, PRECIOUS. A name formerly given, *in Pharmacy*, to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire and topaz. The Arabs falsely attributed to them cordial and alixiterial properties.

FRAGON, Ruscus.

FRAGUM. See Fragaria.

FRAISE. See Fragaria.

FRAISIER, Fragaria.

FRAMBŒ'SIA, from *Framboise*, (F.) A raspberry, *Syph'ilis In'dica*, *Anthra'cia ru'bula*, *Thymio'sis*, *Lues In'dica*, *Variola Amboinen'sis*, *Lepra fungi'fera*. The *yaws*, *Epian*, *Pian*. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa; characterized by tumours, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate and are accompanied with emaciation.

The *Pian*, for so the Indians call it, differs somewhat in America and Africa.

The *Pian of Guinea*, *Frambœ'sia Guineen'sis*, *Anthra'cia Ru'bula Guineen'sis*, is common amongst the negroes, especially in childhood and youth. It begins by small spots, which appear on different parts, and especially on the organs of generation and around the anus; these spots disappear, and are transformed into an eschar, to which an excrescence succeeds,

that grows slowly, and has the shape above described.

The *Pian of Amer'ica, Frambœ'sia America'na, Anthrac'ia Ru'bula America'na*, occurs under similar circumstances, and seems to be transmitted by copulation. The tumours have a similar form, and are greater in proportion to their paucity. In some cases they are mixed with ulcers.

The treatment is nearly the same in the two varieties. The tumours will yield to mercurial friction, when small. When large, they must be destroyed by caustic. In both cases, mercury must be given to prevent a recurrence.

FRAMBOISE, Rubus idæus.

FRANCOLIN, Attagen.

FRANGES SYNOVIALES, Synovial glands,

FRANGULA ALNUS, Rhamnus frangula.

FRANKINCENSE, COMMON, see Pinus abies—f. True, Juniperus lycia.

FRASERA CAROLINIENSIS, see Calumba—f. Walteri, see Calumba.

FRATERNITAS, Adelphixia.

FRATRATIO, Adelphixia.

FRAXINELLA, WHITE, Dictamnus albus.

FRAX'INUS EXCEL'SIOR. The systematic name of the *Ash tree, Frax'inus, Ornus* seu *Fraxinus sylves'tris, Bumel'lia* seu *Macedon'ica Fraxinus, Bumelia. Ord.* Olcineæ. (F.) *Frêne.* The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste. It has been said to possess resolvent and diuretic qualities, and has been given in intermittents. The seeds, called *Birds' tongues, Linguæ avis, Ornithoglos'sæ*, have been exhibited as diuretics, in the dose of a drachm. Its sap has been extolled against deafness.

FRAXINUS MACEDONICA, F. excelsior.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The systematic name of the tree whence *manna* flows. *Fraxinus Melia.* This substance is also called *Manna Calabri'na, Ros Calabri'nus, Aerom'eli, Drosom'eli, Drysom'eli, Mel aë'rium.* In Sicily, not only the *Fraxinus Ornus*, but also the *rotundifolia* and *excelsior* are regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, which is their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour; opaque, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is a laxative, and is used as a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. More generally, it is employed as an adjunct to other purgatives. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij. Its immediate principle is called *Mannite.* This has been recommended by Magendie as a substitute for manna. Dose, ℥ij for children.

FRAXINUS ROTUNDIFOLIA, F. ornus.

FRAYEUR NOCTURNE, Panophobia.

FRECKLES, Ephelides.

FREIN DES LÈVRES, Frænum labiorum—*f. de la Verge*, Frænum penis.

FREINWALDE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in Brandenburg, twelve leagues from Berlin. They contain muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c., and are used in asthenic diseases.

FRÉMISSEMENT, Shuddering.

FRÉMISSEMENT CATAIRE, (F.) 'Cat's purr.' Laënnec has given this name to the agitation, which is sensible to the hand, when applied on the præcordial region, and which he considers a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculo-ventricular openings. This name was chosen by him from the analogy of the sound to the purring of a cat.

FREMITUS, *Bruissement*, Shuddering.

FRENA, Alveolus.

FRÊNE, Fraxinus excelsior—*f. Épineux*, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

FRENUM, Frænum.

FRET, Herpes.

FRÉTILLEMENT, Fidgets.

FRICATIO, Friction.

FRICATORIUM, Liniment.

FRICE, FRICUM, FRICO'NIUM. Any medicine which the ancients employed under the form of friction. They distinguished the *Fricē siccum* and *F. Mollē.*—Gaubius.

FRICONIUM, Frice.

FRICTA, Colophonia.

FRICTION, *Frictio, Frica'tio, Anat'ribē, Anatrip'sis, Trypsis*, from *fricare*, 'to rub.' The action of rubbing a part of the surface of the body with more or less force, with the hands, a brush, flannel, &c., constituting *Xerotrib'ia, Frica'tio sicca*, or *dry friction*, or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, &c., constituting *moist friction.* It is a useful means for exciting the activity of the vital properties of the skin.

FRICTUM, Liniment.

FRICUM, Frice.

FRIGIDARIUM, Bath, cold.

FRIGID'ITY, *Frigid'itas*, from *frig''idum*, 'cold.' A sensation of cold. Also, impotence, and sterility. *Frigidity of the stomach* is a state of debility of that organ, imputed to excessive venery,—the *Anorexia exhaustorum* of Sauvages.

FRIGORIF'IC, from *frigus*, 'cold,' and *fio*, 'I make.' That which has the power of producing cold.

The best FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES are the following. Their effects are owing to the rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid state.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITH SNOW.

Mixtures.	*Therm. falls.*
Snow, or pounded ice, two parts by weight; Muriate of Soda, 1.	From any temperature to—5°
Snow or pounded ice, 5. Muriate of Soda, 2. Muriate of Ammonia, 1.	From any temperature to—12°
Snow or pounded ice, 24. Muriate of Soda, 10. Muriate of Ammonia, 5. Nitrate of Potash, 5.	From any temperature to—18°
Snow or pounded ice, 12. Muriate of Soda, 5. Nitrate of Ammonia, 5.	From any temperature to—25°
Dilut. Sulph. Acid, 2. Snow, 3.	from +32° to—23°
Concentr. Mur. Acid, 5. Snow, 8.	from +32° to—27°
Concentr. Nitrous Acid, 4. Snow, 7.	from +32° to—30°
Muriate of Lime, 5. Snow, 4.	from +32° to—40°
Crystall. Mur. of Lime, 3. Snow, 2.	from +32° to—50°
Fused Potash, 4. Snow, 3.	from +32° to—51°

Frigorific Mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITHOUT SNOW.

Mixtures.	*Therm. falls.*
Mur. of Ammonia, 5.	from +50°
Nitrate of Potash, 5.	to −10°
Water, 16.	
Mur. of Ammonia, 5	from +50°
Nitrate of Potash, 5.	to +10°
Sulphate of Soda, 8.	
Water, 16.	
Nitrate of Ammonia, 1.	from +50°
Water, 1.	to + 4°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 1.	from +50°
Carbonate of Soda, 1	to − 7°
Water, 1.	
Sulphate of Soda, 3.	from +50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 2.	to − 3°
Sulphate of Soda, 6.	from +50°
Mur. of Ammonia, 4.	to −10°
Nitrate of Potash, 2.	
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4	
Sulphate of Soda, 6.	from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 5.	to −14°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	
Phosphate of Soda, 9.	from +50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	to −12°
Phosphate of Soda, 9.	from +50°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 6.	to −21°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4	
Sulphate of Soda, 8.	from +50°
Muriatic Acid, 5.	to − 0°
Sulphate of Soda, 5.	from +50°
Dilut. Sulphuric Acid, 4.	to − 3°

FRIGUS, Cold.

FRIGUS TENUE, see Rigor.

FRISSON, Rigor.

FRISSONNEMENT, Horripilation.

FROG TONGUE, Ranula.

FROID, Cold—*f. Glacial*, Ice-cold.

FROLEMENT, (F.) 'Grazing or touching lightly.'

FROLEMENT PÉRICARDIQUE. Rustling noise of the pericardium. A sound resembling that produced by the crumpling of a piece of parchment or of thick silken stuff, accompanying the systole and diastole of the heart. It indicates roughness of the pericardium induced by disease.

FROMAGE, Cheese.

FROMENT, Triticum.

FRONCEMENT, Corrugation.

FRONCLE, Furunculus.

FRONDE, Funda.

FRONT, *Frons*, *Meto'pon*, *Forehead*, *Brow*. That part of the visage, which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised, in a vertical direction, between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

FRONTAL, *Fronta'lis*. Relating or belonging to the front. This name has been given to several parts. Winslow, Sömmering, and others, call the anterior part of the occipito-frontalis—the *frontal muscle* or *frontalis*: *Muscu'lo'sa Frontis Cutem movens substan'tia Par* (Vesalius.)

The FRONTAL BONE, *Os frontis*, *Os corona'le*, *Os interecun'dum*, *Meto'pon*, *Os puppis*, *Os Ratio'nis*. A double bone in the fœtus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbits; lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part; and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

The FRONTAL ARTERY, *A. supra-orbita'lis*, is given off by the ophthalmic, which is itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum; dividing into three or four branches, which are distributed to the neighbouring muscles.

The FRONTAL FURROW extends upwards from the frontal spine, and becomes gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and to give attachment to the falx cerebri.

The FRONTAL NERVE, *Palpébro-frontal*,—(Ch.,) is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve,—the first division of the 5th pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *internal*, which makes its exit from the orbitar fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle:—the other, *external*, issuing from the same cavity, by the foramen orbitarium superius.

The FRONTAL SINUSES, *Fronta'les Sinus*, *Sinus Supercilia'res*, *S. pituita'rii frontis*, *Caver'næ frontis*, are two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a medium septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

The FRONTAL SPINE, *Crista inter'na*, is situate in the middle of the under part of the bone, and is formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri.

Surgeons have given the name FRONTALIS, to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. Such have, also been called προμετωπιδια and αναχολλημαται.

FRONTALIS ET OCCIPITALIS, Occipito-frontalis—f. Verus, Corrugator supercilii.

FRONTO-ETHMOID FORAMEN, Cæcum foramen—*f. nasal*, Pyramidalis nasi—*f. Sourcilier*, Corrugator supercilii.

FROTHY, *Spumo'sus*, (F.) *Spumeux*, *Écumeux*, *Mousseux*. An epithet given to the fæces or sputa, when mixed with air.

FRUCTUS HORÆI, Fruit (summer.)

FRUGIV'OROUS, *Frugiv'orus*, from *fruges*, 'fruits,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' One that eats fruits.

FRUIT, *Fructus*, from *frui*, 'to enjoy:' *Carpos*. In a medical sense, it may be defined to be;—that part of a plant, which is taken as food. The effects of fruits on the body, in a medical as well as a dietetical point of view, are various. They may be distinguished into classes: for, whilst the *Cerealia*, for example, afford fruits, which are highly nutritious, the *Summer Fruits* (*Fructus Horæi*,) which include strawberries, cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, figs, grapes, &c., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment.

FRUMENTUM, Triticum.

FRUSTRATOIRE (F.) Any liquor, taken a short time after eating, for the purpose of assisting digestion, when difficult. Sugared water, *eau sucré*, or water with the addition of a little brandy, or some aromatic substance, is commonly used for this purpose.

FRUTEX BACCIFER BRAZILIENSIS, Caa-ghiyuyo—f. Indicus spinosus, Cara schulli.

FUCUS, F. vesiculosus, Paint—f. Bladder, F. vesiculosus.

FUCUS CRISPUS, *Lichen Carrageen*, *Chondrus crispus*, *Sphærococ'cus crispus*, *Ulva crispa*, *Chondrus polymor'phus*, *Irish moss*, *Carrageen*

or *Corrigeen moss*, (F.) *Mousse d'Islande, M. perlée*. This Fucus of the Natural Family *Algæ*, is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the Tropics. It is also a native of the United States. In Ireland, it is used by the poor as an article of diet.

As met with in America, it is of a light yellow colour, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent.

An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling in water or milk; which forms a good article of diet in consumptive cases. Its properties are indeed exactly like those of the *Iceland Moss*.

Fucus Helmintho-Corton, Corallina Corsicana.

Fucus Vesiculo'sus, *Quercus Mari'na, Fucus, Bladder Fucus, Sea Oak, Sea Wrack, Yellow Bladder Wrack*, (F.) *Varec vésiculeux, Chêne marin*. It has been said to be a useful assistant to sea-water, in the cure of disorders of the glands. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and is reduced to powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis*—the *Pulvis Quercûs Marinæ*—of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, which is used, like the burnt sponge, in bronchocele and other scrofulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains. Dose, gr. x to ℈ij, mixed in molasses or honey. See Soda.

FUGA DÆMONUM, Hypericum perforatum.

FUGA'CIOUS, *Fugax*, from *fugere*, 'to fly.' An epithet given to certain symptoms, which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards; as *a fugacious redness*, &c.

FUGAX, Fugacious.

FUGE, from *fugo*, 'I expel,' 'an expeller.' A common suffix. Hence *Febrifuge, Vermifuge*, &c.

FU'GILE. This term has several acceptations. It means, 1. The cerumen (q. v.) of the ear. 2. The nebulous suspension in, or the deposition from, the urine. 3. An abscess near the ear. —Ruland and Johnson. 4. Abscess in general. —Forestus.

FULGUR, Astrape.

FULIG''INOUS, *Fuligino'sus*, from *fūl'go*, 'soot.' *Lignyo'des*. Having the colour of soot. An epithet given to certain parts, as the lips, teeth, or tongue, when they assume a brownish colour, or rather are covered with a coat of that colour.

FULI'GO, *Soot*, (F.) *Suie*, &c. *Wood soot, Fuligo Ligni*, consists of a volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, &c. A tincture, *Tinctu'ra Fulig''inis*, prepared from it, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical cases. (*Fulig. lign.* ℥ij, *potass. subcarb.* ℔ss, *ammon. muriat.* ℥j. *aquæ fluviat.* ℔iij. Digest for three days.) This tincture bears the name *Soot drops* and *Fit drops*. An ointment of soot has been used in various cutaneous diseases.

FULIGO ALBA PHILOSOPHORUM, Ammoniæ murias.

FULNESS, *Reple'tio, Plen'itude, Pletho'ra* (q. v.) Also, a feeling of weight or distention in the stomach or other part of the system.

FUMA'RIA, *Fuma'ria officina'lis, Fumus terræ, Capnos, Herba melancholif'uga, Fu'mitory Common Fu'mitory, Fumiter'ra, Sola'men Scabioso'rum*, (F.) *Fumeterre*. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline, taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant have been extolled for their property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprous kind.

Fuma'ria Bulbo'sa, *Aristolochi'a faba'cea, Coryd'alus bulbo'sus, Capnor'chis*. The root of this plant was formerly given as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. (F.) *Fumeterre bulbeuse*.

FUMETERRE, Fumaria.

FUMIGATIO ANTILOIMICA GAUBII, see Disinfection—f. Guytoniensis, see Disinfection—f. Smythiana, see Disinfection.

FUMIGA'TION, *Fumiga'tio*, from *fumus*, 'smoke.' *Suffi'tus, Suffimen'tum, Apocapnis'mus, Thymia'ma, Capnis'mos, Hypocapnis'mos, Anathymi'asis*. An operation, the object of which is to fill a circumscribed space with a gas or vapour; with the intention either of purifying the air, of perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. Hence, fumigations have been distinguished into *aqueous, aromatic, sulphureous, mercurial, disinfecting, Guytonian*, &c.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the *Fumigating Pastilles*, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. The following is one formula:

℞. *Benzoin.* ℥j, *cascarillæ* ℥ss, *myrrh* ℈j, *ol. nuc. moschat., ol. caryoph.* āa gtt. x, *potassæ nitrat.* ℥ss, *carbon. lign.* ℥vj, *mucil. gum trag.* (q. s.)

Fumigation, Chlorine, see Disinfection—f. Nitrous, see Disinfection—f. Oxymuriatic, see Disinfection.

FUMITERRA, Fumaria.

FUMITORY, Fumaria.

FUMUS ALBUS, Hydrargyrum—f. Citrinus, Sulphur—f. Terræ, Fumaria.

FUNCTION, *Functio*, (F.) *Fonction*, from *fungor*, 'I act,' 'perform.' The action of an organ or system of organs. Any act, necessary for accomplishing a vital phenomenon. A *function* is an action, which fulfils a special office in the animal economy, and which has, as its instrument, an organ or apparatus of organs. Thus, *respiration* is a function. Its object is,—the conversion of venous into arterial blood, and its instrument is the lungs. The ancient physiologists divided the functions into *vital, animal*, and *natural*. They called *vital functions* those which are essential to life, as innervation, circulation, and respiration; *animal functions*, those which belong to the encephalon; viz: the functions of the intellect, the affections of the mind, and the voluntary motions; and *natural functions*, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, &c. Bichat divided the functions into those, which relate to the preservation of the species. The former he subdivided into *animal* and *organic*. The *animal functions* are those of

the intellect, sensation, locomotion, and voice. The *organic functions* include digestion, respiration, circulation, exhalation, absorption, the secretions, and nutrition. The *functions* whose object is the preservation of the species, are all those that relate to generation;—such as conception, gestation, accouchement, &c.

Each of these admits of numerous subdivisions, in a complete course of *Physiology*;—for so the doctrine of the functions is called.

FUNDA, *Sphen'donē*. (F.) *Fronde*. A bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress, cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle. It is used in diseases of the nose and chin, and especially in cases of fracture of the lower jaw. In such case it has, also, been called *Mentonnière*, because placed beneath the chin. ((F.) *Menton*, 'the chin.')

FUNDAMENT, FALLING DOWN OF THE, Proctocele.

FUNDAMENTAL. Some anatomists have called the sacrum *Os Fundamenta'lē*, because it seems to serve as a base to the vertebral column. The *sphenoid bone* has, likewise, been so denominated, from its being situate at the base of the cranium.

FUNDUS, (F.) *Fond*. The base of any organ, which ends in a neck, or has an external aperture; as the Fundus vesicæ, F. uteri, &c.

FUNES CORDIS, Columnæ carneæ—f. Semicirculares, Semicircular canals.

FUNG'OID, *Fungoï'des*, from *fungus*, 'a mushroom,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' That which has the shape of a fungus, or which grows in some measure like a mushroom.

FUNGOS'ITY, *Fungos'itas*, *Caro luxu'rians*, *C. fungo'sa*, *Ecsarco'ma*, *Proud Flesh*, *Hypersarco'sis*, (F.) *Fongosité*. The quality of that which is fungous:—fungous excrescence. The fungosities, which arise in wounds or ulcers, are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, the sulphas cupri, or other gentle caustics. At times, the more powerful are necessary, and, sometimes, excision is required.

FUNGUS, *Myces*, (F.) *Fongus*, *Champignon*. The *mushroom* order of plants; *class* Cryptogamia, in the Linnæan system. In *Pathology*, the word is commonly used synonymously with fungosity. M. Breschet has proposed to reserve the latter name for the vegetations, which arise on denuded surfaces, and to apply the term *fungus* to the tumours, which form in the substance of the textures, without any external ulceration. Fici, and warts, e. g. would be fungi of the skin.

Fungus Albus Salignеus, Boletus suaveolens—f. Articuli, Spina ventosa—f. Bleeding, Hæmatodes, fungus—f. Cancrosus hæmatodes, Hæmatodes F—f. Cancrosus medullaris, see Encephaloid—f. Cerebralis, see Encephaloid—f. Cerebri, Encephalocele—f. Cynosbati, Bedeguar—f. Igniarius, Boletus igniarius—f Laricis, Boletus laricis—f. of Malta, Cynomorion coccineum—f. Medullaris, see Encephaloid—f. Melitensis, Cynomorion coccineum—f. Petræus marinus, Umbilicus marinus—f. Quercinus, Boletus igniarius—f. Rosarum, Bedeguar—f. Salicis, Boletus suaveolens—f. Sambucinus, Peziza auricula.

FUNICULUS, Cord—f. Spermaticus, Spermatic chord—f. Tympani, Chorda tympani.

Funic'ulus Umbilica'lis, *Funis umbilica'lis*, *Umbilical cord*, *Navel string*, from *Funis*, 'a cord.' (F.) *Cordon ombilicale*. A cord-like substance, which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus. It is composed of the chorion, amnion, an albuminous secretion called the *Jelly of the Cord*, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus—the latter return it. The usual length is from 16 to 22 inches.

Funiculus Varicosus, Cirsocele.

FUNIS, Cord, Laqueus—f. Hippocratis, Achillis tendo—f. Umbilicalis, Funiculus umbilicalis.

FUR, *Enduit*.

FURCELLA INFERIOR, Xiphoid cartilage.

FURCHMUHL, MINERAL WATERS OF. These Bavarian springs contain carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonates of lime and soda; muriates of lime and magnesia; oxides of iron and magnesia, &c.

FURCILLA, *Fourchette*.

FURCULA, Clavicle, *Fourchette*.

FUREUR UTÉRINE, Nymphomania.

FURFUR, *Bran*, *Pityron*, *Ach'yron*, *Cantabru'no*, (F.) *Son*. The skin of the grain of the cerealia, when bruised and separated from the farina. The decoction is sometimes employed as an emollient.

FURFURA, Scarf.

FURFURA'CEOUS, from *furfur*, 'bran.' *Scurfy*, *Canica'ceus*, *Pithyrinus*. Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions, in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran. Also, a bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

FURFURATIO, Porrigo.

FURIA INFERNA'LIS, A kind of vermiform insect, scarcely two lines long, and common in Sweden, which flies about and stings both man and animals, exciting the most excruciating torture.

FURONCLE, Furunculus.

FUROR BREVIS, Rage—f. Uterinus, Nymphomania.

FURUN'CULUS, from *furia're*, 'to make mad.' *Chi'adus*, *Chi'oli*, *Doth'ien*, *Furun'culus suppurato'rius*, *F. Verus*, *F. benig'nus*, *Abscessus nuclea'tus*. A *Furuncle*, *a Boil*, *a Bile*, (F.) *Furoncle*, *Froncle*, *Clou*. A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumour, having its seat in the dermoid texture. At the end of an uncertain period, it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead cellular tissue. This is called the *Core*, *Ventric'ulus Furun'culi*, (F.) *Bourbillon*. The abscess does not heal until after its separation.

The indications of treatment are,—to discuss by the application of leeches and warm fomentations;—or, if this cannot be done, to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established, the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances.

Furunculus Gangrænosus, Anthrax—f. Malignus, Anthrax—f. Ventriculus, see Furunculus.

FUSÉE PURULENTE, (F.) The long and sinuous route, which pus takes, in certain cases, in making its way to the surface. These *Fusées* almost always form beneath the skin, between the muscles, or along aponeuroses, bones, tendons, &c.

G.

The Greek *G*, *Γ*, with the ancient Greek physicians, signified an ounce.—Rhod. ad Scribonium.

GABALLA, Cabal.

Gabel'la or Glabel'la. The space between the eyebrows, which is devoid of hair in the majority of persons.

GABIR'EA, *γαβιρεια*. A fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by Dioscorides.

GAGEL, Myrica gale.

GAGUE-SANG, *Caque-sang*.

GAHET, *Cagot*.

GAIAC, Guaiacum.

GAILLET ACCROCHANT, Galium aparine—*g. Crochant*, Galium aparine—*g. Jaune*, Galium verum—*g. Vrai*, Galium verum.

GAINE, Vagina or sheath—*g. de l'Apophyse styloide*, Vaginal process of the temporal bone—*g. de la veine porte*, Vagina or sheath of the vena porta.

GALA, *γαλα*, genitive *γαλακτος*, milk, (q. v.) Hence :—

GALAC'TIA, *Galactirrha'a*, from *γαλα*, 'milk.' *Lactis redundan'tia*, *Galactacra'sia*. A redundant flow of milk, either in a female who is suckling, or in one who is not. It may occur without being provoked by sucking. When to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting; *Tabes lactea*, *T. nutri'cum*. Good uses *Galac'tia*, in his Nosology, for 'morbid flow or deficiency of milk.'

GALACTACRASIA, Galactia.

GALACTIRRHŒA, Galactia.

GALACTO'DES, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' In Hippocrates, the term signifies milkwarm, and likewise a milky colour, as of the excrements, &c.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS, *Galactoph'agus*, *Lactiv'orus*, sometimes used substantively; from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' That which feeds on milk. A name given to certain people, with whom milk appears to constitute the chief nourishment.

GALACTOPHORA, Galactopoietica.

GALACTOPH'OROUS, *Lactiferous*, (q. v.) from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φερω*, 'I carry.' That which carries milk.

Galactoph'orous or Lactif'erous Ducts are those, which convey the milk, secreted by the mammary gland, towards the nipple, where their external orifices are situate. The *Lacteals* have also been so called.

Galactoph'orus. Some accoucheurs have given this name to an instrument, intended to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple prevents the child from laying hold of it.

GALACTOPLA'NIA, from *γαλα*, 'milk;' and *πλανη*, 'wandering.' Extravasation of milk into the cellular membrane.

GALACTOPOIESIS, Galactosis.

GALACTOPOIET'ICA, *Galactoph'ora;* from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ποιεω*, 'I make.' Substances, to which has been attributed the property of favouring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

GALACTOPO'SIA, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Treatment of a disease by means of milk.

GALACTOP'OTES, *Galactop'otus*, *Lactipotor*. Same etymon. A drinker of milk. One subjected to a milk diet.

GALACTOPYRA, Fever, milk.

GALACTO'SIS, *Galactopoie'sis*, from *γαλακτουμαι*, 'I am changed into milk,' and from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ποιεω*, 'I make.' The secretion or formation of milk.

GALACTURIA, Chyluria.

GALANGA, Maranta G.

GALANGAL, Maranta galanga.

GALANGALE, Cyperus longus.

GALARIPS, Allamanda.

GALAXIA, Thoracic duct.

GALBANUM, LONG-LEAVED, Bubon galbanum.

GAL'BULUS, from *galbus*, 'yellow.' A kind of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow colour continues through life. It is rather a defect in colour than a disease.—Vogel.

GALE, Myrica gale—*g. Odorant*, Myrica gale—*g.* Sweet, Myrica gale.

GALE, Psora—*g. Canine*, Psoriasis—*g. Miliaire*, Psoriasis—*g. Sèche*, Psoriasis.

GA'LEA. A helmet, from *γαλη*, 'a cat;' of the skin of which it was formerly made. A name given to the *amnios*, (q. v.) and also, to the *bandage of Galen*, (q. v.) In *Pathology*, it indicates a headache affecting the whole head. See, also, Caul.

Galea Aponeuro'tica Cap'itis, *Ga'lea tendinea Santorini*, *membra'na epicra'nia*. The tendinous expansion, which unites the frontal and occipital portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

GALEAN'THROPY, *Galeanthro'pia*, from *γαλη*, 'a cat,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat. An affection similar to the lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

GALE'GA OFFICINA'LIS, *Galega*, *Ruta capra'ria*, *Goat's rue*, (F.) *Rue de chèvre*, *Faux Indigo*. It is slightly aromatic and was once used as a sudorific and alexiterial, in malignant fevers, &c.

The Galega Virginia'na or *Virgin'ia goat's rue* or *cat gut*, is used in some parts of the United States as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the roots is given.

GALEN'IC or GALEN'ICAL, *Galen'icus*, from *Gale'nus*. That which relates to the doctrine of Galen or to Galenism.

Used, substantively, for drugs that are not chymical.

Galenic Medicine, Galenism.

GA'LENISM, *Galen'ic med'icine.* The doctrine of Galen.

GA'LENIST. A follower of the doctrines of Galen.

GALEOBDOLON, Galeopsis.

GALEOPDOLON, Galeopsis.

GALEOPSIS, Lamium album.

Galeop'sis, *Galeob'dolon, Galeop'dolon, La'mium rubrum, Urti'ca iners magna fœtidis'sima, Stachys fœt'ida, Hedge nettle,* (F.) *Ortie morte des bois.*

This plant was formerly reckoned a vulnerary and anodyne.

Galeop'sis Grandiflora, *G. Ochroleu'ca, G. Segetum, Herba Sideritidis.* This plant is regarded, in Germany, as a bitter resolvent. It is the basis, also, of a celebrated nostrum, the *Blankenheimer Tea,* called, likewise, *Lieber's pectoral and phthisical herbs* (Lieberschc Brust oder Auszehrungs-Krauter,) which has enjoyed great repute in pectoral complaints.

The tops of the plant are given in decoction, (℥j, boiled in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour.) This quantity to be taken in the day.

The *Galeop'sis Versic'olor,* and the *G. Villo'sa,* are possessed of the same virtues.

Galeopsis Ochroleucha, G. grandiflora—g. Segetum, G. grandiflora.

GA'LIA. An ancient composition, in which galls were an ingredient; the *Galia pura.* There was, also, a *Galia aromat'ica, moscha'ta* vel *musca'ta,* which consisted of a mixture of several perfumes, such as musk.

GALIPÆA FEBRIFUGA, Cusparia febrifuga.

GALIPOT. See Pinus sylvestris.

GALIUM, G. verum.

Galium Album, G. mollugo.

Ga'lium Apari'ne, *Aparinē, Lappa, Philanthropus, Ampelocar'pus, Omphalocar'pus, Ixus, Asphari'nē, Asper'ula, Goose-grass, Cleaver's bees, Cleavers, Goose-share, Hayriff. Family,* Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. (F.) *Gaillet accrochant, G. crochant, Gratteron.*

The expressed juice has been given as an aperient diuretic in incipient dropsies; also, in cancer.

Galium Luteum, G. verum.

Galium Mollu'go, *Galium album, Greater ladies' bed-straw. Alys'sum Plin''ii,* (F.) *Caillelait blanc.* The herb and flowers have been used, medicinally, in epilepsy.

Ga'lium Verum, *Ga'lium, G. lu'teum, Ladies' bed-straw, Cheese rennet,* (F.) *Gaillet jaune, G. vrai, Vrai Caillelait.* The tops were used in the cure of epilepsy. The leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk.

GALL, Bile, Glass, see Vitrum and Eczema Impetiginodes—g. Nut, see Quercus cerris—g. of the Ox, see Bile—g. Sickness, Fever, Walcheren.

GALL-BLADDER, *Vesic'ula fellis, Chol'ecyst, Follic'ulus fellis, Cystis fel'lea, Vesi'ca fellea, Vesic'ula bilis, Vesi'ca biliaria, Follic'ulus felleus, Cystis choled'ochus,* (F.) *Vésicule du fiel* ou *Vésicule biliare, Réservoir de la bile.* A membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver, when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thicker. It receives an artery called the *cystic.* Its veins empty into the vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver.

GALLSTONES, Calculi, biliary.

GALLA MAXIMA ORBICULATA. See Quercus cerris.

GALLÆ QUERCUS, see Quercus cerris—g. Tinctoriæ, see Quercus cerris—g. Turcicæ, see Quercus cerris.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT, Gallinaginis caput.

GALLINAG''INIS CAPUT, *Galli gallina'cei Caput, Verumonta'num, Crista urethra'lis, Crête uréthrale,*—(Ch.,) from *Gallinago,* 'a woodcock.' An oblong, rounded, projection, formed by the mucous membrane in the spongy portion of the urethra, at the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

GAL'LIPOT. Perhaps from *gala,* 'finery.'(?) A pot painted and glazed or merely glazed, and commonly used for medicines.

GALLITRICHUM, Salvia sclarea.

GALLS, see Quercus cerris—g. Nut, see Quercus cerris—g. Turkey, see Quercus cerris.

GALREDA, Gelatine.

GAL'VANISM, *Galvanis'mus, Electric''itas anima'lis, E. Galvan'ica* vel *metal'lica, Irritamentum metallo'rum* vel *metal'licum.* A series of phenomena, consisting in sensible movements, executed by animal parts, which are still endowed with a remnant of irritability, when placed in connexion with two metallic plates of different nature, between which a communication is established by direct contact or by means of a metallic wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally in the same cases as electricity, and especially in neuralgic affections. It is often applied in the form of plates. In asthma, for example, a small blister, the size of a dollar, may be placed on the neck over the course of the phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, and another on the side in the region of the diaphragm. One metal is placed mediately or immediately over the vesicated surface on the neck, and another over that in the side. They are then connected by means of a wire.

The new nervous impression, in this way induced, is often signally beneficial.

GALVANOPUNCTURE, Electropuncture.

GAMBOGIA, Cambogia.

GAMMARUS, Crab.

GAM'MATA FERRAMEN''TA, Cauteries, having the shape of the Greek letter Γ; which were used for cauterizing hernias.

GAMMAUT. The Italians, according to Scultetus, gave this name to a kind of crooked bistouri, used for opening abscesses.

GAMPHELE, Gena.

GANGLIA CEREBRI POSTICA, Thalami nervorum opticorum—g. Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.

GANG'LIFORM or GANG'LIOFORM, *Ganglifor'mis.* Having the shape of a ganglion. A name generally given to a knot-like enlargement, in the course of a nerve.

GANGLION, γαγγλιον, 'a knot.' A name,

given to organs differing considerably from each other in size, colour, texture, functions, &c. They are divided into *Glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*.

1. Gland'iform Ganglions, called by Béclard, *Sanguineous ganglions*, are organs of whose functions we are in general, ignorant; and which have the appearance of glands. They are formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels; surrounded by cellular membrane and contain a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal glands.

2. Lymphat'ic Ganglions. See Conglobate.

3. Nervous Ganglions, *Ganglia* seu *Nodi* seu *Nod'uli Nervorum*, *Ganglio'nes*, *Tumo'res* seu *plexus ganglioformes*, *Plexus glandifor'mes*, *Tuber'cula nodo'sa Nervo'rum*, *Diverticula Spirituum anima'lium*. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve. They belong, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. One, however, exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and one of the cerebral,—the 5th. Bichat regarded them as so many small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres, to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. We know not, however, their precise uses, although it is probable, that they may be connected with the nutrition of the part, on which the nerves proceeding from them are dispersed.

Ganglion Abdominale, G. semilunar—g. of Andersch, Petrosal ganglion—g, Auricular, Oticum G.—*g. Cérébral inférieur, grand*, Thalami nervorum opticorum—g. of the Cerebrum, posterior, Thalami nervorum opticorum—*g. du Cervelet*, Corpus dentatum.

Ganglion of Gasse'rius A semicircular knot on the 5th pair of nerves, before its division into three branches.

Ganglion Lenticular, G. Ophthalmic—g. Lymphatic, Conglobate gland—*g. Maxillo-tympanique*, Oticum G.—g. of Meckel, Sphenopalatine G.—g. Orbitar, G. ophthalmic—g. Oticum, Oticum G.—g. Sanguineous, G. glandiform—g. Solare, G. semilunare—g. Sphenoidal, Spheno-palatine ganglion—g. Splanchnicum, G. semilunare—*g. Supérieur du cerveau (grand,)* Corpora striata—*g. Surrénal*, G. semilunare—g. Transversum, G. semilunare—g. de Vieussens, Cœliac plexus.

Ganglion. Same etymon. *Emphy'ma encys'tis ganglion*. A globular, hard, indolent tumour, without change in the colour of the skin; of a size varying from that of a pea, to that of an egg, and always situate on the course of a tendon. The tumour is formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. The cyst is sometimes loose; but in the majority of cases it communicates, by a narrow foot stalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring articulation. The *causes* are generally unknown. The *treatment* consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision.

GANGLIONES GANGLIOFORMES, Ganglions nervous.

GANGLION'IC, *Ganglion'icus*. Nerves, in the course of which ganglions are met with; as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, &c.

Ganglionic Nerve, Trisplanchnic G.

GANGRÆNA ALOPECIA, Alopecia—g. Caries, Caries—g. Nosocomiorum, Hospital gangrene—g. Oris, Cancer aquaticus—g. Ossis, Spina ventosa—g. Ossium, Caries—g. Sphacelus, Sphacelus—g. Ustilaginea, Ergotism.

GANGRENE, *Gangræ'na*, *Cancre'na*, *γαγγραινα*. Privation of life or partial death of an organ. Authors have generally distinguished mortification into two stages; naming the first *incipient*, or *gangrene*. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air into the cellular texture.

When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the *second stage*, or *mortification*, and is called *sphacelus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with mortification,—*local asphyxia* being the term employed for that condition, in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and, consequently, susceptible of resuscitation.

When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called *humid gangrene*; on the other hand, when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes *dry gangrene*. To this class belongs the *gangræna senilis* or *spontaneous gangrene* of old people, which rarely admits of cure.

Whatever may be the kind of gangrene, it may be caused by violent inflammation, contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligature of a large arterial trunk, or by some internal cause inappreciable to us.

The treatment, both of external and internal gangrene, varies according to the causes which produced it. Gangrene from excessive inflammation is obviated by antiphlogistics; and that from intense cold by cautiously restoring the circulation by cold frictions, &c. When the gangrene has become developed, the separation of the eschars must be encouraged by emollient applications, if there be considerable reaction; or by tonics and stimulants if the reaction be insufficient.

GANGRÈNE D'HÔPITAL, Hospital gangrene—*g. des Solonois*, Ergotism.

GANTELET, (F.) *Chirothe'ca*, *Fascia digita'lis*; from (F.) *gant*, a glove. A sort of bandage, which envelops the hand and fingers, like a glove. It is made with a long roller, about an inch broad; and is applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips, when it is called *Gantelet entier* ou *complet*. The *Demi-gantelet* includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, &c. See Chirotheca.

GANTS DES DAMES, Condom—*g. de Notre Dame*, Digitalis.

GAPING, Yawning.

GARAMATITES, Sandastros.

GARANCE, Rubia.

GARCIN'IA MANGOSTA'NA. The systematic name of the *Mangos'tan* or *Mangous'tan tree*. *Mangostana*. It grows in great abundance in Java and the Molucca islands. The fruit, which is about the size of an orange, is delicious, and is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in dysenteries and tenesmus; and a strong decoction has been much esteemed in ulcerated sore throat.

GARDE-MALADE, Nurse.

GARDEROBE, Artemisia abrotanum.

GARDEROBES, Fæces.

GARDOUCHES, Vesiculæ seminales.

GARETUM, Poples.

GAR'GALĒ, *Gar'galos*, *Gargalis'mos*, *Titilla'tio*, *Irrita'tio*, *Pruri'tus*. Titillation, irritation, itching.

GARGALISMOS, Gargale.

GARGALOS, Gargale.

GARGAREON, Uvula.

GAR'GARISM, *Gargaris'mus*, *Gargaris'ma*, *Anagargalic'ta*, *Gargaris'mum*, *Colluto'rium*, *Diaclys'ma*, *Anagargaris'ton*, *Anaconchylis'mos*, from γαργαριζω, 'I wash the mouth.' Any liquid medicine, intended to be retained in the mouth, for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum, pendulum, tonsils, &c. For this purpose, the liquid is agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in cynanche tonsillaris and other diseases of the fauces, and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, &c. according to circumstances.

The term *collutorium* or *collutorium oris*, is generally restricted to a wash for the mouth.

GARGOUILLEMENT, Borborygmus, Gurgling. See *Râle muqueux*.

GARLIC, Allium.

GAROSMUM, Chenopodium vulvaria.

GAROU BARK, Daphne gnidium.

GARRETUM, Poples.

GARROPHYLLUS, Eugenia caryophyllata.

GARROT, (F.) from *garrotter*, 'to tie fast.' A small cylinder of wood, used for tightening the circular band, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c.

GARROTILLO, Cynanche maligna.

GARRULITAS, Loquacity.

GARUM, γαρον. The ancient Romans gave this name to a kind of pickle made by collecting the liquor which flowed from salted and half putrefied fish. It was used as a condiment.—The *Geoponics*, Humelberg on Apicius, Martial, &c.

GAS AMMONIACAL, Ammonia—G. Animale sanguinis, G. sanguinis—g. Azoticum, Azote—g. Azoticum oxygenatum, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. Hepaticum, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—g. Hydrogenium sulphuretum, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—g. Intoxicating, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g.—Laughing, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. of the Lungs, Gas, pulmonary—g. Nitrous, dephlogisticated, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. Oxygenated muriatic acid, Chlorine—g. Oxymuriatic acid, Chlorine—g. Palustre, Miasm, marsh—g. Paradise, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid.

GASCARILLA, Croton cascarilla.

GASTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. G. is in Bavaria. The waters are saline. Temp. 106° to 117° Fahr.

GASTER, γαστηρ. The abdomen, (q. v.) Also, the stomach, (q. v.) in particular; Hence:

GASTERANAX. A name given by Dolæus to a hypothetical vital principle, corresponding to the Archeus of Van Helmont, the seat of which he placed in the lower belly. See Bithnimalca.

GASTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of the pylorus, from γαστηρ, 'stomach,' αγχω, 'I strangle,' and εμφραττω, 'I obstruct.'—Vogel.

GASTRALGIA, Cardialgia.

GASTRIC, *Gas'tricus*, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach.' Belonging or relating to the stomach.

The Gastric Ar'teries are three in number. *Arte'ria gastro-epiplo'ica dextra*, *gastro-epiplo'ica sinis'tra*, and *A. corona'ria ventri'culi*.

The Gastric Veins follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the *Vena porta abdominis*.

Gastric Nerves. The two cords by which the pneumogastric nerves terminate and which descend on the two surfaces of the stomach; as well as the filaments of the great sympathetic, which accompany the gastric vessels,

Gastric Plexus, *Plexus corona'rius ventri'culi*. A nervous net-work, formed by the solar plexus. It accompanies the *Arteria coronaria ventriculi*, and passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to which it gives branches.

Gastric Juice, *Succus gastricus*, (F.) *Suc Gastrique*, *Gastric Acid*. A fluid, secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with, it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture, the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. That such a fluid is secreted, which concurs powerfully in digestion, is evident from many considerations, and has been positively proved by the author and numerous others. It is always found to contain muriatic and acetic acids.

The gastric fluid, in cases of sudden death, sometimes corrodes and perforates the stomach; giving rise to interesting questions in medical jurisprudence.

GAS'TRICISM, *Gastricis'mus*, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach.' A name, by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburræ in the digestive passages.

GASTRILOQUIST, Engastrimythos.

GASTRINUM, Potash.

GASTRI'TIS, *Ventric'uli inflamma'tio*, *Cauma gastritis*, *Inflamma'tio gastritis*, *Cardial'gia inflammato'ria*, *Febris stomach'ica inflammato'ria*, *Inflamma'tio ventric'uli*, *Inflammation of the stomach*, *Empres'ma gastritis*, (F.) *Gastrite*, *Catarrhe gastrique*. A disease, characterized by pyrexia; great anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; vomiting and hiccup. Gastritis may either be seated in the peritoneal or mucous coat. It is most frequently in the latter (*Esogastritis*,) being excited directly by acrid

ingesta. It requires the most active treatment;—bleeding, blistering, fomentations, diluents, &c.

A less degree of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach is considered to be present in almost all fevers.

GASTRO-ARTHRITIS, Gout—*g.* Bronchitis, Fever, adeno-meningeal—*g. Entérite intense*, Synocha—*g. Entérite*, with nervous affection of the brain, see Typhus—*g.* Enteritis, follicular, Dothinenteritis, see Typhus.

GASTROBRO'SIS, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and βρωσις, 'the act of gnawing.' Perforation of the stomach.—Alibert.

GASTROCE'LE, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the Stomach*, *Hernia ventric'uli*, (F.) *Hernie de l'Estomac*. Hernia, formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba:—a disease, the existence of which has been doubted by many. See Epigastrocele.

GASTROCNE'MII, from γαστηρ, 'the belly,' and κνημη, 'the leg.' The name of the two fleshy masses, which occupy the posterior and superficial part of the leg; (F.) *Gastrocnémiens*, *Jumeaux de la jambe*, *Gemelli*, *Bifémoro-calcanien*—(Ch.); the two constituting the *Gastrocne'mius exter'nus* of English anatomists. These muscles are distinguished into *internal* and *external*, which are distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick, and arise—the *former*, from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; the *latter*, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, which unites these muscles below, joins with that of the solaris, and forms, with it, a large tendon, which, under the name *Tendo Achillis*, is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg, and the leg on the foot. They can, also, bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. For the *Gastrocnemius internus*, see Soleus.

GASTRODYNIA, Cardialgia.

Gastrodynia Flatulenta, Colica flatulenta

GASTRO-ENTERI'TIS, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and εντερον, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. According to Broussais, the essential fevers of authors are gastro-enteritis, simple, or complicated.

GASTRO-EPIPLO'IC, *Gastro-epiplo'icus*, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and επιπλοον, 'the epiploon.' That which relates to the stomach and epiploon.

The Gastro-Epiploic Arteries or *Gastric inferior* are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*. The *right*, also called *Gastro-hepatic*, *Gas'trica infe'rior dextra*, *Gastro-epiplo'ica dextra*, is furnished by the hepatic artery. It descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left, along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the *Gastra-epiplo'ica sinis'tra*, *Gas'trica sinis'tra*, *Gas'trica infe'rior sinis'tra*. This—the *left*—arises from the splenic artery. It is of considerable magnitude, and passes from left to right, along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing its branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates, by joining the right gastro-epiploic.

The Gastro-Epiploic Veins are distinguished, like the arteries, into *right* and *left*. They empty themselves;—the former, into the superior mesenteric: the latter, into the splenic vein.

Gastro-Epiploic Ganglions are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situate towards the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminæ of the omentum majus.

GASTRO-HEPATIC, *Gastro-hepat'icus* or *Hep'ato-gas'tricus*; from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and ηπαρ, 'the liver.' Relating to the stomach and liver. This name has been given to several organs. See Epiploon, Gastro-epiploic, &c.

GASTRO-HYSTEROTOMY, Cæsarean section.

GASTRO-MALAXIA, *Gastro-mala'cia*, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and μαλασσω, 'I soften.' Softening of the stomach.

GASTRO-PHRENIC, *Gastro-phren'icus*, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and φρενες, 'the diaphragm.' Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm.

The Gastro-Phrenic Ligament is a reflection of the peritoneum, which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

GASTRORAPHY, *Gastrora'phia*, *Sutu'ra abdomina'lis*, from γαστηρ, 'the belly,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' The suture, used for uniting wounds penetrating the abdomen, when they are too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages. The *interrupted* and *quilled* sutures are those chiefly employed.

GASTRORRHAGIA, Hæmatemesis.

GASTRORRHŒ'A, from γαστηρ, 'the stomach,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' (F.) *Flux muqueux de l'estomac*, *Catarrhe stomacal*. A morbid condition of the stomach, which consists in the secretion of an excessive quantity of mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach.

GASTRO'SIS. A generic name for diseases, which are seated in the stomach.—Alibert.

GASTROT'OMY, from γαστηρ, 'the belly,' and τομη, 'incision.' Several different operations have been so called. 1. The Cæsarean Section, which see. 2. An incision, made into the abdomen for the purpose of removing some internal strangulation or volvulus; or to reduce hernia, *Laparot'omy*: and, 3. The opening made into the stomach, to remove a foreign body, which has passed into it through the œsophagus.

GÂTEAU FÉBRILE, Ague cake.

GATTILIER, Vitex.

GAULTHE'RIA, *Mountain Tea*, *Partridge Berry*, *Berried Tea*, *Grouseberry*, and *Deerberry*. An American plant, which is one of the principal articles of the Materia Medica of some Indian tribes. The infusion is stimulant and anodyne, and is said to have been used, with advantage, in asthma.

GAUQUAVA, Smilax China.

GAYAC, Guaiacum.

GAZ, or GAS, *Air*. Van Helmont first designated by this name,—the etymology of which is unknown,—the carbonic acid developed in the vinous fermentation. After-

wards, the term was appropriated to every permanently elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its aëriform state at all temperatures: and, ultimately, it was extended to all aëriform bodies;—which were divided into *permanent* and *non-permanent gazes*. The latter are generally termed vapours:—they return to the liquid state, when a portion of their caloric is abstracted.

The permanent gazes, or *Gazes* properly so called, are numerous, and may be divided into four sections with regard to their effects on the animal economy.

1. *Irrespirable gazes.*	Carbonic acid, ammoniacal gaz, muriatic acid gaz, deutoxide of azote, nitrous acid gaz, and chlorine.
2. *Negatively deleterious gazes.*	Hydrogen, azote.
3. *Positively deleterious gazes.*	Oxygen, protoxide of azote, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and arsenuretted hydrogen.

It is proper to remark, that the term *respirable* has been very differently employed by different writers. Sometimes it has meant, the power of supporting life, when applied to the blood in the lungs. At others, all gazes have been esteemed irrespirable, which are incapable of being introduced into the lungs by voluntary efforts,—without any relation to their power of maintaining vitality; and this is perhaps the best sense.

The gazes were, at one time, employed in Medicine, under great expectations.—especially by the enthusiastic Beddoes; but they are now scarcely ever had recourse to. They differ, considerably, in their effects on the animal economy. Some, as oxygen, are exciting; others, as nitrogen, depressing;—whilst others, again, as the *Protoxide of azote* or *laughing gaz*, produce the most singular effects.

Gaz, Pul'monary, *Gaz of the Lungs*. A name given to the expired air; which contains, —besides common air, an increase of carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter.

Gaz Sang'uinis, *Gaz anim'ale san'guinis, Hal'itus san'guinis, Aura san'guinis*. The halitus or vapour, given off by freshly drawn blood.

GAZELLE, Antilopus.

GEBAERPULVER, Ergot.

GEISMAR, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters of Geismar, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

GELAPPIUM, Convolvulus jalapa.

GELASMUS, Risus Sardonicus.

GEL'ATINE, *Gelati'na, Galreda*, from *gelu*, 'gelly or jelly.' An immediate animal principle. It is semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens, and transforms into gelly on cooling. Gelatine is a very nutritious substance; and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not the most easy of digestion.

Gelatine of Wharton, *Gelati'na Whartonia'na, Jelly of the Cord*. A soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelops the umbilical cord, and is conceived to be inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus.

GELATIO, Congelation.

GELÉE, Gelly.

GELLY or JELLY, *Jus gela'tum, Gelu, Jus coagula'tum*, (F.) *Gelée*. A substance of a soft consistence, tremulous, and transparent, which is obtained, by an appropriate treatment, from animal and vegetable matters: hence the distinction into *animal* and *vegetable jelly*. The former is merely a concentrated solution of gelatine, left to cool.

Vegetable Jelly is found in the juice of the currant, mulberry, and of almost all acid fruits, when ripe. It is of itself colourless, but almost always retains a little colouring matter of the fruit which has furnished it. It has an agreeable taste; is scarcely soluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves it readily: the gelly is, however, almost all deposited on cooling. If this aqueous solution be boiled for a long time, it becomes analogous to mucilage, and loses the property of being gellied on cooling.

GELOS, Risus.

GELSEMI'NUM NIT'IDUM, *Yellow Jessamine*. The flowers, root, &c., of this shrub are narcotic, and the effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor.

GELU, Gelly.

GEMELLI, Gastrocnemii, Ischio-trochanterianus.

GEMEL'LUS, *Gem'inus, Did'ymos*, διδυμος, 'a twin.' (F.) *Jumeau, Jumelle, Besson, Bessonne*. One of two children, born at the same accouchement.

Gemellus Mus'culus, Cowper applies this name to the long portion of the triceps brachialis united to the inner portion.

GEMINI, Ischio-trochanterianus, Testicles.

GEMINUM CENTRUM SEMICIRCULARE, Tænia semicircularis.

GEMINUS, Gemellus.

GEMMA, Granulation, Taste—g. Oculi, Crystalline.

GEMUR'SA, a Corn; also, a name given by the ancients to a disease, seated between the toes;—the nature of which is unknown to us.

GEN, *Gen'esis*, γενεσις, 'generation,' from γενναω, 'I make.' Hence Hydrogen, Osteogeny, &c.

GENA, The *Cheek, Genys*, γενυς, *Pareia, Gamphe'lē, Gnathos, Mala*. (F.) *Joue*. The cheeks form the lateral parts of the mouth. *Externally*, they have no precise limits: they are continuous, *above*, with the lower eyelid: *below*, they descend as far as the base of the jaw: *before*, they terminate at the alæ nasi, and at the commissures of the lips; and *behind*, at the ear. Their thickness varies, according to the degree of fatness of the individual. They are formed of three layers;—one dermoid, another muscular, and the third mucous.

GENCIVES, Gingivæ.

GENEI'AS, *Lanu'go prima*. The downy hairs, which first cover the cheek. Also, a bandage which passes under the chin.

GENEION, Beard, Mentum.

GÉNÉRALE, Influenza.

GENERA'TION, *Genera'tio, Gen'esis*, from γινομαι, 'I arise.' Under this name, physiologists comprehend the aggregate of functions, which concur, in organized beings, towards the

production of their kind. The *act of generation* means the union of the sexes. See Coition.

The writers of antiquity believed, that all organized bodies are produced either by what is termed *univocal* or *regular generation*, (*Homogen'esis, generatio homogenea, propagatio,*) and which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables or by *equivocal* or *spontaneous generation*, (*Hetrogen'esis, generatio heterogenea, æquivoca, primitiva, primigena, originaria, spontanea,*) which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only, as the mushroom, the worm, the frog, &c.

There are still many distinguished naturalists who consider that beings, low in the scale of animality, are produced in the latter way.

As to the mode in which regular generation is accomplished, there have been many views. According to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and of the ancient philosophers, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid, similar to that of the male; and the fœtus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. Steno and others conceived, that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. Bonnet and Spallanzani believed in the pre-existence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but *encased* in each other, and becoming developed in succession; whence it would follow, that the ovary of the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations; and that the number of these germs must go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. This was the system of the *evolution of germs*. According to Leeuenhoek, the ovaries do not contain eggs, but vesicles destined to receive animalcules; which, in his view, live in the sperm. Thousands of these animalcules are thrown into the uterus during copulation, and the most expeditious and vigorous reaches the ovary, after having scattered and destroyed its competitors. Buffon —admitting the hypothesis of the two seeds— supposed that they were formed of molecules proceeding from every part of the body of each parent; and that, by a kind of respective affinity, those which were furnished by the head, the trunk, or the extremities of the male parent, could only unite with those proceeding from the same parts of the female. Before him, Maupertuis, admitting, with many of the ancient philosophers, the system of *Epigenesis*, and adopting, as regarded the composition of the sperm, a theory analogous to that of Buffon, had supposed, that the molecules, capable of being organized, were attracted towards a centre; that the nose attracts the two eyes; the body, the arms; the arms, the hands, &c., nearly as the particles of a salt, dissolved in a liquid, arrange themselves in regular crystals around the same nucleus.

All these and various other systems have been successively proposed and rejected, and the mystery of generation remains impenetrable. There are, in all organized bodies, three chief modes of reproduction. 1. The *Viviparous*. 2. The *Oviparous;* and, 3. Generation by shoots, called *Gemmiparous*. The last is the most simple kind of generation, as it is nothing more than an extension of the immediate life of the maternal stalk in the new individual.

All the acts, comprising the function of generation, may be referred to five great heads. 1. *Copulation*. 2. *Conception* or *fecundation*. 3. *Gestation* or *Pregnancy*. 4. *Delivery* or *Accouchement:* and, 5. *Lactation*.

Generation, Organs of, Female. See Vulva.

GEN'EROUS, *Genero'sus*. A name given to wines, which contain a great quantity of alcohol.

GENESIS, Generation, Gen.

GÉNET, Spartium scoparium.

GENETHLIACUS, from γενεθλιος, 'natal,' 'pertaining to nativity.' A name, given by the ancients to certain astrologers, who, from the state of the heavens at the time of the birth of an individual, predicted his future character and the events of his life.

GENET'ICA, from γενεσις, 'origin,' 'rise.' Diseases of the sexual functions: the 5th class in Good's Nosology.

GENETICOS, Genital.

GENEVA, Gin—g. Hollands, see Spirit.

GENÉVRIER, Juniperus communis.

GENI, Genian.

GE'NIAN, *Genianus*, from γενειον, 'the chin.' The *Genian apoph'ysis* or *Process*, (F.) *Apophyse Génienne* ou *géni*, is situate at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, and is formed of four small tubercles.

GÉNIE, *Ge'nius*. The Fr. sometimes apply this term to diseases, nearly synonymously with *nature;* as *Génie inflammatoire*, *G. bilieux*, *G. adynamique*. Some use it in the same sense as type; as *Génie intermittent*. The unwonted predominance of any mental faculty is also so called.

GÉNIEN, Genian.

GENIÈVRE, Juniperis communis (the berry.)

GENI'O-GLOSSUS, *Genio-hyoglos'sus*, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' *Mesoglossus*, *Nonus linguæ mus'culus*. The name of a flat, triangular muscle, which extends from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which it carries forward.

Genio-Hyoideus, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and ὑοειδης, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, which arises from the genian apophysis, and is inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides. Its use is to raise the os hyoides, and carry it forwards. It may, also, contribute to depress the lower jaw in contracting towards the os hyoides.

Genio-Pharyngeus, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' A name given, by some anatomists, to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx, and forms part of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*.

GENIPI ALBUM, Artemisia rupestris—*g. Blanc*. Artemisia rupestris.

GENISTA, Spartium scoparium—g. Canariensis, see Rhodium lignum—g. Tinctoria, Spartium scoparium.

Genis'ta Spino'sa In'dica, *Bahel Schulli*. An Oriental tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic. The leaves, boiled in vinegar, have the same effect —Ray.

GENITAL, *Genita'lis*, *Gene'ticos*, from

γινομαι, 'to be born.' That which belongs to generation.

The Gen'ital Organs, *Sex'ual Organs, Puden'da, Natura'lia, Æda'a, Me'dea, Me'zea, Me'sa, Mo'rion, Genital parts, Noble parts, Nat'ural parts, Private parts, Privities, Privy parts, Privy Members, the Parts, Partes genita'les, Partes generatio'ni inservien'tes, Genita'lia, Or'gana generatio'ni inservientia,* (F.) *Organes genitaux, Parties génitales, P. honteuses, P. génitoires, P. nobles, P. sexuelles, P. naturelles, les Parties.* These parts are inservient to the reproduction of the species, and are very different in the male and female. In man, they are numerous: some *secreting the sperm*, as the testicles and their appendages: others *retaining it*, as the vesiculæ seminales; and another for *carrying it* into the organs of the female,—the penis. In the female, the parts of generation form an apparatus, perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, &c.; others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time;—as the uterus and its appendages; whilst others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, as the mammæ.

GENITALE, Sperm.

GENITALIA, Genital organs.

GENITU'RA, from γονη, or γονος, 'sperm,' 'seed,' 'race.' That which is fecundated or engendered in the maternal womb. This word has been used synonymously with *embryo, fœtus*, and *infant*. Also, the sperm; (q. v.) and the penis. See Gone.

GENNETICON'OSI, from γεννητικος, 'genital,' and νοσος, 'disease.' Diseases of the genitals.

GENOS, Sex.

GENOU, Genu.

GENRE, Genus.

GENTIA, Gentianina.

GENTIAN, BLUE, Gentiana catesbæi—g. White, Laserpitium latifolium—g. Yellow, Gentiana lutea.

GENTIANA, G. lutea—g. Alba, Laserpitium latifolium—g. Cachenlaguen, Chironia chilensis—g. Centaurium, Chironia centaurium.

Gentiana Catesbæ'i; *Blue Gentian*, U. S. It is a pure and simple bitter, and the root may be used wherever that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper.

Gentia'na Chirayi'ta, *Henricea Pharmacear'cha, Swer'tia Chirayi'ta*. A native of India, which has been much employed in that country, in dyspepsia, and as an antiperiodic in intermittents. It is preferred, by some, to sarsaparilla, where the latter is considered to be indicated,—as after large quantities of mercury have been taken, or where profuse salivation has been induced. It has also been advised in atonic leucorrhœa. It yields its virtues to alcohol and water.

Gentia'na Lutea. The systematic name of the officinal gentian: *Gentia'na major, G. vet'erum, Gentia'na rubra, Yellow Gentian, Felwort, Gentia'na, Ord.* Gentianeæ, (F.) *Gentiane jaune*. This is a plant common in the mountains of Europe. The root is almost inodorous, extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water. It is tonic and stomachic; and in large doses, aperient. Dose, gr. x. to ℈ij. It is most frequently, however, used in infusion or tincture.

Gentiana Major, G. lutea.

Gentiana Peruviana, Chironia chilensis—g. Rubra, G. lutea—g. Veterum, G. lutea.

GENTIANE JAUNE, Gentiana lutea.

GENTIANI'NA, *Gentianine, Gentianin, Gentia*. An alkali, obtained from gentian, and which is its active principle. It is intensely bitter. Dose, gr. j to iv.

GENTILIUS, Hereditary.

GENU, *Gony*, γονυ, (F.) *Genou*. The articulation of the leg with the thigh;—the *Femorotibial* joint. It is the most complicated in the body. It is formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the rotula. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage—more or less thick—and by the synovial membrane of the articulation.

The soft parts of this joint are,—the *ligamentum patellæ*, two lateral ligaments, distinguished by the names *internal* and *external:* a posterior ligament; two crucial ligaments;—the one anterior, and the other posterior: two interarticular fibro-cartilages; some albugineous fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, &c. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal. They bear the name *articular*. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural veins. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles which surround it.

The French use the term *Articulation en genou* for the joints, in which the head of one bone is received into a bony cavity, where it rolls and moves in all directions.

GENUGRA, Gonagra.

GENUINUS, Legitimate.

GENUS, (F.) *Genre*. A collection or group of species, analogous to each other; and which can be united by common characters. When a species cannot be referred to a known genus, it constitutes a distinct one.

GENYANTRAL'GIA, from γενειον, 'the chin,' αντρον, 'the antrum,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the antrum of Highmore.

GENYANTRUM, Antrum of Highmore.

GENYS, γενυς, 'the jaw,' also the chin. Hence:

Genys, Gena.

GEOFFRÆ'A INERMIS, *Geoffræ'a, Geoffroy'a, Cabbage Tree, Cabbage-Bark Tree, Andira inermis. Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. *Geoffræa Jamaicen'sis, Worm-Bark Tree.* The odour of the bark is very unpleasant. It is anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose, of the powder, ℈j to ℈ij.

The Geoffræ'a Surinamen'sis, *Andira Surinamensis*, has similar properties.

Huttenschmidt has separated their active principles, to which he has given the names *Jamaicine* and *Surinamine*. They are alkaline.

GEOFFROYA, Geoffræa inermis—g. Jamaicensis, G. inermis.

GEOG'RAPHY, MEDICAL, *Geogra'phia Medica*. The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on

the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants—vegetable and animal; but principally on those of man.

GER'ANIS, from γεϱανος, 'a crane,' which it resembled. A bandage, used by the ancients in cases of fractured clavicle. Some authors attribute it to Hippocrates; others, to Perigenes.

GERA'NIUM, γεϱανιον; same etymon. The *Crane's Bill.*

Geranium Robertia'num: *Stinking Crane's Bill, Herb Robert.* (F.) *Herbe à Robert, Bec de Grue Robertin.* This plant was, at one time, used as an antispasmodic and slight stimulant; as well as for an external application in various painful sores and inflammations.

Geranium Moscha'tum; *Erod'ium Moschatum,* (F.) *Bec de grue musqué.* A European plant, esteemed to be excitant and diaphoretic.

Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents. In some of the northwestern parts of the United States, the root of the *Geranium macula'tum* is called *Racine à Becquet,* after a person of that name. It is highly extolled by the Western Indians as an antisyphilitic.

Geranium Maculatum, G. moschatum.

GERAS, Senectus.

GERM, *Germen, Blaste'ma.* The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed, or which is still adherent to the mother.

GERMANDER COMMON, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Creeping, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Marum, Teucrium marum—g. Small, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Water, Teucrium scordium.

GERMANDRÉE AQUATIQUE, Teucrium scordium—*g. Maritime,* Teucrium marum—*g. Officinale,* Teucrium chamædrys—*g. Scorodine,* Teucrium scordium.

GERME FAUX, Conception, false.

GERMEN, Germ—g. Falsum, Mole—g. Spurium, Conception, false.

GERMINAL CELL, see Cytoblast.

Germinal Membrane and Vesicle. See Molecule.

GERMS, DISSEMINATION OF, Panspermia.

GEROCO'MIA, *Gerocom'icē, Gerontocom'ice,* from γεϱων, 'an aged person,' and κομειν, 'to take care of.' The part of Medicine, whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged:—the hygiène of old people.

GEROCOMICE, Gerocomia.

GEROCOMI'UM, *Gerontocomi'um,* same etymon. An hospital for the aged.

GÉROFLE. See Eugenia caryophyllata.

GÉROFLÉE JAUNE, Cheiranthus cheiri.

GERONTOCOMICE, Gerocomia.

GERONTOCOMIUM, Gerocomium.

GERONTOTOXON Gerotoxon.

GERONTOXON, Gerotoxon.

GEROTOX'ON, *Gerontox'on, Gerontotox'on, Mac'ula cor'neæ arcua'ta, Arcus seni'lis;* from γεϱων, 'an old person,' and τοξον, 'a bow.' A bow-shaped obscurity at the under margin of the cornea, common to old people.

GERSA, Plumbi subcarbonas—g. Serpentariæ, see Arum maculatum.

GESTA, 'things done,' from *ger'ere,* 'to do,' 'carry.' A Latin term, introduced by Hallé into medical language, to designate, among the objects which belong to hygiène, the functions which consist in the voluntary movements of muscles and organs. In the class of *Gesta* are found, *sleep, the waking state, movements* or *locomotion* and *rest.*

GESTA'TION, *Gesta'tio, Phora,* φοϱα, from *gesta're,* 'to carry.' The time, during which a female who has conceived, carries the embryo in her uterus. See Pregnancy. Gestation, likewise, signifies the bearing or carrying of an individual; a kind of exercise, easier than that in which he moves by virtue of his own powers. Thus, we speak of *gestation on horseback, in a carriage,* &c.

GESTICULA'TION, *Gesticulatio.* The act of making many gestures; a symptom in disease, which always indicates very vivid sensations. It is met with in numerous affections.

GEUM PALUSTRE, G. rivale.

Geum Riva'le, *G. palus'trē, Water avens.* (F.) *Bénoite aquatique, B. des Ruisseaux. Family,* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The root of this plant is astringent. It has been much extolled in the cure of intermittents, diarrhœas, hemorrhages, &c.

Geum Urba'num, *Caryophylla'ta, Caryophyl'lus vulga'ris, Sanamunda, Lagophthalmus, Caryophil'la, Janamun'da, Common Avens, Herb Bennet, Herba benedicta,* (F.) *Bénoite.* The root of this plant has a smell, not unlike that of cloves. Taste bitterish, austere; virtues yielded to water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒj of the powder.

GEUSION'OSI, from γευσις, 'taste,' and νοσος, 'disease.' *Geusionu'si.* Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

GEUSIS, Taste.

GEUTHMOS, Taste.

GEZIR. See Pastinaca opoponax.

GÉZIT, Cagot.

GÉZITAIN, Cagot.

GHERKIN See Cucumis sativus.

GHITTA JEMOCO, Cambogia.

GIALAI'PA, Convolvulus jalapa.

GIBBA, Hump.

GIBBEROSITAS, Gibbositas.

GIBBOS'ITAS, *Gibberos'itas, Cypho'sis,* from (F.) *Gibbeux,* (L.) *Gibbus,* something arched or vaulted, prominent. *Gibbos'ity, Gib'bousness. Curvature of the spine, Hybo'ma.* A symptom, which occurs in different diseases; particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebræ. See Hump.

GIBBOUSNESS, Gibbositas.

GIBBUS, Hump.

GIBLETS. According to Minsheu, from *Gobbet, Goblet;* but, according to Junius, from (F.) *Gibier,* 'game.' The word seems to be the old (F.) *Gibelez, Gibelet,* &c. i. e. *Gibier,* (L.) *Cibarium,* food, (F.) *Abattis.* It means, generally, the parts which are cut off from a goose before it is roasted. Also, the extremities of fowls, such as the head, wings, feet; to which are sometimes added, the liver, gizzard, &c.

Soup made from these, is moderately nutritious.

GIDDINESS, Vertigo.

GIGARUS SERPENTARIA, Arum dracunculus.

GILARUM, Thymus serpyllum.

GILEAD, BALM OF. See Amyris opobalsamum.

GILET DE FORCE, Waistcoat, strait.

GILL, Glecoma hederacea.

GILL-GO-BY-GROUND, Glecoma hederacea.

GILLA THEOPHRASTI, Zinci sulphas—g. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.

GILLE'NIA TRIFOLIA'TA, *Spiræ'a trifolia'ta, common Gille'nia, Indian Physic, Beaumont root. Nat. Ord.* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this shrub, which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic, in the dose of about 30 grains. It resembles, in its properties, the ipecacuanha.

GILLIFLOWER, Dianthus Caryophyllus.

GIM'BERNAT'S LIGAMENT. A fibrous, triangular, expansion, which is detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch, and is inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia.

GIN, *Hollands, Geneva.* This spirit, which is distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, is largely used in Great Britain; and is extremely detrimental, to the lower classes particularly. It possesses the properties of other spirituous liquors; but is, in popular medicine, more used than other varieties, in cases of colic or intestinal pain of any kind. See Spirit.

GINGEMBRE, Amomum zingiber.

GINGER, Amomum zingiber—g. Beer powder, see Amomum zingiber—g. Jamaica, concentrated essence of, see Amomum zingiber—g. Preserved, see Amomum zingiber—g. Wild, Asarum Canadense.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM. A name given to the scurvy, because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it; from *gingivæ*, 'the gums,' and *brachium*, 'the arm.' It has, also, been called *Gingipedium*, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots.

GINGIBRACHIUM, Porphyra nautica.

GINGIPEDIUM, see Gingibrachium, Porphyra nautica.

GINGI'VÆ, from *gig'nere*, 'to beget,' because the teeth are, as it were, begotten in them. (?) The Gums, *oυλα, U'la, Carnic'ula* (F.) *Gencives.* The portion of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which covers the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. The gums are formed of a red tissue; more or less solid, and of a fibro-mucous nature, which adheres strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmits, between their roots and the alveoli, a very thin expansion; the *alveolo-dental periosteum.* The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their solidity. In the aged, after the loss of the teeth, they become fibrous and very solid, and are inservient to mastication.

GING'LYMOID, *Ginglymoideus*, from γιγγλυμος, 'a ginglymus,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling a ginglymus or hinge. An epithet applied to joints, which resemble a hinge, as a *ginglymoid joint.*

GIN'GLYMUS, *Cardinamen'tum, Cardo*, 'a hinge.' (F.) *Charnière.* (F.) *Articulation en charnière.* A species of diarthrodial articulation, which only admits of motion in two directions, like a hinge,—as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

GINSENG, Panax quinquefolium.

GIRARD-ROUSSIN, Asarum.

GIRL. This seems, formerly, to have been an appellation, common to both sexes. From the Su. Goth. Karl, 'a man,' many etymologists deduce the word. It means a young female, (L.) *Filia*, from φιλειν, 'to love,' *Virgo.* (F.) *Fille.*

GIROFLE. See Eugenia caryophyllata.

GISSA, Cynanche parotidæa.

GIZZARD, Ventriculus callosus.

GLABELLA, *Gabella*, Mesophryon.

GLABRITIES, Calvities.

GLACE, Ice.

GLACIALE, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.

GLACIES, Ice.

GLADIOLUS, Machærion—g. Cæruleus, Iris Germanica.

GLADIOLUS COMMU'NIS, *G. vulga'ris, Victoria'lis rotun'da, Cornflag, Victoria'lis femine'a.* (F.) *Glayeul.* The root of this plant has been considered aphrodisiac. Applied in cataplasm, it has been extolled against scrofulous tumours.

GLADIOLUS LUTEUS, Iris pseudacorus—g. Vulgaris, G. communis.

GLAMA, Lippitudo, *Chassie.*

GLAND, *Glan'dula*, from *glans*, (q. v.) 'an acorn,' *Aden.* The ancient anatomists gave this name to a number of organs, of a texture generally soft, and a shape more or less globular, but differing greatly in their nature and functions. They applied it, for instance, 1. To those organs, which separate from the blood any fluid whatever. When such organs were composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they received the name *conglomerate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. 2. To the reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, which are met with in the course of the lymphatics. These they called *conglobate glands.* See Ganglion, *(lymphatic;)* and 3dly and lastly, to various other organs, whose intimate texture and functions are still unknown, as the *Pineal gland, Pituitary gland, Glands of Pacchioni, Thyroid gland, Thymus gland, Supra-renal glands*, &c.

Chaussier restricts the word *gland* to those softish, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels, nerves, and a particular texture, of which there are but 8 kinds in the human body, viz. the *lachrymal, salivary, and mammary*—the *testicles*—the *ovaries*—the *liver, pancreas*, and *kidneys.* These are all destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids; and to convey these fluids externally, by means of one or more excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have especial reservoirs, in which the fluids, secreted by them, collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated;—such are, the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, &c. Each

gland has an organization peculiar to it, but we know not the intimate nature of the glandular texture.—Malpighi believed that the vessels terminate in small, solid masses, to which he gave the name—*glandular grains*. In these, he considered, the excretory ducts originate. Ruysch thought that the glands are entirely vascular, and that the excretory ducts are immediately continuous with the *vasa afferentia*, &c. The best view, perhaps, is, that the exhaling or secreting vessel is distributed on the animal membrane, that forms the blind extremity of the excretory duct, and that the secretion is effected through it.

The term *glande* (F.) is sometimes appropriated to the tumour, formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion.

GLAND, Glans—g. Globate, Conglobate gland—g. Prostate, Prostate—g. Salivary, abdominal, Pancreas.

GLANDAGE, Adenophyma.

GLANDE, Gland—g. Thyroïde, see Thyroid gland.

GLANDERS, Equinia—g. Farcy, see Equinia.

GLANDES BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial glands—*g. Conglobées*, Conglobate glands—*g. de Croissance*, Waxing kernels—*g. de Meibomius*, Meibomius, glands of.

GLANDIFORM CORPUSCLE, Acinus—g. Ganglion, see Ganglion.

GLANDIUM, Thymus.

GLANDS, see Quercus alba—g. Accessory, Cowper's glands—g. Havers's, Synovial glands—g. Lenticular, Lenticulares glandulæ—g. Lieberkühn's, Peyeri glandulæ—g. Miliary, Sebaceous glands—g. Peyeri, Peyeri glandulæ—g. Renal, Capsules, renal—g. of Willis, Albicantia corpora, Mamillary tubercles.

GLANDULA, Gland—g. ad Aures, Parotid—g Bartholiniana, Sublingual gland—g. Basilaris, Pituitary gland—g. Innominata Galeni, Lachrymal gland—g. Mucosa, Conglobate gland—g. Pinealis, Pineal gland—g. Pituitosa, Pituitary gland—g. Riviniana, Sublingual gland—g. Salivalis abdominis, Pancreas—g. Thymus, Thymus—g. Thyreoidea, Thyroid gland.

GLANDULÆ ARTICULARES, Synovial glands—g Assistentes, Prostate—g Brunneri, Brunner's glands—g. Cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ—g. Duræ matris, G. Pacchioni—g. Duræ meningis, G. Pacchioni—g in Agmen congregatæ intestinorum, Peyeri glandulæ—g Intestinales, Peyeri glandulæ—g. Meibomianæ, Meibomius, glands of—g Mucosæ coagminatæ intestinorum, Peyeri glandulæ—g Muciparæ racematim congestæ intestinorum, Peyeri glandulæ—g Myrtiformes, Caruncule myrtiformes—g. Peyerianæ, Peyeri glandulæ—g. Plexiformes, Peyeri g.—g. Prostatæ mulierum, Corpus glandulosum mulierum—g Sebaceæ ciliares, Meibomius, glands of—g. Solitariæ, Brunner's glands—g. Spuriæ, Peyeri g.—g. Suprarenales, Capsules renal—g. Vasculosæ, Conglomerate glands.

GLANDULAIRE, Glandular.

GLAND'ULAR, *Glandula'ris*, *Glandulo'sus*, (F.) *Glandulaire*, *Glanduleux*, having the appearance, form, or texture of *glands;* as a *glandular* body, a *glandular* texture, &c.

GLANDULEUX, Glandular.

GLANDULO'SO-CARNEUS. Ruysch gives this epithet to fleshy excrescences, which he found in the bladder.

GLANDULOSUS, Glandular.

GLANS. *Bal'anus*, *Cyttaros*, *Cuspis*. (F.) *Gland*. The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is of a conical, slightly flattened shape. It is continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; and is circumscribed by a projecting edge called the *Corona glandis*. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane; is furnished, at its base, with sebaceous follicles, called *glan'dulæ odorif'eræ Tyso'ni*, the secretion from which is termed *Smegma prepu'tii;* and can, almost always, be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the *prepuce*. Lastly, it is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection.

The GLANS CLITOR'IDIS is smaller. It is imperforate, and likewise covered with a sort of prepuce, formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva.

GLANS JOVIS THEOPHRASTI, Fagus castanea—g. Ulnæ, Olecranon—g. Unguentaria, Guilandina moringa.

GLASS, Vitrum.

GLAUBER'S SALTS, Soda, sulphate of.

GLAUCEDO, Glaucoma.

GLAUCO'MA, from γλαυκος, 'sea-green.' *Glauco'sis*, *Glauce'do*, *Catarac'ta glauca*, *Oc'ulus cæsius*, *Cæ'sius*, *Phtharma glauco'ma*, *Parop'sis glauco'sis*, *Apoglauco'sis*. Amongst the older pathologists, this word was used synonymously with cataract. It is now ordinarily applied to opacity of the vitreous humour or of the tunica hyaloidea; which manifests itself by a grayish or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil. The diagnosis is generally difficult; and it is almost always incurable.

GLAUCOMA WOULHOUSI, Cataract.

GLAUCOSIS, Glaucoma.

GLAYEUL, Gladiolus vulgaris—*g. Puant*, Iris fœtidissima.

GLECHON, Mentha pulegium.

GLECHONITES. Wine, impregnated with the Glechon, γληχων, *mentha pulegium* or pennyroyal.

GLECO'MA HEDERA'CEA. *Heder'ula*, *Chamæcle'ma*, *Calamin'ta humil'ior*, *Chamæcis'sus*, *Hed'era terres'tris*, *Ground ivy*, *Gill*, *Gill-go-by ground*. (F.) *Lierre terrestre*, *Terrette*.

This plant has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic, taste. It has been considered expectorant and tonic.

GLEET. See Gonorrhœa.

GLE'NĒ. γλην, 'the pupil of the eye.' *Gle'noid* or *Glenoid'al*, *Glenoida'lis*. *Glenoi'des*, *Glenodes*, from γλην, 'the pupil,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' (F.) *Glénoïde* ou *Glénoïdale*. Any shallow, articular cavity, which receives the head of a bone; such as, 1. The *glenoid cavity* or *fossa* of the scapula. *Fossa glenoïdea*, *Omocot'ylē*, *Entypo'sis*, is situate at the anterior angle of the scapula; and is articulated with the head of the humerus. 2. The glenoid cavity or fossa of the temporal bone. It is seated between the two roots of the zygomatic process, and receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

GLENOID, Glene.

The GLENOID LIG'AMENT, (F.) *Ligament*

Glen'oïdien is a fibro-cartilaginous ring or *bourrelet*, which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases.

GLÉNOIDALE, Glene.

GLISCHRASMA, *Glischrotes*, from γλισχραινω, 'I become glutinous.' Lentor, viscidity, —Hippocrates.

GLISCHROCH'OLOS, from γλισχρος, 'viscid,' and χολη, 'bile.' Excrements, which are glutinous and bilious.

GLISCHROTES, Glischrasma.

GLISOMARGO, Creta.

GLOBE, Bandage (head.)

GLOBULAIRE PURGATIVE, Globularia alypum.

GLOBULA'RIA AL'YPUM, *Globula'ria, Montpel'lier Turbith.* (F.) *Globulaire purgative, Turbith blanc.* The leaves of this plant are bitter; and have been used in intermittents and in constipation. See Alypon.

GLOB'ULE, *Glob'ulus, Sphæ'rion:* a small globe.

The Globules of the Blood. (F.) *Globules du sang; Globuli, Vesiculæ* seu *Folliculi sanguinis*, are small, spherical bodies, which are particularly observable, when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the aid of the microscope. They were first seen by Malpighi, and are met with in the blood of all animals.

The globules of blood are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals. They are, also, flat in all animals, and composed of a central nucleus enclosed in a membranous sac.

Size of the Globules.

Sir E. Home and Bauer, with colouring matter,	1.1700th part of an inch.
Eller,	1.1930
Sir E. Home and Bauer, without colouring matter,	1.2000
Jurin,	1.2000
Müller,	1.2300 to 1.3500
Hodgkin, Lister, and Rudolphi,	1.3000
Sprengel,	1.3000 to 1.3500
Cavallo,	1.3000 to 1.4000
Blumenbach and Sénac	1.3330
Tabor,	1.3600
Milne Edwards,	1.3900
Wagner,	1.4000
Kater,	1.4000 to 1.6000
Prévost and Dumas,	1.4056
Haller, Wollaston, and Weber,	1.5000
Young,	1.6000

GLOBULE D'ARANTIUS, see Sigmoid valves—*g. du Sang*, Globule of the blood.

GLOBULI ARTERIARUM TERMINI, see Acinus—g. Sanguinis, globules of the blood—g. Tartari martiales, Ferrum tartarizatum—g. Tartratis ferri et lixiviæ, Ferrum tartarizatum.

GLOBULINE, Hæmatine.

GLOBULUS STAPEDIS OSSIS, Os orbiculare.

GLOBUS HYSTER'ICUS, *Nodus hyster'icus.* A sensation, experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body was rising from the abdomen towards the larynx, and producing a sense of suffocation.

Globus Hystericus, Angone—g. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum.

Globus Uteri'nus. A term applied by accoucheurs to the round tumour, formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after delivery.

GLOMERATE. Conglomerate.

GLOSSA, *Glotta*, γλωσσα, γλωττα, 'the tongue,' (q. v.) Hence:

GLOSSAGRA, Glossalgia.

GLOSSAL'GIA, *Glossagra*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANTHRAX, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and ανθραξ, 'a carbuncle.' *Carbuncle of the tongue.* A disease more common in cattle than man.

GLOSSIANUS, Lingual muscle.

GLOSSI'TIS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' *Glosson'cus inflammato'rius, Angi'na linguæ'ria, Inflammation of the tongue.* When confined to the mucous membrane, it is of slight importance. That which affects the whole of the tongue is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. It is rare.

GLOSSOCAT'OCHUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κατεχω, 'I arrest.' *Linguæ Deten'tor, Spec'ulum Oris,* (F.) *Abaisseur de la langue.* An instrument, the invention of which is attributed to Paulus of Ægina, and which was employed to depress the tongue, in order to examine diseases of the fauces. It was composed of two branches; one of which had, at its extremity, a plate for depressing the tongue; whilst the other, shaped like a horse-shoe, was applied under the chin. The finger, or the handle of a spoon, or a spatula, is now alone used in similar cases.

GLOSSOCE'LE, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κηλη, 'hernia,' 'tumour.' *Hernia of the Tongue.* Projection of the tongue from the mouth. It depends, generally, on an inflammatory swelling of the organ. At times, however, a *chronic glossocele*, or sort of œdematous engorgement is met with; which proceeds to a great length; and deforms the dental arches, the lips, &c.

The inflammatory glossocele must be combated by antiphlogistics. In the œdematous kind, such as is sometimes caused by excessive salivation, the infiltrated fluid may be pressed back by the hand of the practitioner, to get the tongue behind the teeth; and it may be kept there by a piece of gauze tied over the mouth.

The chronic, elongated kind sometimes requires amputation of a portion of the organ.

GLOSSOCOMA, Glossospasmus.

GLOSSOC'OMON, *Glossoc'omum, Glossocomi'on*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κομειν, 'to guard.' The ancients gave this name to a small case for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension, it was applied to the box or cradle, in which fractured limbs were kept. We find, in the ancient writers, a *Glossocomon* of Hippocrates, of Nymphodorus, Galen, &c.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. That which belongs to the tongue and epiglottis. Some anatomists have so denominated certain fleshy fibres, which pass from the base of the tongue towards the epiglottis. These muscles are more evident in some of the mammalia than in man; and their use seems to be,—to raise the epiglottis, and to remove it farther from the glottis.

Santorini, who described them after Eustachius, calls them *Retractores Epiglottidis*.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY, *Glossogra'phia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the tongue

GLOSSO-HY'AL. A name given, by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

GLOSSOL'OGY, *Glossolog''ia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and λογος, 'a treatise,' 'a discourse.' A treatise of the tongue.

GLOSSOL'YSIS, *Glossople'gia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and λυσις, 'solution.' Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANTI'A, *Prognosis ex linguâ*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' Prognosis from the state of the tongue.

GLOSSON'CUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' *Exonco'sis linguæ*. Swelling of the tongue.

GLOSSONCUS INFLAMMATORIUS, Glossitis.

GLOSSO-PALATI'NUS, Glosso-staphylinus—g. Pharyngeal, Pharyngo-glossal.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGE'US, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' Belonging to the tongue and the pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles, which arise from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and are inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior. (q. v.)

GLOSSOPLE'GIA, Glossolysis.

GLOSSOSCOPIA, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σκοπεω, 'I view.' Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

GLOSSOSPAS'MUS, *Glossoco'ma*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σπασμος, 'spasm.' Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLI'NUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σταφυλη, 'the uvula.' *Glossopalati'nus, Constric'tor Isthmi Faucium.* A small, thin, narrow, and long muscle, which arises from the base of the tongue, and is inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati, in the anterior pillar of which it is situate. Its use is to contract the isthmus faucium, by depressing the velum palati, and raising the base of the tongue.

GLOSSOT'OMY, *Glossotom'ia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the tongue. Amputation of the tongue.

GLOTTA, Glossa, Tongue.

GLOTTIS, *Lig'ula*. A small oblong aperture, situate at the upper part of the larynx. This aperture is comprised between the *chordæ vocales*. It is narrow, anteriorly; wider, posteriorly; and is capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required by the voice. It is by the chordæ vocales, that voice is produced. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male:—less in the female and child.

Glottis is, by some, used synonymously with ventricle of the larynx: with others, it includes the whole of the larynx.

GLOTTIS, LIPS OF THE, Thyreo-arytenoid Ligaments.

GLOUGLOU D'UNE BOUTEILLE, Gurgling.

GLOUTERON, Arctium Lappa—g. *Petit*, Xanthium.

GLOUTIUS, Gluteal—g. Maximus et extimus, Glutæus maximus—g. Secundus et medius, Glutæus medius—g. Tertius et intimus, Glutæus minimus.

GLOWWORM, Cicindela.

GLUANT, Glutinous.

GLUE, FISH, Ichthyocolla.

GLUEBONE, Osteocolla.

GLUTÆUS MAGNUS, G. major—g. Major, G. maximus—g. Minor, G. minimus.

GLUTE'AL, *Glou'tius, Glutæ'us*, from γλουτος, 'the nates or buttocks.' (F.) *Fessier*. That which belongs, or relates to the nates. This name has been given to many parts, which compose the nates.

The GLUTE'AL AR'TERY, or *Poste'rior Il'iac Ar'tery*, (F.) *Artère fessière*, is one of the largest branches of the hypogastric. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen; gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches;—the one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the *Glutæi*, *Longissimus Dorsi*, *Sacro-lumbalis*, &c. and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries.

The GLUTE'AL VEIN, (F.) *Veine fessière*, follows the same march as the artery of the same name.

The GLUTE'AL NERVE, (F.) *Nerf fessier*, is a large branch, furnished by the 5th pair of lumbar nerves. It is chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTÆ'US MAX'IMUS, *Glutæ'us major*, *Maximus et ex'timus gloutius*, *G. magnus*, *Ilio-sacro-fémoral*; *Sacro-fémoral*, (Ch.) (F.) *Muscle grand fessier*. This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. It is large, thick, and quadrilateral; and is attached, *above*, to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and *below*, it terminates, by a broad aponeurosis, which is inserted into the rugged surface, that descends from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis, and rotates the thigh outwards. It is powerfully concerned in station and progression.

GLUTÆ'US ME'DIUS, *Glou'tius secun'dus et me'dius*, *Ilio-trochantérien*; *Grand Ilio-trochantérien*, (Ch.) (F.) *Moyen Fessier*. This muscle is situate, in part, beneath the preceding; it is broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached, *above*, to the crista ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone comprised between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and, *below*, it ends by a tendon, inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh; but can turn the thigh outwards or inwards, according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction.

GLUTÆ'US MIN'IMUS, *Glutæ'us minor*, *Ilio-ischii-trochantérien*, *Tertius et In'timus Gloutius* (F.) *Petit Fessier*;—*Petit Ilio-trochantérien* (Ch.) This muscle, which is situate beneath the preceding, is flat, triangular, and with

radiated fibres. It is attached, *above*, to the external surface of the os ilium, from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum; and, *below*, is inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding.

GLUTEN, *Glutinum*, *Lentor*, 'Paste.' An immediate principle of vegetables. It is soft, of a grayish white, viscid consistence, and very elastic. Exposed to the air, it becomes hard, brown, and fragile; and, in moist air, putrefies. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable, and in weak mineral acids, at a high temperature. The Farinæ, in which it is found, are those preferred for the preparation of bread; on account of the property it has of making the paste rise.

GLUTEN ARTICULORUM, Synovia.

GLUTIA. See Quadrigemina corpora.

GLUTINANS, Agglutinant.

GLUTINATIF, Agglutinant.

GLUTINATIO. Agglutination.

GLUTINEUX, Glutinous.

GLUTINOUS, *Glutino'sus*, *Collo'des*, from *gluten*, 'paste, glue.' (F.) *Glutineux*, *Gluant*. An epithet given to substances taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom, and endowed with unusual viscidity. The decoctions of marsh-mallows, and figs, and the jelly of harts-horn, are said to be glutinous.

GLUTINUM, Gluten.

GLUTOI, Nates.

GLUTTONY, from *glutio*, 'I swallow.' *Limo'sis Helluo'num*, (F.) *Gourmandise*. Excessive appetite, owing to habitual indulgence.

GLYCANSIS, Edulcoration.

GLYCAS'MA, from γλυκυς, 'sweet.' A sweet wine, prepared from must.—Linden.

GLYCERATON, Glycyrrhiza.

GLYCIPICROS, Solanum dulcamara.

GLYCISIDE, Pæonia.

GLYCYPHYTON, Glycyrrhiza.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA, from γλυκυς, 'sweet,' and ριζα, 'a root.' *Glycyrrhi'za Glabra*, *Liquori'tia*, *Scyth'ica* (*Rad'x.*) *Glycerato'n*. *Glycyph'yton*, *Liq'uorice*. *Adip'sos*. *Alca'cas*, *Alimos*, (F.) *Réglisse*. *Order*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root of this southern European plant is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is mucilaginous; and leaves, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth. It is used as a demulcent, and chiefly in catarrh. The extract, made from it and sold in the shops, is known under the name *Spanish Liquorice* or *Liquorice Juice*. (F.) *Jus de Réglisse*.

The PECTORAL BALSAM OF LIQUORICE,—a quack preparation—is said by Dr. Paris, to consist chiefly of *Paregoric Elixir*, strongly impregnated with *Oil of Aniseed*.

GLYSTER HERBS, *Herbæ pro Enem'atĕ*. The herbs, ordinarily sold by the English apothecary under this title, are:—*mallow leaves*, one part; *chamomile flowers*, one part. (℥iss to ℔j of water.)

GNAPHALIUM DIOICUM, Antennaria dioica.

GNATHOS, from κναω, 'I scrape, rub.' The *cheek*, the *upper jaw*. Also, the part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed.—Hippocr., Foësius. See Bucca, and Gena.

GNESIOS. Legitimate.

GNOSIS, γνωσις, 'knowledge.' A common suffix, as in *Diagno'sis*, *Progno'sis*, &c.

GOACONAX. See Toluifera balsamum.

GOATS' BEARD, COMMON, Tragopogon.

GOATS' THORN, Astragalus verus.

GOBELET ÉMÉTIQUE, Goblet, emetic.

GOBLET, EMETIC. *Poc'ulum emet'icum*, *Calix vomito'rius*, (F.) *Gobelet émétique*. A vessel, made by pouring melted antimony into a mould. By putting wine into this, and allowing it to stand some time, it acquires the property of producing vomiting. This kind of emetic has been long rejected; as the practitioner could never be certain of the dose he exhibited.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A celebrated nostrum, for which Dr. Paris has given the following formula. Infuse ℥ix of *sassafras* and of the seeds of *carraway*, *coriander*, and *anise*, of each ℥j, in six pints of *water*. Simmer the mixture until reduced to ℔iv: then add ℔vj of *treacle*, and boil the whole for a few minutes. When cold, add ℥iij of *tincture of opium*.

The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. *Tinct. Opii*, ♁ iss; *Syrupi Nigri*, ♁ xvj; *Alcoholis*, ♁ ij, *Aquæ*, ♁ xxvj, *Carbonatis Potassæ*, ℥ijss, *Olei Sassafras*, f. ℥iv, M.

It is anodyne.

GODRONNÉ (CANAL.) *Cana'lis Petitia'nus*, *Couronne ciliaire*, *Canal de* PETIT, *Canal godronné*, *Bullular canal of Petit*. Petit gave this name (from (F.) *godron*, 'a plait or fold,') to the semicircular canal, formed by the tunica hyaloidea around the edge of the crystalline; because it appears, as it were, plaited or festooned.

GOGGLE-EYE, Strabismus.

GOÎTRE, Bronchocele.

GOLD, *Aurum*, *Chrysos*, (F.) *Or*. A solid, yellow, very brilliant, hard, very ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal; found in nature, either in its native state, or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron. S. G. 19.25.

The MURIATE OF GOLD, *Chloride of Gold*, *Auri Chlo'ridum*, *A. Murias*, *A. Chlorure'tum*, *A. Muriaticum*, *A. Chlora'tum*, *A. Oxydula'tum muriat'icum*, *A. Sali'tum*, (F.) *Chlorure d'or*, *Muriate d'or*, has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and into that of Paris, &c. The formulæ, however, differ. That of the United States is a muriate with two bases; and is prepared, according to the form of Dr. Chrestien, by dissolving the gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, and adding muriate of soda to the residuum after evaporation; then redissolving and evaporating slowly to dryness. The Parisian formula for the *Muriate d'or*, *Murias* seu *Chlorure'tum Auri*, consists in simply dissolving the gold in the acids, and evaporating to dryness. It has been recommended as an antisyphilitic in old, rebellious, venereal affections, exostoses, and in venereal, scrofulous, or cancerous glandular enlargements. Dose gr. 1-8th to gr. ss, rubbed on the tongue or gums. Internally, one-sixteenth of a grain in pill.

Various other preparations, as the *Cyan'ide*, (*Auri Cyani'dum*, *A. Cyanure'tum*;) the metallic gold in a state of division (*Aurum metal-*

licum, Pulvis Auri) obtained by amalgamating gold with mercury and driving the latter off by heat, and in the form of filings (*Aurum limatum;*) the *Chloride of Gold and Sodium* (*Aurum muriat'icum natrona'tum, A. muriat'icum, A. chlora'tum natrona'tum, Chlore'tum Auricum Chlore'to natrii, Murias Auri co-na'tricum, Chlorure'tum auri et natrii, Hydrochlorate or muriate of Gold and Soda*, (F.) *Hydrochlorate ou Muriate d'or;*) the *Nitromuriate of Gold*, (*Aurum Nitrico-muriaticum, A. Nitromu'rias*) and the *Oxide of Gold* (*Auri Oxidum, Aurum Oxydatum.*) have been employed in the like affections and with similar results.

Gold-Beaters' Skin. The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth, for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

Gold, Chloride of, G. muriate of—g. Cyanide of, see Gold—g. Nitro-muriate of, see Gold—g. Oxide of, see Gold—g. and Sodium, chloride of oxide of, see Gold—g. and Soda, hydrochlorate of, see Gold—g. and Soda, muriate of, see Gold.

Gold Leaf, *Aurum folia'tum, Aurum in libellis.* Used to gild pills, and to plug carious teeth.

Gold Thread, Coptis.

GOLDEN ROD, Solidaga virgaurea.

GOLDWASSER. See Spirit.

GOLUNCHA, Menispermum cordifolium.

GOMME, Gummi—*g. Adragant*, Tragacanth—*g. Ammoniaque*, Ammoniac gum—*g. Arabique*, Acaciæ gummi—*g. Caragne*, Caranna—*g. Carane*. Caranna—*g. Guaiac*, Guaiacum—*g. Gutte*, Cambogia—*g. de Lierre*, see Hedera helix—*g. du Pays*, Gummi nostras—*g. Séraphique*, Sagapenum.

GOMPHIASIS, *Gomphias'mus, Agomphi'asis*, γομφιασις, γομφιασμος, from γομφος, 'a nail.' A disease of the teeth, and particularly of the molares: looseness of the teeth in their sockets. Pain in the teeth.

GOMPHIASMUS, Gomphiasis.

GOMPHIOI, Molar teeth.

GOMPHOMA, Gomphosis.

GOMPHOS, Clavus.

GOMPHO'SIS, *Cardinamen'tum, Clava'tio, Gompho'ma, Coagmenta'tio, Inclava'tio*, γομφωσις, from γομφος, 'a nail.' *Engompho'sis*, εγγομφωσις. An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole. Gomphosis is only met with in the articulations of the teeth with the alveoli. It is, also, called *Articulation par implantation.*

GONACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

GONACRATIA, Spermatorrhœa.

GONAGRA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αγρα, 'a prey.' That which attacks the knees. Gout in the knees. Paracelsus calls it *Genugra.*

GONAL'GIA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Pain in the Knee. Gonyal'gia.* This is almost always produced by gout. It may, however, depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part;—particularly of the hip-joint.

GONDOLE OCULAIRE, Scaphium oculare.

GONÉ, *Gonos, Genitu'ra.* The semen; (hence, gonorrhœa)—the uterus.—Hippocr.

GONFLEMENT, Swelling.

GONGRONA, Bronchocele.

GONGYLION, Pilula.

GONOBOLIA, Ejaculation, spermatic.

GONOCELE, Spermatocele.

GONOI'DES, from γονη, 'the seed,' and ειδος, 'appearance.' *Genitu'ræ sim'ilis.* Similar to sperm. *Spermatic* or *Spermatoid.* A term appropriated to any substance, which resembles sperm.

GONORRHŒ'A. Erroneously called from γονη, 'the sperm,' and ρεω, 'I flow,' because the older writers believed it to be a flux of semen. *Blennorrha'gia, Blennorrhœ'a, Blennure'thria, Phallorrhœ'a, Medorrhœ'a, Catar'rhus Gonorrhœ'a, C. ure'thræ, Urethri'tis, Blennorrhœ'a urethra'lis, Catar'rhus urethra'lis*, (F.) *Écoulement.* An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may be excited spontaneously, or by irritants applied directly to the membrane; but is, usually, produced by impure connexion.

Two great varieties have been generally reckoned:—

1. The Gonorrhœa Pura vel Benig'na. That which does not follow an impure connexion; (F.) *Échauffement;* the *Blennorrhagia benigna*:—and

2. The Gonorrhœa Impura, *malig'na, contagio'sa, syphilit'ica, et virulen'ta; Fluor albus malignus, Fluxus rene'reus, Blennorrhœ'a luo'des, Clap*, (F.) *Chaude pisse.* That which is the result of impure commerce. The French, also, distinguish the *Chaudepisse sèche*, or that, unaccompanied with discharge; and the *Chaudepisse cordée, Gonorrhœa cordata*, or that accompanied with chordee, and which, of course, occurs only in the male.

The *Gonorrhœa Virulenta;* the kind, which will most frequently engage the attention of the practitioner, is characterized by mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina, intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied by burning pain on micturition. It is decidedly infectious. It is, however, a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. Its duration is various, but the inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks; leaving generally behind more or less of the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet.

Gonorrhœa virulenta—indeed gonorrhœa of every kind, attended with any inflammatory symptoms—is best treated by the antiphlogistic regimen; avoiding every kind of irritation, and keeping the body cool by small doses of salts; and the urine diluted by the mildest fluids. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, cubebs, or the balsam of copaiba, exhibited in the dose of a teaspoonful, three times a day, will be found effectual; indeed, during the existence of the inflammatory symptoms, it often affords decided relief. Injections are rarely required.

Sometimes, gonorrhœa affects the glans; when it is called *Gonorrhœa Spuria, G. Balani, Balanoblennorrhœa, Balanorrhœa, Balanitis, Blennorrha'gia spuria* vel *notha*, (F.) *Blennorrhagie du gland, Gonorrhée batarde, Fausse Blennorrhagie.* It requires only cleanliness and cooling lotions.

Some other varieties of gonorrhœa have been enumerated, but they are of little moment.

The Gonorrhœa Laxorum, *G. libidino'sa, Spermorrhœ'a aton'ica*, consists of a pellucid discharge from the urethra, whilst awake, without erection of the penis, but with venereal thoughts:—and

The Gonorrhœ'a Dormien'tium, *G. Oneirog'onos*, is that seminal discharge, which occurs during sleep, and is occasioned by libidinous dreams.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens, as already remarked, that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The great difference between it and gonorrhœa is, that it is uninfectious. The discharge consists of globular particles, contained in a slimy mucus, and generally devoid of that yellow colour, which characterizes the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, &c. To this state the names *Gleet, Gonorrhœ'a muco'sa, Blennorrhœ'a chron'ica, Blenorrhœ'a*, &c. have been given. It is commonly a disease of some duration, and demands the use of the copaiba, astringent injections: and, if obstinate, the introduction of the bougie.

Gonorrhœa Balani, G. spuria—g. Benigna, Leucorrhœa—g. Chordata, Chordee—g. Dormientium, Pollution—g. Libidinosa, G. laxorum, Pollution—g. Mucosa, (gleet,) see Gonorrhœa—g. Notha inveterata, Leucorrhœa—g. Oneirogonos, G. dormientium, Pollution—g. Vera, Pollution.

GONORRHÉE BÂTARDE, Gonorrhœa spuria.

GONOS, Gone.

GONY, γονυ, *Genu*, (q. v.,) 'the knee;' hence:

GONYAGRA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' Gout in the knee.

GONYALGIA, Gonalgia.

GONYON'CUS, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the knee.

GOOSEFOOT, ANGULAR-LEAVED, Chenopodium bonus Henricus—g. Stinking, Chenopodium vulvaria.

GOOSEGRASS, Galium aparine.

GOOSESHARE, Galium aparine.

GOOSESKIN, Horrida cutis.

GORDIUS MEDINENSIS, Dracunculus.

GORGE, Throat.

GORGERET, Gorget—*g. Lithotome*, Gorget, Lithotomy—*g. à Repoussoir*, see Gorget.

GORGET, CUTTING, see Gorget and Lithotomy.

Gorget, from (F.) *gorge*, 'the throat.' *Cana'lis, Ductor canalicula'tus*. (F.) *Gorgeret*. An instrument representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, and which is especially employed in the operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano.

The Lithot'omy Gorget, (F.) *Gorgeret Lithotome, Cutting Gorget*, is the one used in the operation for the stone, for the purpose of dividing the prostate and the neck of the bladder, so as to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps, and extract the stone. At the end of this gorget is a crest or beak, which fits the groove of the staff, and admits of the gorget being passed along it into the bladder.

Besides *cutting*, there are also *blunt gorgets*, intended to be introduced into the wound—their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

The chief modifications in the gorget have been made by Andouillet, Bell, Blicke, Bromfield, Cline, Desault, Foubert, Hawkins, Larrey, Lefevre, Michaelis, Thomas, &c.

The Gorget for Fistula in Ano consists of a semi-cylindrical, wooden staff; four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove. This is introduced into the rectum to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine, when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated and it is desirable to perform the operation by incision. This instrument, invented by Marchettis, has been modified by Percy, Runge, &c.

Desault invented an instrument for conducting the wire by the anus, in the operation for fistula by ligature. He called it *Gorgéret à repoussoir*.

GORGO'NEI FONTES, Fountains, described by Libavius, as containing water, which possessed a petrifying property; probably, water holding in solution super-carbonate of lime.

GOSIER, Pharynx, Throat.

GOSSUM, Bronchocele.

GOSSYP'IUM, *Gossyp'ium Herba'ceum; Gossip'ion Xylon, Bombax, Cotton*. (F.) *Coton*. *Family*. Malvaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monadelphia Polyandria. The seeds of the *Cotton Tree, Gossip'ium arbor'eum*, have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain. The cotton wool is used in medicine for making moxas, &c.

GOUDRON. See Pinus sylvestris.

GOUET, Arum maculatum.

GOUÊTRE, Bronchocele.

GOURD, BITTER, Cucumis colocynthis—g. Bottle, Cucurbita pepo.

GOURDWORM, Distoma hepaticum.

GOURMANDISE, Gluttony.

GOUSSE, Legumen.

GOUT, *Arthri'tis, Morbus articula'ris, Gutta, Arthro'sia Podagra, Podalgia, Podagra, Arthrit'icus verus, Arthri'tis Podagra, Podagra Arthri'tis, Flux'io arthrit'ica, Febris arthrit'ica, Flerecin, Gastro-arthri'tis, Misopto'chos*, (F.) *Goutte*. The gout was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and received its name from the (F.) *goutte*, (L.) *gutta*, 'a drop;' because it was believed to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, 'drop by drop,' on the diseased part. This name, which seems to have been first used about the year 1270, has been admitted into the different languages of Europe.

Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. It almost always attacks, first, the great toe; whence it passes to the other smaller joints, after having produced, or been attended with, various sympathetic effects, particularly in the digestive organs; after this, it may attack the greater articulations. It is an affection which is extremely fugitive, and variable in its recurrence. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the for-

mer case, it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. A combination is, indeed, supposed to exist sometimes; hence called *Rheumatic gout*. During the paroxysm or fit, a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, attended with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked, either at the same time or in succession; and, in either case, the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is the *Arthri'tis acu'ta, inflammato'ria* vel *regula'ris, Regular gout, Arthro'sia podagra regularis, Goutte regulière chaude.*

At other times, pains in the joints exist, of more or less acute character; the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly, without exhibiting intermission, and, consequently, without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called *aton'ic*, or *asthenic, imperfect* or *irregular gout, Chronic G., Arthritis atonica* vel *asthenica, Arthro'sia Podagra larva'ta.* It is, also, commonly called in France *Goutte froide, Goutte blanche.* It may appear primarily, or succeed attacks of regular gout.

The gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs; when it is called *Arthritis aber'rans, errat'ica, Podagra aberrans, Vare'ni, Wandering, misplaced*, or *anomalous gout*, (F.) *Goutte vague.*

Retrograde gout, Arthritis retrograda, Podagra retrograda, Arthro'sia Podagra complica'ta, Rece'dent, mispla'ced gout, (F.) *Goutte remontée, G. malplacée, G. rentrée*, is when it leaves the joints suddenly and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c.

Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra, Gonagra, Chiragra*, &c. Gout may be acute or chronic, and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda. See Calculus, (Arthritic.) It may, also, give occasion to nodosities, when it is called *Arthritis nodosa*, (F.) *Goutte nouée.*

The treatment of gout is of the antiphlogistic kind, and the local disorder should be but little interfered with. The colchicum seems to have great power over the disease. It forms the basis of the *Eau médicinale d'Husson;* a celebrated French gout remedy. The bowels must be kept regular by rhubarb and magnesia; and a recurrence of the disease be prevented by abstemious habits.

Gout, Diaphragmatic, Angina pectoris—g. Rheumatic, see Rheumatism acute—g. Weed, Ligusticum podagraria.

Gout, Taste.

GOUTTE, Gout, Gutta—*g. Blanche*, Gout (atonic)—*g. Froide*, Gout (atonic)—*g. Malplacée*, gout, (retrograde)—*g Nouée*, Gout (with nodosities)—*g. Regulière chaude*, Gout (regular)—*g. Remontée*, Gout (retrograde)—*g. Rentrée*, Gout, (retrograde)—*g. Rose*, Gutta rosea—*g. Sciatique*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—*g. Sereine*, Amaurosis—*g. Vague*, Gout (wandering.)

GOUTTEUX, Arthritic.

GOUTTIÈRE, (F.) *Collic'iæ.* A groove in a bone; like that used for carrying off rain. Some of these cavities are intended to facilitate the sliding of tendons, such as the *Gouttière Bicip'itale* or *Bicip'ital groove.* Others, as the *Gouttière sagittale* or *Sagit'tal groove*, lodge blood-vessels and especially veins. Others, again, are merely intended for the support of certain organs; as the *Gouttière basilaire* or *Bas'ilary fossa* (q. v.) which supports the medulla oblongata.

GOUTTIÈRE BICIPITALE, Bicipital groove—*g. Lacrymale*, Lachrymal groove—*g. Sacré*, Sacral groove.

GOUTY RHEUMATISM. See Rheumatism, acute.

GOUVERNAIL DU TESTICULE, Gubernaculum testis.

GOWN, RED, Strophulus.

GRAC''ILIS, *Rectus inte'rior fem'oris* sive *Grac''ilis interior, Sous-pubio-créti tibial, Sous-pubio-prétibial* (Ch.) *Droit ou grêle interne de la cuisse.* This muscle is situate at the inside of the thigh. It is thin and very long; and arises from the descending ramus of the pubis, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes abduction of the thigh. See *Grêle.*

Gracilis, Anterior, Rectus femoris.

GRAIN, *Granum;* the 60th part of a Troy, and the 72d part of a *Poids de Marc* drachm.

GRAINE D'ÉCARLATE, Coccus cacti—*g. Musc*, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*de Turquie*, Zea mays—*g. d'Aspic*, see Phalaris Canariensis—*g. de Paradis*, Amomum grana paradisi—*g. de Perroquet*, Carthamus tinctorius (seed.)

GRAISSE, Pinguedo—*g. de Mouton*, Sevum *g. d'Oie*, Adeps anserina—*g. Oxygénée*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*g. de Porc*, Adeps præparata.

GRAMEN ÆGYPTIACUM, G. crucis cyperioidis—g. Caninum, Triticum repens.

Gramen Crucis Cyperioi'dis, *Gramen Ægyptiacum, Ægyp'tian Cock's foot grass.* The roots and plants possess the virtues of the *Triticum repens* and have been recommended in the earlier stages of dropsy. They were, formerly, considered to possess many other properties.

Gramen Dioscoridis, Triticum repens—g. Major, Sarsaparilla Germanica—g. Orientale, Juncus odoratus—g. Repens, Triticum repens—g. Rubrum, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

GRAMIA, *CHASSIE*, Lippitudo.

GRAMME, γραμμη, an ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or to 24 grains, or a scruple, avoirdupois. At the present day, the gramme is equal in weight to a cubed centimeter of water; or to 18 grains, poids de marc—15.444 grains, troy.

Gramme, Iris, Line.

GRANA, Hemicrania—g. Molucca, Croton tiglium—g. Moschi, Hibiscus abelmoschus—g. Orientis, see Menispermum cocculus—g. Tilii, Croton tiglium.

GRANADILLA, APPLE-SHAPED, Passiflora maliformis.

GRANATRISTUM, Anthrax.

GRANATUM, Punica granatum.

GRAND DORSAL, Latissimus dorsi.

GRANDEB'ALÆ. The hair, which grows in the arm pits.

GRANDO, Chalaza.

GRANTRISTUM, Anthrax.

GRANULA'TION, *Granula'tio*, from *gra-*

num, 'a grain.' *Gemma*, (F.) *Bourgeon*, *B. charnu*. Granulations are the reddish, conical, flesh-like shoots, which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers. They are the product of inflammatory excitement, and may be produced in indolent ulcers, by exciting the parts by proper stimulants. They form the basis of the cicatrix.

GRANULATION is, likewise, a name, given by the modern French physicians, to an organic lesion, consisting in the formation of small, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumours, of the size and shape of millet seed or of a pea; which are met with in the lungs particularly, and in considerable quantity; often without materially interfering with their functions.

GRANULATIONS CÉRÉBRALES, Glandulæ Pacchioni.

GRAN'ULE, *Gran'ulum*; diminutive of *granum*; 'a grain.' A small grain; a small compact particle

SEM'INAL GRAN'ULES, *Gran'ula Sem'inis*. Minute, rounded, granulated bodies, observable in the semen, which are, in all cases, much less numerous than the spermatozoa. See Sperm.

GRAPE. See Vitis vinifera.

GRAPES, DRIED, Uvæ passæ.

GRAPHIOIDES, Styloid.

GRAPHIS'CUS, *Graphis'cus Di'oclis*. An instrument invented by Diocles for extracting darts. It is described by Celsus.

GRAPHI'TES, *Plumba'go*, *Supercarbure'tum Ferri*, *Carbure'tum Ferri*, *Ferri Carbona'tum*, *F. Supercarbure'tum*, *Carbo minera'lis*, *Carburet of iron*, *Black lead*, *Wad*, (F.) *Crayon noir*, *Plombagine*. This substance has been esteemed slightly astringent and desiccative. It has been advised by Weinhold in the cure of herpes.

GRAS DES CADAVRES, Adipocire—*de Jambe*, Sura—*des Cimetières*, Adipocire.

GRAS-FONDURE, (F.) *Diarrhœa adipo'sa*, literally *molten grease*. A species of diarrhœa, referred to by older writers; accompanied with great emaciation, and in which the evacuations contain fat-like matter. According to Sauvages, the *Gras-fondure* differs from colliquative diarrhœa in not being attended with hectic fever.

GRASS, Asparagus—g. Canary, cultivated, Phalaris Canariensis—g. Couch, Triticum repens—g. Dogs', Triticum repens—g. Egyptian cock's foot, Gramen crucis cyperioides—g. Goat's, Scorzonera—g. Knot, Polygonum aviculare—g. Vipers', Scorzonera.

GRASSEYEMENT, (F.) *Sonus blæsus*, *Rotacis'mus*, from (F.) *gras*, 'thick,' 'speaking thick.' According to Sauvages, a vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*. They who speak thick, like the inhabitants of Newcastle, in England, or of Havre, in France, have difficulty in pronouncing the *r*, and they frequently substitute for it the letter *l*; but this does not properly constitute *Grasseyement*. It consists in this: that, in words in which the letter *r* is joined to another consonant, a sort of *burring* or guttural rolling is heard, nearly like that produced by gargling. See Rotacism.

GRATELLE, Psoriasis.

GRATIA DEI, Gratiola officinalis.

GRATIOLA CENTAURIOIDES, G. officinalis.

GRATIOLA OFFICINA'LIS, *Digita'lis min'ima*, *Gratia dei*, *Gratiola Centaurioides*, *Hedge hyssop*, *Herb of Grace*. It is a native of the South of Europe, (F.) *herbe au pauvre homme*. The plant is inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, emetic, and diuretic properties. Dose, ten grains.

GRATTERON, Galium aparine.

GRATTOIR, Raspatorium.

GRAVATIF, Heavy.

GRAVE, Serious.

GRAVEDO, Catarrh, Coryza—g. Neonatorum, Snuffles.

GRAVEL, *Lithia rena'lis arenó'sa*, *Lithiasis nephrit'ica*, *L. rena'lis*, (F.) *Gravelle*. A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, (F.) *Gravier*, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. These concretions, which are commonly composed of uric acid and an animal matter, are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, immediately after the excretion of the urine; and, by their hardness and resistance under the finger, differ considerably from the ordinary sediment of that liquid. A vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See Calculi, Urinary.

GRAVELEUX, Calculous.

GRAVELLE, Chalaza, Gravel.

GRAVIDITAS, Pregnancy—g. Interstitialis, Pregnancy, interstitial—g. Molaris, Mole—g. Spuria, Pregnancy, false—g. Tubaria, Salpingocyesis—g. in Uteri substantiâ, Pregnancy, interstitial.

GRAVIER, Gravel.

GRAVIMETER, Areometer.

GRAVIS, Heavy.

GRAVITY SPECIFIC, *Grav'itas specif'ica*, (F.) *Pesanteur spécifique*. The relation between the weight of a body and its bulk; thus, supposing four bodies to be of the same size, but which weigh, one four, another three, another two, and the fourth one; the specific gravity of the first will be four times greater than that of the last. The specific gravities of different bodies are, therefore, as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids and liquids, water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for the gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury at the common temperature, 13.58. Whence, we conclude mercury is between thirteen and fourteen times heavier than water.

GREASE, BARROW'S, Adeps suilla—g. Goose, Adeps anserina—g. Molten, *Gras-fondure*.

GREEN SICKNESS, Chlorosis.

GRÊLE (F.), *Grac''ilis*, long and thin. This epithet is given by the French to various parts, as the

APOPHYSE GRELE DU MARTEAU, the *slender apoph'ysis* or *process of the mal'leus*, a long process, situate at the anterior part of the neck of the malleus, which passes out by the fissure of Glaserius. It is also called the *Apoph'ysis of Rau*, although it was already known to Fabricius ab Acquapendente and to Cæcilius Follius.

GRÊLE, Chalaza—*g. Interne de la cuisse*, Gracilis.

GREMIL OFFICINALE, Lithospermum officinale.

GRENADE, Influenza.

GRENADIER, Punica granatum.

GRENIERS, Vesiculæ seminales.

GRENOUILLE, Rana esculenta.

GRENOUILLETTE, Ranula.

GRESSURA, Perinæum.

GRESSUS, Walking.

GREVEURE, Hernia.

GRIELUM, Apium petroselinum, Smyrnium olusatrum.

GRINCEMENT DES DENTS, Stridor dentium.

GRINDERS, Molar teeth.

GRIPES. Tormina.

GRIPPE (F), from *gripper*, 'to gripe,' 'catch hold of,' a vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the Influenza, (q. v.), which see.

GRIPPÉ, Pinched.

GROAN. See Suspirium.

GROATS, Germ. Grutze. *Grutum*. Oatmeal, (*Yorkshire.*) Oats, hulled but unground, (*Lancashire.*) Hulled oats, half ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off: *Grits*.

A decoction of these is administered as a diluent and demulcent.

GROMWELL, Lithospermum officinale.

GROOVE, *Furrow*, *Sulcus*. (F.) *Rainure*. Icelandic, *grafa*. Sax. Ȝpapan, to dig. A channel or gutter, in a bone or surgical instrument. See *Coulisse*.

GROOVED. Same etymon. *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*, (F.) *Cannelé* ou *Canelé*. Having a small channel or gutter.

GROS, Drachm.

GROSEILLIER NOIR, Ribes nigrum—*g. Rouge*, Ribes rubrum.

GROSSESSE, Pregnancy—*g. Abdominale*, Pregnancy, abdominal—*g. Afœtale*, Pregnancy, afœtal—*g. Bigeminale*, Pregnancy, bigeminal—*g. Complexe*, Pregnancy, complex—*g. Composée*, Pregnancy, compound—*g. Fausse* ou *apparente*, Pregnancy, false—*g. Fœtale*, Pregnancy, fœtal—*g. Gazo-hystérique*, Pregnancy, gazo-hysteric—*g. Hémato-hystérique*, Pregnancy, hemato-hysteric—*g. Hydro-hystérique*, Pregnancy, hydro-hysteric—*g.* Inter-extra-uterine, Pregnancy, complex—*g. Ovarienne*, Pregnancy, ovarial—*g. Sarco-hystérique*, Pregnancy, sarco-hysteric—*g. Sarcofœtale*, Pregnancy, sarcofœtal—*g. Simple*, Pregnancy, solitary—*g. Solitaire*, Pregnancy, solitary—*g. Trigeminale*, Pregnancy, trigeminal—*g. Triple*, Pregnancy, trigeminal—*g. Tubaire*, Pregnancy, tubal—*g. Utéro abdominale*, Pregnancy, utero-abdominal—*g. Utéro-ovarienne*, Pregnancy, utero-ovarian—*g. Utéro-tubaire*, Pregnancy, utero-tubal.

GROSSULARIA NON SPINOSA, Ribes nigrum.

GROUILLEMENT D'ENTRAILLES, Borborygmus.

GROUNDNUT, Pignut.

GROUNDPINE, Teucrium chamæpitys—g. French, Teucrium iva.

GROUNDSEL, Senecio.

GROUSEBERRY, Gaultheria.

GROWTH, from Dutch groeyen, *Crescen'tia*, (F.) *Croissance*. The developement of the body; particularly in the direction of its height. Also, any adventitious tissue: thus, we speak of a *morbid growth* or *formation*.

GRUMUS, Coagulum.

GRUTUM. 'Groats.' *Grutum Mil'ium*, *Mil'ium*. A hard, white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed. It is confined to the face. See, also, Groats.

GRYPH'IUS PES. The *Griffon's foot*, (F.) *Pied de Griffon*. An instrument of which Ambrose Paré speaks; and which was used for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPO'SIS, from γρυπόω, 'I incurvate.' *Incurva'tio*. Crookedness or incurvation of the nails; *Un'guium aduncа'tio*.

GUACO. The name of a plant, described by Humboldt and Bonpland under the name *Mikania Guaco*, which grows in the valleys of Madalena, Rio-Cauca, &c. of South America. The negroes use the juice against the bites of poisonous reptiles;—both in the way of prevention and cure. It has been, of late, brought forward as a remedy in cholera.

GUAIACINE. See Guaiac.

GUA'IACUM, *G. officina'lē; G. America'num*, *Lignum vitæ*, *L. sanctum*, *L. benedic'tum*, *Palus sanctus*, *Lignum In'dicum*, *Hagiox'ylum*, (F.) *Gayac*, *Gaïac*; *Gomme Guaiac*. The resin and wood are both used in medicine. Their odour is slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, of the resin more so than of the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour, externally, greenish; internally, grayish. Water dissolves about one-tenth; alcohol 95 parts. It is soluble, also, in *liquor potassæ* 15 parts, *liquor ammoniæ* 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, called *Guaiacine*.

The guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, of resin, gr. v to xx:—to purge, gr. xx to xl.

GUARD (for a bed), *Alèse*.

GUARERBA ORBA, Momordica elaterium.

GUAVA APPLE, Psidium pomiferum.

GUBERNAC'ULUM TESTIS, *Ligamen'tum suspenso'rium Testis*, (F.) *Gouvernail du testicule*. A triangular, fibro-cellular cord; which, in the fœtus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia superficialis, and, by contracting to occasion the descent of the testicle, it lengthens the fibres of the lesser oblique muscle; so as to produce the cremaster, and is itself expanded to constitute the dartos.

GUÊPE, Wasp.

GUÉRISON, Cure.

GUÉRISSABLE, Curable.

GUI, Viscum album.

GUILANDI'NA MORIN'GA. A plant, which affords the Ben nut, and the Lignum nephriticum. It is also called *Moringa Oleifera*, *M. Zeylanica*. *Ben*, *Glans unguenta'ria*, *Ben Nux*, *Balanus Myrep'sica*, the *Oily Acorn* or *Ben Nut* is a West India nut which furnishes an oil, *Oleum Balani'num*, that does not become rancid by age, and is hence used by perfumers. It is purgative.

The wood of the Guilandina is called *Lignum Nephrit'icum*, and has been used, in decoction, in affections of the urinary organs.

GUIMAUVE, Althæa—*g. Veloutée*, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

GULA, Œsophagus, Pharynx.

GULÆ PRINCIPIUM, Pharynx.

GULLET, Œsophagus.

GUM ANIME, Anime—*g.* Arabic, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Dragon, Tragacantha—*g.* Elastic, Caoutchouc—*g.* Hemlock, see Pinus Canadensis—*g.* Indigenous, Gummi nostras—*g.* Juniper, Sandarac.

GUM-LANCET, *Dentiscalpium*, *Odontoglyphon*, (F.) *Déchaussoir*. An instrument for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth, prior to extraction. It is formed much like a fleam.

The operation itself is called *Lancing the gums*, *Den'tium scalptu'ra* (F.) *Déchaussement*.

GUM ORENBURG, See Pinus larix—*g.* Red, Strophulus—*g.* Resin, Gummi resina—*g.* Sandarach, Sandarac—*g.* Seneca, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Senega, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Sweet, Liquidambar styraciflua—*g.* Tragacanth, Tragacanth—*g.* White, Strophulus—*g.* Yellow, Icterus infantum.

GUMBOIL, Parulis.

GUMMA. An elastic tumour, formed in the periosteum; occupying particularly the cranium and sternum, and produced by the syphilitic virus, when it has been long in the constitution. It is so called, because, when opened, it contains a matter like gum.

GUMMI, *Commi*, *κομμι*, (F.) *Gomme*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from various species of the *mimosa* and *prunus*; and consequently there are many varieties of gum. They are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh, intestinal irritations, &c.; and in *Pharmacy*, they are employed in the formation of emulsions, pills, &c.

GUMMI ACACIÆ ARABICÆ, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Acanthinum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Adstringens Fothergilli, Kino—*g.* Ammoniacum, Ammoniac—*g.* Anime, Anime—*g.* Arabicum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Astragali Tragacanthæ, Tragacantha—*g.* Bogia, Cambogia—*g.* Brelisis, Caranna—*g.* Gamandræ, Cambogia—*g.* Gambiense, Kino *g.* de Goa, Cambogia—*g.* Gutta, Cambogia—*g.* Hederæ, see Hedera helix—*g.* de Jemu, Cambogia—*g.* Juniperi, Sandarac—*g.* Laccæ, Lacca—*g.* Ladanum, see Cistus creticus—*g* Lamac, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Leucum, Acaciæ gummi.

GUMMI-NOSTRAS, (F.) *Gomme du Pays*; *Indig''enous Gum*. These generic names are given to several species of gum, which flow spontaneously from certain European fruit trees,—such as the almond, cherry, peach, apricot, &c. The indigenous gums have nearly the same properties as gum arabic, but they are inferior to it.

GUMMI-PANACIS, see Pastinaca opoponax—*g.* ad Podagram, Cambogia.

GUMMI-RESI'NA, *Gum-Resin*. A milky juice, obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks, and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resin, gum, essential oil, and different other vegetable matters. They are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odour, acrid taste, variable colour, and are heavier than water. Water dissolves a part of them, and alcohol another: hence proof spirit is the proper menstruum.

The generality of the gum-resins are powerful stimulants to the whole or to parts of the Economy.

The chief are *asafœtida*, *gum ammoniac*, *euphorbium*, *galbanum*, *camboge*, *myrrh*, *olibanum*, *opoponax*, *scammony*, *aloes*, &c.

GUMMI-RUBRUM ADSTRINGENS GAMBIENSE, Kino—*g.* Serapionis, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Thebaicum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Tragacantha, Tragacantha.

GUMS, Gingivæ.

GURGITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the Isle of Ischia. Temp. at its source, 176° Fah. It contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, iron and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, muriate of soda and silica.

GURGLING. 'Gushing with noise,' as water from a bottle. (F.) *Gargouillement*. The rhonchus or *râle*, heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus. It is the 'cavernous rattle,' *Râle caverneux*. If the cavern be large, this *râle* will nearly resemble the gurgling of a bottle (*glouglou d'une bouteille*;) if on the contrary, the cavern be small, it will not differ from the *râle muqueux*, (q. v.)

GURGULIO, Penis, Uvula.

GUSTATION, Degustation, Taste.

GUSTUS, Taste.

GUT, Intestine—*g.* Blind, Cæcum.

GUTS, SLIPPERINESS OF THE, Lientery.

GUTTA, Apoplexy, Cambogia, Gout—*g.* Gamandræ, Cambogia—*g.* Gamba, Cambogia—*g.* Opaca, Cataract.

GUTTA. A *Drop*, *Stalagma*, *Alun'sel*, *Stilla*, (F.) *Goutte*. A quantity of liquid, generally valued, in Pharmacy, at the weight of a grain. It is clear, however, that the weight must vary according to the nature of the liquid:—a drop of ether, e. g., cannot weigh as much as one of sulphuric acid. The form of the mouth of the phial likewise alters the size of the drop. These and other circumstances have induced the London College to institute the *minim*, which is the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. See Minimum.

GUTTA ROSACEA SYPHILITICA, Crown of Venus.

GUTTA ROSEA, *Gutta Rosa'cea*, *Ion'thus corymb'ifer*, *Crusta serpigino'sa*, *C. prurigino'sa*. *Acnê rosa'cea*, *Bacchia*, *Butiga*, *Carbun'cled Face*, *Rosy Drop*, *Welk*. (F.) *Couperose*, *Goutte Rose*, *Bourgeons*. An eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness, and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. Its cure must be attempted by regular regimen, and cooling means internally: weak spirituous or saturnine lotions externally. The affection is usually very obstinate.

Gutta Serena, Amaurosis.

GUTTÆ ABBATIS ROUSSEAU, Laudanum abbatis Rousseau—g. Ammoniaci, see Ammoniac gum—g. Acidæ tonicæ, Elixir acidum Halleri—g. Nervinæ, Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

Guttæ Nigræ. *Common Black Drop.* (*Opii* ℥ viij. *aceti distillat* ℔ ij. Infuse.) It is milder than the tincture of opium.—Gray.

The celebrated *Black Drop*, *Lan'caster* or *Quaker's Black Drop*, is made as follows:—take half a pound of *opium*, *sliced*; three pints of *good verjuice* (juice of the wild crab,) and one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place, near the fire, for six or eight weeks; then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle One drop is equal to three of laudanum: and it is nearly devoid of all the unpleasant exciting effects of the latter.

GUTTUR. The throat, (q. v.); the larynx; the trachea.

Guttur Tumidum, Bronchocele.

GUT'TURAL, *Gut'turalis*, from *guttur*, 'the throat.' Relating or belonging to the throat.

The *Superior Thyroideal Artery* is sometimes called *Guttural Artery*.

A *Guttural Cough* is one occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea.

A *Guttural Sound* is one pronounced, as it were, in the throat.

GUTTURNIA, Arytenoid cartilages.

GYMNASION, Exercise.

GYMNA'SIUM, from γυμνος, 'naked.' *Palæs'tra*. An establishment, amongst the ancients, intended for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.

GYMNAST, *Gymnas'tes*, *Gymnas'ta*; same etymon. The manager of a gymnasium. One, whose profession it is to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

GYMNAS'TICS, *Gymnas'tica*, *Somacet'ics*: same etymon. That part of Hygienic Medicine, which treats of bodily exercises. It is called *Medical Gymnastics*. The ancients had, also, *Athletic Gymnastics*, and *Military Gymnastics*. Herodicus of Selivræa first proposed gymnastics for the cure of disease.

GYMNOSIS, Denudation.

GYNÆCEUM, Antimonium, Vulva.

GYNÆCEI'A, *Gynæci'a*, from γυνη, 'a woman.' The catamenia;—also, the lochia.—Hippocr. Galen, Foësius.

GYNÆCIA, Gynecia, Menses.

GYNÆCOLO'GIA, from γυνη, 'a woman,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA, from γυνη, 'woman,' μανια, 'mania,' 'rage.' That species of insanity, which arises from love for women. Some have used the word synonymously with nymphomania, (q. v.)

GYNÆCOMAS'TUS, from γυνη, 'woman,' and μαστος, 'a breast.' A man, whose breasts are as large as those of a woman.—Galen, Ingrassias.

A considerable enlargement of the breasts of a female was, formerly, called *Gynæcomas'ton*.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX, from γυνη, 'woman,' and μυσταξ, 'the beard.' The hair on the pubes of women.—Rolfink.

GYNANDRUS, Gynanthropus.

GYNANTHRO'PUS, *Gynan'drus*. A hermaphrodite, who belongs more to the male than to the female sex.

GYNATRE'SIA, from γυνη, 'a woman,' and ατρητος, 'imperforate.' Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

GYNE, Female.

GYNIDA, Hermaphrodite.

GYRI CEREBRI, Anfractuosities (cerebral.)

GYROPHLE. See Eugenia caryophyllata.

GYRUS, Anfractuosity, Convolution.

H.

HAB-EL-KALIMBAT, Pistacia terebinthus.

HABE'NA. A *Bridle*, *Tel'amon*. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds; which, in many instances, replaced the suture.—Galen.

HABIL'LA DE CARTHAGE'NA, *Bejuio*, *Carthage'na Bean*. (F.) *Fève de Carthagène*. A kind of bean of South America, famed as an effectual antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small quantity be eaten immediately.

HABIT, *Habitu'do*, *Assuetu'do*, *Mos*, *Usus*, *Consuetu'do*, *Ethos*, 'εξις, *Hexis*, *Ethmos'ynē*. (F.) *Habitude*, *Accoutumance*. Habit is the aptitude for repeating certain acts:—or, a facility, which results from the frequent repetition of the same acts. It is, according to vulgar expression, 'a second nature.' Habit may predispose to certain diseases, or it may protect us against them. It ought not to be lost sight of, in attending to the progress of disease, or its treatment.

Habit of Body, *Constitu'tio*, *Hab'itus*, *Hal'itus Cor'poris*, *Catas'tasis*, *Hexis*, 'εξις. (F.) *Habitude extérieure*, *Habitude du corps*. The aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body.

HABITUDE, Habit—*h. du Corps*, Habit of body—*h. Extérieure*, Habit of body.

HABITUDO, Habit.

HABITUS, Habit of body—h. Corporis, Habit of body.

HÆMA, 'αιμα, 'αιματος, 'blood.' (q. v.) Hence:

HÆMACHROINE, Hæmatine.

HÆMADON'OSOS, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' *Hæmatangion'osis*. Disease of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADOSTO'SIS, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and οστωσις, 'a bony tumour.' Ossification of the blood-vessels.

HÆMAGOGUM, Pæonia.

HÆMAGO'GUS, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and αγω, 'I drive off.' A medicine, which promotes the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMALO'PIA, *Hæm'alops*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ωψ, 'the eye.' An effusion of blood into the eye.—Galen. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMALOPS, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMAPH'OBUS, *Hæmoph'obus*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and φοβος, 'dread.' One, who has a dread of blood:—who cannot look at it without fainting.

HÆMAPO'RIA, *Hæmatoporia, Oligæ'mia*, from 'αιμα 'blood,' and απορος, 'poor.' Paucity of blood. See Anæmia.

HÆMASTATICA, Hæmatostatica.

HÆMASTAT'ICĒ, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ιστημι, 'I remain,' 'reside.' A science, which treats of the strength of the blood-vessels. *Hymastat'ics.*

HÆMATANGIONOSIS, Hæmadonosos.

HÆMATEM'ESIS, from 'αιμα 'blood,' and εμεω, 'I vomit.' *Vom'itus cruentus: Hæmorrha'gia Hæmatem'esis, Vom'itus San'guinis, Gastrorrha'gia, Œsophagorrha'gia, Vomiting of Blood* (F.) *Vomissement de sang.* Hæmatemesis is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression; weight; and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric, and in the hypochondriac regions; by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes, also, by stool: the blood being generally of a grumous aspect.

Hæmatemesis may be active or passive; acute or chronic. The blood effused proceeds, almost always, from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females, whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed. It is not of much danger, except when connected with diseases of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen.

On dissection of those who have died from protracted hæmatemesis,—for the acute kind is comparatively devoid of danger,—the mucous membrane of the stomach is found red and inflamed, or black, and the vessels considerably dilated. Complete abstinence from food; rest; the horizontal posture; bleeding, if the hemorrhage be active; cold, acidulous drinks, &c., constitute the usual treatment.

HÆMATERA, Hepatirrhœa.

HÆMATHORAX, Hæmatothorax.

HÆMAT'ICA, from 'αιμα, 'blood.' Diseases of the sanguineous function:—the third class in the Nosology of Good.

HÆMATIDROSIS, Sudor cruentus.

HÆMATINE, *Hematine, Hematosine, Zoöhematine, Hemachroine, Cruorine, Rubrine, Globuline*, from 'αιμα, 'blood.' The colouring principle of the blood. It resides in distinct particles or globules of the blood, and, in the opinion of the best observers, in the envelope of the globules.

HÆMATI'TES, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' so called from its colour or from its fancied powers of stopping blood. *Lapis Hemati'tes.* A beautiful ore of iron, called, also, *Bloodstone, Ochrea rubra, Oxydum ferricum crystalliza'tum nati'vum, Ferrum Hæmatites.* When finely levigated, and freed from the grosser parts, by frequent washings with water, it has been long recommended in hemorrhage, fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c., in doses of from one scruple to three or four.

HÆMATOCATHARTICA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and καθαρσις, 'purification or purgation.' Remedies for purifying the blood.

HÆMATOCE'LE, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' A tumour formed by blood. By some, this term has been applied to a tumour formed by blood effused into the cellular texture of the scrotum. Others have used it for tumours arising from the effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis:—hæmatocele, according to them, differing from hydrocele only in the character of the effusion.—Heister. Others, again, have applied it to effusions of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself.—Richter. The first is the usual acceptation. It is, most commonly, caused by wounds or contusions; and requires the use of antiphlogistics, discutients, &c. Sometimes it is necessary to evacuate the effused blood.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and χεζω, 'I go to stool.' *Catarrhex'is vera, Enterorrhag"ia simplex, Diarrhœ'a cruen'ta.* Discharge of blood by stool.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATO'DES or HÆMATOI'DES, *Sanguin'eus* from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ειδος, 'appearance.' That which contains blood, or has the colour of blood.

Fungus Hæmatodes, *Fungus cancrosus hæmato'des, Melæ'na fungo'sa carcino'des, Tumor fungo'sus sanguineus, Spon'goid inflamma'tion, Pulpy* or *Med'ullary Sarco'ma, Carcino'ma Hæmato'des, Carcino'ma spongio'sum, Bleeding Fungus, Soft Cancer*, (F.) *Carcinome sanglante Hématoncie fongoïde.* An extremely alarming, carcinomatous affection, which was first described, with accuracy, by Mr. John Burns of Glasgow.

It consists in the development of cancerous tumours, in which the inflammation is accompanied with violent heat and pain, and with fungous and bleeding excrescences.

Even when the diseased part is extirpated, at a very early period,—and this is the only wise plan that can be adopted,—recovery rarely follows: other organs being generally implicated at the same time. Fungus hæmatodes was the term first applied to the disease by Mr. Hey of Leeds. Mr. J. Burns called it *Spongoid inflammation*, from the spongy, elastic feel, which peculiarly characterizes it, and continues even after ulceration has taken place. The disease has, most frequently, been met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle and mamma: but it occurs in the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip and shoulder-joints.

Some French surgeons designate, by this name, those tumours which were formerly termed *anormales, caverneuses, varigueuses*, called *Erectiles* by Dupuytren, *Hématoncies* by Alibert, *Telangiectasiæ* by Gräfe.

HEMATOGRA'PHIA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,'

and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the blood.

HÆMATOLO"GIA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' That part of medicine which treats of the blood.

HÆMATO'MA, *Thrombus* (q. v.) a bloody tumour, especially of the scalp of the new-born.

HÆMATOMA OCULI, Hæmophthalmia.

HÆMATOM'PHALOCE'LE, *Hæmatom'phalum*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which encloses a bloody serum; or which has, at its surface, a number of varicose veins: constituting the *Varicom'phalus*.

HÆMATOMPHALUM, Hæmatomphalocele.

HÆMATON'CUS. (F.) *Hématoncie*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Alibert has given this name to the *Nævi mater'ni* or *varicose tumours*. He admits three varieties:—the *H. fongoïdes*, *H. framboisée*, and *H. tubéreuse*.

HÆMATOPEDESIS. See Diapedesis.

HÆMATOPHLEBES'TASIS. Sudden suppression of a hemorrhage;—from στασις 'αιματος φλεβων, 'suppression of the blood of the veins.'—Galen.

HÆMATOPHO'BIA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and φοβος, 'dread.' Dread or horror at the sight of blood, producing syncope, &c.

HÆMATOPOIESIS, Hæmatosis.

HÆMATOPORIA, Hæmaporia.

HÆMATOPS, (F.) *Hématopisie*. M. Capuron, of Paris, has applied the term *Hématopisie utérine*, from analogy with *Hydropisie utérine*, to a collection of blood, which sometimes takes place in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented.

HÆMATOSINE, Hæmatine.

HÆMATO'SIS, *Exæmato'sis*, *Hæmatopoïe'sis*, *Decarboniza'tion*, *Atmospheriza'tion*, *Sanguificatio*, from 'αιμα, 'blood.' The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. Called, also, *Aëration*, *Arterializa'tion of the blood*. Formation of blood in general.

HÆMATOSTATICA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and στατικη, 'statics.' *Ischæmia*, *Hæmastat'ica*, *Hæmostat'ics*. The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Also, remedies for stopping blood.

HÆMATOS'TEON, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and οστεον, 'a bone.' Effusion of blood into the bones or joints.

HÆMATOTHO'RAX, *Hæmatho'rax*, *Hæmop'tysis inter'na*, *Pleurorrhæ'a sanguin'ea*, *Pneumorrha'gia interna*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and θωραξ, 'the chest.' Extravasation of blood into the chest.

HÆMATOX'YLON CAMPECHIA'NUM. *Aca'cia Zeylon'ica*, *Logwood*. The part of the tree, used in medicine, is the wood, *Hæmatox'yli Lignum*, *Lignum Campechen'se*, L. *Campechia'num*, L. *Campesca'num*, L. *In'dicum*, L. *Sappan*, L. *Brasilia'num rubrum*, L. *cæru'leum*, (F.) *Bois de Campêche*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. Logwood is almost inodorous; of a sweetish, subastringent taste; and deep red colour. Its virtues are extracted both by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery.

HÆMATURESIS, Hæmaturia.

HÆMATU'RIA, *Hæmature'sis*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ουρεω, 'I make urine.' Voiding of blood by urine. *Hæmorrha'gia hæmatu'ria*, *Mictio cruen'ta*, *Hæmoure'sis*, *M. Sanguin'ea*, *Mictus cruen'tus*, (F.) *Pissement de sang*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. Like other hemorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*. It may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. The essential symptoms are:—blood evacuated by the urethra; preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, and accompanied by faintness. Whencesoever it proceeds, hæmaturia always takes place by exhalation. Rupture of vessels is by no means common in the mucous membranes. *Active hæmaturia* requires general or local blood-letting; diluent and cooling drinks; absolute rest, and the horizontal posture. The *chronic* kind is more troublesome. It requires acidulated or aluminous drinks; chalybeates and tonics in general. When hæmaturia is excessive, cold injections may be thrown into the rectum or into the vagina of women, and topical applications be made to the perinæum.

HÆMAXIS, Blood-letting.

HÆMIDROSIS. See Diapedesis.

HÆMITIS, from 'αιμα, 'blood.' Inflammation of the blood. The alteration of the blood, which occurs in inflammatory diseases.—Piorry.

HÆMO-ARTHRITIS, Rheumatism, (acute.)

HÆMOCERCH'NOS. This term has received two acceptations, owing to the different senses in which χερχνος is employed; signifying, sometimes, *hissing*; at others, *dry*. Consequently, the Hellenists have translated the compound word, at times, by spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; at others, by evacuation of dry matters.

HÆMO'DIA, *Hebetu'do Den'tium*, from αιμωδεω, 'I stupefy.' Pain of the teeth,—and more especially *Agacement*, (q. v.) or the setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances. It is also called *Odon'tia Stupo'ris*, *Odontal'gia hæmo'dia*, *Dolor den'tium à strido're*, *Toothedge*, *Cataplex'is*.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and οφθαλμος, 'eye.' Effusion of blood in the eye. When the extravasation is external, it is called *H. exter'na*, *Hyposphag'ma* and *Hæmalops exter'nus*; when internal, *Hæmophthal'mia interna*; *Hydrophthal'mus cruen'tus*, *Hypochysis hæmato'des*, *Hæmato'ma Oc'uli*, and *Hæmalops internus*.

HÆMOPTOE, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMOPTOSIS, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and πτυω, 'I spit.' *Spitting of blood.*—*Hæmorrha'gia Hæmop'tysis*, *Emp'toë*, *Empto'ica pas'sio*, *Hæmoptys'mus*, *Hæmopto'sis*, *Sputum sang'uinis*, *Cruen'ta expui'tio*, *Hæmorrha"gia pulmonis*, *Pas'sio hæmopto'ica*, *Rejec'tio sang'uinis è pulmonibus*, *Expectora'tio sang'uinis*, *Hæmorrha'gia Bronchica*, *Pneumorrha'gia*. *Emp'tysis*, *Hæmop'toë*, *Sputum cruen'tum*, (F.) *Crachement de sang*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs; characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough; dyspnœa; sense of heat in the chest, &c.

It is important to discriminate between hæ

moptysis, produced by some accidental cause acting irregularly or periodically on the lungs; and that which is, as it were, constitutional, and dependent on some organic affection of the lungs, or some faulty conformation of the chest. These two varieties differ as much in their prognosis and method of treatment, as in their causes. Constitutional hæmoptysis is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. The accidental variety is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, or too great loss of blood.

The *general causes* of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage. It has, besides, *particular causes;* such as too great exercise of the lungs;—loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapours, &c. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35.

A sudden and terrific kind of Hæmoptysis is sometimes met with; consisting in a great afflux of blood into the lungs. This has been called *Pul'monary Ap'oplexy*, (F.) *Apoplexie pulmonaire*.

Physical signs. Percussion may not always aid us, but generally a circumscribed dulness will be perceived. The inspiratory murmur, on auscultation, is feeble or absent, locally; and is replaced by bronchial respiration and *bronchophony*. A fine liquid crepitus is detected around the affected part; and in the larger tubes, near the spine, a liquid bubbling rhonchus is usually heard.

The value of these signs is determined by the nature of the expectoration.

The treatment of hæmoptysis must be like that of internal hemorrhage in general.

Hæmoptysis Interna, Hæmatothorax—h. Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis.

HÆMOPTYSMUS, Hæmoptysis.

HÆMORRHA'GIA from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' *San'guinis profluvium copio'sum, Sanguiflux'us, Hæmatoch'ysis, Aimorrha'a, Hæmorrha'a, Profu'sio Sanguinis, Hem'orrhage, Loss of blood*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie* ou *Hémorhagie, Perte de sang*. Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it; with or without rupture of their coats. Hemorrhages may be *spontaneous* or *traumatic;* the first belong to the domain of medicine, the latter to that of surgery. They may, also, be *internal* or *external; general*—as in scurvy, or *local*.

The *hemorrhages by exhalation;* those which chiefly interest the physician may be classed, with Pinel, as follows:

1. *Hemorrhage of the Mucous Membranes.*	Epistaxis.
	Hæmoptysis.
	Hæmatemesis.
	Hæmorrhoids.
	Hæmaturia.
	Uterine Hemorrhage.
2. *Hemorrhage of the Tissues.*	Cutaneous.
	Cellular.
	Serous.
	Synovial.

Hemorrhages have generally been distinguished into *active* and *passive*: in other words, into those dependent upon augmentation of the organic actions, and those dependent upon debility. According to Broussais, no spontaneous hemorrhage is passive; all are active,—that is, produced by increased action and excess of irritation of the blood-vessels. They may occur *with* debility, but not *from* debility. He calls those only *passive hemorrhages*, which are owing to an external lesion of the vessels. Hemorrhages have been, by some, divided into *constitutional*, or those depending on original conformation:—*accidental*, or those produced by some adventitious cause; *supplementary*, or those which succeed others; *symptomatic, critical*, &c.

Active Hemorrhage, *Hemorrha''gia activa, H. arterio'sa, Cauma hæmorrhag''icum, Angeiorrhagia*, occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. Good living; the use of fermented liquors; excessive exercise, or too sedentary a life, may perhaps be ranked as predisponent causes. They are commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part,—owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia,—and by coldness of the extremities. The blood, evacuated, is generally of a florid red. In such active hemorrhages, the great indications of treatment will be, to diminish plethora, where it exists, and to lessen the heart's action. Bleeding, purgatives, and cold, will be the chief agents.

Passive Hemorrhage, *Hæmorrha''gia passi'va, H. Veno'sa, Profu'sio, P. hæmorrhag''ica*, occurs in those of a weak constitution; or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, &c.

The direct causes may be:—previous active hemorrhage; scorbutus, or any thing capable of inducing atony or asthenic hyperæmia of the small vessels. These hemorrhages are not preceded by excitement or by any signs of local determination. They are usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance; feeble pulse; fainting, &c. The indications of treatment will be:—to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system; hence the utility of styptics and cold externally; and of tonics and astringents, creasote, mineral acids, &c., internally.

Hemorrhage also occurs from mechanical hyperæmia, as when hæmoptysis is produced by tubercles in the lungs; hæmatemesis by disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen, &c.

In *traumatic hemorrhages*, or those which are the consequence of wounds of arterial or venous trunks, the blood is of a florid red colour, and issues by jets and impulses, if it proceed from an artery; whilst it is of a deeper red, issues slowly and by a continuous jet, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels are alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound.

Of the means used for arresting these traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically, as *absorbents, ligature*, and *compression;* others chymically, as *fire, caustics, creasote, astringents*, &c.

Hæmorrhagia Activa Narium, Epistaxis—h. Bronchica, Hæmoptysis—h. Cerebri, Apoplexy—h. per Diapedesin, Diapedesis—h. Hæmatemesis, Hæmatemesis—h. Hæmaturia, Hæmaturia—h. Hæmoptysis, Hæmoptysis—h. Mucosa, see Hæmorrhois—h. Nabothi, see Parturition—h. Penis, Stimatosis—h. Pulmonis, Hæmoptysis—h. Universalis, Pur-

pura hæmorrhagica—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia.

HÆMORRHINIA, Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHŒ'A, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' *Hæmorrhag''ia*, (q. v.) *Loss of blood*. Some writers have proposed to restrict this name to passive hemorrhages.

Hæmorrhœa Petechialis, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia.

HÆMORRHOI'DAL or HEMORRHOI'DAL, *Hæmorrhoïda'lis*, *Hæmorrhoïdeus*. Relating to hemorrhoids; as *hemorrhoidal flux*, *hemorrhoidal tumours*, &c.

Hemorrhoi'dal Vessels, *Vasa seda'lia*, are those vessels which are distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

The Hemorrhoidal Ar'teries have been distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. 1. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, which assumes the name *superior hemorrhoidal*, when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. 2. The *middle hemorrhoidal* is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic. It ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. 3. The *inferior hemorrhoidal* arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and to the muscles of the anus.

The Hemorrhoidal Veins follow the same distribution, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein.

Hemorrhoidal Nerves. These emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments.

HÆMOR'RHOÏS, *Aimorr'hoïs*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' *Aimor'roïs*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca*, *Maris'ca*, *Proctal'gia Hæmorrhoïda'lis*, *Piles*. The essential symptoms of this affection are:—Livid and painful tubercles or excrescences, (*Hæmorrhoid'al Tumours*,) usually attended with a discharge of mucus or blood, (*Hæmorrhoid'al flux*.) The most common causes of piles are: a sedentary life, accumulation of fæces in the rectum; violent efforts at stool; pregnancy, &c. The precursory symptoms are:—Pains in the loins; stupor of the lower limbs; and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum. To these follow one or more round, smooth, renitent, painful, pulsating, and erectile tumours, around the margin of the anus, or within the anus; some pouring out blood occasionally. After having remained, for some time, tense, and painful, they gradually shrink and disappear. The chief symptoms, occasioned by hemorrhoidal tumours, when much inflamed, are: constant pain, liable, however, to exacerbations, obliging the patient to preserve the horizontal posture, and to become augmented by the least pressure, or by the passage of the fæces.

Hæmorrhoids have generally been distinguished into—*H. Fluen'tes*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca cruen'ta*, *Bleeding* or *Open Piles*; and into *H. nonfluen'tes*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca cæca*, *Hæmorrhoï'des cæcæ*, *Shut* or *blind piles*. They have, also, been divided into *internal* or *occult*, and *external*, according to their situation; and into *accidental* or *constitutional*.

Hemorrhoid'al Tumours are extremely troublesome, by their disposition to frequent recurrence; and they are apt to induce fistula. Otherwise, they are devoid of danger.

When anatomically examined, they are found not to consist in a varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum; but to be formed of a very close, spongy, texture; similar to that which surrounds the orifice of the vagina; and to be erectile, like it. They are surrounded by a delicate membrane, and have no internal cavity.

The treatment, in mild cases of hæmorrhoidal tumours, is simple. Rest; the horizontal posture; the use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters, will be sufficient.

If they are much inflamed, leeches may be applied; and warm cataplasms or cold lotions, according to circumstances, be prescribed, with abstinence; and cooling drinks. Afterwards, an ointment, composed of powdered galls and opium, will afford relief. It is in the relaxed kind, that such ointment, and the internal use of *Ward's Paste*, can alone be expected to afford much benefit.

If, after repeated attacks, the tumours remain hard and painful, and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

These remarks apply to hemorrhoidal tumours.

By Hemorrhoid'al Flux, *Fluxus hæmorrhoïda'lis*, *Proctorrha''gia*, is meant the hemorrhage, which takes place from the rectum, owing to hemorrhoids. It is a common affection. The quantity of blood discharged is various; at times, it is very trifling; at others, sufficient to induce great debility, and even death. It is announced and accompanied by the same symptoms, as precede and attend hemorrhoidal tumours. Like other hemorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*; *accidental* or *constitutional*. The prognosis is rarely unfavourable. The affection may, almost always, be relieved by properly adapted means. These resemble such as are necessary in hemorrhages in general. Perfect quietude,—mental and corporeal,—light diet, cooling drinks; bleeding, if the symptoms indicate it; astringents, (if the disease be protracted and passive,) such as the *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*; aspersions of cold water on the anus; astringent injections; plugging and compression. Such will be the principal remedial agents.

When the hemorrhage has become habitual or is vicarious, some caution may be required in checking it; and, if inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression, its return may be solicited by the semicupium, sitting over warm water; aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, &c.; or leeches may be applied to the anus.

Some authors have described a species of Leucorrhœ'a Ana'lis; or whitish discharge from the anus, which often attends ordinary hæmorrhoids. This they have called, *Proctica maris'ca muco'sa*, *Hæmor'rhoïs alba*, *Hæmorrha'gia muco'sa*, *Leucor'rhois*, &c. It requires no special mention.

Hæmorrhois ab Exania, Proctocele—h. Procedens, Proctocele.

HÆMORRHOSCO'PIA, *Hæmorrhoisco'pia*,

Hæmat'ica, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' ρεω, 'I flow,' and σκοπεω, 'I view.' The art of forming a judgment of the state of the system from blood drawn.

HÆMOSTA'SIA, *Hæmos'tasis, Epid'esis*, from 'αιμα, 'blood,' and στασις, 'stagnation.' *Stagnation of blood.* This name has, also, been given to any operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood.

HÆMOSTATICS, Hæmatostatica.

HÆMOURESIS, Hæmaturia.

HÆVEA GUIANENSIS. See Caoutchouc.

HAGARD, Haggard.

HAGE'NIA ABYSSIN'ICA. An Abyssinian tree, which the natives plant round their habitations, as an ornament. The infusion of its flowers mixed with beer is employed by them as an anthelmintic. It is called, there, *Cusso.*

HAGGARD, (F.) *Hagard.* The French use the term, *Air Hagard, Œil hagard, 'Haggard air,' 'Haggard eye,'* for a physiognomy, in which there is at once, an expression of madness and terror.

HAGIOSPERMUM, Artemisia Santonica.

HAGIOXYLUM, Guaiacum.

HAIL, Chalaza.

HAIR, Sax. hæp, *Crines, Pilus, Thrix*, (F.) *Poil.* A conical, corneous substance; issuing to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres, by a bulb seated in the cellular membrane,—where alone, it is sensible. The hair receives various names in different parts—as *Beard, Cilia, Eyebrows, Hair of the head (Capilli,)* &c., (q. v.)

HAIR, FALLING OFF OF THE, Alopecia—h. Matted, Plica—h. Plaited, Plica.

HAIR-WORM, Seta equina—h. Muscular, Dracunculus.

HAL, Salt.

HALCHE'MIA. The alchymists so called the art of fusing salts: from 'αλς, 'salt,' and χεω, 'I pour out.'—Libavius.

HALCYON, Alcyon.

HALCYONIUM ROTUNDUM, Pila marina.

HALE, Ephelides.

HALEINE, Breath—*h. Courte*, Dyspnœa.

HALELÆON, *Halelæ'um*, from 'αλς, 'salt,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' *Oleum Sali mixtum.* A mixture of oil and salt, for removing swellings of the joints.—Galen.

HALÉTÉRATION, Alteration.

HALICA, Alica.

HALICACALUM, Physalis.

HALICES, Pandiculation.

HALINA'TRUM. A name, given by the ancients to subcarbonate of soda, containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, which is found ready formed on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals; from 'αλς, 'salt,' and *natrum* or *natron.*

HALINITRUM, Potassæ nitras.

HALIT'UOUS, *Halituo'sus*, from *hal'itus*, 'vapour,' (F.) *Halitueux.* The skin is said to be *halitueuse*, when covered with a gentle moisture. The vapour, exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called *Hal'itus.* The odorous vapour, exhaled by the blood itself whilst warm, is called *Halitus Sanguinis.*

HALITUS, Breath—h. Sanguinis, Gaz sanguinis.

HALLUCINATIO HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Hypocondriasis—h. Vertigo, Vertigo.

HALLUCINA'TION, *Hallucina'tio, Alu'sia, Illu'sion, Allucina'tio, Parorasis, Waking dream, Phan'tasm, Ido'lum*, from *allucinari*, 'to err;' 'to be deceived.' A morbid error in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects, which do not in fact exert any impression on the senses. Hallucination, almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subjects of the hallucination.

HALME, Muria.

HALMYRO'DES, *Salsugino'sus*, from 'αλμυρις, 'a salt liquor.' An epithet given to any affection, in which the heat feels acrid under the finger of the physician.—Hippocrates.

HALO SIGNA'TUS. Theimpression made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour. So called from its consisting of a circle of indentations.—Sir C. Bell. Called by Haller, *Striæ retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari.*

HALOGENE, Chlorine.

HALOIDUM OXYGENATUM, Potassæ Murias hyperoxygenatus.

HALS, 'αλς, 'salt;' (q. v.) hence *Halogene, Haloid*, &c.

HALYSIS MEMBRANACEA, Bothriocephalus latus—h. Solium, Tænia solium.

HAM, Poples.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINIA'NA. The *witch hazel.* The bark of this tree, which is a native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent; but it has not been much used. A cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is said to have been found efficacious in painful inflammations of the eyes.

HAM'MA, *Nodus*, 'a tie.' A knot, used for retaining bandages on any part.—Hippocr.

HAMPSTEAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters, situate in the neighbourhood of London, are a good chalybeate.

HAM'ULUS. Diminutive of *hamus*, 'a hook.' A hook or crook: *Ancistron.* Also, any hook-like process; as the hamulus of the pterygoid process.

HANCHE, Haunch.

HAND, Manus.

HANGERS, Crusta genu equinæ.

HANNEBANE, Hyoscyamus.

HAPHĒ, 'αφη, 'feeling, touch,' (q. v.) Hence:

HAPHON'OSI, *Haphonu'si;* from 'αφη, 'the touch.' *Morbi tactûs.* Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOTO'MIA, *Simplex sec'tio*, from 'απλος, 'simple,' and τομη, 'incision.' A simple incision.

HAPSIS, Touch.

HARD, (G.) hart, *Durus, Scleros*, (F.) *Dur.* That, which offers much resistance. In Anatomy, the *hard parts* are those which compose the osseous basis of the body: in other words, the skeleton. See Pulse, hard.

HARDESIA, Hibernicus lapis.

HARE-LIP. *Lagochei'lus, Lagosto'ma, Labium Lepori'num, Olopho'nia Labii Loba'ta,*

Leporī'na labia, Leporī'num rostrum, (F.) *Bec de Lièvre*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. It has been so called, in consequence of the upper lip of the hare being thus divided.

The hare-lip is generally *congenital;* at other times it is *accidental*, or produced by a wound, the edges of which have not been brought into contact, and have healed separately. It is *simple*, when there is but one division; *double*, when there are two; and *complicated*, when there is, at the same time, a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate; or projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip.

In the *Hare-lip Operation*, there are two indications to be fulfilled. First, To pare, with the knife or scissors, the edges of the cleft, and, afterwards, to preserve them in contact; in order to cause adhesion. This last object is accomplished by means of pins, passed through the edges of the division; in other words, by the twisted suture. The projecting teeth must, of course, be previously removed. If there be separation of the palate, it will become less and less after the union of the lip, or the operation of staphyloraphy may be performed upon it.

Hare's Ear, Bupleurum rotundifolium.

Hare's Eye, Lagophthalmia.

HARGNE, Hernia—*h. Anévrysmale*, Cirsomphalus.

HARICOT, Phaseolus vulgaris—*h. Grand de Perou*, Jatropha curcas.

HARMONY, *Harmo'nia, Harmos*, from ἁρμω, 'I adjust.' Anatomists have called—*Suture by Harmony*, or simply *Harmony*, *False* or *superficial suture*,—an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences, presented by the bony surfaces, are but slightly marked; so that it might be presumed, that the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces. An instance of harmony occurs in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

HARMOS, Harmony.

HAR'ROGATE, MINERAL WATERS OF. The villages of High and Low Harrogate are situate in the centre of the county of York, England, and near Knaresborough. Here are four valuable sulphureous springs, and one chalybeate. For the former, Harrogate is celebrated and frequented.

Artifi''cial Har'rogate Water may be formed of *common salt* ℥v, *water* Ibiij, impregnated with the gas from *sulphuret of potass* and *sulphuric acid*, aa ℥iv.

HARTFELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. This mineral water is near Moffat, in Scotland. It is a chalybeate, and is much used.

HARTSHORN, Cervus, Cornu cervi, Liquor cornu cervi—h. Red, Spiritus lavandulæ compositus—h. and Oil, Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis.

Harts' Tongue, Asplenium scolopendrium.

HARTWORT OF MARSEILLES, Seseli tortuosum.

HASTA, Penis.

HASTELLA, Splint.

HASTULA REGIS, Asphodelus ramosus.

HAUNCH, *Coxa, Coxen'dix*, of the Latins; ἀγχη, or ἰσχιον, of the Greeks, *Ancha, Ischion, Hip. Cossa*, (F.) *Hanche*. The region of the trunk, which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more marked and prominent than in men.

HAUSTUS. A *Draught*. A liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught.

Haustus Niger. See Infusum sennæ compositum.

HAUT MAL, Epilepsy.

HAWKNUT, Bunium bulbocastanum.

HAWTHORN, WHITE, Mespilus oxyacantha.

HAY-ASTHMA, Fever, Hay.

HAY, CAMEL'S, Juncus odoratus.

HAYRIFF, Galium aparine.

HAZEL CROTTLES, Lichen pulmonarius—h. Nut tree, Corylus avellana—h. Witch, Hamamelis Virginiana.

HEAD, Sax. heapoð, heapð, *heaved;* the past participle of heapan, 'to heave up.' *Caput, Cephale*, κεφαλη, κυβη, *Cy'bē*, (F.) *Tête*. The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton. It consists of the cranium and face. The first, which comprises all the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity: the latter forms only the anterior part; and serves as the receptacle for the greater part of the organs of the senses.

Head, Water in the, Hydrocephalus—h. Ache, Cephalæa, Cephalalgia—h. Ache, sick, Cephalæa spasmodica.

HEADY, same etymon. (F.) *Capiteux*. That which inebriates readily. An epithet, applied to wines, which possess this quality.

HEALTH, Sanitas.

HEARING, HARDNESS OF, Deafness—h. Perverse, Paracusis perversa.

HEART, Sax. heopt, Germ. Herz, *Cor, Cear, Cer, Cardia*, κεαρ, κηρ, καρδια, (F.) *Cœur*. An azygous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape; situate obliquely and a little to the left side, in the chest;—resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces:—suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, and is called *Margo acu'tus:* the left side is thick and round, and termed *Margo obtu'sus*. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities; two of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others, with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *Pulmonic* or *right* or *anterior heart*, (F.) *Cœur du poumon, C. du sang noir, C. droit, C. antérieur*: and the left auricle and ventricle the *systemic, corporeal, left*, or *aortic heart*, (F.) *Cœur du corps, C. gauche, C. aortique* ou *C. rouge*. In the adult, these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition;—the *septum Cordis*. Into the right auricle, the venæ cavæ,—superior and inferior,—

and the coronary vein, open;—the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle—the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The mean weight of the heart, in the adult, from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year, is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The dimensions, according to Lobstein and Bouillaud, are as follows:—Length, from base to apex, five inches six lines; breadth, at the base, three inches; thickness of the walls of the left ventricle, seven lines; at a fingers' breadth above the apex, four lines; thickness of the walls of the right ventricle, two and a quarter lines; at the apex, half a line; thickness of right auricle one line; of the left auricle, half a line.

The heart is covered, externally, by a very thin, membranous reflection from the pericardium. The muscular structure of which it is constituted is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricles than in that of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the endocardium, which is continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries, as regards the left cavities; and with that of the veins, as regards the right. Its arteries—the *coronary*—arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed, chiefly, from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic.

The heart is the great agent in the circulation. By its contraction, the blood is sent over every part of the body. The heart's action does not seem to be *directly* owing to nervous influence, received from the brain or spinal marrow or from both. The circulation may, indeed, be kept up, for some time, if both brain and spinal marrow be destroyed.

When the ear is applied to the chest, a dull, lengthened sound is heard, which is synchronous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick sound, like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog, and this is followed by a period of repose.

The first sound appears to be produced by the contraction of the ventricles; the second by the reflux of the blood against the semilunar valves. These are what we call the *Sounds of the Heart*.

The *Beating* or *Impulse of the heart* against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused, perhaps, by the expansive force of the heart, which tends to project it forwards. It is uncertain, however, whether the impulsion is produced by the dilatation or the contraction of the ventricles.

The heart is subject to different organic diseases; the chief of which are *aneurism*, *contraction of the apertures*, and *rupture of its parietes*.

Heart, Hypertrophy of the. Supernutrition of the muscular parietes of the heart, which are thicker than usual; the cavities being generally diminished. The *physical signs* which indicate it are the following. In cases of long standing, the præcordial region is generally prominent; the pulsations of the heart are visible over a greater extent than natural; and a marked vibration is communicated to the hand when placed on the cardiac region.

The dull sound on percussion is more extensive than natural; and on auscultation there is a permanent increase of the force and extent of the heart's action; there is no increase, however, of frequency, and the rhythm is regular.

The pulse is generally strong, full, and hard.

Heart, Hypertrophy with Dilatation of the. In this affection, the pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than the natural. The impulse is less steady, but at times more violent than what accompanies simple hypertrophy. Percussion gives more distinct evidence of enlargement, the sound being more extensively dull. On auscultation, the impulse is often violent but irregular: in extreme cases it produces the sensation of a large mass of flesh rolling or revolving beneath the ear. The pulse is strong, full and vibratory. The shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person, and to the bed on which he is lying.

Heart, Dilatation of the. See Aneurism.

Heart's Ease. Viola tricolor.

HEARTBURN. Ardor ventriculi, Cardialgia.

HEARTWORT, Laserpitium album.

HEAT, past participle of Sax. hæꝥan, 'to make warm.' *Calor*, *Therme*, *Sigus*. (F.) *Chaleur*. The material cause, which produces the sensation,—or the particular sensation itself produced by a body of an elevated temperature, on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. Modern chymists have given the name *Caloric* to the principle, whatever may be its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and produces the sensation of *heat*. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of *cold*.

Our own sensations are but imperfect indexes of temperature. Two men meeting at the middle of a mountain,—the one ascending, the other descending,—will experience different sensations. The one ascending, passes from a warmer to a colder atmosphere;—the one descending, from a colder to a warmer.

The chief instrument for measuring heat used in Medicine, is the thermometer. Of this there are three kinds;—that of Fahrenheit, that of Réaumur, and that of Celsius or the *Centigrade*.

The following Table exhibits the correspondence of these different thermometric scales.

Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
212*a*	80.00	100 00	148	51.55	65 0	85	23 75	30.00	22	— 4 44	— 5 00
211	79.55	99 44	147	51 11	64 44	84	23 11	29 44	21	— 4 88	— 5.55
210*b*	79.11	98 88	146	50 66	63 88	83	22.66	2 .88	20*u*	— 5 33	— 6 11
209	78 66	98 33	145	50 22	63 33	82	22.22	28 33	19	— 5 77	— 6 66
208	78 22	97 77	144	49.77	62 77	81*o*	21 77	27 77	18	— 6 22	— 7 22
207	77.77	97 22	143	49.33	62 22	80	21 33	27 22	17	— 6 66	— 7 77
206	77.33	96 66	142*g*	48 88	61.66	79	20 88	26 66	16	— 7 11	— 8 33
205	76.88	96.11	141	48 44	61 11	78	20 44	26 11	15	— 7 55	— 8 88
204	76.44	95 55	140	48 00	60 55	77	20 00	25 55	14	— 8.00	— 9 44
203	76 00	95 00	139	47 55	60 00	76*p*	19.55	25.00	13	— 8.44	—10 00
202	75 55	94 44	138	47.11	59.44	75	19 11	24 44	12	— 8 88	—10 55
201	75.11	93 88	137	46 66	58.88	74	18 66	23 88	11	— 9.33	—11 11
200	74 66	93.33	136	46 22	58.33	73	18 22	23 33	10	— 9.77	—11 6
199	74 22	92 77	135	45 77	57 77	72	17 77	22 77	9	—10.22	—12 22
198	73 77	92 22	134	45.33	57 22	71	17 33	22 22	8	—10 66	—12 77
197	73 33	91 66	133*h*	44 84	56.66	70	16 88	21 66	7*v*	—11 11	—13 33
196*c*	72 88	91 11	132	44 45	56.11	69	16 44	21 11	6	—11 55	—13 88
195	72 44	90.55	131	44.00	55.55	68	16.00	20 55	5	—12 00	—14 44
194	72 00	90 00	130	43 55	55 00	67	15.55	20.00	4	—12 44	—15 00
193	71 55	89.44	129	43 11	54 44	66	15.11	19.44	3	—12 88	—15.55
192	71.11	88.88	128	42 66	53.88	65	14 66	18 88	2	—13 33	—16 11
191	70.66	88.33	127	42 22	53 33	64	14 22	18 33	1	—13 77	—16 66
190	70.22	87 77	126	41 77	52 77	63	13 77	17 77	0	—14 22	—17.22
189	69 77	87 22	125	41 33	52 22	62	13 33	17 22	— 1	—14 66	—17 77
188	69.33	86 66	124	40 88	51.66	61	12.88	16.66	— 2*w*	—15.11	—18.33
187	68.88	86 11	123	40 44	51 11	60	12 44	16 11	— 3	—15.55	—18 88
186	68.44	85 55	122	40.00	50 55	59	12 00	15 55	— 4	—16 00	—19.44
185	68 00	85 00	121	39 55	50 00	58	11.55	15.00	— 5	—16.44	—2 .00
184	67 55	84.44	120	39 11	49.44	57	11.11	14 44	— 6	—16.88	—20 55
183	67 11	83 88	119	38.66	48 88	56	10.66	13 88	— 7*x*	—17.33	—21.11
182	66 66	83 33	118	38 22	48.33	55	10 22	13 3.	— 8	—17.77	—21 66
181	66.22	82 77	117	37 77	47 77	54	9 77	12 77	— 9	—18.22	—22.22
180	65.77	82 22	116	37 33	47 22	53	9 33	12 22	—10	—18.66	—22.77
179	65 33	81 66	115	36 88	46.66	52	8.88	11 66	—11*y*	—19.11	—23.33
178*d*	64.88	81 11	114	36 44	46 11	51	8 44	11 11	—12	—19.55	—23.88
177	64.44	80 55	113	36 00	45.55	50*q*	8 00	10 5.	—13	—20.00	—24.44
176	64.00	80 00	112	35 55	45.00	49	7 55	10.00	—14	—20.44	—25.00
175	63.55	79 44	111	35.11	44 44	48	7 11	9 44	—15	—20.88	—25.55
174*e*	63.11	78.88	110*i*	34 66	43.88	47	6 66	8 88	—16	—21.33	—26.11
173	62.66	78 33	109	34 22	43.33	46	6 22	8 33	—17	—21 77	—26.66
172	62 22	77 77	108	33 77	42.77	45	5 77	7 77	—18	—22 22	—27.22
171	61.77	77 22	107	33 33	42 22	44	5 33	7 22	—19	—22 66	—27.77
170	61.33	76 66	106*j*	32 88	41 66	43	4 88	6.66	—20	—23 11	—28.33
169	60.88	76 11	105	32 44	41 11	42	4 44	6 11	—21	—23.55	—28.88
168	60 44	75 55	104*k*	32 00	40.55	41	4 00	5 55	—22	—24 00	—2 .44
167*f*	60.00	75 00	103	31 55	40 00	40	3 55	5.00	—23	—24 44	—30.00
166	59.55	74.44	102*l*	31.11	39 44	39	3 11	4 44	—24	—24.88	—30.55
165	59.11	73 88	101	30.66	38 88	38	2 66	3 88	—25	—25.33	—31.11
164	58.66	73 33	100*m*	30.22	38.3.	37	2 22	3 33	—26	—25.77	—31 66
163	58.22	72 77	99	29.77	37 77	36	1 77	2.77	—27	—26.22	—32 22
162	57.77	72 22	98*n*	29.33	37.22	35	1 33	2 22	—28	—26.66	—32 77
161	57.33	71 66	97	28.88	36.66	34	0.88	1 66	—29	—27.11	—33.33
160	56.88	71.11	96	28 44	36 11	33	0 44	1 11	—30	—27.55	—33 88
159	56.44	70.55	95	28.00	35.55	32*r*	0 00	0 55	—31	—28.84	—34 44
158	56.00	70.00	94	27 55	35 00	31	— 0 44	0 00	—32	—28.00	—35 00
157	55.55	69 44	93	27 11	34.44	30*s*	— 0 88	— 0 55	—33	—28.88	—35 55
156	55 11	68.88	92	26.66	33 88	29	— 1 33	— 1 01	—34	—29 33	—36.18
155	54 66	68.33	91	26.22	33 33	28*t*	— 1.77	— 1 66	—35	—2 .77	—36 66
154	54 22	67 77	90	25.77	32.77	27	— 2.22	— 2.22	—36	—30 22	—37 22
153	53 77	67.22	89	25.33	32 22	26	— 2 66	— 2 77	—37	—30 66	—38 3.
152	53.33	66.66	88	21.88	31 6	25	— 3 11	— 3 33	—38	—31 11	—38 88
151	52 88	66.11	87	24 44	31 11	24	— 3 55	— 3 88	—39	—31.55	—39.4
150	52.44	65.55	86	24.00	30.55	23	— 4.00	— 4 44	—40	—32.00	—40 00
149	52 00										

a Water boils (*Barom.* 30 *inches*)
b Heat of a stove, borne by Dr. Solander.
c Heat of a stove, borne for 10 minutes by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander.
d Water simmers.
e Alcohol boils.
f Very pure ether distils.
g Bees' wax melts.
h Spermaceti melts.
i Temperature at which liquids are often drunk.
j Heat observed in Scarlatina
k Temperature of the common hen.
l Temperature of arterial blood.(?)
m Temperature of venous blood. Phosphorus melts.
n Æther boils.
o Nitric ether boils.
p Muriatic ether boils.
q Medium temperature of the globe.
r Ice melts
s Milk freezes.
t Vinegar freezes.
u Strong wine freezes.
v A mixture of one part of alcohol and three of water freezes.
w Cold at the battle of Eylau, 1807.
x A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water freezes.
y Melting point of quicksilver.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases, on record, where air of 400° and upwards of Fahrenheit's scale, has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the expedition of Capt. Back to the Arctic regions, the thermometer was as low as—70° of Fahr.

Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence, the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone.

Heat is often used therapeutically: the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied: a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body, is excitant; of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative—inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. See Cold.

Many of the topical applications—as cataplasms—act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

In Pathology;—*Internal heat*, (F.) *Chaleur interne*, is a sensation of heat felt by the patient, but not sensible to the touch. *External heat*, (F.) *Chaleur extérieure*, that which can be felt by others. Heat, *Ardor*, is called *moist*, (F.) *haliteuse*, when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing, *dry;* (F.) *sèche*, when the skin has not its ordinary suppleness. It is called *acrid* and *pungent*, (F.) *âcre et mordicante*, when it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. The French employ the terms *nervous heat* and *erratic heat*, *Chaleur nerveuse* and *Chaleur erratique*, for that which comes by flushes, alternating with chills, and which moves rapidly from one part to another. M. Double has used the term *septic heat*, (F.) *Chaleur septique*, for that which produces a *piquante* sensation on the hand, similar to that of the acrid heat, but milder and more uniform, and which is accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, &c.

Heat, Acrid, see Acrid—h. Prickly, Lichen tropicus.

HEATH, COMMON, Erica vulgaris.

HEAVINESS, Somnolency.

HEAVY, *Gravis*, (F.) *Gravatif*, from Sax. hepaan, 'to heave,' an epithet given to any pain, which consists in a sensation of weight or heaviness, or is accompanied by such sensation.

HEBDOMADARIA, Octanea.

HEBE, ἥβη. This word has been employed to designate, 1. The hair which grows on the pubes. 2. The pubic region, and 3. puberty. (q. v.)

HEBETUDO DENTIUM, Hæmodia—h. Visus, Amblyopia, Caligo.

HEBREWS, MEDICINE OF THE. Medicine seems to have been at a very low ebb with the ancient Hebrews. Of *anatomy* they knew nothing. Their *physiology* was imperfect and filled with superstitions, and their *therapeutics* unsatisfactory. *Hygiène* appears to have been most attended to: of the other departments of medicine we cannot judge of their knowledge.

HECTEUS, ἕκτευς. A Greek measure, containing about 72 chopines or pints.

HECTIC FEVER, *Febris hec'tica*, *Hecticopyra*, *Hecticopy'retos*, *Syntecopyra*, *Syntecticopyra*, *Febris marasmo'des*, *Fièvre Hectique*, *F. Étique*, *Febris tab'ida*, *Leucopyr'ia*, *Epan'etus hec'tica*, *Febris lenta*, *F. amphimer'ina hec'tica*, *Febris amato'ria*, *Chloro'sis amato'ria*, from ἕξις, 'habit of body;' because in this disease, every part of the body is emaciated; or perhaps from ἑκτήκω, 'I consume,' 'I am exhausted.' The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which generally accompanies the end of organic affections, and which has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritability and debility; and is characterized by progressive emaciation; frequent pulse; hot skin; especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhœa.

Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult and almost hopeless in the disease, which it most commonly accompanies. —consumption.

HECTICA PHTHISIS, Ph. pulmonalis.

HECTICOPYRA, Hectic fever.

HECTICOPYRETOS, Hectic fever.

HEC'TISIS, (F.) *Étisie*. Same etymon. The state of those who have hectic fever.

HEC'TOGRAMME, *Hectogram'ma*, from ἑκατον, 'a hundred,' and γραμμα, a measure of 100 grammes, i. e. 3 ounces, 1 drachm, and 44 grains, Troy.

HECTOLITRE. A measure, containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

HEDERA ARBOREA, H. Helix.

Hed'era Helix, *Hed'era arbo'rea*, *Bac'chica*, *Cissos*, κισσος, *Cittos*, κιττος, *Ed'era*, *Corymbe'tra*, *Corym'bos*. The *ivy*. (F.) *Lierre*. The taste of *ivy leaves* is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They are not used in medicine. According to Haller, they were recommended in Germany against the atrophy of children; and the common people of England sometimes apply them to running sores and to keep issues open.

The *berries* were supposed, by the ancients, to have an emetic and purgative quality; and a watery extract was made from them, called by Quercetanus—*Extractum purgans*. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes in warm climates, called—*Gummi Hederæ*, *Gomme de lierre*, *Resine de lierre*. It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties, but is not used.

Hedera Terrestris, Glecoma hederacea.

HEDERULA, Glecoma hederacea.

HEDISARUM ALKAGI, Agul.

HEDRA, ἑδρα, ἑδρη, 'a vestige.' A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible. It was, also, used, by the ancients, for the anus, (q. v.) excrement, (q. v.) and for the bottom of an abscess.

HEDYSMA, Condiment.

HELCODES, Ulcerous.

HELCOMA, Ulcer.

HEL'COS, from ἕλκος, 'an ulcer,' (q. v.) Hence:

HELCOSIS, Elcosis.

HELCTICA, Epispastics.

HELCYD'RION, *Helcyd'rium*, 'ελκυδριον, *ulcus'culum*, a small ulcer.—Galen, Paulus, Foësius.

HELCYS'TER, from 'ελκω, 'I draw.' An iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus. See Crotchet.

HELENIUM, Inula helenium.

HEL'ICINE, from *Helix*, 'the tendril of the vine.'

The Helicine Arteries of the penis, as described by Müller, are short vessels given off from the larger branches as well as from the finest twigs of the artery of the organ; most of those come off at a right angle, and project into the cavity of the spongy substance, either terminating abruptly or swelling out into a club-like process without again subdividing. Almost all these vessels are bent like a horn, so that the end describes half a circle or somewhat more. They have a great resemblance to the tendrils of the vine, whence their name. A minute examination of them, either with the lens or the microscope, shows that, although they at all times project into the venous cavities of the corpora cavernosa, they are not entirely naked, but are covered with a delicate membrane, which, under the microscope, appears granular.

HEL'ICIS MAJOR. A muscle of the ear, which originates from the anterior, acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends and is inserted into the helix. It pulls the part into which it is inserted a little downwards and forwards.

Helicis Minor. This muscle originates from the under and fore part of the helix, and is inserted into the helix, near the fissure in the cartilage, opposite the concha. Its use is to contract the fissure.

HELICOTRE'MA, from 'ελιξ, 'helix, cochlea,' and τρημα, 'a foramen.' The hole by which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate at the apex.

HELIKIA, Age.

HELIOSIS, Insolation.

HELIOTROPE, Heliotropium Europæum.

HELIOTROPION, Cichorium intybus.

HELIOTRO'PIUM EUROPÆ'UM, *Verruca'ria*. The *He'liotrope*. (F.) *Tournesol, Herbe aux verrues*. This plant is considered to possess aperient properties; and to be capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences; hence one of its names.

HELIX, 'ελιξ, *Capreolus*, from ειλειν, 'to envelop,' 'surround.' The fold is thus called, which forms the outer circumference or ring of the external ear.

Helix, Limax.

Helix Poma'tia. A large kind of snail, transported from the South of Europe to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady, when in a decline. It was considered highly restorative.

HELLEBORASTER, Helleborus fœtidus.

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN, Veratrum viride—h. Black, Helleborus niger—*h. Blanc*, Veratrum album—*h. Noir*, Helleborus niger—h. Stinking, Helleborus fœtidus—h. Swamp, Veratrum viride—h. White, Veratrum album.

HELLEBORIS'MUS or ELLEBORIS'MUS. The method of treating diseases, amongst the ancients, by hellebore. This comprised not only the choice, preparation, and administration of the medicine, but, likewise, the knowledge and employment of preliminary precautions and remedies, proper for aiding its action, and preventing the pernicious effects which it might occasion.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS, Veratrum album.

Helleb'orus Fœt'idus, *Helleboras'ter*, *Elleboraster*, *Stinking Hel'lebore* or *Bear's Foot*. (F.) *Hellébore* ou *Ellébore fétide*, *Pied de Griffon*. The leaves of this plant are said to be anthelmintic. The smell of the fresh plant is extremely fetid, and the taste bitter and acrid. It usually acts as a cathartic.

Helleborus Niger, *Melampo'dium*, *Ec'tomon*, 'εκτομον, *Black Hel'lebore*, *Christmas Rose*. (F.) *Hellébore noir*. The root of this European plant has a disagreeable odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is possessed of cathartic properties, and has been recommended as an emmenagogue. It has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, suppressed menses, &c. Dose, gr. x to ℈j, as a cathartic.

HELMIN'THAGOGUES, *Helminthago'ga*, *Helmin'thics*, from 'ελμις, 'a worm,' and αγω, 'I expel.' Remedies, used against intestinal worms;—*Anthelmin'thics*, *Ver'mifuges*.

HELMINTHI, Worms.

HELMINTHIA, Helminthiasis—h. Alvi, Worms.

Helmin'thia Errati'ca. Worms, introduced by accident and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines; producing spasmodic colic, with severe tormina, and occasionally vomiting or dejections of blood: the 12th genus of the order *Enterica*, class *Cœliaca*, of Good.

Helminthia Podicis, Worms.

HELMINTHIASIS, from 'ελμις, 'a worm.' A generic name for diseases caused by the presence of intestinal worms. It is, also, called *Helmin'thia*, *Vermina'tio*, *Vermi'tio*, *Morbus vermino'sus*, *Status vermino'sus*, *Sabur'ra vermino'sa*, *Scoleciasis*, *Porasitis'mus intestina'lis*, *Worms*, *Invermination*. See Worms.

HELMINTHICS, Helminthagogues.

HELMINTHO-CORTON, Corallina Corsicana.

HELMINTHOL'OGY *Helmintholog''ia*, from 'ελμις, 'a worm,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on worms.

HELMINTHOP'YRA, *Helminthopyretos*, from 'ελμις, 'a worm,' and πυρ, 'a fever.' Fever occasioned by worms. See Fever, verminous.

HELMINTHOPYRETOS, Helminthopyra.

HELO'SIS, *Helotis*; from ειλω, 'I turn.' Inversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eye.

HEMERA, 'ημερα, 'a day.' Hence:

HEMERALO'PIA, from 'ημερα, 'the day,' and ωπτομαι, 'I see.' *Dyso'pia Tenebra'rum*, *Parop'sis Noctif'uga*, *Visus diur'nus*, *Nyctalo'pia*, (*of some*,) *Amblyo'pia crepuscula'ris*, *Cæcitas crepuscula'ris*, *Acies diurna*, *Day-sight*, *Day vision*, *Hen blindness*. (F.) *Vue diurne*, *Aveuglement de Nuit*. A disease, in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing, whilst the sun is above the horizon; but are incapable of seeing

by the aid of artificial light. Its causes are not evident. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humours.

HEM'ERALOPS, *Dorca*. One labouring under hemeralopia.

HELMINTHUS GORDII. Seta equina.

HELODES. Elodes.

HELOPYRA, Elodes (febris.)

HELOPYRETOS, Elodes (febris.)

HELOS, Clavus, Marsh,

HELOTIS, Helosis, Plica.

HELXINE. Parietaria.

HEMACHROINE, Hæmatine.

HEMATINE, Hæmatine.

HÉMATONCIE, Hæmatoncus, see Hæmatodes Fungus—*h. Fongoide*, Hæmatodes fungus

HÉMATOPISIE, Hæmatops.

HEMATOSINE, Hæmatine.

HEMERA, Dies

HEMERALOPIA. See Nyctalopia.

HEMEROPATHI'A, from ἡμέρα, 'a day,' and πάθος, 'an affection.' A disease, which continues only a day; or, which is only observed during the day.

HEMI, ἡμι, ἡμισυς, 'half,' 'semi.' Hence:

HEMICEPH'ALUS, from ἡμι, 'half,' and κεφαλή, 'head.' One who has half a head.

HEMICRA'NIA, *Mgra'na, Grana, Hemipa'gia, Hemipe'gia, Heterocra'nia, Monopa'gia, Cephalæ'a Hemicra'nia, Megrim*, from ἡμισυς, 'half,' and κρανιον, 'cranium.' (F.) *Migraine*. Pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character;—at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called *Sun pain*,—and is cured by cinchona, arsenic, and the remedies adapted for intermittents

HEMICRANIA IDIOPATHICA, Neuralgia, facial.

HEMIEC'TON, HEMIEC'TEON, *Semisêxtum*. A vessel, capable of containing 36 chopines or pints, and in which fumigations were made in diseases of the uterus and vagina.—Hippocr.

HEMIMŒRION, from ἡμισυς and μοιρα, 'a part.' 'One half.'—Foësius. Also, half a drachm.—Erotian.

HEMI'NA, a Greek measure, answering to the *Cotyle*, κοτυλη, i. e. one half the sextarius, or about half a pint, English.

HEMIOBO'LION, or HEMIOB'OLON. Half the obolus. A weight of about five grains. Gorræus.

HEMIO'LION. A weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½.—Galen. See Sescuncia.

HEMIO'PIA, *Hemiop'sis, Visus dimidia'tus, Marmor'yge Hippoc'ratis*, from ἡμισυς, 'one half,' and ὀπτομαι, 'I see.' Depraved vision, in which the person sees only one half of an object.

HEMIOPSIS, Hemiopia.

HEMIPAGIA, Hemicrania.

HEMIPEGIA, Hemicrania.

HEMIPLE'GIA, *Hemiplex'ia, Paral'ysis Hemiplegia, Epiplegia*, from ἡμισυς, 'one half,' and πλησσω, or πληττω, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one side of the body. See Paralysis. One, so palsied, is said to be *hemipleg''ic, semi-sidera'tus*.

HEMIPLEXIA, Hemiplegia.

HEM'ISPHERE, *Hemisphe'rium*; from ἡμισυς, 'one half,' and σφαιρα, 'a sphere.' One half of a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape. The *hemispheres of the brain* are the upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the falx cerebri.

HEMITRITÆ'A, *Semi-tertia'na, Fièvre demitierce, Febris sesquialtera*. (F.) *Semi-tierce*. A semi-tertian fever, so called because it seems to possess both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.—Galen, Spigelius.

HEMIUN'GION, *Semuncia*. Half an ounce,

HEMLOCK, Conium maculatum—h. Bastard, Chærophyllum sylvestre—h. Common, Conium maculatum—h. Dropwort, Œnanthe—h. Water, fine-leaved, Phellandrium aquaticum—h. Water, Cicuta aquatica.

HEMLOCK GUM, see Pinus Canadensis.

HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, Pinus Canadensis.

HEMORRHAGE, Hæmorrhagia—h. From the bladder, Cystirrhagia—h. From the pituitary membrane, Epistaxis—h. Uterine, Metrorrhagia.

HÉMORRHAGIE BUCCALE, Stomatorrhagia—*h. de la Matrice*, Metrorrhagia—*h. Nasale*, Epistaxis—*h. de la Vessie*, Cystirrhagia.

HÉMORRHOIDES AVEUGLES, Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.

HEMP, INDIAN, Apocynum cannabinum, Bangue.

HEMPSEED. See Cannabis sativa,

HEN BLINDNESS, Hemeralopia.

HENBANE, Hyoscyamus.

HENNÉ. Lawsonia inermis.

HENRICEA PHARMACEARCHA, Gentiana Chirayita.

HENRICUS RUBENS, Colcothar.

HEPAR, ἡπαρ, genitive, ἡπατος, 'liver,' (q. v.) The ancient name for the *liver of sulphur, Hepar sul'phuris*; which is sometimes a compound of sulphur and potassium; at others, of sulphur and potassa. See Potassæ Sulphuretum.

HEPAR ANTIMONIA'TUM is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali. See Oxydum Stibii Sulphuretum.

HEPAR MARTIA'LE, a compound of sulphuret of potass and an oxide of iron.

HEPAR SANGUINIS, see Blood—h. Sulphuris salinum, Potassæ sulphuretum—h. Sulphuris volatile, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—h. uterinum, Placenta.

HEPATAL'GIA, from ἡπαρ, 'liver,' and ἀλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the liver.

HEPATALGIA PETITIANA, Turgescentia vesiculæ felleæ—h. Phlegmonoides, Hepatitis.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA, from ἡπαρ, the 'liver,' and ἀποστημα, 'an abscess.' Abscess of the liver.

HEPATARIUS, Hepaticus.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS, from ἡπαρ, 'liver,' and ἐμφραττω. 'I obstruct.' Hepatic obstruction.—Plouequet.

HEPATE'ROS, *Hepat'icus, Jecora'rius*. A variety of diarrhœa, *Fluxus hepaticus*.—Gorræus.

HEPATIC, *Hepaticus, Hepatarius, Jecora'rius*, from ἡπαρ, 'the liver.' Belonging or relating to the liver.

HEPATIC AR'TERY, *Arte'ria Hepatica*, one of the three branches given off by the cœliac. It passes towards the inferior surface of the liver; where it divides into two branches, a *right* and

left, which proceed towards the corresponding parts of that organ. The right branch gives off the cystic artery. Before dividing, the hepatic artery sends off two considerable branches, the *A. pylorica* and *A. Gastro-epiploica dextra*.

The Hepatic Veins or *Supra hepatic veins* do not follow the course of the arteries of the same name. They arise in the substance of the liver; converge towards the posterior margin of that viscus and open into the vena cava inferior. They convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta.

The Hepatic Duct, (F.) *Canal hépat'que*, *Ductus hepaticus*, is about three fingers' breadth in length, and of the size of a quill. It is formed by the union of all the biliary ducts, and joins the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the ductus choledochus. Its function is to convey the bile from the liver towards the duodenum.

The Hepatic Plexus, *Plexus hepaticus*, consists of nervous filaments, sent by the cœliac plexus to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPAT'ICA. A name formerly given to medicines, which were believed capable of removing diseases of the liver.

Hepatica, Anemone hepatica—h. Fontana, Marchantia polymorpha—h. Nobilis, Anemone hepatica—h. Stellata, Asperula odorata.

Hepatica Tril'oba, *Trifo'lium aureum*, *Liverwort*. (F.) *Hépatique des jardins*. This plant is a gentle astringent, but not possessed of much virtue.

HEPATICUS, Hepateros—h. Flos, Anemone hepatica.

Hépatique étoilée, Asperula odorata—*h. des Fontaines*, Marchantia polymorpha—*h. des Jardins*, Hepatica triloba.

HEPATIRRHŒ'A, *Fluxus hepat'icus*, *Dysente'ria hepat'ica*, *Diarrhœ'a hepat'ica*, *Hepatorrha'gia*, *Hæmate'ra*, *Aimatera*, (F.) *Flux hépatique*, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and ῥέω, 'I flow.' A species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver; or are much mixed with bile, &c.

HEPATIS EMUNCTORIA, Inguen—h. Suspensorium, Ligament, suspensory, of the liver.

HEPATI'TIS, *Empres'ma hepati'tis*, *Inflamma'tio hepatis*, *I. Jecino'ris*, *Febris hepatica inflammato'ria*, *Hepatalgia phlegmonoi'des*, *Inflammation of the Liver*. (F.) *Hépatite*, *Inflammation du foie*, *Piece (Provincial)*. It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering or in the substance of the liver or in both; and may be acute or chronic. The peculiar symptoms are;—pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder, and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice and cough, and synocha.

Its termination is generally by resolution: in tropical climates it often runs on to suppuration; the abscess breaking either externally, or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. The *causes* are those of inflammation in general. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. On dissection of those who have died from it, the liver has been found hard and enlarged: colour of a deep purple; or the membranes have been more or less vascular: or adhesions, or tubercles, or hydatids, or abscesses, or biliary calculi have been met with. The treatment must be bold. Bleeding, general and local, fomentations, blisters, purgatives, and the antiphlogistic regimen. In hot climates especially, a new action must be excited by mercury as early as possible.

Chronic Hepatitis or *Chronic liver disease*, is not as common as is believed. It may be suspected from the existence of the symptoms above mentioned, but in a minor degree; with enlargement and constant dull pain in the region of the liver; sallow countenance; high-coloured urine; clay-coloured fæces, &c.

The great object of treatment is, to excite a new action by mercury and counter-irritants, and to keep the liver free by cathartics.

HEPATIZA'TION, *Hepatisa'tio*, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver.' Conversion into a liver-like substance. *Splenization*. Applied to the lungs when gorged with lungs or plastic matters, so that they are no longer pervious to the air. In such state they are said to be *hepatized*.

HEPATOCE'LE, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and κήλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the Liver*. The liver has never been found entirely out of the abdominal cavity. Increase of its bulk or injuries of the parietes of the abdomen have been the sole cause of the protrusions, which have been occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak, and indeed scarcely seems to exist. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocele:—the *ventral (in the linea alba,)* and the *umbilical* or *hepatomphalum*.

HEP'ATO-COL'ICUM. A ligament of the liver, described by Haller, as passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum to the colon. Another, termed *Hepato-renal*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

HEPATO-GASTRIC, Gastro-hepatic.

HEPATOG'RAPHY, *Hepatogra'phia*; from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and γραφή, 'a description.' The part of Anatomy which describes the liver.

HEPATOL'OGY, *Hepatolo'gia*; from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and λόγος, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' A treatise on the liver.

HEPATON'CUS, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and ὄγκος, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPAREC'TAMA, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and παρέκτασις, 'considerable extension.' Augmentation of the liver.

HEPATORRHAGIA. Hepatirrhœa.

HEPATOT'OMY, from ἧπαρ, 'the liver,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the liver.

HEPIALOS, Epialos.

HEPS. See Rosa canina.

HEPTAPHAR'MACUM, from ἑπτά, 'seven,' and φάρμακον, 'a remedy.' A medicine, composed of seven substances; cerusse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, frankincense, and bullock's fat. It was regarded as laxative, suppurative, and healing.

HERACLEUM GUMMIFERUM. See Ammoniac gum.

Heracle'um Spondyl'ium, *Branca ursi'na*

German'ica, Spondyl'ium, Cow Parsnep, All-heal, (F.) *Berce, Branc-ursine bâtarde, Fausse Acanthe. Family,* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant has a strong, rank smell; and a pungent, almost caustic taste. It has been given as a tonic, stomachic, and carminative; both in powder and in decoction. The Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, a very intoxicating spirituous liquor, which they call *Parst.*

The Heracle'um Lana'tum or *Masterwort*, is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

HERB, *Herba.*

The Five Emollient Herbs, *Quinque herbæ emollien'tes*, were, anciently;—beet, mallow, marsh-mallow, French mercury, and violet.

The Five Capillary Herbs, *Quinque herbæ capilla'res*, were hart's tongue, black, white, and golden maiden-hair, and spleenwort.

Herb of Grace, Gratiola officinalis—h. Mastich, common, Thymus mastichina—h. Mastich, Syrian, Teucrium marum—h. Robert, Geranium Robertianum—h. of Saint Cunegonde, Eupatorium Cannabinum—h. Sophia, Sisymbrium sophia—h. Trinity, Anemone Hepatica.

Herba Alexandrina, Smyrnium olusatrum—h. Benedicta, Geum Urbanum—h. Britannica, Rumex hydrolapathum—h. Canni, Artemisia santonica—h. Cardiaca, Leonurus cardiaca—h. Cardui veneris, Dipsacus fullonum—h. Dorea, Solidago virgaurea—h. Felis, Nepeta—h. Genipi, Achillea atrata—h. Ignis, Lichen pyxidatus—h. Melancholifugâ, Fumaria—h. Militaris, Achillea millefolium—h. Papillaris, Lapsana—h. Patæ lapinæ, Leonurus cardiaca—h. Pulicaris, Plantago psyllium—h. Quercini, Lichen plicatus—h. Sacra, Verbena officinalis—h. Salivaris, Anthemis pyrethrum—h. Sideritidis, Galeopsis grandiflora—h. Tabaci, Nicotiana tabacum—h. Trinitatis, Anemone hepatica—h Trinitatis, Viola tricolor—h. Ventis, Anemone Pulsatilla—h. Zazarhendi, Origanum.

HERBÆ PRO ENEMATE, Glyster herbs—h. pro fotû, Fomentation herbs.

HERBALIST, Herborist.

HERBARIUS, Herborist.

HERBE AUX CHANTRES, Erysimum—*h. aux Charpentiers*, Justitia pectoralis—*h. aux Chats*, Nepeta, Teucrium marum—*h. au Coq*, Tanacetum balsamita—*h. aux Cuillers*, Cochlearia officinalis—*h. aux Ecrouelles*, Scrophularia nodosa—*h. aux Ecus*, Lysimachia nummularia—*h. à Eternuer*, Achillea ptarmica—*h. aux Gueux*, Clematis vitalba—*h. à la Houette*, Asclepias Syriaca—*h. aux Mamelles*, Lapsana—*h. aux Mouches*, Conyza squarrosa—*h. au Pauvre homme*, Gratiola officinalis—*h. aux Perles*, Lithospermum officinale—*h. à la Poudre de Chypre*, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*h. aux Poux*, Delphinium staphisagria—*h. aux Puces commune*, Plantago psyllium—*h. à Robert*, Geranium Robertianum—*h. de Sainte Barbe*, Erysimum barbarea—*h. de Saint Etienne*, Circæa lutetiana—*h. de Saint Jean*, Artemisia vulgaris—*h de Saint Roch*, Inula dysenterica—*h. aux Sorciers*, Circæa Lutetiana—*h. aux Verrues*, Heliotropium Europæum.

HERBIV'OROUS, *Herbiv'orus*, from *herba*, 'grass,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' An epithet applied to animals which feed on herbs.

HER'BORIST, *Herba'rius.* One who deals in useful plants. A *Her'balist* or *Herbarist.*

HERBORIZA'TION, *Herba'rum inquisi''tio.* An excursion, made with the view of collecting plants. Such excursions are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London, for the use of their apprentices, &c.

HERCULES ALLHEAL, Pastinaca opoponax.

HERED'ITARY, *Heredita'rius, Gentil'ius, Sym'phytos, Syn'genes.* An epithet given to diseases, communicated from progenitors. Such diseases may exist at birth; or they may supervene at a more or less advanced period of existence.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY, *Hermaphrodis'mus, Hermaph'rodism;* from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and Αφροδιτη, 'Venus.' Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPH'RODITE. Same etymon. *Hermaphrodi'tus, Gyni'da, Androg'ynus.* One, who possesses the attributes of male and female: who unites in himself the two sexes. A term, applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are met with only in the lower degrees of the animal scale, amongst the zoophytes, molluscæ, or gasteropodes. The individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to a vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity, which renders them unfit for generation, although an attentive examination may exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have, likewise, been described, who, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female. These have been called *neutral hermaphrodites.*

HERMET'ICA DOCTRI'NA, (F.) *Hermétique.* The doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, who is considered the father of Alchemy. That part of chymistry, whose object was the pretended transmutation of the metals.

HERMODAC'TYLUS, *Dactyle'tus, Anima articulo'rum*, from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and δακτυλος, 'a finger; or rather from *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and δακτυλος, 'a date;' or from 'Ερμης, 'Mercury,' and δακτυλος, 'a date.' (F.) *Hermodactyle, Hermodacte* ou *Hermodate.* The root of the Hermodactyl was formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa.* The best testimony seems to be in favour of its being a variety of the colchicum,—the *Colchicum Illyricum.*

HERMODATE, Hermodactylus.

HERNIA, *Ramex, Ruptu'ra, Crepatu'ra, Ectop'ia hernio'sa, Celē, κηλη, Rupture.* (F.) *Hargne, Descente, Effort, Greveure, Rompeure.* Any tumour, formed by the displacement of a viscus or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. Herniæ have been divided into,—

1. Hernia of the Brain.—Encephalocele.
2. " Thorax.—Pneumocele.
3. " Abdomen.

Abdom'inal Herniæ are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera, contained in the abdomen, through the natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs, which form them most frequently, are the intestines and the epiploon.

These herniæ have been divided, according to the aperture by which they escape, into:

1. *In'guinal Herniæ* or *Supra-Pubian*. These issue by the inguinal canal; they are called *Bu'bonoce'lē*, when small; and *Scrotal Hernia* or *Oscheoce'lē* in man, when they descend into the scrotum;—*Vulvar Hernia* or *Puden'dal* or *Labial Hernia*, *Episioce'lē* in women, when they extend to the labia majora.

2. *Crural* or *Femoral Herniæ*, *Me'roce'lē*, when they issue by the crural canal.

3. *Infra-Pubian Herniæ*, (F.) *Hernies sous-pubiennes*, where the viscera escape through the opening, which gives passage to the infra-pubian vessels.

4. *Ischiat'ic Herniæ*; when they take place through the sacro-sciatic notch.

5. *Umbil'ical Hernia*, *Exom'phalos*, *Omphaloce'lē*; which occurs at the umbilicus or near it.

6. *Epigas'tric Hernia*;—occurring through the linea alba, above the umbilicus.

7. *Hypogas'tric* or *Infra-umbil'ical Hernia*, *Cœlioce'lē*, *Hypogastroce'lē*, — which occurs through the linea alba, below the umbilicus.

8. *Perinæ'al Hernia*; *Mesoscelocelē*,—which takes place through the levator ani, and appears at the perineum.

9. *Vag''inal Hernia*;—through the parietes of the vagina.

10. *Diaphragmatic Hernia*: which passes through the diaphragm.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished,—according to the viscera forming them,—into Enteroce'le, Epiploce'le, En'tero-epiploce'le, Gastroce'le, Cystoce'le, Hepatoce'le, Splenoce'le, &c.

The Congen'ital Hernia, *Hernia congen'ita*, is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides, after the descent of the testicle.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity, by the aid of pressure, &c., properly applied, it is said to be *reducible*. It is, on the contrary, *irreducible*, when adhesion, bulk, &c oppose its return. When the aperture, which has given passage to the hernia, occasions more or less constriction on the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be *incarcerated* or *strangulated*: and, if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hiccough, vomiting, and all the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death.

The therapeutical indications are,—

1. *As regards reducible hernia*;—to replace the viscera in the abdomen by the taxis; and to retain them there by the use of a *truss*, which, if properly adapted, may effect a radical cure.

2. *As regards irreducible hernia*;—to support the tumour by an appropriate suspensory bandage.

3. *As regards strangulated hernia*;—to have recourse to the taxis; blood letting; warm bath; tobacco glysters; ice to the tumour; and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, which consists in dividing the coverings of the hernia, and cutting the aponeurotic ring, which causes the strangulation;—reducing the displaced viscera, unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without;—dressing the wound appropriately, restoring the course of the fæces by means of gentle glysters;—preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera;—conducting the wound to cicatrization, by appropriate means; and afterwards supporting the cicatrix by a bandage.

Hernia Aneurismal, Cirsomphalus—h. Arteriarum, see Aneurism—h. of the Bladder, Cystocele—h. Bronchialis, Bronchocele—h. Carnosa, Sarcocele—h. of the Cerebellum, Parencephalocele—h. Cerebri, Encephalocele—h. Corneæ, Ceratocele—h. Crural, Merocele—h. Epiploic, Epiplocele—h. Femoral, Merocele—h. Gutturis, Bronchocele—h. Inguinalis, Bubonocele—h. Intestinalis, Enterocele—h. Ischiatica, Ischiocele—h. of the Liver, Hepatocele—h. Omental, Epiplocele—h. Parorchido-enterica, Parorchido-enterocele—h. Pharyngis, Pharyngocele—h. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic hernia—h. of the Pleura, Pleurocele—h. Pudendal, Pudendal hernia—h. Sacci lacrymalis, Lachrymal hernia—h. Scrotalis, Scrotocele—h. Seminalis scroti, Spermatocele—h. of the Stomach, Gastrocele—h. Supra-pubian, H. inguinal—h. of the Tongue, Glossocele—h. Umbilicalis, Epiplomphalon, Exomphalos—h. Varicose, Cirsocele—h. Varicosa, Varicocele—h. Venarum, Varix—h. Veneris, Hernia humoralis—h. Ventosa, Physocele—h. Ventriculi, Gastrocele—h. Zirbalis, Epiplocele.

Hernia Humora'lis, *Empres'ma Orchi'tis*, *Orchi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio testium*, *Inflamma'tion of the Testicle*, *Swelled Testicle*, *Hernia ven'eris*, *Orchioce'lē*, *Orchidocelē*, *Orchidon'cus*. Swelling and inflammation of the testicle is a common symptom of gonorrhœa; but it may arise from external injuries, or from other causes. It is a disease, which cannot be mistaken, and the treatment must obviously be strongly antiphlogistic, supporting the testicle during the treatment, and for some time afterwards; methodical compression has also been found useful. The disease is not generally of a serious character, going off as suddenly as it comes on. As it affects the epididymis more especially, when supervening on gonorrhœa or blennorrhœa, it is sometimes termed *blennorrhagic epididymitis*.

HERNIAIRE, Hernial, Herniaria glabra.

HER'NIAL, *Hernia'rius*. (F.) *Herniaire*. Belonging to, or concerning, hernias:—as *Hernial Bandage*, *Hernial Sac*, &c.

The (F.) *Hernié* is applied to a part enveloped in a hernial sac; *Hern'eux* means one affected with hernia; and *Chirurgien herniaire*, one who devotes himself to the treatment of hernia.

HERNIA'RIA GLABRA. *Milligra'na*, *Em'petrum*:—*Rupture Wort*. (F.) *Herniaire*, *Tarquette*. *Herniole*. This plant, which, as its name imports, was formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia, seems destitute of all virtues.

HERNIE CHARNUE, Sarcocele—*h. de l'Epiploon*, Epiplocele—*h. de l'Estomac*, Gastrocele—*h. Inguinale*, Bubonocele—*h. du Nombril*, Exomphalos—*h. Ombilicale*, Exomphalos—*h. de la Vessie*, Cystocele.

HERNIÉ, Hernial.

HERNIEUX, Hernial.

HERNIOLE, Herniaria glabra.

HERNIOT'OMY, *Hernioto'mia*, from *hernia* and τεμνω, 'I cut.' The operation for hernia.

HERPES, *Erpes*, from 'ερπω, 'I creep; because it creeps and spreads above the skin. *Ecphlysis Herpes*, *Cytis'ma Herpes*, *Tetter*, *Fret*, (F.) *Dartre*. A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in about 10 or 14 days. The vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term, like all others which refer to cutaneous diseases, has not been accurately defined. The ancients had three varieties; the *mil'iary*, κεγχριας; *vesic'ular*, φλυκταινωδης, and *ero'ding*, εσθιομενος. Bateman has the following varieties.

1. HERPES PHLYCTÆNO'DES, *Herpes milia'ris*, *Ecphlysis Herpes Miliaris*, (F.) *Dartre phlyctenoide*, in which the vesicles are millet-sized; pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body, and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops.

2. HERPES ZOSTER, *Zoster*, *Zona ig'nea*, *Ignis Per'sicus*, *Cinzilla*, *Sacer ignis*, *Ecphlysis Herpes zoster*, *Herpes peris'celis*, *Erysip'elas zoster*, *Erysip'elas phlyctænoi'des*, *Zona*, (F.) *Ceinture*, *C. dartreuse*, *Feu Persique*, *Erysipèle pustuleux*, *Shingles*: in which the vesicles are pearl-sized; the clusters spreading round the body, like a girdle: at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation.

3. HERPES CIRCINA'TUS, *Formi'ca ambulato'ria*, *An'nulus repens*, *Herpes Serpi'go*, *Serpigo*, *Ecphlysis Herpes Circina'tus*, *Ringworm*, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings: the area of the rings slightly discoloured; often followed by fresh crops.

4. HERPES LABIA'LIS.—5. HERPES PRÆPUTIA'LIS,—appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce:—and

6. HERPES IRIS, *Iris*, *Rainbow-worm*,—occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colour.

To these may be added the

HERPES EXEDENS, *Ecphlysis Herpes exedens*, *Herpes esthiom'enus*, *H. depas'cens*, *Agria*, *H. estiom'enus*, *Lupus vorax*, *Formi'ca corrosi'va*, *Pop'ula fera*, *Ulcerative Ringworm*, *Nirles*, *H. ferus*, (F.) *Dartre rongeante*, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails.

All the varieties demand simply an antiphlogistic treatment, when attended with febrile irritation. The *herpes circinatus*, alone, requires the use of astringent applications, which have the power of repressing the eruption.

HERPES DEPASCENS, H. exedens—h. Esthiomenus, H. exedens—h. Estiomenus, H. exedens—h. Ferus, H. exedens—h. Miliaris, H. phlyctænoides—h. Periscelis, H. zoster—h. Serpigo, H. circinatus.

HERPET'IC, *Herpet'icus*, (F.) *Dartreux*. Possessing the nature of herpes.

HERPE'TON, *Herpet'icon*, from 'ερπειν, 'to creep.' A creeping eruption or ulcer.—Hippocr.

HERPYLOS, Thymus serpyllum.

HESPERIS ALLIARIA, Alliaria.

HETEROCLITE. See Homology, and Tissues.

HETEROCRANIA, Hemicrania.

HETEROCRIN'IA, from 'ετερος, 'other,' and κρινω, 'I separate.' Modification in the situation of secretions.—Andral.

HETEROGEN'ESIS. See Generation.

HETEROLOGOUS TISSUES. See Tissues.

HETEROMORPHISM, *Heteromorphis'mus*, from 'ετερος, 'other,' and μορφη, 'shape.' A deviation from the natural shape of parts.

HETEROPATHIC, Allopathic.

HETEROPHO'NIA, from 'ετερος, 'other,' and φωνη, 'voice.' A cracked or broken voice.

HETEROREXIA, Malaria.

HETERORRHYTH'MOS, 'having another rhythm.' An epithet given to the pulse, when it is such, in any individual, as is usually felt at a different age.

HETEROS, from 'ετερος, 'the one of two,' 'the other.' Hence:

HETEROSARCOSES, from 'ετερος, 'other,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A class of diseases which consists in the formation of accidental tissues.—Gendrin.

HETEROTAX'IA, (F.) *Heterotaxie*: from 'ετερος, and ταξις, 'order.' A malformation, which consists in the general transposition of organs.

HÊTRE, Fagus sylvatica.

HEUCHE'RA CORTU'SA, *H. America'na*, *Alum Root*, *Amer'ican San'icle*. The root is a powerful astringent, and is the basis of a *cancer powder*. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. It is said to have been sold for the colchicum.

HEX'IS, 'εξις, habit, (q. v.,) habit of body, (q. v.,) constitution. Hence—*hectic*, *cachectic*, &c.

HIA'TUS, from *hia're*, 'to gape,' 'to open.' A foramen or aperture. Also, yawning. (q. v.)

HIATUS FALLOPII, See Aquæductus Fallopii *h. Occipito-pétreux*, Lacerum posterius foramen *h. Sphéno-pétreux*, Lacerum anterius foramen.

THE HIATUS OR FORA'MEN OF WINSLOW, is an opening—situate behind the lesser omentum, and behind the vessels and nerves of the liver—which forms a communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta.

HIBER'NICUS LAPIS, *Teg'ula Hiber'nica*, *Arde'sia Hiber'nica*, *Harde'sia*, *Irish Slate*. A kind of slate or very hard stone, found in different parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish-black colour, which stain the hands. It has been taken, powdered, in spruce beer, against inward contusions.

HIBISCUS, Althæa.

HIBIS'CUS ABELMOS'CHUS. The name of the plant whose seeds are called *Grana Moschi* or *Muskseed*. It is the *Belmus'chus*, *Abelmos'chus*,

Granum Moschi, Ketmia Ægyptiaca, Moschus Ar'abum, Ægyp'tia moscha'ta, Bamix moscha'ta, Alcea, Alcea Indica, Alcea Ægyptiaca Villo'sa, Abelmosch, Abelmusk, Musk-mallow, (F.) *Graine de Musc, Herbe à la poudre de Chypre, Ambrette, Guimauve veloutée.* It is indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes; and especially in the formation of the *Cyprus Powder.*

HIBIS'CUS POPULEUS, *Balimba'go.* A small Molucca tree. The fruit is full of a juice similar to camboge. The root is emetic. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, &c.

HICCOUGH, Singultus.

HICCUP, Singultus.

HIDROA, Desudatio, *Échauboulures,* Hydroa, Sudamina.

HIDRONOSOS, Sudor anglicus.

HI'DROS, 'ιδρως, *Sudor,* (q. v.), 'sweat.' Hence—*Hidropyra, Hidrosis,* &c.

HIDROTERION, Achicolum.

HIDROTICUM, Sudorific.

HIÈBLE, Sambucus ebulus.

HI'ERA DIACOLOCYN'THIDOS, from 'ιερος, 'holy.' *Hiera of Col'ocynth.* An electuary, composed of 10 parts of *colocynth,* as much *agaric, germander, white horehound, stœchas:*—5 parts of *opoponax,* as much *sagapenum, parsley, round birthwort root,* and *white pepper:*—4 parts of *spikenard, cinnamon, myrrh,* and *saffron;* and 3 pounds, 3 ounces, and 5 drachms of *honey.*

HIERA LOGADII, Hiera picra.

HIERA PICRA, from 'ιερος, 'holy,' and πικρος, 'bitter.' *Holy bitter, Pulvis aloët'icus,* formerly called *Hiera loga''dii,* when made into an electuary with honey. It is now kept in the form of dry powder;—prepared by mixing *socotrine aloes* one pound, with 3 ounces of *canella alba.* See Pulvis aloes cum Canellâ.

HIERA SYRINX, Vertebral column, Epilepsy.

HIERACI'TES, 'ιεραχιτης, *Lapis accip'itrum.* The ancient name of a precious stone; believed to be capable of arresting the hemorrhoidal flux.—Pliny, Galen, Paulus.

HIERA'CIUM MURO'RUM, *Pulmona'ria Gall'ica, Auric'ula mu'ris major,* (F.) *Épervière des murailles, Pulmonaire des Francais.* A European plant; which is a slight tonic.

HIERA'CIUM PILOSEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Auricula Muris,* or *Mouse-ear, Piloselʹla, Myoso'tis,* (F.) *Piloselle, Oreille de Souris.* This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice; which has a slight degree of astringency. The roots are more powerful than the leaves.

HIERAX, Accipiter.

HIEROBOTANE, Verbena officinalis.

HIEROGLYPH'ICA, from 'ιερος, 'holy,' and γλυφω, 'I carve.' A name given to the signs employed in medicine; and also to the folds in the hands, feet, and forehead, which afford Chiromancy its pretended oracles.

HIEROPYRUS, Erysipelas.

HIMAS, 'ιμας, 'a thong of leather.' The uvula; likewise, elongation and extenuation of the uvula. It is also called *Himanto'sis, Himanto'ma.*

HIMANTOSIS, Himas.

HIP, Haunch—h. Bone, Ischium—h. Joint, Coxofemoral articulation—h. Tree, Rosa canina.

HIP'PACE, 'ιππακη. A cheese prepared from mare's milk. *Ca'seus Equi'nus,*—from 'ιππος, 'a horse.'

HIPPANTHRO'PIA, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy, in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse. The Greek word 'ιππανθρωπος means the fabulous Centaur.

HIPPASIA, Equitation.

HIPPEIA, Equitation.

HIPPEUSIS, Equitation.

HIPPIATRI'A, from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and ιατρικη, 'medicine,' (F.) *Hippiatrique.* A science, whose object is the knowledge of the diseases of the horse, and of other domestic animals.

HIPPOCAM'PUS MINOR, *Unguis, Un'ciform Em'inence, Collic'ulus caveæ posterio'ris ventriculo'rum latera'lium,* (F.) *Ergot, Éperon.* A medullary tubercle or projection, observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCRAT'IC, *Hippocrat'icus.* Relating to Hippocrates, or concerning his doctrine,—as *Hippocratic doctrine, Hippocratic face,* &c.

HIPPOC'RATIST. A partisan of the Hippocratic Doctrine.

HIPPOPATHOL'OGY, *Hippopatholo'gia,* from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A knowledge of the diseases of the horse. Pathology of the horse.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY, *Hipposteolo'gia,* from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' οστεον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Osteology of the horse.

HIPPOT'OMY, *Hippotomia,* from 'ιππος, 'a horse,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy of the horse.

HIPPURIS VULGA'RIS. The systematic name of the *Horse's Tail* or *Mare's Tail, Equise'tum minus, Equise'tum,* (F.) *Prêle, Presle, Asprêle.* It is an astringent, and frequently used, by the vulgar, as tea, in diarrhœa and hemorrhage. The same virtues are attributed to the *Equise'tum arven'se, fluviat'ile, limo'sum,* &c.

HIPPUS, from 'ιππος, 'a horse;' a disease of the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback. Also, a tremulous condition of the Iris, which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil.

HIPPIATRIQUE, Hippiatria.

HIPPOCAMPE GRANDE, Cornu ammonis.

HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR, Cornu ammonis.

HIPPOCRAS, Claret.

HIPPOCRATES, CAP OF, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*—h. Sleeve, *Chausse.*

HIPPOLAPATHUM, Rumex patientia.

HIPPOMARATHRUM, Peucedanum silaus.

HIPPOS, Equus.

HIPPOSELINUM, Smyrnium olusatrum.

HIPS, *Sax,* heopa. The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa Cani'na.* (q. v.) They are chiefly used as a confection. See Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

HIRCUS, Tragus.

HIRQUUS, Canthus (greater.)

HIRSU'TIES, *Hair'iness, Tricho'sis Hirsu'ties.* Growth of hairs in extraneous parts, or superfluous growth in parts; as in cases of bearded women.—Good.

HIRU'DO, *The Leech, Sanguisu'ga,* βδελλα, *Bdella.* In medicine, the *Hiru'do Medicina'lis,*

Bdél'la Medicina'lis or *Medicinal Leech* is employed. (F.) *Sangsue.* It lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its three sharp teeth. This habit has been taken advantage of, to produce local blood-letting In applying the leech, the part must be wiped dry; and if there be difficulty in making the leech bite, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated, it will drop off, and by applying a little salt to its head it will disgorge the blood. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently. The American takes less.

HIRUNDINARIA, Lysimachia nummularia.

HIRUN'DO, χελιδων, *Chelidon*, from *hæren'do*, 'sticking;' because it sticks its nests against the houses (?) *The Swallow.* The nests of the swallow were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE, Cupri subacetas.

HISPIDITAS, Dystœchiasis, Phalangosis.

HISPIDULA, Antennaria dioicum.

HIST'OS, 'ιστος, 'the organic texture.' Hence:

HISTOGEN'IA. *Histog''eny*, from 'ιστος, 'the organic texture,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The formation of the organic textures.

HISTOLOGY. See Anatomy.

HISTORY, MEDICAL, *Histo'ria Medici'næ.* A narration of the chief circumstances, and the persons connected with them, in the progress of medicine.

HIVES, Cynanche trachealis. See Varicella.

HOG-LICE, Onisci aselli.

HOLCE, 'ολκη, a dram.—Galen.

HOARSENESS, Raucedo.

HOL'CIMOS, 'ολκιμος, from 'ολκη, 'a weight.' A tumour of the liver.

HOLCUS SORGHUM, Panicum Italicum.

HOLERA. Cholera.

HOLLANDS, Gin.

HOLLY, COMMON, Ilex aquifolium—h. Dahoon, Ilex vomitoria—h. Ground, Pyrola umbellata—h. Sea, Eryngium maritimum.

HOLLYHOCK, COMMON, Alcea rosea.

HOLMICOS, Alveolus.

HOLMOS, Mortar.

HOLOCYRON, Teucrium chamæpitys.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES, Phlyctæna.

HOLOSTEUM ALSINE, Alsine media.

HOLOSTEUS, Osteocolla.

HOLOTON'ICUS, 'ολος, 'the whole,' and τεινω, 'I stretch.' A spasm of the whole body A variety of tetanus, (q. v.)—Sauvages.

HOL'YWELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. H. is a town in Wales; and takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred. It is a simple cold water, remarkable for its purity.

HOMAGRA, Omagra.

HOMEOPATHY, Homœopathy.

HOMIOSIS, Homoiosis.

HOMME, Homo.

HOMO, (F.) *Homme*, Man, the chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, ανθρωπος, from ανα, 'upwards,' and τρεπω, 'I turn,' because man, alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is, also, the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty, which he possesses of classing his ideas; comparing them with each other; and connecting, representing and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses, in the highest degree, all the attributes of intelligence, memory, judgment, and imagination. He inhabits all countries,—the burning regions of the torrid zone, and the chilling atmosphere of the polar climes. In different situations, he presents, in his figure, colour, and stature, some differences, which have caused the human race to be divided by naturalists into different races or varieties. The number of such races can only be approximated. Cuvier admits but three, the *Caucasian*, *Negro*, *Mongolian;* to these may be added the *American.* Every division must necessarily be arbitrary, and the individuals composing each variety are far from being alike.

HOMŒOPATHY, *Homeopathy*, from 'ομοιος, 'like,' and παθος, 'affection.' A fanciful doctrine, which maintains, that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of the same kind, but only much slighter in degree.

HOMOETHNIA, Sympathy.

HOMOGEN'ESIS, see Generation.

HOMOIOPATHIA, Sympathy.

HOMOIO'SIS, *Homio'sis*, from 'ομοιοω, 'I resemble,' 'I assimilate.' An elaboration of the nutritious juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation. (q. v.)

HOMOLINON. See Apolinosis.

HOMOL'OGY, from 'ομοιος, 'like,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of similar parts. Thus, the two sides of the body are said to be 'homologous.' *Homologous* tissues, are those that resemble others; in opposition to the *heterologous* or *heteroclite*, which are new formations.

HOMONOPAGIA, Cephalalgia.

HOMOPH'AGUS, from 'ωμος, 'raw,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' One who eats raw flesh.

HOMOPLATA, Scapula.

HOMOT'ONOS, *Æqua'lis*, from 'ομος, 'equal,' and τονος, 'tone.' That which has the same tone. Continued fevers, whose symptoms have an equal intensity during the whole course of the disease, have been so called. See Acmasticos and Synocha.

HONESTY, Lunaria rediviva.

HONEWORT, FIELD, Sison amomum.

HONEY, Mel—h. Balsam of, Hill's, see Mel—h. of Borax, Mel boracis—h. Clarified, Mel despumatum—h. of Roses, Mel rosæ.

HONEYCOMB-BAG, Reticulum.

HONGLANE, Coptis teeta.

HONTEUX, Pudic.

HOOK, Sax. hoce, hooc, Dutch hoeck, *Uncus*, *Unci'nus*, *Anc'yra*, αγκυρα, (F.) *Érigne*, *Airigne*, ou *Érine.* An instrument, consisting of a steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed. Some hooks are furnished with a handle at one extremity—the other having one or two hooks;—constituting the *single* and *double hook.*

The Hook is used by anatomists and surgeons,

to lay hold of, and raise up, certain parts; the dissection of which is delicate, or which would slip from the fingers.

The *Tenaculum* is a variety of the Hook.

The Blunt Hook is an instrument which is passed over the flexures of the joints to assist in bringing down the fœtus.

HOOPING-COUGH, Pertussis.

HOPITAL, Hospital.

HOP-PLANT, Humulus lupulus.

HOPLOCHRYS'MA, from 'οπλον, 'a weapon,' and χρισμα, 'salve.' *Unguentum armarium*, *Arm'atory Unguent*. A salve which was supposed to cure wounds by sympathy:—the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

HOPLOMOCH'LION, 'οπλομοχλιον. The name of an iron machine or apparatus, which embraced the whole body like armour; and the figure of which is given by Fabricius ab Acquapendente.

HOQUET, Singultus.

HORDEOLUM, diminutive of *Hordeum*, *Barley*; *Sclerophthal'mia*, *Crithē*, a *Stye*, a *Styan*, *Crithid'ion*, *Crythē*. (F.) *Orgelet*, *Orgeolet*. A small, inflammatory tumour, of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

HORDEUM, *Crithē*. The seeds of the *Hordeum vulga're* or *Scotch Barley* are ranked amongst the *Cerealia*. (F.) *Orge*. They afford a mucilaginous decoction, which is employed as a diluent and antiphlogistic. The seeds of the *Hordeum dis'tichon* and *H. hexas'tichon* possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills; and, at times, is rubbed into small, round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called *Hordeum perla'tum* or *Pearl Barley*, (F.) *Orge perlé*, and forms the *Hordei sem'ina tu'nicis nuda'ta*, of the pharmacopœias.

Hordeum Causticum, Veratrum sabadilla.

HOREHOUND, Marrubium—h. Black, Ballota fœtida—h. Germander-leaved, Eupatorium teucrifolium—h. Stinking, Ballota fœtida—h. Wild, Eupatorium teucrifolium.

HORMINUM, Salvia horminum.

HORN, Cornu.

HORNSEED, Ergot.

HORNY EXCRES'CENCES, *Lepido'sis Ichthyiasis cornig''era*, *Cornua cuta'nea*. (F.) *Cornes de la peau*. Certain excrescences, which occasionally form in some part of the skin, and resemble, in shape, the horns of animals.

HOR'RIDA CUTIS, *Goose-skin*, *Cutis anseri'na*. A state of the skin accompanying the rigor of an intermittent.

HORRIPILA'TION, *Horripila'tio*, *Horror*, φριξη, *Phrice*, *Phricas'mus*, from *horre're*, 'to bristle up,' and *pilus*, 'hair.' (F.) *Horripilation*, *Frissonnement*. General chilliness, preceding fever, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

HORROR, Horripilation.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Æsculus hippocastanum.

HORSE CRUST, Crusta genu equinæ.

Horse Radish, Cochlearia armoracia.

HORSE'S TAIL, Hippuris vulgaris.

HORTULUS CUPIDINIS, Vulva.

HORTUS, Penis, Vulva.

HOS'PITAL, *Nosocomi'um*, *Infir'mary*, *Infirma'rium*, *Infirmato'rium*, *Nosodochi'um*. (F.) *Hôpital*. An establishment for the reception of the sick, in which they are maintained and treated medically, until their health is restored, or they are declared incurable. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century; a period at which the word νοσοκομειον was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome.

Hos'pital Gangrene, *Phagedæ'na gangræno'sa*; *Putrid* or *Malignant Ulcer*, *Gangræ'na Nosocomio'rum*, *Hos'pital Sore*, *Gangræ'na contagio'sa*, *Putre'do*, (F.) *Pourriture* ou *Gangrène d'hôpital*. Gangrene, occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals, the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients, or some other circumstance. Hospital gangrene—many different varieties of which are met with, and always preceded or accompanied by fever—commonly commences with suppression of the suppuration of the wound, which becomes covered with a grayish and tenacious sanies. The gangrene then manifests itself. It extends from the centre of the ulcerated surface towards the edges; these become swollen, painful, and everted; and the patient dies with all the signs of typhus. The treatment must be varied, according to circumstances. Sometimes, it requires the use of stimulating, acid, caustic, and antiseptic applications; with, occasionally, the actual cautery, aided by the exhibition of tonics, internally:—at others, the antiphlogistic regimen and emollient applications may be necessary.

HOSTIARIUS, Pylorus.

HOUBLON, Humulus lupulus.

HOUNDS' TONGUE, Cynoglossum.

HOUPPE NERVEUSE, see Papilla—*h. du Menton*, Depressor labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris.

HOUSELEEK, Sempervivum tectorum.

HOUSE-SURGEON, *Resident Surgeon*. Usually a senior pupil or graduate, who attends in an hospital, to every accident and disease, in the absence of the regular physician or surgeon. It answers, in the British hospitals, to the *Elève interne* of the French.

HOUX, Ilex aquifolium—*h. petit*, Ruscus—*h. Apalachine*, Ilex vomitoria.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. See Tinctura Myrrhæ.

HUILE, Oil—*h. d'Absinthe*, Artemisia absinthium (oil of,)—*h. d'Acajou*, see Anacardium occidentale.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE, (F.) *Oleum acus'ticum*, Acoustic oil. An oil for deafness, prepared of *olive oil*, ℥ij, *garlic*, *ox-gall and bay-leaves*, *each* ℥j; boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILE D'AMANDES, Oleum amygdalarum—*h. d'Aneth*, see Anethum graveolens—*h. Animale*, Oleum animale—*h. Animale de Dippel*, Oleum animale Dippelii—*h. Animalisée par infusion*, Oleum animalizatum per infusionem—*h. Anis*, see Pimpinella anisum—*h. Aromatique*, Oleum animalizatum per infusionem—*h. d'Aurone*, Artemisia abrotanum (oil of)—*h. de Cacao*, Butter of cacao—*h. de Carvi*, Carum (oil)—*h. de Cédrat*, Oleum cedrinum—*h. de petits chiens*,

Oleum animalizatum per infusionem—*h. de Corne de Cerf*, Oleum animale Dippelii.

HUILE DE GABIAN, Petrolæum—*h. de Géroſle*, see Eugenia caryophyllata—*h. de Laurier*, Unguentum laurinum—*h. de Lis*, see Lilium candidum—*h. de Morelle*, see Solanum—*h. de Morue*, Oleum jecinoris aselli—*h. d'Œillette*, Papaver (oil)—*h. de Ricin*, see Ricinus communis—*h. de Succin*, see Succinum—*h. Verte*, Balsam, green, of Metz—*h. Douce de vin*, Oleum æthereum.

HUILES ANIMALES, Olea animalia—*h. Empyreumatiques*, Olea empyreumatica—*h. Essentielles*, Olea volatilia—*h. Fixes* ou *grasses*, Olea fixa—*h. Fugaces*, Olea fugacia—*h. Médicinales*, Olea medicinalia—*h. Volatiles*, Olea volatilia.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE. Figure of 8. A bandage in which the turns are crossed in the form of the figure 8. Such is the bandage used after bleeding from the arm.

HUMECTAN'TIA. A name formerly given to drinks, which appeared to possess the property of augmenting the fluidity of the blood.

HU'MERAL, *Humeralis*. That which belongs to, or is connected with, the arm or humerus.

Hu'meral Ar'tery, *Arte'ria humera'lis*. See Brachial Artery.

HUMERO-CUBITAL, Brachialis anterior—*h. Sus-métacarpien*, see Radialis—*h. Sus-radial*, Supinator radii longus.

HU'MERUS, *Sca'pula*, ωμος, *Omos*, *Armus* (F.) *Épaule*. The most elevated part of the arm. The bones, which concur in forming it, are;—the scapula, head of the humerus and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles.

The Os Hu'meri, *Humerus*, or *Os bra'chii*, *Os adjuto'rium*, *Os brachia'lē*, *Brachium*, is the cylindrical, irregular bone of the arm; the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head connected with the scapula; and two *tuberosities* or *tubercles*, a *greater* and *lesser*, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the *Bicip'ital groove* or *Fossa*. At the inferior extremity may be remarked—the *inner condyle*, the *outer condyle*; the *small head*, which is articulated with the radius; the trochlea articulated with the ulna, &c.

The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification;—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle, and another for the lesser head,

Humerus Summus, Acromion.

HUMEUR AQUEUSE, Aqueous humour—*h. Hyaloide*, Corpus vitreum.

HUMEURS FROIDES, Scrofula.

HUMIDE RADICALE, Humidum radicale.

HUMIDUM NATIVUM ARTICULORUM, Synovia—h. Primigenium, H. radicale.

Hu'midum Radica'lē, *Hu'midum primige'nium*; *Rad'ical Moisture*, (F.) *Humide radicale*. This name was formerly given to the liquid, which, by means of the circulation, was conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures.

HUMILIS, Rectus inferior oculi.

HU'MORAL, *Humora'lis*. Proceeding from, or connected with, the humours.

HU'MORISM, *Hu'moral Pathol'ogy*. A medical theory, founded exclusively on the part, which the humours were considered to play in the production of disease. Although traces of this system may be found in the most remote antiquity, the creation, or at all events, the arrangement of it, may be attributed to Galen, who enveloped it in metaphysical subtleties, relating to the union between the elements and the four cardinal humours.

HU'MORIST. The Galenical physicians, who attributed all diseases to a depraved state of the humours, or to vicious juices collected in the body.

HUMOUR. Every fluid substance of an organized body;—as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c.

The *Humours*, χυμοι, *Chymi*, *Humores*,—differ considerably, as to number and quality, in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease.

The ancients reduced them to *four*; which they called *cardinal humours*;—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile. The modern classification of the humours is given under Fluid.

Humour, Albugineous, Aqueous humour—h. Articularis, Synovia—h. Ceruminous, Cerumen—h. Doridis, Water, sea—h. Genitalis seu seminalis, Sperm—h. Glacialis, Crystalline, Corpus vitreum—h. Hyaloides, Corpus vitreum—h. Ovatus, Aqueous humour—h. Oviformis, Aqueous humour—h. Purulentus, Pus—h. Vitreus, Corpus vitreum.

HUMP. Perhaps from *umbo*, 'the boss of a buckler.' *Hunch*, *Gibbus*, *Gibba*, *Tuber*, (F.) *Bosse*. A prominence, formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk. Commonly, it is formed by the spine or sternum, and is seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may, also, be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions. 1. *Backwards*, and this is the most common case; this the ancients called κυφωσις, *Cypho'sis*, *gibbos'itas*. 2. *Forwards*, λορδωσις, *Lordo'sis*, *recurva'tio*; and, 3. *Laterally*, σκολιωσις, *Scolio'sis*, *obstipa'tio*.

Most *curvatures* occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrofula, rickets, &c.; and, not unfrequently, they are accompanied by caries of the vertebræ. See Vertebral Disease.

HU'MULUS LU'PULUS, *Convol'vulus peren'nis*; the *Hop-plant*. *Nat. Ord.* Urticeæ. (F.) *Houblon*, *Vigne du nord*. Its cones or strobiles, *Hu'muli strobili* (Ph. L.,) have a fragrant odour; and bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named *Lu'puline*, extractive and essential oil; which may be extracted, equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

The Hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic, and enters into the composition of ale and beer.

HUNCH, Hump.

HUNGER, *Fames*, *Limos*, *Peine*, *Esuries*, *jeju'nium*, *jeju'nitas*, *esuri''tio*, *esuri'go*. (F.) *Faim*. The necessity for taking food. Hunger is an internal sensation, which some authors have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to the compression of the nerves, when the organ is contracted; others, to the action

of the gastric juice, &c. It is dictated by the wants of the system: farther we know not. See Appetite.

HYACINTHUS MUSCARI, Bulbus vomitorius.

HY'ALOID, *Hyalo'des, Hyaloï'des, Vit'reus*, from 'υαλος, 'glass,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling glass.

The Hy'aloid Membrane, *Tu'nica Hyaloïdea, Membra'na Arachnoïdea, T. vitrea*, is the extremely delicate membrane, which forms the exterior covering of the vitreous humour, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. Fallopius discovered this membrane, and gave it the name *Hyaloid*. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms, by reflection, a cylindrical canal, which pierces the vitreous humour from behind to before, as far as the posterior part of the crystalline. To this, its discoverer gave the name—*Canal hyaloïdien* or *Hyaloid Canal*.

HYALOS, Vitrum.

HYBOMA, Gibbositas.

HYDARTHROSIS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDARTHRUS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDAT'ID, *Hyd'atis, Bulla, Aquula, Hydroa, Tænia hydatig''ena, Echinococ'cus huma'nus*, from 'υδωρ, 'water.' This name was long given to every encysted tumour, which contained an aqueous and transparent fluid. Many pathologists, subsequently, applied it to vesicles, softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, which are developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissue. It is by no means clear, that these formations are really entozoa. They have been found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. The expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See Acephalocystis.

The word *Hydatis, Aq'uula, Phlyctæ'nula, Verru'ca Palpebra'rum, Milium*, was, also, given to small, transparent tumours of the eyelids.—Galen, C. Hofmann.

HYDATIDES CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandulæ.

HYDATIDOCE'LE, *Hydatoce'lē*, from 'υδατις, 'hydatid,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A tumour, formed by hydatids. Oscheocele, containing hydatids. The *Oscheoce'lē hydatido'sa*, of Sauvages.

HYDATIS'MUS, from 'υδωρ, 'water.' The noise, caused by the fluctuation of pus contained in an abscess.—Aurelian., Foësius.

HYDATOCELE, Hydatidocele.

HYDATOCH'OLOS, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and χολη, 'bile.' *Aquoso-bilious*. An epithet given to evacuated matters, when mixed with water and bile.—Hippocr., Foësius.

HYDATODES, Aqueous.

HYDATOID, *Hydatoï'des, A'queus, Aquo'sus, Hydato'des*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling water. This name has been given to the membrane of the aqueous humour; and, also, to the aqueous humour itself.

HYDATOIDES, Aqueous humour.

HYDEROS, Anasarca, Hydrops.

HYDOR, Water.

Hydor, from 'υδωρ, genitive, 'υδατος, 'water.' Hence:

HYDRACHNIS, see Varicella.

HYDRÆMIA, Hydroæmia.

HY'DRAGOGUES, *Hydrago'ga, Hydrop'ica, Hydrot'ica, Aquiduca*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and αγω, 'I expel.' Medicines, believed to be capable of expelling serum effused in any part of the body. These are generally cathartics or diuretics.

HYDRAGOGUM BOYLEI, Argenti nitras.

HYDRALLANTE, False Waters.

HYDRAM'NIOS, from 'υδωρ, 'water, and *amnios*.' An excessive quantity of the liquor Amnii.

HYDRARGYRANATRIP'SIS, from 'υδραργυρος, 'quicksilver,' and ανατριψις, 'rubbing in.' The rubbing in of an ointment of quicksilver. *Hydrargyrotrip'sis*.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS, Hydrargyrus acetatus—h. Borussias, H. cyanuretum—h. Bromidum, see Bromine—h. Calx alba, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

Hydrar'gyri Cyanure'tum, *H. Borus'sias, Hydrar'gyrum Cyanogena'tum, H. Hydrocyanicum, Prussias Hydrar'gyri, Cyan'uret* or *Prussiate of Mer'cury*. (F.) *Cyanure de Mercure*. This preparation has been strongly recommended as a powerful antisyphilitic, and is admitted into the Parisian codex. Twelve to twenty-four grains may be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, and three or four spoonfuls of the solution be taken daily, in a glass of any appropriate liquid.

Hydrargyri Deuto-Iodure'tum, see Iodine h. Hydrargyri hyperoxodes, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Murias basi oxydi imperfecti, H. oxymurias—h. Murias corrosivum, H. oxymurias—h. Murias dulcis sublimatus, H. submurias—h. Murias oxygenatus, H. oxymurias—h. Murias spirituosus liquidus, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—h. Murias suboxygenatus præcipitatione paratus. Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

Hydrargyri Nitras, *Nitras hydrar'gyri in crystallos concre'tus*,—*Nitrate of Mercury*. It is employed in syphilis; and, externally, in fungous, obstinate ulcers.

It is used in the formation of the *Soluble Mercury* of Hahnemann.

Ward's White Drops,—a once celebrated, antiscorbutic nostrum,—were prepared by dissolving *mercury* in *nitric acid*; and adding a solution of *carbonate of Ammonia*; or, frequently, they consisted of a solution of *sublimate* with *carbonate of ammonia*.

Hydrargyri Ni'trico-Ox'ydum, *Hydrargyrus nitra'tus ruber, Mercu'rius corrosi'vus, ruber, Mercurius præcipita'tus corrosivus, M. præcipita'tus ruber, Arca'num corallinum, Mercurius corallinus, Pulvis prin'cipis, Præcipitatus ruber, Ox'ydum hydrar'gyri comple'tum, O. hydrargyr'icum, Panace'a mercurii rubra, Pulvis Joan'nis de Vigo, Oxo'des hydrar'gyri rubrum, Hyperoxo'des hydrar'gyri, Nitric oxide of mercury, Red precip'itate, Ox'ydum hydrar'gyri nit'ricum, Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per ac''idum nit'ricum*, (F.) *Oxide nitrique de mercure*. It is a stimulant and escharotic, and used as such in foul ulcers; being sprinkled on the part, in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

Hydrargyri Oxydi Murias Ammoniacalis, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Oxodes rubrum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Oxydulum nigrum, H. Oxydum cinereum—h. Oxydum nigrum, H. oxydum cinereum.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Cine'reum, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum, Æ'thiops per se, Mercurius niger Moscati, Oxydum hydrargyro'sum, Oxydum hydrargyri'icum præcipita'tum, Oxyd'ulum hydrar'gyri nigrum, Pulvis mercuriâ'lis cine'reus, Mercurius cine'reus, Tarpe'thum nigrum, Mercurius præcipita'tus niger, Gray or black oxide of Mercury*, (F.) *Oxide de mercure cendré, Oxide gris* ou *noir de mercure*. This oxide is made in various ways. It may be formed by boiling submuriate of mercury in lime water. The dose of this *Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus*, is from two to ten grains. There are four other preparations of it in estimation, viz: *Plenck's solution*, made by rubbing mercury with mucilage. 2. By rubbing equal parts of sugar and mercury together. 3. A compound of honey or liquorice and purified mercury. 4. The blue pill and ointment. All these possess the usual properties of mercury.

The *Mercurius solu'bilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury. It is the *Mercurius solu'bilis Hahneman'ni* seu *oxidum hydrargyri nigri mediante ammoniâ ex protonitra'te hydrar'gyri præcipita'tum*. It is used in the same cases as the Hydrargyri Oxydum cinereum.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Nigrum Mediante Ammonia ex Protonitrate Hydrargyri Præcipitatum, Oxydum cinereum—h. Oxydum nitricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum, *Mercurius calcina'tus, Hydrargyrus Calcinatus*, (F.) *Oxide de mercure rouge, Red oxide of mer'cury*.

It is stimulant and escharotic; and, in large doses, emetic. Owing to the violence of its operation it is seldom given internally, but is chiefly used as an escharotic.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum per Acidum Nitricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Oxydum saccharatum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—h. Oxydum sulphuricum, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Hydrargyri Oxymu'rias, *Hydrar'gyrus muria'tus, Murias hydrargyri corrosivus, Murias hydrargyri oxygena'tus, Sublima'tus corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, Bichlo'ride of mercury, Hydrargyri permu'rias, Supermu'rias hydrargyri, Murias hydrargyri basi oxydi imperfec'ti, Murias hydrargyri corrosivum*, (F.) *Muriate oxygéné de Mercure, Sublimé corrosif, Oxymuriate of mercury, Corrosive sublimate*. It is used as an antisyphilitic stimulant, in venereal complaints; old cutaneous affections, &c. gr. iij to ℔j of water forms a good gargle in venereal sore throats, or an injection in gonorrhœa. Externally, it is applied in cases of tetter, and to destroy fungus, or stimulate old ulcers. Dose, gr. 1-16 to gr. 1-8 in pill, once in twenty-four hours. White of egg is the best antidote to it, when taken in an overdose.

Hydrargyri Permurias, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Proto-ioduretum, see Iodine—h. Prototartras, H. tartras—h. Prussias, H. cyanuretum—h. Saccharum vermifugum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum.

Hydrargyri Submu'rias, *Calom'elas, Draco mitiga'tus, Submu'rias hydrargyri mitis, Submu'rias Hydrargyri sublima'tum, Mercurius dulcis, M. dulcis sublima'tus*; when precipitated, *M. dulcis precipita'tus, Panace'a mercuria'lis*, (when nine times sublimed,) *Murias hydrargyri dulcis sublima'tus, Mercurius sublimatus dulcis, Aq'uila, Manna Metallorum, Panchymago'gum miner'alĕ, P. Quercetanus, mild Chloride of Mercury*, (F.) *Mercure doux, Protochlorure de mercure. Properties*. Antisyphilitic and sialagogue; in large doses, purgative. *Dose*, one or two grains given at night gradually excite ptyalism. Gr. v to xx, purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

The Black Wash, *Lotio Hydrargyri nigra*, is formed of *calomel* ʒij, *Lime water* ℔j. Used to syphilitic sores.

Hydrargyri Submurias Ammoniatum, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h Subsulphas flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Subsulphas peroxidati, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Sulphas, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Hydrargyri Sulphure'tum Nigrum, *Hydrargyrus* vel *mercurius cum sul'phurĕ, Æthiops mineral'is, Hydrargyrus e sul'phurĕ, Pulvis hypnoticus, Æthiops narcot'icus*, (F.) *Sulphure de mercure noir, Black sulphuret of mercury, Æthiops mineral*. Used chiefly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

Hydrargyri Sulphure'tum Rubrum, *Hydrargyrus sulphura'tus ruber, Min'ium purum, Minium Græcorum, Magnes Epilep'siæ, Ammion, Purpuris'sum, Cinnab'aris, Mercurius Cinnabari'nus, Cinabaris, Cinaba'rium, Red Sulphuret of Mercury, Cinnabar, Vermilion*, (F.) *Sulphure de Mercure rouge, Cinabre*.

It is antisyphilitic, but is chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth and throat;—ʒss being thrown on a red hot iron. This preparation is the basis of a nostrum, called *Boerhaave's Red Pill*.

Hydrargyri Supermurias, H. oxymurias.

Hydrargyri Tartras, H. Proto-Tartras, *Tartrate of mercury*. Antisyphilitic. Dose, one or two grains twice a day.

HYDRARGYRIA, Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYRIASIS, Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYROSIS, Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYROTRIPSIS, Hydrargyranatripsis.

HYDRARGYRUM, *Hydrargyrus*, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and αργυρος, 'silver;' *Mercu'rius, Argentum vivum, A mo'bilĕ, A. fusum, A. fugitivum, Fumus albus, Arca arcanorum, Dæd'alus, Mercury, Quicksilver*, (F.) *Mercure, M. cru, Vif. Argent, Mater Metallo'rum*. A fluid, brilliant metal; of a slightly bluish white colour; fluid above—39° of Fahr. and under 656°. S. G., when liquid, 13,568 (Cavendish;) easily oxydized. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach. When oxydized and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and in intussusception, from a notion, that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. The water, in which mercury has been boiled, has been recommended as a vermifuge; but it pro-

bably enjoys no such property, as chymical tests do not exhibit the presence of the metal. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort, it forms the *Hydrar'gyrum purificatum.*

Hydrargyrum Ammoniato-Muriaticum, H. præcipitatum—h. Cyanogenatum, Hydrargyri cyanuretum.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ, *Hydrargyrus cum cretâ, Mercurius alkalisa'tus, Mercury with chalk,* (F.) *Mercure avec la craie, Æthiops alcalisatus.* A protoxide of mercury, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It is somewhat uncertain; and consequently not much employed. It possesses the properties of the black oxide of mercury, and may be advantageously exhibited in cases of diarrhœa in children, dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions. Dose, gr. v to ʒss, twice a day, in any viscid substance.

The Hydrargyrum cum Magne'siâ of the Dublin Pharmacopœia resembles it in properties.

Hydrargyrum Hydrocyanicum, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—h. Iodatum, see Iodine—h. Iodatum flavum, see Iodine—h. Iodatum rubrum, see Iodine—h. Iodidulatum, see Iodine—h. Periodatum, see Iodine.

Hydrargyrum Præcipita'tum, *Hydrargyrum ammonia'to-muriat'icum, Mercurius cosmet'icus, Murias oxidi hydrargyri ammoniacalis, Submu'rias ammoni'aco-hydrargyr'icus, Calx Hydrargyri alba, Submu'rias Hydrargyri ammonia'tum—S. H. Præcipita'tum—Murias hydrargyri sub-oxygena'tus præcipitatio'nē para'tus, Præcipita'tum album, White precip'itate of mercury, White precipitate,—Calcina'tum majus Pote'rii,* (F.) *Sous-muriate de mercure précipité* ou *Précipité blanc.*

A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. It is used, in powder, to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

Hydrargyrum Sacchara'tum, *Æthiops sacchara'tus, Mercu'rius sacchara'tus, Ox'idum hydrargyri sacchara'tum, Sac'charum hydrargyri vermif'ugum.* A mild mercurial formula in several of the Pharmacopœias of Continental Europe; formed by triturating one part of *mercury* with two of *white sugar.* It is used in the venereal affections of children.

HYDRARGYRUS, Hydrargyrum.

Hydrargyrus Aceta'tus, *Sperma mercurii, Terra foliata mercurii, Mercurius aceta'tus, Hydrargyri Ace'tas, Acetas* vel *Proto-ace'tas Hydrargyri, Ac''etate of mercury.* This was the basis of *Keyser's pills,* and was once much celebrated in the cure of the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains, but it is not much used.

The formula for *Keyser's Anti-venereal pills* was as follows: *Hydrarg. Acet.* ʒiv, *Mannæ* ʒxxx, *Amyl.* ʒij, *Muc. G. Trag.* q. s. into pills of gr. vj each. Dose, two pills.

Hydrargyrus Calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—h. cum Cretâ, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—h. Muriatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Nitratus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

Hydrargyrus Phosphora'tus, *Phosphuret'ted mercury.* This preparation has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers, but it is now scarcely used.

Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—h. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—h. e. sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.

Hydrargyrus Vitriola'tus, *Turpe'thum minera'lē, Mercurius emet'icus flavus, Calx mercurii vitriola'ta, Mercurius caus'ticus flavus, M. luteus, Hydrargyri sulphas, Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus, Oxydum hydrargyri sulphu'ricum, Subsul'phas hydrargyri peroxida'ti, Turbith min'eral.* (F.) *Sous-sulfate de mercure* ou *turbith minéral.* Two grains of this mercurial act on the stomach violently. It is sometimes recommended as an errhine in amaurosis.

HYDRAR'THRUS, *Hydarthrus, Hydrar'thrus synovia'lis, Hydrops articulorum, Hydar'thron, Hydar'thros, Melice'ria, Spina vento'sa* of Rhazes and Avicenna, *Arthri'tis Hydar'thros, Hydarthro'sis, Emmyx'ium articula'rē, Tumor albus;—White Swelling;* from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ἀρθρον, 'a joint.' (F.) *Tumeur blanche, T. lymphatique des articulations.* The French surgeons apply the term *Hydrarthrus* to dropsy of the articulations.

White swelling is an extremely formidable disease. It may attack any one of the joints; but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, and the elbow, and generally occurs in scrofulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and ligaments, which surround the joints; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time. The treatment consists in the employment of counter-irritants; the use of iodine internally and externally, &c.

HYDRAS'TIS CANADEN'SIS, *Yellow Root.* It is used in Kentucky as a *mouth-water,* and as an outward application in wounds, and local inflammations.

HYDRELÆ'ON, *Hydrolæ'um,* from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ἐλαιον, 'oil.' A mixture of water and oil.

HYDRELYTRON. See Hydrocele.

HYDRENCEPHALOCELE, Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' ἐγκεφαλος, 'the brain,' and εἰδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling hydrencephalus. Diseases of the bowels, and exhaustion are at times attended with hydrencephaloid symptoms.

HYDRENCEPHALUS, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' ἐντερον, 'intestine,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, the sac of which encloses fluid.

HYDRIATRIA, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDRIODAS KALICUS. See Potassæ hydriodas.

HYDRO'A, *Hidro'a, Aq'uila, Boa,* from ὑδωρ, 'water.' An affection, which consists in an accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Some have used *hydro'a* synonymously with *sudamina;* (q. v.) others with *pemphigus.* In the first case, it has generally, however, been written *hidro'a,* from ἱδρως, 'sweat,' and in the latter *hydro'a.* See Hydatid.

HYDROÆ'MIA, *Hydræ'mia;* from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' The state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in a morbid proportion.

HYDROA'RION, *Hy'drops ova'rii*, from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ωαρτον, 'ovarium.' Dropsy of the ovarium.

HYDROBLEPHARON, *Hy'drops Pal'pebræ, Blepheræde'ma aquo'sum.* An œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids; from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.'

HYDROCARDIA, Hydropericardium.

HYDROCE'LE, *Hydrops Scroti, Oschcoce'lē, Oscheophyma, Hydror'chis*, from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A collection of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the names—*External Hydrocele, H. ædemato'des*, (F.) *H. par infiltration* have been given; and to the second those of *Hydroce'lē interna, H. tu'nicæ vaginа'lis tes'tis, Hydrel'ytron*, (F.) *H. par épanchement.* When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called *H. of the tunica vaginalis;* and the epithet *congenital*, is added, when the interior of the membrane, in which it is situate, still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord, it is called *encysted*, or *diffused Hydrocele of the spermatic cord*, as the case may be. The tumour of the distended scrotum is oblong; greater below than above; indolent and semi-transparent. When it becomes inconveniently large, the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but, as the fluid collects again, this operation can only be considered palliative. The radical cure consists, usually, in injecting, through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing, some irritating liquid, as wine. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis for a few minutes and then withdrawn. The coat inflames; adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated.

Hydrocele Peritonæi, Ascites—h. Spinalis, Hydrorachis.

HYDROCÉPHALE AIGU, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *Hydroceph'alum, Hydroceph'alē*, from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' *Water in the head, Dropsy of the head, Hydrops Cap'itis, Dropsy of the brain.* A collection of water within the head. It may be *internal* or *external.*

Hydrocephalus Acutus, H. internus—h. Externus, H. chronicus—h. Meningeus, H. internus.

The Hydrocephalus Inter'nus, *Hydroceph'alus Acu'tus, H. meningeus, Hydrops cer'ebri, Encephalal'gia hydrop'ica, Phrenicula hydrocephal'ica, Hydrenceph'alus, Febris Hydrocephal'ica, Apoplex'ia hydrocephal'ica, Carus hydrocepk'alus*, is generally seated, according to modern observers, in the meninges and surface of the encephalon, and is a *tubercular meningitis.* It is observed particularly in childhood. Its march is extremely acute and often very rapid; admitting, generally, however, of division into three stages. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation, with headache, intolerance of light and sound, delirium, &c. Those of the *second*, which generally denote, that the inflammation has ended in effusion, are, great slowness of pulse, crying out as if in distress, moaning, dilated pupil, squinting, &c. and lastly, in the third stage;—profound stupor, paralysis, convulsions, involuntary evacuations, quick pulse, and frequently death.

The disease is of uncertain duration; sometimes, destroying in two or three days, at others, extending to two or three weeks. The prognosis is unfavourable. The treatment must be most active during the stage of excitement, and precisely that necessary in phrenitis. In the second stage, the indication is;—to promote the absorption of the effused fluid. This must be done by counter-irritants, and mercury, chiefly. On dissection, in these cases, water is generally found in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain; or there are signs of previous, vascular excitement, effusions of coagulable lymph, &c. (F.) *Hydrocéphale aigu, Fièvre cérébrale des Enfans.*

The Hydrocephalus Chron'icus, *Hydrencephaloce'lē, Hydrops Cap'itis, Hydrocephalus externus* of some, commonly commences at an early period of existence, and the accumulation of fluid, gradually produces distention of the brain, and of the skull, with separation of the sutures. It generally proves fatal before puberty.

The *Hydrocephalus externus* of some is a mere infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium.

HYDROCHLORATE D'OR. See Gold.

HYDROCHLORINAS NATRICUS, Soda, muriate of.

HYDROCIRSOCE'LE, from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' κιρσος, 'varix,' κηλη, 'tumour.' A tumour, formed by the varicose distention of the veins of the spermatic cord and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum. *Hygrocirsocele.*

HYDROCOTYLE UMBELLATUM, Acaricoba.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID, *Ac"idum Hydrocyan'icum;* from 'ὑδωρ, 'water,' and κυανος, 'blue,' *Prussic Acid, Acidum Prus'sicum, A. Borus'sicum, A. Zoöt'icum, A. Zoötin'icum.* This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties, which have been long known and esteemed; as in the *bitter almond, Cherry laurel*, leaves of the *Peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples*, &c. When *concentrated*, it is liquid, colourless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cool, afterwards burning. Its s. g. at 7°, centigrade, is 0.7058. It is very volatile and enters into ebullition at 26°.5, Cent. It speedily undergoes decomposition, sometimes in less than an hour, and consists of a peculiar gazeous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and azote, to which the name *Cyanogen* has been assigned; and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle—hence its name *Hydrocyanic acid.* According to Magendie, the acid, prepared after Scheele's method—the one in common use—is of irregular medicinal power; he, therefore, recommends Gay Lussac's acid, diluted with 6 times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water, for medicinal purposes, and this he calls *Medicinal Prussic Acid.*

Dr. Ure has proposed, that the specific gravity should indicate that which is proper for medicinal exhibition; and, after comparative experiments of the gravity of the acids, obtained by different processes, he states, that the acid, usually prescribed, is of s. g. 0.996 or 0.997. Great caution is, however, necessary. One drop of pure prussic acid instantly destroys, and the animal shows hardly any traces of irritability, a few moments after death. It has been advised in tracheal phthisis, in tubercular phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections; but, although possessed of powerful sedative properties, it is so unmanageable and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used.

The *Dose* of Scheele's *Acid*, or of the *Medicinal Prussic Acid* is from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

HYDROCYS'TIS, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and κυστις, 'a bladder.' A cyst containing a watery or serous fluid.

HYDRODES, Aqueous.

HYDRO-EN'TERO-EPIPLOCE'LE, *Hydro-epiplo-enterocе'lē;* from 'υδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and επιπλοον, 'omentum.' Entero-epiplocele, the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOMPHALUM, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'an intestine,' επιπλοον, 'the caul,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

HYDRO-ENTEROM'PHALUM, *Hydrenterom'phalum;* from 'υδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'an intestine,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Hernia umbilicalis; the sac of which contains intestine and serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLO-ENTEROCELE, Hydro-entero-epiplocele.

HYDRO-EPIPLOCE'LĒ, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'omentum,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by omentum; the sac of which contains serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPH'ALUM, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia; the sac of which contains epiploon and serum.

HYDROG'ALA, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and γαλα, 'milk.' A mixture of water and milk.

HYDROGASTER, Ascites.

HY'DROGEN, *Hydroge'nium, Inflam'mable air, Phlogiston, Princip'ium hydrogencticum, P. hydroticum*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and γενναω, 'I produce.' This gas, when breathed, kills the animal, by depriving it of oxygen. When diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air, it occasions some diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis.

The Carburetted Hydrogen,—obtained by passing the vapour of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube—has been found possessed of similar properties, when diluted, and has been used in like cases.

The Sulphuretted Hydrogen, *Hydrothi'on, Gaz hepat'icum, Gaz hydrogen'ium sulphura'tum, Mephitis hepat'ica* may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been recommended to be inhaled, diluted, to allay the increased irritability which occasionally exists after diseases of the lungs. See Hydro-sulphuretted Water.

HYDROGENĒSES. Baumes gives this name to diseases which he fancifully considers to depend upon disturbed *hydrogenation.* In it he includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROGENO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ LIQUIDUM, Ammoniæ sulphuretum.

HYDROGLOSSA, Ranula.

HYDROLÆUM, Hydrelæon.

HYDROLAPATHUM, Rumex hydrolapathum.

HYDROLA'TA, Aquæ destillatæ.

HYDROLATS, Aquæ destillatæ.

HYDROL'OGY, *Hydrolo'gia;* from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on waters. By the term *Medical Hydrol'ogy* is meant that part of physics, whose object is the study of water, considered as it respects medicine; and consequently embracing that of mineral waters. *Medical Hydrography* comprises the study of the influence exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health of man.

HYDROLOTIF, Lotion.

HYDROMA'NIA, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and μανια, 'mania.' A name given by Strambi to Pellagra, in which the patient has a strong propensity to drown himself.

HYDRO-MEDIASTI'NA. Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

HYDROM'ELI, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and μελι, 'honey.' *Aqua mulsa, Meliti'tes, Mulsum, Melic'ratum, Braggart, Medo.* A liquid medicine, prepared with an ounce and a half of *honey* and a pint of *tepid water.* It is used as a demulcent and laxative, and is generally known under the name *Simple hy'dromel, Vinous hy'dromel, Mead, Hydrom'eli vino'sum* is a drink made by fermenting honey and water. It is much used in some countries.

HYDROMETER, Areometer.

HYDROME'TRA, *Hydrops u'teri;* from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and μητρα, 'the womb.' *Dropsy of the womb.* A disease, characterized by circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium,—with obscure fluctuation,—progressively enlarging, without ischury or pregnancy. If it ever occur, it must be a rare disease.

HYDROM'PHALUM, *Hydrops umbilicalis, Exom'phalus aquo'sus*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' A tumour, formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply by distention of the navel in cases of ascites.

HYDROMYRIN'GA, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and *myringa* or *myrinx*, 'the membrana tympani.' Dropsy of the drum of the ear; giving rise to difficulty of hearing,—the *Dysecœ'a hydrop'ica.*

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS; from 'υδωρ, water, and νεφρος, kidney. A cyst in the kidney, filled with urine, and formed owing to the obstruction of the tubes of the papillæ.—Rayer.

HYDRONOSUS, Hydrops.

HYDROPATHY, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDROPEDE'SIS, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and

πηδαω, 'I break out.' *Ephidro'sis*, (q. v.) Excessive sweating.

HYDROPEGE, Water, spring.

HYDROPERICARDITIS, Hydropericardium.

HYDROPERICAR'DIUM, *Hydropericardia*, *Hydropericardi'tis*, *Hydrops Pericardii*, *Hydrocar'dia*,—*Dropsy of the pericar'dium*. (F.) *Hydropisie du Péricarde*. This is not a common disease. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnœa, amounting often to orthopnœa, and dulness, over a larger space on percussion, will cause the pericardium to be suspected.

The treatment is that of dropsies in general. It is, usually, however, of the active kind.

HYDROPERIONE, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' περι, 'around,' and ωον, 'an egg, or ovum.' The sero-albuminous substance secreted in the uterus, prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity.—Breschet.

HYDROPHOBIA, *Parapho'bia*, *Phobodip'son*, *Pheu'gydron*, *Pheugopho'bia*, *Cynolys'sa*, *Phreni'tis lutrans*, *Lyssa cani'na*, *Pantopho'bia*, *Rabies cani'na*, *Erethis'mus hydropho'bia*, *Clonos hydropho'bia*, *Hygropho'bia*, *Canine madness*, (F.) *Rage*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and φοβος, 'dread.'

The term *Rabies* is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of rabid animals. Hydrophobia literally signifies, a 'dread of water;' and, consequently, ought to be applied to one of the symptoms of rabies, rather than to the disease itself. It is a symptom which appears occasionally in other nervous affections. Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous development in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox; which can thence transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man; but it has not been proved that it can supervene,—without their having been previously bitten,—in animals of other species; or that the latter can, when bitten, communicate it to others.

A number of facts induces the belief, that the saliva and bronchial mucus are the sole vehicles of the rabid virus; the effects of which upon the economy appear, sometimes, almost immediately after the bite, and are, at others, apparently dormant for a considerable period. The chief symptoms are—a sense of dryness and constriction of the throat; excessive thirst; difficult deglutition; aversion for, and horror at, the sight of liquids as well as of brilliant objects; red, animated countenance; great nervous irritability; frothy saliva; grinding of the teeth, &c. Death most commonly happens before the fifth day.

Hydrophobia has hitherto resisted all therapeautical means. Those which allay irritation, are obviously most called for. In the way of prevention, the bitten part should always be excised, where practicable; and cauterized.

In some cases, symptoms like those which follow the bite of a rabid animal, are said to have come on spontaneously. This affection has been termed *nervous* or *spontaneous hydrophobia*.

HYDROPHOBUS, Lyssodectus.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' *Dropsy of the Eye*, *Hydrops Oc'uli*, *Buphthal'mus*, *Oc'ulus Bovi'nus*, *Oculus Bu'bulus*, *Oculus Elephan'tinus*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Parop'sis Staphylo'ma simplex*, (F.) *Hydrophthalmie*, *Hydropisie de l'œil*. This affection is caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous, humour. In the former case, the iris is concave anteriorly, and pushed backwards:—in the latter, it is convex, and pushed forwards. Most commonly, the disease seems to depend on both humours at the same time. Hydrophthalmia sometimes affects both eyes; at others, only one. Children are more exposed to it than adults or old persons. The *treatment* must vary according to the causes; its longer or shorter duration; greater or less extent, &c. Hence, according to circumstances, hydragogue medicines, purgatives, general and local blood-letting, blisters, setons, moxa, cupping-glasses, fomentations, collyria, and fumigations of different kinds have been employed. When all means fail, and the disease continues to make progress, the fluid may be evacuated, by a puncture made with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea.

HYDROPHTHAL'MION. Same etymon. An œdematous swelling of the conjunctiva in hydropic persons.

HYDROPHTHALMUS CRUENTUS, Hæmophthalmia.

HYDRO-PHYSOCE'LĒ, *Hydropneumatoce'lĕ*, *from* 'υδωρ, 'water,' φυσα, 'wind,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, which contains a serous fluid and gas.

HYDROPHYSOME'TRA; from 'υδωρ, 'water,' φυσαω, 'I inflate,' and μητρα, 'the womb.' a morbid condition of the womb, in which both fluid and air are contained in it.

HYDROP'IC, *Hydropicus*,—*Hyphydros*, 'υφυδρος, (F.) *Hydropique*. One labouring under dropsy.

HYDROPICA, Hydragogues.

HYDROPIPER, Polygonum hydropiper.

HYDROPISIE, Hydrops—*h. de l'Œil*, Hydrophthalmia—*h. du Péricarde*, Hydropericardium—*h. des Plèvres*, Hydrothorax—*h. de Poitrine*, Hydrothorax.

HYDROPNEUMATOCELE Hydrophysocele.

HYDROPNEUMO'NIA, *Hydrops Pulmo'num*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and πνευμων, 'the lung.' Infiltration of the lungs.

HYDROPNEUMOSAR'CA, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' πνευμα, 'wind, air,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' An abscess, containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh.—M. A. Severinus.

HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' πνευμων, 'the lung,' and θωραξ, 'the chest.' Pneumothorax with effusion of fluid into the chest.

HYDROPOÏDES, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' Watery excretions, such as sometimes take place in Hydropics.

HYDROPOTA, *Pota'tor Aquæ*, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' and ποτης, 'a drinker.' A *Water Drinker*. One who drinks only water, or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

HYDROP'S, from 'υδωρ, 'water,' *Phlegma'tia*, *Dropsy*, *Hyderos*, *Affec'tus hydero'des*, *Hydropisis*, *Hydron'osus*, (F.) *Hydropisie*. A preternatural collection of a serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular texture. When the cellular texture of the whole body is more or less

filled with fluid, the disease is called *Anasarca* or *Leucophlegmatia;*—and when this variety is local or partial, it is called *Œdema*. The chief dropsies, designated from their seat are:—*Anasarca*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydrothorax*, *Hydropericardium*, *Ascites*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydrocele*, &c.

Encyst'ed Dropsy, *Hydrops sacca'tus*, *incarcera'tus* vel *cys'ticus*, is that variety, in which the fluid is enclosed in a sac or cyst; so that it has no communication with the surrounding parts. *Dropsy of the Ovarium*, *Hydrops Ova'rii*, *Asci'tes Ova'rii*, *Asci'tes sacca'tus*, is an instance of this variety.

Dropsy may be active or passive. The *former* consists in an increased action of the exhalants, so that those vessels pour out much more fluid than is absorbed: the *latter* arises from a state of atony of the absorbent vessels, which allows of an accumulation of fluid. It may also be *mechanical*, or produced by obstructions to the circulation, as in cases of diseased liver.

Active dropsy, occurring accidentally in a sound individual, generally ends favourably. Those, which supervene on other diseases, or are symptomatic of some internal affection, are rarely curable.

The treatment consists in the use of all those remedies, which act on the various secretions: so that the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner some of the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. To this end, bleeding, if the dropsy be very active; purgatives, diuretics, sudorifics, sialagogues, &c., are the remedies chiefly depended upon.

Hydrops Abdominis, Ascites—h. Abdominis aereus, Tympanites—h. Articulorum, Hydrarthrus—h. Capitis, Hydrocephalus—h. Cavitatis columnæ vertebralis, Hydrorachis—h. Capitis, Hydrocephalus chronicus—h. Cellularis artuum, Œdema—h. Cellularis totius corporis, Anasarca—h. Cerebri, Hydrocephalus internus—h. ad Matulam, Diabetes—h. Medullæ spinalis, Hydrorachis—h. Metellæ, Diabetes—h. Oculi, Hydrophthalmia—h. Ovarii, Hydroarion—h. Palpebræ, Hydroblepharon—h. Pectoris, Hydrothorax—h. Pericardii, Hydropericardium—h. Pulmonis, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonum, Hydropneumonia—h. Sacci lachrymalis, Fistula lachrymalis—h. Scroti, Hydrocele—h. Siccus et flatulentus, Tympanites—h. Spinæ Hydrorachis—h. Thoracis, Hydrothorax—h. Tympanites, Tympanites—h. Umbilicalis, Hydromphalum—h. Uteri, Hydrometra.

HYDROPYR'ETOS, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and πυρετος, 'fever.' Fever with sweating. *Hidropyretos* would be more proper, from ἱδρως, 'sweat.' See Sudor anglicus.

HYDRORACHIS, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ραχις, 'the spine.' *Hydrorachi'tis*, *Hydrorrha'chia*, *Hydrops Cavita'tis Colum'næ Vertebra'lis*, *Spina bif'ida*, *Hydrops medul'læ spina'lis*, *Hydroce'lē spina'lis*, *Hydrorachi'tis spino'sa*, *Hydrops spinæ*, *Spinola*. A soft, frequently transparent, tumour; formed by the membranes of the spinal marrow being distended and projecting backwards from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which is wanting to a certain extent. The disease is often accompanied with paralysis of the lower extremities. It is congenital, and situate in the lumbar or sacral regions. It is almost always fatal:—the tumour rupturing, and death occurring instantaneously. On *dissection*, a simple separation or complete absence of the spinous processes of the vertebræ is perceived, with, at times, destruction or absence of spinal marrow. The treatment is the same as in *hydrocephalus chronicus;* and, as in it, advantage seems occasionally to have been derived by puncturing with a fine needle.

HYDRORACHITIS, Hydrorachis.

HYDRORCHIS, Hydrocele.

HYDROSAC'CHARUM, *Aqua sacchara'ta*, (F.) *Eau sucrée*. Sugared water.

HYDROSAR'CA, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A tumour, containing a fluid as well as portions of flesh. Also, Anasarca, (q. v.)

HYDROSARCOCE'LE, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Sarcohydroce'lē*. A tumour, formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSUDOPATHY, Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDROSUDOTHERAPEI'A, *Hydropathy*, *Hydrosudopathy*, *Hydriatri'a*, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' *sudo*, 'I sweat,' and θεραπευω, 'I remedy.' A badly compounded word, formed to express the mode of treating diseases by cold water, sudorifics, &c.

HYDROSULPHURET'TED WATER, *Aqua hydrosulphura'ta simplex*, *Aqua hepatica*, (F.) *Eau hydrosulphurée simple*. (*Sulphuret of iron* 1000 parts, *sulphuric acid* 2000 parts, *distilled water* 4000 parts; add the water to the acid, and put the sulphuret of iron into a retort, to which a Wolff's apparatus of 5 or 6 vessels is adapted: the last containing about an ounce of potassa, dissolved in a quart of water. Pour the diluted acid gradually on the sulphuret: and, ultimately, throw away the water in the last vessel. *Ph. P.*) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent, (?) and is used in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

It has been, also, called *Æ''idum Hydrothion'icum liq'uidum*.

HYDROSULPHURETUM AMMONIACUM AQUOSUM, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—h. Ammonicum, Ammoniæ sulphuretum.

HYDROTHION, Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

HYDROTHORAX, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and θωραξ, 'the chest,' *Hydrops Thora'cis*, *Hydrops pec'toris*, *Hydrops pulmo'nis*, *Dyspnœ'a et Orthopnœ'a hydrothora'cica*, (F.) *Hydropisie de Poitrine*, *H. des Plèvres*. Idiopathic Hydrothorax, termed, by Laënnec, *Hydropisie des plèvres*, *Dropsy of the Pleuræ*, is a very rare disease, and very difficult of diagnosis. It generally exists only on one side; which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnœa, and fluctuation perceptible to the ear, are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is found to be wanting every where, except at the root of the lung. The sound is also dull on percussion.

Effusion into the chest, as a result of inflammation of some thoracic viscus, is as common as the other is rare. It is usually a fatal symptom. It has been called *symptomatic hydrothorax*.

In Hydrothorax, the course of treatment,

proper in dropsies in general, must be adopted. Diuretics seem, here, to be especially useful; probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis can rarely, if ever, be serviceable.

Hydrothorax Chylosus, Chylothorax—h. Purulentus, Empyema.

HYDROTICA, Hydragogues.

HYDRO'TIS, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' and ους, gen. ωτος, 'the ear.' Dropsy of the ear.

HYGEIA, Sanitas.

HYGIEIA, Hygiène, Sanitas.

HYGIEINOS, Salutary.

HYGIEIOLOGIA, Hygiène.

HYDRURIA. See Urine.

HYGIÈNE, from ὑγιεια, 'health.' *Hygie'sis*, *Hygiei'a*; *Conservati'va medici'na*; *Hygiciolo'gia*, from ὑγιης, 'healthy.' The part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and enjoyed by him, with their influence on his constitution and organs.

HYGIESIS, Hygiène.

HYGRA, from ὑδωρ, 'water,' or ὑγρος, 'humid.' Liquid plasters. *Hygremplas'tra*.

HYGREMPLASTRA, Hygra.

HYGROBLEPHARICI, from ὑγρος, 'humid,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.' *Hygrophthal'mici*. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland have been so called.

HYGROL'OGY, *Zoöch'ymy*; *from* ὑγρος, 'humid,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The anatomy of the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA, from ὑγρος, 'humid.' *Tumor cys'ticus sero'sus*, *Cys'tis sero'sa*. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

HYGROM'ETRY, *Hygrome'tria*, *Hygrosco'pia*; from ὑγρος, 'humid,' and μετρον, 'measure.' The part of physics which concerns the measurement of the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. It is probable that diseases are as frequently caused by the varying moisture of the atmosphere, as by changes in its weight or temperature. The *hygrometer* ought, consequently, to form part of every apparatus for medical meteorological observations.

HYGRON, Liquor.

HYGROPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

HYGROPHTHALMICI, Hygroblepharici.

HYGROPISSOS. See Pinus sylvestris.

HYGROSCOPIA, Hygrometry.

HYGROTES, Liquor.

HY'LE, ὑλε, *Mate'ria*, 'Matter.' Materia Medica; also, the Philosopher's Stone.

Hyle Iatrice, Materia medica.

HYLOPH'AGOUS, from ὑλη, 'wood,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' One that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. Hylophagous tribes yet exist in some parts of Africa.

HYMASTATICS, Hæmastatice.

HYMEN, ὑμην, which signifies 'marriage,' 'nuptial song,' 'membrane or pellicle.' *Claustrum*, seu *Flos*, seu *Sigillum*, seu *Custodia*, seu *Columna*, seu *Zona virginita'tis*, *Cir'culus membrano'sus*, *Bucton*, *Intersep'tum virgin'ale*, *Cento virgina'lis*, *Argumentum Integrita'tis*, *Munimen'tum* seu *Zona Castita'tis*, *Pannicu'lus hymena'us*, *Eugion*, *Valvula vagi'næ*, *Membran'ula luna'ta vaginæ*. The semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold, situate at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth, and prior to menstruation. This membrane is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement; some irregular flaps remaining, to which the name *Carun'culæ Myrtifor'mes* has been given, by reason of their resemblance to the leaves of the myrtle. Many circumstances of an innocent character may occasion a rupture or destruction of this membrane. It is often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; whilst it *may* remain entire after copulation. Hence, the presence of the hymen does not absolutely prove virginity; nor does its absence, incontinence; although its presence would be *primâ facie* evidence of continence.

Hymen, Membrane—h. Diaphratton, Mediastinum.

HYMENÆA COURBARIL. See Anime.

HYMENODES, Membranous.

HYMENOG'RAPHY, *Hymenogra'phia*, from ὑμην, 'a membrane,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy whose object is the description of the different membranes.

HYMENOL'OGY *Hymenolo''gia*, from ὑμην, 'a membrane,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the membranes.

HYMENORRHAPHY, *Hymenorrha'phia*; from ὑμεν, 'the hymen,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' A form of Elytrorrhaphy, (q. v.,) in which the operation is performed in the natural situation of the hymen.

HYMENOT'OMY, *Hymenoto'mia*, from ὑμην, 'a membrane,' and τεμνω, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the dissection of membranes. The term has also been applied to the incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood, retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

HYOBASIOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.

HYOCHONDROGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYODEOGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Some anatomists have given the name *Hyo-epiglottic ligament* to a bundle of condensed cellular tissue, which passes from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibro-cartilage.

HYO-GLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN, Constrictor pharyngis.

HYOGLOS'SUS, *Hyodeo-glossus*, *Hyo-chondro-glossus*, *Hypsiloglossus*, *Cer'atoglossus* of Douglas and Cowper: *Basio-Cerato-Chondro-glossus*. A large, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. Its insertions, at three different points of the os hyoides, permit it to be divided into three portions:—the *first* (*Cerato-glossus* of Albinus) is attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides; the *second*, (*Basio-glossus* of Albinus,) arises from the superior part of the body of the same bone; and the *third*, (*Chondro-glossus* of Albinus,) arises from the lesser cornu and the cartilage, situate between the body and the greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue. This muscle de-

presses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides, when the tongue is fixed.

HYOID BONE, Hyoides, os.

HYOI'DES, OS, *Os Bicor'nĕ, Os hypseloï'des, Os Lambdoï'des, Os Gut'turis, Os Linguæ, Os Lingua'lĕ, Upsiloï'des, Ypsiloïdes.* The *Hyoid Bone;* from the Greek υ and εἰδος, 'shape:' having the form of the 'upsilon.' The hyoid bone is a very movable, osseous arch; of a parabolic shape; convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. This bone, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other. The first and most central is the *body of the hyoid, Ossiculum medium Hyoidis,* which affords attachment to several muscles; the two others are lateral, and bear the name of *branches,* or *greater cornua.* The last two are smaller, situate above the other, and are known under the name *lesser cornua.* The os hyoides is ossified from five points.

HYOIDES PRIMUS, Sterno-hyoideus.

HYOIDIS QUARTUS MUSCULUS, Omo-hyoideus.

HYOSCY'AMUS, from ὑς, 'a swine,' and κυαμος, 'a bean.' *Faba suil'la, Bengi, Jusquiamus, Henbane, Hyoscyamus niger, Apollina'ris alter'cum, Altercum, Ag'onē, Altercan'genon.* (F.) *Jusquiaume, Fève a Cochon, Hannebane, Potélée.* The leaves and seeds are the parts used in medicine. Their odour is narcotic and peculiar; taste insipid and mucilaginous. The virtues are yielded to proof spirit. The hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. It is used as a substitute for opium, where the latter disagrees; and is applied, externally, as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder.

The Hyoscyamus Albus or *White Henbane* possesses similar virtues.

Hyoscyamus Luteus, Nicotiana rustica—h. Peruvianus, Nicotiana tabacum.

HYPACTICUS, Cathartic.

HYPÆMIA, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and αἱμα, 'blood,' *Oligæ'mia.* Deficiency of blood.—Andral. Also, Extravasation of blood.

HYPAGOGE, Dejection.

HYPALEIP'TRON, ὑπαλειπτρον, *Hypaleip'trum, Specil'lum, Spatha.* A sort of spatula for spreading ointments.—Hippocr.

HYPAMAURO'SIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and *amaurosis.* Imperfect amaurosis, *Meramauro'sis.*

HYPELATOS, Cathartic.

HYPE'NE, ὑπηνη. The beard, which grows under the chin, according to some. Also, the upper lip.—Vesalius.

HY'PER, ὑπερ, 'above,' 'in excess.' Hence:

HYPERACU'SIS, *Hyperac'oe;* from ὑπερ, 'above,' and ακοη, 'audition.' Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

HYPERÆ'MIA, *Hyperhæ'mia,* from ὑπερ, 'above,' and αἱμα, 'blood.' Preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels.—Andral.

Hyperæmia Activa, Inflammation.

HYPERÆSTHESIS, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and αἰσθησις, 'the faculty of feeling.' Excessive sensibility.

HYPERAPH'IA, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and ἁφη, 'touch.' Excessive acuteness of touch.

HYPERAUXE'SIS, from ὑπερ, 'over,' 'above,' and αὐξησις, 'augmentation.' *Hyperepidosis.* Excessive increase or enlargement of a part:—as *Hyperauxe'sis Ir'idis,* an excessive enlargement of the iris so as to stop up the pupil.

HYPERBOL'IC (*At'titude*), ὑπερβολικος, excessive. Galen, by this term, designates certain extraordinary attitudes, in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion.

HYPERBO'REAN, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and βορεας, 'the north wind.' A race of men, found at the extreme north of the two continents, in the vicinity of the polar circle. It includes the Thibetans, Ostiaks, Kamtschadales, Laplanders, Samoiedes, Esquimaux, &c.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS, *Hyperine'sis, Hyperinos, Superpurga'tio,* from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and καθαρσις, 'purgation.' Superpurgation.

HYPERCINESIA NERVOSA, see Irritable—h. Uterina, Hysteria.

HYPERCINESIS GASTRICA, Hypochondriasis.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS, ὑπερ, 'above,' and κορυφη, 'the vertex;' 'the extreme point of any thing.' The lobes of the liver and lungs.—Hippocr.

HYPERCRIN'IA, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and κρινω, 'I separate.' A morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

HYPER'CRISIS, *Hyperdiac'risis,* same etymon. *Superexcre'tio, Superevacua'tio.* An excessive crisis, or evacuation; a flux.—A very violent, critical effort, or too copious critical evacuations.—Galen.

HYPERDIAC'RISIS, Hypercrisis.

HYPERDYNAMIA, Hypersthenia.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' A monster whose brain is situate in the skull.—G. St. Hilaire.

HYPERENDOSMOSE, Inflammation.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

HYPEREPIDOSIS, Hyperauxesis.

HYPERESIA, ὑπηρεσια, 'a ministry.' This word is sometimes applied to the organs;—when it means function.

HYPERERETHISIA, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and ερεθιζω, 'I excite.' Excessive irritability.

HYPERETRIA, Midwife.

HYPERGEUS'TIA, *Hypergeu'sis:* from ὑπερ, 'above,' and γευσις, 'taste.' Excessive sensibility of the organ of taste.

HYPERHÆMATOSIS, Inflammation.

HYPERHÆ'MIA, Hyperæmia.

HYPER'ICUM BACCIF'ERUM, *Arbus'cula gummif'era Brazilien'sis, Caa-opia.* A Brazilian tree, whose bark emits a juice, when wounded, which resembles Camboge.

Hypericum Perfora'tum, *Fuga Dæmonum, Androsæ'mum, Co'rion, Perforated* or *Common St. John's Wort, Hyper'icum,* (F.) *Millepertuis ordinaire.* It is aromatic and astringent, and enters into a number of aromatic preparations; and, amongst others, into the *Falltrancks.* The *Oil of St. John's Wort, O'leum hyper'ici, Bal'sa-*

mum hyper'ici sim'plex, is made by infusing ℥ iv of the flowers in a quart of *olive oil*. It is vulnerary.

HYPERIDRO'SIS, from ὑπερ, and ἱδρωσις, 'sweating.' Excessive sweating.

HYPERINESIS, Hypercatharsis.

HYPERINOS, Hypercatharsis.

HYPERO-PHARYNGEUS, Palato-pharyngeus.

HYPERO'A, from ὑπερ, 'upon,' and ωον, 'a high place.' The palatine arch,—the base of the cranium.

Hyperoa, Palate.

HYPEROS, Pilum.

HYPEROSPHRE'SIA, from ὑπερ, and οσφρησις, 'smell.' Excessive acuteness of smell.

HYPEROSTOSIS, Exostosis.

HYPERPIMELE. See Polysarcia.

HYPERSARCHIDIOS, Physconia.

HYPERSARCO'MA, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Hypersarx'is*, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A soft fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts.—Galen.

HYPERSARCOSIS, Excrescence, Fungosity.

HYPERSARXIS, Hypersarcoma.

HYPERSTENICUS, Active.

HYPERSTHENI'A, *Hyperdyna'mia*, *Hyperzoödyna'mia*, *Status inflammato'rius verus*, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and σθενος, 'strength.' Super-excitement. A morbid condition, characterized by over-excitement of all the vital phenomena.

HYPERTO'NIA, ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τονος, 'tone.' Excess of tone in parts. It is opposed to atony.

HYPERTROPHÆ'MIA, from ὑπερ, 'above,' τροφη, 'nourishment,' and αιμα, 'blood.' Plastic powers of the blood increased.

HYPERTROPHY, *Hypertro'phia*, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.' The state of a part, in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity; and which, on that account, at length acquires considerable bulk.

HYPERURESIS, Enuresis.

Hyperuresis Aquosa, Diabetes.

HYPERZOODYNAMIA, Hypersthenia.

HYPEX'ODOS, ὑπεξοδος, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and εξοδος, 'passing out.' An alvine discharge or flux.—Hippocr.

HYPHÆMOS, Suberuentus.

HYPHYDROS, Hydropic.

HYPNOBASIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNOBATES, Somnambulist.

HYPNOBATESIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNO'DES, ὑπνωδης, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ὑπνος, 'sleep.' One, in a state of slumber or somnolency.

HYPNOLOG''ICA, *Hypnolog''icē*. The part of Dietetics which treats of sleep.

HYPNOL'OGY, *Hypnolog''ia*, from ὑπνος, and γογος, 'a discourse.' Same etymon. A treatise on sleep.

HYPNOS, Sleep.

HYPNOTICUS, Anodyne, Somniferous.

HYPO, ὑπο, 'under,' *sub*. Hence:

Hypo, Hypochondriasis.

HYPOCAPNISMA, Suffimentum.

HYPOCAPNISMOS, Fumigation.

HYPOCARO'DES, *Subsopora'tus*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and καρος, 'a heavy sleep.' One who is in a state approaching carus.—Hippocr.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καθαρσις, 'purgation.' Too feeble purgation. A word opposed to hypercatharsis.—

HYPOCAUS'TUM, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καιω, 'I burn.' A name given to a stove, or any such contrivance, to sweat in. Also, a furnace in any subterraneous place, used for heating baths:—ὑποκαυστον, *Balneārium*, *Vaporarium*.

HYPOCERCHA'LEON, from ὑπο, and κερχαλεος, 'hoarse.' Roughness of the fauces affecting the voice.—Hippocr.

HYPOCHLOROM'ELAS, *Sub pal'lide nigricans*, from ὑπο, χλωρος, 'green,' and μελας, 'black.' A term applied to one whose skin is pale, with a blackish hue.—Hippocr., Galen.

HYPOCHOILION, Abdomen.

HYPOCHON'DRE, *Hypochon'drium*, *Subcartilagin'eum*, *Regio Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochon'driac Region*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and χονδρος 'a cartilage.' Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because it is bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a *right* and a *left* hypochondrium.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Hypochondriacus;* same etymon. Belonging to hypochondriasis. One labouring under hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIACISMUS, Hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. Same etymon. *Alu'sia hypochon'drias*, *Morbus hypochondriacus*, *Malum hypochondriacum*, *Hallucina'tio hypochondriasis*, *Hypochondriacismus*, *Dyspep'sia hypochondriasis*, *Pas'sio hypochondriaca*, *Affec'tio hypochondriaca*, *Anathymia'sis*, *Hypercine'sis gastrica*, *Splenes*, *Melancholia nervea*, *M. flatulo'sa*, *Fomes ventriculi*, *Hypo*, *Spleen*,—the *Vapours*, the *English Malady*, *Low Spirits*. (F.) *Hypochondrie*, *Maladie imaginaire*, *Maladie Anglaise*. This disease is probably so called, from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. The disease seems really to be, as Pinel has classed it, a species of neurosis and of mental alienation, which is observed in persons, who, in other respects, are of sound judgment, but who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own disease. Hypochondriasis is characterized by disordered digestion, without fever or local lesion; flatulence; borborygmi; extreme increase of sensibility; palpitations; illusions of the senses; a succession of morbid feelings, which appear to simulate the greater part of diseases; panics; exaggerated uneasiness of various kinds, chiefly in what regards the health, &c. Indigestion has, usually, been considered the cause of hypochondriasis. They are, unquestionably, much connected with each other: but there is every reason to believe, that the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals; and, in those exhausted, or rather in the habit of being exhausted, by mental labour, overwhelmed with domestic or public affairs, &c.

The treatment is almost entirely moral. The condition of the digestive function must, however, be accurately attended to.

HYPOCHORESIS, Digestion.

HYPOCHYMA, Cataract.

HYPOCHYSIS HÆMATODES, Hæmophthalmia.

HYPOCISTUS, Cytinus.

HYPOCLEP'TICUM, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and κλεπτω, 'I steal.' A chymical vessel, formerly used for separating oil from water.

HYPOCOI'LON, from ὑπο, 'under,' and κοιλον, 'a cavity.' A cavity, situate above the upper eyelid.

HYPOCOPHOSIS, Baryecoia, Deafness.

HYPOCRA'NIUM, from ὑπο, 'under,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

HYPODERIS, Epideris.

HYPODERMIS, Epideris.

HYPODESMIS, Bandage.

HYPOGALA, Hypopyon.

HYPOGAS'TRIC, *Hypogastricus.* Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium.

The Hypogastric Artery, *A. Iliaca inter'na, A. Iliaca poste'rior, A. pel'vienne,*—(Ch.) is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides. It descends into the cavity of the pelvis and gives off a considerable number of branches, which arise, at times, separately, at others, by common trunks. These branches are, 1. The *posterior*, i. e. the iliolumbar arteries, lateral, sacral, and gluteal. 2. The *anterior*, i. e. the umbilical, vesical, and obturator. 3. The *internal*, the middle hemorrhoidal arteries, uterine, and vaginal in women. 4. The *inferior*, i. e. the *ischiatic arteries*, and internal pudic.

The Hypogastric Vein furnishes nearly the same branches.

The Hypogastric Plexus, *Plexus sousmesentérique* of Winslow is situate at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *basfond* of the bladder. It is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, and gives off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries, that pass to the rectum and genital organs.

Hypogastric Opera'tion of lithotomy, (F.) *Taille hypogastrique.* The high operation, or that practised above the pubes.

HYPOGASTRION, Abdomen.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *Hypogastrion,* from ὑπο, 'under,' and γαστηρ, 'the stomach or belly.' *Etron, ητρον, Venter imus, V. parvus, Aqualic'ulus, Sumen, Rumen.* The lower part of the abdomen. The *Hypogastric region,* which extends as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus, is divided into three secondary regions—one *middle* or *pubic,* and two *lateral* or *inguinal.*

HYPOGASTROCE'LE, from ὑπο, 'under,' γαστηρ, 'the stomach or belly,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba.

Hypogastrocele, Hernia, hypogastric.

HYPOGASTRORIXIS, Eventration.

HYPOGLOSSIS, Ranula.

HYPOGLOSSUM, Ruscus hypoglossum, Ranula.

HYPOGLOSSUS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' That which is under the tongue.

The Hypoglossal Nerve, *Nerf Hypoglosse* ou *Grand Hypoglosse, Hypoglossien,* (Ch.,) *Lingual N., Gustatory N., Lingua'lis Mé'dius,* is the *ninth pair of nerves* of many anatomists. It arises by ten or twelve very fine filaments from the grooves, which separate the corpora pyramidalia from the C. olivaria; issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius; and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches; the one the *cervica'lis descen'dens* or *descen'dens noni.* It forms, with the cervical plexus, a large anastomotic arch, and furnishes branches to several of the muscles of the neck.

The other, the *lingual branch,* is the continuation of the principal trunk, and gives its numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

HYPOGLU'TIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλουτος, 'the nates.' The lower and projecting part of the nates.—Gorræus.

HYPO'MIA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ωμος, 'the shoulder.' The projecting part of the shoulder.—Castelli, Galen.

Hypomia, Axilla.

HYPON'OMOS, *Ulcus subtus depas'cens,* from ὑπο, 'under,' and νεμω, 'I feed.' A deep fistula or ulcer.

HYPON'YCHON, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ονυξ, 'the nail.' *Ecchymo'ma Hyponychon.* Effusion of blood under a nail.

HYPOPE'DIUM, from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPH'ASIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and φαινω, 'I appear.' That state of the eyes in which the white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids.—Hippocrates.

HYPOPHLEGMASIA, Subinflammatio.

HYPOPH'ORA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and φερω, 'I carry.' A fistulous ulcer.—Galen.

HYPOPI'HTHALMIA, Hypopyon.

HYPOPHTHAL'MION, from ὑπο, 'under,' and οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' The part under the eye where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases.—Hippocrates.

HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI, Pituitary gland.

HYPOPLEURIOS, Pleura.

HYPOPO'DIA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' Remedies, as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

HYPO'PYON, *Hypopyum, Hypophthal'mia, Pyophthal'mus, Empye'sis Oc'uli, Diapye'sis Oc'uli, Oc'ulus purulentus, Lunell'a, Hypog'ala, Hypopyum lacteum, Pyo'sis, Abscessus Oc'uli, Parop'sis Staphylo'ma purulentum;* from ὑπο, 'under,' and πυον, 'pus;' because the pus is under the cornea. This name has been given to small abscesses between the laminæ of the cornea, as well as to different purulent collections in the chambers of the eye; hence, some pathologists have distinguished *Hypo'pyon of the chambers, and Hypo'pyon of the Cor'nea.* In abscesses of the chambers, the purulent matter is mixed with the aqueous humour, which it renders turbid; and is deposited particularly at the lower part of the eye; forming behind the

cornea a kind of whitish crescent, that rises, more or less, before the pupil, and closes it entirely or in part. It requires the use of local and general antiphlogistics, and sorbefacients. At times, it is necessary to puncture the cornea and evacuate the pus.

HYPOPYUM LACTEUM, Hypopyon.

HYPORIN'ION, from 'ὑπο,' under,' and ῥιν, 'the nose.' That part of the beard which grows beneath the nose. The mustaches. Also, the upper lip.

HYPOSAR'CA, from 'ὑπο,' under,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' *Hyposarcidios.* Anasarca (q. v.) In Linné's and in Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with *Physconia* (q. v.)

HYPOSARCIDIOS, Anasarca, Hyposarca.

HYPOSPA'DIAS, *Hypospadia*, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and σπαω, 'I draw.' A malformation, in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base, or beneath the penis, at a greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis, the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia; and this malformation has often been taken for a case of hermaphrodism. Hypospadias is ordinarily incurable; and an idea has been entertained that it is the cause of impotence. It is not exactly so; but it renders impregnation less probable.

HYPOSPHAG'MA, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and σφαζω, 'I kill.' The coagulated blood, which is collected when an animal is killed and used for food. Also, an effusion of blood, especially under the conjunctiva.

Hyposphagma, Hæmophthalmia.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, Staphylœdema.

HYPOS'TROPHĒ, 'υποστροφη, change of position, from 'ὑπο, and στρεφω, 'I turn.' Act of a patient turning himself. Also, relapse, return of a disease.—Hippocrates, Foësius.

HYPOTH'ENAR, *Sul'vola*, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and θεναρ, 'the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.'

The Hypothenar Eminence is the fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, which corresponds with the little finger, and is supported by the fifth metacarpal bone. This eminence is formed by four muscles: the *Palmaris brevis, Adductor minimi digiti, Flexor brevis minimi digiti, and Opponens minimi digiti.* The name *Hypothenar* has also been given to different muscles of the hand. The *Hypothenar min'imi dig'iti* of Riolan comprehended the *Abductor, Flexor brevis* and *Opponens minimi digiti;* and his muscle, *Hypothenar pol'licis,* corresponded to the *Adductor*, and a portion of the *Flexor brevis pollicis.* Winslow called *muscle petit hypothénar* ou *hypothénar du petit doigt*, the *Adductor minimi digiti.*

Hypothenar Minimi Digiti, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—h. Minor metacarpeus, Abductor minimi digiti—h. Riolani, Flexor parvus minimi digiti.

HYPOTHETON, Suppository.

HYPOTROPE, Relapse.

HYPOTROPIASMOS, Relapse.

HYPOUTRION, Abdomen.

HYPOZO'MA, from 'ὑπο, 'under,' and ζωννυμι, 'I bind round.' *Membrana succin'gens.* A membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, &c.

HYPPOCRAS, Claret.

HYPSELOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYPSOSIS, Sublimation.

HYPTIASMA, Supination.

HYPTIAS'MOS, from 'υπτιαζω, 'I lie with the face upwards.' Lying in a supine posture. Also, inversion of the stomach, as in nausea, regurgitation, or vomiting.—Hippocrates, Galen.

HYSSOP, HEDGE, Gratiola officinalis.

HYSSOPI'TES. Ancient name of a wine, of which *Hyssop* was the chief ingredient, and which Dioscorides extolled in chronic inflammation of the chest. It was regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.

HYSSO'PUS, from the Hebr. *Azob, Cassi'ala, Hyssopus officina'lis, Common hyssop.* It has been chiefly used as an aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral, in the form of infusion.

HYSTERA, 'υστερα, 'υστερη, 'the uterus.' (q. v.) Hence:

Hystera, Secundines.

HYSTERAL'GIA, (F.) *Fortraiture*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus. Hippocrates uses the word *Hysteralges,* 'υστεραλγης, for any thing that excites uterine pain; and, especially, for vinegar.

Hysteralgia Lochialis, Dyslochia.

HYSTERELOSIS, Hysteroloxia.

HYSTE'RIA, *Hystericis'mus, Hysteris'mus, Hypercine'sia uteri'na, Utero adscensus, Suffocat'io hyster'ica, Præfoca'tio matri'cis, Syspa'sia hysteria, Malum hyster'icum, Vapo'res uteri'ni, Vapours, Hyster'ics, Hysteric fit, Affec'tio hyster'ica, Passio hysterica, Strangula'tio uteri'na*, from 'υστερα, 'the uterus.' (F.) *Hystérie, Mal de Mère, Maladie imaginaire.* A species of neurosis, classed amongst the spasmi by Sauvages and Cullen, and in the *Névroses de la génération,* by Pinel. It received the name *hysteria,* because it was reputed to have its seat in the uterus. It generally occurs in paroxysms; the principal characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball set out from the uterus and ascended towards the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. If the attack be violent, there is, sometimes, loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. The duration of the attacks is very variable. It appears to be dependent upon irregularity of nervous distribution in very impressible persons, and is not confined to the female; for well marked cases of hysteria are occasionally met with in men. During the fit:—dashing cold water on the face; stimulants, applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, amusing and agreeable occupations constitute the prophylactics.

HYSTERICISMUS, Hysteria.

HYSTERICS, Hysteria.

HYSTÉRIE, Hysteria.

HYSTERISMUS, Hysteria.

HYSTERITIS, Metritis.

HYSTEROCE'LĒ, from 'υστερα, 'the womb,'

and κηλη, 'hernia.' *Hernia of the womb.* This is a rare disease. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYSTEROCELE NUDA, Prolapsus uteri.

HYSTERO-CYSTIC, *Hys'terocys'ticus*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and κυστις, 'the bladder.' Relating to the uterus and bladder. Some authors have called *Hystero-cystic Retention of urine*, that which is caused by the compression of the bladder by the uterus, during pregnancy.

HYSTERO-CYSTOCE'LE, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' κυστις, 'the bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

HYS'TEROID, *Hystero'des. Hysteroi'des*, from '*hysteria*,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling hysteria;—as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c.

HYSTEROLOX'IA, *Hysterelo'sis, Obliq'uitas u'teri, Situs obli'quus uteri, Flexio* seu *versio incomple'ta uteri, Inclina'tio uteri, Metrolox'ia, Uterus Obli'quus, U. Inclina'tus;* from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and λοξος, 'oblique.' An oblique position of the uterus, occurring during pregnancy. *Anteversion of the uterus, Hysterolox'ia anterior, Antever'sio u'teri, Prona'tio uteri, Venter propendens;* and *Retroversion of the uterus, Hysterolox'ia posterior, Retrover'sio uteri, Reflex'io uteri completa*, are varieties.

HYSTEROMALA'CIA, *Hysteramalaco'sis, Malaco'sis uteri, Putrescen'tia u'teri gravidi*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and μαλαχια, 'softness.' Softness of the uterus, during pregnancy, which renders it liable to rupture in labour.

HYSTEROMANIA, Nymphomania.

HYSTERON'CUS, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' A tumour of the uterus.

HYSTEROPHYSE, Physometra.

HYSTEROPH'YSIS, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and φυση, 'wind.' Distention of the uterus with air. *Emphysema uteri.*

HYSTEROPSOPHIA, Physometra.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' *Prolapsus uteri.* Also *Inversio uteri.* In a general sense, a protrusion of any of the genital organs or of excrescences from them into the genital passages: *Ædoptosis.*

HYSTEROPTOSIS, Prolapsus uteri—h. Vaginæ prolapsus, Prolapsus vaginæ.

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' στομα, 'orifice,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument invented by Coutouly, for dividing the os uteri, when it is important to deliver immediately, as in cases of convulsions.

HYSTEROTOMATOCIA, Cæsarean section.

HYSTEROTOMIA, Cæsarean section.

HYSTEROT'OMUS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument for dividing the womb by the vagina. It is a kind of *Bistouri caché*, and is intended to divide the cervix uteri.

HYSTRIASIS, Hystriciasis.

HYSTRICI'ASIS, *Hystriasis, Hys'trix, Hystricis'mus, Cerostro'sis, Tricho'sis seto'sa*, from ὑστριξ, 'a hedgehog or porcupine.' A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the quills of a porcupine.

HYSTRICISMUS, Hystriciasis.

HYSTRIX, Hystriciasis.

I.

IAMATOLOGY, Materia medica.

IASIMOS, Curable.

IASIS, Curation.

IATERIA, Medicina.

IATRALEP'TES or IATRALEIP'TES, *Iatralip'ta, Med'icus Unguenta'rius;* from ιατρος, 'a physician,' and αλειφω, 'I anoint.' One who treats diseases by unguents, frictions, and by external means generally. Prodicus, a disciple of Æsculapius, was the chief of the Iatraleptes.

IATRALEIP'TICE, ιατραλειπτικη τεχνη, *Iatraleiptic method*, same etymon. The method of treating diseases adopted by the Iatraleiptes, that is, by friction chiefly.

IATRÉU'SIS, ιατρευσις, The exercise of the healing art.

IATRICE, Medicina.

IATRI'NE, ιατρινη, a female practitioner of medicine.

IATREUSIOLO'GIA, from ιατρευσις, 'the exercise of the art of healing,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the exercise of the healing art.—Reil.

IATRI'ON, *Iatre'on, Iatron.* The house of a physician or surgeon. Also, the physician's fee or *honorarium.*

IATROCHYMIA, Chymiatria, Chemistry, medical.

IATRO-MATHEMATICAL PHYSICIANS, Mechanical physicians.

IATROGNOM'ICA, *Iatrognom'icē;* from ιατρος, 'a physician,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' A knowledge of medical objects.—Hufeland.

IATRON, Iatrion.

IATROPHYSICS, Physics, medical.

IATROS, Physician.

IATROTECHNICE, Medicina, Therapeutics.

IBERIS, Lepidium iberis—i. Sophia, Cardamine pratensis.

IBICUIBA, *Becuiba*, or *Becuiba nux.* A species of nut from Brazil, the emulsive kernel of which is ranked amongst balsamic remedies.

IBIS, ιβις. A bird held sacred by the Ægyptians. When sick, it is asserted, that it was wont to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament; whence, according to Langius, was learned the use of glysters.

IBISCHA MISMALVA, Althæa.

IBIXUMA, Saponaria.

ICE, *Glacies, Frozen water.* (F.) *Glace.* Iced water is much used internally, as the best re-

frigerant in fever. It is, also, applied externally, in cases of external inflammation, as well as in phrenitic, and hernial affections, &c.

ICE-COLD, *Icy cold*, (F.) *Froid glacial*. A very strong morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of pieces of ice.

ICELAND, MINERAL WATERS OF. Hot springs are found in every part of Iceland. The most noted of these is one called Geyser, two days' journey from Hecla, and near Skalholt. The diameter of the basin is 59 feet; and the height, to which the water is thrown, often more than 100. The heat of the water is 212°.

ICEPLANT, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.

ICHOR, Sanies, (q. v.) *Sordes*, *Virus*, *Pus malig'num*, *Tabum*. A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

ICHOROIDES, Ichorous.

ICH'OROUS, *Ichoro'sus*, *Ichoroï'des*. Belonging to or resembling ichor.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA, from ἰχθυς, 'a fish,' and κολλα, 'glue.' *Colla Piscium*, *Isinglass*, *Fish glue*. (F.) *Icthyocolle*, *Colle de Poisson*. A name given to the dried fish bladder of the *Acipen'ser huso*, which is almost wholly composed of gelatine, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies. It is, also, occasionally, used in anatomical injections. The *English Court Plaster* is made with it.

ICHTHYOPH'AGIST, *Icthyoph'agus*, from ἰχθυς, 'a fish,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' People, who feed habitually on fish;—generally the most uncivilized of mankind.

ICHTHYO'SIS, from ἰχθυς, 'a fish,' from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish —*Lepido'sis Ichthyiasis*, *Lepra Ichthyo'sis*, *Lepido'sis Ichthyo'sis*, *Fishskin*. A permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, unconnected with internal disorder. Willan and Bateman have two varieties, *I. simplex*, and *I. cornea*. Alibert has three, the *I. nacrée* or *pearly*, the *I. cornée*, and the *I. pellagre* or *pellagra*.

Ichthyosis Pellagra, Pellagra.

I'CICA ARACOUCHI'NI. *Aracouchini* is a balsam extracted, by incision, from this tree in Guyana. The Galibis use it for healing wounds.

ICTÈRE, Icterus—*i. Bleu*, Cyanopathy—*i. des Nouveau-nés*, Icterus Infantum—*i. Noire*, Melæna.

ICTERITIA ALBA, Chlorosis—i. Rubea, Erysipelas—i. Rubra, Erysipelas.

IC'TERUS, *Ic'terus flavus*, *I. verus*, from ἰκτις, a species of weasel, whose eyes are yellow. *Morbus arcua'tus* vel *argua'tus*, *Auru'go*, *Auri'go*, *Morbus regius*, *Morbus lute'olus*, *Cholelith'ia ic'terus*, *Cholihæ'mia*, *Suffu'sio auriginо'sa*, *Il'eus flavus*, *I. Icteroides*, *Cachex'ia icter'ica*, *Fellis suffu'sio*, *Fellis obstruc'tio*, *F. Superfu'sio*, *Jaundice*, (F.) *Ictère*, *Jaunisse*, *Bile répandue*. A disease, the principal symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-coloured urine. It admits of various causes; any thing which, in fact, can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood and produces the yellowness of surface; the bile being separated by the kidneys causing yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine, occasioning the pale-coloured fæces. The *Prognosis*, in ordinary cases, is favourable;—when complicated with hepatic disease, unfavourable.

The treatment is simple:—an emetic or purgative, given occasionally so as to elicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet; cheerful company, &c.

The Icterus Infan'tum or *Yellow gum*, *Pædict'erus*, *Auri'go neophyto'rum*, (F.) *Ictère des nouveau-nés* is a common affection and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct, by the meconium. It requires time; and castor oil, occasionally.

Icterus Albus, Chlorosis—i. Melas, Melæna.

ICTODES FŒTIDUS, Dracontium fœtidum.

ICTUS. A stroke or blow; *Plege*, *Plaga*, *Ictus solis*, a stroke of the sun. See Coup de soleil. *Ictus*, also, means the pulsation of an artery; and the sting of a bee or other insect.

Ictus, Blow—i. Cordis et arteriarum, Pulse —i. Solis, *Coup de soleil*.

IDE'A, *Ido'lum*, ἰδεα, *Ideach* (? Paracelsus) εἰδεα. (F.) *Idée*. The image or representation of an object in the mind, from εἰδω, 'I see.'

IDEACH, Idea.

IDÉE, Idea.

IDEN'TITY (PERSONAL), *Iden'titas*, *Sameness*. It is sometimes a question in legal medicine to decide upon personal identity; that is, whether an individual is the same he represents himself to be. Physical marks form the great criteria.

IDEOL'OGY, *Ideolo''gia*, from εἰδω, 'I see,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The science of ideas. Intellectual philosophy.

IDIO-MIASMATA. See Miasm.

IDIOCRASIS, Idiosyncrasy.

IDIOCTONIA, Suicide.

IDIOPATHI'A or IDIOPATHEI'A, *Protopathi'a*, *Pro'prius affec'tus*, from ἰδιος, 'peculiar, proper,' and παθος, 'an affection.' A primary disease; one not depending on any other.

IDIOPATH'IC, *Proprio hab'itû*, *Constitutio'nĕ pro'priâ pendens*, *Idiopath'icus*. Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated.

IDIOSYN'CRASY, *Idiosyn'crasis*, *Idiotro'phia*, *Idioc'rasis*, *Idiosyncrisia*, from ἰδιος, 'peculiar,' συν, 'with,' and κρασις, 'temperament.' A peculiarity of constitution, in which one person is affected by an agent, which, in numerous others, would produce no effect. Thus shellfish, bitter almonds, produce urticaria in some, by virtue of their idiosyncrasies. Others faint at the sight of blood, &c.

ID'IOT, *Idio'ta*, foolish, stupid, ignorant. One who is fatuous or who does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition, and for preserving himself from danger.

ID'IOTISM, ID'IOCY, ID'IOTCY, *Idiotis'mus*. Same etymon. *Mo'ria demens Anæ'a*, *Mo'ria*, *Moro'sis*, *Fatu'itas*, *Amen'tia*. A spe-

cies of unsound mind, characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellectual and moral faculties. It may supervene on mania and melancholia, when it is termed *Dementia*, but more commonly depends upon original conformation. It may, also, be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain, which has come on after birth. Idiotism exists in various degrees. Some idiots are mere automata; exhibiting scarcely any sensibility to external impressions; others are capable of articulating a few words and possess certain mental emotions to a limited extent. The physiognomy is usually vacant; step unsteady, and articulation imperfect or broken. The affection is almost always incurable.

IDIOTROPHIA, Idiosyncrasy.

IDOLUM, Hallucination, Idea.

IF, Taxus baccata.

IFFIDES, Plumbi subcarbonas.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *St. Ignatius's Bean. Faba In'dica, Faba Sancti Igna'tii, Faba febrif'uga.* (F.) *Ignatie, Fève de Saint Ignace.* The seeds are bitter and poisonous; containing Strychnine, which see.

IGNATIE, Ignatia amara.

IGNAVIA, Inertia.

IGNIS, 'fire.' Hence:

Ignis Cal'idus. 'A hot fire.' A violent inflammation, about to degenerate into gangrene.

Ignis Frig''idus. 'A cold fire;' a sphacelus.

Ignis Persicus, Anthrax, Herpes zoster—i. Sacer, Erysipelas, Herpes zoster—i. Sancti Antonii, Erysipelas.

Ignis Sapien'tium. The ancient name for the heat of horses' dung.

Ignis Sylvat'icus, *I. sylves'tris, I. volat'icus, I. vola'grius, Stroph'ulus sylves'tris, S. volat'icus.* (F.) *Feu sauvage, F. volage.* Probably, the *Porri'go larva'lis* or *crusta lactea* of infants. Also, a transient redness of the face and neck, sometimes observed in hysterical and chlorotic females.

Ignis Sylvestris, I. sylvaticus—i. Volagrius, I. sylvaticus—i. Volaticus, I. sylvaticus.

IGNIVORUS, Pyrophagus.

IGNYE, Poples.

IGNYS, Poples.

ILAPHIS, Arctium lappa.

ILECH, *Y'lech, Ilei'as, Ilias'ter, Ylia'ter, Elias'ter, Ilias'trum, Ilei'ados, Ilei'dos, Ilei'adum, Ili'adus.* Terms, used by Paracelsus to designate the first matter:—the beginning of every thing.

ILEIADOS, Ilech.

ILEIADUM, Ilech.

ILEIAS, Ilech.

ILEIDOS, Ilech.

ILEO-DICLIDITE. See Typhus.

ILEO-LUMBAR, *Ileo-lumba'lis*, or *Ilio-lumbalis.* Belonging to the ilium and lumbar region.

The Ileo-lumbar or Ilio-lumbar Artery, *Iliaco-mus'cular* (Ch.), is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches;—an *ascending* and *transverse*, which give off numerous ramifications to the neighbouring parts.

The Ileo-Lumbar Lig'ament, *Ilio-lumbover'tebral L., Vertebro-Iliac L.*, is a broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest. It unites the vertebral column with the pelvis.

IL'EON, *Il'eum, Eil'eon, Intesti'num circumvolu'tum*, from ειλειν, 'to turn,' 'to twist.' Anatomists have given this name to the longest portion of the small intestine, which extends from the jejunum to the cæcum. It was so called, from its forming a considerable number of convolutions.

ILEOSIS, Ileus.

ILES, Flanks.

ILEUS, *Eil'eos*, from ειλεω, 'I twist or contract.' *Col'ica Ileus, Colica spasmod'ica, Ileus spasmod'icus, Chordap'sus, Passio Iliaca*,—the *Iliac Passion, Vol'vulus, Ileo'sis, Misere're mei, Convol'vulus, Tormen'tum.* (F.) *Colique de Miséricorde.* A disease, characterized by deep-seated pain of the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is often occasioned by hernia obstructing the passage of the fæces through a part of the intestinal canal. The term Ileus has been applied to various affections—to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and to strangulation of the small intestine, &c. Various remedies have been employed;—the majority for the purpose of procuring alvine evacuations: e. g. purgatives, in draught, pill, or glyster; suppositories, tobacco glysters; pure mercury; leaden bullets; antispasmodics and narcotics; blisters to the epigastrium; ice by the mouth or injected into the rectum. Some of these have, occasionally, succeeded,—especially the tobacco glyster, and ice to the tumour, where the disease has been occasioned by strangulated hernia. It is very dangerous.

Ileus Flavus, Icterus—i. Icteroides, Icterus.

ILEX AQUIFO'LIUM. The systematic name of the *Common Holly, Aquifo'lium, Agrifo'lium.* (F.) *Houx, H. commun* ou *Chêne vert.* The leaves of this plant have been recommended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout; intermittents; dyspepsia, &c. The *Ilicine* or active principle has also been advised. It is obtained by dissolving the alcoholic extract of the leaves of the holly in water, and successively treating it with the subacetate of lead, sulphuric acid, and carbonate of lime. The filtered and evaporated product is then dissolved in alcohol: the mixture filtered and evaporated in shallow vessels.

Ilex Major. From the berries of this tree, called by the Spaniards, *Bellotas*, a juice may be expressed, which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, and has been recommended by some Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, &c.

Ilex Vomito'ria, Ilex Casi'ne, *Cassi'na, Dahoon holly, Apalachinē Gallis, South-Sea Tea, Ev'ergreen, Cassi'nē, Cassee'na, Yaupon, Yopon.* (F.) *Thé des Apalaches, Houx Apalachine, Apalachine, Thé de la Mer du Sud.* A tree, indigenous in the southern parts of the United States. The leaves, when dried, are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are

used as tea. When fresh, they are emetic and cathartic.

The Ilex Paraguen'sis, a native of Paraguay, affords the celebrated *Mattee*, or *Maté*, drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay.

ILIA, Flanks.

ILIAC, *Iliacus*, from *Ilia*, 'the flanks.' Relating to, or connected with, the flanks.

The Iliac Fossæ are two in number: the *internal*, the depression—presented by the ilium on its interior, and at the upper part—in which the *Iliacus internus* is lodged:—and the *external*, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the *Glutæi muscles*.

The Iliac Crest, *Crista Ilii*, is the upper margin of the ilium. (F.) *Crête Iliaque*. It is very thick, and curved like the italic *S*. It affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen.

The Iliac Spines, or *Spinous Proc'esses of the Ilium*, are four in number. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. Of the *anterior*, one is *superior*. It bounds the crista ilii anteriorly, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle. The other is *inferior*, and receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris.

The two Poste'rior Iliac Spines are divided, like the anterior, into *superior* and *inferior*. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, which unite the ilium with the sacrum.

ILIACO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Iliacus internus.

ILIACUS, I. internus—i. Externus, Pyramidalis.

The Iliacus Inter'nus Muscle, *Iliacus*, *Iliaco-trochantérien* (Ch.); *Femur moven'tium sep'timus*, *Iliac muscle*, is situate in the fossa iliaca, and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh. It is broad, radiated, triangular; and is attached, *above*, to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca, and to the internal part of the iliac crest:—*below*, it terminates by a tendon, which is common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts, it bends the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely. It is also a rotator of the thigh outwards, and prevents the trunk from falling backwards.

Iliac Ar'teries, *Arte'riæ Iliacæ*. This term has been given to several arteries. The *Primary Iliacs*, (F.) *A. Iliaques primitives*,—*Pelvi-crurales*, (Ch.) arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra, and descend, in a divergent manner; until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks,—the *internal iliac* or Hypogastric (which see) and the *external iliac*—*Portion Iliaque de la crurale*, (Ch.) This proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name *Femoral Artery*. Before passing under the arch, it gives off two pretty considerable branches,—the *Epigastric* and the *Circumflexa Ilii*. This last, which is called, also, *anterior Iliac* by some anatomists,—*Circonflexe de l'Ilium*; (Ch.) leaves the external iliac at the crural arch. It ascends along the outer edge of the iliacus muscle, and divides into two branches,—an *internal* and *external*. The *Iliac Region* is the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

The Iliaca Inter'na Minor vel *Ilio-lumbalis* is a small artery, which sometimes arises from the hypogastric; at others, from the beginning of the gluteal. It is sent, chiefly, to the psoas and iliacus internus muscles.

ILIADUS, Ilech.

ILIASTER, Ilech.

ILIASTRUM, Ilech.

ILINGOS, Vertigo.

ILIO-ABDOMINAL, Obliquus internus abdominis—*i. Aponévrosi-fémoral*, Fascia lata muscle—*i. Costal*, Quadratus lumborum—*i. Cresti-tibial*, Sartorius—i. Femoral, Coxo-femoral—*i. Ischii-trochantérien*, Glutæus minimus—*i. Lombo-costo-abdominal*, Obliquus internus abdominis—i. Lumbalis, Ileo-lumbar, Iliaca interna minor arteria—*i. Lumbi-costal* Quadratus lumborum—i. Lumbo-vertebral ligament, Ileo-lumbar ligament—*i. Prétibial*, Sartorius—*i. Pubo-costo-abdominal*, Obliquus externus abdominis—*i. Rotulien*, Rectus femoris—i. Sacral articulation, Sacro-iliac articulation—*i. Sacro-fémoral*, Glutæus major—*i. Trochantérien*, Glutæus medius—*i. Trochantérien petit*, Glutæus minimus.

ILIO-PECTINEA, belonging to the ilium and to the pecten or pubis.

The Linea Ilio-Pectinea, or *Linea innomina'ta*, is the projecting line or ridge of the ilium and pubis, which forms part of the brim of the pelvis.

The Ilio-pectineal Eminence is so called, from being formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis. It affords attachment to the psoas minor.

ILIO-SCROTAL, *Ilio-scrota'lis*. Professor Chaussier calls thus the external twig, furnished by the anterior branch of the first lumbar pair of nerves. It distributes its ramifications to the muscles of the abdomen, and to the integuments of the groin, pubes, and scrotum.

ILION, *Ilium*, *Haunch Bone*. The largest of the three bones, which constitute the os innominatum in the fœtus and child. It was probably so called, from its seeming to support the intestine ileon; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself, from ειλεω, 'I twist,' 'I roll.' This portion of the os innominatum is usually so called in the adult. The posterior surface is called *Dorsum*, the internal *Venter*. The upper semicircular edge is the *Crista* or *Spine*: at the anterior part of which is the *anterior and superior spinous process*; and, below, the *anterior and inferior spinous process*. At the back part of the spine are two *spinous processes*, the *posterior* and *superior*, and *posterior* and *inferior*. See Iliac.

ILITHYÏA, ειλειθυια, *Lucina*, *Juno Lucina*. The Goddess who presided over parturient females, with the Greeks and Romans.

ILLACHRYMATIO, Epiphora.

ILLECEBRA, Sedum—i. Major, Sedum telephium.

ILLEGIT'IMATE, *Illegit'imus*, from *in*, 'negation or opposition,' and *legit'imus*, 'legitimate;' from *lex*, *legis*, 'law.' That which is contrary to law; which has not the conditions

required by law;—as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock, and admitting of medico-legal discrimination.

Illegitimate or Bastard Fevers are those, whose progress is anomalous.

ILLI″CIUM ANISA′TUM, *Yellow-flow′ered Ani′seed Tree; Ani′sum stella′tum, Anisum Sinen′se, Semen Badian*, (F.) *Anis de la Chine A. etoilé, Badiane. Fam.* Magnoliaceæ; *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The seeds are used like the aniseed. The same tree is supposed to furnish the aromatic bark, called *Cortex Anisi Stellati*, or *Cortex Lavola*.

ILLITIO, Inunction.

ILLOS, Eye.

ILLO′SIS, ιλλωσις, from ιλλος, 'the eye.' Distortion of the eyes. Strabismus, (q. v.)

ILLUSION, Hallucination.

ILLUSTRATIO, Illutamentum.

ILLUTAMEN′TUM, *Illuta′tio*. An ancient form for a topical medicine, with which the limbs of wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing.—Baccius.

ILLUTA′TIO, from *in*, 'upon,' and *lutum*, 'mud.' A word used, by the ancients, for the act of covering any part of the body with mud, with therapeutical views.

IMAGINA′TION, *Imaginatio, Figura′tio, Phantasia, Dianoe′ma*, from *ima′go*, 'image.' The faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combinations of ideas, which are not always in connexion with external objects.

IMBALSAMATION, Embalming.

IMBECIL′ITY, *Imbecil′litas*. Weakness, especially of the intellect.

IMBER′BIS. One devoid of beard.

IMBIBITIO, Absorption.

IMBIBI″TION, *Imbibi″tio, Emp′tosis, Endosmose*, (q. v.) *Aspiration*, from *imbib′ere*, 'to drink, to imbibe.' The action, by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid. See Endosmose. Many of the phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition.

IMBREX NARIUM, Septum narium.

IMMERSUS, Subscapularis muscle.

IM′MINENCE, *Imminen′tia*. Some authors have designated, by this term, the period which precedes the invasion of a disease; and when certain indications foretell its approach.

IMMISSOR, Catheter.

IMMOBILITAS, Acinesia—i. Pupillæ, Amaurosis.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS. See Apparatus Immovable.

IMPAC′TION, *Impac′tio*, from *impin′gere*, 'to strike against.' A fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of some of the fragments and projection of others externally. See Ecpiesma.

IMPEDIMENTUM, Emphragma.

IMPERATO′RIA, *I. Ostru′thium, Ostruthium, Astran′tia, Magistran′tia, Masterwort*, (old Fr.) *Austruche*. The roots of this plant were formerly considered a *divinum remedium*. They are merely aromatic and bitter, and are not used.

IMPERFORA′TION, *Imperfora′tio, Atre′sia, Atretis′mus, Cap′etus*. Absence of a natural aperture; as, of the mouth, anus, vulva, nostrils, &c. It is congenital, being dependent upon faulty conformation.

IMPETI′GO, from *im′peto*, 'I infest.' *Darta, Der′bia, Im′petus, Peti′go, Ecpye′sis impeti′go, Phlysis impeti′go, Running Scall* or *Tetter*, (F.) *Dartre*. A word, used in various acceptations. In some writers, it is synonymous with itch. In others, it means a variety of herpes. Sauvages employs it as a generic term, under which he comprises syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, lepra, the itch, tinea, scrofula, &c. It forms, also, a genus in the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen. In Bateman, it is the first genus of the 5th order, *Pustulæ*, and is defined *—the humid* or *running tetter;* consisting of small pustules, denominated *Psydracia*. It is unaccompanied by fever; not contagious, or communicable by inoculation. He has five species:—the *I. figura′ta, I. sparsa, I. erysipelato′des, I. scal′ida*, and *I. rodens*. See Psoriasis.

Impetigo Pellagra, Pellagra—i. Ulcerata, Zerna.

IMPETUS, Impetigo, Paroxysm.

IMPLIC″ITI MORBI, *Implica′ti, complica′ti M.* Diseases, which exist in an organ; and produce, concurrently, disorder of the same function.

IMPLUVIUM, Embrocation.

IMPOSTHUME, Abscess.

IM′POTENCE, *Acrati′a, Impoten′tia*, (F.) *Impuissance*. Loss of power over one or more of the members.

Commonly, it means want of sexual vigour; incapacity for copulation, *Astyf′sia, Asyno′dia, Adynamia virilis*. It has, also, been used synonymously with *sterility*. Impotence may be *absolute* or *relative, constitutional* or *local, direct* or *indirect, permanent* or *temporary*.

IMPOTENTIA, Adynamia.

IMPOV′ERISHED, *Eff′tus, Depaupera′tus*, (F.) *Appauvri*. 'Having become poor.' The Humorists applied this epithet to a humour, deprived of a part of its constituents, and particularly to the blood. This fluid was considered to be impoverished, when it was pale; without the proper consistence; and abounding in serum. It was, on the contrary, rich, in their opinion, when of a scarlet colour; possessing consistence; when it coagulated promptly, and the quantity of serum, compared with that of the clot, was by no means considerable. There is truth in these ideas.

IMPRÆGNATIO, Pregnancy.

IMPREGNATION, Fecundation.

IMPRES′SION, *Impres′sio, Pros′bolē*, (F.) *Empreinte*. A more or less deep indentation which certain organs seem to make on others. The inequalities observable on the bones: and which appear to be made by the suprajacent organs.

Dig″ital Impres′sions, are the depressions of various forms, observable at the inner surface of the cranium, which look, at first view, as if they were made with the fingers.

IMPU′BER, *Impu′bes, Impu′bis, Ane′bus*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *puber′tas*, 'puberty,' (F.) *Impubère*. One who has not attained the age of puberty.

IMPUBES, Impuber.

IMPUISSANCE, Impotence.

INANI″TION, *Inani″tio, Inan′itas*, from *inanire*, 'to empty.' *Ceno′sis*. Exhaustion for

want of nourishment. To die from inanition is—to die from such exhaustion.

INAPPETENTIA, Anorexia.

INARTICULATIO, Enarthrosis.

INAURA'TION, *Inaura'tio*, from *in* and *aurum*, 'gold.' The gilding of pills or boluses.

INCANTAMENTUM, Charm.

INCANTA'TION, *Incanta'tio*, *Incantamen'tum*, *Ep'odē*. A mode of curing diseases by charms, &c., defended by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and others.

INCARCERATIO, *Chatonnement*.

INCARCERA'TION, *Incarcera'tio*, from *in*, 'in,' and *carcer*, 'prison.' A hernia is said to be *incarcerated*, when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be reduced with facility. I. is sometimes used in the same sense as strangulation.

INCAR'NANS, *Incarnati'vus*, *Sarco'ticus*, *Plerot'icus*, *Anaplerot'icus*. Medicines, which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh. Certain bandages and the sutures have, also, been so called.

INCEN'DIUM, from *incen'dere*, 'to burn.' *Pyreæ'a*, *πυρεαια*, *Causis*, *Phlogo'sis*. A burning fever or any burning heat.—*Incen'dium febri'le*, *Incen'sio*.—Willis. Inflammation, (q. v.) Phlegmon, (q v.)

Incendium Spontaneum, Combustion human.

INCENSIO, Incendium.

INCERA'TION, *Incera'tio*, *Encero'sis*, *εγχηρωσις*, from *cera*, 'wax.' The act of incorporating wax with some other body; or rather, that operation whose object is to communicate to a dry substance the consistence of wax.

INCERNIC'ULUM, from *incer'nere*, 'to sift.' A strainer or sieve.

INCESSIO, Bath, half, Semicupium.

INCESSUS, Walking.

INCIDENTIA, from *incid'ere*, 'to cut.' (F.) *Incisifs*. This name was formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humours. The fixed alkalies, hydrosulphurets of alkalies, sulphurous water, &c. were considered to belong to this class.

INCISIFS, Incidentia.

INCISIO, Cut.

INCIS'ION, *Incis'io*, *Encopē*, *Incisu'ra*, *Tomē*, (F.) *Taillade*. A methodical division of the soft parts, with a cutting instrument.

INCI'SIVE, *Incisi'vus*; same etymon. The *Fossa incisiva*, *F. myrtifor'mis*, is a depression in the superior maxillary bone, above the incisor teeth.

The Incisive or Incisor Teeth, *Den'tes incis'ores*, *tom'ici*, *ctenes*, *dichasteres*, *gelasini*, *primo'res*, *raso'rii*. The teeth which occupy the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws are so called, because they are used for *cutting* the food in the manner of cutting instruments.

INCISIVUS, MUSCULUS, Levator labii superioris proprius—i. inferior, Levator labii inferioris—i. Lateralis et pyramidalis, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—i. Medius, Depressor alæ nasi.

INCISO'RIUM, *Tomi'on*. An operating table. A scalpel, (q. v.)

INCISURES DE SANTORINI, Santorini, fissures of.

INCISURA, Incision.

INCITABILITY, Irritability.

INCITAMENTUM, Stimulus.

INCITATIO, Stimulus.

INCLAVATIO, Gomphosis.

INCLINATIO, Decline.

INCLUSION, MONSTROSITY BY, *Emboîtement*.

INCLUSUS, Wedged.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, from *in*, 'negation,' and *compet'ere*, 'to agree.' A substance, which cannot be prescribed with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

INCONTINEN'TIA, from *in*, 'negation,' and *contineo*, 'I contain.' 'Incontinence.' Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the pleasures of love.

Incontinentia Urinæ, Enuresis.

INCORPORA'TION, *Incorpora'tio*, *Corpora'tio*, *Ensomato'sis*. An operation, by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies, in order to give them a certain consistence. Also, the thorough admixture of various substances.

INCRASSAN'TIA, *Incrassati'va*, *Inviscan'tia*, *Spissan'tia*, *Ecpyc'tica*, *Condensantia*, *Pachyn'tica*, *Pycnot'ica*. Medicines, which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humours, when too thin. All mucilaginous substances were so regarded.

INCRASSATIVA, Incrassantia.

IN'CREASE, *Incremen'tum*, *Auxe'sis* from *in*, and *cres'cere*, 'to grow.' (F.) *Accroissement*. Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those which already exist.

INCREMENTUM, Augmentation, Increase.

INCRUCIATIO, Decussation.

INCRUSTA'TION, *Incrusta'tio*, *Coniasis*. The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body, as well as the crust itself. Also, the calcareous deposits or cartilaginous plates, which sometimes form in organs.

INCUBA'TION, *Incuba'tio*, from *incuba're*, 'to lie upon.' This word, which is used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs, is employed, figuratively, in *medicine* for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbific principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease.

IN'CUBUS. Same etymon. *Epial'tes*, *Ephial'tes noctur'nus*, *Ephial'tes*, *Epilep'sia nocturna*, *Asthma noctur'num*, *Pnigalion*, *Succubus*, *Oneirodyn'ia gravans*, *Erethis'mus oneirodyn'ia*, *Noctur'na oppres'sio*, *Epil'olē*, *Nightmare*, (F.) *Cauchemar*, *Cauchevieille*, *Cochemar*, *Oneirodynie gravative*. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. The nightmare is, often, the effect of difficult digestion or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person's being *possessed*, and the male spirits were called *incubes*—the female, *succubes*. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.

Incubus Vigilan'tium, *Ephial'tes vigilan'tium*, *E. hypochondriaca*. This is produced during wakefulness; the sense of pressure being severe

and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing, deep and violent; intellect undisturbed.

INCUNABULA, Swathing clothes.

INCUNEATIO. See Wedged.

INCURIA, Acedia.

INCURSUS ARTERIARUM, Pulse.

INCURVATIO, Gryposis.

INCUS, *Acmon*, *ακμων*, *Os incudi simile*, *Osic'ulum Incudi* seu *molari denti compara'tum*. (F.) *Enclume*. One of the small bones of the ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. It is situate in the cavity of the tympanum, between the malleus and orbiculare. Its body is articulated with the malleus; its *horizontal ramus*, which is the shortest, corresponds with the entrance of the mastoid cells, and its *vertical ramus* is articulated with the os orbiculare. The incus is composed of a compact tissue, and is developed from a single point of ossification.

INDEX, *Dig''itus indicato'rius*, *Lich'anos*, *Deicticos*, *δειχτικος*, from *indica're*, 'to point out.' The forefinger, index finger. See Digitus.

INDIA'NA (U. S.), MINERAL WATERS OF. A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, is much frequented. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

IN'DICANT, *In'dicans*, *Endeicticos*, *ενδειχτικος*. (F.) *Indicatif*. Any thing which, in the course of a disease or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.

INDICATIF, Indicant.

IN'DICATING DAYS, *Dies In'dices*, *D. Indicato'rii*, *D. contemplan'tes*. (F.) *Jours indicateurs*. Hippocrates and others have thus called the middle day of the septenary; because they imagined, that indications were sometimes given, then, of the crises which would occur in the last day of the septenary.

INDICA'TION, *Indica'tio*, from *in'dico*, 'I show.' *Accusa'tio*, *Dela'tio*, *Endeix'is*, *ενδειξις*, *Boethemat'icum Semei'on*. The object proposed in the employment of any means, which are had recourse to for the cure of disease. It may also be defined—the manifestation afforded by the disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

INDICATOR, Extensor proprius indicis. See Digitus.

INDICUS COLOR, Indigo.

INDIGENCE. Want.

INDIG''ENOUS, *Indig''enus*. Whatever is native in a country, in opposition to *exotic*; as an *indigenous remedy*, *indigenous disease*, &c.

INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia.

INDIGNABUNDUS, Rectus externus oculi.

INDIGNATORIUS, Rectus externus oculi.

IN'DIGO, *Indigum*, *Indicus color*, *Pigmen'tum In'dicum*. A dye-stuff, in small solid masses, of a deep azure blue colour and devoid of smell and taste. It is obtained, by a fermentative process, from the *Indigofera anil*, *I. argentea*, and *I. tinctoria*; and is sometimes used by the apothecary for colouring certain preparations. It has likewise been administered internally, of late, in spasmodic diseases, especially in epilepsy. The dose may be at first grains, but it may be elevated to drams.

INDIGO, FAUX, Galega officinalis—i. Weed Sophora tinctoria—i. Wild, Sophora tinctoria.

INDIGOFERA, Sophora tinctora—i. Anil, see Indigo—i. Argentea, see Indigo—i. Tinctoria, see Indigo.

INDIGUM, Indigo.

INDISPOSI''TION, *Mala disposi''tio*. (F.) *Malaise*. A slight functional disturbance, which scarcely bears the name of disease.

IN'DOLENT, *In'dolens*. Exhibiting little or no pain. An epithet, particularly applied to certain tumours.

INDOLENTIA, Anodynia.

INDUC'TIO, *Apago'gē*, *απαγωγη*, from *inducere*, 'to extend upon.' It is used especially for the action of extending a plaster upon linen.

INDUCULA, Waistcoat, strait.

INDUMENTUM CORDIS, Pericardium—i. Nervorum, Neurilema.

INDU'RANS, *Sclerot'icus*. A medicine, which hardens the parts to which it is applied.

INDURATIO MALIGNA, Scirrhus—i. Telæ cellulosæ neonatorum, see Induration.

INDURA'TION, *Indura'tio*, *Callos'itas*, *Indurescen'tia*, from *durus*, 'hard.' (F.) *Endurcissement*. That hardness, which supervenes, occasionally, in an inflamed part. It is one of the terminations of inflammation, and is owing to a change in the nutrition of the part. *Induration of the Cellular tissue*, *Indura'tio telæ cellulo'sæ neonato'rum*, *Compact Œde'ma*, *Cat'ochus Infan'tum*, *Induratio cellulo'sa*, *Sclere'mia*, *Sclere'mus*, (F.) *Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*, is a disease which attacks infants a few days after birth, and which Chaussier has proposed to call *Sclérème*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard.'

INDURESCENTIA, Induration.

INDU'SIUM, *Chitoniscos*, *χιτωνισκος*. Strictly, 'a shirt,' 'a small tunic;' but some anatomists have so called the amnios, (q. v.)

INEDIA, Fasting.

INER'TIA, *Igna'via*. Sluggishness, inactivity.

Accoucheurs call *Iner'tia of the womb*, (F.) *Inertie de la matrice*, the diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labour; as well as the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the fœtus.

INERTIE DE LA MATRICE, Inertia of the womb.

INESIS, Cenosis.

INETHMOS, Cenosis.

IN'FANCY, *Infantia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *fari*, 'to speak.' Early childhood, Childhood, *Nepiotes*, *Paidi'a*. (F.) *Enfance*. It generally includes the age from birth till the seventh year.

INFANS, *Paidion*, *Nepion*. (F.) *Enfant*. An infant; a child; one in infancy.

INFAN'TICIDE, *Infanticid'ium*, *Tecnoctonia*, from *infans*, 'a child,' and *ca'dere*, 'to kill.' The murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born. It may be perpetrated by the mother, or by some other person; either by *commission*, i. e. in consequence of a direct, voluntary act;—or by *omission* of those cares, which are necessary for the preservation of the new-born.

INFARCTUS INTESTINORUM, Enteremphraxis.

INFECTION. See Contagion.

INFERNAL, *Infernus;* relating to hell. A name applied to a caustic—*Lapis infernalis*—on account of its strong, burning properties.

INFIBULA'TIO, *Infibula'tion, Ancterias'mus;* from *fil'ula*, 'a clasp,' (F.) *Bouclement*. An operation, formerly practised, which consisted in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans;—in order to prevent coition.

The ancients employed infibulation with their gladiators, to preserve all their strength by depriving them of venery. In the women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

INFILTRA''TION, *Infiltra'tio*, from *filtra're*, 'to filter.' Effusion (q. v.) The accumulation of a fluid in the cells of any texture, and particularly of the cellular membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily serous;—sometimes blood or pus, fæces or urine. When infiltration of serum is general, it constitutes *anasarca;* when local, *œdema*.

INFIRMARIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMARY, Hospital.

INFIRMATORIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMIER (F.) from *infir'mus, Infirma'rius*, νοσοκομος, *Nosoc'omus, Cura'tor infirmo'rum*. One employed in an hospital or infirmary to take care of the sick.

INFIRM'ITY, *Infir'mitas, Asthenï'a, Invaletu'do*. Any disease, which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses.

INFLAMMATIO, Phlegmon—i. Abdominalis, Encœlitis—Inflamma'tio Cys'tidis felleæ, Cholecystitis—i. Faucium, Isthmitis—i. Gastritis, Gastritis—i. Hepatis, Hepatitis—i. Interna, Empresma—i. Intestinorum, Enteritis—i. Jecinoris, Hepatitis—i. Lienis, Splenitis—i. Medullæ spinalis, Myelitis—i. Oculorum, Ophthalmia—i. Omenti, Epiploitis—i. Parotidum, Parotis, Cynanche parotidæa—i. Pectoris acuta, Pneumonia—i. Phrenitis, Phrenitis—i. Pneumonica, Pneumonia—i. Renum, Nephritis—i. Retinæ, Dictyitis—i. Septi transversi, Diaphragmitis—i. Inflammatio Tympani, Tympanitis—i. Testium, Hernia humoralis—i. Uteri, Metritis—i. Uteri Catarrhalis, see Metritis—i. Ventriculi, Gastritis—i. Vesicæ, Cystitis—i. Vesi'cæ Felleæ, Cholecystitis.

INFLAMMA'TION, *Inflamma'tio*, from *in*, 'within,' and *flamma*, 'flame,' 'fire;' *Phleg'monē, Phlogo'sis, Phlegma'sia, Causo'ma, Hyperendosmose* (Dutrochet), *Incendium, Hyperhæmato'sis, Hyperæ'mia activa, Phleboplero'sis ecphrac'tica*. It is so called in consequence of the acute or burning pain, felt in a part affected with it. An irritation in a part of the body occasioned by some stimulus;—owing to which the blood flows into the capillary vessels in greater abundance than natural, and those vessels become over-dilated and enfeebled; whence result pain, redness, heat, tension, and swelling: symptoms, which appear in greater or less severity, according to the structure, vital properties, and functions of the part affected, and its connexion with other parts, as well as according to the constitution of the individual.

The inflammations of the cellular and serous membranes greatly agree;—and those of the mucous and skin: the former being more active, and constituting the *phlegmonous* variety;—the latter, the *erysipelatous*. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration. Each of the inflammations of internal organs has received a name according to the organ affected;—as, *gastritis, cephalitis, enteritis, hepatitis*, &c.

Besides the inflammations—essentially morbid, there is an instinctive kind established for the union of parts, which have been divided; whether the union takes place *immediately*, or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the *adhesive inflammation*. See Adhesion, Callus, Cicatrix.

Broussais considers, that the term *inflammation* should include every local exaltation of the organic movements, which is sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions, and disorganize the texture in which it is situate. He, farther, extends the name *inflammation* to irritations, which do not induce disorganization of the textures, and which had been previously, and are still, called *fevers*.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned:—*internal*, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. Both forms require the removal of all irritation, and the reduction of vascular excitement and nervous irritability: hence, blood-letting—local and general—sedatives, refrigerants, and counter-irritants become valuable remedies in almost all cases of inflammation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Cystitis—i. of the Cæcum, Typhloenteritis—i. of the Diaphragm, Diaphragmitis—i. Diphtheritic, Angina pellicularis—i. of the Ear, Otitis—i. of the Eye, Ophthalmia—*i. du Foie*, Hepatitis—i. General, Synocha—i. Internal, Empresma—i. of the Iris, Iritis—i. of the Kidney, Nephritis—i. of the Larynx, Laryngitis—i. of the Liver, Hepatitis—i. of the Lungs, Pneumonia—*i. de la Matrice*, Metritis—i. of the Mesentery, Mesenteritis—i. of the Pericardium, Pericarditis—i. of the Peritonæum, Peritonitis—i. of the Pleura, Pleuritis—i. Spongoid, Hæmatodes fungus—i. Spongoid, see Encephaloid—i. of the Stomach, Gastritis—i. of the Testicle, Hernia humoralis—*i. des Tissus blancs*, Angeioleucitis—i. of the Tongue, Glossitis—*i. de la Vessie*, Cystitis—i. of the Womb, Metritis.

INFLAMMATIUN'CULA, *Subinflammatio* (q. v.) A superficial and often insignificant inflammation of the skin, as in many cutaneous affections.—Most.

INFLAMMATORY, *Inflammato'rius;* belonging to inflammation;—as, *inflammatory* tumour, *inflammatory* fever, &c. The blood is said to be *inflammatory* when cupped or buffy.

INFLATIO, Emphysema, Puffiness, Colica flatulenta—i. Parotidum, Cynanche parotidæa—i. Uteri, Physometra.

INFLEXIO, Campsis.

INFLUENZA. The Italian for 'Influence,' *Morbus Verveci'nus, M. Arietis, Cephalal'gia contagio'sa* (epidemics of the 16th and 17th centuries:) (F.) *Tac, Ladendo, Quinte, Florion, Coqueluche, Baraquette, Générale, Grippe, Follette, Grenade, Coquette, Petite Poste, Petit Courier, Allure, Epidemic catarrh*. A severe form

of catarrh occurring epidemically, and generally affecting a number of persons in a community. See Catarrh, Epidemic.

Gluge, from his investigations, considers that the following is the chronological order of the return of the influenza:—14th century, 1323, 1326—15th century, 1410, 1411, 1414—16th century, 1510, 1557, 1562, 1574, 1580, and 1593—17th century, 1658, 1669, 1675, 1693—18th century, 1708, 1712, 1729, 1732, 1733, 1742, 1743, 1761, 1762, and 1775—19th century, 1800, 1803, 1831, and 1833.

INFRA-ATLOIDÆUS, Sub-atloidæus.

INFRA-AXOIDÆUS, Sub-axoidæus.

INFRA-COSTALES. See Intercostal muscles.

INFRA-ORBITAR, Sub-orbitar.

INFRA-SCAPULARIS, Subscapularis.

INFRA-SPINA'TUS, from *infra*, 'beneath,' and *spina*, 'a spine.' Situate beneath the spine of the scapula.—*Infra-Spina'lis.*

Fossa Infra-Spina'ta, (F.) *Fosse sous-épineuse.* A large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine. It is filled by the

Infra-Spina'tus *Muscle, Grand Scapulotrochitérien, Superscapula'ris inferior*, (Ch.), (F.) *Sous-épineux*, which is broad, flat, and triangular. It is attached, by its base, to the three inner quarters of the fossa; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the humerus, (*Trochiter.*) It turns the arm outwards, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backwards.

INFRINGENS, Corrigent.

INFUNDIB'ULUM, a Latin word signifying a *Funnel*:—*Choa'nē, Chonos.* (F.) *Entonnoir.* A name, given to many parts which, more or less, resemble a funnel. It is particularly appropriated to the following organs:—

1. The Infundib'ulum of the Brain, (F.) *Pelvis* seu *Choana*, seu *Cyathus*, seu *Scyphus*, seu *Concha*, seu *Lacu'na*, seu *Embolum*, seu *Aquæduc'tus*, seu *Labrum*, seu *Concav'itas conchula'ris*, seu *Processus orbicula'ris Cer'ebri, Entonnoir du ventricule moyen du cerveau—Tige pituitaire, Tige sus-sphénoïdale.* A depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland. It was, anciently, regarded as a canal by which the fluid, collected in the ventricles of the brain, was evacuated and poured into the nasal fossæ.

2. The Infundibula of the Kidneys. See Calix.

3. The Infundibulum of the Ethmoid Bone. It is one of the anterior cells of that bone, which is broad and expanded above, and narrow below; opening, above, into the frontal sinus; below, into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ.

In *Surgery*, infundibula are used to direct steam or vapours; to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, &c.

Infundibulum of the Cochlea, *Scyphus Vieussenii, S. auditorius, Cucul'lus, Cana'lis Scala'rum commu'nis.* This, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. It is an imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus; and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed *Cu'pola.*

INFUNDIBULUM LACHRYMALE, Lachrymal Sac.—i. Ventriculi, Œsophagus.

INFU'SION, *Infusio, En'chysis*, from *infun'dere*, 'to pour in,' 'to introduce.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance, whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. *Infusion* is, also, used for the product of this operation,

In *Surgery*, infusion—*Chirur'gia infuso'ria, Ars clysma'tica nova*—is the act of introducing into the veins, medicinal substances, by aid of an instrument called *Infusor.* This mode of introducing medicines was called the *Ars infuso'ria.*

Infusion of Calumba, Infusum calumbæ, —i. of Cascarilla, Infusum cascarillæ—i. of Catechu, Infusum catechu compositum—i. of Chamomile, Infusum anthemidis—i. of Cinchona, Infusum cinchonæ—i. of Cloves, Infusum caryophyllorum—i. of Cusparia, Infusum cusparіæ—i. of Foxglove, Infusum digitalis—i. of Gentian compound, Infusum gentianæ compositum—i. of Horseradish, compound, Infusum armoraciæ compositum—i. of Linseed, Infusum lini compositum—i. of Mint, compound, Infusum menthæ compositum—i. of Orangepeel, compound, Infusum aurantii compositum—i. of Quassia, Infusum quassiæ—i. of Rhubarb, Infusum rhei—i. of the Rose, Infusum rosæ compositum—i. of Senna, Infusum sennæ compositum—i. of Simarouba, Infusum simaroubæ—i. of Slippery elm, Infusum ulmi—i. of Tobacco, Infusum tabaci—i. of Valerian, Infusum valerianæ.

INFU'SUM, *En'chyma.* The product of an infusion.

Infusum Acaciæ Catechu, I. Catechu compositum—i. Amarum vinosum, Vinum gentianæ compositum.

Infusum Anthem'idis, *Infusion of Cham'omile. (Anthemid. flor.* ℥ij. *aq. fervent.* lbss. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ℥j to ℥iss.

Infusum Armora'ciæ Compos'itum, *Compound Infusion of Horseradish. (Armorac. rad. recent. concis., sinapis sem. cont. sing.* ℥j, *aquæ fervent.* lbj. Macerate for two hours, strain, and add *sp. armorac. comp.* ℥j. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

Infusum Auran'tii Compos'itum, *Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. Aurant. cort. sicc.* ℥ij, *limon. cort. recent.* ℥j, *caryoph. cont.* ℥ss. *aq. fervent.* lbss. Macerate for 15 minutes, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ℥iss to ℥ij.

Infusum Calumbæ, *I. Calombæ; Infusion of Calumba. (Calumb. rad. concis.* ℥ij, *aq. fervent.* lbss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ℥iss to ℥iij.

Infusum Caryophyllo'rum, *Infusion of Cloves. (Caryoph. contus.* ℥j. *aq. fervent.* lbss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, ℥iss to ℥ij.

Infusum Cascarill'æ, *Infusion of Cascarilla. (Cascarill. cort. cont.* ℥ss, *aq. fervent.* lbss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ℥iss to ℥ij.

Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ, I. Sennæ compositum.

Infusum Cat'echu Compos'itum, *Infusum Catechu, I. Aca'ciæ Catechu; Infusion of Ca-*

techu. (Catechu ext. ʒiiss, *cinnam. cort. cont.* ʒss, *aq. ferv.* ℔ss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) Dose, ʒiss to ʒij.

Infusum Cincho'næ, *I. Cinchonæ lancifo'liæ, I. Cinchonæ sine calore; Infusion of Cinchona. (Cinch. lancifol. cort. contus.* ʒss, *aq. fervent.* ℔ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiij. The Pharmacopœia of the United States has an *Infu'sum Cincho'næ* cum *Aquâ Calcis,* and an *Infu'sum Cincho'næ* cum *Magne'siâ.*

Infu''sum Cuspa'riæ, *Infusion of Cuspa'ria. (Cuspar. cort. contus.* ʒij, *aq. ferv.* ℔ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiij.

Infusum Digita'lis, *I. Digitalis purpu'reæ; Infusion of Foxglove. (Digital. fol. exsicc.* ʒj, *aq. ferv.* ℔ss. Macerate, and add *sp. cinnam.* ʒss.) Dose, ʒj.

Infusum Gentia'næ Compos'itum, *Compound Infusion of Gentian. (Gent. rad. concis., aurantii cort. exsicc. sing.* ʒj, *limon. cort. recent.* ʒij, *aq. ferv.* ʒxij.) Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Marsden's Antiscorbu'tic Drops, an empirical preparation, consist of a solution of *corrosive sublimate* in an *infusion of gentian.*

Infusum Lini Compos'itum, *I. Lini usitatis'simi; Infusion of Linseed. (Lini usitat. sem. cont.* ʒj, *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* ʒiv, *aquæ fervent.* ℔ij. Macerate for four hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum.*

Infusum Menthæ Compos'itum, *Compound Infusion of Mint. (Fol. menth. sat. sicc.* ʒij, *aq. fervent. q. s. ut colentur* ʒvj. Macerate for half an hour; and, when cold, strain: then add—*sacch. alb.* ʒij, *ol. menth. sat.* gtt iij, dissolved in *tinct. card. c.* ʒss. *Ph. D.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiij.

Infusum Picis Empyreumaticæ Liquidæ. See Pinus sylvestris—i. Picis liquidum. See Pinus sylvestris.

Infusum Quassiæ, *I. Quassiæ excel'sæ; Infusion of Quassia. (Quassiæ lign. conc.* ℈j, *aq. ferv.* ℔ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Infusum Rhei, *Infusion of Rhubarb. (Rhei rad. concis.* ʒj, *aq. ferv.* ℔ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Infusum Rosæ Compos'itum, *I. Rosæ Gal'licæ; Infusion of the Rose. (Ros. gallic. petal. exsicc.* ʒiv, *aq. fervent.* ℔iiss, *acid. sulph. d.* ʒiij, *sacch. purif.* ʒiss. Add the water, and afterwards the acid;—macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar.) Dose, ʒiss to ℔ss.

Infusum Sennæ Compos'itum, *I. Cassiæ Sennæ, I. Sennæ simplex, Infusion of Senna. (Sennæ fol.* ʒiss, *zingib. rad. con.* ʒj, *aq. ferv.* ℔j. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *L. D.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

The *Black Draught, Haustus niger,* is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of *infus. sennæ comp.* ʒv, *aq. cinnam.* ʒj, *mannæ* ʒiv, *magnes. sulph.* ʒvj. Dose, a wine-glass.

Selway's Prepared Essence of Senna is a concentrated infusion of the leaves, in combination with an alkali.

Infusum Simarou'bæ, *Infusion of Simarouba. (Simaroub. cort. cont.* ʒss, *aq. fervent* ℔ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒij.

Infusum Tab'aci, *Infusion of Tobacco. (Tabaci. fol.* ʒj, *aq. ferv.* ℔j. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. L.)*

Infusum Ulmi, *Infusion of Slip'pery Elm.* This preparation, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is made by infusing one ounce of *slippery elm bark,* in a pint of *boiling water.*

Infusum Valeria'næ, *Infusion of Vale'rian. (Rad. valerian. in crass. pulv.* ʒij, *aq. fervent.* ʒvij. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. D.)* Dose, ʒiss to ʒij.

INGE'NIUM, *(Morbi.)* The genius of a disease. This word is employed, especially by the French, synonymously with *nature.* They speak, for instance, of *Génie inflammatoire, bilieux,* &c. Some, also, use *génie* in the place of *type* of an intermittent.

INGES'TA. Substances, introduced into the body by the digestive passages; as food, condiments, drinks, &c.

INGLU'VIES, *Aplestia, Victûs intemperan'tia:*—Gluttony, Insatiableness; also, the *Crop* or *Craw* of Birds, and the Pharynx, (q. v.)

INGRAS'SIAS, APOPH'YSES OF, the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

INGUEN, *Bubon,* βουβων, 'the groin,' *Ædœon, αιδοιν, Hep'atis emuncto'ria.* (F.) *Aine.* The oblique fold or depression, which separates the abdomen from the thigh. It is only, properly speaking, a line that extends from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis.

IN'GUINAL, *Inguina'lis,* from *inguen,* 'the groin.' Belonging or relating to the groin. This epithet has been given to various parts met with in the region of the groin or inguinal region.

The Inguinal or Abdom'inal Ring, *An'nulus abdom'inis,* (F.) *Anneau inguinal,* is the inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

The Inguinal Canal is a canal, about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downwards, inwards, and forwards at the lower part of the abdomen; through which passes the spermatic cord, in man; and the round ligament of the uterus, in women. This canal is formed, inferiorly and anteriorly, by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly, by the *fascia transversalis,* which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel, into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures: the one, the *lower* and *inner,* is called the *inguinal* or *abdominal ring.* It is bounded by two strong tendinous pillars, which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The *upper and outer aperture* is formed by the fascia transversalis. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel,—a prolongation of the fascia transversalis,—which receives the spermatic vessels; forms their proper sheath, and accompanies them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery. Above it, is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle; and, below, it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia.

The Inguinal Artery is that portion of the femoral artery, situate immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region.

INGUINO-CUTA'NEUS. A name, given by Professor Chaussier to the middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; because it sends its numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and to the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

INHÆRENS, Inherent.

INHALATIO, Absorption.

INHA'LER, MUDGE'S, an apparatus for inhaling the steam of hot water, in affections of the air-passages. It consists of a pewter tankard, provided with a lid, into which a flexible tube is inserted. Through this, the vapour is inhaled

INHE'RENT, *Inhæ'rens*, that which adheres, or which is joined or united to any thing.

The Inherent Cautery, (F.) *Cautère inhérent*, is the actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

INHUMA'TION, from *in'humo*, 'I put into the ground.' *Inhuma'tio*. The *sepulture of the dead*. This belongs to the subject of medical police.

INION, ἰνίον. Some of the Greek physicians gave this name to the occiput (q. v.) others, to the back part of the neck, and the muscles of the occiput. Blanchard says, it is the commencement of the spinal marrow.

INI'TIS, from ἰς, *gen.* ἰνος, a fibre. Fibrous inflammation.

INITIUM, Arche—i. Asperæ arteriæ, Larynx.

INJACULA'TIO, a term, employed by Van Helmont to designate an acute pain of the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body.

INJECT'ED, from *injic''ere*, 'to throw into.' The face and other parts are said to be *injected*, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. A subject or part of a subject is, also, said to be *injected*, when its vessels have been filled, by the anatomist, with an appropriate composition.

INJEC'TION, *Injectio*, *Eas'bolē*, εἰσβολή; same etymon. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body.

The liquid injected is also called an *injection*. Anatomists use injections for filling the cavities of vessels, in order that they may be rendered more apparent, and their dissection be facilitated. For this purpose they use syringes of different dimensions, and various materials. The most common injections are made of soot, wax, and turpentine, coloured with lamp-black, vermilion, &c.

There are three kinds chiefly used by anatomists,—the *coarse*, the *fine*, and the *minute*. The following are formulæ for each.

Coarse Injection.

No. 1.

Pure yellow wax, oz. xvj.
Bleached rosin, oz. viij.
Turpentine varnish, by measure, oz. vj.

No. 2.

Yellow rosin, lb. ij.
Yellow wax, lb. j.
Turpentine varnish, a sufficient quantity to make the mixture flexible when cold.

No. 3.

Tallow, lb. ij.
White wax, oz. x.
Common oil, oz. vj.
Venice turpentine, oz. iv.

Mix and liquefy over a slow fire or over boiling water.

To make any of these mixtures

Red—add *vermilion*, oz. iij:
Yellow—*King's yellow*, oz. iiss.
White—*best flake white*, oz. vss.
Pale-blue { *best flake white*, oz. iiiss. / *fine blue smalt*, oz. iiiss.
Dark-blue—*blue verditer*, oz. xss.
Black—*lamp-black*, oz. j.
Green { *powdered verdigris*, oz. ivss. / *best flake white*, oz. iss. / *powdered gamboge*, oz. j.

Fine Injection.

Brown spirit varnish, oz. iv.
White spirit varnish, oz. iv.
Turpentine varnish, oz. j.

To make this mixture

Red—add *vermilion*, oz. j.
Yellow—*King's yellow*, oz. j½.
White—*best flake white*, oz. ij
Light-blue. { *fine blue smalt*, oz. iss. / *best flake white*, oz. j½.
Dark-blue—*blue verditer*, oz. iv.
Black—*lamp black*, oz. ss.

Minute Injection.

Take of *transparent size*, broken to pieces, or *Isinglass*, oz. viij.
Water, lb. iss. Dissolve.

To make this mixture

Red—add *vermilion*, oz. v.
Yellow—*King's yellow*, oz. iv.
White—*best flake white*, oz. v.
Blue—*fine blue smalt*, oz. viij.
Green { *powdered verdigris*, oz. iij. / *best flake white*, dr. ij. / *powdered gamboge*, dr. j.
Black—*lamp black*, oz. j.

Cold Injection.

White lead and *red lead*, each oz iv; *linseed oil*, enough to form a thick paste, when they are rubbed well together. Liquefy this paste with *turpentine varnish*. oz. viij.

The advantage of this mixture is,—that the subject need not be heated.

In order to inject the arteries, the injection must be forced from the great trunks towards their ultimate ramifications. To inject the veins, on the contrary, it is indispensable, on account of their valves, to send the injection from the smallest divisions towards the greater. The lymphatics are usually injected with mercury.

The practitioner injects, by forcing, with a syringe, liquids, such as emollient, narcotic, stimulant, and other decoctions or infusions, into different hollow organs, e. g. the rectum, vagina, nasal fossæ, urethra, tunica vaginalis, auditory canal, &c. to fulfil various therapeutical indications.

Injection, Matthews's. See Tinctura cantharidis.

INK, Atramentum.

IN'NATE, (*Diseases*,) *Morbi cogna'ti*, *M. congen'iti*, (F.) *Maladies innées*. Diseases, with which the infant is born. They are not always hereditary, as hereditary diseases are not always innate.

INNERVA'TION, *Innerva'tio*, from *in*, 'in and *nervus*, 'a nerve.' By this term is meant,—the nervous influence, necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs;—an influence, of whose character and

source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble the galvanic or electric agencies. See Nerves.

INNOMINA'TUM, ανωνυμον, from *in* priv. and *nomen*, 'a name,' (F.) *Anonyme*. Having no name.

The Arte'ria Innominata, *A. brachio-céphalique*, (Ch.)—*Arte'ria anonyma*, *Right Subclavian*, (F.) *Artère innominée*, is the trunk common to the right primitive carotid and to the subclavian. It arises from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta; ascends obliquely to the right, along the trachea; and, after a course of about an inch in length, divides into two trunks, which go off at right angles. The one is *external*—the *right subclavian proper*; the other *superior*—the *primitive carotid*, of the same side.

Cav'itas Innominata. A cavity of the outer ear, between the *helix* and *anthelix*.

The Venæ Innominatæ. Vieussens has given this name to two or three veins, which arise on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart; and open into the auricle, towards its right margin.

Nervi Innominati vel Anonymi. Some anatomists have thus called the nerves of the fifth pair.

Os Innominatum, *Os Coxen'dicis*, *Os Coxæ*, (F.) *Os innominé*, *Os Coxal*, *Os anonyme*, &c. A very large, flat bone, which forms the anterior and lateral parietes of the pelvis. It is curved upon itself in two opposite directions. In the first periods of life, it is composed of three portions;—the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, which join each other in the acetabulum. It is articulated *before* with its fellow,—*behind*, with the sacrum; and *laterally*, with the femur.

Ossa Innominata Mino'ra,—*Lesser Ossa innominata*. Some anatomists have given this name to the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

Fora'men Innominatum. A foramen, near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, leading backwards, for the passage of the vidian nerve, reflected from the 2d branch of the 5th to the portio dura of the 7th pair.

INNOMINATUS, Anonymous.

INOCULA'TION, *Inocula'tio*, *Insi''tio*, from *inocula're*, 'to ingraft;' i. e. from *in*, 'in,' and *oc'ulus*, 'an eye.' Any operation by which small-pox, cow-pox, &c. may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy, by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin.

When the word inoculation is used alone, it usually means that for the small-pox.

Inoculation, Cowpox, Vaccination—i. Jennerian, Vaccination.

INORGAN'IC, *Inorgan'icus*; from *in* priv. and *or'ganum*, 'an organ.' A term applied to bodies which have no organs;—such as minerals. At the present day, naturalists admit of but two classes of bodies,—the *organized* and *inorganic*.

Parts of the body, which, like the Epidermis, are devoid of blood-vessels and nerves, have been called *anorganic*.

INOSCULATIO, Anastomosis.

INQUI'ETUDE, *Inquietu'do*, *Jactita'tio*, from *in*, priv. and *qui'es*, 'rest.' Agitation or trouble, caused by indisposition. Restlessness.

INQUINAMENTUM, Miasm.

INSALIVA'TION, *Insaliva'tio*, the mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

INSALU'BRIOUS, *Insalu'bris*, *Nose'ros*, *Noso'des*. That which is unhealthy,—which injures the health.

INSANIA, Mania—i. Lupina, Lycanthropia.

INSAN'ITY, *Insa'nia*; from *in*, priv., and *sanus*, 'sound.' *Mental aliena'tion*, *Aliena'tio Mentis*, *Arrep'tio*, *Unsound Mind*, *Derange'ment*, *Deranged intellect*, *Cra'ziness*, *Aphros'yne*, *Ecphro'nia*, *Delir'ia*, *Vesa'niæ*, *Delir'ium* (Crichton,) *Insipien'tia*, (F.) *Folie*, *Égarement d'Esprit*. This term includes all the varieties of unsound mind,—Mania, Melancholia, and Idiocy, which see.

Insanity, Moral, Pathomania.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDIN'EÆ MUSCULO'RUM, *Intersectio'nes tendin'eæ musculo'rum*. The tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

INSENESCENTIA, Agerasia.

INSENSIBIL'ITY, *Anæsthe'sia*. Loss or absence of sensibility. It is very common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part, or be limited to one or more. Some organs are much more sensible than others. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, &c. are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease.

INSEN'SIBLE, *Sensibilita'tē carens*. That which is devoid of sensibility. This word is applied, also, to phenomena which cease to be appreciable to the senses. Thus, we say, the pulse becomes *insensible*.

INSER'TION, *Inser'tio*, *Symph'ysis*, *Eno'sis*, ενωσις, from *inse'rere*, 'to ingraft,' (F.) *Attache*. The attachment of one part to another. Insertions occur chiefly on bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; thus, we speak of the insertion of muscular fibres into a tendon or aponeurosis; the insertion of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament into a cartilage or bone. The word *insertion* has likewise been used, by pathologists, for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

INSES'SIO, from *insidere*, 'to sit in.' This term is, sometimes, applied to a vapour bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed. See Semicupium.

INSIDEN'TIA, *Epis'tasis*, (q. v.) Any thing which swims on, or in, the urine. It is opposed to the *Hypos'tasis*, 'υποστασις, or *subsidentia*.

INSIPIENTIA, Insanity.

INCISIO CILIORUM, Blepharoplastice.

INSITIO, Inoculation.

INSOLA'TION, *Insola'tio*, *Aprica'tio*, *Helio'sis*, *Siriasis*. Exposure to the sun. Exposure of a patient to the rays of the sun is, sometimes, had recourse to, with the view of rousing the vital forces, when languishing; or of producing irritation of the skin. It is occasionally used in the same sense as *coup de soleil*, (q. v.)

In *pharmacy*, *insolation* means the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

INSOM'NIA, *Insom'nium*, *Insom'nitas*, *Saha-*

ra, *Zaara*, *Pervigil'ium*, *Agryp'nia*, *αγρυπνια*, *Ahyp'nia*, *αυπνια*, *Anyp'nia*, *Typhomania*, *Sleeplessness*, *Vigilance*; from *in* priv. and *somnus*, 'sleep,' 'absence of sleep.' This may exist alone, and constitute a true disease; or it may be connected with another affection. It is an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ; even when the patient experiences no pain.

INSOMNIUM, Somnium.

INSPIRATEUR, Inspiratory.

INSPIRA'TION, *Inspira'tio*, *Empneumato'sis*, *Eisp'noe*, *Adspira'tio*, *Aspira'tio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *spiro*, 'I breathe.' Action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs. A movement opposed to that of expiration.

As regards the average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration, there is much discrepancy amongst observers. The following table sufficiently exhibits this.

	Cubic inches at each inspiration.
Reil,	42 to 100
Menzies, Sauvages, Hales, Haller, Ellis, Sprengel, Sömmering, Thomson, Bostock,	40
Jurin,	35 to 38
Fontana,	35
Richerand,	30 to 40
Dalton,	30
Herholdt,	20 to 29
Jurine,	20
Allen and Pepys,	16½
J. Borelli,	15 to 40
Goodwyn,	14
Sir H. Davy,	13 to 17
Abernethy and Mojon,	12
Keutsch,	6 to 12

INSPIRATION OF VENOUS BLOOD. By this is meant the aspiration of blood towards the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacuum produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

IN'SPIRATORY. Same etymon. *Inspiratio'ni inser'viens*. (F.) *Inspirateur*. A name given to muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are the chief agents of inspiration. In cases where deep inspirations are necessary, the action of these muscles is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus major anticus, scaleni, serratus posticus superior, &c. Most of these muscles become inspiratory, by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, and elevating the ribs.

INSTEP, (F.) *Coude-pied*. The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg—the *metatarsus*, (q. v.)

INSTILLATIO, Enstalaxis.

INSTILLA'TION, *Enstalax'is*, *Instilla'tio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *stilla*, 'a drop.' The act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

INSTINCT, *Instinc'tus*, *Bru'tia*. The action of the living principle, whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation, or reproduction of a living frame or any part of such frame. The law of instinct is, consequently, the law of the living principle, and instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. It is natural. Reason is acquired.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, see Theory of medicine.

INSUFFLA'TION, *Insuffla'tio*. The act of blowing a gas or vapour into some cavity of the body; as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum; or when air is blown into the mouths of new-born children to excite the respiratory functions.

INSULA SANGUINIS. See Blood.

INSULTUS, Attack, Paroxysm.

INTEG'UMENT, *Integumen'tum*, *Tegumen'tum*, *Teg'umen*, *Involu'crum* seu *Velamen'tum corp'oris commu'ne*, from *teg'ere*, 'to cover.' (F.) *Tégument*. Any thing, which serves to cover, to envelop. The *skin*, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the *common integument*, or *tegument* of the body.

IN'TELLECT, *Intellec'tus*, *Nous*, *Noe'sis*, *Syn'esis*, from *intelli'gere*, 'to understand,' 'conceive,' 'know.' (F.) *Entendement*, *Intelligence*. The aggregate of the *intellectual faculties*—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment.

INTELLECT, DERANGED, Insanity.

INTELLIGENCE, Intellect.

INTEM'PERANCE, *Intemperan'tia*; *Acrasia*, *Acola'sia*, *Ples'monē*, *Amet'ria*, *Aplestia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *tempera're*, 'to temper.' Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter;—a fruitful source of disease.

INTEMPE'RIES. Same etymon. *Dyscra'sia*. Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement, or disorder in the humours of the body.

INTENSIVUS, Entaticos.

INTENTION, *Inten'tio*, *Propos'itum*. The object which one proposes.

In *surgery*, a wound is said to heal *by the first intention*, when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union by *the second intention* being that, which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first intention, the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Delpech has substituted, for those expressions, *Réunion primitive*, and *Réunion secondaire*.

INTERARTIC'ULAR, *Interarticula'ris*. Parts situate between the articulations are so called; as *interarticular* cartilages, *interarticular* ligaments, &c.

INTERCADENCE, *Intercaden'tia*, *Intercident'tia*. Disorder of the arterial pulsations, so that, every now and then, a supernumerary pulsation occurs. The pulse, in such case, is said to be *intercurrent*.

INTERCAL'ARY, *Intercala'ris*; from *intercala're*, 'to insert,' *Embolimos*, *εμβολιμος*, *Interpola'tus*, *Provocato'rius*. The days which occur between those that are critical. The term has, also, been applied to the days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

INTERCEL'LULAR SUBSTANCE, see Cytoblastoma.

INTERCEP'TIO. A bandage, by the aid of which the ancients proposed to arrest the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism; and which consisted in covering the affected limbs with carded wool; surrounding them, afterwards, with broad bandages, applied from the fingers to the axilla, or from the toes to the groin.

INTERCERVICAUX, Interspinales colli.

INTERCIDENTIA, Intercadence.

INTERCLAVIC'ULAR, *Interclavicula'ris*. That which is placed between the clavicles.

The Interclavicular Lig'ament is a fibrous bundle; placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum; between the heads of the two clavicles. This ligament is flat. Its fibres, which are always longer above than below, are separated by small apertures, which are traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the two clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

INTERCOS'TAL, *Intercosta'lis*, *Mesopleu'rios*. That which is situate between the ribs. (F.) *Sous-costaux*.

The Intercostal Muscles are distinguished into *internal*,—*Inter-plévrocostaux of Dumas*,—and *external*. The *former* are inserted into the inner lip, the *latter* into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the *external intercostals* are directed obliquely downwards and forwards; and those of the *internal* downwards and backwards. Both are inspiratory or expiratory muscles, according as they take their point of support on the upper or lower rib. Some small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called *Infracostales*.

The Intercostal Spaces are the intervals which separate one rib from that immediately above or below it.

The Intercostal Ar'teries vary in number. There is constantly, however, a *supe'rior*, *Arte'ria Intercosta'lis supe'rior* vel *Intercosta'lis Subcla'via*, which is given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and which sends branches to the two or three first intercostal spaces; and, generally, eight or nine *inferior* or *aortic intercostals*. These arise from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascend obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a *dorsal* branch and an *intercostal*, properly so called.

The Intercostal Veins are distinguished like the arteries. The *right superior intercos'tal vein* is often wanting. When it exists, it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large. It communicates with the demi-azygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The *right inferior intercostal veins* open into the vena azygos; and those of the left into the demi-azygos.

Intercostal Nerve, Trisplanchnic N.

The Intercostal Nerves, *Branches souscostales*, (Ch.,) *Costal* or *Dorsal nerves*, proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are twelve in number; and are distributed, especially, to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen.

INTERCURRENT. *Intercur'rens*. Diseases are so called, which supervene at different seasons of the year; or which cannot be considered as belonging to any particular season.—Sydenham. A disease is likewise so called which occurs in the course of another disease, as *Intercurrent Pneumonia*.

INTERCUTANEUS, Subcutaneus.

INTERDEN'TIUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' The interval between teeth of the same order.—Linden.

INTERDIG''ITIUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *dig''itus*, 'a finger.' The corns or warts, which grow between the fingers and toes, especially between the latter.—Pliny.

INTERÉPINEUX CERVICAUX, Interspinales colli.

INTERFEMINEUM, Perinæum, Vulva.

INTERFINIUM NARIUM, Septum narium.

INTERFORAMINEUM, Perinæum.

INTERMAX'ILLARY, *Intermaxilla'ris*.—That which is situate between the intermaxillary bones.

The Intermaxillary Bone, *inci'sive*, *pal'atine*, or *labial bone*, is a bony portion, wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, which supports the upper incisors. This bone is found in the mammalia; and, also, in the human fœtus.

INTERMÈDE, Excipient.

INTERMIS'SION, *Intermis'sio*, *Dialeip'sis*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *mit'tere*, 'to put or send.' (F.) *Intermittence*. The interval which occurs between two paroxysms of an intermittent or other disease—during which the patient is almost in his natural state. There is said to be *intermission* of the pulse, when, in a given number of pulsations, one or more may be wanting.

INTERMITTENCE, Intermission.

INTERMITTENT, *Intermittens*. Same etymon. That which has intermissions.

Intermittent Fever, *Febris intermit'tens*, *Dialeip'yra*, *Intermittens*, *An'etus*, *Ague*. (F.) *Fièvre intermittente*, *F. d'Accès*, is a fever chiefly produced by marshy miasm, and consisting of many paroxysms, there being a complete state of apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are the *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, and *Quartan*.

The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked *cold stage*; attended with paleness; collapse; impaired sensibility; and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the *hot stage*; the heat returning partially and irregularly, and, at length, becoming universal, and much above the standard of health. The pulse becomes hard and strong; tongue white; urine high-coloured; thirst considerable. At length, the *sweating stage* makes its appearance; the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally; the heat abating; thirst ceasing; the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state.

The tertian type is the most common, and the quartan the most severe. The quotidian more readily changes into a remittent and continued fever. The quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage, the tertian the longest hot.

The *exciting causes* are marsh miasmata. Ague, also, occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations. Such districts are, generally, of a volcanic nature; farther we know not. When the disease has once attacked an individual, it is apt to recur.

The *prognosis* is, in general, favourable, as far as regards life; but long protracted intermittents are apt to induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries, however, the disease is of a very pernicious character.

The indications of treatment are, 1. To abate the violence of the paroxysm; and 2. To prevent its return. The first indication requires the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever. The *second* is the most important. The period of apyrexia is that for action. The means for fulfilling this indication are:—the use of emetics, purgatives, cinchona, quinine, &c., arsenic, and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient.

INTERMUS'CULAR, *Intermuscula'ris*. That which is placed between muscles.

The Intermus'cular Aponeuro'ses are aponeurotic laminæ or septa, situate between muscles to which they often give attachment.

INTER'NAL, *Inner*, *Inter'nus*. That which is placed on the inside. This epithet is given to parts that look towards an imaginary central plane, which divides the body into two equal and symmetrical portions, as well as to those which correspond with a cavity. Thus we say the *inner surface of the arm or thigh—the inner surface of the skull*, &c.

Internal Diseases, *Morbi interni*, are those which occupy the inner parts of the body. Their investigation belongs to the physician; *external* diseases falling under the management of the surgeon.

INTERNODIA DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—i. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges of the toes.

INTERNUS AURIS, Tensor tympani—i. Mallei, Tensor tympani.

INTEROSSEI PEDIS, *Métatarso-phalangien-latéral*, (Ch.) The number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the case of the preceding muscles. Four are *dorsal*, and three *plantar;* six belong to the three middle toes and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor.

INTEROS'SEOUS, *Interos'seus*. That which is situate between the bones; from *inter*, 'between,' and *os*, 'a bone.'

Interosseous Muscles. These occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; and, consequently, belong,—some to the hand, others to the foot.

Interosseous Lig'aments. Ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite; such are the ligaments between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula.

Interosseous Ar'teries of the Forearm and Hand. Of these there are several. 1. The *common interosseous artery* arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, a little below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius; passes backwards and divides into two branches: the one called *anterior interosseous* descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called *posterior interosseous*, passes above that ligament, appears at its posterior part and divides into two great branches,—the *posterior recurrent radial* and the *posterior interosseous*, properly so called. In the hand, are—1. The *dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries*, given off by the *dorsalis carpi*, a division of the radial artery. 2. The *Palmar interosseous arteries*, which arise from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, and give off the *middle interosseous arteries*. 3. The *dorsal interosseous of the index*, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot, are distinguished—1. The *dorsal interosseous arteries*, three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the dorsalis tarsi. 2. The *plantar interosseous arteries*, which are, also, three in number, and arise from the plantar arch.

The Interosseous Veins have the same arrangement as the arteries.

The Interosseous Nerve is a branch, given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name.

Interosseus Manus, (F.) *Muscle inter-osseux de la main—Métacarpo-phalangien-latéral sus-palmaire et métacarpo phalangien-latéral*, (Ch.) These muscles are seven in number; two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situate on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an *adductor* and an *abductor*. The *index* has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The *middle finger* has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor; the *ring finger* has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor; and the *little finger* has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connexion with the extensor tendons.

Interosseus, Secundus, Prior medii digiti—i. Quartus, Prior annularis.

INTEROSSEUX DE LA MAIN, Interosseus manus.

INTERPELLA'TUS (*Morbus*), from *interpel'lo*, 'I interrupt.' A term, by which Paracelsus designated those diseases whose progress is unequal, and paroxysms irregular.

INTERPLÉVRO-COSTAUX, Intercostal muscles.

INTERPOLATUS, Intercalary.

INTERSCAP'ULAR, *Interscapula'ris*. That which is between the shoulders; as the *interscapular region*.

INTERSCAPU'LIUM. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSEC'TION, *Diac'opē*. The point where two lines meet and cut each other. The name, *aponeurot'ic intersec'tion*, is given to fibrous bands, which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. Aponeurotic intersections are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen; in the semi-membranosus, complexus, sternothyroideus, &c.

INTERSECTIONES TENDINEÆ MUSCULORUM, Inscriptiones tendin. Musculor.

INTERSEPTA HORIZONTALIA PACCHIONI, Tentorium.

INTERSEPTUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *septum*, 'a partition,' *Cion*, χιον. The uvula; (q. v.,) also, the septum narium.

INTERSEPTUM NARIUM, Septum narium—i. Virginale, Hymen.

INTERSPINA'LES COLLI, *Spina'les Colli mino'res*, *Spina'ti*, (F.) *Interépineux-cervicaux*, *Intercervicaux*, (Ch.) These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from that of the atlas and vertebra dentata to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral. These muscles contribute to the extension of the neck and to throwing the head backwards.

INTERSPINALES DORSI ET LUMBO'RUM; portions of the *Transversaire-épineux* of Boyer and the *sacro-spinal* of Chaussier. These muscles are of two kinds. The one (*Muscle grand épineux du dos*, of Winslow) representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the second lumbar. The others (*Muscle petit épineux du dos*, Winslow) are covered by the preceding. They are situate on each side of the interspinal ligament, in the form of small, short, flat bundles, which pass from one spinous process to the second, third, or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column; and incline it a little to one side, when they act on one side only.

INTERSPI'NAL LIG'AMENT, *Membra'na interspinalis*, (F.) *Ligament interépineux*. These occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck, they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ*.

INTER'STICE, *Intersti'tium*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *sto*, 'I stand,' *Diaste'ma*, *Interval'lum*. Anatomists have given this name to the intervals between organs. The *il'iac crest*—*crista ilii*, for example, has two *lips* and an interstice between them, which affords attachment to the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen.

INTERSTICE, Pore.

INTERTINCTUS, Discreet.

INTERTRACHÉLIENS, Intertransversales colli.

INTERTRANSVERSAIRES DES LOMBES, Intertransversales lumborum.

INTER-TRANSVERSA'LIS, *Intertransversa'rius*. That which is placed between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

The INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI, (F.) *Intertransversaires cervicaux*, *Intertrachéliens* (Ch.) These are small, muscular bundles; quadrilateral; thin and flat; situate, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck.

The INTERTRANSVERSALES LUMBO'RUM, *Musculi intertransversi lumbo'rum*, (F.) *Intertransversaires des lombes*. These are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number; five on each side. They are similar to the preceding in general arrangement; except that they are more marked, and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral, and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and last dorsal vertebra; and the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ. These muscles incline the lumbar region laterally; and straighten it when inclined to one side.

INTERVALLUM, Interstice.

INTERVER'TEBRAL, *Intervertebra'lis*. That which is situate between the vertebræ.

The INTERVERTEBRAL CAR'TILAGES, *Intervertebral fibro-cartilages*—*Ligamen'ta intervertebra'lia*. These organs are of a fibro-cartilaginous nature; sections of a cylinder; flexible; whitish; resisting; and situate between the bodies of the vertebræ,—from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebræ with which they are in connexion; so that, in the neck and loins, they are oval, whilst in the dorsal region they are nearly circular.

INTESTIN, Intestine.

INTES'TINAL, *Intestina'lis*. That which belongs to the intestines,—as *intestinal* canal, &c. Bordeu uses the term *Pouls intestinal* for a pulse, which he conceived to announce an approaching crisis by the intestines.

INTES'TINE, *Intesti'num*, from *intus*, 'within,' *En'teron*, *Chorda*, *Gut*, *Nedyia*, *Pan'tices (pl.)*, (F.) *Intestin*, *Boyau*. A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is situate in the abdominal cavity; the greater part of which it fills. In man, its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called *small intestine* and *large intestine*.

The former, (F.) *Intestin grêle*, *Intestinum tenuè*, *I. gracilè*, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum*. Some anatomists give the name *small intestine* to the two latter only; which are kept in place by the mesentery, and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and hypogastric regions, a part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of, 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Of a muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally; but the greater part transversely. 3. Of a whitish, mucous membrane; villous, and forming folds or valves—*valvulæ conniventes*—at its inner surface, and furnished with a considerable number of mucous follicles, called *glands* of Peyer. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus.

The great intestine, *Intestinum crassum*, (F.) *Gros intestin*, *Megalocœ'lia*, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region; ascends along the right flank; till, beneath the liver, it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa, and plunges into the pelvic cavity, to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions,—the *cæcum*, *colon*, and *rectum*. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes.

The use of the intestines is;—in the *upper* part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle;—in the *lower*, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and, also, as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion.

INTESTINORUM LÆVITAS, Lientery.

INTESTINULA CEREBRI, Anfractuosities (cerebral.)

INTESTINUM CELLULATUM, Colon—i. Circumvolutum, Ileon—i. Crassum, Colon—i. Grande, Colon—i. Laxum, Colon—i. Majus, Colon—i. Medium, Mesentery—i. Plenum, Colon—i. Rectum, Rectum.

INTOXICATIO, Poisoning.

INTRA-PELVIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Obturator internus.

INTRIN'SIC, *Intrin'secus*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *secus*, 'towards.' Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs; as those of the ear, tongue, and larynx. Linnæus gave the name *Intrinseci* to internal diseases.

INTROSUSCEPTIO, Intussusceptio—i. Entropium, Entropion.

INTUBUM, Cichorium endivia—i. Erraticum, Cichorium intybus.

INTUMES'CENCE, *Intumescen'tia*, *Dionco'sis*, from *intumescere*, 'to swell.' Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole body. Sauvages uses the word *Intumescen'tiæ* for an order of diseases, in which he comprehends polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy.

INTUMESCENTIA LACTEA MAMMARUM, Sparganosis.

INTUSSUSCEP'TIO, from *intus*, 'within,' and *suscip'io*, 'I receive,' *Introsuscep'tio*.

In *physiology*;—the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies. In *pathology*, like *invagina'tio* and *Parisago'gē*, it means the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of *vagina* or sheath. Generally, it is the upper part of the small intestine, which is received into the lower, when the intussusception is said to be *progres'sive*. At times, however, it is *ret'rograde*.

As the disease cannot be positively detected by the symptoms, it must be treated upon general principles. At times, the invaginated portion has separated and been voided per anum,—the patient recovering. The disease is, however, of a very dangerous character.

INTYBUM, Cichorium endivia.

INTYBUS HORTENSIS, Cichorium endivia.

INULA, COMMON, Inula helenium.

In'ula Dysenter'ica. The systematic name of the *Lesser Inula*, *Conyza me'dia*, *Ar'nica Sueden'sis*, *Ar'nica spu'ria*, *Cuni'la mus'cula*, *Conyza*, *Cunila'go*, (F.) *Aunée antidysentérique*, *Herbe de Saint Roch*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ. This plant was once considered to possess great antidysenteric virtues. The whole plant is acrid and somewhat aromatic.

Inula Hele'nium. The systematic name of the *Elecampane—En'ula campa'na*, *Helenium*, *Common Inula*, (F.) *Aunée*. The root was formerly in high esteem in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, &c. It is now scarcely used.

Inula, Lesser, Inula dysenterica.

INUNCTIO, Liniment.

INUNC'TION, *Inunc''tio*, *Illi'tio*, *Chrisis*, *Catach'risis*, *Diach'risis*, *Epich'risis*, *Unctio*. A *liniment*. Also, the act of rubbing in. (F.) *Onction*.

INUNDATIO, Depuration.

INUSTIO, Cauterization.

INUSTORIUM, Cauterium.

INVALETUDO, Infirmity.

INVALID, Valetudinary.

INVASIO, Arche, Attack, Paroxysm.

INVERMINATION, Helminthiasis.

INVERSIO PALPEBRARUM, Entropion—i. Uteri, Hysteroptosis, Uterus, inversion of the.

INVERSION DE LA MATRICE, Uterus, Inversion of the.

INVISCANTIA, Incrassantia.

INVISCA'TIO OC'ULI. A morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye.

INVOLUCRUM CORDIS, Pericardium—i. Corporis commune, Integument—i. Linguæ, see Tongue—i. Membranaceum, Decidua reflexa—i. Nervorum, Neurilema—i. Reti comparatum, Retina.

INVOLVENTIA, Demulcents.

IODE, Iodine.

IODES, Æruginous.

IODIDE OF AMMONIUM, See Iodine—i. of Arsenic, see Iodine—i. of Iron, see Iodine—i. of Lead, see Iodine—i. of Potassium, see Iodine—i. of Quinine, see Iodine—i. of Starch, see Iodine—i. of Sulphur, see Iodine—i. of Zinc, see Iodine.

IODIDUM AMYLI, see Iodine—i. Hydrargyricum, see Iodine—i. Hydrargyrosum, see Iodine—i. Plumbi, see Iodine—i. Sulphuris, see Iodine.

I'ODINE, from ιωδης, *viola'ceus*, 'of a violet colour.' *Iodi'na*, *Io'dium*, so called from the violet vapour it exhales when volatilized. (F.) *Iode*. It is contained in the mother waters of certain fuci, and is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water, obtained by burning different fuci, lixiviating the ashes and concentrating the liquor. The mixture is placed in a retort to which a receiver is attached, and is boiled. The iodine passes over and is condensed. It is solid, in the form of plates; of a bluish gray colour, of a metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of the chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.946. When heated, it becomes volatilized and affords the

vapour, which characterizes it. With oxygen, it forms the *Iodic* acid, and with hydrogen, the *Hydriodic*.

The tincture of iodine and the hydriodates have been employed, with great success, in the treatment of goître and of some scrofulous affections. It must be administered in a very small dose and for a long period. It is said to be apt, however, to induce cholera morbus, signs of great nervous irritability and emaciation of the mammæ. When these symptoms, collectively termed *Iodism*, *Iodosis*, and *Iodin'ia*, are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or it may be wholly discontinued, and afterwards resumed.

Various preparations of Iodine are employed in medicine; as, *The Iodide of Iron*, (*Ferri Iod'idum*, *F. Iodure'tum*, (F.) *Iodure de fer*, which is sorbefacient and tonic, in the dose of 3 or 4 grains: the *Proto-Iodide of Mercury*, (*Hydrar'gyri Proto-Iodure'tum*, *Hydrar'gyrum Iodatum flavum*, *H. Iodidula'tum*, *H Iodatum*, *Iod'idum Hydrargyro'sum*, *Hydrargyri Proto-Iodi'dum*,) sorbefacient and antisyphilitic in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the *Deuto-Iodide of Mercury*, (*Hydrar'gyri Deuto-Iodure'tum*, *Hydrargyrum Ioda'tum rubrum*, *H. Perioda'tum*, *Iodi'dum Hydrargy'ricum*, *Biniodide of Mercury*,) with similar virtues, in the dose of 1-16th of a grain; the *Iodide of Starch*, (*Iodidum* vel *Iodure'tum Am'yli*, *Am'ylum Ioda'tum*,) a weaker preparation than the usual forms of iodine; the *Iodide of Quinine*, (*Iodidum Quininæ*,) used in scrofulous cases, where iodine and tonics are indicated: the *Iodide of Lead*, (*Plumbi Iodi'dum*, *P. Iodure'tum*,) used externally in strumous swellings; the *Iodide of Potassium* (in solution, Hydriodate of Potassa,) see Potassæ Hydriodas;—the *Iodo-hydrargyrate of Potassium*, (*Potassii Iodo-hydrargyras*,) made by adding 8 grains of iodide of potassium, dissolved in 10 or 15 minims of water, to 11 grains of the deuto-iodide of mercury,—the properties of which are like those of the iodides of mercury; the *Iodide of Sulphur*, (*Iodure'tum Sulph'uris*, *Sulph'uris Iodi'dum*, *Sulphur Ioda'tum*,) used externally in cutaneous diseases, (gr. x. to cerate ℥j.) and the *Iodide of Zinc*, (*Zinci Iodidum*, *Z. Ioda'tum*,) externally, (℥i to lard ℥i.) The *Iodide of Ammonium*, (*Iodi'dum*, see *Iodure'tum Ammoniæ*, *Hydriodate of ammonia*, (Iodide of ammonia) used in lepra, psoriasis, &c. in the form of ointment (℈j—℥j ad *adipis* ℥j; and the *Iodide of Arsenic* (*Arsenici Iodidum*,) given internally in similar affections (gr. 1-10th three times a day; or used externally (gr. iij ad *adipis* ℥j.)

IODINIA. See Iodine.

IODISM. See Iodine.

IODIUM. Iodine.

IODO-HYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM. See Iodine.

IODOSIS. See Iodine.

IODURETUM AMMONIÆ, see Iodine—i. Amyli, see Iodine—i. Sulphuris, see Iodine.

IÓN. Viola.

IONIA, Teucrium chamæpitys.

IONIDIUM MARCUCCI, *Cinchunchulli*—a South American plant. *Sex Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. *Nat. Ord.* Violariæ: said to be extremely efficacious in the Mal de San Lazaro of Columbia.

ION'THUS, *Varus*, *Violet Eruption*, from ἰον, 'the violet,' and ἀνθος, 'a flower,' or ὀνθος, 'foulness.' An unsuppurative, tubercular tumour; stationary; chiefly on the face. A genus in the class *Hæmatica*, order *Phlogotica* of Good.

IONTHUS CORYMBIFER, Gutta rosea—i. Varus, Acne.

IOTACIS'MUS, from the Greek letter *Iota*. Defective articulation,—the patient not being able to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g*. soft.

IPECACUAN'HA. The pharmacopœial name of the *Cephæ'lis ipecacuan'ha*, or *Callicoc'ca ipecacuan'ha*, *Cagosanga*, *Ipecacuan'ha root*, *Ipecacuan'hæ radix*, *Radix Brazilien'sis*. *Nat. Ord.* Cinchonaceæ. It is also obtained from the *Psycho'tria emet'ica* of Peru.

The odour of the root is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues: which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emetine*. It is emetic in large doses; sudorific in smaller.

Dose, as an emetic, gr. xx to xxx, alone, or united with tartarized antimony, gr. i or ij.

The WHITE IPECACUAN'HA is obtained from different species of *Richardsonia* and *Ionidium*. The *Vio'la ipecacuan'ha* also affords it. It is weaker than the gray.

IPECACUANHA, Euphorbia corollata—i. Bastard, Triosteum perfoliatum—i. *Blanc de l'Ile de France*, Asclepias asthmatica—i. *Blanc de St. Domingue*, Asclepias curassavica—i. of the Isle of France, Cynanchum vomitorium.

IPO, Upas.

IPOMEA JALAPA, Convolvulus Jalapa.

IRA, Rage.

IRACUNDUS, Rectus externus oculi.

IRALGIA; from ἰρις, 'the iris,' and ἀλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the iris.

IRASCIBLE, Rectus externus oculi.

IRIANCIS'TRON, *Iridancist'ron*, from ἰρις, and ἀγκιστρον, 'a hook.' A hooked instrument, used by Schlagintweit in the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIDANCISTRON, Iriancistron.

IRIDECTOMIA Coretomia.

IRIDERE'MIA, from ἰρις, and ἐρημος, 'deprived of.' Absence of iris, either apparent or real.

IRIDODIALYSIS, Coretomia.

IRIDOPERIPHAKI'TIS; from ἰρις, 'the iris,' περι, 'around,' and *phacitis*, inflammation of the lens. Inflammation of the anterior hemisphere of the capsule of the lens.

IRIDOTO'MIA, Coretomia.

IRIS, ἰρις, *Grammē*, so called from its resembling the rainbow in variety of colours. A membrane, stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening, called the *pupil*, which is constantly varying in its dimensions owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called *uvea*, from the thick, black varnish which covers it. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle.

It has an external plane of radiated fibres and an internal one of circular fibres: which serve

—the one to dilate, the other to contract the aperture of the pupil.

The iris receives the irian nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses; the one very broad, near the great circumference; the other, smaller, and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the *Vasa vorticosa*, and into the long ciliary veins.

The use of the iris seems to be:—to regulate, by its dilatation or contraction, the quantity of luminous rays, necessary for distinct vision. The different colours of the iris occasion the variety in the colours of the human eye.

Iris. See Herpes Iris.

Iris, Common, I. Germanica—i. *Commun*, I. Germanica—*i. de Florence*, I. Florentina.

Iris Florenti'na, *Flo'rentine iris* or *orris*. (F.) *Iris de Florence*. The root of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state; and, when chewed, excites a pungent heat in the mouth, that continues for several hours. When dried, the acrimony is lost, or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable. It is indebted to its agreeable flavour for its retention in the pharmacopœias, although it is ranked as an expectorant.

Iris Fœtidis'sima, *Spath'ula fœt'ida*, *Xyris*, —the *stinking iris*. (F.) *Iris puant*, *Glayeul puant*. The root has been held antispasmodic and narcotic.

Iris German'ica. The systematic name of the *Flower-de-Luce*, *Iris nostras*, *Aier'sa*, *Iris vulga'ris*, *Common iris* or *orris*, *Gladiolus cæru'leus*, (F.) *Iris common*, *Flambe*. The fresh roots have a disagreeable smell and an acrid, nauseous taste. They are powerfully cathartic, and are given in dropsies, where such remedies are indicated.

IRIS DES MARAIS, I. pseudacorus—i. Nostras, I. Germanica—i. Palustris, I. pseudacorus.

Iris Pseudac'orus. The systematic name of the *Yellow water-flag*, *Iris palus'tris*, *Gladiolus lu'teus*, *Ac'orus vulga'ris*, *Ac'orus adulteri'nus*, *Pseudac'orus*, *Bu'tomon*, *Acorus palus'tris*. (F.) *Iris des marais*, *Faux acore*, *Flambe bâtard*, *Acore bâtard*. The root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an errhine, sialogogue, and acrid astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and said to be a useful application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums, or chewed, it is said to cure toothache.

IRIS PUANT, I. fœtidissima—i. Stinking, I. fœtidissima.

Iris Versic'olor, *Blue flag*. The root of this is an active cathartic; and has been much used, as such, by the American Indians. It is reputed to be diuretic.

Iris Vulgaris, I. Germanica.

IRI'TIS, *Inflammation of the iris*. The chief symptoms are;—change in the colour of the iris; fibres less movable; tooth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted, with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place; and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. It is often caused by syphilis.

The general principles of treatment are, to deplete largely and exhibit mercury freely; along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. The free use of the quinine is sometimes serviceable.

IRON, Ferrum—i. Ammoniated, Ferrum ammoniatum—i. Carburet of, Graphites—i. Black oxyd of, Oxydum ferri nigrum—i. Filings, purified, Ferri limatura purificata—i. Hydrated oxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydrated peroxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydrated tritoxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydro-oxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Iodide of, see Iodine—i. lactate of, Ferri Lactas—i. Pills of, compound, Pilulæ ferri compositæ—i. Protoxide of, lactate of, Ferri Lactas—i. Protocarbonate of, Ferri Protocarbonas—i. Sulphate of, Ferri sulphas—i. Tartarized, Ferrum tartarizatum—i. Trito-hydroferrocyanate of, Prussian blue—i. and Potass, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum.

IRREDU'CIBLE, (F.) *Irréducible*. An epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, &c. when they cannot be reduced.

IRRÉDUCIBLE, Ireducible.

IRREGU'LAR, *Irregula'ris*, *Anom'alus*, *ανωμαλος*, from *in*, 'privative,' and *reg'ula*, 'a rule.' A term, chiefly applied to the types of disease; and, also, to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

IRREPTIO, Attack.

IRRITABILITAS MORBOSA. See Subsultus tendinum.

Irritabil'itas Vesi'cæ, Cysterethismus.

IRRITABIL'ITY, *Irritabil'itas*, from *irri'to*, 'I provoke' *Vis irritabilita'tis*, *Vis Vitæ*, *Vis in'sita* of Haller, *Vis vita'lis* of Gorter, *Oscilla'tio* of Boerhaave, *Tonic power* of Stahl, *Inherent power*, *Contractil'ity*, *Excitability*, *Incitability*, &c. A power, possessed by all living, organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive, to such stimulation. It is the ultimate vital property.

IR'RITABLE, *Irritabi'lis*. That which is endowed with irritability. Every living organized tissue is irritable; that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus, and of moving responsive to such stimulus. I. is often used in the same sense as *impressible*, as when we speak of an irritable person, or habit, or temper. This last condition has been variously termed —*Debilitas nervo'sa*, *D. Erethis'ica*, *Hypercine'sia nervo'sa*, *Neurasthenia*, *Neurosthenia*, *Sensibilitas anom'ala*, *S. morbo'sa*, *S. aucta*.

IRRITAMENTUM METALLICUM, Galvanism.

IRRITANT, *Irri'tans*. That which causes irritation or pain, heat and tension; either *mechanically*, as punctures, acupuncture, or scarification; *chemically*, as the alkalies, acids, &c.; or in *a specific manner*, as cantharides, &c.

Irritants are of great use in the treatment of disease.

IRRITATIO, Gargale.

IRRITA'TION, *Irrita'tio*, *Erethis'mus*, from *in*, priv. and *ritus*, 'the usual manner.' The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. Broussais defines irritation to be;—the condition of an organ, the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium, resulting from the balance of all the func-

tions, is broken. In this signification, he also uses the word *sur-irritation*, which he considered as a higher degree and as the essential cause of fever. Irritation is the precursor of inflammation.

Morbid Irrita'tion or *constitu'tional irritation* is that excitement, which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof; —constituting cases of *diseased sympathy*.

IS, Fibre.

ISCA, Boletus igniarius.

ISCHÆ'MIA, from ἰσχω, 'I retain,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' Morbid retention or suppression of an habitual flux of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis. (q. v.) See Hæmatostatica.

ISCHÆ'MON. Same etymon. A medicine, which restrains or stops bleeding.

ISCHIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. In this volcanic isle, five miles from Naples, there are several thermal waters: one of which—that of Gurgitello—raises the thermometer of Fahr. to 167°.

ISCHIAGRA, from ἰσχιον, 'the haunch,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' A name given to ischiatic gout. *Femoro-popliteal neuralgia* (q. v.) has, also, been so called.

ISCHIALGIA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

ISCHIAS NERVOSA ANTICA, Neuralgia femoro-pretibialis—i. Nervosa Cotunnii, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—i. Nervosa digitalis, Neuralgia cubito-digitalis—i. Nervosa postica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—i. à Sparganosi, Phlegmatia dolens.

ISCHIAT'IC or ISCHIAD'IC, *Ischiat'icus*, or *Ischiad'icus*, from ἰσχιον, 'the haunch;' whence the word *Sciatic*. An epithet given to parts connected with the ischium. The Sciatic Notches, (F.) *Échancrures ischiatiques*, are formed by this bone; the Ischiatic Spine belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacrosciatic ligament. The Tuberos'ity of the Ischium, *Os sedenta'rium*, *Tuber Ischii*, (F.) *Tubérosité sciatique*, is formed by it. It receives the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forms the projection on which the body rests when seated.

The Ischiatic or Sciatic Ar'tery, *A Fémoro-Poplitée* (Ch.) arises singly from the hypogastric, or with the gluteal; and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis, at the lower part of the great sciatic notch; and, afterwards, divides into a considerable number of branches, which are distributed particularly to the posterior and superior region of the thigh.

The Ischiatic Vein presents the same arrangement.

ISCHIATICUS, Sciatic.

ISCHIATOCELE, Ischiocele.

ISCHIDRO'SIS, from ἰσχω, 'I restrain,' and ἱδρως, 'sweat.' Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIOBLEN'NIA, *Ischoblen'nia*, from ἰσχω, 'I restrain,' and βλεννα, 'mucus.' The suppression of a morbid but habitual discharge of mucus.

ISCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

The Ischio-Cavernosus muscle, *Collatera'lis*, *Direc'tor penis*, *Erector penis*, *Ischio-uré'thral* (Ch.) is a small, long, flat muscle, which surrounds the origin of the corpus cavernosum. It is fixed *below* to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and *above* to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

The Ischio-Cavernosus of the female, *Erector-clitor'idis*, *Ischio-clitoridien*, *Superior rotun'dus clitor'idis*, *Ischio sous-clitorien* (Ch.), is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises, by aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, to the erection of which it appears to contribute.

ISCHIOCE'LE or ISCHIATOCE'LE, *Hernia ischiatica*; from ἰσχιον, 'the ischium,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Ischiatic hernia*. One in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch. It is a rare disease. The protruded parts must be reduced; the patient being placed in a favourable position, and they must be retained by a bandage.

ISCHIO-CLITORIA'NUS. That which is connected with the ischium and clitoris.

The Ischio-Clito'rian Artery of Chaussier is a division of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris—the *superficial* and *deep-seated*.

The Ischio-Clitorian Nerve, of the same professor, is the superior branch of the pudic nerve, which is distributed to the clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIDIEN, Ischio-cavernous —i. Coccygeus, Coccygeus—i. *Créti-tibial*, Semitendinosus—i. Femoralis, Adductor magnus—*i. Fémoro-péronier*, Biceps flexor cruris—*i. Périneal*, Transversus perinæi—*i. Popliti fémoral*, Semi-membranosus—*i. Popliti-tibial*, Semi-membranosus—*i. Prétibial*, Semi-tendinosus—*i. Sous-clitorien*, Ischio-cavernosus—*i. Sous-trochantérien*, Quadratus femoris—*i. Spini-trochantérien*, Ischio-trochanterianus—*i. Uréthral*, Ischio-cavernosus.

IS'CHION, *Ischium*, *Os ischii*, *Os coxen'dicis*, *Hip bone*, *Seat bone*, (F.) *Os de l'assiette*. The lowermost of the three portions, which compose the os innominatum in the fœtus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone has, also, been called *ischion*, in the adult. According to Hesychius, the ancients designated, by the word *ischion*, the capsular ligament of the coxo-femoral articulation, as well as the articulation itself. Some derive the word from ἰσχις, the lumbar region; others from the verb ἰσχω, 'I arrest,' 'I retain;'—because that bone serves as a base or support for the trunk, when we are seated.

Ischion, Haunch.

ISCHIOPAGE, from *Ischion*, and παγω, 'I fasten.' A monstrous union of two fœtuses, in which they are attached to each other by the Ischia.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

ISCHIO-PROSTAT'ICUS. Winslow, Sanctorini, Albinus, and Sömmering, have given this name to the fibres of the transversus perinæi muscle, which go towards the prostate.

ISCHIOSIS, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIA'NUS, *Gem'ini*, *Gemel'li*. Part of the *Marsupia'lis* of Cowper, *Car'neum Marsu'pium*, *Ischio-spini'trochanté'rien*, *Secun'dus et ter'tius quadrigem'inus*, (F.)

Muscle cannelé, Accessoire à l'obturateur interne. Two small, fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise,—the *superior* on the outside of the sciatic spine; the *inferior* behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both pass horizontally outwards, and are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. These muscles are rotators of the lower limb outwards. They can, also, turn the pelvis on the femur, in standing on one foot.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA, from ἰσχνος, 'slender,' and φωνη, 'voice.' Slenderness of voice.—Hipp., Galen.

ISCHNOTES, Emaciation.

ISCHO, ἰσχω, 'I keep back,' 'I restrain,' 'I hold firm.' Hence:

ISCHOBLENNIA, Ischioblennia.

ISCHOCOILIA, Constipation.

ISCHOGALAC'TIA, from ἰσχω, and γαλα, 'milk.' Want of milk in the mammæ.

ISCHOLO'CHIA OR ISCHOLOCHI'A, from ἰσχω, 'I restrain,' and λοχεια, 'the lochial discharge.' Suppression of the lochial discharge.

ISCHOMENIA, Amenorrhœa.

ISCHURET'IC, *Ischuret'icum.* Same etymon as the next. A medicine for relieving suppression of urine.

ISCHU'RIA, *Urinæ suppres'sio, Stoppage of urine, Suppres'sio lotii, Paru'ria retentio'nis;* from ἰσχω, 'I arrest,' 'I retain,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Impossibility of discharging the urine. Generally restricted to suppression of the secretion, or to renal Ischuria or *Anu'ria.*

The ISCHURIA VERA is that in which the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the inclination, which constantly distresses him. In the *False ischuria, Paru'ria inops, Ischuria notha,* owing to some disease of the kidney or ureters, the urine cannot reach the bladder.

Ischuria has likewise received various other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle, which opposes the exit of the urine: hence the expressions—*Renal, Ureteric, Vesical, Urethral,* and *Calculous Ischuria.* The *Vesical Ischuria* is synonymous with Retention of Urine, which see.

ISCHURIA PHIMOSICA, see Phimosicus—i. Urethralis à phimosi, see Phimosicus—i. Vesicalis, Retention of urine.

ISINGLASS, Ichthyocolla.

ISIR, Elixir.

ISIS NOBILIS. See Coral.

ISOCH'RONOUS, *Isod'romos,* from ἰσος, 'equal,' and χρονος, 'time.' That which takes place in the same time, or in equal times. The pulsations of the arteries, in various parts of the body, are nearly isochronous.

ISOCH'RYSON, *Auro compar;* from ἰσος, 'equal,' and χρυσος, 'gold.' A collyrium, described by Galen as worth its weight in gold. Libavius has also given this name to an amalgam, made with equal parts of antimony and mercury.

ISOC'RATES; from ἰσος, 'equal,' and κερανυμι, 'I mix.' A mixture of equal parts of wine and water.—Hippocrates.

ISODROMOS, Isochronous.

ISOLUSINE. See Polygala senega.

ISSUE PEAS, Aurantia curassaventia, see Fonticulus.

ISTHME DU GOSIER, Isthmus of the fauces.

ISTHMION, Isthmus, Pharynx.

ISTHMI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Fau'cium.* Inflammation of the fauces. See Cynanche Pharyngea and Angina.

ISTHMOS, Pharynx.

ISTHMUS, *Isth'mion.* A tongue of land, joining a peninsula to a continent; or which separates two seas. Anatomists have given the name *Isthmus of the Fauces, Isthmus Faucium, Claustrum Gut'turis,* (F.) *Isthme du gosier,* to the strait which separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is formed above by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides, by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and below, by the base of the tongue.

The ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND is a narrow band, that unites the two chief lobes composing the thyroid gland.

The ISTHMUS OF THE FOSSA OVA'LIS, *Isthmus Vieusse'nii,* is the prominent arch, formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity.

ISTHMUS HEPATIS, see Lobulus anonymus—i. Vieussenii, Isthmus of the fossa ovalis—i. Vieussenii, see Ovalis fossa.

ITCH, Psora—i. Weed, Veratrum viride.

ITCHING, *Parap'sis pruri'tus, Au'talgia prurigino'sa, Pruri'tus, Pruri'go, Cnesmos,* (F.) *Prurit, Démangeaison.* A sensation, more inconvenient than painful; seated especially at the surface of the body, and which provokes the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation; that is, produced by an external body, or by some modification in the organic actions of the part to which it is referred.

ITEA, Salix.

ITER AD INFUNDIBULUM, Vulva—i. a Palato ad aurem, Eustachian tube—i. ad Quartum ventriculum, Aquæductus Sylvii—i. ad Tertium ventriculum, Vulva—i. Urinarium, Urethra.

ITHYPHAL'LUS, from ἰθυς, 'straight,' and φαλλος, 'penis.' An amulet, in the form of a penis, anciently worn round the neck, to which were attributed alexiterial properties.

ITINERARIUM, Conductor, Director.

ITIS; from ἰτυς, 'bold, rash.' A suffix, denoting inflammation—as encephal*itis.* Inflammation of the Encephalon. Pleur*itis;* inflammation of the pleura.

IVA, Teucrium iva—i. Arthritica, Teucrium chamæpitys—i. Moschata monspeliensium, Teucrium iva—i. Pecanga, Smilax sarsaparilla.

IVETTE MUSQUÉE, Teucrium iva—*i. Petite,* Teucrium chamæpitys.

IVORY; *Ebur, Elephas.* The tusk of the elephant. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and is used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, &c. Formerly, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations, when calcined to whiteness. It was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *Spodium.*

IVY, Hedera helix, Kalmia angustifolia—i. Ground, Glecoma hederacea.

IXIA, Varix, Viscum album.
IXINE, Atractylus gummifera.
IXIR, Elixir.
IXOS, Viscum album.
IXUS, Galium aparine.
IXYS, *Ixyē*. Used by different authors for the ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently for the last.—Hippocr.

J.

JACA INDICA, Thymus mastichina.
JACEA, Viola tricolor—j. Ramosissima, Centaurea calcitrapa.
JACK IN THE HEDGE, Alliaria.
JACOBÆA, Senecio Jacobæa.
JACOBÉE, Senecio Jacobæa.
JACOBSON'S ANASTOMOSIS. See Petrosal ganglion.
JACTA'TION or JACTITA'TION, *Jacta'tio*, *Rhiptas'mos*, *Jactita'tio*, from *jacta're*, 'to toss about.' Extreme anxiety; excessive restlessness;—a symptom observed in serious diseases.
JACTITATIO, Inquietude.
JADE NÉPHRITE OU ORIENTALE, Nephreticus lapis.
JAGRE. See Tari.
JALAP, Convolvulus jalapa, Phytolacca decandra.
JALAPINE. See Convolvulus jalapa.
JALAPIUM, Convolvulus jalapa.
JALAPPA, Convolvulus jalapa—j. Alba, Convolvulus mechoacan.
JALEYRAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Mauriac in France, on the road from Clermont in Auvergne. The waters contain lime and carbonate of soda, and are esteemed to be tonic, aperient, &c.
JAMAICA BARK TREE, Bursera gummifera.
JAMAICINE. See Geoffræa inermis.
JAMBES DU CERVELET, Corpora restiformia.
JAMBIER, Tibial—*j. Antérieur*, Tibialis anticus—*j. Grêle*, Plantar muscle—*j. Postérieur*, Tibialis posticus.
JAMES TOWN WEED, Datura stramonium.
JANAMUNDA, Geum urbanum.
JANIPHA, Jatropha manihot.
JANITOR, Pylorus.
JANITRIX, Porta vena.
JANON-TARENTISME, Tarantismus.
JARRET, Poples.
JARRETIER, Poplitæus, muscle.
JARRETIÈRE, (F.) *Peris'celis*, a garter, from *garetum* or *garretum*; in low Latin, the *ham*. A kind of furfuraceous herpes, which occupies the part of the leg, where the garter is worn.
JASMIN, Jasminum officinale.
JASMINUM ARABICUM, Coffea Arabum.
JASMINUM OFFICINA'LE, *Jasminum*, *Jesminum*; the *Jes'samine*. (F.) *Jasmin*. The flowers of this beautiful plant have a very fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They afford, by distillation, an essential oil; which is much esteemed in Italy, for rubbing paralytic limbs, and in the cure of rheumatic pains.
JATROPHA CURCAS, *Ric''inus major*, *Ricinoï'des*, *Pi'neus purgans*, *Pinho'nes In'dici*, *Faba cathar'tica*, *Avella'na cathar'tica*, *Nux cathar'tica America'na*, *Nux Barbaden'sis*; *Physic Nut*. (F.) *Pignon d'Inde*, *Medicinier cathartique*, *Grand haricot de Pérou*, *Pignon de Barbarie*, *Noix cathartique*, *N. Americaine* ou *des Barbades*. *Nat. Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. The seeds of this plant afford a quantity of oil, which is given, in many places, like the castor oil; to which, indeed, it is nearly allied. They contain a peculiar acid, the *Jatrophic* or *Igasuric*.
The seeds of the *Jatropha Multif'ida* are called *Purging Nuts*, and give out a similar oil.
JATROPHA ELASTICA. See Caoutchouc.
JATROPHA MANIHOT. The plant affording the *Cassa'da* or *Cassa'va Root*, *Cacavi*, *Cassa'vē*, *Caza'bi*, *Pain de Madagascar*, *Ric''inus minor*, *Man'ioc*, *Magnoc*, *Man'iot*, *Yucca*, *Manihar*, *Aipi*, *Aipima cozera*, *Aipipoca*, *Janipha*. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous. What remains, after expressing it, is formed into cakes or meal; of which the Cassada or Cassava bread is formed. This bread constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of those parts where it grows.
The fecula of the root forms the Tapioca, *Cipipa*, *Fec'ula Tapio'ka*, which is very nutritious.
JAUNDICE, Icterus—j. Black, Melæna—j. Red, Phenigmus.
JAUNE, Yellow—*j. d'Œuf*, see Ovum.
JAUNISSE, Icterus.
JAW BONE, Maxillary bone.
JEAN-DE-GLAINES, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Billom in Auvergne. They contain muriate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia; dissolved in an excess of carbonic acid.
JECORARIA, Marchantia polymorphia.
JECORARIUS, Hepateros, Hepatic.
JECTIGA'TIO. A word, used by Van Helmont for a species of epilepsy or convulsion.
JECUR, Liver—j. Uterinum, Placenta.
JEJUNITAS, Hunger.
JEJUNIUM, Hunger, Fasting.
JEJU'NUM, from *jejunus*, 'empty;' *Nestis*, νηστις. The part of the small intestine, comprised between the duodenum and ileum. It has been so called, because it is almost always found empty in the dead body.
JELLY, Gelly—j. of the Cord, Gelatine of Wharton.
JERUSALEM OAK OF AMERICA, Chenopodium anthelminticum.
JESEMINUM, Jasminum officinale.
JESSAMINE, Jasminum officinale—j. Yellow, Gelseminum nitidum.
JEUNESSE, Adolescence.
JEW'S EAR, Peziza auricula.
JIMSTON WEED, Datura stramonium.

JOANNESIA PRINCEPS, Anda.

JOANNETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Several springs are found at Joannette, about five leagues from Angers, in France. The waters are both cold and warm, and contain sulphate of lime; subcarbonate of soda; muriate of soda; some iron; muriate of lime; and, sometimes, a kind of saponaceous matter. They are chiefly used as a tonic in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c.

JOHNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Johne is a village near Dol in Franche-Comté, France, where is a mineral spring, which contains subcarbonate of soda, and subcarbonates of magnesia and iron. It is used chiefly as a bath in certain diseases of the skin, and other atonic affections.

JOINT, Articulation—j Ball and socket, Enarthrosis—j. Dovetail, Suture—j. Stiff, Ankylosis.

JONC ODORANT, Juncus odoratus—*j. Roseau*, Acorus calamus.

JONAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate to the southwest of Bourbon-l'Archambault, in France. The waters contain muriate and sulphate of lime; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate of iron and carbonic acid gas. They are tonic and aperient.

JOUAN, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. St. Jouan is a village, near Saint-Malo, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

JOUBARBE ÂCRE, Sedum—*j. des Toits*, Sempervivum tectorum—*j. des Vignes*, Sedum telephium.

JOUE, Genu.

JOULOS, Julus.

JOUR, Dies.

JOURS CANICULAIRES, Dog days—*j. Critiques*, Critical days—*j. Indicateurs*, Indicating days.

JUCA'TO CALLELOE, Phytolacca decandra.

JUDÆ'US, JUDA'ICUS, (*Lapis*), *Phœnici'tes Lapis, Tecol'ithos*, (F.) *Pierre Judaique*. A stone, found in Judæa, Palestine, &c. Called, also, *Lapis Syriacus*. It was formerly esteemed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

JUDGMENT, *Judic''ium*, (F.) *Jugement*. The faculty of the intellect, by which ideas are compared with each other, and their relative worth appreciated.

JUDICIUM, Judgment.

JUGAL PROCESS, Zygomatic process.

JUGA'LIS SUTU'RA, from ζυγον, 'a yoke.' The suture, which unites the *Os Malæ* or *Os Jugalē* with the superior maxillary bone. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGEMENT, Judgment.

JUGLANS REGIA, *Juglans, Nux Juglans, Carya basil'ica*, καρυα, *Carya*. The *Walnut*, (F.) *Noyer* (the tree;) *Noix* (the nut.) The unripe fruit, in the state in which it is pickled, was formerly esteemed an anthelmintic. The *putamen* or green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as a powerful antisyphilitic; and used as a sort of diet drink. The *kernel* of the walnut is an agreeable article of dessert; but, like all the nuts, difficult of digestion.

JUGLANS CINEREA, *Butter Nut, White Walnut*. The inner bark of the root of this tree, which is abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JU'GULAR, *Jugula'ris*, from *jug'ulum*, 'the *throat*.' Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR VEINS, *Venæ Jugula'res, V. sphagit'ides, V. apoplec'ticæ, V. soporā'les*. These are situate at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck. They are two on each side; one *external*, the other *internal*.

1. The *External Jugular Vein,—Trachélo-sous-cutané*, (Ch,) is of less size than the internal. It descends, almost vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens, a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the *internal maxillary, superficial temporal*, and *posterior auricular veins*. It is this vein, which is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck.

2. The *Internal Jugular Vein, V. Céphalique* (Ch,) *Vena apoplectica*, is much larger and more deeply seated than the preceding. It descends, vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the sinus of the jugular vein, and receives the blood, which returns by the *sinus of the dura mater*, and that of the *facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital*, and *diploic veins*.

The FOSSA JUGULA'RIS is a cavity in the *petro-occipital* suture. It is formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and by the occipital bone, and lodges the origin of the internal jugular vein. It is, sometimes, called *thimble-like cavity*.

JUGULUM, Throat.

JUGUM PENIS, *Presse-urèthre*.

JUJUBE, *Zi'ziphum*. The fruit of the *Rhamnus Ziziphus*, a native of the south of Europe. It was formerly ranked amongst the pectoral fruits. It has an agreeable sweet taste.

JULAPIUM, Julep—j. Camphoræ, Mistura camphoræ.

JULEB, Julep.

JULEP, *Jula'pium, Jule'pus, Zula'pium; Juleb* of the Persians. A sweet drink. A demulcent, acidulous or mucilaginous mixture.

JULEP, CAMPHOR, Mistura camphoræ—*j. Camphré*, Mistura camphoræ.

JULUS, *Julos, Ioulos*, ιουλος. The first down that appears upon the chin.—Rufus of Ephesus.

JUMEAU, Gemellus.

JUMEAUX DE LA JAMBE, Gastrocnemii.

JUMELLE, Gemellus.

JUNCTURA, Articulation.

JUNCUS ODORA'TUS, *Andropo'gon chœnan'thus. Fœnum camelo'rum, Juncus aromat'icus—Camel's hay, Sweet rush, Schœnan'thus, Cal'amus odora'tus, Squinan'thus, Gramen orienta'le*. (F.) *Jonc odorant*. The dried plant, which is generally procured from Turkey and Arabia, has an agreeable smell, and a warm, bitterish taste. It was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

JUNIPER TREE, Juniperus communis.

JUNIP'ERUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIP'ERUS COMMU'NIS, *Arceu'tos*, *The*

Juniper tree; Akatalis, Akat'era. Family, Coniferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dœcia Monadelphia. The tops and berries are ordered in the pharmacopœias. Their odour is strong, but not unpleasant. Taste warm, pungent. Properties dependent upon essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ℈ j to ʒ ss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland, juniper berries are used for flavouring the gin. The oil, *Oleum juniperi*, possesses the virtues of the plant. It is called by Ruland, *Targar*. (F.) *Genévrier* (the plant,) *Genièvre* (the berry.)

Juniperus Lycia. This plant—*Thurea, Th. virga, Arbor thurif'era*, has been supposed to afford the *true frankincense, Cedros, Olib'anum, Thus Libano'tos, Lib'anos, Thus mas'culum, Thus verum*. (F.) *Encens*. By some, however, it is supposed to be the produce of an *Amyris*, and by others of the *Boswel'lia serra'ta*. The odour of olibanum is peculiar and aromatic: taste bitterish and slightly pungent; partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion, when triturated with water. It was formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now never employed, except as a perfume in a sick room.

Juniperus Sabina, *Sabina, Savina, Sabina ster'ilis, Bruta, Cedrus baccif'era, Common* or *barren savin; Brathu, Brathys, Barathron, Borathron*, (F.) *Sabine, Savinier*. The odour of savin leaves is strong and disagreeable. Taste hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on an essential oil. Its operation is stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally, escharotic. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As an escharotic, it is applied in powder or formed into a cerate. The oil has the virtues of the savine.

Juniperus Virginia'na, *Red cedar*. This tree is known throughout the United States by the name of *savine*, and is often used for the same purposes.

JUNK, Pad.

JUNO LUCINA, Ilithyia.

JUPITER, Tin.

JURIBALI, *Euribali*. A tree in the forests of Pomeroon; *Nat. Fam.* Meliaceæ. *Class*, Octandria. *Order*, Monogynia. The bark is febrifuge, and may be given in powder or infusion. (ʒi to aq. bullient. O. ij.)

JURISPRU'DENCE, (*Medical,*) *Jurisprudent'ia Med'ica*. This word is often used synonymously with Legal Medicine, which see. It is now, as frequently perhaps, employed for the embodied laws and regulations that relate to the teaching and practice of medicine.

JUS, *Zomos*, ζωμος. Soup, broth, or *bouillon*.

Jus Coagulatum, Gelly.

Jus D'Herbes, (F.) The juice of certain vegetables administered as depuratives; as the juices of fumitory, burdock, water trefoil, &c.

Jus Jelatum, gelly—*j. de Réglisse*, see Glycyrrhiza—*j. de Viande*, see Bouillon.

JUSQUIAMUS, Hyoscyamus.

JUSQUIAUME, Hyoscyamus.

JUSTICIA BIVALVIS, Adulasso—j. Adhatoda, Adhatoda.

Justi''cia Ecbol'ium, *Carim curini*. A Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, in decoction, are considered in the country to be lithontriptic.

Justi''cia Pectora'lis. A West India plant, which is slightly astringent. (F.) *Carmantine, C. Pectorale, Herbe aux Charpentiers*.

JUVANS, *Auxil'ium, Remed'ium*. A medicine or substance of any kind, which relieves a disorder.

JUVENTUS, Adolescence.

JUXTAPOSITION. The mode of increase, proper to minerals; which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that form the primitive nucleus. It is opposed to *intussusception*.

K.

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

KAATH, Catechu.

KAAWY. Ancient name of an Indian drink, prepared from maize.

KABALA, Cabal.

KÆMPFERIA GALANGA. See Maranta Galanga.

Kæmpfe'ria Rotun'da, *Zedoa'ria, Ama'mum zedoaria, Col'chicum Zeylan'icum, Zed'oary*. (F.) *Zédoaire ronde*. The roots of this Ceylonese plant have a fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are in wrinkled, gray, ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish red colour within; and are stimulant and carminative. Dose, ℈j to ʒj of the powder.

KAHINCÆ RADIX, Caincæ radix.

KAIB, *Kayl*. A word, employed by the alchemists for sour and coagulated milk.

KAJEPUT, Cajeput.

KALI, Potash—k. Acetas, Potassæ acetas—k. Aeratum, Potassæ carbonas—k. Causticum, Potassa fusa—k. Causticum cum calce, Potassa cum calce—k. Chloricum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—k. Hydriodinicum, see Potassæ hydriodas—k. Nitricum, Potassæ nitras—k. Oxalicum acidulum, Potass, oxalate of—k. Præparatum, Potassæ subcarbonas—k. Præparatum e tartaro, see Potash—k. Purum, Potassa fusa—k. Spinosum cochleatum, Salsola kali—k. Subcarbonas, Potassæ subcarbonas—k. Sulphas, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuricum, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuretum, Potassæ sulphuretum—k. Tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras—k. e tartaro, see Potash—k. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

KALICUM HYDRAS, Potassa fusa.

KALIUM IODATUM. See Potassæ hydriodas.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFO'LIA, *Ivy, Narrow-leaved laurel, Dwarf laurel*. This plant has the same virtues as the next.

Kalmia Latifo'lia, *Cal'ico bush, Broad-leaved laurel*. This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied successfully in tinea capitis; and a decoction of it has been

used for the itch. The powder, mixed with lard, has been applied in herpes.

KAMPHUR, Camphor.

KAPHUR, Camphor.

KARABE, Asphaltum.

KARABITUS, Phrenitis.

KARENA, Carena.

KASSADER, Convolvulus panduratus.

KASSAUDER, Convolvulus panduratus.

KATASARCA, Anasarca.

KATASTALTICA, Astringents.

KAVIAC, Caviare.

KAYL, Kaib.

KELOID, Cancroid.

KELOTOMIA, Celotomia.

KELP, *Varec.* The impure mineral alkali, obtained by burning certain marine plants. See Soda.

KENNELWORT, Scrophularia nodosa.

KENTUCKY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Olympian Springs in this state are near the sources of Licking river. There are three different kinds, in the space of half a mile. One of these is saline, impregnated with sulphur;—another is a chalybeate, and a third a sulphureous spring. In various parts of Kentucky, there are saline waters, which are frequented by invalids. The *Salines* at Bigbone, formerly employed in the manufacture of salt, are now resorted to by invalids.

A spring, near Harrodsburg in Mercer county, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia.

KERATOGLOSSUS, Ceratoglossus.

KERATO-IRITIS, Aquo-Membranitis.

KERATOMUS, Ceratotomus.

KERATONYXIS, Ceratonyxis.

KERATOPHARYNGEUS, Ceratopharyngeus.

KERATOSTAPHYLINUS, Ceratostaphylinus.

KERATOTOMUS, Ceratotomus, Knife, cataract.

KERMES OR CHERMES. One of the species of the genus kermes lives on a green oak, and is called *Coccus il'icis*, *Kermes animal*, *Coccum*, *Cocci granum*, *Coccum baph'icum*, *infecto'rium*, *tincto'rium*, *scarlati'num*, &c. The oak, to which allusion has been made, is known by botanists under the name, *Quercus coccif'era*, and grows abundantly in the uncultivated lands of southern France, Spain, and in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. The kermes, inhabiting it, has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell. Its colour is reddish brown; and it is covered with a slightly ash-coloured dust. This is the kermes of the shops. It is now only used in dyeing; but was formerly reputed to possess aphrodisiac, analeptic, antiabortive, and other virtues.

KERMES MINERAL, See Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum.

KERUA, Ricinus communis.

KETCHUP OR CATCHUP. A pickle prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomata, &c.

KETMIA ÆGYPTIACA, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

KEY, *Clavis*, *Cleis*, *Clavis An'glica*, (F.) *Clef de Garangeot.* An instrument, used for extracting teeth. It consists of a firm handle, with a claw at right angles to it, and moving upon a pivot. This claw embraces the tooth. It has undergone several modifications; and hence various instruments are used under this denomination. The French have the *Clef à pompe*, *Clef à pivot*, and *Clef à noix.*

KEYRI CHEIRI, Cheiranthus cheiri.

KHALA MIMUC, Bit noben.

KIAS'TER, *Chiaster*, from χιαζειν, 'to cross.' A species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter χ, which the ancients used for approximating, and maintaining in contact, the fragments of the patella, in cases of fracture of that bone. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

KIBISTITOME, Cystitome.

KIDNEY. Its etymology is uncertain. Serenius derives it fancifully from Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, *(quasi*, *quidney.) Ren*, *Nephros*, *Protme'sis.* (F.) *Rein.* The kidneys are the secretory organs of the urine. They are two glands, situate deeply,—the one on the right, and the other on the left side,—in the hypochondres; at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ; behind the peritoneum; and in the midst of an abundant, fatty cellular tissue, called *Tunica adiposa.* The kidney is of a reddish-brown colour; oval form; and flattened on two surfaces. It has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles, pretty accurately, the haricot or kidneybean. Two *substances* are readily distinguishable in it;—the outer, *Secerning* or *Cortical*, *Substan'tia cortica'lis*, *S. glandulo'sa*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *Tubular*, *Medullary* or *Uriniferous*, *Substan'tia medulla'ris*, *S. Tubulo'sa*, *S. Fibro'sa*, which appears under the form of small cones or unequal *papillæ*, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance; and opening, by the other, at the summit of the cone, into *calices*, a species of membranous tubes, more or less numerous, which transmit the urine of the papillæ to the *pelvis.* By this *(pelvis)* is meant a small, membranous sac, of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices; and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE. *Morbus Brightii*, *Nephri'tis albumino'sa*, *Granular Kidney of Bright*, (F.) *Maladie de Bright.* A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, which gives occasion to the secretion of urine that contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Bright of London, about ten or twelve years ago.

KIDNEY, GRANULAR, OF BRIGHT, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

KIESTEINE, *Kiestine*, *Kiest'na.* A peculiar substance, which forms a pellicle on the urine of a pregnant female, when allowed to stand for a few days. It is whitish, opalescent, slightly granular, and may be compared to the fatty substance that swims on the surface of soups, after they have been allowed to cool. When

taken in conjunction with the other phenomena it is an aid in the diagnosis of pregnancy.

KILOGRAMME, *Chiliogram'ma*, from χιλιο, 'a thousand,' and γραμμα, 'a gramme.' The weight of a thousand grammes;—two pounds, eight ounces, one drachm, and twenty-four grains, Troy.

KILOLITRE, from χιλιοι, 'a thousand,' and λιτρα, 'a litre.' A measure, containing a thousand litres.

KINA KINA, Cinchona.

KINANCIE, Cynanche.

KINCOUGH, Pertussis.

KINDCOUGH, Pertussis.

KING'S EVIL, Scrofula.

KINICI ACETAS, Quinine, acetate of.

KININUM, Quinina.

KINKINA, Cinchona.

KINO, *Gummi Gambien'sē*, *Gummi rubrum adstrin'gens Gambien'sē*, *African kino*, *East India kino*, *Amboy'na kino*, *Gummi adstrin'gens Fothergil'li*. The tree, whence this resin is obtained, though not botanically ascertained, is known to grow in Africa on the banks of the Gambia. The London college ascribe it to the *Pterocar'pus erina'cea*, the Edinburgh to the *Eucalyp'tus resinif'era*, and the Dublin to the *Butea frondo'sa*. On wounding the bark, the kino flows drop by drop. Kino consists, chiefly, of tannin, gallic acid, oxide of iron, and colouring matter. It is inodorous; the taste a sweetish bitter; and it is sometimes gritty between the teeth. It comes to us in fragments of a dark ruby red colour, and is easily pulverized. Its properties are powerfully astringent. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in powder.

KIONORRHAPHIA, Staphyloraphy.

KI'OTOME, *Kiot'omus*; from χιων, 'a pillar,' 'support,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' (F.) *Coupe-bride*. An instrument, invented by Desault, to cut any accidental *brides* or filaments in the rectum and bladder; and which he, afterwards, used for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat, silver sheath; open at one edge. This sheath is provided with a cutting blade, which can be forced through the opening, and thus all the parts can be divided with which it comes in contact.

KIPPERNUT, Bunium bulbocastanum.

KIRATE. A weight of four grains according to Blancard.

KIRRHONO'SIS, Cirrhonosis.

KIRRHO'SIS, Cirrhonosis.

KIRSCHWASSER (G.) *Cherry water*. An alcoholic liquor, obtained from cherries bruised with their stones, by subjecting them to distillation, after having caused them to ferment. See Spirit.

KIST. A weight of 14 grains.—Paracelsus.

KLAPROTHII SULPHAS, Cadmii Sulphas.

KLAPROTHIUM SULPHURICUM. See Cadmii Sulphas.

KLEPTOMA'NIA; from κλεπτω, 'I steal,' and *mania*. Insanity, with an irresistible propensity to steal.

KLOPEMA'NIA, *Clopema'nia* from κλοπη, 'theft,' and μανια, 'mania.' Monomania, with an irresistible desire to steal.

KNEADING, Shampooing.

KNEE-SCAB, Crusta genu equinæ—k. Encircled hoof, Crusta genu equinæ.

KNIFE. Sax. cnif. Swed. K n i f. Dan. K n i v. (F.) *Canif*. *Culter*, *Smilē*, *Cultellus*, *Tomēi'on*, *Tomeus*, *Macha'ra*, *Macha'rion*, *Macha'ris*, (F.) *Couteau*. A cutting instrument, used in surgery, to divide the soft parts, and which only differs from the bistouri or scalpel in being commonly larger.

The most common knives are the following:

AMPUTA'TION KNIFE, (F.) *Couteau à amputation*, *C. droit*, *Culter rectus*. This is the largest of the knives used in surgery. Formerly, they were curved; now they are straight and provided with one or two edges.

CAT'ARACT KNIFE, *Ceratot'omus*, *Keratot'omus*, (F.) *Couteau à cataracte*. The cataract knives of Richter, Wenzel, Ward, and others, being intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, are so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by them; and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humour, until the section is completed. The blade of the knives of Wenzel and Ward, resembles a very narrow lancet, blunt in the posterior five-sixths of one of its edges. The blade of that of Richter is pyramidal, cutting through the whole length of its inferior edge, and also blunt in the five-sixths of the upper.

The CROTCHET KNIFE, *Cultel'lus uncus*, (F.) *Couteau à crochet*. A steel instrument, composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other with a curved knife. It was formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous fœtuses in utero; and to open the head when necessary.

DOUBLE EDGED KNIFE, *Anceps cultel'lus*, *Amphis'mela*, *Amphis'milē*, *Catling*, (F.) *Couteau à deux tranchans*, *Couteau désarticulateur*, *C. interosseux*. A knife, the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides. It is used for disarticulating bones; and for cutting the soft parts situate between the bones, in amputation of the leg and forearm.

CROOKED KNIFE, *Culter falca'tus*, *Culter curvus*, (F.) *Couteau courbe*. A knife, which is crooked and concave on its cutting edge. It was formerly employed in amputation of the limbs.

CHESELDEN'S KNIFE. A knife with a fixed handle; very convex on its edge, concave on the back, and which was used by Cheselden in *lithotomy*.

KNIFE EN SERPETTE, (F.) *Couteau en serpette*. A sort of knife, of the shape of a *serpette* or pruning knife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus, for the purpose of extracting fungi from it.

LENTIC'ULAR KNIFE, *Culter lenticula'ris*, (F.) *Couteau lenticulaire*. An instrument, used in the operation of trepanning, for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull, which may have been left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. It is formed of a lenticular button, fixed at the extremity of an iron staff, which is convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges and mounted on an ebony handle.

LITHOT'OMY KNIFE, (F.) *Couteau lithotome*. A name, given by Foubert to a large knife, the narrow blade of which, four and a half inches in length, was sharp in its whole extent, and made an obtuse angle with the handle. He used it in the lateral operation.

KNOT, PACKER'S, (F.) *Nœud d'emballeur*. A compressive bandage, used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches. The *nœud d'emballeur* is made with a double-headed roller, five ells long. A graduated compress is placed over the opening in the artery, and the bandage is applied over it; the balls of the roller being carried horizontally round to the opposite temple; where they are crossed obliquely and carried back to the part where the compress is situate. The hands are then changed with the rollers, crossing them so as to form a knot, and taking one above the head; the other beneath the chin. They are then crossed again, so as to form several knots, one above the other. This bandage is called, by some surgeons, *Solar* or *oblique chevestre*, or *capistrum*.

KNOT, SURGEON'S, (F.) *Nœud du chirurgien*. A double knot, made by passing the thread twice through the same noose. This knot is used frequently in the ligature of arteries, in the umbilical cord, &c.

KNOTBERRIES, Rubus chamæmorus.

KNOTGRASS, Polygonum aviculare.

KOINO-MIASMATA. See Miasm.

KOLERUS. A name given by Paracelsus to dry ulcers.

KOLPORRHAPHY, Elytrorrhaphy.

KOLTO, Plica.

KORIS, Cimex.

KRAME'RIA RATAN'HIA, *Rhatan'ia*, *Kat'anhy*, (F.) *Ratanhie*, *Ratanhia*. The krameria is a native of Java. The root has a bitter taste; and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

The KRAME'RIA IXI'NA, or *Ratanhie of the Antilles*, has similar virtues.

KREOSOTON, Creosote.

KUA KAHA, Curcuma longa.

KUTKULEJA, Cæsalpinia Bonducella.

KUTOOKURUNJA, Cæsalpinia Bonducella.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabic name for a species of melancholy, in which the patient is never quiet at any one place, but wanders about here and there. Also the name of an insect which lives at the surface of stagnant waters, and is in a constant state of agitation. Some lexicographers imagine that it is on account of this last circumstance, that the name of the insect has been given to the disease.

KYAPUTTY, Caieput.

KYLLO'SIS, κυλλωσις, from κυλλος, 'crooked,' 'lame,' *Cyllo'sis*. Professor Chaussier so calls congenital distortion of the feet, *Club-foot*, *Tal'ipes*, (F.) *Pied bot*. Of this there are many varieties. In the first, the foot, instead of resting on the soil, by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarso-phalangian articulations. It seems as if turned backwards and broken upon the leg, *(Pes Equinus.)* In the other cases the foot is twisted inwards, *(Varus*, (F.) *Cagneux*,) so that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted inwards, *(Valgus)* or rest only on its inner surface. In the *flat-foot*, *Sar'apus*, (F.) *Pied plat*, the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental. They are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore it to its proper shape and direction; and if these means fail, the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided.

KYNA, Pastinaca opoponax.

KYST or CYST, *Kystus*, *Cystus*, from κυστις, 'a bladder,' pouch,' (F.) *Kyste*. This term is generally applied to pouches or sacs, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which are accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. Some are formed by a thin, translucent membrane; having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibrocellular membrane, more or less thick. Some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others, on the contrary, have several; separated by complete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter, contained in cysts, is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish, white, reddish, and, at others, more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumour, formed by them, is called Encysted, which see.

KYSTE ANÉVRYSMAL, Aneurismal sac.

KYSTHI'TIS, *Cysthi'tis*, from κυσθος, 'the vagina.' Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

KYSTHOPTO'SIS, from κυσθος, 'the vagina,' and πιπτω, 'I fall.' Prolapsus or inversion of the vagina.

KYTTARRHA'GIA, from κυτταριον, 'an alveolus,' and ῥηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L.

LABE, from λαμβανω, 'I seize,' 'I take,' Invasion. Also, employed to denote the first paroxysm of fevers.—Galen, Hippocr.

LABIA INTERNA SEU MINORA, Nymphæ.

LABIA PUDENDI, Lips of the Vulva.

LABIAL, *Labia'lis*, from *Labium*, 'a lip.'

LABIAL, Orbicularis oris.

LABIAL ARTERY. Haller and Sabatier call thus the *facial artery* of the majority of anatomists.

The *labial arteries*, properly so called, or *coronary arteries of the lips*, (F.) *Coronaires des lèvres*, are two in number. The *superior* arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips. It is large and tortuous, and is distributed to the upper lip. The *lower* arises from the facial, at a considerable

distance from the commissure, and proceeds, in a serpentine course, into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed.

Labial Glands. This name is given to a multitude of muciparous follicles, of some size; round, prominent, and separate from each other; which are found on the inner surface of the lips, below the mucous membrane.

The Labial Veins are distinguished, like the arteries, into *superior* and *inferior*. They open into the facial vein;—a division of the internal jugular.

LABIALIS, Orbicularis oris.

LABIS, Forceps.

LABIUM, Lip—l. Leporinum, Harelip.

LABLAB, Dolichos Lablab.

LAB'ORATORY, *Laborato'rium*, *Ergaste'rion*, from *labora're*, 'to work.' A name given to any place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, &c.

LABO'RIOUS. Delivery is said to be laborious, (F.) *Accouchement laborieux*, when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. With some, *laborious labour* means one that requires the use of instruments. See Dystocia.

LABOUR, Parturition—l. difficult, Dystocia—l. Morbid, Dystocia—l. Pains, see Pains—l. Show, see Parturition.

LABRISULCIUM, Cheilocace, Stomacace.

LABRUM, Lip—l. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

LABRUSCA, Bryonia Alba.

LAB'YRINTH, *Labyrinth'us*, *Antrum buccino'sum*. A place, full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Anatomists have given this name to the aggregate of parts, constituting the internal ear, *Labyrinth'us auris intimæ*, *In'tima pars or'gani audi'tûs*. The Labyrinth is situate between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus. It is composed of several cavities, which communicate with each other in the dried bone; as the *vestibule*, *cochlea*, *semicircular canals*, &c. It is lined by periosteum, and also by a *pulpy membrane*, constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sac'culus vestib'uli* and *sac'culus*, (q. v.) respectively, which resemble in shape, that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *Otolithes* and *Otoconies*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part, a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel, *Septum vestib'uli nervo'so-membrana'ceum*.

LAC, Milk—l. Ammoniaci, Mistura ammoniaci—l. Amygdalæ, Emulsio amygdalæ—l. Asafœtidæ, Mistura asafœtidæ—l. Avis, Albumen ovi—l. Guaiaci, Mistura Guaiaci—l. Gum, Lacca—l. Lunæ, Marga candida—l. Maris, Sperm—l. Seed, Lacca—l. Shell, Lacca—l. Stick, Lacca—l. Sulphuris, Sulphur præcipitatum—l. Terræ, Magnesiæ carbonas—l. Virginis, Virgin's milk.

LACCA, from *lakah*, Arab. *Gummi laccæ*, *Stick-lac*, *Gum-lac*, *Seed-lac*, *Shell-lac*, (F.) *Laque*. Lac is a substance formed by an insect, and deposited on different species of trees, chiefly in the East Indies. The various kinds, distinguished in commerce, are;—*stick-lac*, which is the substance in its natural state, investing the small twigs of the tree: and *seed-lac*, which is the same broken off. When melted, it is called *shell-lac*.

Lac was, at one time, used in the form of tincture, as a tonic and astringent; and it still forms part of particular dentifrices.

LACERA'TION, *Lacera'tio*, *Rhegma*, *Ruptu'ra*, *Rupture*, from *lacera're*, 'to tear:'—*Dilacera'tio*, *Sparagma*, (F.) *Arrachement*, *Déchirement*, *Dilaceration*. The act of tearing or rending. The breach, made by tearing or rending; as a *lacerated wound*, *Tresis vulnus lacera'tum*, *Laceratu'ra*, *Vulnus lacera'tum*.

LACERATURA. See Laceration.

LACERTA, Lizard.

LACERTI CORDIS, Columnæ carneæ.

LACERTULI CORDIS, Columnæ carneæ.

LACERTUS, Brachium, Muscle.

LAC''ERUM. Same etymon. Any thing torn, or appearing as if torn.

The Fora'men Lac''erum Ante'rius, (F.) *Trou déchiré antérieur*, *Hiatus sphéno-pétreux*, (Ch.) is an irregular opening, formed by the sphenoid and petrous portion of the temporal bone. This foramen transmits the third, fourth, and sixth pair of nerves and the first branch of the fifth pair to the eye and its appendages.

The Foramen Lacerum Poste'rius, *Foramen jugula're*, *F. lacerum in Basi Cranii*, (F.) *Trou déchiré postérieur*, *Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, (Ch.) is formed by the occipital bone and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it, the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and accessary nerve pass out of the cranium.

LACHRYMA, Tear. See, also, Vitis vinifera.

LACH'RYMAL, *Lacryma'lis*, from *lac'ryma*, 'a tear.' Belonging to the tears. This epithet is given to various parts.

The Lachrymal Passages, *Viæ lacryma'les*, (F.) *Voies lacrymales*. The organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. The lachrymal passages are composed of the *lachrymal gland*, *caruncle*, *puncta*, *ducts*, the *lachrymal sac*, and the *nasal duct*.

The Lachrymal Gland, *Glan'dula innominata Gale'ni* seu *lacryma'lis*, is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of the orbit. It is of about the size of an almond; and of an oval shape, flattened above and below:—its great diameter being the antero-posterior. It is composed of several small lobules, united by cellular tissue, and separated by it as well as by vessels and nerves which creep in the intervals. This gland has seven or eight excretory ducts, which open behind the upper eyelid. It *use* is to secrete the tears, and pour them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts.

Lach'rymal Caruncle. See Caruncula lacrymalis.

The Puncta Lacrymalia, (F.) *Points lacrymaux*, are two small, round, and contractile openings, situate in the centre of a tubercle, about a line and a half distant from the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with

the *lacrymal ducts*. These ducts, (F.) *Conduits lacrymaux*, *Lacryma'les Canaliculi*, *Canales* seu *Ductus lacryma'les*, *D. lacruma'les*, *Ductus lacryma'les latera'les*, *D. puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Cornua lacryma'lia*, *Colliciæ puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Canalic'uli lima'cum*, *Cornua Lima'cum*, are two in number—a *superior* and an *inferior*—which extend from the puncta to the lacrymal sac. They seem formed by a very delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac, (F.) *Reservoir des larmes*: —the *Saccus* seu *Sinus* seu *Lacus lacrymalis*, *Infundibulum lacrymale*, *Saccus lacruma'lis*.

The Lachrymal or Nasal Canal or Duct, *Cana'lis lacrymalis*, *Canalis orbitæ nasa'lis*, *Ductus nasa'lis orbitæ*, *Cana'lis sacci lacryma'lis*, *Ductus ad Nasum*, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius; and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal sac; and its inferior orifice is furnished with a valvular duplicature. This duct transmits the tears, which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia, into the nasal fossæ.

The Lachrymal Fossa, *Fossa* seu *Forea lacryma'lis*, is a slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, which lodges the lachrymal gland.

The Lachrymal Groove, (F.) *Gouttière lacrymale*, is the bony channel, which lodges the lachrymal sac. It is seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and is formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw bone.

The Lachrymal Artery proceeds from the ophthalmic; and distributes its principal branches to the lachrymal gland.

The Lachrymal Veins accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

The Lachrymal Nerve is the smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve. It is distributed, particularly, to the lachrymal gland and to the upper eyelid. In its course it gives off a *sphæno-maxillary* and a *malar* filament.

Lachrymal Hernia or Tumour, *Hernia Sacci Lacrymalis*, is when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate. By Anel, this was called *Dropsy of the Lachrymal Sac*.

LACHRYMATIO, Epiphora.

LACIS, Plexus

LACMUS TINCTORIUS, Lichen roccella.

LACONICUM, Vaporarium. See Stove.

LACQ, Laqueus.

LACRUMA, Tear.

LACRYMA, Tear.

LACTA'TION, *Tithenesis*, *Thela'sis*, *Thelas'mus*, *Lacta'tio*; from *lac'teo*, 'I suckle,' 'I give milk.' *Suckling*:—the *giving of suck*, (F.) *Allaitement*.

The French have four varieties of lactation. 1. *Allaitement maternel*,—*Maternal Lactation*, when the mother suckles the child. 2. *A. étranger*, *mercenaire*,—when another suckles it. 3. *A. artificiel*,—when the child is brought up by hand. 4. *A. animal*, when the child is suckled by some animal.

LACTEALS, Chyliferous vessels.

LACTEUS, Lactic.

LACTIC, *Lacteus*, from *lac*, 'milk,' appertaining to milk.

Lactic Acid, *Acidum Lacteum*, *Acid of milk*. *Acidum Lactis*. This has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia, owing to its being presumed to be one of the gastric acids secreted in health. It is given either in the form of lemonade or of lozenges. The acid is obtained either from milk or from the juice of the red beet.

LACTICA, Typhoid.

LACTICINIA, Parotid.

LACTIF'EROUS, *Galactoph'orus*, (q. v.) *Lactif'erus*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fero*, 'I carry.'

The Lactiferous Vessels or Ducts, *Tub'uli lactiferi* vel *Ductus lactiferi*, (F.) *Vaisseaux* ou *conduits lactifères*, are the excretory ducts of the Mammary Gland, which see.

Lacteal or Lactiferous Swelling. A tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in one of the lactiferous tubes, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture, and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. The tube requires to be punctured.

LACTIF'UGA, *Lactifuge*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fugo*, 'I drive away.' Medicines which dispel milk.

LACTIN'IA, from *lac*, 'milk.' Food prepared with milk.

LACTIPOTOR, Galactopotes.

LACTIS REDUNDANTIA, Galactia.

LACTIVORUS, Galactophagous.

LACTU'CA, from *lac*, 'milk;' so called from its milky juice. *Lactuca sati'va*, *Lettuce*, *Garden Lettuce*, *Eunu'chium Meco'nis*, *Thridax*, *Cherbas*, (F.) *Laitue ordinaire*. It is used as a wholesome salad. The seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, when formed into an emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, &c.

The inspissated juice, *Lactuca'rium*, *Thrid'acē*, resembles, in odour and appearance, that of opium, and is, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. Dose, gr. j to x and more.

Lactuca Graveolens, L. Virosa—l. Sylvestris, L. scariola.

Lactuca Scariola, *L. Sylves'tris*, *Scariola*, (F.) *Laitue Scariole*, *L. sauvage*, possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than the L. Sativa. It has similar virtues with the next.

Lactuca Viro'sa, *L. graveolens*, *Strong-scented Lettuce*, (F.) *Laitue vireuse*. The odour of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient; and have been used in dropsies.

LACTUMEN, Porrigo larvalis.

LACU'NA. A *Fossa* or *Ditch*. Anatomists have given this name to small cavities in the mucous membranes, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humour. Certain lacunæ are but the excretory orifices of mucous crypts. They are very visible in the rectum, vagina, urethra, &c. Sometimes, *lacuna* is used synonymously with *crypt*.

Lacuna, Fontanella—l. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain, Pituitary gland—l. Folliculus, Crypta.

LACUNAR VENTRICULI QUARTI SUPERIOR, Valvula Vieussenii.

LACUNE DE LA LANGUE, Cæcum foramen.

LACUS LACRYMALIS, Lachrymal sac.

LADA, Piper nigrum.

LADANUM. See Cistus creticus.

LADENDO, Influenza.

LADIES-MANTLE, Alchemilla.

LADIES-SMOCK, Cardamine pratensis.

LADRERIE, (F.,) from λαιδρος, 'deformed.' (F.) *Léproserie*, *Maladrerie*. A vulgar name for the Elephantiasis (q. v.) or Lepra of the Arabs. Also, an hospital for the reception of the leprous.

LADYBIRD, Coccinella septempunctata.

LADYBUG, Coccinella septempunctata.

LADYCOW, Coccinella septempunctata.

LÆMOS, Pharynx.

LÆSION, Lesion.

LÆTIFICANTIA, from *Lætifico*, 'I make glad.' Medicines, formerly used as cordials, in depression of spirits, &c.

LAGNEIA, Coition.

LAGNESIS FUROR FŒMININUS, Nymphomania—l. Furor masculinus, Satyriasis—l. Salacitas, Satyriasis.

LAGOCHÉILUS, Harelip.

LAGONES, Flanks.

LAGONOPONOS, Pleurodynia.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA, from λαγως, 'a hare,' and οφθαλμος, 'an eye.' *Hare's Eye*. *Leporí'nus Oculus*, (F.) *Œil de Lièvre*. A vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted, that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep. It has been asserted, that this condition of the eye is natural in the hare when asleep.

LAGOPHTHALMUS, Geum urbanum.

LAGOSTOMA, Harelip.

LAICHE, Sarsaparilla Germanica—*l. des Sables*, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

LAIT, Milk—*l. Adoucisant*, Looch ex ovo—*l. d'Anesse*, Milk, asses'—*l. d'Amandes*, Emulsio amygdalæ—*l. d' Asafœtida*, Mistura asafœtidæ—*l. de Beurre*, Buttermilk—*l. de Brebis*, Milk, ewes'—*l. Caillé*, Curds—*l. de Chèvre*, Milk, goats'—*l. Épanché*, *L. répandu*—*l. de Femme*, Milk, human—*l. de Jument*, Milk, mares'—*l. de Poule*, see Ovum—*l. de Vache*, Milk of the cow—*l. Virginal*, Virgin's milk.

LAIT RÉPANDU, (F.) *Lait épanché*. A popular expression in France, under which is comprehended every kind of disease (and particularly vague pains) occurring after delivery; all being ascribed to diffusion or deposition of milk.

LAITERON DOUX. Sonchus oleraceus.

LAITUE ORDINAIRE, Lettuce—*l. Sauvage*, Lactuca scariola—*l. Scariole*, Lactuca scariola—*l. Vireuse*, Lactuca virosa.

LAKEWEED, Polygonum hydropiper.

LALIA, Voice, articulated.

LALLA'TION, *Lallatio*, *Lambdacis'mus*, *Lullaby speech*. Sauvages uses this term for a vicious pronunciation, in which the letter L is improperly doubled, or softened, or substituted for R.

LAMBDACISMUS, Lallation.

LAMBDOID OR LAMBDOI'DAL, *Lambdoïdes*, from the Greek letter Λ, λαμβδα, and ειδος, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Anatomists have given the name LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE, *Sutura lambdoïdalis*, *S. Proræ*, to the suture, formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the letter Λ, *lambda*, of the Greeks. It is the *Occip'ito-parietal suture*, —*Suture occipitale*, (Ch.) In this suture the ossa wormiana are most frequently met with; and the denticulations are most distinctly marked.

LAMBITIVUM, Eclectos.

LAME, Lamina—*l. Corneé*, Tænia semicircularis—*l. Ruyschienne*, Ruyschiana tunica.

LAMELLA, Lamina.

LAMELLAR, *Lamello'sus*, *Lamina'ted*, (F.) *Lamelleux*, *Lamineux*, composed of laminæ or leaves—as the *Lamellar* or *lam'inated Tissue*; i. e., the *cellular tissue*.

LAMELLEUX, Lamellar.

LAMENESS, Claudication.

LAMINA, *Lamel'la*, (F.) *Lame*. A thin, flat part of a bone; a plate or table, (q. v.;) as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone.

LAMINA CRIBROSA, see *Criblé*—l. Prima cutis, Epidermis.

LAMINA SPIRA'LIS, *Septum scalæ*, *Septum cochleæ audito'riæ*. A partition between the scalæ of the cochlea. The larger part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of bone. The remainder, or that part next the opposite side of the scalæ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane, called, by Valsalva, *Zona Cochleæ*. By some anatomists, the lamina is divided into a *Zona ossea*, and *Z. mollis*. By others, it is considered to consist of four laminæ, when examined with a strong glass: a *Zona ossea*, next to the modiolus—a *Zona coria'cea*, on the outer side of this: a *Zona vesicula'ris*—and a *Zona membrana'cea*, which is, perhaps, the lining membrane of the cochlea.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ NASI, Turbinated bones.

LAMINATED, Lamellar.

LAMINEUX, Lamellar.

LA'MIUM ALBUM, *Urti'ca mor'tua*, *Galeop'sis*, *Archangel'ica*, *Dead Nettle*, *White Arch'angel Nettle*, (F.) *Ortie blanche*, *Ortie morte*. Infusions of this plant have been recommended in uterine hemorrhage, and in leucorrhœa. It is not used.

LAMIUM MONTANUM, Melittis melissophyllum—l. rubrum, Galeopsis.

LAMPOURDE, Xanthium.

LAMPSANA, Lapsana.

LAMPYRIS, Cicindela.

LANA PHILOSOPHORUM, Zinci oxydum.

LANARIA, Saponaria, Verbascum nigrum.

LANCE DE MAURICEAU, (F.) An instrument invented by Mauriceau for perforating the head of the fœtus. A perforator.

LANCET, *Lanceola*, *Lancetta*, *Schaste'rion*, (F.) *Lancette*,—diminutive of *lancea*, 'a lance.' A surgical instrument, used in the operation of phlebotomy. It is composed of two parts, the handle, (F.) *Chasse*, and the blade, (F.) *Lame*. The former is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell, movable on the blade, for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well polished steel. Lancets are made of different shapes; some being *broad-shouldered*—others, *spear-pointed*. The French distinguish three kinds: 1. *Lancette à grain*

d'orge, which, on account of the almost oval shape of its point, makes a large opening. 2. The *L. à langue de serpent*, which is very narrow towards the point; and, 3. The *L. à grain d'avoine*, which holds a medium station between the two former, and is generally preferred.

The *Abscess Lancet* is merely a large lancet for the purpose of opening abscesses.

LANCEOLA, Lancet.

LANCETTE, Lancet.

LANCINANT, Lancinating.

LAN'CINATING, *Lan'cinans*, from *lancina're*, 'to strike or thrust through.' (F.) *Lancinant*, (substantive, *Élancement*.) A species of pain, which consists in lancinations or shootings, similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. It is especially in cancer, that this kind of pain is felt.

LANGEAC, MINERAL WATERS OF.—Acidulous, mineral waters at Langeac, in the department of Haute-Loire, France. They are employed as refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and a little iron.

LANGII AQUA EPILEP'TICA, *Epilep'tic Water of Langius*, formerly employed against epilepsy. It was composed of the flowers of the *convallaria* and *lavender*, *Spanish wine*, *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *mistletoe*, *peony* and *dittany roots*, *long pepper*, *cubebs*, and *rosemary flowers*

LANGUE, Tongue—*l. Abaisseur de la*, Glossocatochus—*l. de Carpe*, see Lever—*l. de Cerf*, Asplenium scolopendrium—*l. de Chien*, Cynoglossum—*l. de Serpent*, Ophioglossum vulgatum.

LANGUEUR, Languor.

LANGUOR, *Aph'esis*. (F.) *Langueur*. A species of atony, (q. v.) depression, or debility, which generally comes on slowly.

LANUGO PRIMA, Genetas—l. Siliquæ hirsutæ, see Dolichos pruriens.

LAONI'CA CURA'TIO. A mode of treating the gout, which consisted in the employment of local applications, proper for evacuating the morbific matter.

LAOS, Tin.

LAPACTICUS, Cathartic.

LAPARA, Abdomen, Flanks, Lumbi.

LAPAROCE'LE, from λαπαρα, 'the lumbar region,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Lumbar Hernia*, through a separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and a protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle, on the outside of the mass common to the sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi.—Cloquet.

LAPARO-ENTEROT'OMY, *Lap'aro enterotom'ia*; from λαπαρα, the 'lumbar region,' the 'abdomen'; εντερον, 'intestine,' and τομη, 'incision.' The operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal, for the removal of disease.

LAPAROCYSTOTOMIA. See Lithotomy.

LAPAROSCOPIA, Abdominoscopia.

LAPAROTOMY. See Gastrotomy.

LAPATHOS, Rumex acutus.

LAPATHUM, Rumex acutus—l. Aquaticum, Rumex hydrolapathum—l. Chinense, Rheum—l. Orientale, Rheum—l. Sanguineum, Rumex sanguineus—l. Unctuosum, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

LAPIDIL'LUM. Blasius has given this name to a kind of scoop, used, in his time, for extracting stone from the bladder.

LAPIS, Calculus.

LAPIS ACCIPITRUM, Hieracites—l. Aerosus, Calamina—l. Ammoniaci, see Ammoniac gum—l. Animalis, Blood—l. Armenius, Melochites—l. Aureus, Urine—l. Bezoardicus, Bezoar—l. Cæruleus, Cupri sulphas—l. Calaminaris, Calamina—l. Carneolus, Cornelian—l. Causticus, Potassa cum calce—l. Causticus, Potassa fusa—l. Collymus, Ætites—l. Contrayervæ, P. contrayervæ compositus—l. Cyanus, L. lazuli—l. Fulmineus, Ceraunion—l. Hematites, Hæmatites—l. Heracleus, Magnet—l. Infernalis, Argenti nitras—l. Infernalis alkalinus, Potassa fusa—l. Infernalis sive septicus, Potassa cum calce—l. Judaicus, Judæus (lapis.)

LAPIS LAZ'ULI, *Lapis Cy'anus*, *Asulci*, *Laz'ulite*, (F.) *Pierre d'azur*, *Outremer*. A stone, of a beautiful blue colour; opaque; and close-grained; fracture dull. It is composed of silex; alumine; carbonate and sulphate of lime; oxide of iron, and water. It was formerly looked upon as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

LAPIS MALUCENSIS, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine—l. Nauticus, Magnet—l. Phœnicites, Judæus (lapis)—l. Porcinus, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine—l. Prunellæ, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—l. Sardius, Cornelian—l. Septicus, Causticum commune—l. Septicus, Potassa fusa—l. Specularis, S. lucidum—l. Syderitis, Magnet—l. Syriacus, Judæus (lapis)—l. Vini, Potassæ supertartras impurus.

LAPPA, Galium aparine, Lippitudo—l. Minor, Xanthium.

LAPPULA HEPATICA, Agrimony.

LAPSA'NA, *Lampsa'na*, *Na'pium*, *Papilla'ris herba*, *Dock-cresses*, *Nipple-wort*. (F.) *Lampsane*, *Herbe aux Mamelles*. This plant is a lactescent bitter. It has been chiefly employed, however, as an external application to sore nipples, &c.

LAQ, Laqueus.

LAQUE, Lacca.

LA'QUEUS, *Funis*. A cord or ligature or bandage, with running knots;—a *noose*, a *loop*, *Brochos*, *Pach'etos*. (F.) *Laq* ou *Lacq*. The term is applied to a bandage or fillet of any kind, attached by means of a loop upon any part with the view of fixing it; as in certain cases of labour, where a hand or foot presents; or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures.

LAQUEUS GUTT'URIS, 'Noose of the throat.' Violent inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARCH, Pinus larix.

LARD, Adeps suilla.

LARDA'CEOUS, from *lardum*, 'lard;' the fat of bacon. An epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard.

LARGE, Broad.

LARIX, Pinus larix.

LARKSPUR, BRANCHING, Delphinium consolida.

LARME, Tear.

LARMOIEMENT, Epiphora.

LARVA, Mask.

LARYNGÉ, Laryngeal.

LARYNGE'AL, *Laryngeus*. (F.) *Laryngé*, *Laryngien*. That which belongs to the larynx.

The LARYNGEAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs laryngés*, are two in number;—a *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior laryngeal nerve* is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck. It passes downwards and inwards, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches: the one, *external*, which distributes its filaments on the outside of the larynx, to the sterno-thyroid, hyo-thyroid, constrictor inferior, crico-thyroid muscles, &c. The other, the *internal*, which crosses the thyro-hyoid membrane, and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membranes of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles, and ultimately anastomoses with the inferior laryngeal nerve.

The *inferior laryngeal nerves* or *recur'rents*, *Nervi reversi'vi*, *Rameaux Trachéaux* (Chaus.), arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax. They ascend in the furrow, which separates the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck, after having been reflected;—the left, around the arch of the aorta; the right, around the corresponding subclavian. They send off filaments to the cardiac plexuses; to the parietes of the œsophagus, and trachea; to the thyroid gland; to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles; and to the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx.

The LARYNGEAL ARTERIES are given off from the thyroid arteries.

The LARYNGEAL VEINS open into the internal jugular. Winslow gives the name *laryngeal* to the *superior thyroid artery*, (q. v.)

LARYNGÉAL, Laryngeal.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS, Asthma thymicum.

LARYNGI'TIS, *Cynanchē laryngea*, *Angina laryngea*. (F.) *Catarrhe laryngien*, *Angine laryngée*, *Inflamma'tion of the Larynx*. This disease, in some measure, resembles croup; but is usually devoid of that peculiar, sonorous inspiration, which attends the latter. There is, also, pain upon pressing the larynx; and, whilst laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. The membraniform exudation is, also, absent; probably, because the inflammation, being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment.

LARYNGOG'RAPHY, *Laryngogra'phia*; from λαρυγξ, 'the larynx,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY, from λαρυγξ, 'the larynx,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOT'OMY, *Laryngoto'mia*, from λαρυγξ, 'the larynx,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' A surgical operation, which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy any obstruction of the glottis. The operation is, sometimes, erroneously called *Bronchotomy* and *Tracheotomy*.

LAR'YNX, λαρυγξ, (a whistle.) *Caput* seu *Oper'culum* seu *Initium* seu *Finis superior* seu *Terminus superior* seu *Pars prima aspe'ræ arte'riæ*. The apparatus of voice is situate at the superior and anterior part of the neck; and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages,—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles, and lined by a mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the *superior ligaments of the glottis*, &c.

PARTS COMPOSING THE LARYNX.

1. *Cartilages.*		Thyroid, Cricoid, Two Arytenoid, Epiglottis.
2. *Muscles.*	Extrinsic.	Sterno thyroid. Constrictors of the pharynx. All the muscles of the hyoid region.
	Intrinsic.	Crico-thyroid. Crico-arytenoid, posterior, Crico-arytenoid, lateral, Thyro-arytenoid, Arytenoid.
3. *A Mucous Membrane.*		
4. *Glands.*		Epiglottic, Arytenoid. Thyroid,
5. *Membranes.*		Thyro hyoid, Crico-thyroid.
6. *Ligaments.*		Crico-arytenoid. Thyro-arytenoid.

The vessels and nerves of the larynx are called *laryngé'al*.

The larynx is destined to give passage to the air in the act of respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications, which constitute the voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals. In men, it is always larger and situate lower than in women.

LASER, Laserpitium—*l. à Larges feuilles*, Laserpitium latifolium.

LASERPITIUM, *Laser*, *Silphium*, οπος σιλφιον. A term applied, anciently, both to a plant and its juice, with the nature of neither of which we possess any precise information. Bentley, Laurence, Geoffroi, &c. regarded it to have been the same as our asafœtida:—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and the ancient Scholiast on Aristophanes, however, by assigning a sweet and agreeable flavour to the laserpitium, discountenance the idea. From whatever plant obtained, it was so rare, and consequently so costly, that the Romans deposited it in the public treasury. It was obtained from Cyrene—*Succus Cyrenaicus*—and likewise from Persia,—the latter being the most valuable. The Laserpitium is called, by Avicenna, *Altihit*.

LASERPI''TIUM LATIFO'LIUM, *Gentia'na alba*, *White Gentian*, *Cerva'ria alba*. (F.) *Laser à larges feuilles*. The root of this plant is bitter and tonic.

LASERPI''TIUM SILER, *Ses'eli*, *Siler montanum*; *Heart-wort*, *Sermountain*. The seeds and roots are possessed of aromatic properties.

LASSITUDO, Copos.

LATENS IN ORE, Pterygoideus internus.

LATENT, *Latens*, from *late're*, 'to lie hid,' 'lying hid,' 'concealed.' An epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease, in which

the symptoms are so concealed and obscure, as to escape the observation of the physician. Thus, we say *latent inflammation, latent period of small-pox*, &c.

LATERI''TIOUS, *Lateri''tius;* from *later*, 'a brick.' An epithet applied to the brick-like sediment, occasionally deposited in the urine of people afflicted with fever.

LATESCENTIS CHORDÆ, Palmaris longus.

LATHYRIS, Euphorbia lathyris.

LATIB'ULUM, from *lateo*, 'I lie hid.' The focus of febrile poison; whence it spreads to every part to induce a paroxysm. See *Clapier*.

LAT'ICA, *Amphimer'ina lat'ica* of Sauvages. A species of quotidian remittent, whose paroxysms are very long, and which is accompanied with *latent* heat (?) whence its name.

LATICES LACTEI, Receptaculum chyli.

LATISSIMUS COLLI, Platysma myoides.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Aniscalp'tor, Dorsi-lumbo-sacro-huméral, Brachium movens quartus, Lombo-huméral*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Muscle grand dorsal, M. très large du dos.* A flat muscle; broad, especially below; thin; quadrilateral; and situate at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk. It is attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium; to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebræ, to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and is inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. Its upper fibres are almost horizontal: the middle very long and oblique upwards and outwards; and the anterior almost vertical.

This muscle carries the arm backwards, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis. It also draws backwards and downwards the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk towards the arm. It can, also, raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus, and become an inspiratory muscle.

LATTICE WORK, Cancelli.

LATUS, Broad—l. Ani, Levator ani.

LAU. See Spirit.

LAUCA'NIA, *Leucania*, from λαυω, 'I enjoy,' 'I take.' The fauces and œsophagus. Also, the chin.—Gorræus.

LAUD'ANUM. Perhaps from *laus*, 'praise;' *lauda'tum*, 'praised.' Every preparation of opium, (q. v.) solid or liquid, but more particularly the extract and tincture, and especially the latter.

LAUDANUM ABBA'TIS ROUSSEAU, *Guttæ Abbatis Rousseau, Vinum opia'tum fermentatio'nē para'tum, Abbe Rousseau's Drops*, (*Mel. Narbonnens.* ℥xij, *aquæ calidæ* lbiij. Set in a warm place, and, as soon as the mixture ferments, add *opium* ℥iv, dissolved in *water* ℥xij. Let it ferment for a month, and evaporate to ℥x: strain, and add *rectified spirit of wine* ℥ivss.)

LAUDANUM FORD'S, Vinum opii—l. Liquid, Tinctura opii—l. Liquidum Hoffmanni, Vinum opii—l. Liquidum Sydenhami, Vinum opii—l. Opiatum, Extractum opii—l. Simplex, Extractum opii.

LAUGH, SARDONIC. Canine laugh.

LAUGHING, Risus.

LAUREL, BROAD-LEAVED, Kalmia latifolia—l. Cherry, Prunus lauro-cerasus—l. Common, Prunus lauro-cerasus—l. Dwarf, Kalmia angustifolia—l. Narrow-leaved, Kalmia angustifolia—l. Poison, Prunus lauro-cerasus—l. Water, see Prunus lauro-cerasus—l. White, Magnolia glauca.

LAURENT, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring, five leagues from Joyeuse in France. Temp. 127° Fahr.

LAUREOLA, Daphne laureola.

LAURIER, Laurus—*l. Alexandrin*, Ruscus hypoglossum—*l. Amandier*, Prunus laurocerasus—*l. Cérise*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Rose*, Nerium oleander.

LAURO-CERASUS, Prunus lauro-cerasus.

LAURUS, *Laurus nob'ilis, Daphne*, the *Sweet Bay. Nat. Ord.* Laurineæ. (F.) *Laurier.* The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell, and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, but is now rarely used. It is, sometimes, employed as a fomentation and in glysters; and the berries are an ingredient in the *Emplastrum Cumini.*

LAURUS ALEXANDRINA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Ruscus hypoglossum—l. Camphora, see Camphor.

LAURUS CASSIA. The species of laurus which yields the *Cassia lignea, Casia, Cassia cinnamo'mea, Cortex Canel'læ Malabar'icæ, Cassia lignea Malabar'ica, Xylo-cassia, Canel'la Malabarica et Javen'sis, Canella Cuba'na, Arbor Juda'ica, Cassia Canel'la, Canellif'era Malabar'ica, Cortex crassior, Cinnamo'mum Malabaricum, C. In'dicum, C. Sinen'sē, Calihac'ha canel'la, Wild Cinnamon, Malabar Cinnamon, Cassia.* (F.) *Cannelle de Malabar* ou *de Java*, ou *de la Chine*, ou *des Indes*, ou *de Coromandel, C. fausse, C. matte, Casse en bois, Casse aromatique.* The bark and leaves abound with the flavour of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted; but they are much weaker. The unopened flower buds are used in the same manner.

LAURUS CINNAMO'MUM, *Cinnamo'mum, Darse'ni, Darsi'ni, Cinnamon, Xylo-cinnamomum, Cuurdo Canel'la, C. Zeylan'ica.* (F.) *Cannelle, Baume de Cannelle, Cannelle officinale.* Cinnamon bark is stimulant and carminative, and is employed, chiefly, as a grateful aromatic, to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. Dose gr. x to ℈j. The *Flowers*, called *Cassiæ Flores* in the shops, possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required.

LAURUS CULIL'AWAN. The tree that affords the *Cortex Culilawan, Cullitlawan, Cortex caryophylloïdes, C. Caryophylloïdes Amboinen'sis.* This bark resembles the sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment.

LAURUS MALABATHRUM, See Malabathrum—l. Nobilis, Laurus.

LAURUS SAS'SAFRAS, *Sassafras, Ague-free, Cornus mas odora'ta, Anhuiba.* Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root have been considered stimulant, sudorific and diuretic. The virtues depend upon essential oil, the odour of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c.

LAUTIS'SIMA VINA. Wines were formerly so called, which were strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVANDE, Lavendula.

LAVANDULA, Lavendula.

LAVEMENT, Clyster, Enema—*l. Antispasmodique*, Enema fœtidum.

LAVENDER, COMMON, Lavendula—l. Sea, Statice limonium.

LAVEN'DULA, from *lavo*, 'I wash;' so called from being used in baths. *Laven'dula spica*, *Common lavender*, *Lavandula*, (F.) *Lavande*, *Aspic*, *Spic*. The odour of lavender flowers is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon an essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant; particularly in the form of the oil,—*Oleum lavendulæ*. The dried leaves have been employed as an errhine.

The French use the *Lavendula stœchas* or *French lavender*, of which they have a compound syrup, *Syru'pus de stœch'adē compos'itus*: given as a pectoral.

LAVER GERMANICUM, Veronica beccabunga—l. Odoratum, Sisymbrium nasturtium.

LAVIPEDIUM, Pediluvium.

LAW MEDICINE, Medicine, legal.

LAWSO'NIA INER'MIS, *Alcan'na vera*, *A. Orienta'lis*, *Cyprus antiquo'rum*, *Ligus'trum Ægyp'tiacum*, *Smooth Lawso'nia*, (F.) *Henné*. An East Indian and African plant, the root of which is slightly astringent.

In India, the root of the *Lawso'nia spinosa* is employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

LAX, Diarrhœa.

LAXANS, Relaxant.

LAX'ATIVE, *Laxati'vus*, from *laxa're*, 'to loosen.' *Minorati'vus*, *Soluti'vus*, *Alviducus*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; such as tamarinds, manna, &c.

LAXATOR AURIS INTERNUS, L. tympani.

LAXA'TOR TYM'PANI, *L. major tym'pani*, *Exter'nus mallei*, *Ante'rior mallei*, *Obli'quus auris*, *Externus auris* vel *Laxator inter'nus*, *Eusta'chii mus'culus*, *Sphéni-salpingo-mallien*, (F.) *Antérieur du marteau*. A muscle, which arises from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the apophysis of Rau. It relaxes the membrana tympani.

LAXATOR MINOR TYMPANI. A very small muscle, which extends from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and is inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

LAXATIVUS INDICUS, Cambogia.

LAXITAS, Atony—l. Ingestorum, Lientery.

LAXITY, *Lax'itas*, *Laxness*. Condition of a tissue, when loose or relaxed; or of one which wants tone. We say *laxity of fibre*, *laxity of skin*, to express, that those parts have lost some of the tenseness proper to them.

LAZARET'TO, *Lazaret*, *Lazar-house*, from (I.) *lazzero*, 'a leper.' A solitary edifice in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the disinfection of men and goods, proceeding from places where contagious diseases are prevailing.

LAZULITE, Lapis lazuli.

LEAD, Plumbum—l. Black, Graphites—l. Iodide of, see Iodine—l. Oxyd of, semi-vitrified, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—l. Protacetate of, Plumbi superacetas—l. Red, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—l. Subcarbonate of, Plumbi subcarbonas—l. Sugar of, Plumbi superacetas—l. Superacetate of, Plumbi superacetas—l. Tannate of, see Tannin—l. White, Plumbi subcarbonas.

LEANNESS, Emaciation.

LEAPING AGUE. This disease is said by the Scotch writers to be characterized by increased efficiency, but depraved direction of the will, producing an irresistible propensity to dance, tumble, and move about in a fantastic manner, and often with far more than the natural vigour, activity and precision!

LEB'ANON, MINERAL WATERS OF. The spring at Lebanon, 26 miles east of Albany, New York, is an almost pure thermal. Temp. 72° Fahr.

LECHENEION, Torcular herophili.

LE CRAN, Cochlearia armoracia.

LECTISTER'NIUM. The arrangement of a bed, so as to adapt it to a particular disease. Also, a supplication, with the Romans, in times of public danger, when beds or couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast, and their images were taken down from their pedestals and placed upon these couches around the altars. The lectisternium was first introduced in the time of a pestilence.—Livy.

LECTUA'LIS, from *lectum*, 'a bed.' An epithet applied to a long, chronic disease.

LECTULUS, *Fanon*.

LÈDE SAUVAGE, Ledum sylvestre.

LEDUM PALUSTRE, *Rosmari'nus sylves'tris*, *Anthos sylves'tris*. (F.) *Lède* ou *Romarin sauvage*. *Nat. Order*. Ericineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops; the virtues are equivocal.

LEE, Feculence, Lixivium.

LEECH, Hirudo.

LEEK, Allium porrum.

LEES, SOAP, Liquor potassæ.

LEG, (Danish,) *Crus*, *Sce'los*, *Cnemē*. The portion of the lower extremity, which extends from the knee to the foot. It consists of three bones;—*Tibia*, *Fibula*, and *Patel'la*, and, also, of a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection, formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg, has received the name of *Calf of the leg*. It is the special attribute of man, and proves that he is destined to be biped.

LEG, SWELLED, Phlegmatia dolens. Leg, Cochin, see Elephantiasis.

LEGITIMATE, *Legit'imus*, *Genuinus*, *Gnesios*. An epithet, applied to things which are according to rule. A *legitimate child* is one conceived or born during marriage. *Legitimate diseases* are those which follow a regular march.

LEGNA, λεγνα, from λεγνον, 'a fringed edge.' The orifice of the pudendum muliebre, or of the uterus.

LEGUME, Legumen.

LEGU'MEN, from *lego*, 'I gather:' (F.) *Legume*, *Gousse*. So called because it is usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. All kinds of *pulse*, as peas, beans, &c. are thus termed.

LEICHEN, Lichen.

LEIOP'ODES, from λειος, 'smooth,' and πους, 'a foot.' Affected with *flat-footedness, splay footedness.* Individuals, the soles of whose feet are flat, instead of having the concavity, which they commonly present.

LEI'OPUS, *Li'opus*, from λειος, 'smooth,' and πους, 'a foot.' One that is flat-footed, splay-footed.

LEIOSIS, Comminution.

LEIPHÆMOI, Achroi.

LEIPHÆ'MOS, from λειπω, 'I want,' and αιμα, 'blood.' A word sometimes used adjectively; at others, substantively; either for a vicious state of blood, or rather for a sort of anæmia—or for the patient who labours under this condition.

LEIPO, Lipo.

LEIPODER'MOS, *Lipoder'mos*, from λειπω, 'I want,' and δερμα, 'skin.' One who wants a part of his skin. It is especially applied to those who want the prepuce. See Apella.

LEIPOMERIA, Lipomeria.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, Syncope.

LEIPYR'IAS, from λειπω, 'I want,' and πυρ, 'fire' or 'heat.' A species of continued fever, referred to by the Greek physicians, in which there is burning heat of the internal parts and coldness of the extremities. Avicenna described, under this name, a kind of hemitritæa.

LEMA, *Chassie.*

LEME. Lippitudo.

LEMITHOCORTON, Corallina Corsicana.

LEMNISCUS, Tent.

LEMON PEEL, see Citrus medica—l. Tree, Citrus medica.

LEMONADE, (F.) *Limonade.* Lemon juice, diluted with water and sweetened. See Citrus medica.

Dry Lemonade, (F.) *Limonade sèche.* Citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. *Lemonade Powders* may be made as follows:—Pound ℥ i ℈ of *citric acid*, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, and ℥ i or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

Nitric Lemonade. Nitric acid considerably diluted with water and sweetened.

Sulphuric Lemonade and Tartaric Lemonade are made with the sulphuric and tartaric acids.

Lemonade, Dry, see Citric acid.

LEN'ITIVE, *Leniti'vus, Lenis, leniens*, from *lenio*, 'I assuage.' A medicine, which allays irritation or palliates disease; also, a laxative medicine. A *lenitive electuary* is one that purges gently.

LENOS, Torcular herophili.

LENS, Ervum lens—l. Crystalline, Crystalline.

LENTIC'ULA. Dim. of *lens*, a lentil. A freckle. Also, the eruption of lenticular fever. See Ephelides.

LENTICULAR GANGLION, Ophthalmic G.

LENTICULA'RES GLAN'DULÆ, *Lentic'ular glands.* Mucous follicles, having the shape of a lentil, which are observed especially towards the base of the tongue.

LENTIGO, Ephelides.

LENTIL, Ervum lens.

LENTILLE, Ervum lens—*l. crystalline*, Crystalline—l. Ers. Ervum ervilia.

LENTIS'CINUM VINUM. Wine, impregnated with mastich; from *Lentiscus*, 'the mastich tree.'

LENTISCUS VULGARIS, Pistacia lentiscus.

LENTITIS, Phacitis.

LENTOR, from *lentus*, 'clammy.' A viscidity or siziness of any fluid. See Gluten.

LEONTIASIS, *Leontion*, from λεων, 'a lion.' A name given to lepra of the face, from some fancied resemblance between the countenance of those labouring under it and that of the lion. To this kind of lepra the epithets, *le'onine* and *le'ontine*, have been given.

LEONTION, Leontiasis.

LEON'TODON TARAX'ACUM, *Urina'ria, Caput mon'achi, Dens leo'nis, Dandeli'on, Pissa-bed. Order.* Compositæ. (F.) *Pissenlit, Liondent.* The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are, also, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root is, moreover, reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar name. Its efficacy is doubtful.

LEONTOPODIUM, Alchemilla.

LEONU'RUS, from λεων, 'a lion,' and ουρα, 'tail.' *Lion's tail.*

Leonurus Cardiaca, *Agripal'ma Gallis, Marru'bium, Cardiaca crispa, Herba cardiaca, H. patæ lapi'næ, Motherwort*, (F.) *Agripaume.* Its properties are those of a nauseous bitter; and hence it has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

Leonurus Lanatus, Ballota lanata.

LEOPARD'S BANE, ROMAN, Arnica montana, Doronicum pardalianches.

LEPAS and LEPIS, λεπας, gen. λεπαδος, λεπις, gen. λεπιδος, 'a scale.' Hence:

LEPID'IUM, from λεπις, 'a scale;' so called from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities. *Pepper-wort.*

Lepid'ium Iberis, *Ibe'ris, Cardamantica, Sciat'ica cresses.* This plant possesses a warm, penetrating, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

Lepidium Sati'vum, *Nasturtium horten'se. Garden cress, Dittander*, (F.) *Cresson alénois, Cresson des Jardins.* This plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like the last.

LEPIDOSARCO'MA, *Tumor squamifor'mis carno'sus.* A fleshy tumour, covered with scales; from λεπις, 'a scale,' and σαρκωμα, 'a fleshy tumour.' Marcus Aurelius Severinus describes tumours of this kind in the interior of the mouth.

LEPIDOSES, Scaly diseases.

LEPIDOSIS ICHTHYIASIS, Ichthyosis—l. Ichthyiasis cornigera, Horny excrescences—l. Lepriasis, Lepra—l. Pityriasis, Pityriasis—l. Psoriasis, Psoriasis.

LEPIS, Scale.

LEPORINA LABIA, Harelip.

LEPORINUM ROSTRUM, Harelip.

LEPORINUS OCULUS, Lagophthalmia.

LEPRA, λεπρα or λεπιρα, from λεπις, 'a scale,' *Lepido'sis Lepriasis, Vitiligo, Lepra Græco'rum, Leprosy*, (F.) *Lèpre, Mal Saint-Main.* This term has been applied to various

affections, very different in character. 1. To the *Leprosy of the Jews*, *Leuce*, *Lepido'sis Lepriasis canes'cens*. A variety of the *Alphos* or *Lepra alphoi'des*. The leuce was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra of the Arabs*. See Elephantiasis; and 3. To the *Lepra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form.

Bateman and Willan describe three chief varieties of this lepra—1. The *Lepra vulga'ris*, *Lepido'sis lepriasis vulgaris*, *Dartre furfuracée arrondie*, of Alibert, characterized as follows: scales glabrous, whitish; size of a crown piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border; often confluent; sometimes covering the whole of the body except the face.

2. The *Lepra alphoi'des*, *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis al'bida*, *Alphos*, *Morphæ'a alba*, *vitiligo alphus*, *Albara*, *Albaras*, *Albaros*, *Lèpre écailleuse* of Alibert, *White leprosy*. An affection, characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-coloured areola, which appear here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle, and

3. *Lepra ni'gricans*, *Lepra melas—Vitili'go melas*, *V. Nigra*, *Morphæ'a nigra*, *Lepra macula'sa nigra*, *Al'baras nigra*, *Melas*, *Lepidosis lepriasis nigricans*, *Black leprosy;* in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body, but less widely than in the *Alphoides*. The French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra, to which they give the epithets *scaly*, (*squameuse*,) *crustaceous*, (*crustacée*,) and tubercular, (*tuberculeuse*,) according as the skin may be covered with scales, crusts, or tubercles.

Lepra appears to be endemic in Egypt, in Java, and certain parts of Norway and Sweden. Imperfect and faulty nutriment appears to contribute to its development.

The means, best adapted for its removal, are:—a mild, unirritating diet, emollient fomentations—sulphureous baths, fumigations, &c. but, often, all remedial agents will be found ineffectual.

Lepra Arabum, Elephantiasis Arabica—l. Fungifera, Framboesia—l. Græcorum, Lepra—l. Ichthyosis, Ichthyosis—l. Maculosa nigra, L. nigricans—l. Mediolanensis, Pellagra—l. Mercurial, Eczema mercuriale—l. Taurica, *Mal de Crimée*.

LÉPRE, Lepra—*l. des Cossaques*, *Mal de Crimée*—*l. Écailleuse*, Lepra alphoides.

LEPROSERIE, *Ladrerie*.

LEPROSY, Lepra—l. black, Lepra nigricans—l. white, Lepra alphoides.

LEPSIS, Attack.

LEPTOPHONIA, Oxyphonia.

LEPTOS, λεπτος, 'thin,' 'light.' Hence:

LEPTOTROPH'IA, from λεπτος, 'light,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.' Light nutrition.

LEPTUNTICA, Attenuants.

LEPTYSMOS, Emaciation.

LEREMA. See Dementia.

LEROS, Delirium.

LESION, *Læsio*, from *læsus*, 'hurt,' 'injured.' Derangement, disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. *Organic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*.

LESSIVE, Lixivium—*l. de Tartre*, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.

LETHALIS, Lethiferous, Mortal.

LETHALITAS, Mortality.

LETH'ARGY, *Lethargus*, *Carus lethargus*, *Veter'nus*, *Lethar'gia*, *Oblivio iners*, from λησθη, 'oblivion,' and αργια, 'idleness.' A constant state of stupor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; and, if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition.

LETHIF'EROUS, *Lethif'erus*, *Letha'lis*, *Mortifer*, from λησθη, 'death,' and φερω, 'I bear.' Death-bearing, deadly.

LETHUM, Death.

LETTUCE, Lactuca—l. Strong-scented, Lactuca virosa.

LETUM, Death.

LEUCÆTHIOPIA. See Albino.

LEUCÆTHIOPS, Albino.

LEUCANIA, Laucania.

LEUCANTHEMUM, Anthemus nobilis, Matricaria chamomilla—l. Vulgare, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

LEUCE, Lepra (of the Jews.)

LEUCELECTRUM, Succinum (album.)

LEUCOIUM, Lunaria rediviva—l. Luteum, Cheiranthus cheiri.

LEUCO'MA, *Oculo'rum albu'go*, *Albu'go*, *Al'bula*. *Leucoma* and *Albugo* are often used synonymously, to denote a white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from the nebula of the cornea; the nebula being usually the result of chronic ophthalmy and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea;—the others are the result of violent, acute, ophthalmia. In this state, a thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply, into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous, cicatrix on this membrane,—the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. The affection is more difficult of cure in proportion to its duration and to the age of the individual; the activity of the absorbents being greater in youth. If inflammation still exists, antiphlogistics must be persevered in; and, afterwards, gentle stimulants be used to excite absorption; along with the internal use of mercury or iodine.

LEUCONYMPHÆA, Nymphæa alba.

LEUCOPATHIA. See Albino.

LEUCOPHAGIUM, *Blanc-manger*.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA DOLENS PUERPERARUM, Phlegmatia dolens.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA, from λευκος, 'white,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A dropsical habit. Some writers use the word synonymously with *anasarca*, (q. v.;) others with *emphysema*.

LEUCOPYRIA, Hectic fever.

LEUCORRHOIS. See Hæmorrhois.

LEUCORRHŒ'A, *Fluxus* vel *fluor mulie'bris*, *Profluvium mulie'bre*, *Cursus matri'cis*, *Fluxus matri'cis*, *Elytri'tis*, *Coleosi'tis*, *Distilla'-*

tio u'teri, Fluxio alba, Fleurs blanches, Pertes blanches, Écoulement blanc, Catarrhe utérin, The whites, Perte utérine blanche, Catamé'nia alba, Menses albi, Menstrua alba, Menorrha'gia alba, Fluor mulie'bris non Gal'licus, Blennelyt'ria, Gonorrhœ'a benig'na, notha invet'era, Purga'tio mulie'bris alba, Alba purgamen'ta, Cachex'ia uteri'na, Rheuma uteri, Uteri Cory'za, Medorrhœ'a femina'rum insons, Blennorrhœa seu *Blennorrha''gia genita'lium, Ædœoblennorrhœ'a* seu *Medoblennorrhœ'a femina'rum*, from λευκος, 'white,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' A more or less abundant discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus; resulting from acute or chronic inflammation or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. The *Vaginal Leucorrhœa* has been termed *Blennorrhœa* seu *Fluor albus vaginæ, Leucorrhœ'a, Medorrhœ'a vaginæ* and *Vaginitis, Elytroblennorrhœ'a:* —the Uterine Leucorrhœa has received the names *Fluor albus uteri, Leucorrhœ'a, Medorrhœ'a uteri, Metroblennorrhœ'a.* It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen and thighs; disordered digestive functions, &c. so that, at times, the health suffers largely, although there are few females, who are not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, &c. do more than pharmaceutical agents; which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections. These may be employed, when the discharge is so great as to require them.

Leucorrhœa Analis, see Hœmorrhois—l. Nabothi, see Parturition.

LÉVAIN, Ferment.

LEVATOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Abdu'cens labio'rum, Eleva'tor labiorum commu'nis, Cani'nus, Sus-maxillo-labial, Petit sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.,) (F.) *Muscle canin.* A small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the fossa canina, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis. It raises the corner of the mouth, and draws it towards the ear.

Levator Ani, *Levator magnus* seu *internus, Latus ani, Elevator ani, Sedem attol'lens, Pubio-coccygien annulaire, Sous-pubio-coccygien,* (Ch.) (F.) *Releveur de l'anus.* A muscle, situate at the lower part of the pelvis. It is broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition, which closes the outlet of the pelvis and the upper concavity of which is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium; and it is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum; raises it, and carries it upwards during the evacuation of the excrement. It can, also, compress the bladder and vesiculæ seminales, and thus favour the expulsion of the urine and sperm.

Levator Ani Parvus, Transversus perinæi—l. Auris, Attollens aurem—l. Coccygis, Coccygeus—l. Menti, Levator labii inferioris—l. Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—l. Proprius scapulæ, L. scapulæ.

Levator Labii Inferio'ris, *Levator menti, Elevator labii inferio'ris, Incisi'vus infe'rior, Elevator labii inferioris pro'prius, Mus'culus penicilla'tus.* A portion of the *mentolabial* of Chaussier. (F.) *Houppe du menton, Releveur de la lèvre inférieur, Releveur du menton.* A small muscle situate before the symphysis menti. It is thick, conical; attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed diverging and vanishing in the manner of a *tuft,* (F.) *Houppe,* on the skin of the chin. This muscle raises the chin, and pushes upwards the lower lip.

Levator Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi, *Incisi'vus latera'lis et pyramida'lis, Grand sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.,) (F.) *Élévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure.* This muscle is a fleshy, thin, triangular bundle, situate at the sides of the nose. It arises from the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone: thence its fibres descend in a diverging manner, a part being inserted into the ala of the nose, and a part losing themselves in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outwards.

Levator Labii Superioris Proprius, *Mus'culus incisi'vus, Elevator labii superioris proprius, Moyen-sus-maxillo-labial,* (Ch.,) *Orbito-maxillo-labial.* This thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle is situate at the middle and inner part of the face. It arises from the os malæ and the os maxillare superius and is inserted into the upper lip, which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outwards.

Levator Pala'ti, *Levator Palati Mollis, Petrosalpin'go-staphili'nus* vel *Salpin'go-staphili'nus inter'nus, Salpingo-staphilinus, Pterigo-staphilinus externus, Spheno-staphilinus, Sphenopalatinus, Peristaphylinus internus* vel *superior, Pétro-staphylin,* (Ch.) This muscle is long, narrow, and almost round above; broader and flatter inferiorly. It arises from the lower surface of the *pars petrosa;* from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube; and is inserted into the substance of the velum palati. Its use is to raise the velum palati.

Levator Pal'pebræ Superioris, *Palpebræ superioris primus, Apertor Oc'uli, Aperiens Palpebra'rum rectus, Orbito-palpébral,* (Ch.) *Orbito-sus-palpébral.* (F.) *Élévateur de la paupière supérieure.* A long, small, thin muscle, situate at the upper part of the orbitar cavity. By its posterior extremity, it is inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum; and, by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, it terminates at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. This muscle raises the upper eyelid; draws it backwards, and sinks it in the orbit.

Levator Pros'tatæ, (F.) *Releveur de la prostate.* Santorini has given this name to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate.

Levator Scap'ulæ, *Elevator Scapulæ, Elevator* seu *Mus'culus Patien'tiæ, Angula'ris vulgo Levator pro'prius,—Trachélo-scapulaire* (Ch.) (F.) *Angulaire de l'omoplate, Releveur de l'omo-*

plate. This muscle is so called, because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula. It is situate at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below. In this *latter* direction, it is inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula; and, in the *former*, into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder, by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotary motion. It can, also, draw the head to one side.

Levator Ure'thræ, (F.) *Releveur de l'Urèthre*. Santorini describes under this name a portion of the transversus perinæi muscle.

LEVATORES COSTARUM, Supracostales.

LEVEN, Ferment.

LEVER, from *leva're*, 'to lift up.' *Vectis*, *Porrec'tum*. An inflexible rod, moving round a fixed point, and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point, on which the lever moves, is called the *Fulcrum* or *Hypomoch'lion*. The force, which moves the lever, is called the *power*; and the weight to be moved, the *resistance*. There are three kinds of levers. A *lever of the first kind* has the *fulcrum* between the power and resistance. A *lever of the second kind* has the *resistance* between the fulcrum and power; whilst *a lever of the third kind* has the *power* between the fulcrum and resistance. In the locomotive system of the human body, we have example of all the three kinds. The bones represent *levers*; the muscles of locomotion are *powers*; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the *resistance*. The *fulcra* are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, &c.

The head moves on the neck as a lever of the first kind; the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. We rise on tiptoe by a lever of the second kind, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes: and we have examples of a lever of the third kind in the flexion of the fore-arm on the arm, in the elevation of the arm, &c.

The Lever, *Vectis obstetri'cius*, *Vectis*, (F.) *Levier*, is an instrument, curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used to assist the extraction of the child's head, when instrumental aid is necessary.

Levers are, also, used by the dentists for extracting stumps, &c. The *Levier de l'Écluse*, *Langue de Carpe*, is employed for extracting the molar teeth.

LEVI'ATHAN PENIS, *Pria'pus Ceti*, *Bale'nas*. The penis of the whale. This singular medicine was, at one time, given in powder in cases of dysentery and leucorrhœa.

LEVIER, Lever—*l. de l'Ecluse*, see Lever.

LEVIGA'TION, *Levigatio*, from *leviga're*, 'to polish.' *Porphyriza'tion*. An operation, by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder. It is performed by putting substances, already pulverized, into water; the coarser parts are not long in being deposited, whilst the finer molecules remain suspended in the water. The liquid is decanted into another vessel, and suffered to remain at rest, until the fine particles are all collected at the bottom of the vessel. The fluid part is then separated by decantation.

LEVISTICUM, Ligusticum levisticum.

LÈVRE, Lip.

LÈVRES GRANDES, Labia pudendi—*l. Petites*, Nymphæ—*l. de la Vulve*, Labia pudendi.

LEVURE, Yest—*l. de la Bière*, Yest.

LEXIPHARMACUS, Alexipharmic.

LEXIPYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

LEY, Lixivium—l. Soap, Liquor potassæ.

LÉZARD, Lizard.

LIBANOS, Juniperus lycia.

LIBANOTIS CORONARIA, Rosmarinus.

LIBI'DO. Desire, necessity. Authors speak of *Libido uri'næ*, *Libido intesti'ni*. Some employ it synonymously with *Prurigo*; others, with *Salac''itas*.

LIBOS, from λειβω, 'I distil.' A defluxion from the eyes.—Galen.

LIBRA, Pound.

LICHANOS, Index, see Digitus.

LICHEN, λειχην or λιχην, *Exor'mia Lichen*, *Leichen*, *Serpi'go*, *Volat'ica*, *Sun-rash*. The cutaneous affection, described under this name by the Greek writers, is not clearly defined. Some have believed it to be the *Impeti'go*, but this is doubtful. The name is, now, generally applied to a diffuse eruption of red pimples, accompanied with a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking. Drs. Willan and Bateman define it,—"an extensive eruption of papulæ affecting adults, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious." One of their varieties, however, the *Lichen Tropicus*, does not accord well with this definition; for it affects children as well as adults, and is unconnected with internal disorder.

The Lichen Simplex, *Exor'mia Lichen simplex*, consists of an eruption of red papulæ, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterwards extending over the body; preceded for a few days by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears,—with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. It generally dies away in ten days or a fortnight.

The Lichen Pila'ris, *Exormia Lichen pilaris*, is merely a modification of the preceding; the papulæ appearing at the roots of the hair.

The Lichen Circumscriptus is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, having a well defined margin, and an irregularly circular form: continuing for six or eight weeks. These varieties require but little medicinal treatment. The antiphlogistic plan is all that is necessary.

The Lichen Agrius, *Exormia Lichen ferus*, *Lichen Agrius*, *Papu'la agria*, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo; the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy, often preceded by general irritation.

In addition to antiphlogistics, a cooling ointment may be used, to allay itching.

In the Lichen Liv'idus, the papulæ have a dark red or livid hue, without any fever. The papulæ are more permanent in this variety. It requires the mineral acids and bark.

In the Lichen Trop'icus, *Exor'mia Lichen tropicus*, *Eczes'ma*, *Es'sera*, (?) *Sudam'ina*, (?)

Prickly Heat, Summer Rash, the pimples are bright red, and of the size of a small pin's head: with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles. It is local; produced by excessive heat; and disappears when the weather becomes cooler, or the individual is inured to the climate.

The Lichen Urtica'tus, *Exor'mia Lichen urtico'sus*, is another variety. The *Nettle Lichen* consists of papulæ, accompanied with wheals like those of nettle rash.

Lichen Arborum, Lichen pulmonarius—*l. Blanc de Neige*, L. Caninus—*l. Boitier*, L. pyxidatus.

Lichen Cani'nus, *Lichen cinereus terres'tris, Muscus cani'nus, Phys'cia niva'lis, Peltig''era cani'na, Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort.* (F.) *Lichen contre-rage, Lichen blanc de neige.* This cryptogamous plant was, for a long time, considered capable of preventing and curing *Rabies canina.* It has, also, been used in mania and in spasmodic asthma.

Lichen Cinereus Terrestris, L. caninus—l. Carrageen, Fucus crispus—l. Cocciferus, L. pyxidatus—*l. Contre-rage*, L. caninus—*l. Entonnoir*, L. pyxidatus.

Lichen Islan'dicus, *Muscus Islandicus, M. cathar'ticus, Clado'nia Islandica, Physcia Islandica, Cetraria Island'ica, Iceland Lichen* or *Liverwort* or *Moss.* (F.) *Lichen d'Islande.* This plant is inodorous, with a bitter and mucilaginous taste. It is esteemed to be tonic, demulcent, and nutrient. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv, being first steeped in water holding in solution some carbonate of potass, to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk. A bitter principle has been extracted from it, termed *Cetrarin*, which has been given in intermittents.

Lichen Plica'tus, *Muscus arbo'reus* seu *Querci'ni Herba.* This plant is applied, as an astringent, to bleeding vessels; and to parts which are excoriated after long journeys, by the Laplanders.

Lichen Pulmona'rius, *Muscus pulmonarius querci'nus, Pulmonaria arbo'rea, Loba'ria pulmonaria, Lichen arborum, Oak Lungs, Tree Lungwort, Hazel Crottles.* (F.) *Lichen pulmonaire.* This plant is sub-astringent, and rather acid. It was once in high repute in curing diseases of the lungs.

Lichen Pyxida'tus, *Muscus Pyxida'tus, Scyphoph'orus pyxidatus, Mus'culus pyxoï'des terres'tris, Lichen pyxidatus major, Lichen coccif''erus, Cup Moss, Herba Ignis.* (F.) *Lichen entonnoir, Lichen Boitier, L. Pyxide.* This plant is sub-astringent, and has been used in decoction in hooping-cough.

Lichen Roccel'la, *Roccel'la, Litmus, Lacmus tincto'rius, Orchill, Cana'ry Archell, Chinney-weed, Herb Archel.* (F.) *Orseille.* The chief use of this plant is as a blue dye. It has been employed to allay cough in phthisis, &c.

Lichen Saxat'ilis, *Muscus Cranii humani, Usnea.* This moss, when found growing on a human skull, was formerly in high estimation against head affections, &c.

Lichen Stellatum, Marchantia polymorpha.

LICHENIASIS, Strophulus.

LIEBERSCHE AUSZEHRUNGS KRAUTER. See Galeopsis grandiflora.

LIEBERSCHE BRUSTKRAUTER. See Galeopsis grandiflora.

LIÈGE, Suber.

LIEN, (F.) *Vin'culum.* A *band, strap*, or *garter*, used in certain operations; as to tie patients during the operation of lithotomy; to fix the apparatus in fracture, &c.; also, the Spleen, (q. v.)

LIEN'TERY, *Liente'ria*, from λειος, 'smooth,' and εντερον, 'intestine.' *Lævitas intestino'rum, Diarrhœ'a Liente'ria, Fluxus Lienter'icus, Chymorrhœ'a, Diarrhœ'a* seu *Laxitas ingesto'rum, D. dyspep'tica, D. cum apepsiâ, Slip'periness of the Guts.* Frequent liquid evacuations; the food only half digested. This condition is always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal; the sensibility of which is so much augmented, that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

LIERRE, Hedera helix—*l. Terrestre*, Glecoma hederacea.

LIFE, Sax. liF, lyf, *Vita, Bios, Biote, Zoe.* (F.) *Vie.* The state of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an immaterial imponderable principle with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies; all of which functions, however numerous and diversified, work to one end. Life has only a limited duration; beyond which,—the organic functions ceasing to be executed,—the body is given up to the agency of chymical affinity. Hence Bichat has defined life to be—*the aggregate of the functions which resist death.* On account of the difference that exists amongst the vital functions, he has applied the term *Organic Life* to the functions inservient to composition and decomposition;—as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition; and *Animal Life*, to those functions which connect man and animals with external bodies; as the understanding, sensations, locomotion, and voice.

Life's Blood, Cillo.

LIGAMENT, *Ligamen'tum*, from *liga're*, 'to bind;' *Desmos, Syndesmos, Colliga'men, Cop'ula.* A name, given to fibrous structures, which serve to unite bones, and to form articulations; hence the division of *interosseous* and *articular* ligaments. They are of a white, close texture; but little extensible, and difficult to break. The name *ligament* has, also, been given to any membranous fold, which retains an organ in its situation.

Table of the Principal Ligaments.

1. *Of the Lower Jaw.*	Capsular ligament. Suspensory ligament of the stylo-glossus. Lateral ligament.
2. *Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebræ, and these with each other.*	Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head. Circular ligament. Two capsular between atlas and axis. Perpendicular ligament. Two lateral or moderator ligaments. Transverse ligament and its appendices.

3. *Of the other Vertebræ.*	Anterior common.
	Crucial intervertebral.
	Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next.
	Interspinous ligament.
	Ligamentum nuchæ.
	Intertransverse.
	Capsular.
	Posterior or internal common.
4. *Of the Ribs, Sternum, &c.*	Capsular of the heads of ribs.
	Capsular of the tubercles.
	Ligamenta transversaria interna.
	Ligamenta transversaria externa.
	Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa.
	Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages.
	Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum.
	Capsular L. of the cartilages of the ribs.
	Proper membrane of sternum.
	L. of cartilago ensiformis.
	Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, &c.
5. *Of the Pelvis.*	Two transverse,—one superior, one inferior.
	Ilio-sacral.
	Capsular of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis.
	Two sacro-ischiatic,—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices.
	Longitudinal of os coccygis.
	Inguinal ligament.
	Capsular of symphysis pubis.
	Ligament of foramen thyroideum.
6. *Of the Clavicle.*	Radiated ligament.
	Capsular.
	Interclavicular.
	Ligamentum rhomboideum.
	Claviculo-acromial.
	Conoid.
	Trapezoid.
7. *Of the Scapula.*	Anterior triangular.
	Proper posterior.
8. *Of the Shoulder-Joint.*	Capsular.
9. *Of the Elbow-Joint.*	Capsular.
	Brachio-ulnar.
	Brachio-radial.
	Coronary of the radius.
	Anterior and posterior accessory.
	Intermuscular of the os humeri.
10. *Carpal extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.*	Interosseous ligament.
	Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti.
	Capsular.
11. *Between Fore-arm and Wrist.*	Capsular.
	Two lateral.
	Mucous.
12. *Of Carpus.*	Annular.
	Capsular.
	Short ligaments, — oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
13. *Between Carpal and Metacarpal Bones.*	Articular lateral.
	Straight, perpendicular, &c.
14. *Between the extremities of the Metacarpal Bones.*	Interosseous, at the bases and heads,—dorsal, lateral, palmar.
15. *At the base of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.*	Capsular.
	Lateral.
16. *Of the first and second joints of the Thumb, and second and third joints of the Fingers.*	Capsular.
	Lateral.
17. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers* in situ.	Annular.
	Vaginal or flexor tendons.
	Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges.
	Accessory of the flexor tendons.
	Posterior annular.
	Vaginal of extensors.
	Transverse of extensors.
18. *Connecting the Os Femoris with the Os Innominatum.*	Capsular and accessory slips.
	Round or teres ligament.
	Cartilaginous ligament.
	Double cartilaginous ligament.
	Ligamenta mucosa.
19. *Of the Knee-Joint.*	Lateral,—internal and external.
	External short lateral ligament.
	Posterior ligament.
	Ligament of the patella.
	Capsular.
	Ligamentum alare,—majus et minus.
	Ligamentum mucosum.
	Two crucial,—anterior and posterior.
	Transverse.
20. *Connecting Fibula and Tibia.*	Capsular.
	Interosseous.
	Anterior superior.
	Posterior superior.
21. *Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.*	Anterior ligament of the Fibula.
	Middle or perpendicular of fibula.
	Posterior of fibula.
	Deltoides of tibia.
	Capsular.
22. *Ligaments of the Tarsus.*	Capsular.
	Short ligaments.
	Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare.
	Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing os calcis to os cuboides.
	Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments.
	Superior superficial, interosseous and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the os naviculare and os cuboides.
	Superior lateral, and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiforme.
	Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides and os cuneiforme externum.
	Dorsal and plantar, uniting the ossa cuneiformia.
	The proper capsular of each bone.
23. *Ligaments between Tarsus and Metatarsus.*	Capsular.
	Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse.
24. *Connecting the Metasarsal Bones.*	Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones.
	Transverse ligaments.
25. *Of the Phalanges of the Toes.*	Capsular.
	Lateral.
26. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes* in situ.	Annular.
	Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei.
	Laciniated.
	Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
	Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes.
	Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes.
	Transverse of the extensor tendons.

The Suspen'sory Ligament of the Liver, *Ligamen'tum latum*, *Suspensorium Hep'atis*, is a large, triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the superior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. It is constituted of two layers, and is continuous, below, with another reflection, called the *Falx of the Umbilical Vein*. See Falx.

The Cor'onary Ligament of the Liver is a reflection formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior margin of the liver, and the lower surface of the diaphragm. See Falx.

LIGAMENT ARTÉRIEL, Arterial ligament —l. Cervical supraspinal, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—l. Costo-Xiphoid, Xiphoid ligament—l. Dorso-lumbo-supraspinal, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—l. of Fallopius, Crural arch—l. Infra-pubian, Triangular ligament—*l. Interépineux*, Interspinal ligament—l. Palmar inferior, Metacarpal ligament—l. Poupart's, Crural arch —*l. Rond*, Ligamentum teres—*l. Sur-épineux cervical*, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—*l. Sur-épineux-dorso-lombaire*, see Supraspinosa ligamenta.

LIGAMENTA INTERVERTEBRALIA, Intervertebral cartilages.

Ligamenta Rotunda Uteri, Round ligaments of the uterus.

LIGAMENTS CROISÉS, Crucial ligaments —*l. Cruciformes*, Crucial ligaments—*l. Jaunes*, Yellow ligaments—l. of the Larynx inferior, Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments—*l. Ronds de l'uterus*, Round ligaments of the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM NUCHÆ, Cervical ligament—l. Suspensorium testis, Gubernaculum testis.

LIGATIO, Fascia, Ligature.

LIGATURA, Fascia.

LIGATURE, *Ligatu'ra*, *Liga'tio*, *Alligatu'ra*, *Deliga'tio*, *Vinctu'ra*, *Fascia*, *Epid'esis*, from *ligo*, 'I bind.' This word has various acceptations. It means, 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied, to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. The cord or thread or wire, used for removing tumours, &c. 3. The bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is, also, sometimes applied to the act of tying an artery or considerable vessel. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate;* when any of the surrounding parts are included, it is said to be *mediate*. The ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes, by cutting through its middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favoured by the formation of a coagulum, which acts, in some degree, as a barrier against the impulse of the blood, and subsequently disappears by absorption.

LIGHT, Sax. leohτ, lihτ, (G.) L i c h t—*Lux*, *Lumen*, *Luce*, *Phos*. (F.) *Lumière*. An extremely rare fluid, diffused over the universe; emanating from the sun and fixed stars; traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of colour in all bodies; being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black. It is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into seven rays, viz. into red, orange, yellow green, blue, purple, and violet.

Light acts upon the body as a gentle and salutary stimulus. It urges to exercise, whilst privation of it induces sleep and inactivity, and disposes to obesity. Hence it is, that, in rural economy, animals, which are undergoing the process of fattening, are kept in obscurity. When vegetables are deprived of light, their nutrition is interfered with, and they become *etiolated*. To a certain extent this applies to animals, and there is every reason to believe, that want of light prevents the due development of organized bodies. Edwards found that when tadpoles were deprived of light, they did not undergo the perfect metamorphosis into the frog, but that monstrosities from arrest of development were induced.

LIGHTNING, Astrape.

LIGHTS, RISING OF THE, Cynanche trachealis.

LIGNE, Line—*l. Apre*, Linea aspera—*l. Blanche*, Linea alba—*l. Courbe*, Curved line—*l. Médiane de l'abdomen*, Linea alba—*l. Sous trochantérienne*, Linea aspera.

LIGNIN, from *Lignum*, 'wood.' Woody fibre, or the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

LIGNUM ALOES, Agallochum—l. Aspalathi, Agallochum—l. Benedictum, Guaiacum—l. Brasilianum rubrum, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Cæruleum, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Campechense, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Campechianum, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Campescanum, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Colubrinum, see Strychnos—l. Hæmatoxyli, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Indicum, Guaiacum, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Infelix, Sambucus—l. Nephriticum, Guilandina Moringa (the wood)—l. Pavanæ, Croton tiglium—l. Quassiæ, see Quassia—l. Sanctum, Guaiacum—l. Sappan, Hæmatoxylon campechianum—l. Serpentum, Ophioxylum serpentinum—l. Vitæ, Guaiacum.

LIGNYODES, Fuliginous.

LIG'ULA or LIN'GULA. The clavicle, (q. v.;) also, the glottis, (q. v.,) and epiglottis, (q. v.) Also, a measure containing 3 drachms and a scruple. Scribon. Also, a species of bandage or ligature.—Scribon.

LIGUSTICUM FŒNICULUM, Anethum.

Ligus'ticum Levis'ticum, *Levisticum*, *Laserpitium German'icum*, *Ligusticum*, *Lovage*. (F.) *Livèche*, *Ache des montagnes*. The properties of this plant are said to be stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, &c.

Ligusticum Podagra'ria, *Ægopo'dium podagraria*, *Ses'eli ægopo'dium*, *Angel'ica sylves'tris*, *Gout weed*. A British plant, once considered useful in cases of gout.

LIGUSTRUM ÆGYPTIACUM, Lawsonia inermis.

LIGYSMA, Distortion.

LILI, Lilium Paracelsi.

LILIA'GO. Dim. of *Lil'ium*, the *lily;*—*Spiderwort;*—*Liliastrum*. This plant was formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LILIASTRUM, Liliago.

LILIUM CAN'DIDUM, *Crinon*, *L. album*. The *white lily*. (F.) *Lis blanc*. The infusion of the flowers of the lily in olive oil is emollient,

and often applied externally, under the name of *Lily oil*, (F.) *Huile de lis*. The scales of the bulb, roasted, are sometimes employed as maturatives.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM, Convallaria maialis.

LILIUM PARACEL'SI, or TINCTU'RA METALLO'RUM, *Lili*. A medicine employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by melting in a crucible four ounces of each of the following alloys: *Antimony and iron, antimony and tin, antimony and copper*, previously mixed with eighteen ounces of nitrate of potass, and as much salt of tartar. The melted mass, when pulverized, was treated with rectified alcohol, which really dissolved only the potass, set at liberty by the decomposition experienced by the nitre and salt of tartar. The *Lilium* Paracelsi was used as a cordial. It entered into the composition of the theriacal elixir, &c.

LILY, MAY, Convallaria maialis—l. of the Valley, Convallaria maialis—l. Water, white, Nymphæa alba—l. Water, yellow, Nymphæa lutea—l. White, Lilium candidum.

LIMACIEN, (F.) from *limaçon*, the *cochlea* of the ear. A branch of the acoustic or labyrinthic nerve sent to the cochlea.

LIMAÇON, Cochlea, Limax—*l. Rampes du*, see Cochlea.

LIMANCHIA, Abstinence.

LIMAX, *Helix*, the *Slug* or *Snail*. (F.) *Limaçon*, *Colimaçon*, *Escargot*. A syrup has been prepared from these animals, which has been given in phthisis, &c. The raw snails have also been taken in consumption. They were used as food.

LIMB, Membrum.

LIMBUS LUTEUS RETINÆ, see Foramen centrale—l. Posterior corporis striati, Tænia semicircularis.

LIME. A fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid, and is much used for making punch. It is, also, used in long voyages as an antiscorbutic, &c. It is a species of lemon.

LIME, Calx—l. Carbonate of, Creta—l. Chloride of, Calcis chloridum—l. Muriate of, Calcis chloridum—l. Muriate of, solution of, see Calcis murias—l. Sulphuret of, Calcis sulphuretum—l. Tree, Tilia—l. Water, Liquor calcis—l. Water, compound, Liquor calcis compositus.

LIMITROPHES. See Trisplanchnic nerve.

LIMNE, Marsh.

LIMOCTONIA, Abstinence.

LIMON. See Citrus medica.

LIMONADE, Lemonade—*l. Sèche*, Lemonade, dry; see Citric acid.

LIMONIUM, Statice limonium—l. Malum, see Citrus medica.

LIMONUM BACCA. See Citrus medica.

LIMOS, λιμος, 'hunger.' (q. v.) Hence:

LIMO'SIS, from λιμος, 'hunger.' *Stomach disease*, *Morbid ap'petite*. A genus in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

LIMOSIS CARDIALGIA MORDENS, Cardialgia—l. Cardialgia sputatoria, Pyrosis—l. Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia—l. Expers, Anorexia—l. Expers protracta, Fasting—l. Flatus, Flatulence—l. Helluonum, Gluttony—l. Pica, Malacia.

LIN, Linum usitatissimum—*l. Graines de*; see Linum usitatissimum—*l. Purgatif*, Linum catharticum.

LINAIRE, Antirhinum linaria.

LINAMENTUM, Carbasus.

LINARIA, Antirhinum linaria.

LINCTUARIUM, Eclectos.

LINCTUS, Eclectos—l. Albus, Looch album—l. Amygdalinus, Looch album—l. ad Aphthas, Mel boracis—l. de Borace, Mel boracis—l. Communis, Looch album.

LINDEN TREE, Tilia.

LINE, *Linea*, *Gramme*, (F.) *Ligne*. Extent in length, considered without regard to breadth or thickness.

LINEA, Line.

The LINEA ALBA, (F.) *Ligne blanche*, *Ligne médiane de l'abdomen* (Ch.) *Candidula abdom'inis lin'ea*, *Lin'ea centra'lis*, is a tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord; extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle. The linea alba is formed by the decussation of the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles: and its use is to limit the movement of the chest backwards; to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the muscles of the abdomen, in their contraction.

The LINEA AS'PERA, (F.) *Ligne âpre*, *Ragged ridge*, *Ligne sous-trochantérienne* (Ch.) A rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur, which gives attachment to muscles.

LINEA CANDIDULA ABDOMINIS, L. alba—l. Centralis, L. alba—l. Innominata, L. ilio-pectinea.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSÆ. See L. semilunares.

LINEAIRE, Linear.

The MEDIAN LINE OF THE BODY is an imaginary line, supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts.

The LINEÆ SEMILUNA'RES are the lines, which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. They are formed by the union of the abdominal tendons. The lines which cross these muscles are called *Lineæ transver'sæ*.

LIN'EAMENT, *Lineamen'tum*, from *linea*, 'a line.' A delicate *trait* observed on the countenance, which constitutes its special character, enables us to preserve its image, and is the cause of resemblance to others. A *feature*.

Bonnet gave the name *Lineament* to the first traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

LIN'EAR, *Linea'ris*; from *linea*, 'a line.' (F.) *Linéaire*. Pathologists apply the epithet *linear*, to fractures which are very narrow, and in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LINGUA, Tongue—l. Bovis, Anchusa officinalis—l. Canina, Cynoglossum—l. Cervina, Asplenium scolopendrium—l. Prognosis ex, Glossomantia—l. Serpentaria, Ophioglossum vulgatum.

LINGUÆ DETENTOR, Glossocatochus—l. Exoncosis, Glossoncus—l. Scalpium, *Cure langue*.

LIN'GUAL, *Lingua'lis*. Relating or belonging to the tongue.

The LINGUAL MUSCLE, *Lingua'lis*, *Basioglossus* (Cowper), *Glossia'nus*, is a small, long, fasciculus of fibres, hidden beneath the sides of the

tongue, between the hyoglossus and styloglossus muscles, which are on the outside, and the genioglossus, within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; and, at its sides, is confounded with the muscles just referred to. It shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side.

The Lingual Ar'tery, *Arte'ria lingua'lis* arises from the external carotid; and, after several tortuosities, reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and, under the name *Ranine*, advances to the tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow. In its course it gives off the *Dorsalis-linguæ* and *sublingual*.

The Lingual Vein follows nearly the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal jugular.

The Lingual Nerve is a name, which has been given to the ninth pair or Hypoglossus, which see.

The *Lingual nerve* is, also, a term applied to a branch given off from the *Inferior maxillary*; or third branch of the fifth pair. Near its origin it anastomoses with, or simply runs close to, the corda tympani. It afterwards gives off a considerable number of filaments, which are distributed to the tongue, and some of which are said to have even been traced as far as the papillæ;—a distribution which has occasioned it to be regarded as the *Gustatory nerve*.

LINGUALIS, Lingual muscle.

LINGULA, Ligula.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. See Linum usitatissimum.

LINIMENT, *Linimen'tum*, *Litus*, *Enchris'ton*, *Catachris'ton*, *Perich'risis*, *Perichris'ton*, *Aleipha*, *Aleimma*, *Enchrista*, *Frictum*, *Fricato'rium*, *Inunc'tio*, from *lini're*, 'to anoint gently,' 'to anoint.' An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, and which is used externally, in the form of friction.

LINIMENT AMMONIACAL, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—*l. de Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis.

LINIMENT ANTIHÉMORRHOIDALE DE SIEUR ANDRY (F.) This is formed of *Narbonne honey*, *Olive oil and Turpentine*.

LINIMENT ANTIPARALYTIQUE (F.) Composed of *Subcarbonate of ammonia*, *alcoholized oil*; *black soap*, and *oil of rosemary*.

Liniment, Antiscroph'ulous, of Hufeland, It is composed of *fresh ox's gall*, *White soap*, *Unguentum althææ*, *Volatile oil of petroleum*, *Carbonate of ammonia*, *and Camphor*.

LINIMENT CALCAIRE, Linimentum aquæ calcis—l. Camphor, Linimentum camphoræ—*l. Camphré*, Linimentum Camphoræ—l. of Cantharides, camphorated, Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum—*l. Cantharide camphré*, Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum—*l. d'Eau de chaux*, Linimentum aquæ calcis—l. of Lime water, Linimentum aquæ calcis—*l. de Mercure*, Linimentum hydrargyri—l. Mercurial, Linimentum hydrargyri—*l. de Savon*, Linimentum saponis compositum—*l. de Savon opiacé*, Linimentum saponis et opii.

LINIMENT RÉSOLUTIF DE POTT, composed of *oil of turpentine* and *muriatic acid*. Used in rheumatism, swellings, &c.

LINIMENT SAVONNEUX HYDROSULFURÉ DE JADELOT. Composed of *sulphuret of potass* ℥vj, *white soap* ℔ij, *oil of poppy* ℔iv, *oil of thyme* ʒij: used in the itch.

Liniment, Simple, Linimentum simplex—l. Soap and opium, Linimentum saponis et opii—l. Soap, compound, Linimentum saponis compos.—l. Turpentine, Linimentum terebinthinæ—l. of Verdigris, Linimentum æruginis—*l. de Vert de gris*, Linimentum æruginis—*l. Volatil*, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.

LINIMEN'TUM ÆRU'GINIS, *Oxymel Æru'ginis*, *Unguen'tum Ægyptiacum*, *Melli'tum de aceta'te cupri*, *Liniment of verdigris*, (F.) *Liniment de Vert-de-gris*, *Miel d'acétate de cuivre*. (*Ærugin*, *cont.* ℥j, *acet.* ℥vij, *mellis despum. pond.* ℥xiv. Liquefied, strained, and inspissated by boiling. *Ph. L.*) It is used as an escharotic and detergent;—diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers.

Linimentum Album, Ceratum cetacei, Unguentum cetacei—l. ad Ambustiones, L. aquæ calcis.

Linimentum Ammo'niæ Carbonatis, *Liniment of subcarbonate of ammo'nia*, *Linimentum ammo'niæ*, *Linimentum volati'lē*; *Hartshorn and oil*. (F.) *Liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque*. (*Solut. subcarb. ammon.* ℥j, *olei. oliv.* ℥iij. Shake till they unite.) A stimulating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

Linimentum Ammo'niæ Fortius, *Sapo ammoniacalis*, *Linimentum ammonia'tum* seu *ammo'nicum* seu *Anglica'num*, *Sapo ammo'niæ olea'ceus*, *Unguen'tum album resol'vens*, *Oleum ammonia'tum*, *Linimentum ammoniæ*, *Strong liniment of ammonia*, (F.) *Liniment volatil* ou *ammoniacal*, *Savon ammoniacal*. (*Liq. ammon.* ℥j, *olei olivæ*, ʒij. Shake till they mix. *Ph. L.*) A stimulating and rubefacient soap.

Linimentum Ammoniatum seu Ammoniacum, L. ammoniæ fortis—l. Anglicanum, L. Ammoniæ fortis—l. ad Aphthas, Mel boracis.

Linimentum Aquæ Calcis, *Linimentum Calcis*, *Oleum lini cum calcē*, *Sapo calca'rius*, *Linimentum ad ambustio'nes*, *Liniment of lime water*, (F.) *Liniment d'eau de chaux*, *Savon calcaire*, *Liniment calcaire*. (*Olei lini usitat.*, *aquæ calcis*, *partes æquales*. Mix. *Ph. E.*) A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

Linimentum Arcæi, Unguentum elemi compositum—l. de Borate, Mel boracis—l. Calcis, L. aquæ calcis.

Linimentum Camp'horæ, *Oleum camphora'tum*, *Solu'tio camphoræ oleo'sa*, *Camphor liniment*, (F.) *Liniment camphré*. (*Camphoræ* ℥iv, *olivæ olei* ℥ij. Dissolve. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant and discutient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compos'itum, *Ward's essence for the headache*, *Compound camphor liniment* (*Camphor* ℥ij, *liq. ammoniæ* ℥ij, *spirit. lavand.* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and anodyne.

Linimentum e Cantharid'ibus Camphora'tum, *Camphora'ted liniment of canthar'ides*, (F.) *L. cantharide camphré*, (*Tinct. cantharid.* ℥ss, *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥iv, *sapon. amygd.* ℥j, *camphor* ʒss. Dissolve the camphor in the oil and add this mixture to the tincture and soap. *Ph. P.*) Rubefacient and discutient.

Linimentum Hydrar'gyri, *Mercu'rial liniment*, (F.) *L. de mercure*, (*Ung. Hyd. fort.*, *adip. præp.* aā ℥iv, *camphoræ* ℥j, *sp. rect.* gtt.xv, *li-*

quor ammon. ℥iv. Rub the camphor with the spirit; add the ointment and lard; and, lastly, gradually add the solution. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, &c.

Linimentum Plumbatum, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—l. Saponaceum opiatum, L. saponis et opii.

Linimentum Sapona'ceum Hydrosulphura'tum. (*Sapon. com.* 500 p. Liquefy in a water bath in an earthen vessel; and add *ol. papav. alb.* 250 p. Mix intimately, and add dry *sulphuret of potass* 100 p. Beat together, and add *oil of poppy-seed* 750 p. *Ph. P.*) In cutaneous affections, psora, herpes, &c.

Linimentum Sapo'nis Compos'itum, *Tinctura saponis camphora'ta, Opodel'doch, Steer's opodeldoch*, (F.) *L. de Savon. Compound soap Liniment.* (*Saponis duri* ℥iij, *camphoræ* ℥j. *sp. rorismarin.* ℔j.) The following form is given by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (*Alcohol* Oviij, *Sapon. alb.* ℥xx, *aq. ammon. f.* ℥iv, *Camphoræ* ℥viij, *ol. Rorismarini, ol. Monard*, ää ℥j.) Stimulant and anodyne; in bruises, local pains, &c.

Linimentum Sapo'nis et Opii, *L. sapona'ceum opia'tum—Soap and opium liniment. Bates's anodyne balsam, Balsamum anod'ynum, Tinctura saponis et opii*, (F.) *L. de savon opiace.* (*Saponis duri* ℥iv, *opii* ℥j, *camphoræ* ℥ij, *olei rorismarin.* ℥ss, *alcohol* ℔ij. *Ph. E.*) Anodyne; in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general.

Linimentum Simplex, *Simple liniment*, (*Ol. oliv.* 4 p. *ceræ albæ* 1 p. *fiat linimentum. Ph. E.*) Emollient, used in chaps, &c.

Linimentum Simplex, Unguentum ceræ.

Freeman's Bathing Spirits consist of *lin. sapon. comp.* coloured with *Daffy's elixir.*

Jackson's Bathing Spirits differ from Freeman's in the addition of some essential oils.

Linimentum Terebin'thinæ. *Tur'pentine liniment.* (*Cerat. resinæ*, ℔j, *ol. terebinth*, ℔ss. Melt the cerate and stir in the oil. *Ph. L.*) A stimulant; applied to burns, &c.

Linimentum Volatile, L. ammoniæ carbonatis.

LINNÆ'A BOREA'LIS. This plant, called after Linnæus, has a bitter, subastringent taste; and is used, in some places, in the form of fomentation, in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for the cure of sciatica.

LINOSPERMUM. See Linum usitatissimum.

LINSEED. See Linum usitatissimum.

LINT, Carbasus.

LINTEAMEN, Linteum, Pledget.

LINTEUM, *Linteamen, Oth'onē, Othonion, Xystos, Achnē.* A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth; and employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, &c., either simply or covered with ointment.

Linteum Carptum, Carbasus.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *L. minimum, Chamæli'num, Purging flax*, or *Mill mountain*, (F.) *Lin purgatif.* This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. Dose, ℥j in substance.

Linum Crudum. See Apolinosis—l. Minimum, L. Catharticum.

Linum Usitatis'simum, *Common flax*, (F.) *Lin.* The seed, *Sem'ina lini usitatis'simi, Linosper'mum, Linseed, Flaxseed*, (F.) *Grains de lin*, are inodorous and almost tasteless; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, form a good emollient poultice. It is only necessary to stir the powder into boiling water. The oil, *Oleum lini*, is emollient and demulcent.

LIONDENT, Leontodon taraxacum.

LION'S TAIL, Leonurus.

LIP, Sax. and Germ. Lippe, *Cheilos, Labium, Labrum*, (F.) *Lèvre.* The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. They circumscribe the anterior aperture of that cavity; and are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, &c.

They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*—*Anochei'lon*, and *Catochei'lon*—and are placed in front of each jaw, forming the anterior aperture of the mouth between them. They unite at each side, and form what are called the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth—*Chalini.* Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane, of a more or less vivid red, according to the individual. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions, situate beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infraorbitar, mental, and facial.

The Lips, *Labia*, (F.) *Lèvres de la vulve*, are folds belonging to the genital organs of the female, and distinguished into—

1. *Labia puden'di, Labia majo'ra, Episi'a, Alæ majores, Crem'noi*, (F.) *Grandes Lèvres.* These are two membranous folds, thicker above than below, which limit the vulva laterally, and extend from the inferior part of the mons veneris to the perinæum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures; the posterior of which is called *Fourchette.* Their outer surface is convex; formed of skin and covered with hair. The inner surface is red and covered by a mucous membrane, continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva.

The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, some fibres of the constrictor vaginæ muscle, vessels, and nerves.

We speak, also, of the *lips of a wound, ulcer*, &c., when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity.

LIPA, λιπα, fat; also, Lippitudo, (q. v.)

LIP'ARA, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and λιπα, 'fat.' Plasters, containing much oil or fat.

LIPARIA. See Polysarca.

LIPAROLÉ, Pomatum.

LIPEMANIA, Melancholy, see Lypemania.

LIPAROCE'LE, *Lipocele*, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' A *Lipo'ma*, or fatty tumour of the scrotum.

LIPO or LEIPO, λειπω, 'I leave,' 'I forsake.' Hence, *Leipopsychia, Leipothymia.*

LIPOCELE, Liparocele.

LIPODERMOS, Leipodermos.

LIPO'MA, *Lypo'ma*, from λιπος, 'fat,' 'a

fatty tumour.' A fatty tumour, of an encysted or other character.

LIPOME'RIA, *Lipome'ria*, from λειπω, 'I leave,' and μερος, 'a part.' Monstrosity from arrest of development, or from defect. Deficiency of one or more of the parts of the body; for example, where a person has only four fingers.

LIPOS, Pinguedo.

LIPOTHYMIA, Syncope.

LIPPA, *Chassie.*

LIPPIA, Adali.

LIPPITU'DO, *Ophthal'mia chron'ica* of some. *Lippitude, Blear eye, Lappa, Lipa, Xerophthal'mia, Lema, Lemē, Glama, Gramia.* A copious secretion of the sebaceous humour of the eyelids, which renders them gummy. It is a state of chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins; the eyelids being generally red, tumefied, and painful.

LIPPUS, *Chassieux.*

LIQUAMU'MIA, *Adeps huma'nus.* Human fat.—Ruland and Johnson.

LIQUATIO, Liquefaction.

LIQUEFAC'TION, *Liqua'tio, Liquefac'tio;* from *liquefac''ere*, 'to cause to melt.' Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid. It is used particularly in speaking of metals and fatty bodies.

LIQUEUR D'ALUMINE COMPOSÉE, Liquor aluminis compos.—*l. Arsénicale*, Liquor arsenicalis—*l. Fumante de Boyle*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—*l. Fumante de Boyle*, Liquor fumans Boylii—*l. Volatile de corne de cerf*, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi—*l. de Cuivre ammoniacal*, Liquor cupri ammoniati—*l. de Fer alcaline*, Liquor ferri alkalini—*l. de Sousacetate de plomb*, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—*l. de Potasse*, Liquor potassæ—*l. de Souscarbonate de potasse*, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.

LIQUIDAMBAR OFFICINALIS. See Styrax.

LIQUIDAM'BAR STYRACIF'LUA, *Liquidam'bra, Sweet gum.* The name of the tree which affords the *Liquid amber* and *Storax liquida, Styrax liquida* or *Liquid storax.*

Liquid amber is a resinous juice of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at first of about the consistence of turpentine; by age, hardening into a solid, brittle mass. It is not used medicinally.

The STYRAX LIQUIDA is obtained from this plant by boiling. There are two sorts:—one more pure than the other. It is used, occasionally, as a stomachic, in the form of plaster.

LIQUIDUM NERVEUM, Nervous fluid.

LIQUOR, *Hygron, Hygrotes.* (F.) *Liqueur.* A name given to many compound liquids, and especially to those the bases of which are water and alcohol.

LIQUOR ACIDUS HALLERI, Elixir acidum Halleri—l. Æthereus, Ether—l. Æthereus sulphuricus, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.

LIQUOR ALU'MINIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Aqua aluminis composita, Aqua alumino'sa Batea'na, Compound solu'tion of alum.* (F.) *Liqueur d'alumine composée.* (*Aluminis, zinci sulphat., sing.* ℥ ss, *aquæ fervent.* ℔ ij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Detergent and stimulant. Used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as an injection in gleet, and leucorrhœa, &c.

LIQUOR AMMO'NIÆ, *Liq. ammoniæ puræ, Al'cali ammoniacum fluidum, Ammonia liquida, A. caus'tica liquida, A. pura liquida, Lixiv'ium ammoniaca'lē, Spir'itus salis ammoniaci aquo'sus, Aqua ammoniæ, Aqua ammoniæ caus'ticæ, Liquid ammonia, Solution of ammonia.* (F.) *Ammoniaque liquide.* (*Muriat. calc.* ℥ viii, *calc. viv. recent.* ℥ vj, *aquæ* ℔ iv. Pour on the lime a pint of the water; cover the vessel and set it by for an hour. Add the muriate of ammonia and the remaining water, previously made boiling hot, and cover the vessel again. Strain the liquor when it has cooled, and distil 12 ounces. S. G. .936. *Ph. L.*) It is a stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, gtt. x to xx, in water or milk.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETA'TIS, *Al'cali ammoniacum aceta'tum, Alcali volat'ile acetatum, Aqua acetatis ammoniæ, Solution of acetate of ammonia, Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Ace'tas ammoniæ, Spirit of Mindere'rus, Sal ammoniacum vegetab'ilē, Spir'itus ophthal'micus Mindere'ri, Sal aceto'sus ammoniaca'lis.* (*Ammon. carbon.* ℥ ij, *acid. acet.* ℔ iv, or add the salt till the acid is saturated. *Ph. L.*) A sudorific: *externally*, cooling. Dose, ʒij to ℥ iss.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONA'TIS, *Solu'tio subcarbonatis ammoniæ, Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ, Solution of subcar'bonate of ammonia.* (*Ammoniæ carbon.* ℥ viij, *aquæ distillat.* ℔ j. Dissolve and filter through paper.) *Use;*—the same as that of the carbonate of ammonia, (q. v.)

LIQUOR AMMONII HYDROTHIODIS, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—l. ex Ammoniâ et oleo succini, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.

LIQUOR AMNII, *Aqua amnii.* The liquor of the amnios. (F.) *Eaux de l'amnios.* The fluid exhaled by the amnios, and which envelops the fœtus during the whole period of the uterogestation. It is often simply called, the *waters*, (F.) *Les Eaux.* Its relative quantity diminishes as pregnancy advances, although its absolute quantity continues to increase till the period of delivery. In some women, only five or six ounces are met with; in others it amounts to pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish, exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It contains water in considerable quantity; albumen; muriate of soda; phosphate of lime; an alkaline substance; and a particular acid. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge enclosed in its membranes, &c. It is probably inservient to useful purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus.

LIQUOR, ANODYNE, HOFFMANN'S, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus—l. Anodynus martialis, Alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

LIQUOR ARSENICA'LIS, *Solu'tio arsenicalis, S. arsenica'ta, S. arseni'tis kal'icæ, Arsen'ical solution, Min'eral solvent, Ar'senis potas'sæ liq'uidus, Ar'senis potassæ aquo'sus, Fowler's solution of arsenic, Solvens minera'lē, Italian poison, Aqua tofa'na,* (?) *Aqua toffa'nia, Acqua della toffana, Acqua di Napoli, Acquet'ta, Tasteless ague drop.* (F.) *Liqueur arsenicale.* (*Arsenic. oxyd. præp. in pulverem subtilem triti, potassæ subcarbonatis, sing.* gr. lxiv, *aquæ distillat.* ℔ j. Boil together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Sp. lavand. c.* ʒiv, and as much *distilled water* as will make

the whole one pint. *Ph. L.*) f. ℥j, contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenic. Dose, gtt. v, gradually increased to gtt. xx.

Liquor Bellosti, L. hydrargyri nitrici.

Liquor Calcis, *Solu'tio calcis, Aqua calcis, Aqua benedic'ta, Calca'ria pura liq'uida, Aqua calca'riæ ustæ, Solution of lime, Lime Water.* (F.) *Eau de chaux.* (*Calcis* ℔ ss, *aq. destill. fervent.* ℔ xij. Pour the water on the lime and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours; bottle the lime and water in stopped bottles, and use the clear solution.) It is astringent, tonic, and antacid; and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c. and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, &c. Dose, ℥ ij to ℔ ss, in milk.

Liquor Calcis Compos'itus, *Aqua calcis compos'ita, Compound lime water, Aqua benedic'ta compos'ita.* (F.) *Eau de chaux composé.* (*Lign. guaiac. ras.* ℔ ss. *rad. glycyrrh.* ℥ j, *cort. sassafras*, ℥ ss, *semin. coriand.* ℥ ij, *liquor. calcis* ℔ vj. Macerate for 2 days and filter.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and is used in cutaneous affections.

Liquor Calcis Muriatis, see Calcis murias —l. Cereris, Cerevisia.

Liquor Cupri Ammonia'ti, *Aqua cupri ammonia'ti, Aqua sapphari'na, Blue eyewater, Solution of ammoniated copper.* (F.) *Liqueur ou eau de cuivre ammoniacal.* (*Cupri ammoniat.* ℥ j, *aquæ destill.* ℔ j. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper. *Ph. L.*) Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

Liquor Cupri Sulpha'tis Compos'itus, *Aqua cupri vitriola'ti composita.* (*Cupri sulphat., alumin. sulphat.* āā ℥ iij, *aquæ puræ* ℔ ij, *acid. sulph.* ℥ ij. Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add the acid.) Used as an astringent in epistaxis, &c. It was also called *Aqua styptica.*

Liquor Cyreniacus, Benjamin—l. Excitans, Spiritus Ammoniæ succinatus.

Liquor Ferri Alkalini, *Solution of Alkaline Iron,* (F.) *Liqueur de fer alcaline.* (*Ferri* ℥iiss. *acid. nitric.* ℥ ij, *aquæ destillat.* ℥ vj, *liq. potass. subcarb.* ℥ vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the *liq. potassæ subcarb.;* shaking it occasionally till it assumes a deep brown-red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution. *Ph. L.*) It is tonic, like other preparations of iron. Dose ℥ ss to ℥ iss.

Liquor Fumans Boylii, *Sulphure'tum Ammo'niæ Hydrogena'tum, Hydrosulphure'tum Ammoniæ, Tinctu'ra Sul'phuris Volat'ilis, Aqua Sulphure'ti Ammoniæ,—Boyle's Fuming liquor,* (F.) *Liqueur fumante de Boyle.* It is possessed of nauseating and emetic properties, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of excitement as a *disoxygenizer!*

Liquor Fuming, Boyle's, Liquor fumans Boylii—l. Fuming, of Libavius, Tin, muriate of —l. Genital, sperm—l. of Hartshorn, volatile, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

Liquor Hydrar'gyri Nitrici, *L. Bellosti, Eau mercurielle, Eau contre la gangrène, Remède du Duc d'Antin, R. du Capucin,* (*Hydrarg.* 120 p., *acid nitr.* (33°,) 150 p. Dissolve and add to the solution, *distilled water,* 900 p. *Ph. P.*) Dose, two or three drops in a glass of water. Not much used.

Liquor Hydrar'gyri Oxymuria'tis, *Solu'tion of Oxymuriate of Mercury, Liquor Swietenis, L. Syphiliticus Turneri, Mu'rias hydrargyri spirituo'sus liq'uidus, Solutio Muria'tis hydrar'gyri oxygenati, S. of Corro'sive Sublimate, Liquor* or *Solution of Van Swieten.* (*Hyd. oxym.* gr. viij, *aquæ destill.* ℥ xv, *sp. rect.* ℥ j. Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ ss. or ℥ j.

Green's Drops, and Solomon's Anti-Impetig''enes—both nostrums—seem to be solutions of *Corrosive Sublimate.*

Liquor Lithargyri Subacetatis—L. plumbi subacetatis—l. Lithargyri subacetatis compositus, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

Liquor of Monro, *Solution of Monro.* A solution used by Monro for the preservation of anatomical preparations. It is composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of nitric acid to each pint.

Liquor Morphi'næ Aceta'tis, *Solution of Acetate of Morphine, An'odyne Drops.* (*Acetate of morphine* gr. xvj, *distilled water* ℥ vj, *dilute acetic acid* ℥ ij.) Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

Liquor Nervinus Bangii, Tinctura ætherea comphorata—l. Oleosus Sylvii, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—l. Opii sedativus, Haden's, see Tinctura opii.

Liquor Opii Sedati'vus. An empirical preparation by a London druggist, of the name of Battley. It is presumed to be a solution of acetate of morphine, or of opium, in some form in vinegar. It is devoid of many of the *narcotic* effects of opium.

Liquor Ovi Albus, Albumen ovi—l. Pancreaticus, see Pancreas—l. Plumbi acetatis, L. P. subacetatis.

Liquor Plumbi Subaceta'tis, *Liquor Subaceta'tis Lithar'gyri, Solu'tion of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor Plumbi Aceta'tis,* Goulard's *Extrac'tum Satur'ni, Lithar'gyri Acetum,* (F.) *Liqueur de sousacétate de Plomb.* (*Plumbi oxyd. semivitr.* ℔ ij, *acid. acetic, congium.* Mix and boil down to ℔ vj, constantly stirring; then filter, after the feculence has subsided. *Ph. L.*) It is used externally as a cooling astringent, and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

Liquor Plumbi Subaceta'tis Dilu'tus, *Liquor Subaceta'tis Lithar'gyri Compositus, Aqua Satur'ni, Acetas Plumbi dilu'tum alcohol'icum, Diluted Solu'tion of Subac''etate of Lead, Aqua veg''eto-minera'lis, Tinctu'ra plumbo'sa, Aqua Lithargyri Aceta'ti composita, Liquor Plumbi Aceta'tis dilu'tus, White Wash, Royal Preventive.* (*Liq. plumbi subacet.* ℥ j, *aquæ destillat.* ℔ j, *spirit. tenuioris* ℥ j.) Properties the same as the last, but feebler.

Liquor Potas'sæ, *Aqua Potas'sæ, Aqua Kali Cau'stici, Solution of Potash, Lixi'vium magistra'le, L. Sapona'rium, Soap Lees, Aqua Kali puri, Soap Ley, Lixi'vium cau'sticum, Potas'sa liq'uida,* (F.) *Eau, solution* ou *liqueur de Potasse, Potasse liquide.* (*Potassæ subcarb.* ℔ j, *calcis recent.* ℔ ss, *aquæ destill. fervent. congium.* Dissolve the alkali in ℔ ij of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole: set aside in a close vessel, and, when cold,

filter through calico. *Ph. L.*) It is antilithic in cases of uric acid calculi, and antacid. Externally, stimulant and escharotic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

Liquor Potassæ Hydriodā'tis, *Solution of Hydriodate of Potass.* (*Potassæ hydriod.* 36 gr., *aquæ destillat.* ℥j.) Dose, gtt. xx, three times a day.

Liquor Potassæ Subcarbona'tis, *Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali, O'leum Tar'tari per deliq'uium, Aqua Kali, Lixiv'ium Tartari, Aqua Kali præpara'ti, Oil of Tartar, Saline Oil of Tartar, Solu'tion of Subcar'bonate of Potass*, (F.) *Liqueur de sous-carbonate de Potasse, Lessive de Tartre.* (*Potass. subcarb.* ℔j, *aquæ destillat.* ℥xij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Dose, gtt. x to xxx.

Liquor, Propagatory, Sperm.

Liquor Sang'uinis. This term has been given by Dr. Babington to one of the constituents of the blood, the other being the red particles. He considers, from his experiments, that fibrine and serum do not exist as such in circulating blood, but that the *Liquor Sanguinis*—the *Plasma*, of Schultz—when removed from the circulation and no longer subjected to the laws of life, has then, and not before, the property of separating into fibrine and serum. It is the Liquor Sanguinis, after the red particles have subsided, which forms the buffy coat of inflammatory blood.

Liquor Sem'inis. The homogeneous, transparent fluid, in which the spermatozoa and seminal granules are suspended.—Wagner.

Liquor Sulphuricus Alcoolisatus, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—l. Swietenis, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis—l. Syphiliticus Turneri, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis—l. of Van Swieten, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

Liquor Volat'ilis Cornu Cervi, *L. volat'ilis Cornu Cervi'ni, Volat'ile Liquor of Hartshorn, Spiritus Lambrico'rum, Spir'itus Millepeda'rum, Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, Spir'itus Cornu Cervi, Liquor volat'ilis os'sium; Bone Spirit*, (F.) *Liqueur volatile de Corne de cerf.* This is a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil. It possesses the same virtues as the subcarbonate of ammonia. It is in common use to smell at, in faintings, &c.

Liquor Volatilis Ossium—L. volatilis cornu cervi.

Liquor Zinci Sulpha'tis cum Camphora, *Aqua Zinci vitriola'ti cum Camphorâ, Aqua vitriol'ica camphora'ta, Aqua ophthal'mica, Common Eye Water.* (*Zinci sulph* ℥ss, *camphor* ʒij, *aq. bullient.* ℔j; dissolve and filter.) Used as a lotion for ulcers; or, diluted with water, as a collyrium.

LIQUORICE. Glycyrrhiza—l. Juice, see Glycyrrhiza—l. refined, Extractum glycyrrhizæ—l. Spanish, see Glycyrrhiza.

LIQUORITIA, Glycyrrhiza.

LIRIODEN'DRON, *Liriodendron tulipif'era, Tulip Tree, Poplar Tree, Tulip-bearing Poplar, American Poplar, White Wood, Cypress Tree*, (New England.) (F.) *Tulipier.* The bark—especially of the root—of this noble forest tree, which is indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic bitter, and has been employed advantageously as a tonic. Its active principle has been separated from it by Professor J. P. Emmet of the University of Virginia, and has been called *Liriodendrine.* It is not used in medicine.

LIS BLANC, Lilium candidum—*l. Asphodèle*, Asphodelus ramosus.

LISERON, GRAND, Convolvulus sepium—*l. des Haies*, Convolvulus sepium.

LITE, λιτη. A plaster, formerly used, made of verdigris, wax, and resin.—Galen.

LITHAGO'GUS, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A remedy, which was supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi.

LITHARGE, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—l. of Gold, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—l. of Silver, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

LITHARGYRI ACETUM, Liquor plumbi subacetatis.

LITHARGYROS, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

LITH'IA, *Lithi'asis, Uri'asis* (?), *Urolithi'asis, Cachex'ia calculo'sa, Cal'culi Morbus*, from λιθος, 'a stone.' The formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.

Lithia Renalis Arenosa, Gravel—l. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIASIS, Lithia—l. Cystica, Calculi, vesical—l. Nephretica, Gravel—l. Renalis, Gravel—l. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIC, *Lith'icus.* Same etymon. Belonging to lithic or uric acid, or to stone: hence *Lithic Diathesis:* the habit of body which favours the deposition of lithic acid and the lithates from the urine.

LITHOLABON, Forceps, (Lithotomy.)

LITHOL'ABUM, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and λαμβανω, 'I seize.' An instrument for extracting stone from the bladder. It had various shapes.—Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Hildanus.

LITHONTRIP'TIC, *Lithontrip'ticus, Lithonthryp'tic, Calculif'ragus, Saxif'ragus*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τριβω, 'I bruise,' 'I break.' A remedy, believed to be capable of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. There is not much reliance to be placed upon such remedies. By *antilithics*, exhibited according to the chemical character of the calculus (see Calculi Urinary,) the disease may be prevented from increasing; but most of the vaunted lithontriptics, for dissolving the calculus already formed, have been found unworthy of the high encomiums which have accompanied their introduction.

LITHOPÆ'DION, *Infans lapide'us, Osteopæ'dion*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and παις, 'a child.' A fœtus, petrified in the body of the mother.

LITHOS, Calculus.

LITHOSPER'MUM OFFICINA'LE, *Mil'ium Solis, Gromwell, Ægon'ychon, Bastard Alkanet*, (F.) *Gremil officinal, Herbe aux Perles.* The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have, also, been considered diuretic.

Lithospermum Villosum, Anchusa tinctoria.

LITHOTOME, *Litho'tomus*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' This name has been given to a number of instruments, of dif-

ferent shapes and sizes, which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought, with more propriety, to be called *Cystotomes*.

The Lithotome Caché of Frère Côme is the most known, and is still occasionally used. It is composed of a handle, and of a flattened sheath, slightly curved; in this there is a cutting blade, which can be forced out by pressing upon a *bascule* or lever, to any extent that may be wished by the operator.

A Double Lithotome was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See Lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMIST. Same etymon. *Lithot'omus.* One, who devotes himself entirely to operating for the stone. One who practises lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMY, *Lithoto'mia, Cystoto'mia, Urolithoto'mia, Sectio vesica'lis,* same etymon. (F.) *Taille.* The operation by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The different methods, according to which this operation may be practised, are reducible to five principal; each of which has experienced numerous modifications.

1. The *Method of Celsus, Meth'odus Celsia'na, Cystoto'mia cum appara'tû parvo, Appara'tus Minor, Cutting on the Gripe.* This consisted in cutting upon the stone, after having made it project at the perinæum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. This method was attended with several inconveniences; such as the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury done to the bladder, as well as the impossibility of drawing down the stone in many persons. It is sometimes, also, called the *Meth'odus Guytonia'na;* from Guy de Chauliac having endeavoured to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed the *Apparatus Minor,* (F.) *Le petit appareil,* from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Apparatus Major.* This method was invented, in 1520, by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano-Santo-di-Barletta, whence it was long called *Mariano's Method—Sectio Maria'na.* It was called the *Apparatus Major,* and *Cystotom'ia* vel *Meth'odus cum appara'tû magno,* (F.) *Le grand appareil,* from the number of instruments required in it.

An incision was made on the median line; but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it. It was merely dilated.

The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, such as ecchymoses; contusion; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; abscesses; urinary fistulæ; incontinence of urine; impotence, &c.

3. The *High Operation, Apparatus altus, Cystotom'ia cum appara'tû alto, C. hypogas'trica, Epicystotom'ia, Laparocystotom'ia, Sectio* seu *Meth'odus Franconiana, S. Hypogas'trica, S. alta,* (F.) *Haut appareil, Taille Hypogastrique, Taille sus-pubienne,* was first practised by Peter Franco, about the middle of the 16th century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterwards proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit, when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon a catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision, the *Sonde à dard*—a species of catheter, having a spear-pointed stilet—was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made in the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly, as far as the neck; and the stone extracted.

It was performed in England by Douglas, in 1719, and since by others with various modifications.

4. The *Lateral Operation, Cystoto'mia latera'lis, Sec'tio latera'lis, Appara'tus latera'lis,* (F.) *Appareil lateralisé,* so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by Peter Franco. It was introduced into France by Frère Jacques de Beaulieu. He performed it with rude instruments, invented by himself, and improved by the suggestions of some of the Parisian surgeons. In England, it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated Cheselden. It is the method practised at the present day, according to different modes of procedure. In this method, the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated; the hands being tied to the feet. The perinæum is then shaved, and a staff is introduced into the bladder; the handle being turned towards the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side; and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, cellular tissue of the perinæum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinæi muscle, bulbo-cavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of the bladder, are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation, the knife, the beaked bistoury, *Bistouri* ou *Lithotome Caché,* cutting gorget, &c. are used, according to the particular procedure. The forceps is now introduced into the bladder, and the stone extracted.

In the operation, care must be taken not to injure the rectum, or the great arterial vessels, distributed to the perinæum.

A variety of the *Lateral Apparatus,* called by the French *Appareil latéral,* consisted in cutting into the bas-fond of the bladder without touching the neck of that organ: but it was soon abandoned on account of its inconveniences.

The *Bilateral Operation* is founded on that of Celsus. It consists in making an incision posterior to the bulb of the urethra, and anterior to the anus, involving both sides of the perinæum by crossing the raphe at right angles: an incision is then made through the membranous part of the urethra, and the prostate may be cut bilaterally, either by the "double lithotome" of Dupuytren, or by the "Prostatic Bisector" of Dr. Stevens, of New York.

5. *Lithotomy by the Rectum, Proctocystotom'ia,* (F.) *Taille par le Rectum, Taille postérieurs, T.*

Recto-vésicale. This was proposed by Vegetius in the 16th century; but was never noticed until M. Sanson, in the year 1817, attracted attention to it; since which time it has been successfully performed in many instances. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the paries corresponding with the rectum, by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and penetrating the bladder by the neck of that organ, dividing the prostate; or by its *bas-fond.*

Lithotomy, in women, from the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation.

LITHOTRIPTORS. See Lithotrity.

LITHOTRITES. See Lithotrity.

LITHOTRITEURS. See Lithotrity.

LITHOT'RITY, *Lithotri'tia, Lithotrypsy, Lithotripsy,* from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τριβω, 'I break.' The operation of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder. It has been performed, of late years, with success, by French, and, after them, by English and American surgeons. The instruments employed for this purpose are called in the abstract, *Lithotrites, Lithotriteurs,* and *Lithotriptors.* The most celebrated are those of Civiale, Jacobson, Heurteloup and Weiss. See *Brise Pierre articulé* and *Percuteur à Marteau.*

LITHOTRYPSY, Lithotrity.

LITHOXIDU'RIA, from λιθος, 'a stone,' *oxide,* and ουρον, 'urine.' The discharge of urine containing the lithic or xanthic oxide.

LITHURIA. See Urine.

LITMUS, Lichen roccella.

LITRA, Pound.

LITRE, *Litra.* A measure containing a cubed decimetre, which is equal nearly to 2.1135 pints. The ancients gave the name *litra,* λιτρα, to a measure capable of containing 16 ounces of liquid.

LITUS, Liniment.

LIVÈCHE, Ligusticum levisticum.

LIVER, Sax. lifer, *Hepar, Jecur.* (F.) *Foie.* The liver is the largest gland in the body. It is an azygous organ; unsymmetrical; very heavy; and of a brownish-red colour; occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium, and a part of the epigastrium. *Above,* it corresponds to the diaphragm; *below,* to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; *behind,* to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and *before,* to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave, so that anatomists have divided the liver into three lobes,—a *large* or *right* or *colic lobe;*—a *lesser lobe, lobule,* or *inferior lobe,* the *Lobulus Spigelii,* (q. v.)—and a *middle* or *left lobe.*

At its inferior surface, are observed;—1. A *Sulcus* or *Furrow,* or *Fissure,* called *horizontal* or *longitudinal, great fissure, Fossa Umbilica'lis,* (F.) *Sillon horizontal, longitudinal, S. de la veine ombilicale, Sulcus antero-posterior Jec'oris, S. horizonta'lis Jec'oris, S. longitudina'lis Jecoris, S. sinis'ter Jecoris, S. Umbilica'lis,* which lodges in the fœtus, the umbilical vein and ductus venosus. 2. The *Principal Fissure,* termed *Sulcus Transver'sus* vel *Sinus Porta'rum,* (F.) *Sillon transversal* ou *de la veine porte,* which receives the sinus of the vena porta. 3. The *Fissure of the Vena Cava infe'rior, Sillon de la veine cave inférieure,* situate at the posterior margin of the organ, and lodging the vena cava inferior. 4. The *Lobulus Spige'lii,* (q. v.) or *posterior portal eminence.* 5. The *anterior portal eminence, Auri'ga* vel *Lobulus anon'ymus,* (q. v.) 6. Depressions corresponding to the upper surface of the stomach, gall-bladder, arch of the colon, right kidney, &c. Continued from the fossa umbilicalis, is a small fossa, called *Fossa Ductûs Veno'si,* between the left lobe and Lobulus Spigelii.

The posterior margin of the liver is very thick; much more so than the anterior. The liver is surrounded by a serous or peritoneal covering, which forms for it a *suspensory* or *broad ligament,* and two *lateral* and *triangular* ligaments. See Falx. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood, which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous; some being superficial; others deep-seated. The nerves are, also, numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and from the hepatic plexuses.

The intimate structure of the parenchyma of the liver is not understood. When cut, it presents a porous appearance, owing to the division of a multitude of small vessels. When torn, it seems formed of granulations;—the intimate structure of which has given rise to many hypotheses. In these granulations are contained the radicles of the excretory ducts of the bile; the union of which constitutes the hepatic duct.

The liver is the only organ, which, independently of the red blood carried to it by the hepatic artery, receives black blood by the vena porta. The general opinion is, that the vena porta is the fluid which furnishes bile, whilst that of the artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. It is, probable, however, that bile is secreted by the latter vessel.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are—*Hepati'tis,* (q. v.) or *inflammation,*—*cancer, biliary calculi, encysted* and other *tumours* or *tubercles, hydatids,* &c., and it has, at times, been the *fashion* to refer to it as the cause of symptoms, with which it is in no wise connected.

LIVER, *Hepar.* Under this name the ancients designated several substances, having a brownish colour, analogous to that of the liver; and composed of sulphur and some other body. See Potassæ Sulphuretum or *Liver of Sulphur.*

The *Liver of Antimony* is the semi-vitreous sulphuret, &c.

LIVER SPOT, Chloasma—l. Wort, Hepatica triloba, Marchantia polymorpha—l. Wort, ground, ash-coloured, Lichen caninus—l. Wort, Iceland, Lichen Islandicus.

LIVRE, Pound.

LIXIVIA TARTARIZATA, Potassæ tartras—l. Vitriolata, Potassæ sulphas—l. Vitriolata sulphurea, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.

LIXIVIÆ SEU KALICUM ACETAS, Potassæ acetas.

LIXIV'IAL, *Lixivio'sus;* from *lixiv'ium,* 'lee.' (F.) *Lixiviel, Lixivieux.* An ancient

term for salts, obtained by washing vegetable ashes,—such as the fixed alkalies.

LIXIVIA'TION, *Elixivia'tion*, *Lixiviatio*, same etymon. An operation, which consists in washing ashes with water, so as to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the *lee*.

LIXIV'IUM, *Lixiv'ia*, *Conia*, *Lee*, *Ley*, (F.) *Lessive*. Any solution containing potass or soda in excess; from *lix*, 'potash,' (q. v.)

Lixivium Ammoniacale, Liquor ammoniæ—l. Ammoniacale aromaticum, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—l. Causticum, Liquor potassæ—l. Magistrale, Liquor potassæ—l. Saponarium, Liquor potassæ—l. Tartari, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.

LIZARD, *Lacer'ta*, *Lacertus*, *Saura*, *Sauros*, (F.) *Lézard*. Lizards were formerly employed in medicine as sudorifics; and were, at one time, extolled in syphilis, cutaneous affections, and in cancer.

LOADSTONE. Magnet.

LOATHING, Disgust.

LOBARIA PULMONARIA, Lichen pulmonarius.

LOBE, *Lobus*. A round, projecting part of an organ. The liver and the lungs have lobes.

The Lobe, or Lobule of the Ear, is a soft, rounded prominence, which terminates the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and which is pierced in those who wear rings.

The under surface of the brain is divided into *two anterior*, *two lateral*, and *two posterior lobes* or *processes*. These Chaussier calls *lobules* of the brain: the cerebral hemispheres he terms *lobes*.

LOBE DUODÉNAL, Lobulus Spigelii—*l. Pancréatique*, Lobulus Spigelii—*l. Petit du foie*, Lobulus Spigelii—*l. de Spigel*, Lobulus Spigelii.

LOBE'LIA INFLA'TA, *Indian Tobac'co*, *Emet'ic Weed*, *Lobelia*. The prominent virtues of this American plant are those of an emetic. In smaller doses it is sedative, and has been given as a pectoral in croup, asthma, &c. It is, also, sudorific and cathartic, and is an acro-narcotic poison. Twenty grains act as an emetic.

Lobelia Syphilit'ica, *Blue Car'dinal Flower*, *Ranun'culus Virginia'nus*. The root of this plant, which is indigenous in the United States, is an emetic and drastic cathartic. It has been used against syphilis; hence its name. The mode of preparing it is to boil ℥ss of the *dried root* in ℔xij of water, until the fluid is reduced to ℔viij. Dose, ℔ss.

LOBES, OPTIC, Quadrigemina tubercula.

LOB'ULE, *Lob'ulus*, diminutive of *Lobus*, a little lobe.

LOBULE DU FOIE, Lobulus Spigelii.

LOBULUS ACCESSORIUS ANTERIOR QUADRATUS, L. anonymus.

Lobulus Anonymus, *L. accesso'rius ante'rior quadra'tus*, *L. quadratus*, (F.) *Éminence porte antérieure*. This is situate in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall-bladder, and is less prominent but broader than the *Lobulus caudatus*. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament. It is called *Pons* vel *Isthmus hep'atis*.

Lobulus Cauda'tus, *Proces'sus caudatus*. This is merely the root or one of the angles of the lobulus Spigelii, advancing towards the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail.

Lobulus Posterior, L. Spigelii—l. Posticus papillatus, L. Spigelii—l. Quadratus, L. anonymus.

Lobulus Spige'lii, *L. poste'rior*, *L. posti'cus papilla'tus*, (F.) *Éminence porte postérieure*, *Lobule*, *Petit lobe du foie*, *Lobe de Spigel*, *Lobe duodénal*, *L. pancréatique*, is situate near the spine, upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and is of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava, at the small curvature of the stomach.

LOCAL, *Loca'lis*, *Topicus*. Topical. (F.) *Locale*, *Topique*. An affection is called local—*Morbus Loca'lis*,—when confined to a part, without implicating the general system; or, at all events, only secondarily. *Local* is thus opposed to *general*. A *local* or *topical application* is one used externally. See Topical.

LOCHI'A or LO'CHIA, *Purgamen'ta Puerpe'rii*, *Purga'tio*, from λοχος, 'a woman in childbed.' (F.) *Suites de couches*, *Vidanges*. The *cleansings*. A serous and sanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days, it is bloody, but afterwards becomes green-coloured and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odour. The duration, quantity and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances.

The lochial discharge flows from those uterine vessels, which formed a medium of communication between the mother and fœtus, and it continues until their mouths become obliterated, which usually requires from 14 to 21 days. See Parturition.

LOCHIODOCHIUM, Lochodochium.

LOCHIORRHA'GIA, from λοχεια, and ρηγνυμι, 'I make an irruption.' An immoderate flow of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHŒ'A, from λοχεια, 'the lochia,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' The discharge of the lochia.

LOCHODOCHI'UM, *Lochiodochium*, from λοχος, 'a female in childbed,' and δεχομαι, 'I receive.' An institution for the reception of pregnant and childbed females. A *Lying-in-hospital*.

LOCHOS, Puerpera.

LOCI, Uterus—l. Muliebres, Uterus.

LOCKED JAW, Trismus.

LOCOMOTILITY. See Locomotion.

LOCOMO'TION, *Locomo'tio*, from *locus*, 'a place,' and *move're*, 'to move.' An action peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport their bodies from place to place. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotiv'ity* and *Locomotil'ity*.

TABLE OF THE APPARATUS OF LOCOMOTION.

Class I. ACTIVE ORGANS.	a. *Exciting*,		The brain; Cerebellum. Medulla spinalis. Nerves.
	b. *Acting*,	1. *By contraction.*	The voluntary muscles.
		2. *By elasticity.*	The cartilages of prolongation. Certain elastic ligaments.
Class II. PASSIVE ORGANS.		1. *Transmitting the action.*	Tendons. Aponeuroses of insertion. Periosteum.
		2. *Concentrating or directing the action.*	Enveloping aponeuroses. Fibrous sheaths of tendons. Annular ligaments, of the carpus. of the tarsus.
		3. *Obeying or resisting action.*	Long bones of the limbs. Flat bones of the cavities.
		4. *Facilitating motion.*	Incrusting cartilages. Synovial app. articular, of tendons.

The *Locomotion of an Artery* is the movement produced in a vessel with a curvature, by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery, and causes the movement in question.

LOCOMOTIVITY. See Locomotion.

LOCUS NIGER CRURUM CEREBRI. See Peduncles of the brain.

LOCUST EATERS, Acridophagi—l. Tree, Robinia Pseudoacacia.

LODOICEA. See Coco of the Maldives.

LŒMOPYRA, Plague.

LŒMOS, Plague.

LOGIATROS, λογιατρος; from λογος, 'a word,' and ιατρος, 'a physician.' A physician without experience. A theorist.

LOGOS, Reason.

LOGWOOD, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

LOGY, λογος, 'a description.' A suffix denoting 'a treatise or description.' Hence, Angiology and Neurology, &c.

LOHOCH, Looch.

LOIMOG'RAPHY, *Loimogra'phia*, from λοιμος, 'plague,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

LOIMOS, Plague.

LOINS, Lumbi.

LOLIACEUM RADICE REPENTE, Triticum repens.

LOMBAIRE, Lumbar.

LOMBO-ABDOMINAL, Transversalis abdominis—*l. Costal*, Serratus posticus inferior—*l. Costo-trachélien*, Sacro-lumbalis—*l. Dorso-spinal*, Transversalis dorsi—*l. Dorso-trachélien*, Longissimus dorsi—*l. Huméral*, Latissimus dorsi—*l. Sacré*, Lumbo-sacral.

LONCHITIS, Polypodium Filix mas.

LONG, *Longus*, *Macros*. That which is much greater in length than in breadth; as the *long bones*. The epithet is, also, applied to several muscles, to distinguish them from others of similar function, when the latter are shorter. We say, for instance, *long* flexors, and *long* extensors, in opposition to *short* flexors, and *short* extensors.

LONG DU COU, Longus colli—*l. du Dos*, Longissimus dorsi.

LONGÆVUS, Macrobiotic.

LONGANON, Rectum.

LONGAON, Rectum.

LONGAS, Rectum.

LONGEV'ITY, *Longæ'vitas*, *Macrobio'sis* The prolongation of existence to an advanced age. Haller collected examples of more than one thousand centenarians. He had knowledge of sixty-two persons, aged from 110 to 120 years; of twenty-nine, from 120 to 130 years: and of fifteen, who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, examples of longevity are much more rare and less sufficiently attested.

The following list of instances of very advanced ages has been given:

	Lived.	*Age.*
Appollonius of Tyana,	A. D. 99	130
St. Patrick,	491	122
Attila,	500	124
Llywarch Hên,	500	150
St Coemgene,	618	120
Piastus, King of Poland,	861	120
Thomas Parr,	1635	152
Henry Jenkins,	1670	169
Countess of Desmond,	1612	145
Thomas Damme,	1648	154
Peter Torton,	1724	185
Margaret Patten,	1739	137
John Rovin and wife,	1741	172 and 164
St. Mongah or Kentigen,	1781	185

LONGIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Lombo-dorso-trachélien*, *Portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal* (Ch.), *Semi-spina'tus*. (F.) *Long dorsal*, *Long du dos*, is situate vertically at the posterior part of the trunk and fills, in a great measure, the vertebral furrows. It is thick and almost square below; thin and pointed above. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and to the inferior margin of the last 7 or 8 ribs. It maintains the vertebral column in a straight position; straightens it when bent forwards, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotatory motion of the trunk.

LONGISSIMUS FEMORIS, Sartorius—l. Oculi, Obliquus superior oculi.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, Presbytia.

LONGUS COLLI, *Pré-dorso-cervical*, *Pré-dorso-atloïdien* (Ch.), (F.) *Long du cou*. This muscle is situate at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column. It is long, flat, and broader at its middle than at its extremities, which are pointed. It is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the first three dorsal and last six cervical vertebræ; to the intervertebral ligaments; to the anterior edge of the transvere processes of the last five cervical vertebræ; and to the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first. This muscle bends the cervi-

cal vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only, it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata; and, consequently, of the head on the neck.

LONICE'RA PERICLYM'ENUM, *Perycliм'enum*, *Caprifo'lium*, *Common Woodbine*. (F.) *Chèvre-feuille*. This common plant is slightly astringent and tonic, and was formerly much used in gargles.

LOOCH, *Lohoch*. Look. A linctus. See Eclegma and Eclectos.

Looch absque Emulsio'ne Para'tum, *Look préparé sans émulsion*. *Looch prepared without emulsion*. (*Pulv. g. trag.* gr. xvj to gr. xxx, *ol. amygd. dulc*, ℥ss, *sacchar.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℥iij, *aquæ flor. aurant.* ℥ij. M. by rubbing in a marble mortar.) Demulcent.

Looch Album, *Looch amygdali'num*, *Linctus albus*, *L. amygdalinus*, *L. commu'nis*, *Ecleg'ma album*, *Eclegma gummo'so-oleosum*, (F.) *Looch blanc*, *L. b. amygdalin*, *L. b. pectoral*. (*Amygd. dulc.* ℥ss, *amygd. amar.* No. ij, *sacchar. alb.* ℥iv. Make an emulsion by gradually adding ℥iv *of water*. Then take *pulv. tragacanth.* gr. xvj, *ol. amygd. dulc. recent.* ℥ss., *sacch.* ℥ij. Add the almond milk gradually to this, and afterwards *aq. flor. aurant.* ℥ij. *Ph. P.*) It is demulcent and pectoral.

Looch Amygdalinum, L. album—*l. Blanc*, L. album—l. cum Croco et pistaciis, L. viride—l. of Egg, L. ex ovo.

Looch ex Ovo, *Looch of egg*, (F.) *Look d'œuf*, *Looch rouge*, *Emulsion huileuse*, *Mixture calmante*, *Potion pectorale*, *Lait adoucissant*, *Potio* seu *emul'sio* seu *mistu'ra le'niens* seu *oleo'sa*, *Looch pectora'lē le'niens*. (*Vitell. ovi recent.* ℥ss, *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥iss, *syrup. althææ*, ℥j. Rub in a mortar, and add by degrees *aq. flor. aurant.* ℥j, *aq. papav. rhœad.* ℥ij. *Ph. P.*) Virtues the same as the preceding.

LOOCH ROUGE, L. ex ovo—*l. Vert*, L. viride.

Looch Viride, *Look cum croce et pista'ciis*, (F.) *Looch vert*. (*Syrup. Violar.* ℥j, *tinct. croci* gtt. xx, *aquæ* ℥iv. Mix, and add *pistaciæ semin. sicc.* ℥vj. *Ph. P.*) Virtues like the last.

LOOK, Looch—*l. d'Œuf*, Looch ex ovo—*l. Préparé sans emulsion*, Looch absque emulsione paratum.

LOOSE STRIFE, CREEPING, Lysimachia nummularia.

LOOSENESS, Diarrhœa.

LOPEZ RADIX, *Radix lopezia'na*, *Radix In'dica lopezia'na*. The root of an unknown Indian tree, not possessed of any remarkable smell or taste, or of any appearance of resinous matter. It has been extolled, notwithstanding, in cases of colliquative diarrhœa. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHADIA, Lophia.

LOPHIA, *Lopha'dia*. The first vertebra of the back.—Gorræus.

LOPIMA, Fagus castanea.

LOQUAC''ITY, *Garru'litas*; from *loquor*, 'I speak.' (F.) *Babillement*. The act of speaking with volubility. It is, sometimes, a symptom of disease, and is observable in hysteria, &c.

LOQUELA, Voice, articulated.

LORDO'SIS, from λορδος, 'curved,' 'bent.' *Repanda'tio*, *Repanditas*. A name, given to curvatures of the bones in general; and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards. See Hump.

LORIND MATRI'CIS, *Epilep'sia uteri'na*, *Convulsi'vus u'teri morbus*. A barbarous name given to a pretended epilepsy of the womb.

LOT, Urine.

LOTIO SAPONACEA. See Sapo.

LOTION, *Lotio*. (F.) *Hydrolotif*. A fluid external application. Lotions are ordinarily applied by wetting linen in them and keeping it on the part affected.

Lotion, Gowland's. An empirical preparation. (*Bitter almonds*, ℥j, *sugar*, ℥ij, *distilled water*, ℔ij. Grind together, strain and add *corrosive sublimate*, ℈ij, previously ground with *sp. vini rect.* ℥ij.) Used in obstinate eruptions.

Lotion, Hydrocyan'ic, *Lotio Ac''idi Hydrocyan'ici*. (*Hydrocyanic acid*. f. ℥iv, *rectified spirit of wine*, f. ℥j, *distilled water*, f. ℥xss.) Used with much success in impetigo, &c.

Lotion, Hannay's, *Preven'tive wash*. This famous nostrum, for the prevention of venereal infection, was nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

Lotion, Struve's, for the Hooping Cough. (*Antim. tartar.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℥ij. Add *tinct. cantharid.* ℥j.)

LOTIUM, Urine.

LOTUS SYLVESTRIS, Trifolium melilotus—l. Virginiana, Diospyros Virginiana.

LOUCHEMENT, Strabismus.

LOUCHES. See Strabismus.

LOUPE, Wen.

LOUSE, Pediculus.

LOUSINESS, Phtheiriasis.

LOUSY DISEASE, Phtheiriasis.

LOUTRON, Bath.

LOVAGE, Ligusticum levisticum.

LOVE, *Eros*, *amor*, from Sax. lupian, (G.) l i e b e n, 'to love.' (F.) *Amour*. A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is occasionally a cause of disease, especially of insanity.

Love Apple Plant, Solanum lycopersicum.

LOW SPIRITS, Hypochondriasis.

LOWER, *Tu'bercle of*, *Tuber'culum Loweri*. Anatomists have given this name to a small projection; the existence of which is by no means constant, and which is found in the sinus venosus, between the superior and inferior cava.

LOXAR'THRUS, from λοξος, 'oblique,' and αρθρον, 'articulation.' *Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles*. A vitious deviation or direction of the joints; without spasm or luxation, as in *clubfoot*.

LOXIAS, Torticollis.

LOZENGE, Tabella.

LOZENGES BARK, Tabellæ cinchonæ—l. of Catechu and magnesia, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—l. Faustinus's, Faustini pastilli—l. for the heart-burn, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—l. Magnesia, Tabellæ de magnesiâ—l. of Marshmallows, Tabellæ de althæâ—l. of Oxalic acid, Tabellæ acidi oxalici—l. Pectoral, black, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ—l. Pectoral, of emetine, Trochisci emetinæ pectorales—l. Rhubarb, Tabellæ de rheo—l. of Scammony and senna, compound, Tabellæ de scammonio et sennâ—l. Steel, Tabellæ de ferro—l. of Steel,

aromatic, see Tabellæ de ferro—l. Sulphur, simple, Tabellæ de sulphure simplices—l. Sulphur, compound, Tabellæ de sulphure compositæ—l. of Sulphuret of antimony, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—l. Worm, Ching's, Worm lozenges, Ching's.

LUCCA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The baths and waters, near this ancient Italian city, have been long celebrated. They are thermal, and resemble, in properties, those of Plombières in France, and of Bath in England. There are ten different sources, the temperature of which varies from 95° to 131° Fahr.

LUCE, Light.

LUCID, *Lu'cidus*. In medicine, the word *lucid* is particularly applied to the *intervals* of apparent reason, which occur in mental alienation.

LUCINA, Ilithyia.

LUES, Syphilis—l. Gutturis epidemica, Cynanche maligna—l. Indica, Framboesia—l. Sarmatica, Plica—l. Syphilis, Syphilis—l. Syphilodes, Syphilis pseudo-syphilis—l. Venerea, Syphilis.

LUETTE, Uvula—*l. Vésicale*. See Urinary bladder.

LUJULA, Oxalis acetosella.

LULLABY SPEECH, Lallation.

LUMBA'GO, from *Lumbi*; 'the loins.' *Arthro'sia lumbo'rum*, *Lumbago rheumat'ica*, *Nephral'gia rheumat'ica*, *Rhachirrheu'ma*, *Rachiorrheu'ma*, *Rheumatis'mus dorsa'lis*. Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region. *Lumba'go psoad'ica*, *L. apostemato'sa*, *L. ab arthroc'acē*—Pains in the loins from abscess.

LUMBAGO A NISU. See Effort.

LUMBAR, *Lumbaris* vel *Lumba'lis*. (F.) *Lombaire*. Belonging or having reference to the loins.

The LUMBAR ARTERIES are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situate in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off, 1. Spinal branches. 2. Anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

The LUMBAR VEINS have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, &c., and pass into the vena cava inferior.

The LUMBAR NERVES are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina of the loins. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches:—the *external* or *ilio-scrotal*; the *middle* or *inguino-cutaneous*, and the *internal* or *infra pubian*. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus.

The LUMBAR PLEXUS, *Portion lombaire du plexus crural*, (Ch.,) *Plexus Lombo-abdominal*. This plexus is formed by the union of the *Rami communican'tes* of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situate behind the psoas muscle, and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, glands of the groin; and three great branches—the *crural*, *obturator*, and *lumbo-sacral*.

LUMBAR ABSCESS, *Psoas abscess*, *Aposte'ma psoat'icum*, *Absces'sus lumbo'rum*, *Morbus psoad'icus*. This abscess is so called from the matter being found on the side of the psoas muscle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, cellular substance; and, when an abscess takes place there, it can find no outlet except by a distant course. Generally, it descends along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupart's ligament; at times, however, it extends down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess, and often death. Its causes are,—scrofula, injury to the loins, &c.

When, from the pain of the back continuing for some time, with other symptoms, the disease is suspected, caustics, or the moxa applied opposite the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, must be recommended; and, when the abscess is ready for opening, it may be emptied by repeated discharges of the matter, through a small opening, made with a lancet or small lancet-pointed trocar. The medical treatment will consist in supporting the system, under the great restorative efforts required of it.

LUMBAR REGION, Lumbi.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS, Quadratus lumborum—l. internus, Psoas magnus.

LUMBI, *The loins*, the *lumbar region*, *Lapa'ra*, *Psoæ*, *Osphys*. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts which enter into the formation of the lumbar region, are—the skin; a considerable quantity of cellular texture; broad and strong aponeuroses;—the *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Obliquus externus*, and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, *Transversalis abdominis*, *Quadratus lumborum*, and the mass common to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi* and *Multifidus spinæ*. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, &c., of the loins, are called *lumbar*.

LUMBO-SACRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions. (F.) *Lombo-sacré*. Bichat calls thus a very large nerve, given off from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

LUMBRICA'LIS, *Vermicula'ris*. Resembling a *lumbri'cus* or earthworm. A name given to small muscles, met with in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMBRICALES MANUS, *Fidicina'les*, *Flexor primi interno'dii digito'rum manus* vel *perfora'tus lumbrica'lis*, *Annuli-tendino-phalangiens*, *Palmi-phalangiens*. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi, situate in the palm of the hand, and distinguished into first, second, third, and fourth, counting from without to within. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum, and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the last four fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus, and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS, *Planti-tendino-phalangiens. Planti-sous-phalangiens*, (Ch.) They are analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement. They increase the flexion of the toes and draw them inwards.

LUMBRICUS, Ascaris lumbricoides—l. Latus, Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia solium.

LUMBUS VENERIS, Achillea millefolium.

LUMEN, Light, pupil.

LUMIÈRE, Light.

LUNA, Argentum, Moon.

LUNA'RĒ OS, *Os semiluna're*. The second bone in the upper row of the carpus.

LUNA'RIA REDIVI'VA, *Leuco'ium*, *Bulbonach*, *Satin*, *Honesty*. Said, by Ray, to be a warm diuretic.

LU'NATIC, *Lunat'icus*, from *Luna*, 'the moon.' That which is under the influence of the moon. *Moonstruck*. An epithet given to diseases, which are supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon; or to those who are affected by them. Usually, it is restricted to one labouring under lunacy or mental alienation.

LUNE, Moon.

LUNELLA, Hypopyon.

LUNES, Menses.

LUNETTES ORDINAIRES, Spectacles.

LUNG, Pulmo—l. Proof, Docimisia pulmonum—l. Wort, Pulmonaria—l. Wort, cow's, Verbascum nigrum—l. Wort, tree, Lichen pulmonarius.

LUPIA, Encystis, Wen.

LUPI'NUS. Under this term the *white lupin*, *Lupi'nus albus*, is meant in some pharmacopœias. The seed, which were much eaten in the days of Pliny and of Galen, are now neglected. The meal is, however, occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and as a cataplasm.

LUPULI'NA, *Lu'puline*. A substance which exists in the hop, and has been pointed out by Dr. Ives, of New York. It occurs in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains, which cover the base of the scales of the hop. It is pulverulent, and of an aromatic odour. When analyzed, it is found to contain resin, volatile oil in small quantity, and a bitter principle. It is aromatic and tonic, and—according to Dr. Ives—narcotic.

LUPUS. 'The wolf,' so named from its rapacity. *Ulcus Tuberculo'sum*, *Cancer lupus*, *Noli me tan'gere*. Tubercular excrescences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the alæ nasi, where they destroy the skin, &c. for some depth. Sometimes they appear in the cheek circularly, or in the shape of a sort of ringworm, destroying the substance and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. The knife or caustic should be used to separate the sound from the morbid parts. Arsenic has been given internally with advantage.

LUPUS CANCROSUS, Cancer—l. Vorax, Herpes exedens.

LUSCIOSITAS, Myopia.

LUSCIOSUS, Myops.

LUSCITAS, Strabismus.

LUSCUS, *Borgne*.

LUT, Lute.

LUTE, *Lutum*, *Cæmen'tum*, *Mud*. (F.) *Lut*. A composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument, or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, &c. which have to support a great degree of heat. Lutes are composed differently, according to the object to be accomplished. Commonly they are made of linseed meal and starch. The *fat lute* is formed of clay and drying oil. Sometimes, the white of egg and lime are used; and that which is employed for covering vessels, intended to be strongly heated, is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

LUTEUS, Yellow.

LUTRON, λουτρον. A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine.—Galen.

LUX, Light.

LUXA'TION, *Eluxa'tion*, from *luxa're*, 'to put out of place.' *Disloca'tion*, *Olisthe'ma*, *Apoped'asis*, *Luxa'tio*, *Disloca'tio*, *Ec'clisis*, *Strem'ma*, *Luxatu'ra*, *Ecto'pia*, *Ecpto'sis*, *Elap'sus*, *Lygis'mus*, *Emo'tio*, *Ec'stasis*, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthro'ma*, *Exarthre'ma luxa'tio*, *Exarthro'sis*, *Deloca'tio*, *Exarticula'tio*, (F.) *Luxation*, *Dislocation*, *Déboîtement*. A displacement of a part from its proper situation. A putting out of joint. A displacement of two or more bones, whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly or in part, their natural connexion; either owing to external violence, *(accidental luxation,)* or to disease of some of the parts about the joint *(spontaneous luxation.)*

Luxation is *complete*, when the bones have entirely lost their natural connexion; *incomplete*, when they partly preserve it; and *compound*, when a wound communicates with the luxated joint.

The general indications of treatment, are:—1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ*. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms.

To reduce requires extension, counter-extension, and coaptation.

LUXEUIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters, at the town of Luxeuil, at the foot of the Vosges, in the department of Haute Saône. Five springs are thermal, and two cold. They seem to contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and lime, and muriate of soda; and are employed as aperient, tonic, and stimulant.

LYCANCHE, λυκαγχη, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and αγχω, 'I strangle.' *Wolf quinsy*, *Wolf choak*;—as *Cynanche* means *Dog choak*. See Lycoïdes.

LYCANTHRO'PIA, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man:' *Lyca'on*, *Insa'nia lupi'na*. A variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

LYCAON, Lycanthropia.

LYCHNIS SYLVESTRIS, Saponaria.

LYCOI'DES, *Lyco'des*, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and ειδος, 'form.' *Lupo sim'ilis*. An epithet for a species of cynanche, absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs, and its passage into the blood.(?)

LYCOPER'DON, from λυκος, 'a wolf,' and περδω, 'I break wind.' *L. Bovis'ta*, *Crep'itus Lupi*, *Puff-ball*, *Bull Fists*, *Mol'lipuffs*, *Bovis'ta*, (F.) *Vesseloup*. The puff-ball dries into a very fine, light, brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage.

LYCOPER'DON TUBER, *Tuber*, *Truffle*, *Agriocas'tanum*, *Trubs*, *Tuber ciba'rium*, *T. Guloso'rum*, *Tubera Terræ*, (F.) *Truffe*. A fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found under ground, especially in different parts of France, Italy, &c., and is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the Champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it.

LYCOPO'DIUM, *L. Clava'tum*, *Cingula'ria*, *Muscus clava'tus*, *Club-moss*, *Wolf's-claw*. This is the largest of the European mosses. The dust, which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Vegetable Sulphur*;—and, also, *Fari'na* seu *Pulvis* seu *Semen* seu *Sulphur Lycopo'dii*. It is used in France to roll pills and boluses in: and in Medicine, as a desiccative, in the excoriations to which infants are liable. It is collected chiefly in Switzerland and Germany for commerce.

LYCOPODIUM SELA'GO, *Muscus erec'tus*, *Upright Club-moss*, *Fir Club-moss*, *Upright Fir-moss*. The decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative; and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is also employed to kill vermin.

LYCOREXIS, Fames Lupina.

LYCOSA TARENTULA. See Tarantula.

LYGISMUS, Luxation.

LYGMUS, Singultus.

LYING-IN STATE, Parturient state.

LYMPH, *Lympha*, from νυμφη, 'water,' by changing ν into λ. *White Blood*, *Lympha Nutritia*. A name given to the fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct of animals, which have been made to fast for 24 hours.

According to Chevreul, the lymph of the dog contains water, fibrine, albumen, common salt, subcarbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. The properties and composition of lymph vary considerably, according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish colour, —of a spermatic odour, and saline taste; soluble in water,—the solution becoming turbid, when mixed with alcohol. When left to itself, it coagulates. The clot or solid portion becomes of a scarlet red, if put in contact with oxygen; and of a purple red, if placed in carbonic acid.

The lymph is probably the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body; it then flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured with it into the veins; thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. According to others, the blood, when it reaches the arterial radicles, is divided into two portions,—the one red, which is carried to the heart,—the other serous or white, which is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and constitutes the lymph. By others, again, the lymphatics are considered to be the vessels of return for the white blood sent to certain tissues.

LYMPHA MUCULENTA NARIUM, Nasal mucus—l. Nutritia, Lymph—l. Pancreatis, see Pancreas—l. Plastica, Fibrine.

LYMPHADENI'TIS: from *lympha*, 'lymph,' and *adeni'tis*; inflammation of a gland. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland or ganglion.

LYMPHÆDUCTUS, Lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGEITIS, Angeioleucitis.

LYMPHANGIA, Lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIOL'OGY, from *Lymphangeon*, 'a lymphatic,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHAT'IC, *Lymphat'icus*, *Rorif'erus*. That which relates to lymph.

LYMPHATIC HEARTS. The frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately underneath the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart. Their use appears to be—to propel the lymph.

The LYMPHATIC SYSTEM is that particular system of organs, which is inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These organs are:

1. The LYMPHATIC GANGLIONS or GLANDS. See Ganglions.

2. The LYMPHATIC VESSELS, *Lymphæduc'tus*, *Lymphangi'a*, *Lymphange'a*, *Venæ lymphaticæ*, *Ductus sero'si*, and *Vasa lymphatica*. These are very numerous. Arising at the surface of membranes and of the tissue of the organs, they carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. Lymphatic vessels are found in every part of the body. Wherever they are met with, however, they form two orders,—one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*;—the two orders frequently communicating with each other.

Lymphatic vessels are generally smaller than arteries and veins. They are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical; but they present, here and there, more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. They are slightly tortuous in their course: their anastomoses are very numerous, and they often cross each other, forming successive plexuses. Of the arrangement of the extreme radicles we are ignorant. All the branches, before joining the principal trunks, pass through lymphatic ganglions, in which they are convoluted, or subdivide almost *ad infinitum*.

They are formed of an outer cellular membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins: of the latter, the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves into the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others: the *thoracic duct*, (q. v.) and the great trunk of the right side,—(F.) *La grand veine lymphatique droite*. The *former* receives the lymphatics of the abdomen, of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck:—the *latter* receives those of the right upper extremity, and of the right side of the head, neck and thorax.

LYMPHE DE COTUGNO, Cotunnius, liquor of.

LYMPHEURYS'MA, from *lympha*, 'lymph,' and ευρυνω, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHIZATION. A term used to signify effusion of coagulable lymph. Gross.

LYMPHOCHE'ZIA, from *lympha*, 'lymph,' and χεζω, 'I go to stool.' Serous diarrhœa (q. v.)

LYMPHO'SIS. The preparation or elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY, from *lympha*, 'lymph,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCH'S EMBROCA'TION. An emollient nostrum, formed of *olive oil* impregnated with *bergamot* and other essences, and coloured with *alkanet root*.

LYNGO'DES, from λυγξ, 'the hiccough.' *Febris lyngodes*. A species of fever, commonly intermittent, of which the hiccough is a prominent symptom.

LYNN WAHOO, Ulmus alata.

LYNX, Singultus.

LYPEMANIA, Melancholy.

LYPOMA, Lipoma.

LYRA, λυρα, 'the lyre.' *Psalte'rium, Corpus Psalloï'des, Lyra Da'vidis*. The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from some resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre.

LYRINGIUM, Eryngium campestre.

LYSIMA'CHIA NUMMULA'RIA, *Creeping Loose Strife, Money Wort, Nummula'ria, Hirundina'ria, Centimor'bia*. (F.) *Herbe aux ecus*. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa.

LYSIMACHIA PURPUREA, Lythrum salicaria.

LYSIS, λυσις. Solution, (q. v.) a common suffix; also, a name given to crises, which are operated insensibly; that is, gradually and without *critical* symptoms.

LYSSA CANINA, Hydrophobia.

LYSSODEC'TUS, from λυσσα, 'canine madness,' and δακνω, 'I bite.' *Hydroph'obus—Cane rabido morsus*. One who has been bitten by a mad dog, or is actually labouring under hydrophobia.

LYTE'RIOS, λυτηριος, 'solving.' An epithet given to those signs which announce the solution of a very violent disease.

LYTHRUM SALICA'RIA, *Lysima'chia purpu'rea, Salica'ria*:—the *Common or Purple Willow Herb*. The herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, &c.

LYTTA VESICATORIA, Cantharis.

LYTTA RUFIPES. A variety of Lytta, peculiar to Chili, which is more active as a vesicant than the Cantharis, or the Lytta just described.

LYTTA VITTA'TA, *Can'tharis vittata, Pota'to Fly*. (F.) *Cantharide tachetée*. Four species of meloe, that blister, are found in the United States. The lytta vittata feeds principally upon the potato plant, and, at the proper season of the year, may be collected in immense number.

The potato fly resembles the cantharides in every property, and is fully equal to them.

M.

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions, *manipulus*, 'a handful.' Also, *misce*, 'mix.' See Abbreviation.

MACAPA'TLI, Smilax sarsaparilla.

MACARO'NI. An alimentary paste, moulded of a cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheaten flour. It is eaten—when boiled—in soup, prepared with cheese, &c.

Also, a name formerly given to a pulverulent compound of sugar and glass of antimony, carried into France by the Italian monks, and employed at the hospital *La Charité*, in the treatment of painters' colic.

MACEDONISIUM, Smyrnium olusatrum.

MACERA'TION, *Macera'tio*, from *mac'ero*, 'I soften by water.' An operation, which consists in infusing, usually without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

MACERONA, Smyrnium olusatrum.

MACHÆRA, Culter, Knife, Penis.

MACHÆRIDION, Machærion.

MACHÆ'RION, *Machæ'ris, Machærid'ion, Gladiolus*, a knife, (q. v.) An amputating knife. Rufus of Ephesus asserts, that the Aruspices gave this name to a part of the liver of animals.

MACHÆRIS, Knife.

MACHAO'NIA ARS, *Med'icine*. The *Healing Art*:—so called after Machaon, the son of Æsculapius.

MACHI'NAL, *Mechan'icus*. This epithet is added, especially by French writers, to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

MACHINE, *Mach'ina, Machinamen'tum, Mech'anē, Mechane'ma*. A more or less compound instrument, used in physics and chymistry to put a body in motion, or to produce any action whatever. Physiologists, sometimes, use it for the *animal body*;—as the *machine* or *animal machine*.

MACHLOSYNE, Nymphomania.

MÆCHOIRE, Maxillary bone—*m. Diacranienne*, Maxillary bone, lower—*m. Syncranienne*, Maxillary bone, superior.

MACIES, Atrophy, Emaciation.

MACRAU'CHEN, from μακρος, 'long,' and αυχην, 'the neck.' *Longo collo præd'itus*.—One who has a long neck.—Galen.

MÆCRE FLOTTANTE, Trapa natans.

MACRITUDO, Emaciation.

MACROBIOSIS, Longevity.

MACROBIOT'IC, *Macrobiot'icus, longæ'vus*, from μακρος, 'great,' 'long,' and βιος, 'life.' That which lives a long time. The *macrobiotic art* is the art of living a long time.

MACROCEPH'ALUS, from μακρος, 'great,' 'long,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' *Qui magnum habet caput*, 'One who has a large head.' This epithet is given to children born with heads so large, that they seem to be hydrocephalic; but in which the unusual development is owing to a large size of the brain. Such are supposed to be more than ordinarily liable to convulsions. (?) The term has also been applied, by Hippocrates, to certain Asiatics who had long heads.

MACROGLOS'SUS, from μακρος, 'large,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' One who has a very large tongue. The condition is termed *macroglos'sia*.

MACRONOSIÆ, Chronic diseases.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from μακρος, 'long,' φυσα, 'air,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A word used by Ambrose Paré to designate an augmentation of the head of the fœtus, produced by a sort of emphysema, which retards delivery.

MACROPIPER, Piper longum.

MACROPNŒ'A, from μακρος, 'long,' and πνεω, 'I breathe.' A long or slow respiration. *Macrop'nus*, *macropnoos*, for one who breathes slowly, is met with in some authors.—Hippocr.

MACROR, Emaciation.

MACROS, Long.

MACROS'CELES, *Crura longa habens*; from μακρος, 'long,' and σκελος, 'the leg.' One who has long legs.

MACROSIÆ, Chronic diseases.

MACROTRYS RACEMOSA. See Actæa racemosa.

MAC'ULA. A spot. *Dyschræa*, *Celis*, κηλις, (F.) *Tache*. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Spilus*, &c., belong to the Maculæ.

Macula, Molecule—m. Corneæ, Caligo—m. Corneæ arcuata, Gerotoxon—m. Hepatica, Chloasma materna, Nævus—m. Matricis, Nævus—m. Solaris, Ephelides.

MADAR, Mudar.

MADARO'SIS, from μαδος, 'bald.' *Madaro'ma*, *Made'sis*, *Depluma'tio*, *Milphæ*, *Milpho'sis*, *Ptilosis*, *Calvities*, (q.v.) Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

MADDER, DYERS', Rubia.

MADELEON, Bdellium.

MADESIS, Depilation, Madarosis.

MADISIS, Depilation.

MADISTE'RIUM, *Madiste'rion*, *Tricholabium*, 'tweezers,' *Volsel'la*. An instrument for extracting hairs from the skin.

MADNESS, CANINE, Hydrophobia—m. Raving or furious, Mania.

MADOR, Moisture.

MADREPORA OCULATA. See Coral.

MAEA, Midwife.

MAEEIA, Obstetrics.

MAEIA, Obstetrics.

MAEUTRIA, Midwife.

MAGDA'LIA, *Magda'leon*, *Magdaleo*, *Magdalis*, from μαγδαλια, 'a cylinder.' Any medicine rolled into the form of a cylinder; and particularly plasters.

MAGEIRICE, Culinary art.

MAGGOT PIMPLE. See Acne.

MAGIS, μαγις, 'a cake.' A sort of cake, composed of cloves of garlic and cheese beaten together.—Hippocr.

MAGISTERIUM SULPHURIS, Sulphur lotum—m. Tartari purgans, Potassæ acetas.

MAG''ISTERY, *Magiste'rium*, from *magister*, 'a master.' Certain precipitates, from saline solutions, were formerly so called; as well as other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret.

MAG''ISTRAL, *Magistra'lis*, *Extempora'neous*. Medicines are so called which are prepared extemporaneously. *Officinal*, are such as have been prepared for some time before they are prescribed.

MAGISTRANTIA, Imperatoria.

MAGMA, (F.) *Marc*, from μαδδω, 'I pound,' 'I express.' The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. Also, the grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum.

The *Marc of Olives* is the residuum after the greatest possible quantity of oil has been extracted from olives by making them ferment. It was formerly employed as a stimulant, under the form of a *bath*—to which the name *Bain de Marc* was given by the French.

The *Marc of Grapes*, *Brytia*, was once employed for the same purposes.

MAGNES, Magnet.

Magnes Arsenica'lis, (*Sulphur*, *white arsenic*, and *common antimony*, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion.) It is corrosive. See Magnetic Plaster.

Magnes Epilepsiæ, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MAGNE'SIA, *Abar'nahas*, *Chambar*, from *magnes*, 'the magnet;' because it was supposed to have the power of attracting substances from the air.

Magnesia Aerata, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Alba, M. carbonas—m. Calcinata, M. usta—m. Edinburgensis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Henry's, Magnesia carbonas—m. Mitis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Nigra, Manganese, black oxide of—m. Salis amari, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Salis Ebsdamensis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Saturni, Antimonium—m. Vitriolata, Magnesiæ sulphas—m. and Soda, sulphate of, see Soda, sulphate of.

Magnesia Opali'na. A name given by Léméry to a mixture of equal parts of *antimony*, *nitrate of potass*, and *muriate of soda*, (decrepitated.) It has emetic properties, but is not used.

Magnesia Usta, *Magnesia calcina'ta*, *Calcined Magnesia*, *Oxide of magnesium*. (F.) *Magnésie brulée*, *Magnésie*, *M. Caustique*. This is obtained by exposing carbonate of magnesia to a strong heat. It is inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a white, light, spongy, soft powder. S. g. 2.3; requiring 2000 times its weight of water for its solution. It is antacid, and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in water or milk.

Magnesiæ Car'bonas, *M. Subcar'bonas*, *Magnesia*, (Dublin.) *M. aera'ta*, *M. carbon'ica*, *M. alba*, *Subcar'bonate of Magnesia*, *Henry's Magnesia*, *M. Subcarbon'ica*, *M. Mitis*, *M. Edinburgen'sis*, *M. Salis Ebshamen'sis*, *M. Salis ama'ri*, *Car'bonas magnes'icum*, *Lac terræ*, *Hypocar'bonas magnesiæ*, *Terra ama'ra*, *T. amara aëra'ta*, *T. absor'bens minera'lis*, *T. Talco'sa oxyanthraco'des*. (F.) *Sous-carbonate de Magnésie*, *Magnésie aërée*, *M. blanche*, *M. crayeuse*, *M. douce*, *M. effervescente*, *M. Moyenne*, *Poudre de Sentinelli*, *P. de Valentini*, *P. du Comte de Palme*. Prepared from sulphate of magnesia by subcarbonate of potass. It is inodorous; insipid; light; white; spongy; opaque; effervescing with acids: insoluble in water. Properties the same as the last. But the carbonic acid,

when set free, sometimes causes unpleasant distention.

MAGNESIÆ HYPOCARBONAS, M. carbonas—m. Subcarbonas, M. carbonas—m. Vitriolicum, Magnesiæ sulphas.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphas Magnesiæ purifica'ta, Magnesia vitriola'ta, Sal cathar'ticus ama'rus, Sal catharticum amarum, Sal ama'rum, S. Anglicanum, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sal Epsomen'sis, Sal catharticus Anglica'nus, Sal Sedlicen'sis, Sal Ebsdamen'sē, S. Seydschutzen'sē, Terra ama'ra sulphu'rica, Vitriol'icum Magnesiæ, Epsom Salt, Bitter purging Salt.* (F.) *Sel admirable de Lemery, Sel d'Egra.* Generally obtained from sea water. Its taste is bitter and disagreeable. It is soluble in an equal quantity of water at 60°. It is purgative and diuretic. Dose, as a cathartic, ℥ss to ℥ij.

MAGNÉSIE AERÉE, Magnesiæ carbonas—*m. Blanche*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*m. Brulée*, Magnesia usta—*m. Caustique*, Magnesia usta—*m. Crayeuse*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*m. Douce*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*m. Effervescente*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*m Moyenne*, Magnesiæ carbonas.

MAGNESIUM, OXIDE OF, Magnesia usta.

MAGNET, *Magnes, Lapis heracle'us, L. Syderi'tis, L. nau'ticus, Magni'tis*, so called from Magnes, its discoverer. (F.) *Aimant.* The *magnet* or *loadstone.* An amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, which exerts an attraction on unmagnetized iron, and has the property of exhibiting poles; that is, of pointing by one of its extremities to the north. This ore, by constant or long rubbing, communicates its properties to iron, and thus artificial magnets are formed. Magnetic ore is found in many countries, and particularly in the island of Elba.

The magnet is sometimes used to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds. It has been employed as an antispasmodic; but acts only through the imagination. The powder has been given as a tonic. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to purify iron filings. It attracts the iron, and the impurities remain behind. It formerly entered, as an ingredient, into several plasters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows from the body—as the *Emplastrum divinum Nicolai*, the *Emplastrum nigrum of Augsburg*, the *Opodeldoch*, and *Attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

MAGNET'IC, *Magneticus*, from μαγνης, 'the magnet.' That which belongs or relates to magnetism;—mineral or animal.

MAGNETIC FLUID. A name given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues. By analogy, it is applied to a particular principle, supposed to be the source of organic actions; which affects, it is conceived, the nervous system principally, and is susceptible of being transmitted from one living body to another, by contact or simple approximation, and especially under the influence of fixed volition. See Magnetism, Animal.

MAGNETIC PLASTER. A plaster, at present, not used. It had for its base a mixture, called *Magnes arsenicalis;* formed of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic melted together in a glass cucurbit.

The name MAGNETIC PLASTERS was, likewise, given to such as contained powdered magnet.

MAGNETINUS, Potassæ supertartras impurus.

MAG'NETISM, ANI'MAL, *Mes'merism, Neurogamia, Biogamia, Biomagnetis'mus, Zoomagnetis'mus, Exoneurism*, (proposed by Mr. H. Mayo,) *Tellurismus.* Properties attributed to the influence of a particular principle, which has been compared to that which characterizes the magnet. It is supposed to be transmitted from one person to another, and to impress peculiar modifications on organic action, especially on that of the nerves. The discussions, to which this strange belief has given rise, are by no means terminated. There is no evidence whatever of the existence of such a fluid. Highly impressible persons can be thrown into a kind of hysteric sleep and somnambulism, but farther than this, the efforts of the magnetizer cannot reach. It is a mode of action upon the nerves through the medium of the senses.

MAGNITIS, Magnet.

MAGNOC, Jatropha manihot.

MAGNO'LIA GLAUCA, *Small Magnolia, Magnolia, Swamp Sas'safras, Elk Bark, Indian Bark, White Laurel, Sweet Bay, Beaver Wood, White Bay, Cinchona of Virginia.* The bark is possessed of tonic properties, resembling those of cascarilla, canella, &c. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripet'ala* or *Umbrel'la tree;* the *M. acumina'ta* or *Cu'cumber tree,* and the *M. grandiflora.*

MAGNUM DEI DONUM, Cinchona.

MAGNUM, OS. The third bone of the lower row of the carpus; reckoning from the thumb. It is the largest bone of the carpus; and is, also, called *Os capita'tum.* (F.) *Grand Os.*

MAHMOUDY, Convolvulus scammonia.

MAHOGAN FÉBRIFUGE, Swietenia febrifuga.

MAIANTHEMUM, Convallaria maialis.

MAIDENHAIR, Adianthum capillus veneris—m. Canada, Adianthum pedatum—m. Common, Asplenium trichomanoides—m. Golden, Polytrichum—m. White, Asplenium ruta muraria.

MAIEIA, Obstetrics.

MAIGREUR, Emaciation.

MAILLET, Mallet.

MAILLOT, Swathing clothes.

MAIN, Manus.

MAJORANA, Organum majorana—m. Syriaca, Teucrium marum.

MAL D'AMOUR, Odontalgia—*m. des Ardens*, see Ardent—*m. d'Aventure*, Paronychia—m. di Breno, Scherlievo—*m. Caduc*, Epilepsy.

MAL DE CRIMÉE, (F.) *Lèpre des Cossaques, Lepra Tau'rica.* A variety of lepra in the Crimea.

MAL DE DENT, Odontalgia—*m. Divin*, Epilepsy—*m. d'Enfant*, Pains (Labour)—m. di Fiume, Scherlievo—*m. Francais*, Syphilis—*m. de Gorge*, Cynanche—*m. de Machoire*, Trismus—*m. De Mer*, Nausea marina—*m. de Mère*, Hysteria—*m. de Misère*, Pellagra—*m. de Naples*, Syphilis—*m. Rouge de Cayenne*, Elephantiasis of Cayenne—*m. Saint Antoine*, Erysipelas—*m. Saint Jean*, Epilepsy—*m. Saint Main*, Lepra, Psora—m. di Scherlievo, Scherlievo—*m. de Siam*, Fever, yellow.

MAL DE SAN LAZARO, *Cocobay.* A leprous

disease common in Columbia, S. America, and said to be cured by the Cuichunchulli.

Mal del Sole, Pellagra—*m. de Terre*, Epilepsy—*m. à Tete*, Cephalalgia.

MALA, Gena—m. Aurea, see Citrus aurantium.

MALABATH'RINUM. Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which the *malabathrum* entered.

MALABA'THRUM, *Cadeji-Indi*. The leaves of a tree of the East Indies. These leaves entered into the theriac, mithridate, and other ancient electuaries. They are believed to be from a species of laurel—the *Laurus Cassia;* but, according to others, from the *Laurus Malabathrum*. The *O'leum Malabathri* is obtained from it.

MALACCÆ RADIX, Sagittarium alexipharmacum.

MALA'CIA, from μαλαχια, 'softness.' A depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are not eatable or noxious, it constitutes *Pica, Pisso'sis, Pitto'sis, Heterorex'ia, Cissa, Cittosis, Depra'ved ap'petite, Citta, Limo'sis Pica, Allotriopha'gia, Pella'cia, Picacis'mus, Pica'tio.* (F.) *Envie.* These symptoms accompany several nervous affections,—those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common: and is termed *Longing.*

MALACISMUS, Mollities.

MALACORIUM. See Punica granatum.

MALACOSAR'COS, from μαλαχος, 'soft,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' One of a soft constitution: *hab'itû cor'poris mollio'ri præd'itus.*—Galen.

MALACOSIS CEREBRI, Mollities cerebri—m. Uteri, Hysteromalacia.

MALACOSTEON, Mollities ossium.

MALACTICA, Emollients.

MALACTICUM, Relaxant.

MALADE, Sick.

MALADIE, Disease—*m. Anglaise*, Hypochondriasis—*m. Bleue*, Cyanopathy—*m. de Bright*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*m. Glandulaire*, Elephantiasis Arabica—*m. Imaginaire*, Hypochondriasis—*m. imaginaire*, Hysteria—*m. Noire*, Melæna—*m. du Pays*, Nostalgia—*m. Pédiculaire*, Phtheiriasis—*m. de Pott*, Vertebral disease—*m. Vénérienne*, Syphilis—*m. de Vénus*, Syphilis.

MALADIES ANNUELLES, Annual diseases—*m. Chroniques*, Chronic diseases—*m. Connées*, Connate diseases—*m. Dissimulées*, Feigned diseases—*m. Externes*, External diseases—*m. Feintes*, Feigned diseases—*m. Innées*, Innate diseases—*m. Nerveuses*, Nervous diseases—*m. Simulées*, Feigned diseases—*m. Supposées*, Feigned diseases—*m. Venteuses*, Pneumatosis.

MALADIF, Sickly.

MALADRERIE, Ladrerie.

MALADY, ENGLISH, Hypochondriasis.

MALÆ, OS, from *malum*, 'an apple;' so called from its roundness. *Os Juga'lĕ, Os Jugamen'tum, Os Gênæ, Zygo'ma, Os Zygomat'icum*, (F.) *Os Malaire, Os Zygomatique, Os de la pommette.* The *cheek* or *malar bone.* This bone is situate at the lateral and superior part of the face; and constitutes the zygomatic region or region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its *outer* surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called *malar*, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its *upper* surface is concave, and forms part of the orbit. Its *posterior* surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossa. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification.

The part of the face rendered prominent by this bone, the French call *Pommette.*

MALAG'MA, from μαλασσω, 'I soften.' An emollient cataplasm, and, in general, every local application which enjoys the property of softening organic tissues.

MALAISE, Indisposition.

MALANDRIA. A species of lepra or elephantiasis.—Marcellus Empiricus.

MALANDRIO'SUS, *Leprous.* Affected with a species of lepra.

MALAR PROCESS, Zygomatic process.

To MAL'AXATE, *Molli're, Subig''ere, Malacissa're*, (F.) *Malaxer*, from μαλασσω, 'I soften,' and μαλθασσω. To produce the softening of drugs, by kneading them.

MALAZISSA'TUS, one in whom the testicles have not descended. It has, also, been used synonymously with *emascula'tus*, and *muliera'tus.*—Castelli.

MALE, *Mas'culus.* Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex; as the *male organs of generation.*

Male, Axilla—m. Organ, Penis.

MALIASMOS, Malis.

MALICHORIUM. See Punica granatum.

MALICORIUM. See Punica granatum.

MALIG'NANT, *Malignus*, (F.) *Malin.* A term applied to any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance;—*Morbus malignus.*

MALIN, Malignant.

MALING'ERER. A simulator of disease, is so termed in the British military service.

MALIS, *Maliasmos, Coc'yta, Cuta'neous vermina'tion.* The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules,—*Phthiriasis, Parasitis'mus superficiei.* In Persia, this affection is produced by the Guinea Worm; in South America, by the Chigre; and in Europe, occasionally by the Louse. See Phtheiariasis.

Malis Dracunculus, Dracunculus—m. Gordii, Dracunculus—m. Pediculi, Phtheiriasis.

MALLEOLAR, *Malleola'ris*, from *Malleolus*, 'the ankle.' Belonging or relating to the ankles.

The Malleolar Arteries are two branches, furnished by the *anterior tibial* about the instep; the one—the *internal*—passes transversely behind the tendon of the tibialis anticus to be distributed in the vicinity of the malleolus internus:—the other—the *external*—glides behind the tendons of the *extensor communis digitorum pedis* and the *peroneus brevis*, and sends its branches to the parts, which surround the outer ankle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

MALLEOLUS. Diminutive of *mal'leus*, 'a mallet, (q. v.) or hammer:' *Rasceta, Raste'ta, Sphyra, Talus, Dial'ebos;* the *Ankle.* (F.) *Mal-*

léole, Cheville du Pied. The two projections formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The *inner* belongs to the tibia: the *outer* to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments, and each has a sort of gutter, in which certain tendons slide. See Malleus.

MALLET, *Malleolus,* (F.) *Maillet.* A kind of hammer, used, with a gouge, for removing or cutting bones, in certain surgical and anatomical operations.

MAL'LEUS, *Malleolus, Ossic'ulum Malleolo assimilatum,* (F.) *Marteau.* The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. It is situate at the outer part of the tympanum, and is united to the membrana tympani. It has, 1. An ovoid head, which is articulated, behind, with the incus, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck; this has, anteriorly, a *long apophysis,* which is engaged in the glenoid fissure, and is called the *Apophysis of Rau,* and *Proces'sus grac''ilis.* It affords attachment to the *anterior mallei* muscle. 2. A *handle,* which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inwards. It is furnished at its upper extremity, with a process—the *proces'sus brevis,* to which the *internus mallei* is attached. This bone is developed by a single point of ossification.

Malleus, slender Process of the, *Grêle apophyse du marteau.*

MALLOW, COMMON, Malva—m. Compound decoction of, Decoction malvæ compositum.

MALO DI SCARLIEVO, Scherlievo.

MALOGRANATUM, Punica granatum.

MALPIG'HIA MOUREL'LA, (F.) *Moureillier, Simarouba faux.* The bark of this shrub—a native of Cayenne—is reputed to be febrifuge, and useful in diarrhœa.

MALT, Sax. mealt, Dutch mout, Teut. malt; from μαλαττω, 'I soften, *Maltum, Brasium,* (F.) *Drèche.* Barley made to germinate, for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine, as antiscorbutic, antiscrofulous, &c.

Malt Spirit. A spirit distilled from malt. It is the basis of most of the spirituous cordials.

MALTHA, *Malthē,* from μαλαττω, 'I soften.' Wax, particularly a soft wax.

MALTHACTICA, Emollients.

MALUM CANUM. See Pyrus cydonia—m. Coense, Averrhoa carambola—m. Cotoneum, see Pyrus cydonia—m. Hypochondriacum, Hypochondriasis—m. Hystericum, Hysteria—m. Insanum, see Solanum melongena—m. Ischiadicum, Neuralgia femora-poplitæa—m. Lazari, Elephantiasis.

Malum Mortuum. A species of lepra, in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death.

Malum Venereum, Syphilis.

MALUS AURANTIA MAJOR, Citrus aurantium.

Malus In'dica, *Bilumbi biting-bing* of Bontius. The juice of this East India tree is cooling, and drunk as a cure for fevers. The leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumours. The juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy; and the unripe is made into a pickle for the use of the table.

Malus Limonia Acida, see Citrus medica—m. Medica, see Citrus medica.

MALVA, *Malva sylves'tris, M vulga'ris, Common Mallow,* (F.) *Mauve sauvage.* The leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata. Its properties are demulcent.

The *Malva rotundifo'lia* has like virtues; as well as the other varieties.

MALVAVISCUM, Althæa.

MALVERN, WATERS OF. The village of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, England, has for many years been celebrated for a spring of remarkable purity, which has acquired the name of the *Holy-well.* It is a simple carbonated water; and is chiefly used externally, in cutaneous affections.

MAMA-PIAN. An ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian; and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones. It is also called the *Mother of Pians;—La mère des pians.*

MAMEI, *Mamoe, Momin* or *Toddy Tree.* From incisions, made in the branches of this West Indian tree, a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *momin* or *toddy wine.* It is very diuretic, and is esteemed to be a good antilithic and lithontriptic.

MAMELLE, Mamma.

MAMELON, Nipple.

MAMELONS DU REIN, Papillæ of the kidney.

MAMILLA, Nipple.

MAM'ILLARY, *Mamilla'ris,* from *Mamil'la,* 'a small breast, a nipple.'

Mamillary Em'inence is a name given, 1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuosities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the *Tige pituitaire,* of the French anatomists, arises. These *Mamillary Tu'bercles, Bulbes de la voûte à trois piliers, Cor'pora albican'tia, C. Candican'tia, Willis's Glands, Tubercules pisiformes,* (Ch.) *Eminen'tiæ candican'tes, Prio'rum crurum for'nicis bulbi,* are united to each other by a small grayish band, which corresponds with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Some ancient anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis first gave the name *olfactory nerves,* for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *Carun'culæ mamilla'res.* Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others, termed them *Proces'sus mamilla'res cer'ebri ad nares.*

MAMMA, *Masthos, Mazos, Thelē, Titthos.* The *female breast,* (*Mammil'la* being the male breast,) (F.) *Mamelle.* A glandular organ, proper to a class of animals—the *mammalia*—and intended for the secretion of milk. The mammæ exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female; especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, before the age of puberty, the breasts are but little developed. At this period, however, towards the central part of each breast, the skin

suddenly changes colour and assumes a rosy tint in young females. It is of a reddish brown in women, who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Areola* or *Aureola*. These glands furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the saliva of the sucking infant. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a conoidal eminence, of a rosy tint, susceptible of erection, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. Besides the skin, covering them, the breasts are, also, composed of a layer of fatty cellular tissue, more or less thick; of a large gland; excretory ducts; vessels, nerves, &c. See Mammary.

The breasts are called the *bosom*, (F.) *Sein*.

MAM'MARY, *Mamma'rius*, from *mamma*, 'the breast.' Relating to the breasts.

Mammary Abscess, Mastodynia apostematosa.

The Mammary Gland is the secretory organ of the milk. It is situate in the substance of the breast to which it gives shape and size.

The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by a dense cellular tissue. Each of them is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white colour and of the size of a poppy seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous*. These excretory vessels unite in ramusculi, rami, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect towards the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semitransparent. All terminate in sinuses, situate near the base of the nipple, and which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by cellular tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

The Mammary Arteries are three in number. They are distinguished into—

1. The *Internal Mammary, Arte'ria sterna'lis, A. Sous-sternal* (Ch.), *Internal thorac''ic*. It arises from the subclavian and descends obliquely inwards, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches: the one *external*, the other *internal*. From its origin until its bifurcation, it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space, it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also, on each side, the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed in the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries.

2. The *External Mammary Arteries* are two in number; and are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior external mammary, First of the thoracics* (Ch.), *Superior external thoracic, Superior thoracic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forwards between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches.

The *inferior external mammary*, the *second of the thoracics* (Ch.), *Long* or *inferior thoracic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding. It descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves, afterwards, inwards; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast. It gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla and the integuments of the breast.

Mam'mary Sarco'ma, *Mastoid sarcoma* of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma sarcoma mamma'rum*. Tumour, of the colour and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing, on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges. Found in various parts of the body and limbs.

The Mammary Veins follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *internal mammary vein*, of the right side, opens into the superior cava; that of the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mammary veins* open into the axillary vein.

MAM'MEA AMERICA'NA. The systematic name of the tree on which the *mammee* fruit grows. This fruit has a delightful flavour when ripe; and is much cultivated in Jamaica, where it is generally sold in the markets as one of the best fruits of the island.

MAMMELLA, Nipple.

MAMMIFORMIS, Mastoid.

MAMMILLA, Mamma (male.)

MAMMILLARIS, Mastoid.

MAMOE, Mamei.

MANCHE D'HIPPOCRATE, Chausse.

MANCURANA, Origanum.

MANDIBULA, Maxillary bone.

MANDRAGORA, Atropa mandragora.

MANDRAGORI'TES, from μανδραγορα, the *Atropa mandrag'ora* or mandrake. Wine, in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

MANDRAKE, Atropa mandragora, Podophyllum peltatum.

MANDUCATIO, Mastication.

MANDUCATORY NERVE. See Trigemini.

MANGANESE, BLACK OXIDE OF, *Tetrox'ide of manganese, Magne'sia nigra, Mangane'sium vitrario'rum, M. oxyda'tum nati'vum* seu *nigrum, Mangane'sium ochra'ceum nigrum, M. oxyda'tum nati'vum, Man'ganum oxyda'tum nativum, Molybda'num magne'sii, Oxo'des man'gani nati'va, Perox'ydum mangane'sii nigrum nati'vum, Superox'ydum mangan'icum*. This oxide is not much used in medicine. It has been advised to dust the affected parts, in tinea capitis, with the powder.

Manganese, Tetroxide of, M. black oxide of.

MANGANESII PEROXYDUM NIGRUM NATIVUM, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANESIUM OCHRACEUM NIGRUM, Manganese, black oxide of—m. Oxydatum nativum seu nigrum, Manganese, black oxide of—m. Vitrariorum, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANI OXODES NATIVA, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANICUM SUPEROXYDUM, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGANUM OXYDATUM NATIVUM, Manganese, black oxide of.

MANGIF'ERA IN'DICA. The *Mango tree.* (F.) *Manguier.* A tree, cultivated over Asia and in South America. Mangos, when ripe, are juicy; of a good flavour; and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance. They are eaten, either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread.

MANGO TREE, Mangifera indica.

MANGOSTAN, Garcinia mangostana.

MANGOSTANA, Garcinia mangostana.

MANGOUSTAN, Garcinia mangostana.

MANGUIER, Mangifera indica.

MANIA, *Furor mania*, (q. v.) *Insa'nia*, *Delir'ium mani'acum*, *Ecphro'nia mania*, *Delir'ium mania*, *D. furio'sum*, *Mania universa'lis*, *Vesa'nia mania*, *Raving or furious madness;* from *μαινομαι*, 'I am furious.' With some, it means *insan'ity.* Disorder of the intellect, in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury. If the raving be not directed to a single object, it is mania properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania.* This term is, however, usually given to melancholia.

Mania attacks adults chiefly; and women more frequently than men. The prognosis is unfavourable. About one-third never recover; and they who do, are apt to relapse.

Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and every thing that can add to the mental comfort of the patient; and turn his thoughts away from the subjects of his delusion.

In the violence of the paroxysms, recourse must be had to the straight waistcoat, the shower bath, &c.

Separation should be continued for some weeks during convalescence, with the view of preventing a relapse.

MANIA MELANCHOLICA, Melancholy—m. a Pathemate, Empathema—m. a Potû, Delirium tremens—m. a Temulentiâ, Delirium tremens.

MANIACUS. Maniodes.

MANICA HIPPOCRATIS, *Chausse.*

MANIE SANS DÉLIRE, Empathema.

MANIGUETTA, Amomum grana Paradisi.

MANIHBAR, Jatropha manihot.

MANILU'VIUM, *Manulu'vium*, from *manus*, 'the hand,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.' A bath for the hands. It may be rendered stimulating by means of muriatic acid, mustard, &c.

MANIOC, Jatropha manihot.

MANIO'DES, *Mani'acus.* One labouring under mania, a maniac.

MANIPULA'TION, from *manus*, 'a hand.' Mode of working in the arts.

MANIP'ULUS, (F.) *Poignée.* The quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. A handful. See Fasciculus.

MAN-MIDWIFE, Accoucheur.

MANNA, Briançon, see Pinus Larix—m. Calabrina, see Fraxinus ornus—m. Metallorum, Hydrargyri submurias.

MANNEQUIN, Fantom.

MANŒUVRE (F.), from *main*, 'the hand,' and *œuvre*, 'work.' *Opera'tio chirur'gica* vel *obstet'rica.* The practice of surgical or obstetrical operations on the dead body or phantom.

MANSORIUS, Buccinator.

MANSTUPRATIO, Masturbation.

MANTI'A, *mantica*, *mantice*, *μαντεια*, *μαντικη*, in English, *mancy;* a common suffix, denoting 'divination.'

MANTILE, Bandage (body.)

MANTLE, Panniculus carnosus.

MANU'BRIUM, from *manus*, 'a hand.' The handle of any thing:—as *manu'brium mall'ei*, 'the handle of the malleus.'

MANUBRIUM, *Chasse*—m. Manus, Radius.

MANULUVIUM, Bath, hand, Maniluvium.

MANUS, *Cheir*, (F.) *Main. The hand.* The part, which terminates the upper extremity in man, and which is inservient to prehension and touch. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers.

The hand is sustained by a bony skeleton, composed of a number of pieces, movable on each other; of muscles, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, vessels, nerves, &c. It is divided into three parts—the *carpus* or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and *fingers.* Its concave surface is called the *palm;* the convex surface the *back of the hand.* The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand.

MANUS CHRISTI PERLA'TA. A name, anciently given to troches, prepared of pearls and sugar of roses. They were called *Manus Christi sim'plices*, when pearls were not employed.

MANUS DEI. An ancient plaster, prepared of *wax*, *myrrh*, *frankincense*, *mastich*, *Gum ammoniac*, *Galbanum oil*, &c. See Opium.

MANUS HEPATIS, Porta vena—m. Jecoris, Porta vena—m. Parva major adjutrix, see Digitus.

MANUSTUPRATIO, Masturbation.

MANYPLIES, Omasum.

MAPLE, Acer saccharinum.

MARAIS, Marsh.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA, Arrow root.

MARAN'TA GALAN'GA, *Amo'mum galanga*, *Galanga.* The *smaller galan'gal.* Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias; —the *greater*, obtained from the *Kæmpferia galanga*, and the *smaller*, from the root of the *Maranta galanga.* The dried root is brought from China, in pieces, from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings, of a reddish brown colour, on the outside, and brownish within. It was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter; and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

MARASCHINO. See Spirit.

MARASMUS, Atrophy—m. Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis—m. Tabes, Tabes—m. Tabes dorsalis, Tabes dorsalis

MARATHRI'TES, from *μαραθρον*, 'fennel.' Wine, impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHYLLUM, Peucedanum.

MARATHRUM, Anethum—m. Sylvestre, Peucedanum.

MARC, Magma.

MARCASITA, Bismuth—m. Alba, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Plumbea, Antimonium.

MARCASITÆ MAGISTERIUM, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

MARCHAN'TIA POLYMOR'PHA, *Hepat'ica fonta'na*, *Lichen stella'tum*, *Jecora'ria*, *Liv'erwort*. (F.) *Hépatique des fontaines*. This plant is mildly pungent and bitter. It is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic; and is used in diseased liver, &c.

MARCHE, *LA*, Walking.

MARCHIO'NIS, PULVIS, *Powder of the Marquis*. A powder, formerly considered to be anti-epileptic; and composed of *Male pæony root*, *Mistletoe*, *Ivory shavings*, *Horn of the root of the stag*, *Spodium*, *Tooth of the monodon*, *coral*, &c.

MARCORES, Atrophy, Emaciation.

MARE'S TAIL, Hippuris vulgaris.

MARGA CAN'DIDA, *Lac lunæ*. An ancient name for a variety of spongy, white, friable marl, which was employed as an astringent and refrigerant.

MARGARETIZZA, Scherlievo.

MARGARITA, Pearl.

MARGARON, Pearl.

MARGINI-SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN, Teres minor.

MARGO, *Bord*.

MARGUÉRITE, PETITE, Bellis—*m. des Près, grande*, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

MARIGOLD, DIAMOND, FIG, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum—m. Garden, Calendula officinalis—m. Single, Calendula officinalis—m. wild, Calendula arvensis.

MARIS, *μαρις*. Ancient name of a measure, containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

MARISCA, Ficus, Hæmorrhois.

MARJOLAINE, Origanum majorana.

MARJORAM, COMMON, Origanum—m wild, Origanum—m. sweet, Origanum majorana.

MARJORANA, Origanum majorana—m. Mancurana, Origanum.

MARMALADE, Marmelade.

MARMARYGO'DES, 'brilliant.' An epithet, joined particularly to the word *οφθαλμος*; a *brilliant eye*, a *flashing eye*.

MAR'MELADE, *Marmela'da*, *Mar'malade*, *Miva*. Parts of vegetables, confected with sugar, and reduced to a pultaceous consistence.

MARMELADE OF APRICOTS. A marmelade, prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones, and one part of white sugar.

MARMELADE OF TRONCHIN OR OF FERNEL. A kind of thick looch, of an agreeable taste, prepared with two *ounces of oil of sweet almonds*, as much *syrup of violets*, *manna* in tears, very fresh *pulp of cassia*, 16 grains of *gum tragacanth*, and two drachms of *orange flower water*. It is used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

MARMORYGE HIPPOCRATIS, Hemiopia.

MAROUTE, Anthemis cotula.

MAR'RIOTT, DRY VOMIT OF. This once celebrated emetic, called *dry*, from its being exhibited without drink, consisted of equal portions of *tartarized antimony* and *sulphate of copper*.

MARRONIER D'INDE, Æsculus Hippocastanum.

MARROW, *Myelos*, *Medul'la*, *Med'ullary Juice*, *Axungia de Mum'ia*, Sax. mepȝ, (F.) *Moëlle*, *Suc médullaire*. The oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice, which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploe of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. The marrow is furnished by the exhalation of the medullary membrane. It is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or brilliant grains, after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane.

MARROW, SPINAL, Medulla spinalis—m. Vertebral, Medulla spinalis.

MARRUBE BLANC, Marrubium—*m. Noir*, Ballota fœtida.

MARRU'BIUM, *Marrubium vulga're*, *M. album*, *Horehound*, *Prasium*, *Phrasum*. (F.) *Marrube blanc*. The leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell; and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has often been given in coughs and asthmas, united with sugar. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j, in infusion; dose, of extract, gr. x. to ℥ss.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made as follows:—*horehound*, *liquorice root*, āā ℔iij and ℥viij; *water*, *q. s.* to strain, ℔vj. Infuse. To the strained liquor add:—*proof spirit* or *brandy*, ℔12; *camphor*, ℥j and ʒij; *opium* and *benjamin*, āā ℥j; *dried squills*, ℥ij; *oil of aniseed*, ℥j; *honey*, ℔iij and ℥viij.—Gray. It is pectoral.

MARRUBIUM, Leonurus cardiaca—m. Nigrum, Ballota fœtida.

MARS, Ferrum—m. Solubilis, Ferrum tartarizatum.

MARSH, *Limnē*, *Helos*, *Palus*, Sax. mepre, (F.) *Marais*. Marshy districts give off emanations, which are the fruitful source of disease, and the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease, occasioned by the malaria or miasm, (q. v.) is intermittent fever. Hence it becomes important to drain such regions, if practicable. Marshy countries are, however, not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found, that where intermittents have been got rid of by draining, consumption has, at times, become frequent.

The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the existence of the summer and autumnal heats: at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. This postulatum seems necessary for the production of the miasmata: for whilst the marsh is well covered with water, no miasm is given off.

MARSH POISON, Miasm (marsh.)

MARSHMALLOW, Althæa.

MARSUM, *Mar'sium*, *Mar'sicum*. An ancient wine of Marsia, in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

MARSUPIALIS, Ischio-trochanterianus, Obturator internus.

MARSU'PION, *Marsyp'ion*, *Marsip'pon*, *Marsu'pium*, *Sac'culus*. A sac or bag, with

which any part is fomented. Also, the abdominal pouch in the Kangaroo, Opossum, &c. into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands contained within the pouches. Such animals are termed *Marsupial* or *Marsupiate*.

MARSUPIUM, Scrotum—m. Musculosum, Dartos.

MARTEAU, Malleus.

MARTIALIS, Chalybeate.

MARTIANA POMA. See Citrus aurantium.

MARTIA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM, *Onguent de Soldat, Soldier's ointment.* This was composed of *bay-berries, rue, marjoram, mint, sage, wormwood, basil, olive oil, yellow wax,* and *Malaga wine.* It was invented by Martian; and was employed by soldiers as a preservative against cold.

MARTIS LIMATURA, Ferri limatura.

MARUM CORTUSI, Teucrium marum—m. Creticum, Teucrium marum—m. Syriacum, Teucrium marum—m. Verum, Teucrium marum—m. Vulgare, Thymus mastichina.

MASCHALE, Axilla.

MASCHALISTER, Axis.

MASCHALON'CUS, from μασχαλη, 'the axilla,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A tumour or bubo in the axilla.

MASCULUS, Male.

MASESIS, Mastication.

MASK, *Larva*, (F.) *Masque.* A bandage, applied over the face, as a sort of mask, in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. It serves to preserve the parts from the contact of air, and to retain topical applications *in situ*. It is made of a piece of linen, of the size of the face, in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth, and which is fixed by means of strings stitched to the four angles.

MASLACH, *Am'phion, An'fion.* A medicine, much used by the Turks, and into the composition of which opium enters. It is excitant.

MASQUE, Mask.

MASS, μαζα, *Maza, Massa,* from μασσω, 'I mix.' The compound, from which pills have to be formed.

MASSA, Mass—m. de Dactylis, Paste, date—m. de Extracto glycyrrhizæ, Pasta glycyrrhizæ, &c.—m. de Gummi Arabico, Paste, marshmallow—m. de Zizyphorum fructû, Paste of jujubes.

MASSAGE, Shampooing.

MASSEMA, Mastication.

MASSES APOPHYSAIRES. See Vertebræ.

MASSESIS, Mastication.

MASSE'TER, μασσητηρ, from μασαομαι, 'I eat,' 'I chew;' *Zygomato-maxillaire.* A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. It is long, quadrilateral, and is attached, *above*, to the inferior edge and to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch; *below*, it terminates at the angle of the jaw, and at the outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. Its office is to raise the lower jaw, and to act in mastication.

MASSETER INTERNUS, Pterygoideus internus.

MASSETER'IC, *Mas'seterine, Masseter'icus. Masseteri'nus.* Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

The MASSETERINE ARTERY arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone.

The MASSETERINE VEIN has the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

The MASSETERINE NERVE is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw, this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced.

MASSETERINUS, Masseteric.

MASSULA, Molecule.

MASTALGIA, Mastodynia.

MASTEMA, Masticatory.

MASTERWORT, Heracleum lanatum, Imperatoria.

MASTESIS, Mastication.

MASTHELCOSIS, Mastodynia apostematosa.

MASTHOS, Mamma.

MASTICA'TION, *Mastica'tio, Mase'sis, Masse'sis, Masse'ma, Maste'sis, Manduca'tio, Commanduca'tio,* from μασσιχαω, 'I chew.' The action of chewing or bruising food, to impregnate it with saliva, and prepare it for the digestion it has to undergo in the stomach. This is executed by the joint action of the tongue, cheeks, and lips, which push the alimentary substance between the teeth; and by the motions of the lower jaw it is cut, torn, or bruised.

MAS'TICATORY, *Masticato'rium, Maste'ma, Diamaste'ma.* Same etymon. A substance, chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva.

MASTICATORY NERVE. See Trigemini.

MASTICH, see Pistacia lentiscus—m. Herb, common, Thymus mastichina—m. Herb, Syrian, Teucrium marum—m. Tree, Pistacia lentiscus.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM, Thymus mastichina.

MASTIGODES HOMINIS, Tricocephalus.

MASTITIS APOSTEMATOSA, Mastodynia apostematosa.

MASTIX. See Pistacia lentiscus.

MASTODYN'IA, *Mastal'gia,* from μαστος, 'the breast,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Pain in the breasts; a sort of neuralgia.

MASTODYN'IA APOSTEMATOSA, *Phleg'monè Mammæ, Masthelco'sis, Masti'tis apostemato'sa, Absces'sus Mammæ, Phleg'monè Mastodyn'ia, Abscess of the Breast, Mam'mary Abscess.* Phlegmonous inflammation of the breasts, running on to suppuration. It is one of the best examples of acute phlegmonous inflammation, and requires the active use of appropriate treatment.

MASTODYNIA POLYGALA, Sparganosis.

MASTOID, *Mastoi'des, Mammillaris, Papil'li-aut-mammilli-formis, Mammiformis;* from μαστος, 'a breast,' and ειδος, 'form, resemblance.' Having the form of a nipple.

The MASTOID or MAM'MIFORM or MAM'MILLARY PROCESS, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

Mastoid, *Mastoïdeus*. That which relates to the mastoid process.

The Mastoid Cells, *Antrum mastoïdeum*, *Mastoid Sinus*. These are situate in the mastoid process; communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. Their use seems to be, to increase the intensity of sound.

The Mastoid Fossa, (F.) *Gouttière mastoïdienne*, is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.

The Mastoid Ap'erture:—the opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

The Mastoid Portion of the Tem'poral Bone, is that part which bears the mastoid process.

The Mastoid or Digas'tric Groove, (F.) *Rainure mastoïdienne* ou *digastrique*, is a groove, situate at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

The Mastoid Fora'men is situate behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.

Mastoid Muscle, Posterion, Splenius.

MASTOIDEUS, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus—m. Lateralis, Complexus minor.

MASTOIDO-CONCHINIEN, Retrahens auris—*m. Génien*, Digastricus—*m. Hyogénien*, Digastricus—*m. Oriculaire*, Retrahens auris.

MASTON'CUS, from μαστος, 'the breast,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the nipple, or of the breast itself.

MASTRUPATIO, Masturbation.

MASTURBA'TION, *Mastupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Manstupra'tio*, from *manus*, 'the hand,' and *stupro*, 'I ravish.' *Onania*, *O'nanism*, *Voluntary Pollu'tion*, *Self-Pollution*, (F.) *Abus de soi-même*, *Attouchement*. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

MAT, (F.) *Dull*. A *dull sound*, *Son mat*. The obscure noise, afforded when any part, as the chest, is percussed in several diseases. It has been compared to that produced when the thigh is struck. It is opposed to the *Son clair*, or 'clear sound.'

MATÉ. See Ilex Paraguensis.

MATER HERBARUM, Artemisia vulgaris—m. Metallorum, Hydrargyrum—m. Perlarum, see Pearl.

MATERIA, Matter—m. Fibrosa, Fibrine.

Mate'ria Med'ica, *Pharmacolo'gia*, *Pharmacol'ogy*, *Acol'ogy* or *Akol'ogy*, *Hylē Iatricē*, *Iamatol'ogy*, (F.) *Matière Médicale*. The division of medical science, which treats of the knowledge of medicines; their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration.

The study of the Materia Medica is one of great importance:—it is a study of the tools, with which the practitioner has to work in the cure of disease.

Much labour has been spent in contriving classifications of the Materia Medica. Some have arranged the articles, according to their natural resemblance: others, according to their real or presumed virtues: others, according to their active constituent principles. The Pharmacopœias place them alphabetically.

Perhaps the best classification would be one founded on the agency exerted by the articles on the different tissues; but this arrangement, in the present state of science, is by no means easy; and, moreover, the action of medicines is so associated with certain terms,—as narcotics, tonics, sedatives, &c., employed to denote certain operations, which they are esteemed capable of producing, that, to abandon them, would be to throw obstacles in the way of the student, without the ultimate advantage accruing to him—of possessing a better knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines than when a classification, somewhat resembling those usually embraced, is adopted.

The following is the classification given by the Author, in his "General Therapeutics," (Philadelphia, 1836:)

Classification of Therapeutical Agents.

- I. Vital Agents.
  - Excitants.
    - Increasing action generally or locally or both.
      - Excitants proper,
      - Tonics,
      - Anthelmintics,
      - Astringents,
      - Emetics,
      - Cathartics.
      - Emmenagogues,
      - Abortives,
      - Diaphoretics,
      - Errhines,
      - Sialogogues,
      - Diuretics,
      - Expectorants,
      - Sorbefacients,
      - Revellents,
      - Antispasmodics.
    - Sedatives.
      - Diminishing action directly or indirectly.
        - Sedatives proper,
        - Narcotics,
        - Refrigerants,
        - Nauseants.
- II. Chemical Agents.
  - Antacids,
  - Antalkalies,
  - Antilithics,
  - Disinfectants.
- III. Mechanical Agents.
  - Demulcents,
  - Diluents.

Of old, the Materia Medica, consisted of more articles than at present. The tendency, indeed, is, and must be, to diminish it still farther: to get rid of those articles which possess no advantages over others equally common, or whose properties are doubtful.

In a Dictionary, it becomes necessary to insert all that have been reputed to possess virtues; but the majority are unnecessary. The catalogue might be largely reduced, with impunity.

MATÉRIAUX IMMÉDIATS, Principles, immediate.

MATERIES, Matter.

MATIÈRE, Matter—*m. Extractive du Bouillon*, Osmazome—*m. Médicale*, Materia Medica—*m. Perlée de Kerkring*, Antimonium diaphoreticum—*m. Pulmonaire noire*, see Pulmo.

MATLOCK, MINERAL WATERS OF. Matlock is a village in Derbyshire, England, to which there is a mineral spring of the acidulous class. Temperature 66°. It differs but little, except in temperature, from good spring water. It is generally used as a tepid bath.

MATONIA CARDAMOMUM, Amomum cardamomum.

MATRACIUM, Matrass.

MATRASS, *Matracium*. A glass vessel with a long neck; and a round, and sometimes oval,

body. It may be furnished with tubulures or not. It is used in *Pharmacy* for distillation, digestion, &c.

MATRES CEREBRI, Meninges.

MATRICAIRE, Matricaria.

MATRICA'RIA, from *matrix*, 'the womb;' so called from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ. *Matrica'ria Parthe'nium*, *Parthe'nium febrif'ugum*, *Argyrocha'ta*, *Chrysoc'alis*, *Fever-few*, *Feather-few*, *Mother-wort*, (F.) *Matricaire*. It resembles, in its properties, chamomile and tansy; and, like them, has been esteemed tonic, stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, vermifuge, &c. It is not much used.

MATRICA'RIA CHAMOMIL'LA, *Chamæme'lum Vulga're*, *Chamomil'la nostras*, *Leucan'themum of Dioscorides*; *Wild Corn*, *Dog's Cham'omile*, (F.) *Camomille vulgaire*. It resembles the Matricaria in properties.

MATRICARIA, Anthemis nobilis.

MATRICE, Uterus—*m. Col. de la*, Collum uteri.

MATRISYLVA, Asperula odorata.

MATRIX, Uterus.

MATRONA, Midwife.

MATRONALIS, Viola.

MATTEE. See Ilex Paraguensis.

MATTER, *Mate'ria*, *Hylē*, *Mate'ries*, (F.) *Matière*. Any substance which enters into the composition of a body. In *Medicine*, it is sometimes applied to the substance of evacuations; and is also used synonymously with pus.

MATURA'TION, *Matura'tio*, from *matura're*, 'to ripen;' *Pepas'mos*, *Pepan'sis*. Progression of an abscess towards maturity. The state of maturity. Coction, (q. v.)

MAT'URATIVE, *Matu'rans*, *Pepanticos*. A medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

MATU'RITY, *Matu'ritas*. The state of fruits and seeds, when completely developed. State of an abscess, in which the pus is completely formed.

MATURITY, PRECOCIOUS, Præotia.

MAUDLIN, Achillea ageratum—m. Tansey, Achillea ageratum—m. Wort, Crysanthemum leucanthemum.

MAUVE SAUVAGE, Malva.

MAX'ILLARY, *Maxilla'ris*, from *maxil'la*, 'a jaw.' Relating or belonging to the jaws; from μασσαω, 'I chew.

MAXILLARY BONE, *Maxil'la*, *Mandib'ula*, *Siagon*, 'jaw,' (F.) *Machoire*. A name given to two bones, which support the teeth, and which, by means of them, are inservient to the cutting, bruising, and tearing of alimentary substances.

The jaw-bones are two in number.

1. The *upper jaw-bone*, *supe'rior max'illary bone*, *Maxilla superior*, *Os maxilla're supe'rius*, *Maxil'la syncra'nia*, *Os sus-maxillaire*, (Ch.,) *Machoire syncranienne*. The upper jaw-bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium. They are articulated with all the portions composing it. They determine, almost alone, the shape of the face, and give it solidity. Their size is considerable; form unequal. They occupy the middle and anterior part of the face; and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. The chief parts observable in the upper jaw, are. 1. *Externally*—The *Nasal process*, (F.) *Apophyse montante*, *Fora'men infra-orbita'rium*, *Zygomat'ic process*, *Canine fossa*, *Myr'tiform fossa*. 2. *Internally*—The *Pal'atine process*, *Ante'rior pal'atine canal*, and the *Antrum of Highmore*. Its circumference is very unequal, and it has behind a round, unequal prominence called the *Maxillary tuberos'ity*, which is pierced by the *poste'rior dental canal*. Anteriorly, is a notch, which forms part of the anterior aperture of the nasal fossæ, and beneath, an eminence called the *anterior nasal spine*. The lower part of this circumference forms the *alveolar margin*.

Each superior maxillary bone is articulated with the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lachrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, its fellow, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes with the sphenoid bone. It is developed by four or five points of ossification.

The *lower jaw-bone*, *Os Maxilla're infe'rius*, *Machoire diacranienne*, *Maxil'la inferior*, *Os maxillaire*, (Ch.,) is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal and called the *body*; the posterior vertical, and angular portions being termed *Rami* or *branches*. These have behind a *parotidean edge*, which forms—by uniting with the base—*the angle of the jaw*. The branches terminate above, by two processes, separated by the *sigmoid notch* or *fossa*; the anterior of which is called the *coronoid*; the posterior, the *condyloid* process or *maxillary condyle*, supported by a *Cervix*, *Collum*, or *Neck*. The chief parts observed on the lower jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Sym'physis menti*, *Apoph'ysis menti*, *Mental foramen*, and the *external oblique line*.—2. *Internally*,—the *Geniapoph'ysis*, the *internal* or *Myloid oblique lines*, and the *entrance of the dental canal*.

The lower jaw has, also, an *alveolar edge*, which contains alveoli for the reception of the teeth.

The lower jaw bone is developed by two points of ossification, which unite at the symphysis of the chin. It is articulated with the temporal bones and with the teeth.

The MAXILLARY ARTERIES are three in number. 1. The *external maxillary*. See Facial. 2. *Internal maxillary*—*A. Gutturo-maxillaire*, (Ch.) This arises from the external carotid with the temporal. It is remarkable for its complex course, and for the number of branches which it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin, it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inwards and downwards. It then advances directly inwards; proceeding in the space between the two pterygoid muscles towards the *maxillary tuberosity*. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a horizontal and transverse direction; enters the spheno-maxillary fossa, and divides into several branches. See Artery. (Table.)

The MAXILLARY VEINS present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

The MAXILLARY NERVES are two in number, and formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair.

The SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE, *Nerf sus-maxillaire*, (Ch.,) arises from the middle of the

gangliform enlargement of the fifth pair; passes forwards and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone; enters the spheno-maxillary fossa, which it crosses horizontally; passes into the infra-orbitar canal, which it traverses; and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches: the *orbitar*, a branch which goes to the *spheno-palatine ganglion; posterior dental branches;* the *anterior dental*,—and terminates in the *infra-orbitar* nerves—which are divided into *superior, inferior, internal* and *external.*

The *inferior maxillary nerve, Nerf maxillaire*, (Ch.,) is the largest of the three branches, furnished by the fifth pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa, it divides into two trunks; the one *superior* and *external*, which gives off the *temporales profundi, masseterine, buccal* and *pterygoids;* the other—*inferior* and *internal*—the larger of the two, which furnishes the *inferior dental, lingual*, and *auricular.*

MAXILLO-ALVÉOLI-NASAL, Depressor alæ nasi—*m. Labial*, Depressor anguli oris—*m. Narinal*, Compressor naris—*m. Palpébral*, Orbicularis palpebrarum—*m. Sclératicien*, Obliquus inferior oculi.

MAYAPPLE, Podyphyllum peltatum—m. Weed, Anthemis cotula.

MAYELLA, Curcuma longa.

MAZA, Mass.

MAZISCH'ESIS, from *maza*, (with some,) 'the placenta,' and σχεσις, 'holding,' 'retention.' Retention of the placenta.

MAZOS, Mamma.

MEAD, Hydromeli, Melizomum.

MEADOW SAFFRON, VINEGAR OF, Acetum colchici—m. Sweet, Spiræa ulmaria.

MEASLES, Rubeola—m. Black, see Rubeola.

MEAT, EXTRACTIVE OF, Osmazome.

MEATUS, Canal—m. Auditorius externus, Auditory canal, external—m. Auditorius internus, Auditory canal, internal—m. Cæcus, Eustachian tube—m. Narium, see Nasal fossæ—m. Seminales uteri, Tubæ fallopianæ—m. Seminarius, Corpus highmori—m. Urinarius, Urethra.

MECHAMEEK, Convolvulus panduratus.

MECHANE, Machine.

MECHANEMA, Machine.

MECHAN'ICAL, *Mechan'icus*, from μηχανη, 'a machine.' An epithet given to irritating bodies, which do not act chymically—as a *mechanical irritant.*

Mechanical or *Iatro-mathematical Physicians*, are such as refer every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles.

MECHAN'ICS, AN'IMAL. That part of physiology, whose objects are to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

MECH'ANISM. The structure of a body; the collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; the mode in which forces produce any effect, &c.

MÈCHE, Tent.

MECHOACANA NIGRA, Convolvulus jalapa.

MECHOACANÆ RADIX, Convolvulus mechoacan.

MECHOACHAN DU CANADA, Phytolacca decandra.

MECON, Papaver.

MECO'NIUM, from μηκων, 'a poppy.' *Poppy juice. Paraverculum, Purgamen'ta Infan'tis.* The excrement passed by the infant a short time after birth, which had accumulated in the intestines during pregnancy. It is of a greenish or deep black colour, and very viscid. It seems formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines mixed with bile. See Opium.

MEDEA, Genital organs.

MÉDECIN, Physician.

MÉDECINE, Medicina—*m. Expectante*, Expectation—*m. Légale*, Medicine, legal.

MEDELA, Curation.

MEDIAN, *Media'nus;* from *me'dium*, 'the middle.' That which is situate in the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. A vertical line, supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts; the one right, the other left. Chaussier calls the *linea alba* the *ligne médiane* of the abdomen.

The MEDIAN NERVE, *Médian digital*, (Ch.) This nerve arises chiefly from the anterior branches of the last two cervical nerves and first dorsal. The fifth and sixth cervical pairs also send it a branch, which separates from the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends along the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down, it is situate between the flexors—sublimis and profundus—and passes, with their tendons, under the anterior annular ligament; it then divides into five branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm, it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles; and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It also gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called. The *median basilic—the median cephalic* and *common median* or *Funis brachii.* See Basilic and Cephalic.

MEDIANUM, Mediastinum.

MEDIASTINITIS, Mesodmitis.

MEDIASTINUM CEREBRI, Falx cerebri—m. Cerebri, Septum lucidum.

MEDIASTI'NUM, quasi, *in me'dio stans*, as being in the middle. *Mesod'mē, Media'num, Septum thora'cis, Hymen Diaphratton, Membra'na Thora'cem intersepiens.* A membranous septum formed by the *adossement* of the pleura; dividing the chest into two parts, the one right, the other left. The mediastinum, formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extends from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. Its anterior part, called the *Anterior mediastinum, Mediastinum pectora'lē*, lodges, at its upper part, the thymus gland in the fœtus, and is filled below with fatty, cellular tissue. Its posterior part, parallel to the spine, is occupied by the œsophagus, vena azygos, thoracic duct,

the lower part of the windpipe, the origin of the bronchia and a number of lymphatic glands. This part is called the *posterior mediastinum*—*Mediastinum dorsa'lē.*

The Mediastinal Arteries are very delicate arterial branches, distributed in the cellular texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished, according to their situation, into anterior and posterior.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, Medicine, legal.

MED'ICAMENT, *Medicamen'tum, Reme'dium, Ac'esis, Aces'ma, Acos, Medica'men, Phar'macum. Med'icine, Physic, Rem'edy, Alkar, Auxil'ium, Boëthe'ma,* from *medicare,* 'to cure or heal.' A medicine. Any substance, exhibited with the view of curing or allaying morbid action. Medicines are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature, and are divided into *internal* and *external*, according as they are administered internally or applied externally.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LAPIS, *Medic''inal stone,* (F.) *Pierre médicamenteuse.* A name, formerly given to a mixture of *peroxyd of iron; litharge; alum; nitre; sal ammoniac;* and *vinegar;* evaporated and calcined at a red heat for an hour. The product was regarded as eminently astringent.

MEDICAMENTUM, Drug—m. ex Palmulis, Diaphœnicon.

MEDICAS'TER, *Medicastra.* An ignorant practitioner. A charlatan.

MEDICA'TION, from *mederi,* 'to remedy.' The change in the animal economy produced by the operation of remedies. Treatment by medicine.

MEDICI'NA, *Med'icine, Ars med'ica. The healing art, Res medica, Ars Machao'nia, Iat'ricē, Iater'ia, Iatrotechnicē, Physic.* (F.) *Médecine.* A science, the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health.

Occasionally, it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics.* Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches;—the chief of which are, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

Medicine is, also, used in the same sense as Medicament (q. v.) and for a purging potion.

Medicina Conservativa, Hygiene—m. Diætetica, Dietetics—m. Efficax, Surgery—m. Forensis, Medicine, legal—m. Hermetica, see Spagirists—m. Operativa, Surgery—m. Sinica, Chinese medicine—m. Spagirica, see Spagirists—m. Tristitiæ, Crocus.

MEDIC''INAL, *Medicina'lis.* Having a remedial power;—as *medicinal plants,* &c.

Medicina'les Dies, *Medic''inal days.* Days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered; and especially evacuants. Such days were not esteemed critical.

MEDICINE, Medicament—m. Galenic, Galenism.

Med'icine, Legal, *Med'ical jurisprudence* of some, *Law med'icine, Forensic medicine, Medici'na foren'sis.* (F.) *Médecine légale.* The application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the preservation of the species, and the administration of justice.

MÉDICINIER CATHARTIQUE, Jatropha curcas.

MEDICUS, Doctor, Physician—m. Unguentarius, Iatraleptes—m. Vulnerarius, see Deligation—m. Vulnerum, Surgeon.

MEDIM'NUS, *Medim'nos,* μεδιμνος. An ancient measure, capable of containing about 4 pecks and 6 pints.

MEDITULLIUM, Diploe.

ME'DIUS. Middle, median.

The Middle Finger, (F.) *Doigt du milieu,* is between the index and ring finger.

MEDLAR, Mespilus.

MEDO, Hydromeli.

MEDOBLENNORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa.

MEDORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa,—m. Feminarum insons, Leucorrhœa.

MEDULLA, Marrow,—m. Dorsalis, m. Spinalis.

Medul'la Oblonga'ta. *Cer'ebral protu'berance, Nervous system of the senses,* (Gall.) *Cer'ebrum elonga'tum, Mésocephale,* (Ch.) (F.) *Moëlle allongée.* The medullary substance, that lies within the cranium upon the basilary process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface, which rests in the basilary groove, is impressed by the basilary artery. At the upper extremity, and on its posterior surface are the *Tubercula quadrigemina.* At the same extremity, the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain,* separated from each other by the mammillary eminences and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the *tail* or *Rachid'ian bulb,* and is continuous with the medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla oblongata.* From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles* of the cerebellum.

The medulla oblongata has several eminences—the *Pons varolii, Corpora pyramidalia, C. olivaria,* &c. (q. v.)—and it has a longitudinal fissure before, and another behind, called the *anterior* and *posterior median fissures.*

Medul'la Spina'lis, *Æon, Notiæ'us, Medul'la vertebra'lis, Proces'sus rachidia'nus, Sacra fis'tula, Spinal prolonga'tion, Ver'tebral marrow, Spinal cord, The nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression* (Gall.) *The spinal marrow, Medul'la dorsa'lis,* (F.) *Moëlle épinière, Moëlle vertébrale,* called by Chaussieur, *Prolongement rachidien* of the encephalon, is the continuation of the medulla oblongata. It commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the 2d lumbar vertebra, without filling it; presenting, in its course, several evident enlargements. It is grooved, on both its anterior and posterior surfaces, by a furrow, which divides it, in its whole length, into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. It terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out, called *Cauda equina,* (F.) *Queue de cheval,* from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances; one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that

which they have in the brain, the white being external, the cineritious at the centre. It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, and which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and by two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. See Nerve.

Medulla Vertebralis, M. spinalis.

MED'ULLARY, *Medulla'ris*, from *medul'la*, 'marrow.' Relating to the marrow or analogous to marrow.

Medullary Juice, Marrow—m. Sarcoma, Hæmatodes fungus.

The Medullary System. Bichat gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems; the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones.

Medullary Membrane, *Perios'teum Inter'num*. A vascular, areolar web of extreme tenuity, which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow; and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone.

Medullary Ar'teries. The arteries, which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

MEGALANTHROPOGEN'ESIS, from *μεγας*, 'great,' *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'birth.' A term, used by a French physician, named Robert, to designate the art of procreating great men; men of mind; men of genius. He considered that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

MEGALOCŒLIA, Intestine, great, Megalosplanchnia.

MEGALOPHO'NIA, from *μεγας*, *μελαγη*, 'great,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' A full, strong voice.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS, *Megalosplanchnus*, from *μεγαλος*, 'great,' and *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus.' *Megalocœlia*. Hippocrates applies the epithet to those in whom the viscera, or any viscus is tumid. Some have used the substantive *Megalosplanchnia*, for the tumour itself.

MEGALOSPLENIA, Splenoncus.

MEGETHOS, Stature.

MEGRIM, Hemicrania.

MEIBO'MIUS, GLANDS OF, *Follicles of M., Palpebral Follicles, Ciliary F., Glan'dulæ seba'ceæ ciliares* vel *Meibomia'næ*, (F.) *Follicules palpébraux* ou *ciliaires*, *Glandes de Meibomius*. Small, sebaceous follicles, called after Henry Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situate in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages; and are ranged by the side of each other, in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines; sometimes straight, at others, tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humour, called *Lippitudo*, *Gum*, (F.) *Chassie*.

MEIO'SIS, *Iaminu'tio*, *Minuthe'sis*. The period of a disease, in which the symptoms begin to diminish;— the decline.

MEIURUS, Myurus.

MEL, *μελι*, *Meli*, *Niliacum*, *Honey*, (F.) *Miel*. A substance, of a mucoso-saccharine nature, prepared by the *Apis mellifica* or common bee, which collects it from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient; and is employed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It is, at times, used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Virgin Honey*, (F.) *Miel vierge*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously.

Hill's Balsam of Honey is formed of *balsam. tolu.* ℔j, *honey*, ℔j, *rectified spirit*, one gallon. It was long a celebrated empirical pectoral.

Mel Acetatum, Oxymel—m. Ægyptiacum, Ægyptiacum—m. Aerium, Fraxinus ornus.

Mel Bora'cis, *Mel subbora'cis*, *Colluto'rium adstrin'gens*, *Linimen'tum de Bora'tē*, *L. ad aphthas*, *Mel Boraxa'tum*, *Linctus de Bora'cē*, *L. ad aphthas. Honey of Borax.* (*Boracis contrit.* ℥j, *mellis despumati* ℥j, M. *Ph. L.*) Detergent. Applied to the mouth in aphthous affections.

Mel Cannæ, Saccharum (non purificatum)—m. Coctum, Pelicide.

Mel Despuma'tum, *Clar'ified Honey*, *Anaphrom'eli*, (F.) *Miel clarifié*. Melt the honey in a water bath, and remove the scum. Uses the same as honey, (q. v.)

Mel Rosæ, *Mel rosa'tum*, *Melli'tum de Rosis*, *Honey of Roses*, *Rhodom'eli*, *Rhodostac'ton*, (F.) *Miel rosat*, *Mellite de Roses*. (*Rosæ gallic. petalor. exsicc.* ℥iv, *aquæ ferv.* ℔iij, *mellis despum.* ℔v. Infuse the roses for six hours: add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath. *Ph. L.*) Astringent and detergent. Used chiefly in gargles and washes for aphthæ, &c.

Mel Scillæ, Oxymel scillæ.

Honey Water is a mixture of essences, coloured with saffron. A little honey is added to communicate a clamminess; the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer. It is used as a scent.

MELÆ'NA, *Melanorrhag''ia*, *Melanchlo'rus*, *Melanic'terus*, *Melas Ic'terus*, from *μελας*, 'black.' The *Black Vomit;* the *Black Jaundice*, *Morbus niger*, (F.) *Maladie noire*, *Méline*, *Ictère noire*. A name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. It seems to be often a variety of hæmatemesis. The *Black Vomit* in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestine. Melæna also signifies hemorrhage from the intestines.

Melæna Fungosa Carcinodes, Hæmatodes fungus.

MELALEU'CA LEUCADEN'DRON This and the *M. Cajaputi* afford the *Cajeput Oil* (see Cajeput.) The leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MELAMPHYLLUM, Acanthus mollis.

MELAMPODIUM, Helleborus niger.

MELANAGOGUE, *Melanago'gus*, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' A medicine, which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

MELANCHLO'ROS, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *χλωρος*, 'green.' The ancients gave this

name to certain dark-coloured topical remedies. See Melæna.

MELANCHOLE, Atrabilis.

MELANCHOLIA FLATULOSA, Hypochondriasis—m. Nervea, Hypochondriasis—m. Suicidium, Suicide—m. Uterina, Nymphomania.

MELANCHOL'IC, *Melancholi'cus*. One labouring under melancholy. That which belongs or relates to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition.

MEL'ANCHOLY, *Melancho'lia*, from μελας, 'black,' and χολη, 'bile.' *Lypema'nia*, *Monoma'nia*, *Ecphro'nia Melancho'lia*, *Mania Melancholi'ca*, *Mania Melancho'lia*, *Tristema'nia*, (F.) *Mélancolie*. A disease, supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas. *Panophobia*, *Demonomania*, *Erotomania*, *Nostalgia*, &c. may be referred to this head.

Melancholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition.

Melancholy, Erotic, Erotomania—m. Love, Erotomania.

MELANCHRUS, from μελας, 'black,' and χρως, 'a colour.' One attacked with black jaundice. It is probably an abbreviation of Melanchloros.

MÉLANCOLIE, Melancholy.

MÉLANGE PECTORAL, Mistura acidi hydrocyanici.

MELANICTERUS, Melæna.

MELANOPIPER, Piper nigrum.

MELANORRHAGIA, Melæna.

MELANO'SIS, *Melan'sis*, *nigritudo*, *carcino'ma melanoti'cum*, from μελας, 'black.' An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities form;—owing to the softening, either of this substance itself, or of some other morbid tissue,—of tubercles especially. This morbific change affects the lungs particularly. It is, also, met with in the liver and cellular texture. Its causes are very obscure. The melanosis of the lungs constitutes one of the species of phthisis of Bayle; but it is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life.

MELANOSMEGMA. See Sapo.

MELANSIS, Melanosis.

MELANTHIUM, Nigella.

MELAS, Lepra nigricans.

MELAS'MA, *Ecchymoma Melasma*, *Nigror*, from μελας, 'black.' A black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities of old people.

MELAS'SES, *Molas'ses*, *Melus'tum*, *Theriaca commu'nis*, *Treacle*. The syrup, which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States, the syrup, made in the process of forming common sugar, is called *melasses;* that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed *sugar-house melasses* or *treacle*.

Melasses Spirit, Rum.

MELATROPH'IA, from μελος, 'a limb,' and ατροφια, 'wasting.' Wasting of the limbs.

MELCA, μελκα. Food, made of acidulated milk.

MELE, Specillum.

MELEA, Pyrus malus.

MELEGUETTA, Amomum grana paradisi.

MELEI'OS, μηλειος, *Mel'inus*, *Melias*. A species of alum, found in the island Melos.

MELÈZE, Pinus larix.

MELIA, Fraxinus ornus.

Me'lia Azed'arach, *Poison Berry Tree*, *Azed'arach*, *Pride of India*, *Pride of China*, *Bead Tree*. *Nat. Ord.* Meliaceæ; *Sex. Sys.* Decandria Monogynia. The bark of the root—called in India *Neem Bark*—is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of 3 or 4 ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water; boiled down to a pint. The dose is one or two table-spoonfuls, every two or three hours, till free purging is induced. It is given in this manner as an anthelmintic. It is sometimes formed into an ointment, and used in tinea capitis.

Melia Terra, Creta.

MELICERIA, Hydrarthrus.

MELICE'RIS, *Melifavium*, from μελι, 'honey,' and κηρος, 'wax.' *Emphy'ma encys'tis melice'ris*. An encysted tumour, filled with a substance resembling honey.

MELICRATUM, Hydromeli.

MELIFAVIUM, Meliceris.

MELIGEI'ON, from μελι, 'honey.' A fetid humour, of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers accompanied with caries of a bone.

MELILOTUS, Trifolium melilotus.

MELIME'LUM, from μελι, 'honey,' and μηλον, 'an apple.' A name given to two compounds:—one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

MÉLINE, Melæna.

MELINI SULPHAS, Cadmii Sulphas.

MELINUM, μηλινον. The ancient name of an ointment, and of several plasters; described by Dioscorides and Galen: so called from their resembling the μηλον, or quince, in colour.

Melinum Sulphuricum, Cadmii sulphas.

MELINUS, Meleios.

MELIS'SA, from μελισσα, 'a bee,' (q. v.) because bees gather honey from it. *Melissa officina'lis*, *Citra'go*, *Citra'ria*, *Melitei'a*, *Melissoph'otos*, *Melitæ'na*, *Melissabot'anum*, *Meliss'sa citra'ta*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Melit'tis*, *Cedronel'la*, *Apias'trum*, *Melissa cit'rina*, *Ero'tion*, *Balm*. (F.) *Mélisse*, *La Citronnelle*. *Nat. Ord.* Labiatæ. The leaves of balm have a pleasant odour; and an austere and aromatic taste. It was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now only employed when made into a tea, as a diluent, in febrile affections. It is the basis of a celebrated preparation,—the *Eau des Carmes*, (q. v.)

Melissa Calamin'tha, *Calamin'tha*, *C. vulga'ris*, *C. officina'rum*, *Cal'amint*. (F.) *Calament*. This plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably. It is used, popularly, as a tea in dyspepsia; flatulent colic; hysteria; uterine obstructions, &c.

Melissa Grandiflora, *Calamin'tha magno florē*, *C. monta'na*, *Mountain Cal'amint*. This plant resembles the last in virtues.

Melissa Humilis, Melittis Melissophyllum.

Melissa Nep'eta, *Calamin'tha An'glica*. *C.*

Pule'gii odo'rē, Nep'eta agres'tis, Field Cal'amint, Spotted Cal'amint. Formerly used as an aromatic.

MELISSA TURCICA, Dracocephalum canariense.

MÉLISSE DES BOIS, Melittis Melissophyllum—*m. de Moldavie*, Dracocephalum canariense.

MELISSOBOTANUM, Melissa.

MELISSOBOTOS, Melissa.

MELISSOPHYLLUM, Melissa, Melittis Melissophyllum.

MÉLISSOT, Melittis Melissophyllum.

MELITÆNA, Melissa.

MELITEIA, Melissa.

MELITHOCORTON, Carallina Corsicana.

MELITITES, Hydromeli.

MELITTA, Bee.

MELITTIS, Melissa.

MELIT'TIS MELISSOPHYL'LUM, *La'mium monta'num, Melissa hu'milis, Melissophyl'lum, Bastard Balm.* (F.) *Mélisse des Bois, Mélissot.* This plant was formerly employed, like the balm, in uterine obstructions.

MELITURIA, Urine, diabetic. See Diabetes.

MELIZO'MUM, from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *ζωμος*, 'broth.' Mead. *Mellī'na, Metheg'lin.* A drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO, from *mel*, 'honey.' Any medicine having the consistence of honey.

MELLĪNA, Melizomum.

MELLI'TA, from *mel*, 'honey.' Prepared honeys:—medicated honeys.

MÉLLITE DE ROSES, Mel rosæ.

MELLITUM DE ACETATE CUPRI, Linimentum Æruginis.

MELLITUM DE MERCURIA'LI COMPOS'ITUM, (F.) *Miel de mercuriale composé, Syrop de longue vie.* (*Succ. purif. mercurialis* ℔ij, *boraginis, anchusæ officinalis,* ää ℔ss, *iris pseudacori radicis recent.* ℥ij, *rad. sicc. gentianæ* ℥j, *mellis* ℔iij. *vini albi* ℥xiij. Macerate the bruised roots in the wine, for 24 hours; strain. Mix the juices and honey; boil slightly, and filter: then add the two liquors, and boil to the consistence of syrup. ℥iss of *senna leaves* may be added to the syrup. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic, stomachic, &c.

MELLITUM DE ROSIS, Mel rosæ.

MELLITUM SIMPLEX, *Syru'pus de Mellē, Syrup of Honey.* (*Mellis* ℔vj, *aquæ* ℔iss, *carbonat. calcis. præparat.* ℥iij. Mix the honey, water, and carbonate of lime in a silver vessel: boil the mixture, stirring, at the same time, for 2 or 3 minutes: then add *prepared animal charcoal* ℥vj, *two whites of eggs*, mixed in a pint of water. Mix all, and boil to the consistence of syrup: remove from the fire; let the syrup rest for 15 minutes, and pass through a cloth. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent.

MELOCHI'TES, *Lapis Arme'nius, Armeni'tes, Arme'nian Stone.* A variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia. It was formerly employed as a cardiac, and as proper for purging away melancholy.

MEL'OE NIGER, *M. Pennsylvan'icus.* A blistering fly, native of the United States. It feeds upon the *Prunel'la vulga'ris* or *Self-heal*, and *Ambro'sia trif'ida* or *Stick-weed.* These flies resemble the Spanish flies in properties.

MELOE PENNSYLVANICUS, M. niger.

The MELOE PROSCARABÆ'US, *Cantarel'lus,* was anciently used as a diuretic and anti-hydrophobic.

MELOE VESICATORIUS, Cantharis.

MELOÆ'MIA, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *'αιμα*, 'blood.' A state of blood, characterized by its incoagulability, black colour, and septic properties.

MELON, *μηλον.* A disorder of the eye, in which it protrudes out of the socket. See Exophthalmia.—Castelli.

MELON, Cucumis melo—*m. d'Eau*, Cucurbita citrullus—m. Plant, Cucumis melo—m. Water, Cucurbita citrullus.

MELONGENA, Solanum melongena.

MELOPLA'CUS, from *μηλον*, 'an apple,' 'a quince.' A compound obtained by boiling *wine, honey, quince, pepper*, &c. together.—Galen.

MELOPLAS'TIC, *Meloplas'ticus;* from *μηλον*, 'the cheek,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' The operation for forming a new cheek when any part of it has been lost.

MELOS, *μελος, Membrum.* (q. v.) A member. An organized part, composed of other parts.—Castelli.

MELO'SIS, *μηλωσις.* The act of probing a wound, ulcer, &c.—Hippocrates.

MELOTHRUM, Bryonia alba.

MELO'TIS, *Melo'tris, Specil'lum Minus.* A small probe,—a probe for the ear. See Apyromele.

MELOTRIS, Melotis.

MELUSTUM, Melasses.

MEMBRA'NA VERSIC'OLOR. A peculiar membrane—according to Mr. Fielding, of Hull—situate immediately behind the retina, and in connexion with it. It is separable into distinct layers from the choroid, and is supplied with blood-vessels.

MEMBRANA ABDOMINIS, Peritonæum—m. Adiposa, Cellular membrane—m. Adventitia, Decidua reflexa—m. Agnina, Amnios—m. Amphiblestrodes, Retina—m. Arachnoidea, Hyaloid membrane—m. Capsularis testis, Albuginea—m. Carnosa, Dartos—m. Cellulosa, Cellular membrane—m. Cellulosa, Decidua—m. Circumossalis, Periosteum—m. Communis, Decidua—m. Circumflexa, Pericardium—m. Cordis, Pericardium—m. Costalis, Pleura—m. Costas succingens, Pleura—m. Crassa, Decidua reflexa—m. Cribrosa, Decidua—m. Cuticularis, Dura mater—m. Decidua serotina, see Decidua—m. Demuriana, see Aqueous humour—m. Dermatodes, Dura mater—m. Dura cerebrum ambiens, Dura mater—m. Epicrania, Galea aponeurotica capitis—m. Farciminalis, Allantois—m. Filamentosa, Decidua reflexa—m. Flocculenta, Decidua—m. Fœtum involvens, Amnios—m. Interspinalis, Interspinal ligament—m. Intestinalis, Allantois—m. Linguæ, see Tongue—m. Macilentior, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—m. Mucosa, Decidua—m. Nervorum, Neurilema—m. Nictitans, Valvula semilunaris—m. Olfactoria, Pituitary membrane—m. Ossis, Periosteum—m. Ovi materna, Decidua—m. Pellucida, Amnios—m. Pinguedinosa, Cellular membrane—m. Pituitaria, Pituitary membrane—m. Pleuretica, Pleura—m. Præexistans, Decidua—m. Pupillaris, Pupillary membrane—m. Propria, see Cortex ovi—m. Retiformis chorii, Decidua reflexa—m. Semipellucida, Caligo—m. Sinuosa,

Decidua—m. Subcostalis, Pleura—m. Succingens, Diaphragm—m. Succingens, Pleura—m. Thoracem intersepiens, Mediastinum—m. Tympani, see Tympanum—m. Tympani secundaria, see Fenestra—m. Urinaria, Allantois—m. Uteri interna evoluta, Decidua—m. Vasculosa cerebri, Pia mater—m. Verricularis, Retina—m. Wachendorfiana, Pupillary membrane.

MEMBRANE, *Membra'na*, *Hymen*, *Meninx*. A name, given to different thin organs, representing species of supple, more or less elastic, webs; varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended, in general, to exhale, absorb, or secrete certain fluids; and to separate, envelop, and form other organs. Bichat has divided the membranes into simple and compound.

The Simple Membranes comprise three orders.

1. The Mucous Membranes, *Membranes folliculeuses* (Ch.), so called, on account of the mucous fluid by which they are constantly lubricated. They line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs, which communicate externally, by different apertures in the skin. Bichat refers the mucous membranes to two great divisions—the *gastro-pulmonary*, and the *genito-urinary*. The mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue, in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of chorion, papillæ, and epidermis; and are furnished with a multitude of follicles, which secrete a viscid humour;—mucus. They receive a quantity of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves.

2. The Serous Membranes, *M. villeuses simples*, (Ch.) are transparent, thin, and composed of one lamina. One surface adheres to other textures; the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged—in the form of sacs without apertures—as great, intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, and in which the serous fluid in passing from the one system tarries some time before it enters the other. The serous membranes resemble the cellular membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion of the organs which they envelop, on each other. They may be divided into, 1. *Serous membranes*, properly so called; as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. 2. *Synovial membranes or Capsules;* which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, &c.

3. Fibrous Membranes, *Membranes albugineuses* (Ch.) These are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum—their common centre. They have been divided into two sections.

1. *Enveloping aponeuroses*, *Aponeuroses of insertion*, *Fibrous capsules of the joints*, and *Fibrous sheaths of tendons*.

2. The *Periosteum*, *Dura mater*, *Sclerotica*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, *Fibrous membrane of the spleen*, &c.

The fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid. They always adhere by both surfaces to the neighbouring parts; are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white colour; sometimes pearly and glistening. They are chiefly composed of the *albugineous fibre*, (see Albugineous and Fibrous.) These vessels are numerous, in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum: in others, scarcely sensible, as in the aponeuroses. The presence of nerves has never been proved, although several circumstances, regarding their sensibility, render their existence probable.

The fibrous membranes serve, in general, to augment the solidity of the organs which they envelop; to retain the muscles in their respective positions; to favour the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; to form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, &c.

Bichat admits three species of *compound membranes*. 1. The *Sero-fibrous*, formed of a serous and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other;—as the pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. The *Sero-mucous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina;—as the *gall-bladder* at its lower part. 3. The *Fibro-mucous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; as the *mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ*, *gums*, &c.

Chaussier admits six kinds of membranes. 1. The *laminated*. See Cellular Tissue. 2. The *serous* or *simple villous*: 3. The *follicular* or *complicated villous:* 4. The *muscular* or *fleshy:* 5. The *albugineous:* 6. The *albuminous*.

Membrane Accidental, M. false—*m. Accidentelle*, M. false—*m. Adnée*, Conjunctiva—m. Adventitious, M. false—m. Anhistous, Decidua—*m. Caduque*, Decidua—*m. Caduque réfléchie*, Decidua (reflexa.)

Membrane, False, *Acciden'tal*, *Adventi''tious membrane*, *Pseudo-Membrane*, *Pseudymen*, *Pseudomen'inx*, (F.) *Fausse membrane*, *M. accidentelle*. Membranous productions are so called, which form on all the free, natural surfaces, and on every free, accidental surface. They are, in general, produced by the exudation of a coagulable lymph, susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them.

Membrane Fausse, Membrane false — m. Germinal, see Molecule—m. Pseudo, M. false—*m. Ruyschienne*, Ruyschiana tunica—*m. du Tympan*, see Tympanum.

MEMBRANES ALBUGINEUSES, Membranes, fibrous, see Albuginea—*m. Folliculeuses*, Membranes, mucous—*m. Veloutées*, Villous membranes—*m. Villeuses simples*, Membranes, serous.

Membranes of the Fœtus, *Membra'næ fœtum involven'tes*. The membranes which immediately envelop the fœtus, in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii. These membranes are the *decidua*, *chorion*, and *amnion*, (q. v.)

MEMBRANEUX, Membranous.

MEMBRANIFORM, *Membraniformis:*—resembling a membrane. A name given to thin and flat parts, which resemble membranes.

Membraniform Muscles. Very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, &c.

MEMBRANOSUS, Fascia lata muscle.

MEM'BRANOUS, *Membrano'sus*, *Hymeno'des*, (F.) *Membraneux*. Having the nature of membrane. Formed of membranes.

MEMBRANULA LUNATA VAGINÆ, Hymen—m. Nervorum, Neurilema.

MEMBRE, Membrum—*m. Viril*, Penis.

MEMBRUM, *Artus*, *Melos*, *Colon*, a *limb* a *member*, (F.) *Membre*. The *limbs* or *extremities* or *members* of animals are certain parts, exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. It is by means of their limbs, that animals transport themselves from one place to another: and that they defend themselves, or attack others. The limbs are arranged on each side of the trunk, with which they are articulated. In man, they are four in number;—two *upper* or *thoracic*, and two *lower*, *pelvic* or *abdominal*.

Membrum Muliebre, Clitoris—m. Virile, Penis.

MÉMOIRE, Memory—*m. Perte de*, Amnesia.

MEMORIA DELETA, Amnesia.

MEM'ORY, *Memoria*, *Mneme*, (F.) *Mémoire*. The cerebral faculty, by virtue of which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

MEMPHI'TES LAPIS. A sort of stone, found in the environs of Memphis; which was formerly esteemed narcotic.

MENAGOGUES, Emmenagogues.

MENDESION, Ægyptiacum.

MENE, Moon.

MENECRATIS ACCIPITER, Accipiter.

MENFRIGE. See Pistacia lentiscus.

MÉNINGE, Dura mater.

MÉNINGÉ, Meningeal.

MENINGE'AL, *Meninga'us*, (F.) *Méningé*. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater.

The Middle Meningeal Artery, *Arte'ria meningæ'a me'dia*, *A. Sphæno-spinosa*, *A. Duræ Matris media max'ima*, *A. Sphæno-spina'lis*, *Spinal Ar'tery*, (F.) *Artère méningée moyenne*, *A. Sphéno-épineuse*, *A. Épineuse*, is the largest of the branches, given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater.

MENIN'GES, *Eilami'des*, *Matres Cer'ebri*, *Omen'ta*, from μηνιγξ, 'a membrane.' The three membranes, which envelop the brain—*Dura mater*, *Arachnoid*, and *Pia mater*, (q. v.)

MÉNINGETTE, Pia mater.

MÉNIN'GINE, Same etymon. A name given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

Meningine, Inner Lamina of the, Pia mater.

MENINGION, Arachnoid membrane.

MENINGIS CUSTOS, Meningophylax.

MENINGITIS. Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain. See Phrenitis.

Meningitis, Tubercular, Hydrocephalus internus.

MENINGOPH'YLAX, *Custos menin'gis*. *Depresso'rium*, (F.) *Dépressoire*, from μηνιγξ, 'a membrane,' the dura mater; and φυλαξ, 'a preserver.' An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and guarding it from injury, whilst the bone is cut or rasped.

MENINGO'SIS. Same etymon. The union of bones by means of membrane; e. g. the articulation of the bones of the cranium in the fœtus. Meningosis is a variety of Syndesmosis.

MENINX, Membrane—m. Choroides, Pia mater—m. Crassa, Dura mater—m. Dura, Dura mater—m. Exterior, Dura mater—m. Interior, Pia mater—m. Media, Arachnoid membrane—m. Pacheia, Dura mater—m. Sclera, Dura mater.

MENISPER'MUM COCCULUS. *Family* Menispermeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Dodecandria. The systematic name of the plant, the berries of which are well known by the name of *Coc'culus Indicus*, *Indian Berries*, *Baccæ Piscato'riæ*, *Coc'culus subero'sus*, *Indian Cockles*, *Coccus Indicus*, *Cocculæ officina'rum*, *Cocci orienta'les*, *Grana Orien'tis*, (F.) *Coque du Levant*, *Coque-levant*. These berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. The deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel, and in the active principle called *Picrotox'ine*. The Cocculus Indicus has only been used in decoction to kill vermin. It has, at times, been added to beer, by fraudulent tradesmen, to render it more inebriating.

Menispermum Palmatum, Calumba.

Menisper'mum Tuberucula'tum, *M. verruco'sum*, *Cocculus crispus*. A Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is tonic to the stomach and bowels, and possesses some astringency. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

The same may be said of the *Menisper'mum cordifolium*—the *Goluncha*, of Bengal.

Menispermum Verrucosum, M. tuberculatum.

MENOCRYPHIA, Amenorrhœa.

MENOLIPSIS. See Menses.

MENORRHA'GIA, from μην, 'a month,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I flow fiercely.' Flow of the menses. Frequently the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or *metrorrhagia*, (q. v.) or for immoderate flow of the menses—*profuse menstruation*, *Parame'nia super'flua*, *P. profu'sa*, *Menorrha'gia rubra*, *Catamenio'rum fluxus immod'icus*.

Menorrhagia, Menstruation, Metrorrhagia—m. Alba, Leucorrhœa—m. Difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Erronea, Menstruation, erroneous—m. Stillatitia, Dysmenorrhœa.

MENOSCHESIS. See Amenorrhœa.

MENOSTASIA, Amenorrhœa.

MENOS'TASIS, from μην, 'a month,' and στασις, 'stasis,' 'stagnation.' This word, according to some, signifies the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus. According to others, it means the acute pain which, in some females, precedes each appearance of the menses; a pain which has been presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

MENOXENIA, from μην, 'a month,' and ξενος, 'foreign.' Irregular menstruation.

MENS, Anima.

MENSES, *M. Mulie'bres*, *Fluxus menstruus*, *F. luna'ris*, *Profluvium muliebre*, *P. genitale muliebre*, *Consuetu'do menstrua*, from *mensis*, 'a month.' *Catame'nia*, *Men'strua*, *Emme'nia*, *Tribu'tum luna'rē*, *Purgatio'nes*, *P. menstruæ*, *Gynæceia*; the *Courses*, *Menstrual flux*, *Monthly courses*, *Flowers*, (F.) *Mois*, *Règles*, *Lunes*, *Flu-*

eurs, Affaires, Époques, Ordinaires, Purgations, Fleurs, Menstrues. The sanguineous evacuation from the uterus, the monthly recurrence of which constitutes *menstruation*, (q. v.)

The first appearance of the menses is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid, whitish matter from the vagina; by nervous excitement, and by vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs; numbness of the limbs, tumefaction and hardness of the breasts, &c. More or less indisposition and irritability, also, precede each successive recurrence of the menstrual flux.

In temperate climates, each period ordinarily continues from three to six days; and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces. The menses continue to flow from the period of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. At the term of its natural cessation, *Menolip'sis*, the flux becomes irregular; and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumours, &c., constituting the *Paramé'nia cessatio'nis* of Good, and what is called the *critical time of life*; yet it does not appear, that the mortality is increased by it.

With the immediate causes of menstruation we are unacquainted. We express only our ignorance, when we assert it to depend upon periodicity;—the discharge comes from the uterus, and vagina, and seems to be a true secretion from the lining membrane. It differs from blood, by its peculiar odour, and by its not coagulating. It is arrested, as a general principle, during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates, women usually begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions. The quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions the reverse of this holds, as a general rule.

Menses Albi, Leucorrhœa—m. Dolorificæ, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Retention of the, see Amenorrhœa—m. Suppression of the, Amenorhœa.

MENSTRUA ALBA, Leucorrhœa.

MENSTRUAL FLUX, Menses.

MENSTRUA'TION, *Menstrua'tio, Chronogu'nea.* The flow of the menses. *Menorrha'gia, Fluxus menstrua'lis.*

Vica'rious Menstruation is that which occurs from other parts than the uterus. It is called *Puramenia erroris, Menorrhagia erronea, Mensium per aliena loca excretio.* At times, the secreted fluid has all the characters of the menstrual secretion: at others, it appears to be blood.

Menstruation, Laborious, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Profuse, Menorrhagia.

MENSTRUES, Menses.

MENSTRUUM, (F.) *Menstrue.* This name was formerly given to every substance, which possesses the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. At present, it is used synonymously with *solvent.* Thus,—water, alcohol, either, acids, oils, &c. are menstrua.

Menstruum Auri, Nitro-muriatic acid.

MENSURA'TION, *Mensuratio*, from *mensu'ra*, 'measure.' *Measurement.* One of the means, used for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest, by means of a riband extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists in one side the measurement is usually greater than on the other. When, on the other hand, a portion of a lung has ceased, for some time, to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller, in consequence of the contraction of the pleura, retraction of the pulmonary tissue and greater approximation of the ribs.

MENTA, Penis.

MENTAGRA, Sycosis.

MENTAL, from *mens*, 'mind;' belonging or relating to the mind, as, *mental phenom'ena, mental diseases, Morbi menta'les*, &c.

In Anatomy, Mental, *Mentalis*, (F.) *Mentonnier*, signifies that which relates to the chin; from *mentum*, 'the chin.'

The Mental Fora'men, (F.) *Trou mentonnier, Anterior max'illary F.* is the outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It is situate on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor or the canine tooth, and gives passage to the following vessels and nerves.

The Mental Ar'tery, (F.) *Artère mentonnière.* This is given off by the inferior dental, and issues at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

The Mental Nerve, (F.) *Nerf mentonnier*, is furnished by the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen and is distributed, in numerous filaments, to the muscles of the lower lip.

MENTHA AQUAT'ICA, *Menthras'trum, Sisym'brium menthrastrum, Mentha rotundifo'lia palus'tris, Watermint*, (F.) *Menthe aquatique, M. rouge. Nat. Ord.* Labiatæ. This is less agreeable than the *Mentha viridis*, and more bitter and pungent. It is used like *spearmint.*

Mentha Cervi'na, *Hart's pennyroyal, Hyssop-leaved mint, Pule'gium cervi'num*, (F.) *Menthe cervine.* Possesses the properties of pennyroyal, but is very unpleasant.

Mentha Crispa, *Colymbif'era minor, Curled Mint*, (F.) *Menthe frisse, Menthe crépue, Baume d'eau à feuilles ridées.* Possesses the properties of peppermint.

Mentha Gentilis, M. viridis.

Mentha Piperi'ta. *Mentha Piperi'tis, Peppermint*, (F.) *Menthe poivrée.* The odour of this variety is strong and agreeable. Taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. It is stomachic and carminative. It is chiefly used in the form of essential oil—the *oleum mentha piperitæ.*

The Essence of Peppermint consists of the *ol. menthæ pip.* ℥ij., *sp. vin. rectif.*, coloured with *spinach leaves*, ℔ij.

Mentha Pule'gium, *Pulegium, Pulegium rega'le, Pulegium latifo'lium, Glechon, Pennyroyal, Pudding grass*, (F.) *Pouliot.* The oil—*O'leum pule'gii*—possesses the virtues of the plant. It resembles the mints in general in properties. Amongst the vulgar it is esteemed as an emmenagogue.

Mentha Romana, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Rotundifolia palustris, M. aquatica—m. Saracenica, Balsamita

suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Sativa, M. viridis—m. Spicata, M. viridis.

MENTHA VIR'IDIS, *M. Sati'va*, *M. vulga'ris*, *M. genti'lis*, *M. spica'ta*, *Spearmint*, (F.) *Menthe sauvage*, *Baume des jardins*, *Menthe verte*, *Menthe des jardins*. Odour strong, aromatic; taste, warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. The *Oleum menthæ viridis* is obtained from it.

MENTHA VULGARIS, M. viridis.

MENTHE AQUATIQUE, Mentha aquatica—*m. Cervine*, Mentha cervina—*m. Coq*, Tanacetum balsamita—*m. Crépue*, Mentha crispa—*m. Frissée*, Mentha crispa—*m. des Jardins*, Mentha viridis—*m. Poivrée*, Mentha piperita—*m. Rouge*, Mentha aquatica—*m. Sauvage*, Mentha viridis—*m. Verte*, Mentha viridis.

MENTHRASTRUM, Mentha aquatica.

MENTO-LABIAL, *Mento-labia'lis*. Under this name Chaussier has united the Levator labii inferioris, (q. v.) and Quadratus muscles. See Depressor Labii inferioris.

MENTON, Mentum.

MENTONNIER, Mental—*m. Labial*, Depressor labii inferioris.

MENTONNIERE. See Funda.

MENTULA, Penis—m. Muliebris, Cercosis, Clitoris.

MENTULAGRA. A convulsive erection of the mentula or penis; such as is sometimes observed in eunuchs; a hybrid word, from *mentula*, 'the penis,' and *ἀγρα*, 'a seizure.'

MENTUM, *Genei'on*, *Anthe'reon*, 'the chin.' (F.) *Menton*. The inferior and middle part of the face, situate below the lower lip. The chin is formed of skin, cellular tissue, muscles, vessels, nerves, and of the os maxillare inferius.

MENYAN'THES TRIFOLIA'TA, *Trifo'lium paludo'sum*, *T. aquat'icum*, *T. palus'trē*, *T. fibrinum*, *Menyan'thes*, *Water trefoil*, *Buckbean*, *Bogbean*. *Nat. Ord.* Gentianeæ, (F.) *Trèfle d'eau*. The taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water. It is tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries, it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

MEPHITIC, *Mephit'icus*; from a Syriac word, signifying 'to blow, to breathe.' Any thing possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations.

MEPHITIS HEPATICA, Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

MEPHITISM. Same etymon. Any pernicious exhalation. *Mephi'tis* and *Mophe'ta*, (F.) *Mofette* ou *Moufette*, are old names for azote; and, in general, for all exhalations and gases that are unfit for respiration.

MERACUS, Merus.

MERAMAUROSIS, Hypamaurosis.

MERCURE, Hydrargyrum—*m. avec la craie*, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—*m. Cru*, Hydrargyrum—*m. Cyanure de*, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—*m. Doux*, Hydrargyri submurias—*m. Gommeux de Plenck*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—*m. Muriate oxygéné de*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m. Oxide de, cendré*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m. Oxide gris de*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m. Oxide nitrique de*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m. Oxide noir de*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m. Oxide rouge de*, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—*m. Protochlorure de*, Hydrargyri submurias—*m. Sous-muriate de, précipité*, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—*m. Sous-sulfate de*, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—*m. Sulfure de, noir*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—*m. Sulphure de, rouge*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MERCU'RIAL, *Mercuria'lis*. That which contains mercury; one of the preparations of mercury.

MERCURIA'LIS, *Mercurialis annua*, *French mercury*. It has been estimated cathartic, hypnotic and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of lavement. See Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.

MERCURIALIS PEREN'NIS, *Cynocram'bē*, *Cani'na bras'sica*, *M. monta'na*, *M. Sylves'tris*, *Dog's mer'cury*. This plant is possessed of acro-narcotic properties.

MERCURII CALX VITRIOLATA, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—m. Sperma, Hydrargyrus acetatus—m. Terra foliata, Hydrargyrus acetatus.

MERCURIUS, Hydrargyrum—m. Acetatus, Hydrargyrus acetatus—m. Alkalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—m. Calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—m. Causticus flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—m. Cinereus, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—m. Cinnabarinus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Corallinus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—m. Corrosivus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Corrosivus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—m. Corrosivus sublimatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Cosmeticus, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—m. Dulcis, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Emeticus flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—m. Gummosus Plenckii, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—m. Luteus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—m. Mortis, Algaroth—m. Niger Moscati, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum m. Præcipitatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—m. Præcipitatus niger, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—m. Saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—m. Solubilis of Hahnemann, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—m. Sublimatus dulcis, Hydrargyri submurias—m. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—m. Terrestris, Polygonum hydropiper—m. Vitæ, Algaroth.

MERCURY, Hydrargyrum—m. Acetate of, Hydrargyrus acetatus—m. Bichloride of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Biniodide of, see Iodine—m. Bromide of, see Bromine—m. with Chalk, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—m. Chloride of, mild, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Cyanuret of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. Deuto-iodide of, see Iodine—m. Dog's, Mercurialis perennis—m. English, Chenopodium bonus Henricus—m. French, Mercurialis—m. Nitrate of, Hydrargyri nitras—m. Nitric oxyd of, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—m. Oxide, black or gray of, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—m. Oxide of, red, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—m. Oxymuriate of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Phosphuretted, Hydrargyrus phosphoratus—m. Precipitate of, white, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—m. Proto-iodide of, see Iodine—m. Prussiate of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. Soluble, Hydrargyri nitras—m. Sulphuret of, black, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—m. Sulphuret of, red, Hy-

drargyri sulphuretum rubrum, Realgar—m. Tartrate of, Hydrargyri tartras.

MÈRE DES PIANS, Pian.

MERIDRO'SIS, from μερος, 'a part,' and ἱδρωσις, 'sweating.' A partial perspiration.

MERISIER, Prunus avium.

MEROBALANEUM, Bath, Partial.

MEROBALNEUM, Bath, Partial.

MEROCE'LE, *Merorix'is*, *Merorrhex'is*, from μηρος, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Femoral* or *crural hernia*. (F.) *Hernie crurale* ou *fémorale*. In this hernia, the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal; or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. The tumour, formed by the merocele, is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects, it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernat's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, it takes a turn above and then to the inside of the opening. J. Cloquet asserts, that of 134 cases, in one only did he find the epigastric artery on the inside of the orifice of the sac.

The operation, required in strangulation of this variety, may be practised on the aponeurotic opening, by cutting downwards and inwards, on the side of Gimbernat's ligament.

MERORRHEXIS, Merocele.

MERORIXIS, Merocele.

MEROS, Femur, Thigh.

MERRY ANDREW. An itinerant quack, who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See Charlatan. They are so called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets at which he harangued the populace.

MERUS, *Mera'cus*, *Arcatos*, 'pure, genuine;' as *Vinum merum*, unmixed wine.

MERYCISMUS, Rumination.

MERYCOLO'GIA, from μηρυκω, 'I ruminate,' and λογος, 'a description.' Any work on rumination may be so termed.

MESA, Genital organs.

MESARAIC, Mesenteric.

MESEMAR, Mismar.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM COPTICUM. See Soda.

MESEMBRYAN'THEMUM CRYSTAL'LINUM, *M. ficoi'des*, *Di'amond fig-marygold*, *Ice plant*. (F.) *Glaciale*, *Crystalline*. It has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs.

MESENTERIC, *Mesara'ic*, *Mesenter'icus*, *Mesara'icus*, from μεσεντηριον, or μεσαραιον, 'the mesentery.' That which relates or belongs to the mesentery.

The MESENTERIC ARTERIES are two in number, and distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric*, which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the cœliac. It immediately descends to the left, forwards, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum,—to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forwards and to the left. Towards the termination of the ileum, it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the *A. colica dextra inferior*. At its concavity, it gives off the three *Arteriæ colicæ dextræ*, which belong to the great intestine; and, at its convexity, it sends off fifteen or twenty branches, which are distributed to the small intestine; after having formed numerous arches by their anastomoses.

2. The *Inferior Mesenteric Artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends, on the left side, behind the peritoneum; engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis, it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum, and attains the neighbourhood of the anus, under the name *Superior hemorrhoidal artery*. It gives off no branch at its concave part; but, from the convex, the three *Arteriæ colicæ sinistræ* arise.

The MESENTERIC OR MESARAIC VEINS are two in number, and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric* or *mesaraic*, or *great mesaraic*. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three *venæ colicæ dextræ* and the *Gastro-epiploica dextra*. Into its left side, the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum; and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to concur in the formation of the vena porta.

The *inferior* or *lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name, and opens into the splenic, near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric, and behind the pancreas.

The MESENTERIC PLEXUSES are furnished by the solar plexus, and have been distinguished into *superior* and *inferior;* like the mesenteric arteries which they accompany.

The MESENTERIC GLANDS are the lymphatic ganglions of the mesentery. Through them, the chyliferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. Their uses are unknown. When diseased, nutrition is interfered with, and atrophy produced.

MESENTERIC HERNIA. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, whilst the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture, and form a kind of hernia. It is not known during life.

MESENTERI'TIS, *Empres'ma peritoni'tis mesenter'ica*, *Enteri'tis mesenter'ica*, *inflamma'tion of the mesentery*. The pain is here deeper seated and more immediately in the mesenteric region. The external tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis. See Tabes Mesenterica.

MESENTERY, *Mesenter'ium*, *Mesaraion*, *Mesen'teron*, *Meseræ'um*, *Mesoræ'um*, *Medium intesti'num*, from μεσος, 'in the middle,' and

ἔντερον, 'an intestine,' (F.) *Mésentère*. A term applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations; allowing, however, more or less mobility. They are formed of two laminæ, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight, and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminæ which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions; the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels; the nervous plexuses, accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics.

MESERA, Tutia.

MESERÆUM, Mesentery.

MESERAION, Mesentery.

MESIAMUM, Aniceton.

MESIRE. A disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied by a sense of heaviness, tumour, inflammation, pungent pain, and by blackness of the tongue.

MESMERISM, Magnetism, animal.

MESOBREGMATE See Cranium.

MESOCÆ'CUM. A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum, (in some persons only,) at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MÉSOCÉPHALE, Medulla oblongata.

MESOCEPHALUM, Pons varolii.

MESOCHON'DRIAC, *Mesochondriacus*; from μεσος, 'middle,' and χονδρος, 'cartilage.' A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCOL'IC HERNIA. Hernia is so named by Sir Astley Cooper, when the bowels glide between the layers of the mesocolon.

MESOCO'LON, from μεσος, 'in the middle,' and κωλον, 'the colon.' A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions. Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous below with the *Iliac mesocolon*. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon and ends in the mesorectum. Under the right kidney, it is narrow and firm and forms the *right ligament of the colon*; at the under end of the left kidney, it forms the *left ligament of the colon*.

MESOCRANIUM, Sinciput.

MESODME, Mediastinum.

MESODMI'TIS, from μεσοδμη, 'the mediastinum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' *Mediastini'tis*. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOGLOSSUS, Genio-glossus

MESOLO'BAR, belonging to the *Mésolobe* or *Corpus callo'sum*.

The MESOLOBAR ARTERIES are the arteries of the corpus callosum.

MESOLOBE, Corpus callosum.

MESOME'RIA, from μεσος, 'middle,' and μηρος, 'the thigh.' The parts of the body situate between the thighs.

MESOMERION, Perinæum.

MESOMPHALUM, Umbilicus.

MESOPH'RYON, *Glabell'a*. The part of the face between the eyebrows; from μεσος, 'the middle,' and οφρυα, 'the eyebrows.'

MESOPLEURIOS, Intercostal.

MESORÆUM, Mesentery.

MESOREC'TUM. A hybrid word; from μεσος, 'middle,' and *rectum*, 'the intestine rectum.' A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much cellular tissue and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

MESOSCELOCELE, Hernia, perineal.

MESOSCELON, Perinæum.

MESOTH'ENAR, from μεσος, 'the middle,' and θεναρ, 'the thenar,' 'the palm of the hand.' A muscle, which carries the thumb towards the palm. Winslow applied the term to the abductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

MESOT'ICA, from μεσος, 'middle.' Diseases, affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health. The 1st Order, class *Eccritica* of Good.

MES'PILUS, *Mespilus German'ica*. The *medlar*, (F.) *Néflier*. (Fruit) *Nèfle*. The fruit and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally:—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases. See Cratægus Aria and Sorbus Acuparia.

MESPILUS OXYACAN'THA, *Oxyacantha*, *Spina alba*, *White Hawthorn*, (F.) *Aubepine*. The flowers of this common European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral.

META, μετα, *Meth'*, μεθ', 'with,' 'together with,' 'after,' 'change of form and place.' A common prefix to words. Hence:

METAB'ASIS, μεταβασις, *Tran'situs*, *Metab'olē*, *Metal'lagē*, from μεταβαινω, 'I digress.' A change of remedy, practice, &c.—Hippocrates.

METABOLE, Metabasis.

METACAR'PAL, *Metacarpia'nus*, (F.) *Métacarpien*. Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.

The METACARPAL BONES, or bones which compose the metacarpus, are five in number; and distinguished into *first*, *second*, *third*, &c. beginning from the outer or radial side.

They are articulated, by their superior extremity, with the bones of the second range of the carpus; and, by the lower, with the first phalanges.

The METACARPAL RANGE or Row of the carpal bones, (F.) *Rangée métacarpienne du carpe* is the lower row of carpal bones; so called be-

cause they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. It is composed of the trapezium, trapezoides, magnum, and unciforme.

The METACARPAL PHALAN'GES are the first phalanges of the fingers; so called, because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus.

The METACARPAL ARTICULA'TIONS are those by which the four last metacarpal bones are united together, at their upper extremity.

The METACARPAL ARTERY or *Arte'ria dorsa'lis metacar'pi* arises from the radial, at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand. Its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis, and the integuments; some communicate with the dorsalis carpi.

The METACARPAL LIG'AMENT, or *Infe'rior palmar Lig'ament*, is a fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the last four metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions.

METACARPEUS, Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti.

MÉTACARPIEN, Metacarpal—*m. du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—*m. du Pouce*, Opponens pollicis.

METACARPO-PHALANGÆUS POLLICIS, Adductor pollicis manus.

METACAR'PO-PHALAN'GIAN, *Metacarpo-phalangia'nus*, (F.) *Métacarpo-phalangien*. That which belongs to the metacarpus and phalanges.

The METACARPO-PHALANGIAN ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations, the bony surfaces are incrusted with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane and kept in connexion by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN LATÉRAL SUS-PALMAIRE ET MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN LATÉRAL, Interosseus manus.

METACARPUS, from μετα, 'after,' and *carpus*, 'the wrist.' *Metacar'pion*, *Postbrachia'lē*, (F.) *Métacarpe*. The part of the hand comprised between the carpus and fingers. It is composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpal*; forming the back of the hand, externally, and the palm internally.

METACERASMA, Cerasma.

METACHEIRIXIS, Surgery.

METACHORESIS, Metastasis.

METAL, *Metal'lum*. A class of simple, combustible bodies; distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity; a particular splendour; almost total opacity; insolubility in water; and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach; unless they have already undergone, or undergo, in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid; when several most deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper cents; half-pence; quicksilver; lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals used to produce a mechanical effect;—the former as an anthelmintic,—the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intus-susception.

MÉTAL DES CLOCHES, Bell metal.

METALLAGE, Metabasis.

METALLIC VOICE, *Tintement métallique*.

METALLUM, Metal.

METAMORPHOP'SIA, from μεταμορφοω, 'I transform,' and ωψ, 'the eye.' *Suffu'sio*, *Suffu'sio Oculo'rum*. *Imagination* (Maître-Jean.) *Crupsia*, *Myodesop'sia*, *False sight*. (F.) *Berlue*. Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye; the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour, when it is symptomatic, and of no consequence. At other times, it appears to be idiopathic; and occurs particularly in those, who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects, fancied to be seen, are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving, or shining or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wood—when they are often termed *Muscæ volitantes*, (F.) *Mouches volantes*, and the condition *Visus musca'rum*, *Scotom'ata*, *Suffu'sio Myodes*, *Myiodeop'sia*, *Myodesopsia*. These appearances sometimes continue for a few days; being dependent on the state of the nerves of the individual at the time; or they may exist for life, and ultimately impair the sight.

If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic, and connected with any excitement of the brain, which is not often the case, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

METANGISMOS, Decantation.

METAPEDIUM, Metatarsus.

METAPHRENON, Dorsum.

METAPHYTEIA, Transplantatio.

METAPODIUM, Metatarsus.

METAPOROPŒ'IA, *Metaporopoie'sis*, from μετα, 'after,' πορος, 'a pore,' and ποιειν, 'to make.' The change produced in the minute pores,—in the capillary extremities of vessels,—when they pass from the morbid to the healthy condition.—Galen.

METAPTO'SIS, *Metaschematis'mus*. Mutation; change; from μεταπιπτω, 'I digress.' Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

METASCHEMATISMUS, Metaptosis.

METAS'TASIS, *Metachore'sis*, from μεθιστημι, 'I change place.' *Displace'ment*, *Transla'tion*. A change in the seat of a disease; attributed, by the Humorists, to the translation of the morbific matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied; and, by the Solidists, to the displacement of the irritation. It has also been used in the same extensive sense as Metaptosis, (q. v.) Disputes have often been indulged, whether a case of metastasis ought not rather to be esteemed one of extension of the disease. The phenomena of gout and acute rheumatism are in favour of metastasis occasionally supervening.

METASTAT'IC, *Metastat'icus*. Belonging or relating to metastasis. A *metastatic crisis* is one produced by metastatis;—a *metastatic affection*, one caused by metastasis, &c.

METASYN'CRISIS, from συγχριω, 'I compose,' and μετα, 'which indicates a change.' *Recomposi'tion*. A word, employed by some disciples of Asclepiades. This physician supposed, that all animals are formed by the union

or assemblage of atoms. He designated all bodies by the word συγκριματα; which signifies 'assemblage.' Συγκρινεσθαι, 'to be assembled,' was, with him, synonymous with '*to exist;*' and διακρινεσθαι, 'to separate,' was, with him, synonymous with '*to dissolve,*' '*to cease to exist.*' The word *Metasyncrisis* was invented to express the recomposition of bodies after their momentary dissolution. Some have rendered the word by the Latin *Recorporatio.*

METASYNCRIT'IC, *Metasyncrit'icus, Recorporati'vus.* Belonging or relating to metasyncrisis. A name, formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasyncrisis or regeneration of the body or of some of its parts.

METASYNCRITIC CYCLE meant a determinate series of remedies, employed for this purpose.

METATAR'SAL, *Metatar'seus,* (F.) *Métatarsien.* Relating or belonging to the metatarsus.

The METATARSAL BONES, (F.) *Os metatarsiens,* are five in number, and distinguished by their number; *first, second, third,* &c., reckoning from the outer side.

The METATARSAL ROW—(F.) *Rangée métatarsienne*—of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row, or that contiguous to the metatarsus; comprehending the cuboides and three cuneiform bones: some add the scaphoides.

The METATARSAL PHALANGES are the first phalanges of the toes; so called, because they are united to the metatarsus.

The METATARSAL ARTICULA'TIONS are those resulting from the juncture of the metatarsal bones with each other. They are strengthened, *behind,* by *dorsal,* and *plantar* ligaments; and, *before,* by a *transverse metatarsal ligament,* which is plantar, and has the greatest analogy to the *inferior transverse metacarpal ligament.*

The METATARSAL ARTERY, *Sus-métatarsienne* of Chaussier, arises from the *A. dorsa'lis Tarsi;* passes transversely over the back of the foot; and furnishes, at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called *A. interos'seæ dorsa'les Pedis.* These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces.

METATARSEUS. See Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

MÉTATARSIEN, Metatarsal.

METATARSO-PHALAN'GIAN, *Metatarsophalangia'nus.* Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges.

The METATARSO-PHALANGIAN ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpo-phalangian articulations,* (q. v.)

MÉTATARSO-PHALANGIEN-LATÉRAL. See Interossei pedis.

METATAR'SUS, *Metatar'sium, Metape'dium, Metapodium,* from μετα, 'after,' and ταρσος, 'the tarsus.' The instep. That part of the foot which is situate between the tarsus and toes, corresponding with the metacarpus. It is composed of five parallel bones; one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

METATH'ESIS, from μετατιθημι, 'I change place.' *Transposi''tio,* (q. v.) An operation, by which a morbific agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions:—as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when a calculus, in the urethra, is pushed back into the bladder.

METATOPTOSIS, Diadexis.

METEORISMUS, Sublimation, Tympanites.

METEOROL'OGY, *Meteorolo'gia,* from μετεωρος, 'a meteor,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The science, whose object is a knowledge of the origin, formation, appearance, &c. of meteors. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing on the health of animals. The whole range of epidemic affections have their causes seated there. Meteorological observations, have, hence, ever been attended to, by the physician, for the purpose of detecting the precise character of any particular epidemic influence.

The barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer are the instruments used with this intent—to detect, as well the varying weight or pressure, and the temperature, as the moisture. Perhaps of the three conditions, the last exerts more influence, in the production of disease, than either of the others. Our knowledge, however, of this part of Physics is extremely limited and unsatisfactory.

METER, μετρον, *Metrum,* 'a measurer,' a suffix to words denoting 'a measurer,' as in *Barometer, Pleximeter,* &c.

METHÆMACHYMIA, Transfusion.

METHE, Temulentia.

METHEGLIN, Melizomum.

METHEMERINOS, Quotidian.

METHOD, *Meth'odus.* This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In Medicine, *curative method* is the methodical treatment of disease.

METHOD, Mariano's. See Lithotomy.

The NUMERICAL METHOD, *Method of Observation* of Louis, consists in observing every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, accuracy of observation; and to enable us by the analysis and collation of such facts to deduce general laws and conclusions.

MÉTHODIQUES, Methodists.

METH'ODISTS, *Method'ical Sect.* (F.) *Méthodistes, Méthodiques.* A sect of physicians, whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists, towards the end of the first century. According to the Methodists, of whom Themison was the chief, almost every disease was dependent on contraction or relaxation;—*strictum* or *laxum.* To these two causes, they added a third—*mixed* or *compound*—to include those affections which partook of the two characters. The doctrine resembled, in some respects, that of Brown.

METHODOL'OGY. (MED'ICAL) *Methodolo'gia Medica.* A word used, by the French more especially, to signify *method* applied to the study of any science. *Medical Methodology,* consequently, means method applied to the study of Medicine.

METHODUS CELSIANA, see Lithotomy—m. Curatoria, Therapeutics—m. Franconiana, see Lithotomy—m. Guytoniana, see Lithotomy—m. Medendi, Therapeutics.

METHOMA'NIA, from μεθη, 'drunkenness,'

and μανια, 'mania.' An irresistible desire for intoxicating substances.

METOPANTRAL'GIA, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' αντρον, 'a cavity,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRI'TIS, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' and αντρον, 'a cavity,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

METOPION, Bubon galbanum.

METOPODYNIA, Neuralgia frontalis.

METOPON, Front, Frontal bone.

METOPOS'COPY, *Metoposco'pia*, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' and σκοπειν, 'to view.' The art of knowing the temperament and character of a person, by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See Physiognomy.

METRA, Uterus.

METRAL'GIA, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus.—Baldinger.

METRANASTROPHE, Uterus, inversion of the.

METRATRE'SIA, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and ατρησια, 'imperforation.' An unnatural closure of the uterus.

METRELCO'SIS, *Metrhelco'sis*, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and ελκος, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the uterus.

METREMPHRAX'IS, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the womb. A name, under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus, and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

METREN'CHYTA, *Metren'chytes*, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and εγχυω, 'I inject.' Injection of the uterus. Substances injected into the uterus are also called *Metren'chyta*.

METRHELCOSIS, Metrelcosis.

METRIOPATHI'A, from μετριος, 'tempered,' and παθος, 'affection.' State of an individual, whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS, from μητρα, 'the womb.' *Febris uteri'na, Hysteri'tis, Empres'ma Hysteri'tis, Inflamma'tio U'teri, Inflamma'tion of the Uterus or Womb.* (F.) *Inflammation de la matrice.* The characteristic symptoms of this affection are:—pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse.

It occurs, most frequently, after delivery, when there is, generally, suppression of the lochial discharge.

The treatment must be vigorous. Bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression: followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, has been called *Inflamma'tio catarrha'lis u'teri* or *Acute catarrh*, (F.) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid, *per vaginam*; preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c. with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment.

Chronic metritis sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrheal discharges, to which females are subject.

METROCARCINO'MA, *Cancer uteri*, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and καρκινωμα, 'cancer.' Cancer of the uterus.

METROCELIDES, Nævus.

METROLOXIA, Hysteroloxia.

METROMANIA, Nymphomania.

METROPATHI'A, from μητρα, the 'womb,' and παθος, 'affection.' An affection of the womb.

METROPERITONI'TIS, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and peritonitis. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal Fever. See Peritonitis.

METROPTOSIS, Prolapsus uteri.

METRORRHA'GIA, *Hæmorrha'gia uteri'na, Sanguiflux'us uteri'nus, Hæmorrha'a uteri'na*, (of some,) *Menorrha'gia*, (of some,) *Uterine Hemorrhage, Hemorrhage from the Womb*; (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice, Perte, Perte utérine rouge*, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other periods; but in a greater quantity than proper.

Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favour its occurrence more than at other periods.

The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favourable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or, should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may occur very speedily; and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive;* requiring obviously a different treatment. The general management is similar to that of Hemorrhage in general, (q. v.;) as the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessel. Such will be the *special* plan adopted where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered.

In uterine hemorrhage, after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed; but, as the flow of blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constringe its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen to aid this; and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive that she may expire from loss of blood, brandy may be exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases, is, at least, a doubtful plan.

Transfusion (q. v.) has, at times, been practised as a last resource.

METRORRHEXIS, Uterus, rupture of the.

METROTOMIA, Cæsarean section.

MEU, Æthusa meum.

MEULIÈRE, Molar.

MEUM, Æthusa meum.

MEURTRISSURE, Contusion.

MEVIUM, Syphilis.

MEZEA, Genital organs.

MEZEREON, Daphne Mezereum.

MIASM, *Miasma*, *Inquinamen'tum*, *Conta'gium*. The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely: for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts, (*marshpoison*, *Efflu'vium palus'tre*, *Gas palus'tre*,) which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—the *Koino-miasmata* of Dr. E. Miller of New York—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva*, but, more commonly, *malaria*; a word which has been adopted into other languages. The deleterious effluvia, originating from the decomposition of matter derived from the human body, have been called by Dr. Miller, *Idiomiasmata*: the epithets *Koino* and *Idio* being derived respectively from κοινος, 'common,' and ιδιος, 'personal.'

Of the miasms, which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chymically, nothing. All that we do know, is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in many of those who are exposed to their action.

MIASMATIC, *Miasmat'icus*. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Sauvages, in his classification of diseases according to their etiology, has a class under the name *Morbi miasmatici*. The fevers that arise from marshy miasms, are styled *mala'rious*, *paludal*, *Helop'yræ*, *Helopyretoi*, &c.

MICÆ PANIS. See Triticum.

MICATIO CORDIS, Systole.

MICHE'LIA CHAM'PACA, *Champaca*, *Champacam*, *Michelia Tsjampaca*, *Tsjampaca*. An Oriental tree, much prized for the odour and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed, in the Moluccas, in headache.

MI'CROCOSM, *Microcos'mus*, from μικρος, 'little,' and κοσμος, 'world.' A little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm*.

MICROCOSMA SCIENTIA, Physiology.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHIA, Physiology.

MICROCOUS'TIC, *Microcus'ticus*, from μικρος, 'small,' and ακουω, 'I hear.' This word, as well as *Microphonous*, from μικρος, 'small,' and φωνη, 'voice,' means any thing that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

MICROGLOS'SIA, from μικρος, 'small,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' Original smallness of tongue.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA, Nymphæa alba.

MICROPHTHAL'MOS, from μικρος, 'little,' and οφθαλμος, 'eye.' One who has small eyes.

MICROR'CHIDES, from μικρος, 'small,' and ορχις, 'a testicle.' They who have very small testicles.

MICROSPHYC'TOS, from μικρος, 'small,' and σφυγμος, 'pulse.' One who has a small pulse.

MICTIO CRUENTA, Hæmaturia—m. Inopportuna, Enuresis—m. Involuntaria, Enuresis—m. Sanguinea, Hæmaturia.

MICTURITION, *Mictio*, *Mictus*, from *Micturio*, 'I make water.' The act of making water.

MICTUS CRUENTUS, Hæmaturia.

MIDRIFF, Diaphragm.

MIDWIFE, from mid, 'with,' and pif, 'wife;' or, from mid, 'meed,' 'recompense,' and pif, 'wife.' *Matro'na*, *Obstet'rix*, *Hypere'tria*, *Mæa*, *Mæutria*, *Acces'toris*. (F.) *Sage-femme*, *Accoucheuse*. A female who practises midwifery.

MIDWIFERY, Obstetrics.

MIEL, Mel—*m. d'Acétate de Cuivre*, Linimentum æruginis—*m. Mercuriale composé*, Melitum de murcuriali compositum—*m. Rosat*, Mel Rosæ.

MIEUTER, Accoucheur.

MIGRAINE, Hemicrania.

MIGRANA, Hemicrania.

MIKANIA GUACO, Guaco.

MILFOIL, Achillea millefolium.

MILIAIRE, Miliary fever.

MIL'IARY (FEVER,) *Emphlysis milia'ria*, *Miliaria*, *Miliaris*, *Febris miliaris*, *Exanthe'ma miliaria*, *Syn'ochus miliaria*, *Aspre'do miliacea*, *Febris essero'sa*, *Febris puncticula'ris*, *F. culicula'ris*, *F. vesicula'ris*, *Pur'pura puerpera'rum*, *P. milia'ris*, *Febris purpura'tē rubra et alba milia'ris*, *Pur'pura alba benig'na et malig'na*. (F.) *Miliaire*, *Millot*, *Pourpre blanc*, *Millet*. It is so called, from the eruption resembling the seed of the *milium* or *millet*. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white, transparent fluid; which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is, almost always, brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. The treatment is simple. It requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, in ordinary cases.

MILII SEMINA, Panicum Italicum.

MILIOLUM. Diminutive of *mil'ium*, 'millet,' *Cenchridion*. A small tumour on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

MILITARIS HERBA, Achillea millefolium.

MILIUM, Grutum, Panicum miliaceum, see Hydatid—m. Indicum, Panicum Italicum—m. Solis, Lithospermum officinale.

MILK, *Lac*, *Gala*, (F.) *Lait*. A fluid, secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia.

The *skimmed milk of the cow*, (F.) *Lait de Vache*, contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, muriate, phosphate, and acetate of potass, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and one atom of earthy phosphate.

The *cream* is formed of butter, caseum, and whey, in which there is sugar of milk and salts. Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, and frangipane. It is useful in a number of cases of poisoning; either by acting as a de-

mulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion, in which butter and caseum are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach, it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid. The watery parts are absorbed.

MILK, ALMOND, Emulsio amygdalæ.

MILK, ASSES', (F.) *Lait d'anesse*, considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste: but it contains a little less cream, and more soft, caseous matter. It is often used by those labouring under pulmonary affections.

MILK, EWES'. (F.) *Lait de Brebis.* It affords more cream than cows' milk; but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter, and more viscid. It contains less serum than cow's milk. The Roquefort cheeses are made from it.

MILK, GOATS', (F.) *Lait de Chèvre*,—resembles cows' milk: the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition, is more solid than that of the cow.

MILK, HUMAN, (F.) *Lait de femme*,—contains more sugar, milk, and cream, and less caseum, than cows' milk. Its composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery.

MILK, MALE'S, Sperm.

MILK, MARES', (F.) *Lait de Jument*,—contains only a small quantity of fluid, butyraceous matter; a little caseum, softer than that of cows' milk, and more serum.

From a considerable number of experiments, Messrs. Deyeux and Parmentier class the six kinds of milk, which they examined, according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of the materials they contain.

Caseum.	*Butter.*	*Sugar of Milk.*	*Serum.*
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

MILK SICKNESS. A disease, occasionally observed in the States of Alabama, Indiana and Kentucky, and which affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them; and in man to the eating of the flesh of animals labouring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trembles*.

The symptoms of the disease are such as are produced by the acro-narcotic class of poisons —vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, &c.: and the approved indications of treatment appear to be—gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet, and mucilaginous drinks.

MILK, SNAKES', Euphorbia carollata—m. Sugar of, Sugar of milk—m. of Sulphur, Sulphur præcipitatum—m. Vetch, Astragalus verus—m. Vetch, stemless, Astragalus exscapus—m. Weed, Asclepias Syriaca, Euphorbia corollata —m. Wort, bitter, Polygala amara—m. Wort, common, Polygala—m. Wort, rattlesnake, Polygala senega.

MILLEFEUILLE, Achillea millefolium.

MILLEFOLIUM, Achillea millefolium.

MILLEMORBIA SCROPHULARIA, Scrophularia nodosa.

MILLEPEDES, Onisci aselli.

MILLEPERTUIS ORDINAIRE, Hypericum perforatum.

MILLET, Miliary fever—m. Barbodoes, Panicum Italicum—m. Common, Panicum miliaceum—m. Indian, Panicum Italicum—*m. des Oiseaux*, Panicum Italicum—*m. Ordinaire*, Panicum miliaceum.

MILLIGRAMME, from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and γραμμα, 'a gramme.' The thousandth part of a gramme;—about 0.0154 Troy grain.

MILLIGRANA, Herniaria glabra.

MILLIMETRE, from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and μετρον, 'measure.' The thousandth part of the metre;—equal to 0.03937 Engl. inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

MILL MOUNTAIN, Linum catharticum.

MILLOT, Miliary fever.

MILPHÆ, Madarosis.

MILPHOSIS, Madarosis.

MILTWASTE, Asplenium.

MIMOSA CATECHU, Catechu—m. Milotica, see Acaciæ gummi—m. Scandens, Cachang-Parang—m. Senegal, see Senegal, gum.

MIND, ABSENCE OF, Aphelxia socors—m. Abstraction of, Aphelxia intenta—m. Unsound, Insanity.

MINERALIUM, Antimonium.

MIN'IMUM. A *minim*. The 60th part of a fluid drachm. This measure has been introduced by the London College of Physicians, in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop, (see Gutta.) The subdivision of the wine pint has, accordingly, been extended to the 60th part of the fluid drachm; and glass measures, called minim measures, have been adopted by the London College. The proportion between the minims and the drops of various fluid preparations is exhibited in the following table. The results were obtained by Mr. E. Durand, a skilful *Pharmacien*, of Philadelphia, under circumstances as regards the different articles, as nearly identical as possible.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DROPS OF DIFFERENT LIQUIDS EQUIVALENT TO A FLUID DRACHM.

	Drops.
Acid Acetic Crystallizable, - - -	120
Acid Hydrocyanic (Medicinal,) - -	45
—— Muriatic, - - - - -	54
—— Nitric, - - - - -	84
—— ——— diluted (1 to 7), - -	51
—— Sulphuric, - - - - -	90
—— ——— aromatic, - - -	120
—— ——— diluted (1 to 7,) -	51
Alcohol (rectified Spirit,) - - -	138
Alcohol, diluted (proof Spirit,) - -	120
Arsenite of Potassa, solution of, -	57
Ether, Sulphuric, - - - -	150
Oil of Aniseed, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, Sweet Almonds, Olives,	120
Tincture of Asafœtida, Foxglove, Guaiac, Opium, - - -	120

	Drops.
Tincture of Muriate of Iron, - -	132
Vinegar, distilled, - - - -	78
——— of Colchicum, - - -	78
——— of Opium (black drop,) -	78
——— of Squill, - - - -	78
Water, distilled, - - - -	45
Water of Ammonia (strong,) - -	54
Do. do. (weak,) - -	45
Wine (Teneriffe,) - - - -	78
—— Antimonial, - - - -	72
—— of Colchicum, - - - -	75
—— of Opium, - - - -	78

MINISTER GYMNASTÆ, Pædotriba.

MINIUM, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—m. Græcorum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Purum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MINORATIVUS, Laxative.

MINT, COCK, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Curled, Mentha crispa—m. Cat, Nepeta—m. Horse, Monarda punctata—m. Hyssop-leaved, Mentha cervina—m. Pepper, Mentha piperita—m. Spear, Mentha viridis—m. Water, Mentha aquatica.

MINUTHESIS, Meiosis.

MISANTHRO'PIA, *Misanthropy, Exanthro'pia*, from μισος, 'hatred,' and ανθρωπος, 'man.' Aversion for men and society. A symptom of melancholy, and hypochondriasis.

MISCARRIAGE, Abortion.

MISERERE MEI, Ileus.

MISHME TEETA, Coptis Teeta.

MISMAR, *Mesemar*. A name given by Avicenna to a kind of nodus, which forms on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation of those parts.

MISOPTO'CHOS, from μισος, 'hatred,' and πτωχος, 'poor.' That which has hatred for the poor. The gout (q. v.) has been so called by some, because it commonly affects the rich.

MIS'TLETOE, Viscum album.

MISTU'RA. *A mixture.* A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state; suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense, it is synonymous with the French *Potion*. In France, however, the word *mixture* is more frequently understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances and can only be administered by drops. A mixture, in other words, in the French sense, may be regarded as a *potion*, (q. v.) deprived of watery vehicle.

Mistura Ac''idi Hydrocyan'ici, *Mixture of Prussic acid, Mélange pectoral* (Magendie.) (*Medicinal prussic acid*, 1 drachm, *distilled water*, ℥14, *pure sugar*, ℥iss.) A dessert spoonful every morning and evening, as a pectoral, &c.

Mistura Ammoni'aci, *Lac ammoniaci, Mixture of ammoniac.* (*G. ammoniac.* ʒij, *aquæ* ℔ss. Rub the ammoniacum: adding the water gradually, until they are perfectly mixed. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Mistura Amygdalæ, Emulsio amygdalæ.

Mistura Asafœt'idæ, *Lac asafœtidæ, Emul'sio antihyster'ica, Mixture of asafœtida*, (F.) *Lait d'asafœtida.* (*Asafœtidæ*, ʒij, *aquæ*, ℔ss. Rub together, adding the water by degrees. *Ph. L.*) Used where pills cannot be swallowed and as a glister in irritations during dentition and in ascarides. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iss.

Mistura Asafœtidæ pro Clysmate, Enema fœtidum.

Mistura Cam'phoræ, *Camphor mixture, Camphor julep, Mistura camphora'ta, Jula'pium e camphorâ* seu *camphora'tum*, (F.) *Julep camphoré.* (*Camphor* ʒss; *rectified spirit*, 10 minims, *water* a pint. Rub the camphor and spirit; add the water and filter.) Virtues like those of camphor. See Emulsio Camphoræ.

Mistura Cornu Usti, *Decoc'tum cornu cervi'ni, Decoc'tum album, Decoction of burnt hartshorn, Mixture of burnt hartshorn.* (*Cornuum ust.* ℥ij, *acaciæ gum. cont.* ℥j, *aquæ* ℔iij. Boil to ℔ij, constantly stirring and strain. *Ph. L.*)

Mistura Cretæ, *Potio carbona'tis calcis, Mistura creta'cea, Mucila'go creta'ica, Chalk mixture*, (F.) *Mixture de craie.* (*Cretæ pp.* ℥ss, *sacchar. purif.* ʒiij. *acaciæ gumm.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℔j. Mix *Ph. L.*) Antacid and absorbent. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Mistura Diabol'ica. A mixture under this name is kept in military hospitals for the malingerers. It is made of sundry nauseous ingredients, as aloes, asafœtida, castor, &c., and is given so as to keep up a disagreeable depression on the gustatory nerves.

Mistura Emeti'næ Vomito'ria, *Emetic Mixture of emetine.* (*Emetine*, 4 gr., *orange-flower water* ℥ij, *syrup*, ℥ss, *M.*) A dessert spoonful every half hour till it acts.

Mistura Ferri Compos'ita, *Compound mixture of iron*, (F.) *Mixture de fer composée. Griffith's mixture.* (*Myrrh. cont.* ʒj, *potassæ subcarb.* gr. xxiv, *aquæ rosæ* ℥viis, *ferri sulph. cont.* ℈j, *sp. myristic.* ℥ss, *sacchar. pur.* ʒj. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potass, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose-water, spirit of nutmeg; and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle and stop it close. *Ph. L.*) It is tonic and emmenagogue and is useful wherever iron is indicated.

Mistura Gua'iaci, *Mixture of guaiac, Lac guaiaci, Emul'sio guaiaci'na, Mistura guaiaci gummo'sa, M. gummi gua'iaci Berge'ri, Solu'tio guaiaci gummo'sa, S. resi'næ guaiaci aquo'sa*, (F.) *Mixture de Gayac.* (*Guaiac. G. resin.* ʒiss, *sacch. pur.* ʒij, *muc. acaciæ gum.* ʒij, *aq. cinnam.* ℥viij. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar; then with the mucilage. Add, gradually, the cinnamon water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Mistura Gummi Guaiaci Bergeri, Mistura Guaiaci—m. Leniens, Looch ex ovo.

Mistura Moschi, *Musk mixture, Mistura moschata.* (*Moschi, acaciæ gum contus., sacch. purif., sing.* ʒj, *aq. rosæ* ℥vj. Rub the musk with the sugar; add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose-water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Mistura Strychni'næ, *Mixture of strychnine.* (*Distilled water*, ℥ij, *very pure strychnine*, 1 gr., *white sugar* ʒij, *M.*) Dose, a dessert spoonful.

Mistura Sulphurico-acida, Elixir acidum Halleri—m. Vulneraria acida, *Arquebusade eau d'.*

MITELLA, Sling.

MITH'RIDATE, *Mithridatium, Antid'otum mithridat'icum, Diascin'ci antid'otus, Confec'tio Damoc'ratis.* A very compound electuary, into

which entered—*Myrrh*, of Arabia, *Saffron*, *Agaric*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Frankincense*, *Garlic*, *Mustard*, *Birthwort*, *Galbanum*, *Castor*, *Long pepper*, *Opoponax*, *Bdellium*, *Gum Arabic*, *Opium*, *Gentian*, *Orris*, *Sagapenum*, *Valerian*, *Acacia*, *Hypericum*, *Canary wine*, *Honey*, &c. It was invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and was formerly regarded as alexipharmic. It is little used at the present day; and, from its heterogeneous nature, should be wholly abandoned.

MITRA HIPPOCRATICA, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate.*

MITRAL, *Mitra'lis.* Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre.

The Mitral Valves, *Val'vulæ mitra'les*, *V. episcopa'les.* Two triangular valves, at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. These valves are formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the inner heart; and are retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords, proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They form species of valves, which permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle and oppose its return.

MITTE (F.), *Efflu'vium Latrina'rium.* An emanation exhaled from privies, which strongly irritates the eyes. It consists of ammonia, united to the carbonic and hydro-sulphuric acids.

MIXTURE, Mistura—m. of Ammoniac, Mistura ammoniaci—m. of Asafœtida, Mistura Asafœtidæ—*m. Calmante*, Looch ex ovo—m. Camphor, Mistura camphoræ—m. Camphor, Mistura camphoræ—m. Chalk, Mistura Cretæ—*m. de Craie*, Mistura cretæ—m. of Emetine, emetic, Mistura emetinæ vomitoria—*m. de Fer composée*, Mistura ferri composita—*m. de Gayac*, Mistura Guaiaci—m. Griffith's, Mistura ferri composita—m. of Guaiac, Mistura Guaiaci—m. of Hartshorn, burnt, Mistura cornu usti—m. compound, Mistura ferri composita—m. Musk, Mistura moschi—m. of Prussic acid, Mistura acidi hydrocyanici—m. of Strychnine, Mistura strychninæ.

MNEMĒ, Memory.

Mneme Cephal'icum Bal'samum. A very compound medicine, into which entered *Balm*, *Lily*, *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Borage*, *Broom*, *Roses*, *Violet*, *Saffron*, *Thyme*, *Storax*, *Galbanum*, &c.

MNEMONEUTICE, Mnemonics.

MNEMON'ICS, *Mnemon'ice*, *Mnemoneu'ticē*, from μιμνῄσκομαι, 'I recollect.' The art of aiding the memory by signs; and of forming, in some sort, an artificial memory.

MOANING, from Sax. mænan, 'to grieve.' *Respira'tio luctuo'sa*, *Mychthis'mos.* A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans.

MOBIL'ITY, *Mobil'itas.* The power of being moved. In *physiology*, great nervous susceptibility joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

MOCHLIA. Reduction of a luxated bone; from μοχλος, a lever.

MOCHLICUS, Purgative.

MOCK-KNEES, Crusta genu equinæ.

MODIOLUS. One of the hollow cones in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. It lodges a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus contains a number of minute canals, and is called in consequence *Tractus spiralis foraminulo'sus.* Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plates forming the Zona ossea of the lamina spiralis, to be expanded on the membranous portion of the lamina.

Modiolus also means the Crown of the trepan.

MODIUS. A dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to the bushel.—Varro.

MODUS OPERAN'DI. This term is applied to the general principle upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body;—a subject of much interest, although involved in considerable obscurity.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action.

Table.

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere.
3. By contiguous or continuous sympathy, or by that which is excited by mere proximity and continuity of parts.

MOELLE, Marrow—*m. Allongée*, Medulla oblongata—*m. Epinière*, Medulla spinalis—*m. Vertébrale*, Medulla spinalis.

MOFETTE. See Mephitism.

MOFFAT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Moffat is a village situate about 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The water is a cold sulphureous; containing, in a wine gallon, 36 grains of muriate of soda, 5 cubic inches of carbonic gas, 4 of azote, and 10 of sulphuretted hydrogen. It resembles Harrowgate water in its properties.

MOGILA'LIA, from μογις, 'with difficulty,' and λαλειν, 'to speak.' Difficult articulation. This word is inaccurately written by Paul Zacchias,—*Mola'lia*, *Molilal'gia*, and *Molial'gia.* Impediment of speech. See Balbuties.

MOHAWK TASSEL, Eupatorium purpureum.

MOIS, Menses.

MOISTURE, *Mador*, (F.) *Moiteur.* Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be *moist* or in a state of moisture, when there is slight perspiration.

MOITEUR, Moisture.

MOLA, Patella.

MOLAGOCODI, Piper nigrum.

MOLAIRE, Molar.

MOLALIA, Mogilalia.

MOLAR, *Mola'ris*, *My'licus*, (F.) *Molaire*, *Meulière.* That which bruises or grinds; from *molaris*, 'a grindstone,' or *mola*, 'a millstone.'

The Molar Teeth, *Grinders*, *Jaw Teeth*, *Molares permanen'tes dentes*, *Dentes molares*, *Gomphioi*, (F.) *Dents molaires* ou *mâchelières*, occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high; unequal, tuberculated; and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw.

The two first pairs of molar teeth, in each

jaw, have been called *lesser molares* or *biscuspid* (q. v.), *Dentes bicuspida'ti*. The coronæ have two tubercles; the external being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple; sometimes bifurcated.

The other three pairs have been termed, *Great molares—Dents multicuspidées* (Ch.) Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have, at the upper surface, four or five tubercles, separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five *fangs*, which are more or less curved.

The third great molaris appears a long time after the others; and, hence, has been called *Dens sapientiæ* or *Wisdom tooth*.

Molar Glands. Two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts; seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory duct opens into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLASSES, Melasses.

MOLE, *Mola*, from *moles*, 'mass.' *Myle*, *μυλη*, *Zephyr'ius fœtus*, *Germen falsum*, *Pseudocye'sis molaris*, *Gravid'itas molaris*. A fleshy, insensible, at times, soft,—at others, hard mass; of variable and indeterminate size, which forms in the uterus and is slightly united by vessels to that organ; from which its feeble vitality is derived. It has been conceived by some to be always owing to imperfect conception; but moles may form in the undoubted virgin. They seem to be owing to a morbid process; and certainly are *generally* connected with conception. At times, they contain parts of the fœtus; but commonly do not.

At very different periods, in different women, the diseased mass is expelled from the uterus, with ordinary symptoms of abortion; and the case requires similar management. See, also, Nævus and Conception, *(false.)*

MOLECULE, *Molec'ula*, *Mass'ula*; diminutive of *Moles*, 'a mass.' A minute portion of any body. Also, the *cicatricula*, *ma'cula*, *tread of the cock*, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovarium of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yelk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the cicatricula is found like a grayish white disk, which in its whole periphery, is dense, granulous, and opaque, but in the centre presents a clear nongranulous and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found, that when he removed the dark granulous mass by suction with a small tube, there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph, which had a decidedly spherical form, but being extremely delicate, was easily lacerable, and then its fluid escaped. As he found this, which later naturalists have named —after its discoverer—the *Purkinjean vesicle*, in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova, which had already entered the oviduct, he gave it the name *germinal vesicle*. The granulous membrane—its thickened portion, the so called "cicatricula,"—and the germinal vesicle, constitute those parts of the ovum, which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the *blastoderma* or *germinal membrane*.

MOLÈNE, Verbascum nigrum.

MOLILALGIA, Mogilalia.

MOLI'MEN. 'An attempt or struggle.'

Molimen Hæmorrhoida'le. The hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion.

Molimen Menstrua'le. The menstrual diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIM'EN HÆMORRHAG''ICUM. The hemorrhagic diathesis or impulsion.

MOLLESCENCE, Mollities.

MOLLET, Sura.

MOLLIPUFFS, Lycoperdon.

MOLLIS MATER, Pia mater.

MOLLI''TIES, *Molles'cence*, *Malacis'mus*, (F.) *Ramollissement*, from *molles'cere*, 'to become soft.' Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

Mollities Cerebri, *Malaco'sis Cer'ebri*, *Encephalomala'cia*, *Mollescence*, or *softening*, or a kind of liquefaction of the cerebral substance; the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency, (F.) *Ramollissement du cerveau*. The symptoms denoting it are equivocal.

Mollities Os'sium, *Malacosteo'sis*, *Malacos'teon*, *Paros'tia flex'ilis*, *Osteosarco'sis*, *Spina ventosa* (of some,) *Osteomala'cia*, *Soft'ening of the bones*, (F.) *Ostéo-malacie*, *Ostéo malaxie*, et *Ostéo-malakie*, *Ramollissement des os*. A rare affection in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, and consist only, or mainly, of gelatine; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness, which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable, during life, in the long bones which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them; and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture; the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has, hitherto, always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones; which, by desiccation have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid.

Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. The alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, &c. are of little or no use.

MOLLUSCUM, Atheroma.

MOLOPS, Vibices.

MOLYBDÆNUM MAGNESII, Manganese, black oxide of.

MOLYBDOS, Plumbum.

MOLYNE, Anus.

MOMIE, Mummy.

MOMIN, Mamei.

MOMOR'DICA BALSAM'INA, *Balm-apple*, *Balsam apple*. (F.) *Balsamine*, *Pomme de merveille*. The fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum hierosolymita'num*, was formerly considered vulnerary.

Momor'dica Elate'rium, *Elate'rium*, *Cucumis agrestis*, *C. asini'nus*, *C. sylvestris*, *Elate'rium officina'rum*, *Charan'tia*, *Bouba'lios*, *Guarerba orba*, *Wild* or *Squirting cu'cumber*, *Ecbo'lium elate'rium*. (F.) *Concombre Sauvage*, *Momordique*. *Nat. Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. The

dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. (See Extractum Elaterii.). It is a most powerful cathartic, and, as such, has been used in dropsies. Its active principle is the *Elatin*, *Elaterine*, or *Elaterium*. Dose, gr. ¼ to gr. j, until it operates.

MOMORDIQUE, Momordica elaterium.

MONAD, from *Monas*, 'unity.' A simple particle, or atom, or unit.—Leibnitz.

MONAR'DA FISTULO'SA. The *Purple monar'da*. The leaves have a fragrant smell; and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. They are reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent.

MONAR'DA PUNCTA'TA, *Horsemint*. *Nat. Ord.* Labiatæ. Indigenous in the United States. Stimulant and carminative. The *Oleum Monardæ* is officinal in the United States.

MONARDA, PURPLE, M. fistulosa.

MONDER, (F.) *Munda're*. To render clean or pure. In *Pharmacy*, it means to separate any substance from its impure or useless portion. In *surgery*, *monder* ou *mondifier une plaie*, is to clean or deterge a wound.

MONÆ, Nates.

MONDIFICATIFS, Detergents.

MONDIFIER UNE PLAIE. See *Monder*.

MONEM'ERON, *Monoëm'eron*, from μονος, 'one,' and ημερα, 'a day. A name given to several collyria, which were supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eyes in a day.

MONESIA. A vegetable extract, imported into Europe from South America within the last few years, in hard, thick cakes. It is prepared from the bark of a tree, whose botanical name is as yet unknown.

It is very friable, and its fracture very much resembles that of a well-torrefied cocoanut. It is wholly soluble in water; and its taste—which is at first sweet like liquorice, sometimes becomes astringent.

It is on account of its astringent properties, that it has been prescribed in chronic bronchitis, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c. It has been applied locally, in the form of ointment. (*Mones*. p. 1. *Adipis*, p. vij.)

The dose of the Monesia, is from 12 to 40 grains a day.

MONEYWORT, Lysimachia nummularia.

MONGO'LIAN. Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species, spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c. The individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See Homo.

MONKSHOOD, Aconitum—m. Common, Aconitum napellus—m. Salutary, Aconitum anthora.

MONNI'NA POLYSTA'CHIA. A beautiful South American plant. *Nat. Ord.* Polygaleæ. *Sex. System*, Diadelphia Octandria. The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, and much used in South America, in diseases of the bowels.

MONOCEPH'ALUS, from μονος, 'one,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A compound monster having two bodies with a single head.

MONOCOLON, Cæcum, Rectum.

MONOC'ULUS, *Mon'ocle*, *Monoph'thalmus*, from μονος, 'one,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' A bandage, employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons *Simplex oc'ulus*, (F.) *Œil simple*, is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball. See Cyclops.

MONOEMERON, Monemeron.

MONOGAS'TRIC, *Monogas'tricus*, from μονος, 'one,' and γαστηρ, 'stomach.' That which has but one stomach. Man is *monogastric*. Ruminating animals, on the contrary, are *polygastric*.

MONOGRAPH MED'ICAL. *Monographia*, from μονος, 'one,' and γραφη, 'description.' An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases, or on a single disease.

MONOMACHON, Cæcum.

MONOMANIA, Melancholy.

MONOMMATOS, Cyclops.

MONOPAGIA, Clavus hystericus, Hemicrania.

MONOPHTHALMUS, Cyclops, Monoculus.

MONOPS, Cyclops.

MONOPSIA, Cyclopia.

MONOR'CHIS, from μονος, 'one,' and ορχις, 'testicle.' One who has only one testicle.

MONOSI''TIA, from μονος, 'one,' and σιτος, 'food,' 'repast.' The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

MONROIA'NUM FORA'MEN. A foramen at the anterior part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, by which they communicate with each other. So called from the second Monro.

MONS VEN'ERIS, *Montic'ulus Ven'eris*, *Ephebe'um*, (F.) *Mont de Vénus*, *Pénil*, *Motte*, *Éminence sus-pubienne*. The more or less projecting eminence, situate at the base of the hypogastrium, above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *Tressoria*, (q. v.)

MONSTER, *Monstrum*, *Teras*. Any organized being, having an extraordinary vice of conformation, or a preternatural conversion of every part, or of certain parts only.

Three species of monsters are usually distinguished. The *first* comprehends those, that are born with an excess of parts; as with two heads on one trunk,—two trunks with one head,—with five fingers or toes, &c. The *second* includes those with a deficiency of parts,—such as the acephali, monopes, &c.;—and the *third*, those with a deviation of parts,—as where the heart is on the right side, the liver on the left, &c.

Amongst the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or cause of monsters, or *monstrosities*—as the state has been called—three only are worth mentioning. They have been attributed, 1. To the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. 2. To accidental changes, experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence: and, 3. To a primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the only one, that is philosophical.

As a medico-legal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

MONSTROSITY. See Monster.

MONT DE VÉNUS, Mons veneris.

MONTBRISON, MINERAL WATERS

OF. M. is a town in France, in the department of the Loire; 15 leagues from Lyons. There are three cold springs here, which are highly acidulous, and used as refrigerants and aperients.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, MINERAL WATERS OF. M. is a small French town, 10 leagues from Dax; where there is a chalybeate spring, somewhat frequented.

MONT-D'OR, MINERAL WATERS OF. M. is a village 7 leagues from Clermont (Puy-de-Dôme,) at which are several mineral springs, cold and thermal. Those of the Fountain *La Madelaine*, and of the *Great Bath*, are thermal: and contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, alumine and oxide of iron. Those of *St. Margaret* are cold, and contain much carbonic acid.

MONTECATI'NI, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is situate near Borgo-Buggiano, in Tuscany. The springs are thermal; ranging from 78° to 118° Fahrenheit.

MONTHLY COURSES, Menses.

MONTICULUS VENERIS, Mons V.

MOON, *Luna*, *Sele'nē*, *Menē*, Sax. Mona, (G.) Mond. (F.) *Lune*. The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the human body, in health and disease. Such influence has been grossly exaggerated. Not many years ago, it would have been heretical to doubt the exacerbation of mania, at the full of the moon; yet it is now satisfactorily shown, that if the light be excluded at this period, the *lunatic* is not excited more than ordinarily.

MOONSTRUCK, Lunatic.

MOORBERRY, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

MOORSHEAD, Alembic.

MOORWORT, BROAD-LEAVED, Andromeda mariana.

MOPHETA. See Mephitism.

MORBI ACQUISITI, Acquired diseases—m. Acuti, see Acute—m. Adventitii, Acquired diseases—m. Anniversarii, Annual diseases—m. Annui, Annual diseases—m. Chronici, Chronic diseases—m. Cognati, Innate diseases—m. Complicati, Impliciti morbi—m. Congeniti, Innate diseases—m. Connati, Connate diseases—m. Connexi, Conjuncti morbi—m. Consequentes, Conjuncti morbi—m. Constrictorii, see Spasmoticus—m. Dispersi, Sporadic diseases—m. Interni, Internal diseases—m. Nervosi, Nervous diseases—m. Olfactus, Osmonosi—m. Sparsi, sporadic diseases—m. Spasmotici, see Spasmoticus—m. Subacute, see Acute, m. Tactus, Haphonosi.

MORBILLI, Rubeola—m. Ignei, Scarlatina—m. Variolosi, Rubeola.

MORBOSUS, Sickly.

MORBUS, Disease—m. Anglicus, Rachitis—m. Aphrodisius, Syphilis—m. Arcuatus, Icterus—m. Arietis, Influenza—m. Arquatus, Icterus—m. Articularis, Gout—m. Attonitus, Apoplexy—m. Brightii, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—m. Bullosus, Pemphigus—m. Caducus, Epilepsy—m. Cæruleus, Cyanopathy—m. Calculi, Lithia—m. Cardiacus, Cardialgia—m. Cirrorum, Plica—m. Cœliacus, Cœliac flux—m. Comitialis, Epilepsy—m. Croatus, Scherlievo—m. Cucullus, Pertussis—m. Cystophlegmaticus, Cystirrhœa—m. Dæmonius, Epilepsy—m. Deificus, Epilepsy—m. Dissolutus, Dysentery—m. Divinus, Epilepsy—m. Epidemicus gutturis Foresti, Scarlatina—m. Extrinsecus, External disease—m. Fluminiensis, Scherlievo—m. Gallicus, Syphilis—m. Heracleus, Epilepsy—m. Herculeus, Epilepsy—m. Hispanicus, Syphilis—m. Hypochondriacus, Hypochondriasis—m. Indicus, Syphilis—m. Interlunius, Epilepsy—m. Ischiadicus, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—m. Italicus, Syphilis—m. Lateralis, Pleuritis—m. Lazari, Elephantiasis—m. Lunaticus, Epilepsy—m. Luteolus, Icterus—m. Maculosus hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii, Purpura hæmorrhagica—m. Magnus, Epilepsy—m. Major, Epilepsy—m. Mensalis, Epilepsy—m. Mercurialis, Eczema mercuriale—m. Metallicus, Colic, metallic—m. Mucosus, Fever, adeno-meningeal—m. Nauticus, Nausea marina—m. Neapolitanus, Syphilis—m. Niger, Melæna—m. Oryzeus, Cholera—m. Pallidus, Chlorosis—m. Parthenius, Chlorosis—m. Pediculosus, Phtheiriasis—m. Phœniceus, Elephantiasis—m. Pilaris, Trichiasis—m. Porcinus, Essera—m. Popularis, Epilepsy—m. Psoadicus, Lumbar abscess—m. Publicus, Epidemy—m. Puerilis, Epilepsy—m. Pulicularis, Typhus gravior—m. Regionalis, Endemic—m. Regius, Icterus—m. Sacer, Epilepsy—m. Sancti Valentini, Epilepsy—m. Scarlatinosus, Scarlatina—m. Scelestus, Epilepsy—m. Scrophulosus, Scrofula—m. Seleniacus, Epilepsy—m. Silesiacus, Raphania—m. Sonticus, Epilepsy—m. Spasmodicus malignus seu popularis, Raphania—m. Strangulatorius, Cynanche trachealis—m. Sudatorius, Sudor Anglicus—m. Tuberculosus, see Tubercle—m. Ungaricus, Fever, Hungaric—m. Verminosus, Helminthiasis—m. Vernaculus, Endemic—m. Vervecinus, Influenza—m. Virgineus, Chlorosis—m. Viridellus, Epilepsy—m. Vitriolatus, Epilepsy—m. Vocis, Phononosus.

MORCEAU DU DIABLE, see Tuba Fallopiana—*m. Frangé*, see Tuba Fallopiana.

MOR'DICANT, *Mor'dicans*, *Calor mor'dicans*. A morbid heat, causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

MOREA, Morus nigra.

MORELLE, Boletus esculentus—*m. à Fruit noir*, Solanum—*m. Furieuse*, Atropa belladonna—*m. en Grappes*, Phytolacca decandra—*m. Grimpante*, Solanum dulcamara.

MORETARIUM, Mortar.

MORE'TUS, *More'tum*. Ancient name of a cordial julep, into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered.—Schröder.

MORGAG'NI, HUMOUR OF. A peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, found between the crystalline and its capsule.

MORGELINE, Alsine media.

MORIA, Idiotism—m. Demens, Idiotism—m. Demens lerema, see Dementia—m. Imbecilis amnesia, Amnesia.

MORINGA OLEIFERA, Guilandina moringa—m. Zeylanica, Guilandina moringa.

MORION, Genital organs.

MORIOPLAS'TICE, *Chirurgia curto'rum*, *Ch. Anaplas'tica*, *Restitu'tio organ'ica* seu *par'tium deperdita'rum*, *Transplanta'tio*, *Anaplas'tic Surgery*, *Autoplas'ty* or *Autoplastic* or *Plastic Surgery*, *Chirur'gia plas'tica*, from μοριον, 'a part,' and πλαστικος, 'forming.' The restoration of lost parts. The operations for this pur-

pose have various names, according to the part concerned, as *Cheiloplastice*, *Ceratoplastice*, *Rhinoplastice*, &c.

MORO, from *morum*, 'a mulberry:'—*Morum*. (F.) *Mure*. A small abscess, resembling a mulberry. A small tumour, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition.

MOROCH'THOS, *Morox'os*. A stone, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties, and which entered into collyria, cerates, &c. Galen.

MOROCOMIUM, Morotrophium.

MORODOCHIUM, Morotrophium.

MOROSIS, Fatuitas, Idiotism.

MOROSITA'TES. A generic name, given by Linnæus to an order of Vesaniæ; in which he included pica, bulimia, polydipsia, antipathia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarentismus, and hydrophobia.

MOROTRO'PHIUM, *Morocomi'um*, *Morodochi'um*, from μωρος, 'fatuous,' and τροφη, 'support.' An *insane establishment*; a *lunatic asylum*; a *mad-house*. Under proper management, a valuable institution; but liable to various abuses.

MOROXIS, Morochthos.

MORPHÆA ALBA, Lepra alphoides—m. Nigra, Lepra nigricans.

MORPHIA, Morphina.

MOR'PHICA, from μορφη, 'shape.' Monstrosities of birth. The 3d order, class *Typhica* of Good.

MORPHI'NA, *Mor'phium*, *Mor'phia*, *Morphine*. A solid, colourless alkali; crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained by decomposing, by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold.

Morphine dissolves perfectly in the acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallizable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The *acetate* is the salt commonly employed in medicine. It was, at one time, supposed that the Morphine is the purely sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties; but experience has not proved this. On the contrary, Morphine will generally disagree where opium does. Dose of Morphine ½ to ¾ of a grain.

MORPHINÆ ACE'TAS, *Ac''etate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with acetic acid. Dose, from ½ of a grain to a grain.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with sulphuric acid. Dose, the same as of the acetate.

The MURIATE and the CITRATE OF MORPHINE have likewise been used, but they possess no advantages over the other salts.

MORPHIUM, Morphina.

MORPHOLOGY, Anatomy.

MORPHOTOMY. See Anatomy.

MORPIO. See Pediculus.

MORPION, Crablouse, see Pediculus.

MORS, Death—m. Apparens, Asphyxia—m. Putativa, Asphyxia—m. Repentina, Demotivus lapsus—*m. du Diable*, Scabiosa succisa.

MORSULI ANTIMONIALES, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii.

MORSULI STIBII, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii.

MORSUS, Degmos—m. Diaboli, Scabiosa succisa, see Tuba Fallopiana—m. Gallinæ, Alsine media—m. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.

MORT, Death—*m. du Chien*, Cholera—*m. aux Chiens*, Colchicum autumnale—*m. aux Panthères*, Doronicum pardalianches.

MORTA, Pemphigus.

MORTAL, *Morta'lis*, *Letha'lis*, *Leta'lis*, *Thanato'des*. That which is subject to death; —that which causes death:—as, *man is mortal*; a *disease is mortal*. Of old, it was the custom to have a division of *mortal* wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality of wounds depends upon various circumstances; and it is often a matter of extreme difficulty, to pronounce whether or not a wound is necessarily mortal.

MORTALITY, *Mortal'itas*, *Lethal'itas*, (F.) *Mortalité*. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized beings,—of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense in which it is most frequently employed, it signifies,—the proportional quantity of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time.

If we assume the population of the earth to be one thousand millions, and a generation to last thirty-three years: in that space of time the one thousand millions must all die; and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation,

Each year,	30,000,000
Each day,	82,109
Each hour,	3,421
Each minute,	57
Each second,	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of the births as TEN TO TWELVE: there will be born,

Each year,	36,000,000
Each day,	98,356
Each hour,	4,098
Each minute,	68
Each second,	1 & 2–15ths.

It has been estimated, that the average mortality of the Pays du Vaud, is 1 in 49; of Sweden and Holland, 1 in 48; of Russia, 1 in 41; of France, 1 in 40; of Austria, 1 in 38; of Prussia and Naples, 1 in 33 to 35; of England, 1 in 58; and of South America, 1 in 30. The same rate of mortality has been given to the United States as to France; but the statistical details on all this matter have been inadequate, and—it is not improbable—inaccurate.

The following has been given as the annual mortality of some of the chief cities of this country and of Europe: (See the Author's Elements of Hygiène, p. 136: Philadelphia, 1835.) Philadelphia, 1 in 45.68; Glasgow, 1 in 44; Manchester, 1 in 44; Geneva, 1 in 43; Boston, 1 in 41.26; Baltimore, 1 in 41; London, 1 in 40; New York, 1 in 37.83; St. Petersburgh, 1 in 37; Charleston, 1 in 36.50;

Leghorn, 1 in 35; Berlin, 1 in 34; Paris, Lyons, Strasburg, and Barcelona, 1 in 32; Nice and Palermo, 1 in 31; Madrid, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Brussels, 1 in 26; Rome, 1 in 25; Amsterdam, 1 in 24; and Vienna, 1 in 22½.

In the cities, the mortality under two years of age bears a large ratio. This is exhibited by the following table:

Ages.	London.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
Under 1 year,	28.52	22.7	24.11
From 1 to 2,		8.6	8.55
2 to 5,	9.97	7.3	11.18
5 to 10,	4.33	4.	5.
10 to 20,	4.03	5.	6.3
20 to 30,	6.64	12.	9.87
30 to 40,	8.08	12.	10.58
40 to 50,	8.89	10.	8.88
50 to 60,	8.89	7.2	5.78
60 to 70,	9.15	5.	4.5
70 to 80,	7.83	3.5	3.
80 to 90,	3.18	1.9	1.67
90 to 100,	0.40	0.5	0.26
100 to 110,	——	0.09	0.18
110 to 120,	——	0.013	

Mortality, Bills of; *Bills of Necrol'ogy*, (F.) *Tables de Mortalité*. Tables, instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, &c. in a given time. Well kept bills of mortality are of great use to the physician and political economist. Those of London have been proverbial for their inaccuracy and insufficiency; especially as regards the complaints of which the persons have died. They are made out by the parish clerks, and the information is conveyed to them by two old women, who are appointed in each parish, and who are called *Searchers;*—their duty being to see that the deceased has died a natural death.

MORTAR, *Morta'rium*, *Moreta'rium*, *Piso*, *Ac'one*, *Pila*, *Holmos*, (F.) *Mortier*. A vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances; and for making certain mixtures. Different substances are employed in the construction of mortars;—iron, marble, glass, wedgewoodware, &c.

MORTARIOLUM, Alveolus.

MORTIER, Mortar.

MORTIFER, Lethiferous.

MORTIFICA'TION, *Necrosis*, *Mortifica'tio*, from *mors*, 'death,' and *fio*, 'I become.' The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called Gangrene (q. v.); total destruction, Sphacelus (q. v.) Mortification of a bone is called Necrosis, (q. v.)

Mortification, Ergot, Ergotism—m. Mildew, Ergotism.

MORTOOTH, Cupri sulphas.

MORUM. See Morus nigra.

MORUS NIGRA. The *Mul'berry-Tree*, *More'a*, *Sycami'nos*. (F.) *Mûrier Noir*. The fruit of the mulberry-tree, *Morum*, *Sycami'num*, (F.) *Mûre*, is pleasant, sweet, subacid, and abounds with a deep violet-coloured juice. A syrup is directed in the London Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root has been regarded as anthelmintic.

MORVE, Mucus, Nasal mucus. See Equinia.

MORVE FARCINEUSE. See Equinia.

MOS, Habit.

MOSCHELÆ'ON, *Moscolæ'a*. A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSCHUS, Musk—m. Arabum, Hibiscus abelmoschus—m. Factitius, Musk, artificial.

MOSCOLÆA, Moschelæon.

MOSQUI'TO (S.) Diminutive of (S.) *mosca*, 'a fly.' A very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Curtains, called *Mosquito curtains*, are used in India, by way of protection. The entrance of mosquitos into the bedchamber may also be prevented, to a certain extent, by keeping the doors and windows closed until the light is extinguished. The pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn.

Mosquita is a name given, by the Portuguese, to small, red pimples on the skin, resembling the bites of the mosquito.

MOSS CLUB, Lycopodium—m. Cup, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Iceland, Lichen Islandicus—m. Irish, Fucus crispus.

MOTA, Fagus castanea.

MOTAMEN, Motion.

MOTATIO, Motion.

MOTHER'S MARKS, Nævus.

Mother's Spots, Nævus.

MOTHERWORT, Leonurus cardiaca, Matricaria.

MOTIL'ITY. *Motil'itas*, from *motus*, 'movement.' (F.) *Motilité*. Faculty of moving. Moving power, contractility.

MOTION, *Motus*, *Motio*, *Mota'tio*, *Mota'men*, *Commo'tio*, *Permo'tio*, *Cine'sis*. The act of changing place.

The various motions may be divided into, *first*, the *voluntary* or those that are executed under the influence of the brain. *Secondly*. The *involuntary*, which may be subdivided into 1. The *excited*, of the *reflex function* of Dr. Marshall Hall and others,—as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food,—a function of the spinal marrow; and 2. Those that are executed under the organic and other nerves of involuntary function.

It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See Irritability.

Motion, Ciliary, see Cilia—m. Vibratory, see Cilia.

MOTOR, Motory.

MO'TORY, *Motive*, *Motor*, *Motrix*. That which moves or impresses movement.

Moto'res Oculo'rum, *Motorii Oculorum*, *Ocula'res commu'nes*, *Ophthal'mici exter'ni*, *Common Oculo-muscular Nerves*, (F.) *Nerfs moteurs oculaires communs*, (Ch.) The *third pair of nerves*. This nerve arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria. It enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus, and passes into the orbitar cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure, it divides into two branches; the one, *superior;* and the other, *inferior*. The *former* is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the *latter*—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament, which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

The Motor Oculi Exter'nus, *Nervus tim'idus*,—*Nerf oculo-musculaire externe* (Ch.,) *Nerf moteur oculaire externe*, or *sixth pair of nerves*, arises from the furrow, which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus; anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion; enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is, also, called *Abducentes*.

MOTOS, Carbasus, Tent.

MOTRIX, Motory.

MOTTE, Mons veneris.

MOTUS, Motion—m. Compressorius, Peristole—m. Intestinorum, Borborygmus—m. Peristalticus, Peristole—m. Testudineus, Peristole—m. Vermicularis, Peristole.

MOUCHE, Cantharis—*m. d'Espagne*, Cantharis.

MOUCHER, L'ACTION DE, Munctio.

MOUCHES. See Pains, labour.

MOUCHETURE. See Scarification.

MOUCHOIR EN TRIANGLE, *Couvrechef*, see *Bandeau*.

MOUFETTE. See Mephitism.

MOULD, Fontanella.

MOULE, Mytilus edulis.

MOULEUR, Muller.

MOUREILLER, Malpighia mourella.

MOURON DES OISEAUX, Alsine media—*m. Rouge*, Anagallis.

MOUSE-EAR, Alsine media, Hieracium pilosella.

MOUSE-SIGHT, Myopia.

MOUSSE DE CORSE, Corallina Corsicana—*m. d'Islande*, Fucus crispus—*m. Perlée*, Fucus crispus.

MOUSSERON. See Agaric.

MOUSSEUX, Frothy.

MOUTARDE NOIRE, Sinapis.

MOUT DE LA BIÈRE, Wort.

MOUTH, Sax. muð, *Os*, *Cavum Oris*, *Stoma*, (F.) *Bouche*. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situate between the jaws, and containing the tongue, &c;—at others, the outer orifice of that cavity. The mouth, in the first acceptation, is the cavity; bounded, *above*, by the palatine arch; *below*, by the tongue; *before*, by the lips; and *behind*, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane.

The *anterior* aperture of the mouth is, sometimes, called *facial*;—the posterior, *pharyngeal*. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue; the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, &c. It is in this cavity, that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth; is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or *bolus*, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste: and it serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, &c.

Mouth is, also, applied to the open extremities of vessels.

The condition of the mouth requires to be attended to in *Semeiology*. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally.

Mouth, Sore, Aphthæ—m. Watering, see Salivation.

MOXA, *Moxibu'rium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis*,—a kind of mugwort. With this down, they form a kind of cone, which is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed.

In Europe and this country, the same operation is practised with a cylinder of cotton wool, or with one formed from the pith of the greater sun-flower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant; which it assuredly is. Sloughing may be, in some measure, prevented, according to Baron Larrey, by the application of liquid ammonia to the burnt part.

MOXIBURIUM, Moxa.

MOXIBUS'TION, *Moxibus'tio*, *Encau'sis*. Mode of cauterization by means of moxa.

MUCAGO, Mucilage.

MUCARUM, Mucharum.

MUCHA'RUM, *Muca'rum*. A barbarous term, formerly used for an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

MU'CILAGE, *Mucila'go*, *Muca'go*. A mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quince-seed, &c. It is obtained by heating with water the parts, or products, of plants which contain it. It is much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and of the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes*.

Mucilage, Animal, Mucus—m. of Quince seeds, Decoctum Cydoniæ—m. Starch, Mucilago amyli.

MUCILAGINEUX, Mucilaginous.

MUCILAG'INOUS, *Mucilagino'sus*, (F.) *Mucilagineux*. That which possesses the character of mucilage.

MUCILAGO, Synovia.

Mucilago Aca'ciæ, *M. Acaciæ Arab'icæ*, *M. Gummi Arab'ici*, *Mucilage of aca'cia*, *M. of gum Arabic*. (*Acaciæ gum. contus.* ℥iv, *aq ferv.* ℔ss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. To allay cough; but, chiefly, to suspend insoluble matters in water, &c.

Mucilago Articulorum seu Junctura'rum, Synovia.

Mucilago Astrag'ali Tragacan'thæ, *M. tragacanthæ*, *M. gummi tragacanthæ*, *Mucilage of tragacanth*. (*Gummi astragal. tragacanth. triti* ℥ij, *aquæ bullient.* ℥xviij. Macerate for 24 hours; triturate till the gum is dissolved and press through linen. *Ph. E.*) For pharmaceutical purposes.

Mucilago Am'yli, *Starch mucilage*. (*Amyli* ℥iij, *aquæ* ℔j. Rub the starch with the water, gradually added; then boil till it forms a mucilage. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. Generally given *per anum*.

Mucilago Cretica, Misturæ cretæ—m. Gummi Arabici, M. acaciæ—m. Seminis cydonii

mali, Decoctum cydoniæ—m. Gummi tragacanthæ, M. astragali tragacanthæ—m. Tragacanthæ, M. astragali tragacanthæ.

MUCOCELE OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC, Fistula lachrymalis.

MUCOR, Euros, Mucus—m. Narium, Nasal mucus.

MUCOSITAS, Mucus.

MUCOSITY, *Mucos'itas*. A fluid, which resembles mucus or contains a certain quantity of it.

MUCOUS, *Muco'sus, Myxo'des*. An epithet for all bodies containing mucilage. It is, also, sometimes used synonymously with gum. In *pathology*, it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease, mucous phlegmasia;* that is, having its seat in the mucous membrane.

Mucous Membranes, Membranes, mucous—m. Web, Corpus mucosum.

MUCRO. The apex or point of the heart.

Mucro Humeri, Acromion.

MUCUS, *Mucor, Muco'sus humor, Mucos'itas, Myxa, Animal mucus, Blenna, Animal mucilage*, (F.) *Muqueux animal, Morve, Mucilage animal*. A substance, analogous to vegetable mucilage; from which, however, it differs, by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin, in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter; and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermeous productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents some difference in its composition and properties, according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. It preserves the membranes moist; and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glaire* to the thick, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucous membranes, when in a state of disease.

Mucus Cathartícus, Lichen islandicus—m. Malpighii, Corpus mucosum—m. Narium, Nasal mucus.

MUD APPLE PLANT, Solanum melongena.

MUDAR, *Madar*. The *Calotropis mudarii*. In the Hindoo practice of physic, the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and many other disorders. Experiments, instituted by Dr. Duncan, jun., exhibit its properties to be like those of ipecacuanha.

MUGUET, Aphthæ, Convallaria maialis—*m. des Bois*, Asperula odorata—*m. de Mai*, Convallaria maialis.

MUGWORT, Artemisia vulgaris.

MULATRE, Mulatto.

MULAT'TO, (F.) *Mulatre*, (S.) *Mulata*. An individual of the human species engendered of a white and black race; from *mulus*, 'a mule.'

The following Table exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes,—arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black,—according to the principles sanctioned by usage.

Parents.	Offspring.	*Degree of Mixture.*	
Negro and White,	Mulatto,	1-2 White,	1-2 Black.
White and Mulatto,	Terceron,	3-4 ——	1-4 ——
Negro and Mulatto,	Griffo or Zambo, or black Terceron,	1-4 ——	3-4 ——
White and Terceron,	Quarteron,	7-8 ——	1-8 ——
Negro and Terceron,	Black Quarteron,	1-8 ——	7-8 ——
White and Quarteron,	Quinteron,	15-16 ——	1-16 ——
Negro and Quarteron,	Black Quinteron,	1-16 ——	15-16 ——

The last two are considered to be respectively white and black, in the British West India Islands; and of these the former are white by law, and consequently free.

MULBERRY TREE, Morus nigra.

MULES, (F.) *Mulæ*. Chilblains on the heels.

MULIEBRIA, Vulva.

MULLEIN, BLACK, Verbascum nigrum—m. Broad-leaved, great, Verbascum nigrum—m. Yellow, Verbascum nigrum.

MULLER, (F.) *Mouleur*. A moulder. A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a flat, horizontal stone. It is sometimes called *mullet*. (F.) *Mollette*.

MULLIGRUBS, Tormina.

MULSA ACIDA, Oxyglycus.

MULSUM, Hydromeli.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ, Transversalis dorsi.

MULTITUDO, Plethora.

MULTIVORANTIA, Polyphagia.

MUMIA, Mummy.

MUMMY, *Mumia*. Arab. *Moumya*, from *mum*, 'wax.' *Rebole'a, Rebo'na*. (F.) *Momie*. A dead body simply dried; or dried after having been embalmed. The latter acceptation is the most common. Formerly, the Egyptian mummy was extolled as useful in contusions. It was presumed, also, to have healing, tonic, and resolvent properties. It is now only regarded as an archæological curiosity.

MUMPS, Cynanche parotidæa.

MUNCTIO, *Apomexis*. (F.) *L'action de moucher*. The act of blowing the nose.

MUNDIFICATIVA, Detergents.

MUNGOS RADIX, Ophiorrhiza mungos.

MUNIMENTUM CASTITATIS, Hymen.

MUQUEUX ANIMAL, Mucus.

MUR, Coryza.

MURAL, *Mura'lis*, from *murus*, 'a wall.' Vesical calculi are so called when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. They are composed of oxalate of lime.

MURE, Moro. See Morus nigra.

MU'RIA, *Hal'mē, Salsila'go, Brine*. (F.) *Saumure*. This was formerly used as a glys-

ter in dysentery; in certain inveterate neuralgiæ, &c.

Muria, Soda, muriate of.

MURIAS AURICO-NATRICUM. See Gold.

MURIATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniæ murias—*m. d'Ammoniaque et de fer*, Ferrum ammoniatum—*m. d'Or*, Gold, muriate of. See Gold.

MURIAT'ICUM, AC''IDUM, *Ac''idum salis, Spir'itus salis mari'ni, Sp. salis Glaube'ri, Acidum mari'num concentra'tum, Acidum salis culina'ris, Acidum salis marini, Spir'itus salis acidus* seu *fumans, Acidum hydrochlor'icum, Muriat'ic acid, Spirit of salt.* (F.) *Acide hydrochlorique* ou *muriatique.* The odour of muriatic acid is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is nearly colourless when pure; but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile; the fumes visible. S. G. 1.160 to 1.200. 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties. It is used in typhus, cutaneous eruptions; in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats, (gtt xxx to ℥vj of water,) &c. When added to a pediluvium, it renders it stimulating.

The Acidum Muriat'icum Dilu'tum of the *Ph. D.* contains equal portions, by measure, of muriatic acid and water.

MURIER NOIR, Morus nigra.

MURIGENE, Chlorine.

MURMUR, Barborygmus, *Bourdonnement.*

Murmur, Respiratory. The noise heard during inspiraton and expiration, especially the former. It is produced by the passage of the air through the bronchial tubes and the air-cells. It has been also called the murmur of the expansion of the lungs; and, when distinctly vesicular, *Respiration of the cells* or *vesicular respiration*, (F.) *Respiration vesiculaire.*

The vesicular respiration is of course absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause.

When the murmur is much developed, as it is in children, the respiration is termed *pucrile.* At times, also there is a *blowing* sound, (F.) *Souffle, Respiration soufflante*, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, and about the bifurcation of the bronchia; but when it proceeds from the lungs, it denotes disease.

The respiration, perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health, is called *tracheal* or *bronchial*, according to the situation in which it is heard.

MURRAIN, Coryza.

MURREN, Coryza.

MUSA PARADISIACA, *Musa, Amusa, Palma hu'milis, Ficus In'dica, Bata, Plat'anus.* The *Plantain tree. Family*, Musaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. It grows in many parts of India and South America. The fruit, which is largely eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance. It is clammy; has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without chewing. The whole spike of fruit often weighs forty or fifty pounds. The leaves of the tree serve the Indians for table cloths and napkins. Being smooth and soft, they are, also, employed as dressings after blisters. The water from the soft trunk is astringent, and is sometimes used in diarrhœa.

Musa Sapien'tum. The *Bana'na tree. Baco'ba.* (F.) *Bananier, Bacove.* This differs somewhat from the last. The fruit is shorter, straighter, and rounder; the pulp softer and of a more luscious taste. When ripe, it is very agreeable; is eaten like the plantain, and relished by all ranks of people in the West Indies. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

MUSC, Musk.

MUSCA HISPANICA, Cantharis.

MUSCADE. See Myristica moschata.

MUSCADIER, Myristica moschata.

MUSCLE, *Mus'culus, Lacer'tus, Mys, Myon*, from μυς, 'a rat;' because, say some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to flayed rats. According to Diemerbroeck, Douglas, Chaussier, &c., μυων comes rather from μυειν, 'to close,' 'to move,' &c., a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable.

Muscles have been divided into those of *Animal life*, or *of the life of relation,—voluntary muscles*—which execute movements under the influence of the will; as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, &c. and into those of *organic life,—involuntary muscles,*—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli; as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Mixed muscles* are those, which belong partly to each of these divisions;—as the muscles of respiration; the sphincters, &c. Muscles that act in opposition to each other, are called *antagonists;* thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and *vice versâ.* Muscles that concur in the same action are termed *congenerous.*

The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, &c., and have been divided, by some, into *long, broad*, and *short.* Each of these divisions comprises *simple* and *compound* muscles.

Simple or *rectilinear muscles* have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body —as the *Sartorius, Pronator quadratus*, &c.

The *compound muscles* are those, which have only one belly and several tendons,—as the flexors of the fingers and toes: or several bellies and several tendons,—as the biceps flexor cubiti, sacro-lumbalis, &c. To the compound muscles belong, also, the *radiated muscles.* Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like the radii of a circle:—such are the diaphragm, iliacus, temporal, &c.

Pennated or *Penniform Muscles.* Their fibres are arranged in two rows, which are united at a median line, at greater or less angles; nearly as the feathers are inserted into a quill. The palmaris longus is one of these.

Semi-penniform Muscles. Their fibres are oblique, as in the last case; but they are inserted only on one side of the tendon.

Hollow Muscles are,—the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

Much difference has existed in the enumeration of muscles. Some authors reckon them at upwards of 400. Chaussier admits only 368. The greater part of the muscles are in *pairs.* Very few are *azygous.*

Muscles have been variously named.

1. *According to their uses*, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, &c.

2. *According to their position*, as interspinales, interossei, subclavius, poplitæus, anconeus, cubitalis, iliacus, temporalis, &c.

3. *According to their shape*, as trapezius, splenius, lumbricales, serrati, digastric, deltoid, scalenus, rhomboides, &c.

4. *According to their dimensions*. Pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus.

5. *According to their direction*, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, &c.

6. *According to their composition*, as semimembranosus, semi-tendinosus, complexus, &c.

7. *According to their attachments*, or the different points of the skeleton to which they are attached by means of tendons or aponeuroses; as sterno-cleido-mastoideus, sterno-hyoideus, &c. On this is grounded the nomenclature of M. Dumas, and that of Chaussier.

That end of the muscle, which adheres to the most fixed part, is usually called the *origin* or *head*, (F.) *Tête;* and that which adheres to the more movable part, the *insertion* or *tail*, (F.) *Queue;* the intervening part or *body* of the muscle being called the *venter* or *belly:* hence, the names gastrocnemii, digastricus, biceps, and triceps; according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, &c.

Muscles are formed,—1. Essentially of the *muscular* or *fleshy fibre* (see Muscular Fibre.) 2. Of *Cellular tissue*, which unites together the fibres. This cellular tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres; but becomes more so, when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle an external envelope, which unites it to the neighbouring parts, and admits of its motion. This envelope was formerly called *Tu'nica propria musculo'rum*. 3. Of *Arteries*. These proceed from neighbouring trunks, and are, generally, very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of *Veins*. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. Bichat asserts, that they are generally devoid of valves. 5. Of *Lymphatics*. Of these we know little, and cannot easily follow them between the fleshy fibres. 6. Of *Nerves*. These are numerous, and of different sizes. They, almost all, proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. In general, they penetrate the fleshy tissue along with the vessels, to which they are narrowly united. After they have entered the muscles, they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

MUSCLE CANIN, Levator anguli oris—*m. Cannelé*, Ischio-trochanterianus—*m. Grand fessier*, Glutæus major—*m. très large du dos*, Latissimus dorsi.

MUS'CULAR, *Muscula'ris*. That which belongs or relates to the muscles.

Muscular Ar'teries. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles. The name, *Muscular Arteries of the Eye*, has been specially given to two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery:—the one, *inferior*, which furnishes branches to the rectus inferior oculi, lachrymal sac, &c., and some of the anterior ciliary arteries: the other—the *superior*, which is sometimes wanting; but when it exists, gives branches to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.

Muscular Veins. These bring back the blood, which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

Muscular or Fleshy Fibres. A name given to the filaments; which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, little elastic, more or less red: and arranged in zigzag according to its length, which is variable. It is firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification. It is but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; but, during life, it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is, itself, composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*. The ultimate filaments into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means, do not seem to be hollow, as has been asserted. Their colour is red in man, and white in several animals.

A greater or less number of muscular fibres,—united in fasciculi, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons,—constitutes a muscle. In this are included cellular membrane, vessels, and nerves. See Muscle.

Muscular Contrac'tion. The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion:—*Muscular motion* being the change in the situation and relation of organs, induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate; but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity: a single thrill, in the letter R, can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The *force* of contraction depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The *duration*, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will:—contractions, excited involuntarily, cannot be so long maintained.

Muscular Nerves. The nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. Winslow calls the 4th pair of nerves—*Nerf musculaire oblique supérieur*.

Muscular System. A term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULI ACCESSORII AD SACRO-LUMBALEM, see Sacro-lumbalis—m. Papillares, Carneæ columnæ.

MUSCULO-CUTA'NEOUS, *Musculo-cutaneus*, from *musculus*, 'a muscle,' and *cutis*,

'skin.' That which appertains to muscles and skin.

Musculo-Cutaneous Nerve. This name is specially given to two nerves;—the *one*, the *External cutaneous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see Cutaneous):—the *other*, given off from the poplitæus externus. (F.) *Nerf Sciatique, Poplité externe;—Prétibio-digital*, (Ch.) It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg, at first, hid amongst the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg; and divides into two branches, which pass superficially on the back of the foot.

Musculo-Rachidæ'us. Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. A name given to branches, furnished, behind, by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries; and which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighbourhood.

MUSCULUS ACCLIVIS, Obliquus internus abdominis—m. Auxiliarius, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Cutaneus, Platysma myoides—m. Eustachii, Laxator tympani—m. Fallopii, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Patientiæ, Levator scapulæ—m. Penicillatus, Levator labii inferioris—m. Pyxoides terrestris, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Subcutaneus, Platysma myoides—m. Succenturiatus, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Succingens, Diaphragm—m. Supercilii, Curruga-tor supercilii—m. Testicondus, Cremaster—m. Testis, Cremaster—m. Tubæ novæ, Circumflexus.

MUSCUS ARBOREUS, Lichen plicatus—m. Caninus, Lichen caninus—m. Clavatus, Lycopodium—m. Corallinus, Corallina Corsicana—m. Cranii humani, Lichen saxatilis—m. Erectus, Lycopodium selago—m. Helminthocortos, Corallina Corsicana—m. Islandicus, Lichen islandicus—m. Marinus, Corallina Corsicana—m. Maritimus, Corallina—m. Pulmonarius quercinus, Lichen pulmonarius—m. Pyxidatus, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Villosus, Peristroma.

MUSEAU DE TANCHE, Os uteri.

MUSHROOM, Fungus.

MUSIC, *Mu'sica*, (F.) *Musique*. The art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds: an art, which has, at times, been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind; or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

MUSICOMA'NIA, *Musoma'nia*. A variety of monomania, in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent, as to derange the intellectual faculties.

MUSING, LISTLESS, Aphelxia otiosa.

MUSIQUE, Music.

MUSK, *Moschus, Mosch* (Arab.) (F.) *Musc*. An animal substance, of a very diffusible odour, bitter taste, and deep brown colour; solid and enclosed in a sac, found near the anus of the *Moschus moschif'erus* or *Musk Deer*. It is possessed of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. Dose, gr. v to ʒj in bolus.

Artifi''cial Musk, *Moschus ficti''tius, Resi'na Suc'cini. (Ol. suc'cini rectif.* 1 part, *acid. nitric.* 4 parts. Digest;—a black matter will be deposited, which must be well washed with water.)

MUSKGRAPE FLOWER, Bulbus vomitorius.

MUSKMALLOW, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

MUSKSEED. See Hibiscus abelmoschus.

MUSKWOOD, Thymiama.

MUSOMANIA, Musicomania.

MUSSÆN'DA FRONDO'SA, *Beli''la, Bele'son*. A decoction of this plant has been esteemed refrigerant.

MUSSEL, Mytilus edulis.

MUSSITA'TIO, *Mussitation*. A condition, in which the tongue and lips move, as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. This sort of murmuring is an unfavourable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

MUSTACHE, Mystax.

MUSTARD, BLACK, Sinapis—m. Hedge, Erysimum—m. Mithridate, Thlaspi campestre—m. Stinking hedge, Alliaria—m. Treacle, Thlaspi arvense—m. White, Sinapis alba.

MUTACIS'MUS, *Mutacism*. A vitious pronunciation; consisting, according to Sauvages, in the frequent repetition of the letters B, P, and M, which are substituted for others.

MUTEOSIS. Under this name is comprehended every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

MUTILA'TION, *Mutila'tio, Maiming*. The removal or privation of a limb, or of some other external part of the body. In all countries, this crime has been punished with severity.

MUTISME, Mutitas.

MU'TITAS, *Dumbness, Apho'nia, Ala'lia, Anau'dia, Speech'lessness*. (F.) *Mutisme, Mutité*. Impossibility of *articulating* sounds; although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital, and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases, it is accidental.

Mutitas Surdorum, *Apho'nia Surdorum, Deaf-dumbness*. Speechlessness from deafness; congenital, or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deaf-dumb*, (F.) *Sourds-muets*.

MUTITÉ, Mutitas.

MUTO, Penis.

MUTTERKORN, Ergot.

MYACANTHA, Ruscus.

MYASTHENI'A, from μυς, 'a muscle,' and ασθενεια, 'debility.' Muscular debility.

MYCE, Occlusion.

MYCES, Fungus.

MYCHMUS, Suspirium.

MYCHTHISMOS, Moaning.

MYCHTHISMUS, Suspirium.

MYCTERES, Nares.

MYCTEROPHO'NIA, *Vox nasa'lis*, from μυκτηρ, 'the nose,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' A nasal voice. A nasal twang or accent.

MYDE'SIS, from μυδαω, 'I abound with moisture.' In its most general sense, it means *corruption*. By some, it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

MYDON, μυδων. Fungous or putrid flesh in certain fistulous ulcers.—Pollux. Also, flesh putrid from mouldiness, from μυδος, 'moisture.'

MYDRIASIS, μυδριασις, *Platycoria, Amydri''asis*. A name, given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil; and, by others, to weakness of sight, produced by hydrophthalmia.

MYELI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio medul'læ spina'lis, Spini''tis, Spinodorsi''tis, Notomycli''tis*, from

μυελος, 'the marrow,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes;—indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous and vascular irregularities of function. It is not common. Dr. Marshall Hall proposes to call the inflammation of the membranes of the brain *Meningitis;* that of the substance of the brain *Myelitis*.

MYELOPHTHISIS, Tabes dorsalis.

MYELOS, Marrow.

MYENERGI'A, from μυς, 'a muscle,' εν, and εργον, 'work.' Muscular strength.

MYGMUS, Suspirium.

MYITIS, Rheumatism, acute.

MYLACRIS, Patella.

MYLE, Patella, Mole.

MYLICUS, Molar.

MYLO-GLOSSUS, from μυλη, 'the jaw,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' Winslow has given this name to muscular fibres, which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis, (q. v.)

MYLO-HYOIDE'US, from μυλη, 'the jaw,' and 'υοειδης, 'the os hyoides.' (F.) *Mylo-hyoidien*. The *Mylo-pharyngeus* of Morgagni and Sanctorini. This muscle is situate at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw. It is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. It arises from the internal oblique line of the lower jaw bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylo-hyoideus raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

MYLO-PHARYNGEUS, Constrictor pharyngis, Mylo-hyoideus.

MYOCEPHALON, Staphyloma.

MYOCŒLIAL'GIA, from μυων, 'muscle,' κοιλια, 'abdomen,' and αλγεω, 'I suffer.' Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

MYOCŒLI'TIS, from μυων, 'muscle,' κοιλια, lower belly, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

MYODESOPSIA, Metamorphopsia.

MYODYNAMIOMETER, Dynamometer.

MYODYNAMOMETER, Dynamometer.

MYODYN'IA, from μυων, 'muscle,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Pain in the muscles,—rheumatismal or other. Rheumatism (q. v.)

MYOG'RAPHY, *Myogra'phia*, from μυων, 'muscle,' and γραφειν, 'to describe.' An anatomical description of the muscles.

MYOL'OGY, *Myolo'gia*, *Sarcolo'gia*, *Mysiolo'gia*, from μυων, 'a muscle,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

MYON, Muscle.

MYONARCO'SIS, from μυων, 'a muscle,' and ναρκη, 'stupor.' Numbness of the muscles.

MYON'OSOS, *Myonu'sos*, from μυς, 'a muscle,' and νοσος, 'disease.' A disease of the muscles.

MYOPALMUS, Subsultus tendinum.

MYO'PIA, *Myopiasis*, *Luscios'itas*, *Myo'sis*, *Parop'sis propin'qua*, *Amblyo'pia dissito'rum*, *Dyso'pia dissitorum*, *Visus ju'venum*, from μυω, 'I close,' or from μυς, 'a mouse,' and ωψ, 'the eye.' *Near-sightedness*, *Mouse-sight*, *Purblindness*, (F.) *Vue courte*. Persons who can only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity of the eye and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

MYOPS, μυωψ, *Luscio'sus*, *Myopus*. Same etymon. One who is attacked with *myopia* or short-sightedness.

MYO'SIS, from μυω, 'I close.' *Phthi'sis pupilla'ris*. Permanent contraction of the pupil. It is usually caused by iritis, and is extremely difficult of cure. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil, it is called Synizesis, (q. v.) Also, Myopia, (q. v.)

MYOSI'TIS, from μυων, 'a muscle.' A name proposed by Sagar for inflammation of the muscles. Rheumatism.

MYOSOTIS, Hieracium pilosella, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, acute.

MYOT'OMY, *Myoto'mia*, from μυων, 'a muscle,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which treats of the dissection of the muscles. Also, the surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity.

MYOTYRBE, Chorea.

MYREPSUS, Unguentarius.

MYRIAGRAMME, from μυρια, '10,000,' and γραμμα, 'gramme.' A weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to 26 pounds, 9 ounces and 6 drachms Troy.

MYRIAM'ETER, a measure of 10,000 metres; equal to 16 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 14 inches.

MYRICA CERIFERA. See Cera flava et alba.

MYR'ICA GALE, *Myrtus Braban'tica*, *M. Ang'lica*, *Myrtifo'lia Bel'gica*, *Galē*, *Gagel*, *Rhus sylves'tris*, *Ac'aron*, *Elæag'nus*, *E. cordo*, *Chamælæagnus*, *Dodonæ'a*. *Dutch myrtle*, *Sweet gale*, *Sweet willow*, *Candleberry myrtle*, (F.) *Piment Royal*, *Thé de Simon Pauli*, *Gale odorant*. *Family*, Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Tetrandria. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell and a bitter taste. They are used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects, and the infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRINGA. See Tympanum.

MYRINX. See Tympanum.

MYRIS'TICA MOSCHA'TA, *M. aromat'ica*, *Comacon*. *Nat. Ord.* Myristiceæ. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. (F.) *Muscadier*. The *Nutmeg*, *Myris'ticæ nu'cleus*, *Myris'ticæ moscha'tæ nu'cleus*, *Nux moscha'ta*, *Nucis'ta*, *Nux myris'tica*, *Chrysobal'anus Gale'ni*, *Unguenta'ria*, *As'sala*, *Nux aromat'ica*, (F.) *Muscade*, is the seed or kernel. It has a fragrant, aromatic odour; an agreeable, pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general; being stimulant and stomachic. The oil—*Oleum myristicæ*—possesses the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of nutmeg, gr. v. to ℈j;—of the oil gtt. iij to gtt. vj.

MACE, *Macis*, *Maces*, *Flores macis*, (F.) *Fleurs de muscade*, is the involucrum of the fruit; it is membranous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities.

The *Oleum macis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies. It is only used externally.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEUS. See Myristica moschata.

MYRMECIASIS, Formication.

MYRMECIASMOS, Formication.

MYRMECIZON, Formicant.

MYRMEX, Formica.

MYROBAL'ANUS, from μυρον, 'an ointment,' and βαλανος, 'a nut;' so called, because formerly used in ointments, *Angeloc'acos*, *Myrob'alan*. A dried Indian fruit of the plum kind. Of this there are several varieties—the *M. Bellirica* or *Belliric myrobalan*, *Bellegu*, *Bellereg*i, *Belnileg;*—the *M. cheb'ula* or *Chebule myrob'alan;* the *M. cit'rina* or *Yellow myrobalan*, *Ara'ra;* the *M. em'blica* or *emblic myrobalan*, and the *M. In'dica*, *As'uar*, *Indian*, or *Black myrobalan*. All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste; and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

MYRON, Unguentum.

MYROPISSOCE'RON. A topical application in alopecia, referred to by Galen; from μυρον, 'ointment, πισσα, 'pitch,' and κηρος, 'wax.'

MYROPŒAS, Unguentarius.

MYROPOLES, Apothecary, Unguentarius

MYROSPERMUM PERUIFERUM. See Myroxylon peruiferum.

MYROX'YLON PERUIF'ERUM, *Cabureïba*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. The tree which affords the *Peru'vian balsam*, *Bal'samum Peruvianum*, *Putzochill*, *Myroxyli Peruiferi balsamum*, *Indian*, *Mexican*, or *American balsam*, *Balsamum Peruanum*, *Cabureiciba*, (F.) *Baume de Pérou*. This balsam consists of Benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. Its odour is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter; soluble in alcohol and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. It is stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant: as such, it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., and, externally, for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers. Dose, gtt. v to gtt. xxx.

The WHITE BALSAM OF PERU, *Natural balsam*, *Balsamum album*, *Styrax alba*, *Balsame'æon*, is obtained by incision from the *Myrosper'mum perulf'erum*.

MYRRHA, μυρρα, Heb. מר; *Bola*, *Stactē*, *Ergas'ma*, *Myrrh*, *Calo'nia*, *Smyrna*, *Myrrha rubra*, (F.) *Myrrhe*. The exudation of an unknown plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix. This gum resin has a fragrant, peculiar odour; and bitter aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction. S. G. 1.360. It is stimulant; and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

MYRRHA IMPERFECTA, Bdellium.

MYRRHINE, Myrtus.

MYRRHIS ANNUA, Athamanta cretensis —m. Odorata, Chærophyllum odoratum.

MYRSINE, Myrtus.

MYRSINELÆ'ON, from μυρσινη, 'the myrtle,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' Oil of myrtle.—Dioscorides.

MYRSINI'TES, μυρσινιτης. Wine, in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

MYRTACANTHA, Ruscus.

MYRTE COMMUN, Myrtus.

MYRTID'ANON, μυρτιδανον. An excrescence, growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent. Also, a wine—*Vinum myrtid'anum*—made from wild myrtle berries.

MYRTIFOLIA BELGICA, Myrica gale.

MYR'TIFORM, *Myrtiform'is;* from *myrtus*, 'a myrtle,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. A name given to a muscle (depressor alæ nasi, q. v.) to the fossa incisiva; to certain caruncles, (q. v.) &c.

MYRTIFORMIS, Compressor naris, Depressor alæ nasi.

MYRTI'TES. A name, given to a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle berries.

MYRTLE, Myrtus—m. Berry, Vaccinium myrtillus—m. Candleberry, Myrica gale—m. Dutch, Myrica gale—m. Wild, Ruscus.

MYRTOCHEILIDES, Nymphæ.

MYRTON, Clitoris.

MYRTUS, *Myrtus commu'nis*, *M. communis Ital'ica*, *Myrsinē*, *Myrrhinē*, *The myrtle*, (F.) *Myrte commun*. The berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. They are moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic.

MYRTUS ANGLICA, Myrica gale—m. Brabantica, Myrica gale.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Cassia caryophylla'ta*, *Canel'la caryophyllata*, (F.) *Capelet*, *Cannelle giroflée*. The tree which affords the *Clove bark;—Cortex carophylla'tus*. This bark is a warm aromatic; resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. It may be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon.

MYRTUS PIMEN'TA. The tree which bears the *Jamaica pepper*, *Pimen'tæ baccæ*, *Pimento berries*, *Pimento*, *Piper caryophylla'tum*, *Coc'culi Indi aromat'ici*, *Piper chia'pæ*, *Amo'mum pimenta*, *Fructus pimenti*, *Carive*, *Caryophyl'lus America'nus*, *Piper odora'tum Jamaicen'sē*, *Allspice*, *Piper Jamaicen'sē*, *Piper tabas'cum*, (F.) *Poivre de Jamaique*, *Toute épice*, *Assourou*. These berries have an aromatic odour; resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed, like the odour. Like other peppers, this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*O'leum pimen'tæ*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Quatre-épices* or *Four spices*. Dose, gr. v. to ʒij.

MYS, Muscle.

MYSIOLOGIA, Myology.

MYSTAX, μυσταξ. The hair growing on each side the upper lip in men. The *mustache* or *mustachio*.

MYSTE'RION, μυστηριον. An arcanum, nostrum, or secret preparation in general. Also, an antidote, referred to by Galen and others.

MYSTRON, μυστρον. A Greek measure, which held about three drachms.

MYTI'LUS EDU'LIS. The *common mussel*. (F.) *Moule*. A bivalve, the flesh of which,

when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous. When fresh, it is an agreeable article of diet

MYU'RUS, *Meiuros*. A pulse is so called when it sinks progressively, and becomes smaller and smaller like a rat's tail; from μυς, 'rat,' and ουρα, 'tail.' *Pulsus myurus recip'rocus*, a pulse, which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes, by degrees, its former character.

MYXA, Mucus, Sebestina.

MYXODES, Mucous.

MYXOR'RHOOS, μυξορροος, from μυξα, 'mucus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to infants, that discharge a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

MYXOSARCO'MA, from μυξα, 'mucus,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A tumour which is *muco-carneous;* partly mucous and partly fleshy.

MYXOTER, Nasus.

MYZESIS, Sucking.

N.

N. This letter, in prescriptions, is an abridgment of *Numero*, 'by number.'

NABOT, Saccharum candidum.

NABO'THI GLAN'DULÆ, *O'vula Nabothi, Ova'rium Nabothi, Folli'culi rotun'di et oblon'gi, Vesi'culæ* seu *Bullæ rotun'dæ cervi'cis u'teri, Vesic'ulæ semina'les mulie'rum, Cor'pora globo'sa, Corpus'cula globo'sa, Glandulæ* seu *Hydatides cervi'cis uteri*. Some small, mucous crypts or follicles situate in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova; and hence they received the name *Ovula Nabothi*.

NACRA, *Nakra, Nasa*. A kind of Influenza, common in the East Indies.

NÆVUS, *Nævus mater'nus, Nevus, Mac'ulæ matri'cis, M. Mater'næ, Stig'mata, Metrocel'ides, Mother's marks, Fancy marks, Mother's spots, Congen'itæ notæ*, (F.) *Envie*. Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which have been idly attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots. Others are prominent; and, often, have long, irregular hairs growing from them. These have usually been called *Moles, Spili, Epichro'ses spili*, &c.

When nævi are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with; but all those that partake of the character of aneurism by anastomosis, had better be removed by the knife.

NAFDA, Naphtha.

NAIL, Sax. nægl) (G.) Nagel. *Unguis, Onyx*, (F.) *Ongle*. A whitish transparent substance, similar to horn, which covers the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it; the *extremity*, which is free, at the end of the finger;—the *body* or middle portion adherent by its inner surface; and the *root*. The last presents two distinct parts; the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin; the other, called *lu'nula*, is whitish and of a semilunar shape, seu *Semilu'nula unguium*, and is situate above the part where the epidermis terminates. The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that which forms the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina; whose consistence gradually augments. New laminæ are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance, being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminæ, the whole of the nail is pushed forwards, and it would grow indefinitely, were it not cut or worn by friction.

The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies. They are, also, useful in laying hold of small bodies; and dividing those that have but little consistence.

NAIN, Nanus.

NAKRA, Nacra.

NANUS, *Pu'milus, Pumil'io. A dwarf.* (F.) *Nain*. An individual, who is much below the usual stature. The term is applicable to all organized beings, from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as the human species have theirs.

Some curious authenticated instances of human dwarfs are on record. Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was 33 inches (French,) and well proportioned. The Polish nobleman, Borwlaski, who was well made, clever, and a good linguist, measured 28 Paris inches. He had a brother, 34 inches high, and a sister 21. A Friesland peasant, at 26 years of age, had attained 29 Amsterdam inches. C. H. Stöberin of Nürnberg, was not 3 feet high at 20, yet he was well proportioned and possessed of talents.

NAPELLUS VERUS, Aconitum napellus.

NAPHÆ FLORES. See Citrus aurantium.

NAPHTHA, *Nafda, O'leum petræ album*, from a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying *bitumen*. A bituminous substance, found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, &c. It is liquid, limpid, of a yellowish white colour, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. It resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application; although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic.

Naphtha Vitrioli, Æther sulphuricus—n. Vitrioli camphorata, Tinctura ætherea camphorata—n. Vitrioli martialis, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

NAPIUM, Lapsana.

NAPLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the Quarter, Santa Lucia, near the coast, is a cold spring, rich in sulphuretted hydrogen and

carbonic acid. It is much used as an aperient tonic, and in cutaneous affections.

Naples Water, Facti″tious. (F.) *Eau de Naples*, *Aqua Neapolita'na*, *Aqua acid'ula hydrosulphura'ta*. (*Acidulous water*, containing four times its bulk of carbonic acid, ℥xv, and ℥ij, *hydrosulphuretted water*, ℥ix, *carbonate of soda*, gr. viij, *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. x. &c. *Ph. P.*)

NAPTA, Nata.

NAPUS, Sinapis—n. Sylvestris, Brassica napus.

NARCAPHTE, Thymiama.

NARCAPH'THON, *Nascaph'thon*. The bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India. By some, supposed to be that of the tree which affords the olibanum. It was used in fumigation, in diseases of the lungs.

NARCE, Narcosis.

NARCEMA, Narcosis.

NARCISSE FAUX, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus—*n. des Près*, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus—*n. Sauvage*, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.

NARCIS'SUS PSEUDO-NARCIS'SUS. The *Daffodil*. (F.) *Narcisse sauvage*, *Narcisse des près*, *Faux narcisse*. The root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of ℥ij. The flowers are antispasmodic. Dose, 24 grains.

NARCO'SIS, *Nar'cotism*, *Narcē*, *Narca*, *Narce'ma*, *Torpe'do*, *Torpor*, *Stupor*, *Stupefac'tio*. The aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times, narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor; and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others, it is true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, &c. Emetics, in strong doses, and not much diluted with water; purgatives and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. The stupor may afterwards be combated by the use of exciting and stimulating drinks.

NARCOTICS, *Narcot'ica*, *Caro'tica*, *Obstupefacien'tia*, *Stupefacien'tia*, (F.) *Stupéfactifs*, *Stupéfiants*, from ναρκη, 'stupor.' Substances which have the property of stupefying;—as opium, stramonium, hyoscyamus, belladonna, &c. They are used in medicine as soothing agents; exerting their particular influence on the brain. In small doses, as a general principle, narcotics stimulate; in large, they act as sedatives.

The following is a list of the chief narcotics:

Aconitum,	Opium,
Ætherea,	Papaveris Capsulæ,
Belladonna,	Stramonii Folia,
Camphora,	——— Semina,
Conium,	
Digitalis,	Mental Narcotics,
Humulus,	(Appropriate Music,
Hyoscyamus,	Monotonous Sounds,
Lactucarium,	or any succession of
Lupulina,	monotonous impressions.)
Morphina,	

NAR'COTINE, *Narcoti'na*. Same etymon. *Sel de Derosne*, *Opiane*, *Sel d'opium*, *Principe crystallizable de Derosne*. A solid, white, inodorous, and insipid substance; crystallizable in straight prisms with a rhomboidal base; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water. Narcotine produces all the unpleasant effects of opium; but, at the same time, throws the animal into a state of stupor. It is not used in medicine, on account of these objections.

NARCOTISM, Narcosis.

NARD, CELTIC, Valeriana Celtica—n. Indica, Nardus Indica—*n. Indien*, Nardus Indica—*n. Indique*, Nardus Indica—*n. Sauvage*, Asarum.

NARDUM GALLICUM, Valeriana Celtica.

NARDUS CELTICA, Valeriana Celtica—n. Montana, Asarum.

Nardus In'dica, *Spica nardi*, *Spica In'dica*, *Indian nard*, *Spikenard*, *Andropo'gon nardus*. The root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca. It is moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavour by no means disagreeable. It is used by the Orientals as a spice:—(F.) *Nard Indien*, *N. Indique*. An ointment was formerly used, called *Unguen'tum nar'dinum*. It was prepared of *Nard*, *Malabathrum leaves*, *Oil of worms*, *Costus*, *Amomum*, *Myrrh*, &c., and was used as a detergent.

Nardus Rustica, Asarum.

NARES, *Rhines*, *Cav'itas Na'rium*, *Cavum* seu *Ca'vea* seu *Caver'na narium*, *Nasus inter'nus*, *Mycte'res*, *Na'rium ad'itus*, *Ocheteu'mata*. *The nostrils*. (F.) *Narines*. Two elliptical apertures, situate beneath the nose, and separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum nasi. These apertures are continually open, and give passage to the air we breathe; and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ.

Nares Internæ, Nasal fossæ.

The Posterior Nares. *Nares postre'mæ*, *Extre'mæ nares*, *Ostia posterio'ra* seu *Cho'anæ na'rium*, *Na'rium Ex'itus*, (F.) *Arrières narines*, *Ouvertures posterieures des fosses nasales*, are the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx. They are bounded, *above*, by the body of the sphenoid bone; *below*, by the palate bone, and the base of the velum pendulum; and, on the *outside*, by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum, of which the vomer is the bony part.

NARIFUSO'RIA, from *Nares*, 'the nostrils,' and *fundere*, 'to pour.' Medicines dropped into the nostrils.

NARINES, Nares.

NARIUM ADITUS, Nares.

NARTHEX, Splint.

NASA, Nacra, Nata.

NASAL, *Nasa'lis*. That which relates to the nose.

Nasal Bones, *Ossa nasi*, *Ossa nasa'lia*, *Ossic'ula nasi*, *Ossa maxil'læ superioris quarta* seu *quinta* seu *secun'da*, (F.) *Os nasaux*, *Os propres du nez*. These bones are situate beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an *external* or *cutaneous* surface; an *internal* or *nasal*, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bone. They ossify from a single point.

Nasal Prominence, (F.) *Bosse nasale*. A prominence, situate on the median line at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches.

Nasal Notch, (F.) *Échancrure nasale.* A semicircular notch, situate between the nasal prominence of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

Nasal Spines. These are three in number. 1. The *Supe'rior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. The *infe'rior* and *anterior nasal spine*, situate at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. It is formed by the two superior maxillary bones; and 3. The *infe'rior* and *poste'rior nasal spine*, *Épine gutturale*, (Ch.) a process, formed on the median line by the two palate bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

The Nasal Fossæ, *Cavi na'rium*, *Nares inter'næ* are two large, anfractuous cavities, situate between the orbits below the cranium, and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other; but the various sinuses in the neighbouring bones;—the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, &c., all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the ossa spongiosa into three *meatus* or *passages*, which run from before backwards.

1. The *Meatus narium supe'rior*, placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *Meatus medius*, situate between the superior and inferior spongy bones; and 3. The *Meatus inferior*, situate between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose.

The Schneiderian membrane receives the first pair of nerves, and various branches from the fifth pair. The arteries are furnished by the branches of the *internal maxillary*, known under the names spheno-palatine, infra-orbitar, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygo-palatine; by the supra-orbitar, and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery, by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. Its veins are little known, and generally follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics are almost unknown. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid, also, in respiration and phonation.

Nasal Artery. This is the largest of the two branches in which the ophthalmic artery terminates. It issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the last extremity of the facial. Haller gave the name *nasal* to the spheno-palatine. He also called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *Nasales laterales*.

Nasal Nerve,—*Naso-palpébral* (Ch.),—*Naso-ocula'ris* (Sömmering.) One of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of Willis. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner paries of that cavity, and divides, opposite the internal and anterior orbitar foramen, into two branches. 1. The *internal* and *posterior*, which passes into the *Foramen orbitarium internum anterius*, enters the cranium beneath the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ, through an aperture at the sides of the *Crista galli*. It, afterwards, divides into several filaments: one of them—the *Naso-lobar*, of Chaussier—is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi, and ramifies in the integuments of the ala nasi. A second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other is *external* and *anterior*, and is called the *external nasal nerve*. It is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing, the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion, and gives off two or three ciliary nerves:—the *Posterior Nasal Nerves*. Sömmering has given this name to the nerves, which arise from the internal part of the spheno-palatine ganglion.

The Nasal Mucus, *Mucus na'rium*, *Mucor* seu *Pitui'ta*, seu *Blenna*, seu *Lympha muculen'ta narium*, vulgarly called *Snot*, (F.) *Morve*, is the mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane.

Nasal Car'tilage, *Cartila'go triangularis Nasi.* A cartilage, formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum*, and the *lateral cartilages*. This cartilage is continuous, *above*, with the ossa nasi; and, *inferiorly*, with membranous fibro-cartilages, which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. They are two in number—the one before, the other behind.

NASALIS, Compressor naris.

Nasalis Labii Superioris. A small muscular slip, which runs up from the middle of the orbicularis and the lip to the tip of the nose. It lies exactly in the furrow, and is occasionally a levator of the upper lip, or a depressor of the tip of the nose.

NAS'CALE. A kind of pessary, made of wool or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina, after being impregnated with oil, ointment, or some other proper medicament.

NASCAPHTHON, Narcaphthon.

NASDA, Nata.

NASITAS, Rhinophonia.

NASITIS POSTICA, Angina nasalis.

NASO-PAL'ATINE, *Naso-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the nose and velum palati.

The Naso-Palatine Nerve is furnished by the spheno-palatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel. It traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angles of the naso-palatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

The Naso-palatine Ganglion is situate in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two naso-palatine branches; whilst the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve.

NASO-PALPÉBRAL, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM, Cardamine pratensis, Sisymbrium nasturtium—n. Hortense, Lepidium sativum—n. Indicum, Tropæolum majus—n. Peruvianum, Tropæolum majus—n. Pratense, Cardamine pratensis.

NASUM DILATANS, Pyramidalis nasi.

NASUS. The *Nose*, *Rhin*, *Rhis*, *Or'ganon olfactûs* seu *odora'tûs* seu *olfacto'rium*, *Promonto'rium faciei*, *Myxo'ter*. (F.) *Nez*. The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situate above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers; and, consequently, occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called the *Dorsum Nasi*, (F.) *Dos du nez*. This line terminates, anteriorly, by the *lobe*. The sides are called *Alæ Nasi*, *Pinnæ Naris*, (F.) *Ailes du nez*. The columna is the inferior part of the partition.

The chief varieties of the nose are the *aquiline*, the *flat nose*, (F.) *Nez camarot* ou *épaté*, and the *snub nose*, (F.) *Nez retroussé*. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibro-cartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves; and its use seems to be, to direct odours to the upper part of the nasal fossæ.

Nasus Internus, Nares.

NATA, *Natta*, *Nasa*, *Nasda*, *Napta*. A fleshy, indolent excrescence, having the shape of the nates.

NATARON. Natron.

NATA'TION, *Natatio*, *Swimming*. The action of swimming, or of supporting one's self or moving upon the water.

Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great; so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water.

Swimming is a healthy gymnastic exercise, combining the advantages of bathing.

NATES, *Ephed'rana*, *Nat'ulæ*, *Sca'phia*, *Clunes*, *Glutoi*, *Monæ*; the *Bottom*, *Backside*, *Poste'riors*, *Buttocks*, &c, (F.) *Fesses*. Two round projections, at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk, on which we sit. Amongst the mammalia, man alone has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin, and a thick layer of cellular tissue, which covers the three glutæi muscles.

Nates et Testes, Quadrigemina corpora.

NATRON, *Natrum*, *Nat'aron*, *Nitrum*. A saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, which is almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda, (q. v.)

Natron Muriatum, Soda, muriate of—n. Præparatum, Soda, subcarbonate of—n. Tartarizatum, Soda, tartrate of—n. Vitriolatum, Soda, sulphate of.

NATRUM MURIATICUM, Soda, muriate of—n. Oxyphosphorodes, Soda, phosphate of—n. Sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of.

NATTA, Nata.

NATULÆ, Nates.

NATURAL PARTS, Genital organs.

NATURALIA, Genital organs.

NAUSEA, *Nausio'sis*, *Nautia*, (F.) *Nausée*, *Envie de vomir*; from ναυς, 'a ship;' because those unaccustomed to sailing are so affected. Sickness. A desire to vomit.

Nausea Mari'na; *Morbus nau'ticus*, *Seasickness*, (F.) *Mal de mer*. The sickness, vomiting, &c., experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to a sea life; and from which those who are so accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

NAU'SEANT, *Nauseans*. An agent that excites nausea, which is a state of diminished action. Nauseants are, hence, valuable remedies in diseases of excitement.

NAUSIO'SIS, ναυσιωσις. This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, (q. v.,) has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage, when blood is discharged by jets.

NAUTIA, Nausea.

NAVEL, Umbilicus—n. String, Funiculus umbilicalis.

NAVET, Brassica rapa.

NAVETTE, Brassica napus.

NAVIC'ULAR, *Navicula'ris*, *Navifor'mis*, from *navic'ula*, 'a little ship.'

Fossa Navicula'ris, *F. Scaphoï'des*, *Navic'ula*, *Scaph'ula*. See Scaphoid. This name has been given, 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia majora or fourchette. 2. To a perceptible dilatation, presented by the urethra in man, near the base of the glans. 3. To the superficial depression which separates the two roots of the helix. This is also called *Scapha*.

NAVIFORMIS, Navicular.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, Myopia.

NEB'ULA, *Nubes*, *Nubec'ula*, *Nephos*, *Neph'elē*, *Nephe'lion*, (F.) *Nuage*, *Ombrage*. See Caligo. A slight speck on the cornea. A mist or cloud suspended in the urine.

NEBULOUS, Nepheloid.

NEC''ESSARY, *Necessa'rius*. The *Necessaries of Life*, *Vitæ necessita'tes*, (F.) *Besoins de la vie*, include every thing requisite for the maintenance of life; and particularly food.

NECK, DERBYSHIRE, Bronchocele—n. Swelled, Bronchocele—n. Wry, Torticollis.

NECKLACE, AN'ODYNE. These are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers. They are employed to facilitate dentition in children, and to procure sleep in fever.

NECRODES, Cadaverous.

NECROLOGY, BILLS OF, Mortality, bills of.

NEC'ROMANCY, *Necromanti'a*, *Negromanti'a*, *Nigromanti'a*, *Necyomanti'a*, *Nicromanti'a*; from νεκρος, 'death,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' Divination by the dead.

NECROMANTIA, Necromancy.

NECRON, Cadaver.

NECROPHO'BIA, from νεκρος, 'death,' and φοβος, 'fear.' Exaggerated fear of death. This symptom occurs in patients, where the disease is not mortal; as in hypochondriasis. In fevers, it is not a good symptom.

NECROPSY, Autopsia cadaverica.

NECROSCOPY, Autopsia cadaverica.

NECRO'SIS, νεκρωσις, from νεκρω, 'I mortify.' Mortification, (q. v.) State of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being struck with gangrene. It is to

the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts. The part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be accomplished by the efforts of nature or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal round the dead portion or *sequestrum;* between these swollen layers and the sequestrum suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal; perforates it, and is discharged by apertures, which become fistulous.

In the treatment, the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trepan to the bone, &c.

Necrosis Dentium, Dental gangrene—n. Ustilaginea, Ergotism.

NECROTOMY, Dissection.

NECTAR, from νε, 'a particle of negation,' and κτεω, 'to kill.' A pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods, and to have rendered immortal those who drank of it. A name given, by the ancients, to many drinks; and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated and sweetened with honey.

NECYOMANTIA, Necromancy.

NEDYIA, Intestine.

NEDYS, νηδυς. The belly; abdomen (q. v.;) stomach (q. v;) womb.

NEEDLE. Sax. nedl, from Teut. n e t e n, 'to sew.' *Acus, Bel'onē, Raphis, Raphion, Aces'tra.* (F.) *Aiguille.* A steel instrument, used in many professions. In *Surgery*, a steel, gold, silver, or platina instrument, that may be round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having *always* a point, by means of which it penetrates the textures; and *often* having, either near the point, or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. The *Aiguille à appareils* of the French is the ordinary sewing needle, used in the making of bandages, &c.

Acupuncture Needle, (F.) *Aiguille à Acupuncture.* An inflexible gold or silver needle: conical, very delicate, four inches long; furnished with a handle, and at times, with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch. An ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this. See Acupuncture.

Hare-Lip Needle, (F.) *Aiguille à Bec de Lièvre.* A small, silver canula, to which is attached a spear point, that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip, and through the other. The twisted suture (q. v.) is then applied, and the pin withdrawn.

Cataract Needle, *Acus Ophthal'mica*, (F.) *Aiguille à cataracte.* Needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used; the latter, alone, at the present day. The cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline, when opaque. This needle is usually made about 15 or 24 lines long; and is attached to a fine handle. The extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's Schmidt's, Himly's, Gräfe's, &c., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator,—when the instrument is engaged in the eye,—what side corresponds to the crystalline.

Aiguille à Contre-Ouverture, (F.) *Aiguille engainée, Acus invagina'ta, Aiguille à gaine, Needle for a counter-opening*,—is a long, narrow instrument of steel; the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides;—the heel (*Talon*) having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, &c., provided with a flat, silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts, that have to be respected.

Fistula Needle, *Aiguille à Fistule.* A long, flat, flexible, silver instrument; having an aperture near one extremity; blunt at the other. This was formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides was a groove for guiding a bistouri, in case of necessity.

Also, a long steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum, when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture.

Ligature Needle, *Aiguille à ligature.* A long, steel instrument, sharp towards one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood, prior to amputation; by being passed through the limb, so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, round towards one of its extremities, which was straight, and furnished with an aperture; curved and flat towards the opposite, which was pointed, and had a slight ridge on its concave side. At the commencement of the last century, this instrument was used to pass ligatures around vessels.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point, and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last.

Deschamp's Needle, *Aiguille de Deschamps, —Paupe's needle, Aiguille à Manche*, &c., is the last described needle, fixed to a handle, the eye of which is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries.

Seton Needle, (F.) *Aiguille à Seton.* A long, narrow, steel blade; pointed and sharp at one extremity; pierced at the other by an aperture. The *Aiguille à contre-ouverture* may be used for the same purpose.

Suture Needle, (F.) *Aiguille à Suture.* For the twisted suture, the hare-lip needle is used; for the others, the straight or curved needle: the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, &c., in dissection. In the suture of the tendons, a curved needle has been used; flat on both sides, and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that the instrument may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

NEEDLEBEARER, *Porte-aiguille.*

NEEDLECARRIER, *Porte-aiguille.*

NÈFLE, Mespilus (the fruit.)

NÉFLIER, Mespilus.

NEFREN'DES, *Nodoi*, νωδοι. Persons devoid of teeth. Young children, for instance, who have not cut them; or aged persons, who have lost them. This state is called *Nefrendis*, *Nodo'sia*, *Odon'tia eden'tula.*

NÈGRE BLANC, Albino.

NEGRO, *Ni'grita.* One of the Æthiopian race See Homo.

NEGROMANTIA, Necromancy.

NEIÆ'RA, *Imus Venter.* The lower part of the belly.—Hippocr.

NEIGE, Snow.

NENUPHAR, Nymphæa alba—*n. Blanc*, Nymphæa alba—*n. Jaune*, Nymphæa lutea.

NEOG'ALA, from νεος, 'new,' and γαλα, 'milk.' Milk secreted immediately after the colostrum. Also, the colostrum. (q. v.)

NEOPLASTY, NEOPLAS'TICE: from νεος, 'new,' and πλασσω, πλαττω, 'I form.' A process or operation for the formation of new parts. It includes autoplasty, cicatrization of wounds, the formation of adhesions.—Burdach.

NEP, Nepeta.

NEPEN'THA DESTILLATO'RIA, *Bandu'ra.* A Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

NEPEN'THES, from νη, negative particle, and πενθος, 'grief.' A remedy, much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy.

The women of Thebes, according to Diodorus Siceliotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium.

NEPENTHES, Bangue—n. Opiatum, Pilulæ opiatæ.

NEP'ETA, *N. Cata'ria*, *Herba felis*, *Nep* or *Catmint*, (F.) *Herbe aux Chats*, so called, because cats are fond of it. The leaves have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, &c. like pennyroyal; and is much used in domestic medicine, on the American continent, in flatulencies, &c. of children.

NEPETA AGRESTIS, Melissa nepeta.

NEPHALIOTES, Temperance.

NEPHELE, Enæorema, Nebula.

NEPHELION, Nebula.

NEPH'ELOID, *Nepheloï'des*, *Neb'ulous*, *Nubilo'sus.* An epithet applied to urine, when it is cloudy.

NEPHOS, Nebula.

NEPHRAL'GIA, *Dolor Nephret'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRALGIA RHEUMATICA, Lumbago.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC, *Nephrelmin'ticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and ελμινς, 'a worm.' That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPHREMPHRAX'IS, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' A name given, by Ploucquet, to obstruction of the kidneys.

NEPHRET'IC or NEPHRITIC, *Nephrit'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney.' That which relates to the kidney. Applied, especially, to pain, &c. seated in the kidney.

The LAPIS NEPHRETICUS, (F.) *Pierre néphrétique*, *Jade néphrite* ou *oriental*,—a green, fatty kind of stone,—once used as an amulet against epilepsy.

In *Materia Medica*, *Nephreticum* means a medicine employed in the cure of diseases of the kidney.

NEPHRID'ION, *Pingue'do rena'lis.* The fat which surrounds the kidneys.—Hippocr.

NEPHRITIC, Nephretic.

NEPHRI'TIS, *Empres'ma Nephritis*, *Renum inflamma'tio*, *Inflamma'tion of the Kidney*;—characterized by acute pain; burning heat, and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. It may be distinguished into *simple* and *calculous nephritis.* In the latter, the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are,—excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys: the presence of renal calculi, &c. It may be distinguished from lumbago, by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, &c. In the treatment, antiphlogistics, as V.S., baths, &c., are required to the full extent; with the use of diluents, opiates, &c.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINOSA, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHROG'RAPHY, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and γραφη, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the kidney.

NEPHROLITHI'ASIS, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' The disease of calculus in the kidney.

NEPHROLITH'IC, same etymom. Belonging to calculi in the kidneys. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

NEPHROL'OGY, *Nephrolo'gia*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the kidneys. Dissertation on the kidneys and their functions.

NEPHROMETRÆ, Psoæ.

NEPHRON'CUS, from νεφρος, 'the kidney,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the kidney.

NEPHRO-PHLEGMAT'IC, *Nephro-phlegmat'icus*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A name given, by some authors, to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

NEPHRO-PLETHOR'IC, *Nephro-plethor'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πληθωρα, 'plethora.' Belonging to plethora of the kidneys. An epithet given to ischuria dependent upon this cause.

NEPHRO-PYIC, *Nephro-py'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πυον, 'pus.' Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHROS, Kidney.

NEPHRO-SPASTIC, *Nephro-spas'ticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and σπαω, 'I draw.' That which depends upon spasm of the kidney. An epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHRO-THROM'BOID, *Nephro-thromboï'des*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and θρομβος, 'a clot.' That which depends upon clots of blood, contained in the kidneys or their ducts. An epithet for a species of ischuria.

NEPHROT'OMY, *Nephro-lithotomy, Sectio rena'lis, S. renis*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the kidneys. Also, an operation proposed with the view of extracting calculi, formed in the kidney, by means of an incision into the tissue of that organ.

NEPION, Infans.

NEPIOTES, Infancy.

NEPTA, Asphaltum.

NERANTIA. See Citrus aurantium.

NERF, Nerve—*n. Circonflexe*, Axillary nerve—n. Dentaire, Dental nerve—*n. Fessier*, Gluteal nerve—*n. Glosso-pharyngien*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Gustatif innominé*, Trigemini—*n. Guttural*, Palatine (middle) nerve—*n. Gutturo-palatin*, Palatine nerve—*n. Honteux*, Pudic nerve—*n. Irien*, Ciliary nerve—*n. Ischio-clitorien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Ischio-pénien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Labyrinthique*, Auditory nerve—*n. Mentonnier*, Mental nerve—*n. Moteur oculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire interne*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Pathétique*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Péronière branche*, Popliteal nerve, external—*Pharyngo-glossien*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Première paire trachélienne*, Occipital nerve—*n. Vertébro-digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Prétibio digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Prétibio sus plantaire*, Tibial nerve, anterior—*n. Radio-digital*, Radial nerve—*n. Sciatique grand*, Sciatic nerve, great—*n. Sciatique petit*, Sciatic nerve, lesser—*n. Sciatique poplité externe*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Sous-occipital*, Occipital nerve—*n. Sous-pubio-fémoral*, Obturator nerve—*n. Spino-cranio-trapézien*, Spinal nerve—*n. Sus-maxillaire*, Maxillary superior nerve—*n. Sus-pubien*, Supra-pubian nerve—n. *Tibiale branche*, Popliteal internal—*n. Trachéal*, Laryngeal inferior nerve—*n. Trachélo-dorsal*, Spinal nerve—*n. trois cordes*, Trigemini—*n. Tympanique*, Chorda tympani.

NERFS BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial nerves—*n. Moteurs oculaires communs*, Motores oculorum—*n. Sacrés*, Sacral nerves—*n. Sous-costales*, Intercostal nerves—*n. Trijumeaux*, Trigemini.

NERIUM, N. Oleander.

NE'RIUM ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM. The tree, which affords the *Codagapala Bark*, *Cones'si cortex*, *Cortex profluvii*. *Family*, Apocyneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Codagapale* and *Cropale*. The bark of this Malabar tree is of a black colour, externally, and is generally covered with a white moss or scurf. It has an austere, bitter taste, and has been recommended as an astringent, in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

NE'RIUM OLEAN'DER, *Ne'rium*, *Rhododaph'nis*, *Rosa'go*. (F.) *Laurier rose*. The leaves are reputed to be narcotic. The infusion is employed internally, in herpetic affections, and the powder, incorporated with lard, is used in the itch.

NERONIA'NA (PHLEBOTO'MIA.) An epithet, given, for some cause, to phlebotomy, when more than one vein was opened on the same day.

NERPRUN PURGATIF, Rhamnus.

NERVE, *Nervus*, *Neuron*, (F.) *Nerf*. This word originally meant the tendons and ligaments; and hence the different acceptations of 'nervous;'—a man of nerve—a strong, *nervous* man; and a weak, *nervous* woman.

The nerves are cords of the same substance as composes the encephalon and spinal marrow. They extend from one or other of the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating, frequently, with each other; forming *plexuses*, and, occasionally, *ganglions*; and being, at length, lost in the parenchyma of organs. There are 42 pairs, and, according to their origin, they are termed *Cranial* or *Encephalic*, and *Spinal*. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or cords placed alongside each other, and is surrounded by a Neurilema, (q. v.)

The encephalic nerves, except the 5th pair, have only one root in the brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the *Ligamentum denticulatum*; uniting outside this ligament, and presenting, near the intervertebral foramen, a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterwards, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic nerves, proceed to their destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi, until they are finally lost in the texture of the organs. The trunks first formed are commonly round, and proceed alone, or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the cellular spaces, which separate the organs, and are thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination we are not acquainted with; whether the nervous pulp, for instance, be distributed or lost in a membrane,—as seems to be the case with the nerves of sight, hearing, and smell,—or form papillæ. Certain it is, that there is considerable difference in the organs, as respects the quantity of nerves that terminate in them; and the particular arrangement of the nervous extremities. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none: a circumstance which influences considerably the sensibility of parts.

The *Encephalic Nerves* arise from the encephalon, or are inserted into it; (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves;) and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The spinal nerves are 30 in number, 8 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 5 or 6 *sacral*: the four inferior cervical being much larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NERVES.

I. *Cranial* or *Encephalic Nerves.*

1. *Olfactory.* (1st Pair.)	Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane.
2. *Optic.* (2d Pair.)	Terminates in the retina.
3. *Motores Oculorum.* (3d Pair.)	*Superior Branch.* To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris. *Inferior Branch.* To the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique muscles; a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.
4. *Pathetici.* (4th Pair.)	To the greater oblique muscle of the eye.
5. *Par Trigeminum.* (5th Pair.)	*Ophthalmic Branch.* Divided into three branches. 1. The *lachrymal branch*, to the lachrymal gland and upper eyelid. 2. *Frontal branch*, to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. *Nasal branch*, to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose. *Superior Maxillary Branch.* 1. The *orbitar branch*, to the orbit. 2. The *posterior* and *superior dental*, to the three last molar teeth and gums. 3. The *anterior dental*, to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. *Infra-orbitar*, to the upper lip, cheek, and nose. *Inferior Maxillary Branch.* 1. *Temporal* (profound) branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. *Masseterine* branch, to the masseter muscle. 3. *Buccal*, to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. *Pterygoid*, to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. *Lingual*, to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. *Inferior dental*, to the teeth of the lower jaw, and to the lower lip. 7. *Auricular* branch, to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.
6. *Abducentes.* (6th Pair.)	To the rectus externus oculi.
7. *Facial.* (Portio dura of the 7th Pair.)	1. At its exit from the cranium, the *posterior auricular*, *stylo-hyoid*, and *infra-mastoid*, to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process. 2. Near the parotid gland, the *temporal*, *malar*, *buccal*, *supra-maxillary*, and *infra-maxillary* to the whole superficies of the face.
8. *Auditory.* (Portio mollis of the 7th Pair.)	To the vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea.
9. *Glosso-pharyngeal.* (Portion of the 8th pr)	To the base of the tongue and pharynx.
10. *Par Vagum.* (Of the 8th Pair.)	1. *IN THE NECK*,—a *pharyngeal* branch to the pharynx; *superior laryngeal* branch to the larynx, and to some muscles of the inferior hyoid region. *Cardiac* branches to the cardiac plexus. 2. *IN THE CHEST*,—the *inferior laryngeal* branch to the larynx: *pulmonary* branches, which form the plexus of the same name; *œsophageal* branches to the œsophagus. 3. *IN THE ABDOMEN*,—*gastric* branches to the parietes of the stomach; filaments which go to the neighbouring plexuses.
11. *Spinal* or *Accessory of* Willis.	At its exit from the cranium—the *accessory of the pneumogastric nerve* anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck—filaments to the trapezius muscles.
12. *Hypoglossi.* (9th Pair.)	*Cervicalis descendens*, to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region, and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.

II. *Spinal* or *Vertebral Nerves.*

1. *Cervical Nerves.*

1st *Cervical Pair.*	*Anterior Branch.* Anastomosing *par arcade* with the second pair.
2d *Cervical Pair.*	*Anterior Branch.* A branch anastomosing with the first pair; a branch which goes to the cervical plexus.
3d and 4th *Cervical Pairs.*	*Anterior Branch.* Concurring in the cervical plexus.

The *Posterior Branch* of these four pairs ramifies on the occiput and muscles of the superficial and deep-seated cervico-occipital regions.

Cervical Plexus.	DESCENDING BRANCHES.—1. *Internal descending*, anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. *Phrenic branch*, to the diaphragm. 3. *External descending branches*, dividing into supra-clavicular, supra-acromial, infra-clavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulæ, rhomboideus, &c. ASCENDING BRANCHES.—1. *Mastoid*, to the posterior and lateral part of the head, and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. *Auricular*, to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear. *Superficial Cervical Branches.* (2.) To the platysma myoides, digastricus, the integuments of the neck, &c.
5th, 6th, and 7th *Cervical Pairs.*	*Anterior Branches.* Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus. *Posterior Branches.* To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.
Brachial Plexus.	1. *Thoracic Branches*, (2,) to the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. *Supra-scapulary* branch to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. *Infra-scapulary* branches (3,) to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. The *brachial internal cutaneous*, to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. The *brachial external cutaneous*, principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin. 6. The *median nerve*, to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. The *cubital nerve*, to the two last fingers. 8. The *radial*, to the three first. 9. The *axillary*, around the shoulder-joint, and to the neighbouring muscles.

2. *Dorsal Nerves, (Nervi costales.)*

1st *Dorsal Pair.*	*Anterior Branch.* To the brachial plexus.
2d and 3d *Dorsal Pairs.*	*Anterior Branches.* An intercostal and brachial branch.

4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dorsal Pairs.	*Anterior Branches. Internal* branches, to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. *External* branches, to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.
8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dorsal Pairs.	*Anterior Branches. Internal* branches, to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. *External* branches, to the integuments of the chest, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.
12th Dorsal Pair.	*Anterior Branch.* To the first lumbar nerve and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.

The *Posterior Branches* of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3 *Lumbar Nerves.*

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Lumbar Pairs.	*Anterior Branches.* Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.
5th Pair.	*Anterior Branch.* Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.

The *Posterior Branches* of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.

Lumbar Plexus.	1. *Musculo-cutaneous branches*, to the number of three. One *superior*, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum: a *middle*, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an *inferior*, to the skin of the thigh. 2. A *genito-crural* branch, to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. The *crural* nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. The *obturator* nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. The *lumbo-sacral*, to the sciatic plexus. It gives off the *gluteal* nerve to the glutæi muscles.

Sacral Nerves,

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sacral Pairs.	*Anterior Branches.* They form by their union the sciatic plexus.
5th and 6th Pairs.	*Anterior Branches.* To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx.

The *Posterior* branches ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

Sciatic Plexus.	1. *Hemorrhoidal nerves*, to the rectum. 2. *Vesical*, to the bladder. 3. *Uterine* and *vaginal*, to the vagina and uterus. 4. *Inferior gluteal*, to the gluteal muscles, perinæum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. *Pudic*, to the perinæum, penis, or vulva. 6. *Sciatic*, divided into the *external popliteal*, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the *internal popliteal*, distributed on the dorsal surface of the two last toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.

Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement.

It has been remarked, that the encephalic nerves have but one root; while the spinal have two. Now, experiments and pathological facts have proved, that the anterior fasciculus of the marrow and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion: and that the posterior fasciculus and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling; whilst the encephalic, which, with the exception of the fifth pair, have but one, can possess but one of these properties:—they must be either *sensitive* or *motive*, according as they arise from the posterior or anterior fasciculus of the medulla: and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished.

1. *Sensitive.*	Arising, by a single root, from the posterior fasciculus of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow.
2. *Motive.*	Arising, by a single root, from the anterior fasciculus of the same parts.
3. *Sensitive and Motive.*	Which have two roots; one from the anterior, and one from the posterior fasciculus.

According to Sir Charles Bell, the medulla oblongata is composed of three fasciculi on each side; an *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. Now, whilst the anterior and posterior fasciculi produce the nerves of motion and sensation respectively; the middle, according to Sir Charles, gives rise to a third set of nerves—the *respiratory*. To this order belong:—

1. The accessory nerve of Willis, or *superior respiratory*.
2. The par vagum.
3. The glosso-pharyngeal.
4. The facial, or *respiratory of the face*.
5. The phrenic.
6. A nerve which has the same origin as the phrenic;—*the external respiratory*.

When a horse has been hard ridden, every one of these nerves is in action.

Sir C. Bell, again, has reduced the system of nerves to two great classes. 1. Those that are *regular*, *primitive*, *symmetrical*, and common to all animals, from the worm to man; which have double roots, and preside over sensibility and motion: and, 2. The *irregular* or *superadded*, which are added to the preceding, in proportion as the organization of animals offers new or more complicated organs.

To the first class belong all the spinal nerves and one encephalic—the 5th pair;—to the second, the rest of the nervous system.

Lepelletier thinks we are justified in dividing the nerves into five classes;—the *first* comprising the *nerves of special sensibility*—the olfactory, optic, lingual branch of the fifth pair, and the auditory:—the *second*, the *nerves of general sensibility*, the fifth pair; and the spinal nerves, through their posterior root;—the *third* comprising the *voluntary motors*, the spinal nerves, by their anterior roots, the motores oculorum or common oculo-muscular, the external oculo-muscular, and the hypo-glossal:—the *fourth*, *instinctive motors*, involuntary, respiratory nerves of Sir Charles Bell, the pathetic, facial, glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; and the *fifth*, *nerves of vital*

association and *nutrition*—the filaments and plexuses of the ganglionic system.

Dr. Fletcher adopts a different arrangement. He divides them into *ganglionic* and *cerebro-spinal;* the latter being subdivided into the respiratory, motiferous, sensiferous, and regular: the last including those which communicate both the faculty of sensibility and the stimulus of volition. His arrangement is contained in the following table.

Ganglionic.	Cerebro-Spinal.			
Those immediately connected respectively with	*Respiratory.*	*Motiferous.*	*Sensiferous.*	*Regular.*
The Ophthalmic, The Cavernous, The Otic, The Spheno-palatine, The Sub-maxillary, The three Cervical, The Cardiac, The twelve Dorsal, The Cœliac, The five Lumbar, The five Sacral, and The Coccygeal Ganglions.	The Pathetic, The Facial, The Glosso-pharyngeal, The Pneumo-gastric. The Accessory, The Phrenic, and The External Respiratory.	The Motor oculi. A part of the lower maxillary branch of the Trigeminus. The Abductor. The Hypo-glossal.	The Olfactory. The Optic. The Ophthalmic branch of the Trigeminus. The upper Maxillary branch of the Trigeminus. A part of the lower Maxillary branch of the Trigeminus. The Auditory.	The Sub-occipital. The seven Cervical. The twelve Dorsal. The five Lumbar. The five Sacral.

Dr. Marshall Hall, has proposed another division of the nervous system, which is calculated to explain many of the anomalous circumstances we so frequently witness. He proposes to divide all the nerves into

1. The cerebral or the sentient and voluntary.
2. The true spinal or excito-motory.
3. The ganglionic or the nutrient and secretory.

If the sentient and voluntary functions be destroyed by a blow upon the head, the sphincter muscles will still contract when irritated, because the irritation is conveyed to the spine, and the reflex action takes place to the muscle so as to throw it into contraction. But if the spinal marrow be now destroyed, the sphincters remain entirely motionless, because the centre of the system is destroyed.

Dr. Hall thinks, that a peculiar set of nerves constitutes, with the true spinal marrow as their axis, the second subdivision of the nervous system; and as those of the first subdivision are distinguished into sentient and voluntary, these may be distinguished into the *excitor* and *motory*. The *first*, or the excitor nerves, pursue their course principally from external surfaces, characterized by peculiar excitabilities, to the true medulla oblongata and m. spinalis, the *second*, or the motor nerves, pursue a reflex course from the medulla to the muscles, having peculiar actions, concerned principally in ingestion and egestion. The motions connected with the first or cerebral subdivision are sometimes, indeed frequently, *spontaneous;* those connected with the true spinal are, he believes, *always excited*.

Dr. Hall thinks, too, that there is good reason for viewing the fifth, and posterior spinal nerves as constituting an external ganglionic system, for the nutrition of the external organs; and he proposes to divide the *ganglionic* subdivision of the nervous system, into 1. The *internal* ganglionic, which includes that usually denominated the sympathetic, and probably filaments of the pneumogastric; and 2. The *external* ganglionic, embracing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves.

To the *cerebral* system he assigns all diseases of sensation, perception, judgment, and volition—therefore all painful, mental, and comatose, and some paralytic, diseases. To the true *spinal* or *excito-motory* system, belong all spasmodic and certain paralytic diseases. He properly adds, that these two parts of the nervous system influence each other both in health and disease, as they both influence the ganglionic system.

The views of Dr. Hall on the excito-motory function have been embraced by Müller, Grainger, Carpenter, and others.

The nerves are covered and united to the neighbouring parts by an abundant layer of fatty cellular texture, which sends, inwards, prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks, which furnish them, transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced even in the greatest trunks.

Nerve, Accessory of Willis, Spinal nerve—n. Articular, Axillary nerve—n. Buccinator, Buccal nerve—n. *Cubito-digital*, Cubital nerve—n. Femoro-popliteal, lesser, Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Gluteal, of the Sacral plexus, Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Gustatory, Hypoglossal nerve—n. of Jacobson, see Petrosal ganglion—n. Lateral nasal, Spheno-palatine nerve—n. Lingual, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Naso-ocularis, Nasal nerve—n. Naso-palpebral, Nasal nerve—n. Orbito-frontal, Ophthalmic nerve—n. Ocular, Optic nerve—n. of Organic life, Trisplanchnic N.—n. Palpebro-frontal, Frontal nerve—n. Popliteal internal, Tibial nerve, posterior—n. Respiratory, of the face, Facial nerve—n. Respiratory, superior, Spinal nerve—n. Scapulo-humeral, Axillary nerve—n. Spiral, Radial nerve—n. Spiral muscular, Radial nerve—n. Sub-occipital, Occipital nerve—n. Superficial temporal, Auricular nerve—n. Sympathetic, Trisplanchnic N.—n. Temporal cutaneous, Auricular nerve—n. Ulnar, Cubital nerve—n. Vidian, Pterygoid nerve—n. Zygomato-auricular, Auricular nerve.

NERVES, COSTAL, Intercostal nerves—n. Dorsal, Intercostal nerves—n. Eighth pair of, Pneumo-gastric—n. Encephalic, first pair, Olfactory nerves—n. Encephalic, eleventh pair, Spinal nerves—n. Ethmoidal, Olfactory nerves—n. Fifth pair, Trigemini—n. Fourth pair of, Patheticus nervus—n. Infra-orbitar, Sub-orbitar nerves—n. Ninth pair of, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Oculo-muscular, common, Motores ocu-

lorum—n. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic nerves—n. Recurrent, Laryngeal inferior N.—n. Sixth pair of, Motor oculi externus—n. Spinal, Vertebral N.—n. Third pair of, Motores oculorum.

NERVI ANONYMI, Innominati nervi—n. Divisi, Trigemini—n. Gustatorii, Trigemini—n. Odoratorii, Olfactory nerves—n. Reversivi, Laryngeal inferior nerves.

NERVINE, *Nervi'nus*, *Neurot'ic*, *Neurit'ic*, *Antineurotic*, *Antineuropath'ic*. A medicine, considered proper for relieving debility of the nervous system.

NERVOUS, *Nervosus*, *Neurodes*. Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong; also, weak, irritable.

The Nervous Diathesis is termed *Atax'ia spirituum*, *Anoma'lia nervo'rum*, *Status nervo'sus*, *S. erath'icus*, *Diath'esis nervo'sa*, *Constitu'tio nervo'sa*.

Nervous Diseases, *Morbi nervo'si*. (F.) *Maladies nerveuses*. Affections seated in the nervous system.

A Nervous Attack, (F.) *Attaque des nerfs*, is an affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms, to which irritable individuals are liable.

Nervous Fluid, *Nervous principle*, *Flu'idum ner'veum*, *Liq'uidum nerveum*, *Succus nerveus*, *Spir'itus vitalis*. The fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing, except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic. It was formerly called *Animal spirits*, *Spiritus animales*. (F.) *Esprits animaux*.

Nervous Pain, Neuralgia—n. Principle, N. fluid.

Nervous System. The nerves of the human body considered collectively.

Nervous System of the Automatic Functions, Trisplanchic nerve—n. System, organic, see Trisplanchnic nerve—n. System of the senses, Medulla oblongata—n. System of voluntary motion, &c., Medulla spinalis.

NERVUS, Nerve, Penis—n. Anonymus, Trigemini—n. Communicans faciei, Facial nerve—n. Innominatus, Trigemini—n. Latus, Achillis tendo—n. Lingualis lateralis, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—n. Lingualis medius, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Musculi Pterygoidei, Pterygoid nerve—n. Mixtus, Trigemini—n. Opticus, Optic nerve—n. Quintus, Trigemini—n. Sympatheticus medius, Trigemini—n. Sympathicus medius, Trigemini—n. Timidus, Motor oculi externus—n. Tremellus, Trigemini—n. Trochlearis, Patheticus nervus.

NESTIATRI'A, *Nestitherapi'a*, from νηστις, 'a faster,' and θεραπεια, 'treatment.' Treatment of a disease by causing the patient to fast.

NESTITHERAPEIA, Nestiatria.

NETTLE, ARCHANGEL, WHITE, Lamium album—n. Dead, Lamium album—n. Hedge, Galeopsis—n. Pill-bearing, Urtica pilulifera—n. Rash, Urticaria—n. Stinging, common, Urtica.

NEURAL'GIA, from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Rheumatis'mus spu'rius nervo'sus*, *Neurodyn'ia*. (F.) *Névralgie*, *Nervous pain*. A generic name for a certain number of diseases; the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch; extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgiæ have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infra-orbitar*, *maxillary* and *frontal* are but divisions)—the *ilio-scrotal*, *femoro-popliteal*, *femoro-pretibial*, *plantar*, and *cubito-digital*. A division of *anomalous* neuralgiæ has likewise been admitted.

1. Facial Neuralgia, *Neuralgia faciei*, *Trismus maxilla'ris*, *T. Dolorif'icus*, *Opsial'gia*, *Dolor cru'cians faciei*, *Hemicra'nia idiopath'ica*, *Autal'gia doloro'sa*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor faciei*, *Dolor faciei typ'ico characte'rē*, *D. F. Fothergilli*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Rheumatis'mus larva'tus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Dolor faciei period'icus*, *Febris top'ica*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia period'ica*, is characterized by acute, lancinating pains, returning at intervals; and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, infra-orbitar, or in the maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

1. *Metopodyn'ia*, *Brow-ague*, *Neural'gia fronta'lis*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor periodicus*, &c., commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Sometimes it is felt particularly in the orbit.

The *Neuralgia infra-orbita'ria*, *Dolor faciei atrox*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Febris top'ica*, *Odontal'gia remit'tens et intermit'tens*, *Hemicra'nia sæva*, *Infra-or'bitar neuralgia*, *Tic douloureux*, is chiefly felt in the infra-orbitar foramen, whence it passes to the cheek, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, &c.

In the *Neuralgia maxilla'ris*, *Tic douloureux*, *Trismus catarrha'lis maxillaris*, the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue.

The Ilio-Scrotal Neuralgia has been rarely observed. It is characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; this pain follows the crista ilii and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted.

Neuralgia Fem'oro-poplitæa, *Sciat'ica*, *Schias*, *Malum ischiad'icum*, *Morbus ischiad'icus*, *Passio ischiad'ica*, *Ischiagra*, *Ischial'gia*, *Ischio'sis*, *Coxal'gia*, *Neural'gia Ischiad'ica*, *Dolor Ischiad'icus nervo'sus*, *Ischias nervosa Cotugnii* vel *Cotunnii*, *Neurisch'ias*, *Ischias nervo'sa posti'ca*, *Ischias*, *Coxagra*, *Ischias rheumat'icum*, *Ischiat'ica*, *Goutte sciatique*. This is characterized by pain, following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot.

Neuralgia Fem'oro-pretibia'lis, *Ischias nervo'sa anti'ca*. In this, the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh and passes down, chiefly, on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot.

Neuralgia Planta'ris. This is rare; and the pain is confined to the course of the plantar nerves.

Neuralgia Cu'bito-digitalis, *Is'chias ner-*

vo'sa digita'lis. In this variety, the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge.

Under the name Anom'alous Neural'giæ, Chaussier has included different neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass, or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve; and others which are occasioned by tumours in the course of a nerve, or which succeed contusions or incomplete division of nerves.

All varieties of neuralgiæ are obstinate, and the greatest diversity of means has been made use of:—bleeding, general and local,—emetics, purgatives, rubefacients, vesicants, actual cautery, narcotics, mercurial frictions; electricity; destruction of a portion of the nerve, &c. The most successful remedy, perhaps is the *Carbonate of iron*, given in doses of some magnitude; as, for instance, ʒss or ℈ij, twice or thrice a day in molasses. This plan of treatment, continued for a month or two, will generally relieve and ultimately remove this much dreaded affection. The mode in which it acts is by no means clear; but it is almost as certain as any other remedy used in disease in producing its salutary effects. The bowels must be kept free; and all inflammatory symptoms be removed during its administration.

NEURASTHENI'A, *Neurostheni'a, Debil'itas nervo'sa.* Debility or impaired activity of the nerves; from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and ασθενια, 'debility.'—See Irritable.

NEURILE'MA, *Neurilem'ma, Neurily'ma, Neur'ymen, Perineu'rion, Fistula* seu *Tubulus* seu *Capsula* seu *Involu'crum nervo'rum, Membra'na* seu *Membran'ula* seu *Tu'nica* seu *Indumen'tum nervo'rum, Vagi'na nervo'rum;* from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and λεμμα, 'a coat.' The fine transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane that surrounds the nerves—to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

NEURILEMMI'TIS. Same etymon. Inflammation of the neurilema.

NEURILYMA, Neurilema.

NEURINE. The substance of which the nervous system is composed. It consists chiefly of albumen and fatty matter.

NEURISCHIAS, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

NEURITIC, Nervine.

NEURI'TIS, (F.) *Névrite*, from νευρον, 'a nerve.' Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLACI'A, from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and βλαξεια, 'stupor.' Insensibility of the nerves.

NEUROCHONDRO'DES, from νευρον, 'a sinew,' χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' A hard substance between a sinew and a cartilage.

NEURODES, Nervous.

NEURODYNIA, Neuralgia.

NEUROGAMIA, Magnetism, animal.

NEUROG'RAPHY, *Neurogra'phia;* from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and γραφη, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the nerves.

NEUROL'OGY, *Neurolo'gia*, from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

NEUROMETRES, Psoæ.

NEURON, Nerve.

NEURON'OSOS, *Neuronu'sos*, from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' A disease of the nerves.

NEUROPATH'IC, *Neuropath'icus*, from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and παθος, 'a disease.' Belonging to disease of the nerves, to *Neuropathi'a* or *Neuron'osos.*

NEUROPYRA, Typhus mitior.

NEURO'SES, from νευρον, 'a nerve.' A generic name for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system, and which are indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation; without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts, and without any material agent producing them. Such is the usual definition. Broussais attributes them to a state of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow.

NEUROSTHENIA, Neurasthenia, see Irritable.

NEUROTHELIC APPARATUS, Corpus papillare.

NEUROTIC, Nervine.

NEUROT'ICA, from νευρον, 'a nerve.' Diseases of the nervous function. The 4th class of Good's Nosology.

NEU'ROTOME, Neurot'omos; from νευρον, 'a nerve,' and τεμνω, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' An instrument used, by anatomists, to dissect the nerves. It is a long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges.

NEUROT'OMY, *Neuroto'mia.* Same etymon. Dissection of the nerves. Also, an incised wound of a nerve.

NEURYMEN, Neurilema.

NEUTRAL, from *Neuter*, 'neither.' Belonging to neither in particular.

Neutral Salts, *Sec'ondary salts*, (F.) *Sels neutres.* A salt, composed of two primitive saline substances, combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

NÉVRALGIE, Neuralgia.

NÉVRITE, Neuritis.

NEVUS, Nævus.

NEW JERSEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the upper part of Morris county and in the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Musconetcong mountain, there are chalybeate springs, which are resorted to. See Schooley's Mountain.

NEW YORK, MINERAL WATERS OF. The chief waters are those of Ballston and Saratoga, (q. v.)

NEZ, Nasus.

NICODE'MI OLEUM, *Oil of Nicodemus.* An oil made by digesting, for some time,—in a mixture of white wine and olive oil,—old turpentine, litharge, aloes, saffron, oxyd of zinc, &c.

NICOTIANA, N. tabacum—n. Minor, N. rustica.

Nicotia'na Rus'tica, *N. minor, Priapei'a, Hyoscy'amus luteus, English tobacco.* The leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder.

Nicotiana Tab'acum, *Nicotiana, Herba tabaci, Tabacum, Petum, Petun, Hyoscy'amus Peruvia'nus, Tobacco, Virgin'ia tobacco,* (F.) *Tabac, Nicotiane.* Tobacco is a violent acro-narcotic; its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotin* or *Nicotianin.* It is narcotic,

sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia, it is injected, in the form of smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. It is most extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialogogue. The infusion is used to kill vermin, and in some cutaneous eruptions.

NICOTIANE, Nicotiana tabacum.

NICOTIANIN. See Nicotiana tabacum.

NICOTIN. See Nicotiana tabacum.

NICTA'TION, *Nicta'tio*, *Nictita'tio*, *Nystag'mus*, *Clonus nictita'tio*, *Twinkling of the eye*, (F.) *Clignotement*, *Clignement*, *Cillement*, *Souris*. A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately. As occasionally performed, it is physiological; if repeatedly, a disease. It seems to be executed chiefly by the 7th pair of nerves; but it is necessary that the 5th pair should likewise be in a state of integrity.

NIDAMENTUM, Decidua.

NIDOROUS, *Nidoro'sus*, from *Nidor*, *Cnissa*, 'the smell of any thing burnt,' &c. Having the smell of burnt corrupt animal matter.

NIELLE, Nigella.

NIGELLA, Coptis.

NIGEL'LA, *N. sati'va*, *Melan'thium*, *Fennel flower*, *Cumi'num Nigrum*. *Devil in a bush*, (F.) *Nigelle*, *Nielle*. This was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialogogue, &c.

NIGELLE, Nigella.

NIGHT EYES, Crusta genu equinæ.

NIGHT MARE, Incubus.

NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN, Phytolacca decandra—n. Common, Solanum—n. Deadly, Atropa belladonna—n. Enchanter's, Circæa lutetiana—n. Garden, Solanum—n. Palestine, Solanum sanctum—n. Woody, Solanum dulcamara.

NIGREDO Á SOLE, Ephelides.

NIGRITA, Negro.

NIGRITIES OSSIUM, Caries.

NIGRITUDO, Melanosis.

NIGROMANTIA, Necromancy.

NIGROR, Melasma.

NIGRUM OCULI, Pupil.

NIHIL ALBUM, Zinci oxydum—n. Griseum, Zinci oxydum.

NILIACUM, Mel.

NINDSIN, Sium ninsi.

NINSI, Sium ninsi.

NINSING, Panax quinquefolium.

NINZIN, Sium ninsi.

NIPPLE, Sax. nypele. The *Teat*. *The dug*, *Mammil'la*, *Mammell'a*, *Papil'la*, *Thele*, *Titthē*, *Titthos*, *Titthion*, *Titthis*, (F.) *Mamelon*. The conical tubercle, situate at the centre of the breast. Towards the central part of each breast the skin changes colour, and assumes a rosy tint in young females, or a reddish brown in those who have suckled several children. This circle is called the *Areola* or *Aureola* (q. v.) *of the nipple*. The nipple is capable of erection on being excited.

NIPPLEWORT, Lapsana.

NIRLES, Herpes exedens.

NISUS, *Nixus*, *Peira*, *Straining*. A voluntary retention of the breath; so as to force down the diaphragm; the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed; and the evacuation of the fæces, urine, &c. is effected.

NISUS, Effort—n. Formativus, Plastic force.

NITEDULA, Cicindela.

NITRAS KALICUM, Potassæ nitras—n. Lixiviæ, Potassæ nitras—n. Natricum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Potassæ cum sulphure fusus, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Sub-bismuthicum, Bismuth, sub-nitrate of.

NITRATE, *Nitras*. A salt, formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine.

NITRATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniæ nitras.

NITRE, Potassæ nitras.

NITRIC ACID, *Acidum nitricum*, *Aqua fortis*, *Nitrous acid*, *Spir'itus nitri duplex*, *Sp. nitri fumans*, *Sp. nitri Glaube'ri*, *Azot'ic acid*, *Dephlogistica'ted nitrous acid*, *Oxysepton'ic acid*, *Spir'itus nitri acidus*. Nitric acid is obtained from nitre—the *Nitrate of potass*. Its odour is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is corrosive, liquid, colourless, and transparent. S. G 1,500. 100 grains ought to saturate 124 of subcarbonate of soda.

Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers, or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *Acidum Nitricum Dilu'tum*, *Spir'itus nitri simplex*, *Sp. nitri vulga'ris*—the *Dilute nitric acid*, which, in the London Pharmacopœia, consists of *nitric acid*, ʒj *water* ʒix, by measure. Diluted largely with water, it is used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver; syphilis, &c., but, in the latter affections, it is not to be depended upon.

NITROGEN, Azote.

NI'TROGEN, GAZEOUS OXIDE OF, *Nitrous oxide*, *Protox'ide of azote*, *Paradise gas*, *Intoxicating gas*, *Laughing gas*, *Dephlogis'ticated nitrous gas*, *Gaz azot'icum oxygena'tum*. This gas, when respired, produces singular effects; great mental and corporeal excitement; and, generally, so much exhilaration as to render the appellation, "*laughing gas*," by no means inappropriate. It has not been much used in medicine, although recommended in paralysis. Its effects are too violent and too transient to render it a valuable remedial agent; and, in the delicate, it has been productive of unpleasant effects, inducing palpitation, fainting, and convulsions.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID, *Nitro-hydrochlor'ic acid*, *Hydrochloro-nitric acid*, *Aqua regia*, *Aqua stygia*, *Chrysulca*, *Aqua regis Acidum muriaticum nitro'so-oxygena'tum*, *Menstruum auri*, (F.) *Eau régale*. A mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids has been used in diseases of the liver, in the form of a bath for the feet and legs, made sharply acidulous. It has, also, been employed, and with more uniform results, in cutaneous affections. Whatever advantage it may possess in internal diseases—and these advantages are doubtful—they are probably dependent upon the chlorine formed by the mixture, or upon the properties, possessed by the mineral acids in general. See Chlorine.

NITROUS OXIDE, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

NITRUM, Natron, Potassæ nitras—n. Antiquorum, Soda—n. Cubicum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Factitium, Borax—n. Flammans, Ammoniæ nitras—n. Lunare, Argenti nitras—n. Rhomboidale, Soda, nitrate of—n. Vitriolatum Schroederi, Potassæ sulphas—n. Tabulatum, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

NIX, Snow.

Nix Fumans, Calx viva.

NIXUS, Nisus.

NOBLE, *Nob'ilis, Prin'cipal, Essen'tial. Noble parts, Partes essentia'les*:—Some anatomists have given this name to parts, without which life cannot exist; such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. The organs of generation have, likewise, been so called.

Noble Parts, Genital organs.

NOCTAMBULATIO, Somnambulism.

NOCTILUCA, Cicindela.

NOCTISURGIUM, Somnambulism.

NOCTUINI O'CULI. Gray or blue eyes.—Castelli.

NODE, *Nodus Emphy'ma exosto'sis perios'tea*; (F.) *Nodosité, Nœud*; from Hebr. נד, 'a heap.' A hard concretion or incrustation, which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints, known under the name of white swellings.

NODDING, Annuitio.

NODI DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers—n. Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.

NODOI, Nefrendes.

NODOSIA. See Nefrendes.

NODOSITÉ, Node.

NOD'ULI ARAN'TII, *Noduli Morgagnii, Corpora Arantii*. The small sesamoid bodies situate on the periphery of the semiluna valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery, for the better occlusion of the artery.

Noduli Morgagnii, N. Arantii—n. Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.

NODUS, Articulation, Hamma—n. Cerebri, Pons varolii—n. Encephali, Pons varolii—n. Hystericus, Globus hystericus.

NOESIS, Intellect.

NŒUD, Node—*n. du Chirurgien*, Knot, surgeon's—*n. Emballeur*, Knot, picker's.

NOISETIER, Corylus avellana.

NOISETTE, Corylus avellana (nut.)

NOIX, Juglans regia (nux)—*n. Americaine*, Jatropha curcas—*n. des Barbades*, Jatropha curcas—*n. Cathartique*, Jatropha curcas—*n. d'Eau*, Trapa natans—*n. de Galle*, see Quercus cerris—*n. de Serpent*, see Thevetia Ahouai—*n. Vomique*, see Strychnos nux vomica.

NOLA CULINARIA, Anemone pulsatilla.

NOLI ME TANGÉRE, Lupus, see *Chancreux (Bouton.)*

NOMA, Cancer aquaticus.

NOM'ADE, *Nomas*, from νομη, 'pasturage.' An epithet given to people who have no fixed habitation, and who travel with their flocks, from country to country, for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy, the word *Nomad'ic* has been applied to spreading ulcers.

NOMBRIL, Umbilicus.

NOME, Phagedenic ulcer.

NOMENCLATURE, *Nomencla'tio, Nomenclatu'ra, Onomatolog'ia, Onomatoclesis*, from ονομα, 'name,' and καλεω, 'I call.' A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance; and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chymistry; and anatomy has derived advantages from the labours of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See Muscle. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention; and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it, are still most frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms; Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican; often barbarously and illegitimately compounded.

A want of principle in founding the technical terms of medicine is every where observable. They have been formed:—

1. From *colour*; as *Melæna, Melas, Atrabilis, Leuce, Alphos, Chlorosis, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Purpura*, &c.

2. From *duration*, as *Ephemeral, quotidian, tertian*, and *quartan, continued*, and *intermittent*, &c.

3. From *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects*, and *Plants*, as *Rabies canina, Cynanche, Boulimia, Pica, Hippopyon, Elephantiasis, Urticaria, Lichen, Ichthyosis*, &c.

4. From *Persons* or *Places*, as *Morbus Herculeus, Facies Hippocratica, Lepra Arabum, Plica Polonica, Sudor Anglicus, Morbus Gallicus*, &c., and *Ignus Sancti Antonii, Chorea Sancti Viti*. &c.

NON-NATURALS, *Non naturalia*. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

NONUS HUMERI PLACENTINI, Teres minor—n. Linguæ musculus, Genio-glossus—n. Vesalii, Peronæus tertius.

NOSE, Nasus—n. Running at the, Coryza.

NOSEMA, Disease.

NOSEROS, Insalubrious, Sick.

NOSOCOMIUM, Hospital.

NOSOCOMUS, *Infirmier*.

NOSODES, Insalubrious, Sick.

NOSODOCHIUM, Hospital.

NOSOG'ENY, *Nosogen'ia*, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and γενος, 'origin.' The department of medicine, which regards the formation of diseases.

NOSOG'RAPHY, *Nosogra'phia*, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' A description of diseases.

NOSOL'OGY, *Nosolo'gia*, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A name given to that part of medicine, whose object is the classification of diseases. The most celebrated nosological systems have been those of Sauvages, (1763,) Linnæus, (1763,) Vogel, (1764,) Sagar, (1776,) Macbride, (1772,) Cullen, (1772,) Darwin, (1796,) Selle, Crichton, (1804,) Parr, (1809,) Swediaur, (1812,) Pinel, (1813,) Young, (1813,) Good, (1817,) Hosack, (1818,) &c.

Besides these general nosographies, others have been published on *Surgery*, exclusively,

none of which are particularly worthy of enumeration amongst nosological systems.

Nosological arrangements have, also, been formed of single families or groups of diseases. Plenck, of Baden, is the author of two separate treatises of this kind: the one, a methodical arrangement of the diseases of the eyes, and the other, of cutaneous diseases. Dr. Willan, published an arrangement of cutaneous diseases, which was completed by Dr. Bateman, and adopted into the Nosology of Dr. Hosack. Mr. Abernethy, also, published a methodical classification of tumours, and many other partial nosological classifications might be enumerated.

NOSON'OMY, *Nosonom'ia;* from νοσος, 'a disease,' and ονομα, 'name.' The nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOS, Disease.

NOSOTAX'Y, *Nosotax'ia;* from νοσος, 'a disease; and ταξις, 'arrangement.' The distribution and classification of diseases.

NOSTAL'GIA, from νοστος, 'return,' 'a journey home,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Nostoma'nia, Pathopatridal'gia, Philopatridal'gia, Philopatridoma'nia.* (F.) *Nostalgie, Maladie du pays.* An affection, produced by the desire of returning to one's country. It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. M. Pinel properly regards it as a variety of melancholy.

NOSTOMANIA, Nostalgia.

NOSTRILS, Nares.

NOTAL'GIA, *Notial'gia, (Nostal'gia* (improperly) of Köchlin and others,) from νωτος, 'the back,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the back.

NOTCH, Teut. *Nocke,* Ital. *Nocchia, Emargina'tio, Emarginatu'ra,* (F.) *Échancrure.* Depressions or indentations of different shapes and sizes, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones.

The Ischiat'ic Notches, (F.) *Échancrures Ischiatiques,* are two in number,—the *greater* and the *less.* The *former* is large, situate at the inferior part of the pelvis, and formed by the sacrum and ilium. It gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The *latter* is much smaller than the other, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

The Ethmoid'al Notch, (F.) *Échancrure ethmoïdale,* is situate on the frontal bone, and joins the ethmoid.

The Parot'id Notch, (F.) *Échancrure parotidienne,* is the triangular space, comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process; so called, because it lodges the parotid gland. The notches in soft parts are generally called Fissures, (q. v.)

NOTENCEPH'ALUS, from νωτος, 'the back,' and εγκεφαλη, 'the head.' A monster, whose head, with the brain, is on the back.—G. St. Hilaire.

NOTHEUSIS, Degeneration.

NOTHIA, Degeneration.

NOTHUS, False.

NOTLÆUS, Dorsal, Medulla spinalis.

NOTIALGIA, Notalgia.

NOTOMYELITIS, Myelitis.

NOTON, Dorsum.

NOTOS, Dorsum, Vertebral column.

NOUAGE DE LA CORNÉE, Caligo.

NOUÉ (Bandage) (F.); 'knotted.' A bandage, which has a considerable number of knots placed above each other. It is made with a roller, 6 or 7 ells long, rolled into two balls, and is used to compress the parotid region, after the extirpation of the parotid gland. Also, an epithet applied to children in whom the disease of rickets has swollen the articulations. It is, likewise, applied to the gout, when it has caused nodes on the joints.

NOUET (F.), *Nod'ulus.* A bag, filled with medicinal substances, and infused in a liquid to communicate their properties to it.

NOUFFER'S, MADAME, REMEDY, Polypodium filix mas.

NOURRICE, Nurse.

NOURRICIER, Nutritious.

NOURRITURE, Aliment.

NOUS, Intellect.

NOUURE, Rachitis.

NOYAU CENTRAL DES PÉDONCULES DU CERVELET, Corpus dentatum.

NOYER, Juglans regia—*n. de Ceylon,* Adhatoda.

NUAGE, Nebula.

NUBECULA, Enæorema, Nebula.

NUBES, Enæorema, Nebula.

NUBILOSUS, Nepheloid.

NUCES AQUATICÆ, see Trapa natans—n. Quercus, see Quercus alba.

NUCHA, (F.) *Nuque.* The hinder part or nape of the neck. The part where the spinal marrow begins.

The Ligamen'tum Nuchæ. A strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds.

NUCISTA. See Myristica moschata.

NUCK, CANAL OF. A small prolongation of the peritoneum often sent into the inguinal canal of the female fœtus. So called from Nuck, who first described it.

NUCLEUS, see Cytoblast.

NUCULA TERRESTRIS, Bunium bulbocastanum.

NUMMULAR, *Nummula'ris.* Relating to money, from *nummus,* 'money.' An epithet applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money.

NUMMULARIA, Lysimachia nummularia.

NUQUE, Nucha.

NURSE, *Nutrix, Trephousa.* Sax. nopice. (F.) *Nourrice, Garde-malade.* One who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person.

A Wet Nurse. A female, who suckles the child of another.

A Dry Nurse. One, who gives every care to the child, but does not suckle it.

NUT, BUTTER, Juglans cinerea—n. Cembros, see Pinus cembra—n. Physic, Jatropha curcas—n. Pine, see Pinus picea—n. Pistachio, see Pistacia vera—n. Poison, see Strychnos nux vomica—n. Purging, see Jatropha—n. Soap, see Sapindus saponaria—n. Tree, Malabar, Adhatoda—n. Vomic, see Strychnos nux vomica—n. Zirbel, see Pinus Picea.

NUTA'TION, *Nuta'tio*. Constant oscillation of the head, in which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

NUTMEG. See Myristica moschata.

NUTRICATIO, Nutrition.

NUTRICIER, Nutritious.

NUTRICIUS, Nutritious.

NUTRIMENTUM, Aliment.

NUTRI''TION, *Nutri''tio*, *Nutricatio*, *Alitu'ra*, *Threpsis*, from *nutri're*, 'to nourish.' Nutrition is that function, by which the nutritive matter, already elaborated by the various organic actions, loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues,—to repair their losses and support their strength. Sometimes the word is used in a more extended signification, to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished, in organized bodies. Nutrition, then, would comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being *nutrition*, properly so called, and being operated in the intermediate system over the whole of the body,—the tissues attracting from the blood the elements necessary for their reparation.

NUTRITION, FORCE OF, Plastic force.

NUTRI''TIOUS, *Nutric''ius*, *Nu'tritive*, *Alib'ilis*, *Trophimos*, *Trophodes*, (F.) *Nourricier*, *Nutricier*. Having the quality of nourishing: as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, &c.

NUTRITIOUS OR NUTRITIVE ARTERIES. (F.) *Artères nutricières*. Arterial branches, which enter the *foramina nutricia* of long bones, and penetrate to the medullary membrane.

NUTRITUS, Aliment.

NUTRIX, Nurse.

NUX AROMATICA, see Myristica moschata—n. Avellana, Corylus avellana (nut)—n. Barbadensis, Jatropha curcas—n. Becuiba, Ibicuiba—n. Cathartica Americana, Jatropha curcas—n. Gallæ, see Quercus cerris—n. Juglans, Juglans regia—n. Medica, Coco of the Maldives—n. Metella, Strychnos nux vomica—n. Moschata, see Myristica moschata—n. Myristica, see Myristica moschata—n. Pistacia, see Pistacia vera—n. Vomica, Strychnos nux vomica.

NYCTALO'PIA, *Parop'sis Lucif'uga*, *Nyctalopiasis*, *Cæ'citas diur'na*, *Visus noctur'nus*, *Oxyo'pia*, *Hemeralo'pia* (moderns,) (q. v.) *Amblyo'pia meridia'na*, *Photopho'bia*, *Photophobophthal'mia*, *Dysop'ia lu'minis*, *Visus acrior*, (F.) *Vue nocturne*, *Aveuglement de Jour*, from νυξ, 'night,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' The faculty of seeing during the night, with privation of the faculty during the day. It affects both eyes at once, when idiopathic. Its duration is uncertain, and treatment very obscure. It is, however, a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular. The indications of cure will, consequently, be—to allay direct irritation in every way; to excite counter-irritation by blisters; and to gradually accustom the eye to the impression of light.

One labouring under this affection, is called a *Nyc'talope*, *Nyc'talops*, νυκταλωψ.

NYCTHEMERON. See Dies.

NYCTHE'MERUM, from νυξ, 'night,' and ἡμερα, 'day.' The space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

NYCTOBASIS, Somnambulism.

NYCTOBATESIS, Somnambulism.

NYMPHÆ, from νυμφη, 'a water nymph.' *Alæ inter'næ mino'res clitor'idis*, *Carun'culæ cuticula'res*, *Alæ mino'res*, *Collic'ula vagi'næ*, *Myrtocheil'ides*, *Labia mino'ra* seu *inter'na*. (F.) *Nymphes*, *Petites lèvres*. Two membranous folds, which arise from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris, and descend on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating by becoming gradually thinner, about the middle of the circumference of the orifice of the vagina. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva; and contain, in their substance, a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be,—not, as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name, but to favour the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labour.

The word νυμφη has also been used synonymously with clitoris by Oribasius, Aëtius, &c.

NYMPHÆ'A ALBA, *Leuconymphæ'a*, *Nen'uphar*, *Mi'croleuconymphæ'a*, *White Water Lily*. (F.) *Nenuphar blanc*. *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. Formerly employed as a demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy.

NYMPHÆA INDICA, N. nelumbo—n. Major lutea, N. lutea.

NYMPHÆA LUTEA, *N. major lutea*, *Yellow Water Lily*. (F.) *Nenuphar jaune*. Used for the same purposes.

NYMPHÆA NELUM'BO, *Faba Ægyptiaca*, *Cyamus Ægyptiacus*, *Nymphæa In'dica*; *Pontic* or *Ægyptian Bean*. The fruit of this is eaten raw in Egypt and some of the neighbouring countries; and is considered to be tonic and astringent.

NYMPHES, Nymphæ.

NYMPHOCLUIA, Nymphomania.

NYMPHOMA'NIA, from νυμφη, 'a bride,' and μανια, 'fury.' *Furor uteri'nus*, *Uteroma'nia*, *Lagne'sis furor fæmini'nus*, *Metroma'nia*, *Erotoma'nia*, *Ædœoma'nia*, *Aidoioma'nia*, *Melancho'lia uteri'na*, *Nymphoclu'ia*, *Tænia*, *Symptoma turpitu'dinis*, *Andromania'nia*, *Gynæcoma'nia*, *Machlos'ynē*, *Entelipathi'a*, *Tenti'go vene'rea*, *Hysteroma'nia*, *Salac''itas vulvæ*, *Uteri pruri'tus*, *Brachu'na*, *Aras'con*, *Arsa'tum*, *Œstroma'nia*, (F.) *Nymphomanie*, *Fureur utérine*. An irresistible and insatiable desire, in females, for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly, who possess a nervous temperament, and vivid imagination, especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, &c. Its course, as described, is as follows. In the commencement, the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contest between feelings of modesty and impetuous desire. At an after period, she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting; and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete. The treatment consists in the use of the same means as are required in the satyriasis of man. When the mental alienation is complete, solitude is indispensable.

NYMPHON'CUS, from νυμφη, 'the nympha,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOT'OMY, *Nymphoto'mia*, *Nympha'-*

rum Sectio, from *νυμφη*, 'nympha,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, known and practised for a long time; and which consists in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to, when they are attacked with scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene; or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. *Nymphotomy* is the circumcision of the female. It is practised in some countries.

Some authors have used the term *Nymphotomy* for amputation of the clitoris.

NYSTAGMUS, Nictation.

O.

OAK, BLACK, Quercus tinctoria—o. Common, Quercus robur—o. Jerusalem, Chenopodium botrys—o. Lungs, Lichen pulmonarius—o. Poison, Rhux toxicodendron—o. Red, Quercus rubra montana—o. Sea, Fucus vesiculosus—o. Spanish, Quercus rubra montana—o. White, Quercus alba.

OARION, Ovary.

OARI'TIS, *Oöphori'tis*, *Ovari'tis*, from *ωαριον*, 'the ovarium,' and *itis*, the termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ovarium.

OATS, Avena.

OBAUDITIO, Baryecoia.

OBELÆA RAPHE, Sagittal suture.

OBESITAS, Polysarcia.

OBESITY, Corpulentia.

OBFUSCATIO, Amaurosis.

OBLATÆ PURGAN'TES. Cathartic cakes or lozenges made of flour, sugar and some cathartic drug.

OBLIQUE, *Obli'quus*. Any thing inclined:—which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles, which have an oblique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. These are:—

1. The *Oblique Muscles of the Abdomen*. They are two in number, and distinguished into:

a. The Obliquus Exter'nus Abdom'inis, *O. descen'dens exter'nus*, *O. descendens*, *O. major*, *Ilio-pubo-costo-abdomi'nal*, *Costo-abdomi'nal* (Ch.) (F.) *Grand oblique*, *Oblique externe*. One of the broadest muscles of the body. It is situate at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen; and is flat and quadrilateral. It is attached, *above*, to the outer surface and lower edge of the 7 or 8 last ribs: *below*, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista ilii: *before*, it terminates at the linea alba by means of a broad and strong aponeurosis, which covers the rectus, and presents, towards its inferior part, two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted:—the one at the symphysis, the other at the spine of the pubis,—under the name of *Pillars of the Abdominal Ring*. These pillars leave between them an opening, which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal.

The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs, and carries them backwards, during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation; and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, or *vice versâ*. It contracts, also, the abdominal cavity.

b. The Obliquus Inter'nus Abdominis, *M. accli'vis*, *O. ascendens*, *O. minor*, *O. internus*, *O. ascendens internus*, *Ilio-lombo-costo-abdominal*, *Ilio-abdominal* (Ch.) (F.) *Muscle petit oblique*; ou *oblique interne*, is broad, especially before; thin; and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situate. It is attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the 5th, 4th, 3d, and 2d false ribs: below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstice of the crista ilii, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubis: behind, to the spinous processes of the two last lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the two first portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upwards and forwards; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downwards and forwards.

These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring, when the testicle descends; and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster.

The obliquus internus resembles the O. externus in function.

II. The *Oblique Muscles of the Eye* are two in number. They are distinguished into:—

a. The Obliquus Superior Oculi, *Amato'rius mus'culus*, *Trochlea'ris*, *Obliquus major*, *Optico-trochlei sclératicien*, *Grand trochléateur* (Ch.) *Circumductio'nis op'ifex*, *Longis'simus oc'uli*, (F.) *Grand oblique de l'œil*, *O. supérieur de l'œil*, *Amoureux (Muscle,)* is situate at the inner and upper part of the orbit. It is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; and when it arrives opposite the internal orbitar process, it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley, fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected, at an acute angle, to proceed downwards and outwards, and to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe of the eye. This muscle carries the globe of the eye forwards and inwards; making it experience a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downwards and inwards. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle as well as the next. In sleep, according to Sir C. Bell, when the power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death, the same thing is observable; hence, the turning up of the eye, at such a time, is not an evidence of agony or suffering, but of insensibility.

b. The Obliquus Inferior Oculi, *O. minor oculi*, *Maxillo-sclératicien*, *Petit Trochléateur* (Ch.) (F.) *Petit oblique* ou *oblique inférieur de l'œil*, is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbitar surface of the

superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lachrymal gutter; from thence it passes outwards and backwards, and terminates, by an aponeurosis, at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inwards and forwards; and directs the pupil upwards and outwards.

III. *Oblique muscles of the head.* These are two in number.

a. Obliquus Superior Cap'itis, *O. minor capitis, Trachélo-atloïdo-occipital, Atloïdo-sous-mastoïdien* (Ch.) (F.) *Muscle oblique supérieur* ou *petit oblique de la tête.* This muscle is situate at the sides of, and behind, the articulation of the head; it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas; and, on the other, terminates at the occipital bone, beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes, also, at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head,—inclining it to one side.

b. The Obliquus Inferior Capitis, *Obliquus major, Spini-axoïdo-trachéli-atloïdien, Axoïdo-atloïdien* (Ch.) (F.) *Oblique inférieur* ou *grand oblique de la tête*, is situate at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform; attached to the spinous process of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses, on the first vertebra and the head, a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side.

OBLIQUE EXTERNE, Obliquus externus abdominis—*o. Grand*, Obliquus externus abdominis—*o. Grand de l'œil*, Obliquus superior oculi—*o. Grand de la tête*, Obliquus inferior capitis—*o. Inférieur de l'œil*, Obliquus inferior oculi—*o. Inférieur de la tête*, Obliquus inferior capitis—*o. Interne*, Obliquus Internus abdominis—*o. Petit*, Obliquus internus abdominis—*o. Petit de l'œil*, Obliquus inferior oculi—*o. Petit de la tête*, Obliquus superior oculi—*o. Supérieur de l'œil*, Obliquus superior oculi—*o. Supérieur de la tête*, Obliquus superior capitis.

OBLIQUITÉ DE LA MATRICE, Retroversio uteri.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS, O. internus abdominis—o. Auris, Laxator tympani—o. Descendens externus, O. externus abdominis—o. Major, O. externus abdominis, O. inferior capitis, O. superior oculi—o. Minor, O. internus abdominis—o. Minor capitis, O. superior capitis—o. Minor oculi, O. inferior oculi.

OBLITERATED, *Oblitera'tus;* from *oblitera're*, 'to efface letters.' A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated, when its parietes have approximated and contracted such adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

OBLIVIO, Amnesia—o. Iners, Lethargy.

OB'OLUS, ὀβολος, a weight of 9 or 10 grains.—Galen.

OBSCURCISSEMENT DE LA VUE, Caligo.

OBSERVA'TION, *Observatio, Tere'sis, Symparatere'sis.* Act of examining a thing, by means of the external senses. This word is employed in several acceptations. It expresses—1. The action of observing—2. The aggregate of knowledge, afforded by observation. In French—but not in English—it means the *case* or history of the phenomena, presented by a patient in the course of a disease.

OBSERVATION, Case.

Observation, Method of Numerical method.

OBSTETRICIANS, Accoucheur.

OBSTETRICS, from *Obstetrix*, 'a mid-wife,' *Tokol'ogy, Tocology, Maiei'a, Macei'a, Macia, Ars obstetri''cia, Obstetricy.* The art of *midwifery.*

OBSTETRICY, Obstetrics.

OBSTETRIX, Midwife.

OBSTIPATIO, Constipation—o. Tenesmus, Tenesmus.

Obstipatio. See Hump.

OBSTIPITAS, Torticollis.

OBSTRUCTIO, Emphraxis, Stegnosis—o. Pulmonum pituitosa febrilis, Peripneumonia notha.

OBSTRUENS, from *ob'struo*, 'I shut up.' *Oppilati'vus.* A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBSTUPEFACIENTIA, Narcotics.

OBTONDANT, Obtundens.

OBTUNDENS, (F.) *Obtondant.* An epithet applied to remedies that were supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humours. A demulcent is one of these.

OBTURAMENTUM, Emphragma.

OBTURATEUR DU PALAIS, Palate, artificial.

OBTURATIO, Emphraxis.

OBTURA'TOR, *Obturato'rius*, (F.) *Obturateur*, from *obtura're* 'to close,' 'stop up the entrance.' A name given to several parts.

1. Fora'men Obturatorium, (F.) *Trou sous-pubien, F. infra-pubia'num, Fora'men ovale, F. thyroïdeum, F. Thyroï'des, F. Amplum Pelvis.* A large opening of an oval or triangular form, in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament.

2. Obturator Muscles. These are two in number. They are divided into

a. Obturator Exter'nus, *Extra-pelvio-pubi-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe* (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; and is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon, which proceeds to be inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outwards.

b. The Obturator Internus, *Marsupia'lis, Bursa'lis, Intra-pelvio-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne* (Ch.) is seated, almost entirely, in the pelvis. It arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and is inserted, by means of a strong tendon, running between the two portions of the gemini, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter; after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley. This muscle also rotates the thigh outwards.

3. The Obturator Artery, *Sous-pubio-fé-*

morale (Ch.) *Arteria obturatoria*, *A. obturatrix*, (F.) *Artère obturatrice*, arises, most commonly, from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by Mr. J. Cloquet, 348 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forwards and outwards, and then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inwards, behind the os pubis, to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis, the artery divides into two branches, a *posterior* and an *anterior*, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh.

4. The Obturator Vein has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; whilst the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and *vice versâ*.

5. The Obturator Nerve, *Sous-pubio-fémoral* (Ch.) proceeds principally from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves. It descends into the pelvis; gains the obturator foramen; gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the adductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches; one *anterior*, whose branches are distributed to the first two adductors, gracilis, and integuments; the other, *posterior*, distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor.

6. The Obturator Ligament or Membrane is a fibrous membrane, fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name.

OBVOLVENTIA, Demulcents.

OCCIPITAL, *Occipita'lis*. That which belongs to the occiput.

1. The Occipital Bone, *Os occipitis* seu *occipitii* seu *occipita'lē*, *Os sphæno-basila'rē*, *Os memo'riæ*, *Os nervo'sum*, *Os basila'rē*, *Os proræ*, *Os pyx'idis*, seu *sextum cranii*, seu *lambdoï'des*, seu *lambdæ*, seu *laudæ*, seu *puppis*, seu *nervo'sum*, seu *fibro'sum*, seu *pelvicephal'icum*, (F.) *Os occipital*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents, 1. an *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the *basilary surface*, the *foramen magnum*, through which passes the spinal marrow with its membranes and vessels;—the *external occipital crest*, the *external occipital protuberance*; and, at the sides, the *upper curved line*, *large rough arched ridge* or *transverse arch* or *linea semicircularis*, the *lower curved line*, the *posterior condyloid fossæ*, the *condyles* for the articulation of this bone with the atlas; and the *anterior condyloid fossæ*, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral* or *anterior surface*. On the median line are:—the *basilary fossæ*, the *inner orifice* of the foramen magnum, the *internal occipital crest*, the *internal occipital protuberance*, the *cruciform spine*; a *channel*, which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and on each side, the *occipital fossæ* distinguished into *superior* or *cerebral*, and *inferior* or *cerebellous*, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four ridges and four angles. The two superior edges are articulated with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, under the name *basilary process*, is united to the sphenoid.

The occipital bone is developed from four points of ossification; and sometimes from a greater number.

2. Occipital Muscle, *Occipitalis*. Many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the Occipito-frontalis, (q. v.)

3. Occipital Artery. This arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid. It proceeds backwards, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, which may be called ascending posterior and anterior, and are distributed to the neighbouring muscles and ligaments.

4. The Occipital Vein. Its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk, which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external.

5. Occipital Nerve, *Sub-occipital nerve*, *Première paire trachélienne*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Nerf occipital* ou *sous-occipital*. It arises from the upper part of the spinal marrow by eight or ten filaments, united in two fasciculi. Thus formed, it passes between the foramen magnum and the posterior arch of the atlas; and, at this place, forms a long ganglion, afterwards dividing into two branches. Of these, the *anterior*, which is long and small, makes a turn above the transverse process of the atlas, and forms an anastomotic noose with a branch of the second cervical nerve. The *posterior* branch, larger and shorter, divides into seven or eight branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the neck.

OCCIPITIUM, Occiput.

OCCIPITO-ATLOID, *Occipito-atloide'us*, (F.) *Occipito-atloïdien*. That which has reference to the occiput and atlas.

The Occipito-Atloid Articula'tion is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments:—the one *anterior*, the other *posterior*, called *occipito-atloid ligaments*; the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior, arch of the atlas, to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

OCCIPITO-AXOID, *Occipito-axoïdeus*, (F.) *Occipito-axoïdien*. That which relates to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra.

The Occipito-axoid Articulation is the connexion of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated, but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments; the posterior of which is called the *occipito-axoid*, and the two others *odontoid*.

OCCIPITO-FRONTA'LIS, *Digas'tricus cranii*, *Epicra'nius*, *Fronta'lis et occipitalis*. The

majority of anatomists call, by this name, the whole of the fleshy plane, with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis, (see Calotte,) which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead. It is attached, by its posterior fasciculus, to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and, by its anterior fasciculus, it terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

The occipito-frontalis, by the contraction of its anterior fasciculus, draws forwards a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may, also, contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palpebrarum. The posterior fasciculus of the muscle draws backwards a part of the skin of the cranium and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL. That which belongs to the occipital bone, and to the meninge or dura mater.

The Occipito-meningeal Artery, in Chaussier's nomenclature, is a branch of the vertebral, given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

OC'CIPUT, *Inion*, ινιον, *Opisthocranium*, *Opisthoceph'alon*, *Prora*, *Occipi''tium*. The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone.

OCCLU'SION, *Occlusio*, *Mycē*, from *occlu'dere*, 'to shut up.' Sometimes this word signifies, simply, the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening—the *occlusion of the eyelids*, for example; at others, it is synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil*, *vagina*,, &c.

OCHEMA, Vehicle.

OCHETEUMATA, Nares.

OCHETOS, Canal.

OCHEUS, Scrotum.

OCHREA, Shin—o. Rubra, Hæmatites.

OCHROMA, Paleness.

OCHROPYRA, Fever, yellow.

OCHROTES, Paleness.

OCHTHODES, Callous.

OC''IMUM BASIL'ICUM, *Basil'icum*, *Beren'daros*, *Basil'icum majus*, *B. citra'tum*, *Common* or *Citron basil*, (F.) *Basilic commun*. *Nat. Ord.* Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This herb has a fragrant odour and aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment, and has been supposed to possess nervine properties.

Ocimum Caryophylla'tum, *O. min'imum*, *Small* or *Bush basil*. Possesses properties similar to the former. It is sometimes used as snuff.

OCTA'NA, *Hebdomada'ria*, from *octo*, 'eight.' A fever, whose paroxysms recur every week. A supposititious case.

OCTA'RIUS. The eighth part of a wine-gallon. It contains sixteen fluid ounces. *Ph. L.*

OC'TUNX. A weight of eight ounces.

OCULARES COMMUNES, Motores oculorum.

OCULARIA, Euphrasia officinalis.

OCULI PALPEBRARUM SCABIES PRURIGINOSA, Ophthalmia tarsi.

OC'ULIST, *Oculista*, *Ophthalmia'ter*. One who occupies himself, chiefly, with the management of diseases of the eyes.

OCULISTIQUE, Ophthalmology.

OCULO-MUSCULAR NERVES, COMMON, Motores oculorum.

OCULUM MOVENS PRIMUS, Rectus internus oculi—o. Movens quartus, Rectus inferior oculi—o. Movens secundus, Rectus externus oculi—o. Movens tertius, Rectus superior oculi.

OCULUS, Eye—o. Bovinus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Bovis, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum o. Bubulus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Cæsius, Glaucoma—o. Duplex, Binoculus—o. Elephantinus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Genu, Patella—o. Lachrymans, Epiphora—o. Purulentus, Hypopyon—o. Simplex, see Monoculus—o. Typhonis, Scilla.

OCYTOCIC, *Oxytocic*; from ὀξυς, 'quick,' and τοκος, 'labour.' Any thing that expedites parturition.

ODAXIS'MUS, from οδους, 'a tooth.' The painful itching of the gums, which precedes the appearance of the teeth. Dentition, (q. v.)

ODIN, Pains, (labour.)

ODME, Odour.

ODONTAGOGON, Dentagra.

ODON'TAGRA, from οδους, 'a tooth,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth. Dentagra, (q. v.)

ODONTAL'GIA, from οδους, 'a tooth,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Odon'tia*, *Den'tium dolor*, *Toothache*, *Odon'tia doloro'sa*, (F.) *Douleur des dents*, *Fluxion sur les dents*, *Mal de dent*, *Mal d'amour*. A disease, dependent upon a variety of causes affecting the cavity of the tooth; but generally owing to caries, which exposes the cavity to the action of the air, and to extraneous matters in general.

Hence, the treatment consists in plugging the caries, or destroying the sensibility of the nerve, by powerful stimulants; and, if these means fail, in extracting the tooth.

Odontalgia Cariosa, Dental gangrene—o. Dentitionis, Dentition—o. Hæmodia, Hæmodia—o. Remittens et intermittens, Neuralgia infra-orbitaria.

ODONTALGIC, Antiodontalgic.

ODONTIA, Odontalgia.

Odontia Defor'mis. Deformity of the teeth, from error of shape, position, or number.—Good.

Odontia Dentitionis Lactantium, see Dentition, (first)—o. Dentitionis puerilis, see Dentition, (second)—o. Edentula, see Nefrendes—o. Excrescens, Epulis—o. Stuporis, Hæmodia.

ODONTIASIS, Dentition.

ODONTIC, Anti-odontalgic.

ODONTOGLYPHON, Gum lancet.

ODONTOGLYPHUM, Dentiscalpium.

ODON'TOID, *Odontoi'des*, *Dentiform'is*, *Denta'lis*, *Dentoideus*, *Pyrenoi'des*, from οδους, 'a tooth,' and ειδος, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' This epithet is given to the *Processus dentatus* of the second vertebra or axis, (q. v.)

The Odontoid Lig'aments, (F.) *Ligaments odontoidiens*, are two strong and short conical fasciculi, whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outwards and slightly up-

wards. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation; strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis.

ODONTOLITHOS, from *ὀδους*, 'a tooth,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A sort of incrustation, of a yellowish colour, which forms at the base of the teeth, and is called *Tartar*, *Tar'tarus Dentium*. It consists of seventy-nine parts of phosphate of lime; twelve and a half of mucus; one of a particular salivary matter, and seven and a half of an animal substance, soluble in muriatic acid.

ODONTOL'OGY, *Odontolo'gia*, from *ὀδους*, 'a tooth,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the teeth.

ODONTOPHYIA, Dentition.

ODONTOSMEGMA, Dentifrice.

ODONTOTECHNY, Dentistry.

ODONTOTRIMMA, Dentifrice.

ODORAT, Olfaction.

ODORATUS, Olfaction—o. Deperditus, Anosmia.

ODOS, Way.

O'DOUR, *Odor*, *Odmē*, *Osmē*. A *smell*. Odours are subtle particles, constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies. They act, in some manner, by actual contact on the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or Olfaction, (q. v.)

ODOUS, Tooth.

OD'YNĒ, *ὀδυνη*, 'pain,' (q. v.) *Dolor*, *Odyne'ma*. A very common suffix to words; as in Pleurodyne.

ODYNEMA, Odyne.

ŒCONOMIA, Economy—œ. Animalis, Physiology.

ŒDE'MA, from *οἰδω*, 'I am swollen.' *Hydrops cellula'ris ar'tuum*, *Phlegma'tia*. Swelling produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the cellular texture. This swelling is soft; yields under the finger; preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same characters as anasarca, which is general œdema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See Anasarca.

ŒDEMA, Compact, Induration of the cellular tissue—œ. Fugax, Anathymiasis—œ. Hystericum, Anathymiasis.

ŒDEMA OF THE GLOTTIS. A disease consisting of serous or sero-purulent infiltration into the submucous tissue of the glottis. The symptoms resemble those of croup; but the disease attacks the adult rather than the child. The age is, indeed, a principal means of diagnosis between the two affections.

The disease is almost always fatal. The treatment has to vary according to the accompanying general symptoms.

ŒDEMA LACTEUM, Phlegmatia dolens.

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS, (F.) *Œdème du poumon*. Laënnec has so called the infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. It is not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia, and the major exanthemata.

The respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight *râle crepitant*, particularly at the base and inferior part of the lungs. The sound on percussion is clear, and on both sides equally so. The cough is attended with aqueous expectoration. In some cases, the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung.

ŒDEMA PUERPERARUM, Phlegmatia dolens—œ. Spasticum, Anathymiasis—œ. Uvulæ, Staphylœdema.

ŒDÈME ACTIF DES NOUVELLES ACCOUCHÉES, Phlegmatia dolens—*œ. de la Glotte*, Angina œdematosa.

ŒDEMOSAR'CA. A species of tumour, mentioned by M. A. Severinus, which holds a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

ŒIL, Eye—*œ. de Bœuf*, Anthemis tinctoria—*œ. Double*, Binoculus—*œ. de Lièvre*, Lagophthalmus—*œ. Simple*, see Monoculus.

ŒILLET GIROFLÉE, Dianthus caryophyllus.

ŒNAN'THĒ, *Œ. croca'ta*, *Œ. chærophyl'li fo'liis*, *Œ. cicu'tæ facie lobel'li*, *Hemlock dropwort*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A violent poison of the acronarcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases; but it is scarcely ever used. It is employed in fomentations.

ŒNELÆ'ON, *οινελαιον*, from *οινος*, 'wine,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' A mixture of oil and wine.—Galen.

ŒNOG'ALA, *οινογαλα*, from *οινος*, 'wine,' and *γαλα*, 'milk,'—'a mixture of wine and milk.' According to some, wine as warm as new milk.

ŒNOG'ARON, *Garum vino mistum*. Wine mixed with garum.—Aëtius.

ŒNOMANIA, Delirium tremens.

ŒNOS, Wine.

ŒNOSTAGMA, Spiritus vini rectificatus.

ŒNOTHE'RA BIENNIS, *Œ. Mollissima*, *Evening Primrose*, *Scabish*. An indigenous plant, common on the borders of fields, and in natural hedges. Octandria Monogynia, (*Linn.*) Its properties are mucilaginous and slightly acrid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile eruptions.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL, *Œsophagæ'us*, (F.) *Œsophagien*. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL MUSCLE, *Œsophagæ'us*. Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres, which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity.

ŒSOPHAGEAL AP'ERTURE OF THE DI'APHRAGM, (F.) *Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme*. An opening in the diaphragm, for the passage of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGEAL APERTURE OF THE STOMACH. A name, given to the superior or *cardiac* orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or *pyloric*.

ŒSOPHAGIEN (muscle,) Constrictor œsophagi.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS. A name given by Vogel to spasm of the œsophagus. By some, used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS. Inflammation of the œsophagus.—*Angina œsophagæa Cynanche œsophagea*, (q. v.)

ŒSOPHAGORRHAGIA, Hæmatemesis.

ŒSOPHAGOTʹOMY, *Œsophagoto'mia*, from οισοφαγος, 'the œsophagus,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it.

ŒSOPHʹAGUS, from οιω, 'I carry,' and φαγω, 'I eat;' *Gula*, *Fis'tula ciba'lis*, *Via stom'achi et ventris*, *Fis'tula* vel *Infundib'ulum Ventric'uli*. The *Gullet*. A musculo-membranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin, it is situate in the median line; but, beneath the larynx, it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different inflections. In its cervical portion, it corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and, at the sides, it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, &c. In its inferior or thoracic portion, the œsophagus is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum; and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture of the diaphragm.

The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tunica vaginalis gulæ;* formed, itself, of two sets of fibres, the *external* being generally longitudinal, the *internal* transverse or annular. 2. Of a mucous membrane which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part. It is continuous, above, with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles, found beneath it, are not numerous, and have been called *Œsophageal glands*.

The arteries of the œsophagus proceed, in the neck, from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta;—in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty themselves into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves; the thoracic ganglia, and, especially, by the pneumogastric and their recurrent branches.

ŒSTROMANIA, Nymphomania.

ŒSTRUM, Clitoris.

ŒStrum Venʹeris, *Œstrum vene'reum*, *Œstrus vene'reus;* from οιστρος, *œstrus*, 'a violent impulse or desire.' An immoderate desire for sexual intercourse. With some, *œstrum* signifies Clitoris.

ŒUFS, Ova.

OFFICINA, Pharmacopolium.

OFFICʹINAL, *Officina'lis*, from *offici'na*, 'a shop.' An epithet for medicines found in the shop of the apothecary, ready prepared; in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous;*—those prepared after the prescription of the physician.

OFFIUM, Affion, Opium.

OFFUSCATIO, Amaurosis.

OGNON, a Corn.

OGNON MARIN, Scilla.

OʹHIO, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Yellow Spring* is a chalybeate, situate in Green county, 64 miles from Cincinnati. It is sometimes frequented.

OIE, Sorbus domestica.

OIGNON, Allium cepa.

OIL, *Oleum*, *Ela'on*, (F.) *Huile;* from ελαια, 'the olive.' A collective name, under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other: those, belonging to the one class, are viscid; mawkish or almost insipid: those of the other are nearly devoid of viscidity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils;* the latter *volatile* or *essential oils*, or *essences*, (q. v.)

Oil of Almonds, Oleum amygdalarum—o. Animal, Oleum animale—o. Animal, of Dippel, Oleum animale Dippelii—o. of Bay, Daphnelæon—o. of Bays, Oleum laurinum—o. and Beeswax, Unguentum ceræ—o. of Benjamin or benzoin, Oleum benzoini—o. Benne, see Sesamum orientale.

Oil, British. An empirical preparation, often used in cases of sprains.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form for its preparation: (*Ol. Terebinth. Ol. Lini usitatiss.* ää f. ℥viij, *Ol. Succini*, *Ol. Juniper.* ää f. ℥iv, *Petrol. Barbadens.* f. ℥iij, *Petrol. American. (Seneca Oil)* f. ℥j. *M.*)

Oil of Cacao, Butter of Cacao—o. of the Cashew nut, see Anacardium occidentale—o. Codliver, O. Jecinoris aselli—o. of Cypress, Cyprinum oleum—o. of Dill, see Anethum graveolens—o. Dippel's, Oleum animale Dippelii—o. of Egg, see Ovum—o. Ethereal, Oleum Æthereum—o. Krumholz, see Pinus mughos—o. Lily, see Lilium candidum—o. of Mucilages, Oleum e. mucilaginibus—o. of Nicodemus, Nicodemi oleum—o. Olive, Oleum olivæ—o. of Pike, Oleum lucii piscis—o. Rock, Petrolæum—o. of Rue, Peganelæon—o. Distilled, see Ruta—o. of Spike, Oleum terebinthinæ—o. of St. John's Wort, see Hypericum perforatum—o. Salad, Oleum olivæ—o. of Scorpion, see Scorpion—o. Sulphuretted, Balsamum sulphuris simplex—o. of Tartar, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—o. of Turpentine, rectified, Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum—o. of Vitriol, Sulphuric acid—o. of Wine, oleum æthereum.

Oils, Animal, Olea animalia—o. Distilled, Olea volatilia—o. Empyreumatic, Olea empyreumatica—o. Essential, Olea volatilia—o. Ethereal, Olea volatilia—o. Expressed, Olea fixa—o. Fatty, Olea fixa—o. Fixed, Olea fixa—o. Fugacious, Olea fugacia—o. Grain, Sesamum orientale—o. Medicinal, Olea medicinalia—o. Volatile, Olea volatilia.

OINTMENT OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—o. Bay, Unguentum laurinum—o. Blister, Cerate of cantharides—o. Blistering, green, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—o. Blistering, milder, Unguentum lyttæ—o. Blistering, yellow, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—o. Blue, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. Citrine, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. Cyrillo's, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatus—o. Digestive, simple, Unguentum digestivum simplex—o. Edinburgh, see Unguentum veratri—o. Elder, Unguentum sambuci—o. of Elemi, Unguentum elemi compositum—o. for the Eyes, (Smellome's,) see Ceratum resinæ—o. Golden, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. Goulardi, Ceratum plumbi compositum—o. Green, Unguentum sambuci—o. Hellebore, white, Un-

guentum veratri—o. of Hydriodate of potass, Unguentum potassæ hydriodatis—o. Itch, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—o. Itch, Bateman's, see Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—o. Itch, Bailey's, see Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—o. Itch, Helmerick's, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—o. Issue, Dr. Physick's, see Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—o. of Lydia, Bacaris—o. Marshmallow, Unguentum de Althæâ—o. Mercurial, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. of Nitrate of mercury, Ungentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. of Nitrous acid, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—o. of White oxide of lead, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi—o. of Gray Oxide of mercury, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—o. of Nitric oxyd of mercury, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. of Impure oxide of zinc, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—o. Red precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. of White precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—o. Resin, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—o. Resin, black, Unguentum resinæ nigræ—o. Soldier's, Martiatum unguentum—o. of Spanish flies, Cerate of Cantharides, Unguentum lyttæ—o. Spermaceti, Unguentum cetacei—o. of Subacetate of copper, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—o. of Sugar of lead, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—o. Sulphur, Unguentum sulphuris—o. Sulphur, compound, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—o. Tar, Unguentum picis liquidæ—o. Tutty, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—o. Verdigris, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—o. Wax, Unguentum ceræ—o. White, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi—o. Zinc, Unguentum zinci.

OLD AGE, Senectus.

OLEA ANIMA'LIA, *Animal oils*, (F.) *Huiles animales*. A name given to fixed oils, holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the *Oil of frogs*, *Oil of Scorpions*, *Oil of spiders*, &c. Sometimes, also, the term *animal oils* is given to empyreumatic oils, produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat.

Olea Empyreumat'ica, *Empyreumatic oils*, (F.) *Huiles empyreumatiques*. Oils which have an empyreumatic or burnt smell. They are obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat, in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil.

Olea Europæ'a, *Oli'va*, *Olea sati'va*. The *Olive tree*, ἐλαια, *Elæ'a*, (F.) *Olivier*, (Fruit) *Olive*. *Nat. Ord.* Jasmineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. The fruit of the olive tree, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this, some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and afterwards, they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From this fruit is prepared the *Olive oil or Salad oil* of the Pharmacopœias, which is obtained by grinding and pressing the olives, when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sorts on heating what is left and pressing it more strongly. See Oleum Olivæ. In Calabria, an odorous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans.

A gum flows from certain wild olives, in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance, called *Olivile*. It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of a vanilla smell. It is called *Oleæ gummi*, *O. resi'na*, and *O. bals'amum*, (F.) *Gomme olivier*,) and is esteemed astringent and detersive.

Olea Fixa vel Pin'guia, *Express'ed oils*, *Fixed oils*, *Fatty oils*, (F.) *Huiles fixes* ou *grasses*. All the oils obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables, without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water, and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and, therefore, they should be kept in bulk as much as possible; and in narrow-necked bottles, so that a very small surface only can be exposed to the air. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them.

Olea Fuga'cia, *Fuga'cious oils*, (F.) *Huiles fugaces*. A name given to oils which are so volatile that, in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, &c.

Olea Medicina'lia, *Medic''inal oils*, (F.) *Huiles Medicinales*. A name given to oils, prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may then be regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances; whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into *simple* and *compound medicinal oils*. To the former belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, &c.; to the other,—which have often been called *Oily balsams*, (F.) *Baumes huileux*, —the *Balsams of Fioraventi*, *Metz*, &c.

Medicinal oils are, almost always, employed externally.

Olea Volatil'ia, *Vol'atile oils*, *Æthero'lea*, *Ethe'real oils*, *Essen'tial oils*, *Distil'led oils*, *Es'sences*, (F.) *Huiles volatiles*, *H. essentielles*. Oils, found in aromatic vegetables and in every part of them, except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation; but some by expression. They possess unctuosity, inflammability, and viscidity, like the fixed oils; but they are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; but some are heavier, and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve, in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles quite full and well corked.

Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plant whence they are obtained. They are all, when applied externally, stimulant and rubefacient.

OLEA'MEN, *Oleamen'tum*. Any soft ointment prepared of oil.—Scribonius.

OLEANDER, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

OLEC'RANON, or OLECRA'NON, *Olec'ranum*; from ὠλενη, 'the elbow,' and κρανον, 'the head,' *Acrole'nion*, *Additamen'tum neca'tum*, *Ancon*, *Proces'sus anconeus*, *Glans* seu *Coro'na* seu *Coro'ne posterior*, seu *Additamentum uncatum Ulnæ*, *Vertex Cu'biti*, *Patella fixa*, *Top of the cubit*. Head or projection of the elbow. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When this process is fractured, it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps; and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition.

OLENE, Ulna.

OLEO-CERATUM AQUÂ SUBACTUM, Ceratum Galeni.

OLEO-SACCHARUM, Elæo-saccharum.

OLETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. At Olette, in the department Pyrenées Orientales, is a thermal spring, which raises the thermometer to 190° Fahr. It is the hottest in France.

OLEUM, Oil—o. Abietis, see Pinus picea——o. Absinthii, Artemisia absinthium, (oil of)—o. Acusticum, *Huile acoustique*.

Oleum Æthe'reum, *Æthe'real oil*, (*formed in the distillation of ether*,) *Oleum vini*, *Oil of wine*, (F.) *Huile douce de vin*. It is used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether.

Oleum Ammoniatum, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.

Oleum Amygdala'rum, *Oleum amyg'dalæ commu'nis*, *Oil of almonds*, (F.) *Huile d'amandes*. (*Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds*; ℥xvj of almonds yield ℥v of oil.) It is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale straw-colour, and is employed as a demulcent and emollient.

Oleum Anacardii, see Anacardium occidentale.

Oleum Anima'le, *An'imal oil*, (F.) *Huile animale*. An oil, obtained by the decomposition of the immediate principles of animals, subjected to the action of heat. It is fetid, and always contains a certain quantity of subcarbonate of ammonia. See Olea Empyreumatica. The name, *animal oil*, is sometimes also given to the fat contained in the fatty vesicles. The composition of this fat does not, indeed, differ from that of the fixed oils.

The Oleum Anima'le Dippe'lii, or *Animal oil of Dippel*, *Oleum cornu cervi*, *O. C. C. rectifica'tum*, *Animal oil*, *Dippel's oil*, *Oleum pyroanima'lē depura'tum*, *O. anima'lē æthe'reum*, *Pyro'leum os'sium rectifica'tum*, (F.) *Huile animale de Dippel*, *Huile de corne de cerf*, is obtained by distilling animal matters, especially hartshorn, on the naked fire. The subcarbonate of ammonia, which it contains, renders it partly soluble in water, and communicates to it its stimulant properties for which it is used in medicine. It is employed as an antispasmodic.

Oleum Animaliza'tum per Infusio'nem, (F.) *Huile animalisée par infusion*, *Huile aromatique*, *H. de petits chiens*. A preparation, formerly esteemed tonic and cephalic. It was obtained by boiling new-born puppies in oil, first depriving them of their blood, skin, and intestines. When the decoction was cold, origanum, thyme, pennyroyal, St. John's-wort, and marjoram were added.

Oleum Anisi, see Pimpinella anisum—o. Balaninum, Guilandina moringa (oleum)—o. Balsami, see Amyris opobalsamum.

Oleum Benzo'ini, *Oil of Benzoin* or *Benjamin*. An oil obtained by heating, in a sand bath, the matter which remains, after benzoic acid has been separated from benzoin by the aid of heat. It has been regarded as balsamic and sudorific.

Oleum Cacao Spissatum, Butter of cacao—o. Cajaputi, Caieput (oil)—o. Camphoratum, Linimentum camphoræ—o. Carui, Carum (oleum.)

Oleum Ced'rinum, *Essen'tia de cedro*, (F.) *Huile de cédrat*. The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained in a particular manner, without distillation, in Italy.

Oleum Cicinum, see Ricinum communis—o. Cornu cervi, O. animale Dippelii—o. Fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ, see Cocos butyracea—o. Gabianum, Petrolæum—o. Gallinæ, Alkale—o. Hyperici, see Hypericum perforatum.

Oleum Jecino'ris Aselli, *O. Morrhuæ*, *O. Jecoris Aselli*, *Codliver Oil*, (F.) *Huile de morue*. The animal oil, which appears under this name in commerce, is obtained from several of the species belonging to the genus Gadus. The clearest sorts are generally used. It appears to have no sensible effects upon the economy; but it has been given in strumous affections, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases and tumours of the mammæ. The dose for an adult is from ℥ij to ℥iss.

Oleum Juniperi, see Juniperus communis—o. de Kervâ, see Ricinus communis—o. Kervinum, see Ricinus communis.

Oleum Lauri'num, *Oleum lauri*, *Oil of bays*. An oil obtained from bayberries, and sometimes used in sprains and bruises, unattended with inflammation.

Oleum Laurinum, Daphnelæon, Unguentum L.—o. Lentiscinum, Schinelæon—o. Limonis, see Citrus medica—o. Lini cum calce, Linimentum aquæ calcis.

Oleum Lucii Piscis, *Oil of Pike*. From the liver of the *Esox lucius* an oil is spontaneously separated, which is used, in some countries, to destroy specks on the cornea.

Oleum Malabathri, see Malabathrum—o. Mariæ, see Fagara octandra—o. Melaleucæ leucodendri, Caieput (oil)—o. Menthæ piperitæ, see Mentha piperita—o. Menthæ viridis, Mentha viridis—o. Monardæ, Monarda punctata—o. Morrhuæ, O. jecinoris aselli.

Oleum e Mucilagin'ibus, *Oil of mu'cilages*. (*Rad. althææ rec.* ℔ss, *sem. lini*, *sem. fænugræci* āā ℥iij, *aquæ* ℔ij. Boil for half an hour, add *ol. olivæ* ℔iv. Continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, and pour off the oil.) Emollient.

Oleum Neroli, see Citrus aurantium.

Oleum Oli'væ, *O. oliva'rum*, *Olive oil*, *Salad oil*. It is an inodorous, insipid, and transparent oil; obtained by expression from the olive, when ripe. It is demulcent and emollient,—possessing the qualities of the fixed oils in general.

An inferior kind, obtained by boiling the olives in water, and skimming the oil from the surface, is used, also, in Pharmacy. See Olea Europæa.

Oleum Omphacinum, Omotribes—o. Oxydi cupri viride, Balsam, green, of Metz—o. Palmæ, see Cocos butyracea—o. Palmæ liquidum, see Ricinus communis—o. Petræ, Petrolæum—o.

Petræ album, Naphtha—o. Picinum, Brutia, Pisselæum—o. Pimentæ, see Myrtus pimenta—o. Pini purissimum, O. terebinthinæ rectificatum—o. Pulegii, see Mentha pulegium—o. Pyroanimale, O. animale Dippelii—o. Ricini, see Ricinus communis—o. Rutaceum, Peganelæon—o. Rosmarini, see Rosmarinus—o. Rutæ, see Ruta—o. Sesami, see Sesamum orientale—o. Sinapis, see Sinapis—o. Spicæ vulgaris, O. terebinthinæ—o. Succini, see Succinum.

Oleum Sulphura'tum, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex, Sulphura'ted oil. (Sulphur. lot.* ℥ij, *olivæ olei* ℔j. Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur, by degrees; stirring the mixture after each addition till they unite.) It is stimulating, and was formerly much used in coughs, asthma, &c., and, externally, to foul ulcers.

Oleum Tartari per Deliquium, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—o. Templinum, see Pinus mughos.

Oleum Terebin'thinæ Rectifica'tum, *Oleum pini puris'simum, Rectified oil of turpentine, Oleum terebin'thinæ æthe'reum, Sp. of turpentine. Common oil of turpentine,* is also called *Common oil of spike, Oleum spicæ vulga'rē. (Olei terebinth.* ℔j, *aquæ* ℔iv. Distil over the oil.) It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and rubefacient. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

The *Guestonian embrocation* for Rheumatism consists of *ol. terebinth., ol. oliv.* āā ℥iss, *acid sulph. dil.* ℥iij.

Oleum Theobromæ Cacao Expressum, Butter of cacao—o. Tiglii, Croton tiglium—o. Vini, O. æthereum—o. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid.

OLFAC'TION, *Olfactus, Osphre'sis, Odora'tus, Sense of smell, Smelling,* (F.) *Odorat.* The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the 5th pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

OLFAC'TORY, *Olfacti'vus, Olfacto'rius, Osphranticos,* from *olfactus,* 'the smell.' That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell.

The Olfac'tory Nerves, *Ethmoid'al nerves,* (Ch.) *Par primum Nervo'rum cer'ebri, Nervi odoratorii, Proces'sus mamilla'res, Processus mamillares cer'ebri ad nares, P. papilla'res, Carun'culæ mamilla'res,*—the *first pair of encephal'ic nerves.* This nerve, which probably arises from the medulla oblongata, is observed to leave the brain, opposite the inner part of the fissure of Sylvius, by three roots; which, by their union, form a triangular knot or expansion. When it reaches the ethmoid fossa it expands and forms a triangular ganglion or grayish, soft bulb, which furnishes, from its inferior surface, the branches that have to be distributed to the nasal fossæ. These filaments are very numerous; they pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate and enter the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *internal, external,* and *middle.* The former are distributed over the mucous membrane, covering the outer paries of the nasal fossæ; the second descend upon the septum, and the third are lost, almost immediately, on the portion of the pituitary membrane, that lines the vault of the fossæ.

The Olfac'tory Foram'ina, (F.) *Trous olfactifs,* are the holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerve passes.

OLFACTŪS AMISSIO, Anosmia.

OLIBANUM, Juniperus lycia—o. Vulgare, see Pinus abies.

OLIGÆMIA, Anæmia, Hæmaporia, Hypæmia.

OLIGOCH'YLUS, from ὀλιγος, 'little,' and χυλος, 'juice, chyle.' An epithet for food which is but little nutritive; which furnishes little chyle.

OLIGOGALIA, Agalaxis.

OLIGOPO'SIA, from ὀλιγος, 'little,' and ποσις, 'drink.' Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

OLIGOTRO'PHIA, *Parcior nutritio;* from ὀλιγος, 'little,' and τροφω, 'I nourish.' Deficient nourishment.

OLISTHEMA, Luxation.

OLIVA, Olea Europæa.

OLIVARIS, Olive-shaped.

OLIVE, see Olea Europæa—o. Tree, Olea Europæa.

OLIVES, PICKLED, Colymbades.

OLIVE-SHAPED, *Oliva'ris, Olivifor'mis,* from *oli'va,* 'an olive.' Resembling an olive. (See Corpora Olivaria.)

The Cautere Olivaire, of the French surgeons, is a cautery whose extremity is terminated by a button, having the shape of an olive.

The Proces'sus Oliva'ris is a small ridge, running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, which by some has been considered as a 4th clinoid process.

OLIVIER, Olea Europæa.

OLMITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the Isle of Ischia. Temp. 100° Fahr.

OLOPHO'NIA, from ὀλλω, ὀλλυω, 'I lose,' and φωνη, 'voice.' Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs.—Good.

Olophonia Labii Lobata, Harelip—o. Linguæ frænata, see Ankyloglossum.

OM'AGRA, *Hom'agra,* ωμαγρα, from ωμος, 'the shoulder,' and αγρα, 'a prey.' Gout in the shoulder.

OMA'SUM, *Omasus, Manyplies.* The third stomach of ruminant animals.

OMBILIC, Umbilicus.

OMBILICAL, Umbilical.

OMBRAGE, Nebula.

OMENTA, Meninges.

OMENTESIS, Epiploitis.

OMENTITIS, Epiploitis.

OMENTUM, Epiploon—o. Colicum, Epiploon, colic—o. Gastro-colicum, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Gastro-splenic, Epiploon, gastro-splenic—o. Great, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Hepato-gastricum, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Lesser, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Majus, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Minus, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Ossium, Periosteum—o. Third, Epiploon, colic.

OMMA, Eye.

OMNIPHAGOUS, Omnivorous.

OMNIV'OROUS, *Omnivorus, Omniph'agus*

Pantoph'agus, from *omnis*, 'all,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals which eat every kind of food,—animal or vegetable.

OMO-CLAVICULAR. See Coraco-clavicular.

OMOCOTYLE. See Glene.

OMO-HYOIDEUS, *Cor'aco-hyoideus*, *Scapulo-hyoïdien*, *Omo-hyoïdien*, *Omoplat-hyoïdien*, *Hyoï'dis Quartus Mus'culus*. This muscle is situate, obliquely, at the sides and front of the neck. It is slender, long, and flat. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi, united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. It depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backwards, and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed, and drawn obliquely backwards.

OMOPLATE, Scapula—*o. Col de l'*, Collum scapulæ.

OMOPLAT-HYOIDIEN, Omo-hyoideus.

OMOS, Humerus.

OMOTARICHOS, from ωμος, 'the shoulder,' and ταριχος, 'pickled.' *Salsamen'tum crudum*; *Salted Tunny Fish*, in particular. Properly, the neck or shoulder piece of a salted animal. Once much recommended against the bites of vipers, and in hydrophobia.

OMOTOCIA, Abortion.

OMOT'RIBES, *Omphac''inum O'leum*, from ωμος, 'crude,' and τριβω, 'I bruise.' Oil expressed from unripe olives.

OMPHA'CION, ομφακιον, from ομφακος, 'an unripe grape:'—*Succus uvæ acer'bæ*, *Ompha'cium*. The juice of unripe grapes. Also, *Verjuice*.

OMPHACI'TES (VINUM.) A name given to wine prepared from the unripe grape. *Omphaci'tis*, is also the name of a small gall.—Dioscorides.

OMPHACIUM, Verjuice.

OMPHACOM'ELI, from ομφακος, 'an unripe grape,' and μελι, 'honey.' A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALELC'OSIS, from ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and ελκος, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the navel.

OMPHALOCARPUS, Galium aparine.

OMPHALOCELE, Exomphalos.

OMPHALOMANTI'A, from ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and μαντεια, 'prophecy.' A species of divination, practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have, by the number of knots in the navel string of the child.

OMPHALO-MESERAIC, Omphalo-mesenteric.

OMPHALO-MESENTER'IC, *Omphalo-mesenter'icus*, *Om'phalo-mesara'icus*; from ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and *mesenterium*, 'the mesentery.'

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC VESSELS, *Vitello-mesenteric*, *Vitelline vessels*. Haller gave this name to two very fine vessels, which spread their ramifications on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle. There is an *omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein*. The *omphalo-mesenteric artery* is a branch of the superior mesenteric;—the vein empties itself into the trunk, or into one of the branches, of the superior mesenteric. Velpeau affirms, that they inosculate with a branch of the second or third order of those great vessels, with those in particular that are distributed to the cæcum, and he regards them to be the vessels of nutrition of the umbilical vesicle.

They are occasionally met with in the fœtus, at the full period, under the form of whitish filaments, which extend from the mesenteric vessels to the umbilicus.

OMPHALONCUS, Omphalophyma.

OMPHALOPHY'MA, *Omphalon'cus*, from ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and φυμα, 'tumour.' A tumefaction of the navel.

OMPHALORRHA'GIA, from ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the new-born, in particular.

OMPHALOS, Umbilicus.

OMPHALOSITE, from ομφαλος, 'the navel,' and σιτος, 'nourishment.' A monster, which possesses an imperfect kind of life, that ceases when the umbilical cord is divided.

OMPHALOT'OMY, from ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' The division of the navel string.

ONANIA, Masturbation.

ONANISM, Masturbation.

ONCOS, Tumour.

ONCO'SES, from ογκος, 'a tumour.' Tumours, as diseases.

ONCOSIS, Tumour.

ONCOT'OMY, from ογκος, 'a tumour,' and τομη, 'incision.' The opening of a tumour or abscess with a cutting instrument.

ONCTION, Inunction.

ONDULATION, Fluctuation.

ONEBERRY, Paris.

ONEIROCRIT'ICOS, from ονειρος, 'a dream,' and κριτικος, 'judgment.' One, who judges according to dreams.

ONEIRODYN'IA, from ονειρος, 'a dream,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Painful dreams. The *Incubus* and *Somnambulism* are oneirodyniæ.

ONEIRODYNIA ACTIVA, Paroniria, Somnambulism—o. Gravans, Incubus.

ONEIRODYNIE GRAVATIVE, Incubus.

ONEIROG'MOS, *Oneirog'ynē*, *Oneiropol'esis*, from ονειρος, 'a dream.' A lascivious dream;—pollution, (q. v.) nocturnal pollution.

ONEIROGONOS, Pollution.

ONEIROMANTI'A, from ονειρος, 'a dream,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' The art of divining by dreams; of interpreting them.

ONEIROPOLESIS, Oneirogmos.

ONERA ALVI, Excrement.

ONGLE, Nail.

ONGLÉE, (F.) *Digito'rum stupor a gelû*. Painful numbness at the extremities of the fingers, caused by cold.

ONGLET, Pterygion.

ONGUENT, Unguentum—*o. d'Althéa*, Unguentum de Althææ—*o. de Blanc de baleine*, Unguentum cetacei—*o. Blanc de Rhazes*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—*o. de Cerusse*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—*o. Citrin contre la gale*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*o. Digestif simple*, Unguentum digestivum simplex—*o. Gris*, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cine-

reum—*o. de Guimauve*, Unguentum de althææ—*o. de Laurier*, Unguentum laurinum—*o. Mercuriel*, Unguentum hydrargyri—*o. Napolitain*, Unguentum hydrargyri—*o. de Nitrate de mercure*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*o. de Poix et de cire*, Basilicon—*o. de Soldat*, Martiatum unguentum—*o. de Sureau*, Unguentum sambuci—*o. de Tornamira*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

ONION, COMMON, Allium cepa—o. Sea, Scilla.

ONIS'CUS, *Asel'lus*, *Cu'tio*, *Porcel'lio*. Diminutive of ονος, 'a small ass.' A genus of insects, very common in cellars and dark and moist places.

The Onisci Aselli, *Millep'edes*, *Aselli*, *Millep'edæ*, *Wood-lice*, *Slaters*, *Hog-lice*, (F.) *Cloportes ordinaires*, had, at one time, a place in the pharmacopœias. They were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

ONITIS, Origanum dictamnus.

ONOMATOCLESIS, Nomenclature.

ONOMATOLOGIA, Nomenclature.

ONONIS ANTIQUORUM, O. spinosa.

Ono'nis Spino'sa, *Resta bovis*, *Arres'ta bovis*, *Rem'ora Aratri*, *Ononis antiquo'rum*, *Rest-harrow*, (F.) *Arrête-bœuf*, *Bugrande épineuse*, *Bugrane*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root of this plant was, once, used as a diuretic.

The Ononis Arven'sis, (F.) *Bugrane des champs*, has like properties.

ONOPOR'DIUM ACAN'THIUM, *Car'duus tomento'sus*, *Acan'thium*, *Ac'anos*, *Cotton Thistle*. (F.) *Chardon aux Anes*. *Family*, Cinarocephaleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

ONYCHIA, Paronychia.

ONYCHOGRYPHO'SIS, *Onychogrypo'sis*, *Onychogrypto'sis*, from ονυξ, 'the nail,' and *gryposis*, (q. v.) Curvature of the nails; such as occurs in hectic individuals.

ONYCHON'OSI, *Onychonu'si*, from ονυξ, 'a nail,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of the nails.

ONYCHOPH'THORA, *Onychophtho'ria*, *Onycoph'thora*, *Onycophtho'ria*, from ονυξ, 'the nail, and φθορα, 'degeneration.' A degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

ONYCHOPHY'MA, from ονυξ, 'the nail,' and φυμα, 'a tumour.' A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked. It occurs as a symptom of syphilis and of lepra.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS, from ονυξ, 'a nail,' and πτωσις, 'falling.' The falling off of the nails.

ONYCOPHTHORA, Onychophthora.

ONYX, Nail, Pterygion. Also, a collection of purulent matter between the laminæ of the cornea, having the shape of a nail.

OOEIDES, Aqueous humour.

OOLOG''IA, *Ovologia*, *Ovology*, from ωον, 'an ovum or egg,' and λογος, 'a discourse,' 'a description.' A description of the ovum.

OON, Ovum.

OOPHORITIS, Ooritis.

OOPHORON, Ovary.

OPAC''ITY, *Opac''itas*, from *opaca're*, 'to obscure.' Quality of that which is opaque. The property, possessed by some bodies, of not allowing the light to traverse them. It is opposed to transparency. *Opacity of the cornea* constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma*;—opacity of the crystalline causes cataract.

O'PALINE. That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline, when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal.

OPAQUE, *Opa'cus*. An epithet given to bodies, which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The *opaque cornea* is the sclerotica, in contradistinction to the *transparent* cornea or true cornea.

OPERATIO, Action.

OPERA'TION, *Opera'tio*, from *opus*, 'work.' The application of instruments to the human body with the view of curing disease. The object of operations is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operatory methods have been called, *Synthesis*, *Diæresis*, *Exæresis*, and *Prothesis*, (q. v.) Frequently, the most difficult subject, connected with an operation, is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when it is improper.

A Chym'ical or Pharmaceu'tical Operation is any process, whose object is the preparation of medicines; their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition;—such are, *solution*, *distillation*, *sublimation*, *evaporation*, *digestion*, *maceration*, *infusion*, *decoction*, *calcination*, &c. Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chymical.

Operation, Bilateral, see Lithotomy—*o. Césarienne*, Cæsarean section—o. High, see Lithotomy—o. Lateral, see Lithotomy.

OP'ERATOR. A surgeon, who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. One who performs any operation. To be a good operator, the surgeon must be well accquainted with anatomy, and be possessed of strong nerve. See Surgeon.

OPERCULUM ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, Larynx—o. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of.

OPERIMENTUM PRÆTENSUM ABDOMINIS, Peritonæum.

OPHIASIS, Calvities.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM VULGA'TUM, *Echioglos'sum*, *Lingua serpenta'ria*, *Adder's Tongue*, (F.) *Langue de Serpent*. *Family*, Filicoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Cryptogamia. This plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

OPHIOPH'AGUS, from οφις, 'a serpent,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals, which feed on serpents. Pliny has called certain African tribes by this name.

OPHIORRHI'ZA MUNGOS, from οφις, 'a serpent,' and ριζα, 'root.' *Family*, Gentianeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The name of the plant whose root has been called *Radix Serpen'tum*, *Mungos Radix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c. for preventing the effects that usually follow the bite of the *naja*, a venomous serpent; with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is, also, a reputed anthelmintic.

OPHIOX'YLUM, from οφις, 'a serpent,' and ξυλον, 'wood.' Serpentine-wood plant.

The Ophioxylum Serpenti'num, *Acawe'ria*, *Lignum serpen'tum*, has also been recommended in the bites of serpents, and in intermittents. It is said to be very bitter.

OPHIS, Serpent.

OPHI'TES, from οφις, 'a serpent,' *Serpenti'nus*, *Ser'pentine* or *Black Por'phyry*. This rock was, formerly, worn as an amulet to cure diseases of the head.

OPHROSTAPHYLON, Bryonia alba.

OPHRYS, Supercilium.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA, from οφθαλμος, 'the eye,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the eye.

OPHTHALMI'A, *Ophthalmi'tis*, from οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' *Oculo'rum inflamma'tio*, *Cauma ophthalmitis*, *Ophthalmopo'nia*, *Inflamma'tion of the Eye*, *Ophthalmy*, (F.) *Ophthalmie*, *Catarrhe oculaire*. Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the *acute* and *chronic* (which conditions occur in all inflammations,) may be reckoned:—the *Ophthalmia membranarum*, *O. purulenta*, and *O. tarsi*.

The *first* is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia;—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages; with intolerance of light, and unusual flow of tears: the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is the *Ophthalmia tarax'is*, *Conjunctivi'tis*, *Ophthalmo-conjunctivitis*, *O. hu'mida*, *O. vera*, *Epiph'ora* (Galen,) *Conjunctival Ophthal'mia*, *Taraxis*, (Paulus of Ægina,) *Chemo'sis* (Aëtius,) *O. Chemosis*, *Lach'rymose Ophthalmia*.

In the *second*—*Ophthalmia purulen'ta*, *Blennophthal'mia*, *Bleph'aroblennorrhœ'a*, *Ophthalmoblennorrhœa*—the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball; and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid.

An epidemic and contagious (?) variety of this is the *Ægyptian Ophthalmia*,—as it was called, from its prevalence in Ægypt during the British expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. The inflammation, here, is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain, often succeeded by delirium.

In new-born children, a species of purulent ophthalmia, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit; or to the stimulus of the light, when the child first opens its eyes.

The *third* variety—the *Ophthalmia Tarsi*, *Blepharophthal'mia*, *Blepharotis*, *Blepharoti'tis*, *Blephari'tis*, *Psorophthalmia*, *O. glutino'sa*, *Oculi palpebra'rum scabies prurigino'sa*, *Adenophthal'mia*—is seated chiefly in the tarsus; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid, that glues and ulcerates its edges, and irritates the eye.

The *Ophthalmia Membranarum*, when slight, requires little treatment: the antiphlogistic regimen—and, particularly, avoiding exposure to light,—being all that is necessary. When more severe, along with this, general and local blood-letting, especially by leeches to the sides of the septum narium, must be employed, so as to make a decided impression on the system: with nauseating doses of antimony, purgatives, blisters (at some distance from the organ,) refrigerants; and astringents, cold or warm, according to circumstances, to the eye.

In the *Purulent Ophthalmy*, these measures must be still more actively employed, otherwise disorganization will speedily follow:—the granulations, which form on the adnata of the eyelids, may be removed with the scissors, and the sore touched with a solution of alum.

The *Ophthalmia Tarsi* must be treated on general principles, when severe. It usually, however, requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, with the occasional use, especially at night, of a slightly stimulating ointment; such as the unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi, considerably reduced with lard. The ointment prevents the eyelids from being glued together, during the night, and thus obviates the irritation caused by attempts at separating them.

Ophthalmia Chronica, Lippitudo—o. Rheumatic, Sclerotitis—o. Sicca, Xerophthalmia—o. Varicose, Cirsophthalmia.

OPHTHALMIATER, Oculist.

OPHTHAL'MIC, *Ophthal'micus*, from οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' That which relates or belongs to the eye.

The Ophthalmic Artery, *A. orbitaire*, (Ch.) arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first, it is situate at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above this nerve, and passes towards the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes, in its course, the *lachrymal*, *centralis retinæ*, *infra-orbitars*, *ciliaries*, *anterior ciliaries*, *inferior and superior musculars*, *anterior and posterior ethmoidals*, and *superior and inferior palpebrals*. After having given off these, it divides into two branches—the *frontal* and *nasal*, which furnish a number of ramifications,—some superficial, others deep-seated.

The Ophthalmic Vein has the same arrangement as the artery, which it accompanies in all its divisions. It issues from the orbit at the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and discharges its blood into the cavernous sinus.

The name *Facial Ophthalmic* has been given to the branch, by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

The Ophthalmic Nerve, or *Ophthalmic Nerve* of Willis, *Or'bito-frontal*, (Ch.) is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the 5th pair. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. It divides into three branches: one, *external*—the lachrymal nerve; another, *superior*—frontal nerve, and the last, *internal*—the nasal nerve. See Lachrymal, Frontal, Nasal.

The Ophthalmic Ganglion, *Lentic'ular G.*, *G. orbitaire*, (Ch.) is one of the smallest ganglions of the body. It is situate at the outer side of the optic nerve, near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat: its colour being of a reddish gray. Behind, it communicates by its posterior angles—by means of nervous filaments—with the nasal nerve of the ophthalmic and the motor oculi. Each of its anterior angles furnishes a fasciculus of small nerves. These are the ciliary nerves.

An Ophthalmic or Optic Remedy, (F.)

Topique ophthalmique, is a medicine employed in ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMICA, Euphrasia officinalis.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI, Motores oculorum.

OPHTHALMITIS, Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMO-BLENNORRHŒA, Ophthalmia (purulent.)

OPHTHALMO-CARCINO'MA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCELE, Exophthalmia.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain,' especially rheumatic pain of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain irradiates, particularly, towards the bottom of the orbit. See Neuralgia, Frontal.

Ophthalmodynia Periodica, Neuralgia, facial.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which gives a description of the eye. An anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY, (F.) *Oculistique*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the eye. An anatomical treatise on the eye. A description of the eye in health and in disease.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

OPHTHALMOPLE'GIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPONIA, Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye,' and *πτωσις*, 'a prolapse.' A word, employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia (q. v.); by others, in that of hydrophthalmia (q. v.)

OPHTHALMORRHA'GIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva. It is rare.

OPHTHALMOS, Eye.

OPHTHALMOSCO'PIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I regard attentively.' The art of judging of the temperament, &c., of a person, by examining his eyes. The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *στασις*, 'station.' *Spec'ulum Oc'uli*. An instrument for fixing the eye.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY, *Ophthalmoto'mia*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the eye. It has, also, been applied to extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOX'YSIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ξυω*, 'I scrape.' A name given to the scarifications sometimes practised on the conjunctiva, in cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOXYS'TRUM. An instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

OPIANE, Narcotine.

OPIAT, Opiate—*o. Dentifrice*, Dentifrice.

OPIATE, *Opia'tum*, (F.) *Opiat*, from *οπιον*, 'opium.' A medicine containing opium. A medicine that procures sleep. An *electuary*. Formerly, an electuary, which contained opium. In this sense, the *Codex* of Paris retains it.

OPIATUM FEBRIF'UGUM,—*Electua'rium de Kinâ-Kinâ; Elec'tuary of Cincho'na. (Pulv. cinch.* ʒxviij, *ammon. muriat.* ʒj, *mellis, syrup. absinth.* āā ʒij. Make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Given, when cinchona is indicated.

Opiatum Mesenter'icum, *Electua'rium de Aloe, Muriate Hydrar'gyri et Ferro. (Gum. ammon.* ʒss, *sennæ* ʒvj, *hydrargyri submuriat., rad. ari. aloës socotrin.* āā ʒij, *pulv. scammon. comp.* (vulg. *de tribus,*) *rhæj. rad.* āā ʒiij, *ferri limatur. porphyrisat.* ʒss. Bruise and mix together, add *compound syrup of apples* double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ʒss to ʒij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, &c.

OPION, Opium.

OPIS'THENAR, *οπισθεναρ*, from *οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *θεναρ*, 'the flat of the hand.' The back of the hand.

OPISTHOCEPHALON, Occiput.

OPISTHOCRANIUM, Occiput.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS, Cyphoma.

OPISTHOT'ONOS, *οπισθοτονος*, *Raptus posterga'neus, Tet'anus dorsa'lis, T. posti'cus, T. posterga'neus, from οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch.' A species of tetanus, in which the body is bent backwards.

OPIUM, see Papaver.

Opium Colatum, Extractum opii—*o. Depuratum*, Extractum opii.

OPOBALSAMUM. See Amyris Opobalsamum.

OPOCARPASON, Carpasium (juice.)

OPODEL'DOCH, *Opodel'doch.* An unmeaning term, frequently used by Paracelsus. Formerly, it signified a plaster for all external injuries; now, it is applied to the Linimentum Saponis Compositum, (q. v.)

Opodeldoch, Steer's. A liniment, called after the inventor. There are many formulæ for its preparation. The following is one. *Sap. alb.* ℔j, *camphor* ʒij, *ol. rorismarini* ʒiv, *spiritus vini rectificati* ℔ij. See Linimentum Saponis compositum.

OPOPIOS, Optic.

OPOPONACUM, Pastinaca opoponax.

OPOPONAX. See Pastinaca opoponax.

OPOPONAXWORT, Pastinaca opoponax.

OPO'RICE, *οπωρικη*, from *οπωρα*, 'autumnal fruits.' A medicine, composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly of quinces, pomegranates, &c., and wine. It was formerly administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

OPOS, Extract—*o. Silphion*, Laserpitium.

OPPILATIO, Emphraxis.

OPPILATIVUS, Obstruens.

OPPO'NENS, (F.) *Opposant.* That which faces or is put in opposition to something. The name has been given to two muscles of the hand.

Opponens Pol'licis, *Flexor ossis metacar'pi pollicis, Opponens pollicis manus, Flexor primi*

interno'dii (Douglas), *Antith'enar* sive *semi-interosseus pollicis*, *Carpo-métacarpien du pouce* (Ch), *Métacarpien du pouce*, (F.) *Opposant du Pouce*. A small, flat, triangular muscle, situate in the substance of the *thenar* eminence. It is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium; and, on the other, to the whole of the outer margin of the first metacarpal bone. This muscle impresses on the first bone of the metacarpus a movement of rotation, which opposes the thumb to the other fingers.

Opponens Min'imi Digiti, *Carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt* (Ch.) *Métacarpien du petit doigt*, (F.) *Opposant du petit doigt*. This muscle has the same shape and arrangement as the preceding, but is of less size. It is situate in the hypothenar eminence. Its fibres are inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and terminate on the whole length of the inner edge of the 5th metacarpal bone. This muscle carries the 5th metacarpal bone forwards, and outwards, and thus augments the concavity of the palm of the hand.

OPPOSANT, Opponens—*o. du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—*o. du pouce*, Opponens pollicis.

OPPRESSIO, Catalepsy—o. Nocturna, Incubus.

OPPRES'SION, *Oppres'sio*, *Thlipsis*, *Catathlip'sis*. A state, in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected. When employed abstractedly, it means, particularly, *oppression of the chest—Oppressio Pec'toris*, (F.) *O. de Poitrine*.

Oppression, (F.) *Oppression des forces*, *Oppres'sio vir'ium*, is, also, used for that condition, at the commencement of fevers, &c., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action rises, as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved by bleeding, purging, &c.

OPS, Eye.

OPSIALGIA, Neuralgia facial.

OPSIONU'SI, from ωψις, 'vision,' and νουσος, 'a disease.' *Morbi visus*. Diseases of vision.

OPSIS, Vision.

OPSOMA'NIAC, *Opsom'anes*, (F.) *Opsomane*, from οψον, 'aliment,' and μανια. One, who loves some particular aliment to madness.

OPTESIS, Assatio.

OPTIC, *Op'ticus*, *Opo'pios*, *from* οπτομαι, 'I see.' That which relates to vision.

Fora'men Opticum, (F.) *Trou optique*. A round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes.

Optic Nerve, *Nervus op'ticus*, *Par secun'dum* seu *op'ticum* seu *viso'rium*, *Nerve of the 2d pair*, *Nervus visivus* seu *visorius*, *Ocular nerve* of Chaussier. These nerves are remarkable for their size; for their running a longer course within, than without, the cranium; and for their furnishing no branch from their origin to their termination. They do not seem to arise, as was long supposed, from the optic thalami, but from the tubercula quadrigemina. Immediately after their origin they proceed forwards; are, at first, broad and flat; but afterwards become narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria, they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen with the ophthalmic artery. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ to give rise to the nervous expansion called the Retina, (q. v.)

Besides its neurilema, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye.

The optic nerve is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye.

OPTICO-TROCHLEI-SCLÉROTICIEN, Obliquus superior oculi.

OPTILOS, Eye.

OPUNTIA, Cactus opuntia.

OR, Gold.

ORACH, STINKING, Chenopodium vulvaria.

ORANGE, FLOWERS OF THE, see Citrus aurantium—o. Tree, Citrus aurantium.

ORANGEADE (F.) A drink, made with orange juice diluted with water. It is antiphlogistic, and often recommended in acute diseases.

ORANGES, see Citrus aurantium—o. Curassoa, Aurantia curassaventia.

ORBICULAIRE DES LÈVRES, Orbicularis oris—*o. des Paupières*, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

ORBIC'ULAR, *Orbicula'ris*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.'

The Os Orbicula're seu *lenticu'lare* seu *Sylvii* seu *orbicula're Syl'vii*, *Globulus stapedis ossis*, *Epiph'ysis cruris longio'ris incudis*, is the smallest of the four bones of the ear. It is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situate between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes.

Orbicular Muscles are muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body.

1. Orbicula'ris Oris, *Sphincter Labio'rum*, *Semi* vel *Demi-orbicula'ris*, *Supra-semi-orbicula'ris*, *Constric'tor Oris*, *Labia'lis*, *Osculato'rius*, *Basia'tor*, (F.) *Labial*, *Orbiculaire des lèvres*. A muscle situate in the substance of the lips, and, extending from one commissure to the other. It is formed of two very distinct portions; of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts. The use of this fleshy muscle is to bring the lips together, and to close the aperture of the mouth, by making it represent a sort of *Bourrelet* (q. v.,) with radiated wrinkles. It is an antagonist to every other muscle of the lips.

Orbicularis Palpebra'rum, *Orbicularis oc'uli*, *Orbicularis palpebra'rum cilia'ris*, *Palpebrarum duo musculi*, *Maxil'lo-palpébral*, *Palpebra'lis*, *Constrict'or palpebra'rum*, *Sphincter Palpebra'rum* seu *Oculi*, *Naso-palpébral* (Ch.,) (F.) *Palpébral*, *Orbiculaire des paupières*. A muscle common to both the eyelids, and seated in their substance. It is broad, thin, transversely oval, and cleft in its great diameter. It is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and to the orbitar process of the superior maxillary bone. From these origins the muscle passes outwards, under the skin of the eyelids, surrounding the orbit in a circular manner, extending some-

what beyond it, and covering the upper part of the cheek. It is inserted into the skin of the eyelids, its upper and inner edge being intimately connected with the frontal and corrugator muscles. Its use is to close the eye, by bringing the eyelids together.

The part of the orbicularis, which covers the cartilages of the eyelids, and which is remarkably thin, is the *Musculus Ciliaris* of some authors.

ORBICULARIS OCULI, O. palpebrarum—o. Recti, Sphincter ani externus.

ORBIT, *Or'bita*, *Trochia*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.' The circular cavities are so called, which lodge the organs of sight. The *orbits* or *orbitar fossæ* or *cavities*, *conchi*, κογχοι, are situate at the upper part of the face, and are composed of seven bones, viz:—the *frontal*, above; the *palate* and *superior maxillary*, below: the *sphenoid* and *malar*, externally, and the *ethmoid* and *lachrymal*, internally.

The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessary parts—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lachrymal gland, &c.

ORBITAL FISSURE, SUPERIOR, Sphenoidal fissure—o. Fissure, inferior, Maxillary fissure.

OR'BITAR, *Orbita'rius*, *Orbitalis;* same etymon. Relating or belonging to the orbit.

The Orbitar Arch, (F.) *Arcade orbitaire*, is the projecting, round, margin, which separates the *frontal* and *orbitar* surfaces of the os frontis; and forms part of the circumference of the orbit.

The Orbitar Apoph'yses or Proc''esses terminate the two extremities of the orbitar arch. The *external* is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek bone; the *internal* is thinner, and joins the os unguis.

The Orbitar Foram'ina. Of these there are several:—

1. The *Foramen orbitarium supe'rius*, (F.) *Trou orbitaire supérieur*, is situate at the junction of the inner third of the orbitar arch with its two outer thirds, and gives passage to the frontal nerve.

2. The *Foram'ina orbita'ria interio'ra* vel *inter'na*, *Foramina ethmoïdea*. These are situate at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, and are formed by the union of two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid; and are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery.

The Or'bitar Fissures, (F.) *Fentes orbitaires*. These are situate in the orbit. They are two in number: one *superior*, the Sphenoidal, (q. v.;) the other *inferior*, Sphenomaxillary, (q. v.)

The Or'bitar Nerve, *Nervus orbita'lis* seu *orbita'rius*, is a branch given off from the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the spheno-maxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments; the one—*malar*—which passes over the cheek bone, is distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomoses with the facial nerve; the other—*temporal*—which passes to the temporal fossæ and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterwards subcutaneous.

ORBITO-EXTUS SCLÉROTICIEN, Rectus externus oculi—*o. Intus-sclératicien*, Rectus internus oculi—*o.* Maxillo-labial, Levator labii superioris proprius—*o. Palpébral*, Levator palpebræ superioris—*o. Sus-palpébral*, Levator palpebræ superioris.

ORCANETTE, Anchusa officinalis.

ORCHEA, Scrotum.

ORCHEOCATABASIS, Orchidocatabasis.

ORCHEOCELE, Orchiocele.

ORCHEOTOMY, Castration.

ORCHIDOCATAB'ASIS, *Orcheocatab'asis*, from ορχις, 'the testis,' and καταβασις, 'descent.' The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

ORCHIDOCELE, Hernia humoralis.

ORCHIDONCUS, Hernia humoralis.

ORCHIDOTOMY, Castration.

ORCHIL, Lichen roccella.

ORCHIOCE'LE, *Orcheoce'lē*, from ορχις, 'the testicle,' and κηλη, 'a rupture.' A tumour of the testicle. Hernia humoralis, (q. v.) A name given to several diseases of the testicles and its envelopes, essentially differing from each other.

ORCHIS, Testicle—o. Butterfly, O. bifolia.

Orchis Mas'cula, *Satyr'ion*, *Male Orchis*, *Testic'ulus cani'nus*, *Cynosor'chis*, *Dogs' stones*, *Male Fools' stones*. The root has had a place in some pharmacopœias, on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. The root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis* has likewise been collected. It has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to ορχις, 'a testicle,' whence its name.

The *Salep* is obtained from a variety of the orchis;—the *Orchis morio*. See Salep.

ORCHITIS, Hernia humoralis.

ORCHOI. See Tarsus.

ORCHOTOMIA, Castration.

ORDINAIRES, Menses.

ORDONNANCE, Formula, Prescription.

OREILLE D'HOMME, Asarum—*o. de Souris*, Hieracium pilosella.

OREILLETTE, Asarum, Auricle of the heart.

OREILLON, Parotis, Cynanche parotidæa.

ORELIA GLANDIFLORA, Allamanda.

OREOSELINUM, Athamanta aureoselinum—o. Africanum, Bubon galbanum.

OREXIS, appetite.

ORGAN, *Or'ganum*, *Or'ganon*. An instrument. Part of an organized being, destined to exercise some particular function. Thus—the eyes are organs of sight; the muscles are organs of motion, &c. The collection of organs, which concur in any function, is called apparatus, (q. v.)

ORGANA GENERATIONI INSERVIENTES, Genital organs.

ORGANES GÉNITAUX, Genital organs.

ORGAN'IC, *Organ'icus*, relating to an organ or organs. It is also used synonymously with *vital*, in contradistinction to *physical*.

Organic Diseases or Lesions are such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional*, which merely concern the function. Of course, *organic* diseases of a part are always more serious than *functional*.

OR'GANISM. Same etymon. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously

with organization; but more especially to designate the aggregate of forces which govern organized beings, animals as well as vegetables.

ORGANIZA'TION. *Organisa'tio*, from ὀργανον, 'an organ.' The manner of structure proper to different beings. The collection of parts composing an organized body, and the laws which govern it. It is also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as, the *organization of the heart*, &c.

Organization, Compounds of, Principles, immediate.

ORGANI'ZED, *Or'ganis instruc'tus*. That which is composed of organs.

Organized Bodies, (F.) *Corps organisés*, are those endowed with life; i. e. animals and vegetables; in opposition to *inorganic* bodies, which term comprises the mineral kingdom.—See Corpus.

ORGANOG'RAPHY, *Organograph'ia*, from ὀργανον, 'an organ,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the organs of a living body.

ORGANOLOGY, Anatomy, Craniology.

ORGANON OLFACTŪS, Nasus.

ORGASM, *Orgas'mus*, *Orgo'sis*, from οργαω, 'I desire ardently.' State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. Applied particularly to the genital organs.

ORGASMUS, Tergescence.

ORGAS'TICA. Same etymon. The second order of the glass *Genetica* of Good. Defined: diseases affecting the orgasm; organic or constitutional infirmity disordering the power or the desire of procreating.

ORGE, Rage.

ORGE, Hordeum—*o. Perlé*, see Hordeum.

ORGELET, Hordeolum.

ORGEOLET, Hordeolum.

ORGOSIS, Orgasm.

ORICHALCUM, Brass.

ORICULAR, Auricular.

ORICULE, Pavilion of the ear.

ORIFICIUM DEXTRUM VENTRICULI, Pylorus.

ORIG'ANUM, *Origanum vulgar'ē*, *Cuni'la bubula*, *Marjora'na mancura'na*, *O. heracleot'icum*, *Zazarhen'di herba*, *Wild mar'joram*, *Common marjoram*, *Mancura'na*, (F.) *Pied de lit*. *Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This plant resembles marjoram in smell; and has a pungent taste, much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant; and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils in general. The oil is very pungent, and is rarely given internally. It is used in toothache.

Origanum Aquaticum, Eupatorium cannabinum—o. Creticum, O. dictamnus.

Origanum Dictam'nus, *Dictamnus Cret'icus*, *O. Creticum*, *Oni'tis*, *Dittany of Crete*, (F.) *Dictamne de Créte*. The leaves of this plant were once recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

Origanum Heracleoticum, Origanum.

Origanum Majora'na, *Marjorana*, *O. majoranoi'des*, *Majorana*, *Sweet marjoram*, *Samp'sucus*, *Agriorig'anum*, *Amar'acus*, (F.) *Marjolaine*. Its odour is stroug and fragrant; taste aromatic and bitterish. Its properties are those of a stomachic and errhine. It is chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes, and as a snuff in headache.

Origanum Syriacum, Teucrium marum.

ORIGINAIRE, (F.) This term has been used, by French writers, in the same sense as *congenital*. It is particularly applied to affections depending upon faulty conformation, or to faulty conformation itself.

ORME, Appetite.

ORME, Ulmus.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. A celebrated antilyssic remedy, supposed to consist of *Pulv. Cretæ*, ℥ss; *Bol. Armen.* ℥iij; *Alumin.* gr. x; *Pulv. Inulæ* ʒj; *Ol. Anisi*, gtt. vj.

This is taken for a dose every morning for six times, in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.

ORNITHOGALUM MARITIMUM, Scilla.

ORNUS SYLVESTRIS, Fraxinus excelsior.

OROBAN'CHĒ VIRGINIA'NA, *Virgin'ia broom rape*, *Beech-drops*, *Cancer-root*. *Family*, Orobanchoideæ. This plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh. It has been used in dysentery; and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

OROBE, Ervum ervilia.

OROBION. See Ervum ervilia.

OROBOI'DES, from ορομος, 'the *orobus*,' and ειδος, 'form.' Having the shape of the orobus. A name given to the sediment in urine, when of a fawn colour,—like the orobus.

OROBUS, Ervum ervilia.

ORONGE. See Agaric.

OR'PIMENT, *Auripigmen'tum*, *Orpin*, *Risigal'lum*, *Cloanx*, *Elome*, *Sira*, *Lempnias*, *Spec' ulum cit'rinum*, *Yrides*, *Yride*. The native yellow sulphuret of arsenic. It is poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is, also, called *Adarigo*, *Adarnech*, *Akusal*, *Althanacha*, *Azarnet*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it, which they call *Rusma*.

ORPIN, Orpiment—*o. Brûlant*, Sedum—*o. Grand*, Sedum telephium—*o. Reprise*, Sedum telephium.

ORPINE, Sedum telephium.

ORRHOPYG'ION. The inferior extremity of the vertebral column; from ορος, 'extremity,' and πυγη, 'the nates.' Also, the raphe, extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

ORRHOS, Perinæum, Serum.

ORRIS, Iris florentina—o. Common, Iris germanica.

ORSEILLE, Lichen roccella.

ORTEIL, Digitus pedis.

ORTHOCOLON, Ankylosis.

ORTHOCYLLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ORTHODO'RON. A measure with the Greeks, equal to eleven finger-breadths.

ORTHOPÆDI'A, from ορθος, 'right,' and παις, 'a child.' The part of medicine, whose object is to correct and prevent deformity in the bodies of children.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *Suffoca'tio*, *Strangula'tio*, *Præfoca'tio*, *Pnix*, *Pnigmus*, *Angor*, *Apnœa*, from ορθος, 'right,' 'straight,' and πνεω, 'I respire.' Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture, in order to respire.

Orthopnœa Convulsiva, Asthma—o. Cy-

nanchica, Cynanche trachealis—o. Hydrothoracica, Hydrothorax—o. Hysterica, Angone.

ORTIE, Urtica—*o. Blanche*, Lamium album—*o. Brûlante*, Urtica urens—*o. Morte*, Lamium album—*o. Morte des Bois*, Galeopsis—*o. Romaine*, Urtica pilulifera.

ORTYX, Tetrao coturnix.

ORVALE, Salvia sclarea.

ORVIETA'NUM. From the Italian *Orvieta'no*. An electuary regarded as an invaluable antidote, and composed of *Old theriac*, *Dried vipers*, *Scorzonera*, *Carlina*, *Imperatorium*, *Angelica*, *Bistort*, *Rosemary*, *Juniper*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Honey*, and a crowd of other substances. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac. It was so called, according to some, because invented by Orvietano, a celebrated charlatan; or, according to others, from Orvieto, a town in Italy.

ORY'ZA, from *Orez*, (Arab.,) *Ory'za sati'va*, *Rice*, (F.) *Riz*. *Family*, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. A plant, almost aquatic, and indigenous in China; one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. Its amylaceous seeds nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient.

OS, Bone, Mouth—o. Acromii, Acromion—o. ad cubitale, Radius—o. Adjutorium, Humeri os—o. Alæforme, Sphenoid—o. Alagas, Coccyx, Sacrum—o. Amphideon, Os uteri—*o. Anonyme*, Innominatum os—o. Anticum, *Avant bouche*—o. Arcuale, Temporal bone—o. Armale, Temporal bone—o. Asser, Sternum—*o. de l'Assiette*, Ischion—o. Azygos, Sphenoid—o. Ballistæ, Astragalus—o. Basilare, Occipital bone, Palate bone, Sacrum, Sphenoid—o. Baxillare, Sphenoid—o. Bicorne, Hyoides os—o. Brachiale, Humeri os—o. Brachii, Humeri os—o. Calcis, Calcaneum—o. Capitatum, Magnum os—o. Caudæ, Occipital bone—o. Coccygis, Coccyx—o. Coliforme, Ethmoid—o. Convolutum superius, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Coronale, Frontal bone—o. Coxæ, Innominatum os—*o. Coxal*, Innominatum os, Ischion—*o. Cribleux*, Ethmoid—o. Cribriforme, Ethmoid—o. Cribrosum, Ethmoid—*o. Crochu*, Os unciforme.

OS CROTOPHALE. A name, given by M. Béclard, to a bone sometimes met with at the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone; from κροταφος, 'the temple.'

OS CUBITI INFERIUS, Ulna—*o. de la Cuisse*, Femur—o. Cuneiforme, Sphenoid—o. Cuneo comparatum, Sphenoid—o. Durum, Temporal bone—o. Ensiforme, Sternum.

OS ÉPACTALE. A name given to one of the ossa Wormiana; particularly to one met with in the posterior fontanelle, and which has been described by G. Fischer, under the name, *Os epactale* sive *Goethianum*.

OS ÉPACTAUX, Wormiana ossa.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *Os inter'num*, or *Os u'teri*.

OS EXTRA ORDINEM CARPI, Os pisiforme—o. Fibrosum, Occipital bone—o. Foraminulentum, Ethmoid—o. Frontis, Frontal bone—o. Genæ, Malæ os—o. Gladioli, Sternum—*o. Grand*, Magnum os—*o. Grand, col du*, Collum ossis magni—o. Grandinosum, Cuboid—o. Gutturis, Hyoides os—o. Hamatum, Os unciforme—*o. Hors du rang*, Os pisiforme—o. Hypseloides, Hyoides os—o. Inconjugatum, Sphenoid—o. Incudi simile, Incus—o. Inferius ventriculi, Pylorus—*o. Innominé*, Innominatum os—*o. Intercalés*, Wormiana ossa—o. Internum, Os uteri—o. Inverecundum, Frontal bone—o. Ischii, Ischion—o. Jugale, Malæ os—o. Jugamentum, Malæ os—o. Juguli, Clavicle—o. Lachrymale, Unguis os—o. Lambda, Occipital bone—o. Lambdoides Hyoides os, Occipital bone—o. Lapideum, Temporal bone—o. Lenticulare, os orbiculare, Os pisiforme—o. Lepidoides, Temporal bone—o. Linguæ, Hyoides os—o. Linguale, Hyoides os—o. Lithoides, Temporal bone—o. Magnum, neck of the, Collum ossis magni—*o. Malaire*, Malæ os—o. Maxillæ superioris undecimum, Vomer—*o. Maxillaire inférieure*, Collum mandibulæ—o. Memoriæ, Occipital bone—o. Mendosum, Temporal bone—o. Morsus Adami, Thyroid cartilage—o. Mucronatum, Xiphoid cartilage—o. Multangulum majus, Trapezium os—o. Multangulum minus, Trapezoides os—o. Multiforme, Ethmoid, Sphenoid—*o. Nasaux*, Nasal bones—o. Naviculare, Os scaphoides—o. Nervale, Temporal bone—o. Nervosum, Occipital bone—o. Occipitis, Occipital bone—o. Orbiculare, Os pisiforme—*o. du Palais*, Palate bone—o. Palati, Palate bone—*o. Palatin*, Palate bone—o. Papillare, Sphenoid—o. Pectinis, Pubis, os—o. Pectoris, Sternum—o. Pelvicephalicum, Occipital bone—o. Perone, Fibula—o. Petrosum, Temporal bone—o. Polymorphon, Sphenoid—*o. de la Pommette*, Malæ os—o. Posterum, Pharynx—o. Præruptæ rupi assimilatum, Temporal bone—o. Procubitale, Ulna—*o. Propres du nez*, Nasal bones—o. Proræ, Occipital bone—o. Puppis, Frontal bone, Occipital bone—o. Pyramidale carpi, Trapezoides os—o. Pyxidis, Occipital bone—o. Rationis, Frontal bone—*o. du Rayon*, Radius—o. Sacrum, Sacrum—o. Saxeum, Temporal bone—o. Scutiforme, Patella—o. Sedentarium, see Ischiatic—o. Semilunare, Lunare os—o. Sextum cranii, Occipital bone—*o. Sous-ethmoidal*, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Sphæno-basilare, Occipital bone—o. Sphecoides, Sphenoid—o. Sphenoidale, Sphenoid—o. Sphenoides, Sphenoid—o. Spongiosum, Ethmoid—o. Spongiosum inferius, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Spongiosum medium, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Spongiosum superius, Turbinated bone, middle, Turbinated bone, superior—o. Spongoides, Ethmoid—o. Squamosum, Temporal bone—*o. Surnuméraires*, Wormiana ossa—o. Sylvii, Os orbiculare—o. Temporis, Temporal bone—o. Tessera, Cuboid—o. Tincæ, Os uteri—*o. Triangulaires*, Wormiana ossa—o. Turbinatum, Turbinated bone, middle—o. Turbinatum inferius, Turbinated bone, inferior—o. Uncinatum, Os unciforme—o. Upsiloides, Hyoides os—o. Varium, Cuboid—o. Vespiforme, Sphenoid—o. Vomeris, Vomer—*o. Wormiens*, Wormiana ossa—o. Xiphoides, Sternum—o. Ypseloides, Hyoides os—o. Zygomaticum, Malæ os.

OS U'TERI, *Os tincæ*, *Protos'poros*, *Os inter'num*, *Os amphid'eon* seu *amphide'um*, *Oscheon*, (F.) *Museau de Tanche*. The mouth of the womb. See Uterus.

OSCHEOCARCINOMA, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'.

OSCHEOCE'LE, from οσχεον, 'the scrotum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' *Scrotal hernia.* See Bubonocele. Sauvages uses it in the sense of *Dropsy of the scrotum.* See Hydrocele.

Oscheocele, Hydrocele—o. Hydatidosa, Hydatidocele—o. Seminalis, Spermatocele—o. Varicosa, Varicocele.

OSCHEON, Scrotum, Os uteri.

OSCHEOPHYMA, Hydrocele.

OSCHEOPLAS'TIC, *Oscheoplas'ticus*, from οσχεον, 'the scrotum,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation for restoring the scrotum when lost.

OSCHI'TIS, from οσχη, 'the scrotum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCILLATIO, Irritability.

OS'CITANT, (FEVER,) *Febris os'citans*, (F.) *Fièvre oscitante.* A fever, in which the patient is continually yawning.

OSCITATIO, Yawning.

OSCULATORIUS, Orbicularis oris.

OSCUS, Scrotum.

OSEILLE, Rumex acetosa—*o. Boucher*, Rumex scutatus—*o. Petite*, Rumex scutatus—*o. Ronde*, Rumex scutatus—*o. Rouge*, Rumex sanguineus.

OS'MAZOME, *Os'mozome*, *Matière extractive du Bouillon*, *Extrac'tive of meat*, *Saponaceous extract of meat*; from οσμη, 'smell,' and ζωμος, 'soup.' M. Thénard has given this name to an extractive matter, contained in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals, which he considers of a peculiar nature. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *Bouillons* of meat, in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatine. Vauquelin discovered it in some fungi. It is the substance which gives the flavour of meat to soups, and hence its name.

OSME, Odour.

OSMON'OSI, *Osmonu'si*, *Morbi olfac'tûs*; from οσμη, 'odour,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of olfaction.

OSMOZOME, Osmazome.

OSMUND, ROYAL, Osmunda regalis.

OSMUN'DA REGA'LIS, *Filix flor'ida*, *Osmund-royal*. *Family*, Filicoideæ. This plant was once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSORON, Opium.

OSPHRANTICOS, Olfactory.

OSPHRESIOL'OGY, *Osphresiolo'gia*; from οσφρησις, 'odour,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on olfaction and odours.

OSPHRESIS, Olfaction.

OSPHYALGIA, Coxalgia.

OSPHYI'TIS, from οσφυς, 'the hip,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

OSPHYS, Lumbi.

OSSA BREGMATIS, Parietal bones—o. Convoluta inferiora, Turbinated bones, inferior—o. Digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—o. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges of the toes—o. Epactalia, Wormiana ossa—o. Maxillæ superioris quarta seu quinta seu secunda, Nasal bones—o. Nasalia, Nasal bones—o. Nasi, Nasal bones—o. Nervalia, Parietal bones—o. Sincipitis, Parietal bones—o. Spongiosa, Turbinated bones—o. Tertia maxillæ superioris, Turbinated bones—o. Triangularia, Sphenoidal cornua—o. Triangularia Blasii, Wormiana ossa—o. Triquetra, Wormiana ossa—o. Turbinata, Turbinated bones—o. Verticalia, Parietal bones.

OSSELETS DE L'OREILLE, Ossicula auditus.

OSSICULA NASI, Nasal bones.

OSSIC'ULUM, *Ostarion*. Diminutive of *os*, a bone:—a small bone.

The name Ossic'ula Audi'tus, O. Auris, (F.) *Osselets de l'oreille*, *O. de l'ouie*, has been given to the four small bones situate in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis. They are four in number; and their series, from without to within, is as follows, *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Os orbiculare*, *Stapes*, (q. v.)

Ossiculum Incudi Comparatum, Incus—o. Malleolo assimilatum, Malleus—o. Molari denti comparatum, Incus.

OSSIFICA'TION, *Ossifica'tio*; from *os*, 'a bone,' and *fa'cere*, 'to make.' *Osteoge'nia*, *Osteogen'esis*, *Osteo'sis*. Formation of bones. Development, or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other organs. The bones are, at first, mucous, and afterwards cartilaginous; the cartilage, at length, receives the phosphate of lime, and is, at the same time, replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development.

Ossification, Points of, *Puncta ossificatio'nis*, are the points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification.

Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fœtus and in the first periods of life, there are, also, *acciden'tal ossifications*, such as those frequently remarked, after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, and to which the terms *Osthex'ia*, *incrusta'tion*, or *petrifac'tion* have, sometimes, been applied.

OSSIFRAGA, Osteocolla.

OSSIS SACRI ACUMEN, Coccyx.

OSSISANA, Osteocolla.

OSSIV'OROUS, from *os*, 'a bone,' and *voro*, 'I devour.' A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys the bone.

OS'TAGRA, *Osteagra*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and αγρα, 'seizure.' A forceps to cut or remove portions of bone.

OSTALGI'TIS, *Osti'tis*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the bones; characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in the bones.

OSTEAGRA, Ostagra.

OSTEALGIA, Osteocopus.

OSTEITES, Osteocolla.

OSTEMPYE'SIS, *Osteëmpye'sis*, *Ostempyo'sis*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and εμπυησις, 'effusion of pus.' An abscess in the interior of a bone.

OSTEMPYOSIS, Ostempyesis.

OSTEOCE'LE, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A hernia, in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. A rare case.

OSTEOCOL'LA, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and κολλα, 'glue.' *Glue-bone, stone* or *bone binder, Ossif'raga, Holos'teus, Ossisa'na, Ostri'tes, Ostei'tes, Amos'teus, Osteol'ithos, Stelochi'tes.* A name given to a petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called, because it was supposed to possess the power of favouring the formation of callus in fractures. It is the *Chaux carbonatée concretionnée incrustante* of Haüy. Not used.

OSTEOC'OPUS, *Osteal'gia, Osteodyn'ia*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and κοπος, 'fatigue.' An epithet given to pains felt in bones, which are commonly owing to constitutional syphilis.

OSTEODYNIA, Osteocopus.

OSTEOGENIA, Ossification.

OSTEOG'RAPHY, *Osteogra'phia*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and γραφειν, 'to describe.' Description of the bones. The part of anatomy which describes the bones.

OSTEOLITHOS, Osteocolla.

OSTEOL'OGY, *Osteologia*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of bones.

OSTEOMALACIA INFANTUM, Rachitis, Mollities ossium.

OSTEON, Bone—o. Hieron, Sacrum.

OSTEON'OSI, *Osteonu'si*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of the bones. *Mor'bi os'tium.*

OSTEOPÆDION, Lithopædion.

OSTEOPSATHYROSIS, Fragilitas ossium.

OSTEO-SARCO'MA, *Osteo-sarcosis, Sarcosto'sis*, from οστεον, 'bone,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminæ, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer, and which is accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. The word has often, also, been used synonymously with spina ventosa.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, Mollities ossium.

OSTEO-STEATO'MA, *Exosto'sis steatomato'des*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and στεαρ, 'suet or fat.' A name given to bony tumours or degenerations, which sometimes belong to osteo-sarcoma; at others to spina ventosa, exostosis, &c.

OSTEOSIS, Ossification.

OSTEOT'OMY, *Osteoto'mia*, from οστεον, 'a bone,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones.

OSTHEXIA. See Ossification.

OSTIARIUS, Pylorus.

OSTITIS, Ostalgitis.

OS'TIUM, οστεον, a door. *Orific'ium*, a door or gate;—of the heart, for example. The opening between the auricle and ventricle of each side; *Os'tium reno'sum*, that of the right side; *Os'tium arteriosum*, that of the left.

OSTIUM U'TERI. The vagina;—the neck of the uterus.

OSTIUM VENTRICULI DUODENALE seu PYLORICUM seu DEXTRUM seu INFERIUS, Pylorus.

OSTOIDEA SUBSTANTIA, See Tooth.

OS'TREA, *Ostreum*. The oyster. The oyster is a wholesome article of diet, often advised as analeptic and easy of digestion.

The shells, TESTÆ OSTREÆ, (F.) *Écailles d'huitres*, have been received into the Pharmacopœias and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See Creta.

OSTREUM, Ostrea.

OSTRITES, Osteocolla.

OSTRUTHIUM, Imperatoria.

OSYRIS, Antirhinum linaria.

OTACOUS'TIC, *Otacous'ticus;* from ους, 'the ear,' and ακουω, 'I listen.' Any instrument is so called which improves the sense of hearing,—as the different species of trumpets.

OTAGRA, Otalgia.

OTAL'GIA, *Ot'agra, Otod'ynē*, from ους, 'the ear,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the ear; *Dolor aurium*, earache. See Otitis.

OTAL'GIC, *Otal'gicus*. An epithet for remedies used in otalgia.

OTEN'CHYTES, οτεγχυτης, *Oten'chyta*, from ους, 'the ear,' εν, 'into,' and χυω, 'I pour.' *Sypho auricula'ris.* A species of syringe, used for injecting the ear.

OTHONE, Linteum.

OTHONION, Linteum.

OTICUM. A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

GANGLION OTICUM, *Otic ganglion, Auricular ganglion, Ganglion maxillo-tympanique.* This is a small ganglion, although more than double the size of the ophthalmic, ash-coloured and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic. It is situate in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. See Petrous Ganglion.

OTIRRHŒ'A, *Otorrhœ'a, Blen'notorrhœ'a*, (F.) *Catarrhe de l'oreille*, from ους, 'the ear,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Discharge of a puriform liquid from the meatus auditorius externus. It is a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors have used the term synonymously with chronic otitis.

OTITES. See Digitus.

OTI'TIS, *Empres'ma otitis, Inflamma'tion of the ear.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear; characterized by excruciating pain; insupportable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. Otitis is divided into *external* or *internal*, according as it affects the meatus auditorius, or the cavity of the tympanum. It may be *acute* or *chronic*. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favourable manner, with the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis* is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius. It is often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear, and even of the brain.

OTOCEPH'ALUS, from ους, 'the ear,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster, whose ears are in contact or united into one.

OTODYNE, Otalgia.

OTOGLYPHIS, Earpick.

OTOGRAPHY, *Otogra'phia;* from ους, 'the ear,' and γραφη, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the ear.

OTOLITHI, (F.) *Otolithes*, from ους, 'the ear,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' A white calcareous substance contained in the membranous vestibule, and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of ner-

vous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ear of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When of a looser consistence, they are called *Otoconies*, from ους, 'the ear,' and κονια, 'dust.'

OTOL'OGY, *Otolo'gia;* from ους, 'the ear,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. An anatomical treatise of the ear.

OTOPLAS'TICĒ, from ους, 'the ear,' and πλαστικος, 'forming.' The operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTORRHŒA, Otirrhœa.

OTOT'OMY, *Ototo'mia;* from ους, 'the ear,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

OUNCE, *Uncia*, ουγγια, a weight, equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy. It is composed of 8 drachms. See Weights and Measures.

OURAQUE, Urachus.

OURLE, Parotis.

OUS, Ear.

OUTRE MER, Lapis lazuli.

OUVERTURE CADAVÉRIQUE, Autopsia cadaverica.

OVAL, *Ova'lis;* from *ovum*, 'an egg.' That which is round and oblong like an egg.

The Fossa Ovalis, *Valvula* seu *Vestigium Foram'inis ovalis*, is a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart, on the septum, which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges, at its upper and fore part, called *Colum'næ foram'inis ova'lis, Isthmus Vieusse'nii* vel *an'nulus fossæ ovalis;* in the fœtus called *an'nulus foram'inis* vel *fossæ ova'lis.*

The fossa ovalis, in the adult, replaces the inter-auricular aperture in the septum, which, in the fœtus, is called *foramen oval*, (F.) *Trou ovale, Trou de Botal.*

The term Foramen Ovale, (F.) *Trou ovale*, has also been given to the foramen obturatorium, as well as to the foramen in the inner paries of the middle ear, which opens into the vestibule, and to the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium.

O'VARISTS, *Ovists.* Those physiologists who think that the phenomena of generation, in the human species and in every species of animal, result from the development of the ova or ovula of the female, fecundated by the male. Not many of the physiologists of the present day can be classed among the ovarists.

OVARI'TIS, Oaritis.

OVA'RIUM. Diminutive of *ovum*, 'an egg.' The *Ovary, Testis mulie'bris, T. femineus, Oar'ion, Ooph'oron.* The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs which the ancients called the *testicles* of the female.

They are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in men, placed on each side of the uterus between the Fallopian tube and round ligament, and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube; and the internal is fixed to the uterus by a small ligamentous cord, called *Ligamen'tum rotun'dum ova'rii.* The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture, and of small vesicles filled with a clear fluid; these have been regarded as so many ova, which detach themselves from the ovarium after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube.

Ovarium Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVERO BUTUA, Pareira brava.

OVIDUCTUS MULIEBRIS, Tuba Fallopiana.

OVIP'AROUS, *Ovip'arus;* from *ovum*, 'an egg,' and *pa'rio*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals which are hatched from eggs outside of the body.

OVISTS. Ovarists.

OVOLOGY, Oologia.

OVULA GRAAFIANA, Folliculi Graafiani —o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVULINE, Decidua reflexa.

OVUM, ωον, *Oön*, an egg. The eggs of poultry are chiefly used as food. The different parts are, likewise, employed in medicine. The shell, *Auran'cum, Auran'tum* (calcined,) (F.) *Coque d'œuf, Coquille d'œuf*, is esteemed an absorbent. The *Oil of the egg* is emollient, and is used, externally, to burns and chaps. The *Yolk of the egg—Vitellum ovi*, renders oils, &c. miscible with water.

Eggs, when light boiled, are easy of digestion; but, when very hard boiled or fried, they are more rebellious.

In *pharmacy*, the *white of egg*, which consists chiefly of albumen, is used for clarifying syrups, &c.

The yolk of egg, (F.) *Jaune d'œuf*, beaten up with warm water and sugar, and *aromatized* with orange-flower water, forms an emulsion, which is emollient, and known under the name —*Lait de poule* or *chicken's milk.*

Anatomists give the name *Ova*, (F.) *Œufs*, to round vesicles, containing a humour similar to the white of egg, which are situate in the ovaries of the female, and, when fecundated, constitute the rudiments of the fœtus. During gestation, the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*, (F.) *Œuf.*

The changes induced in the mammalia after impregnation greatly resemble those in the bird. Dr. Allen Thomson has given the following tabular view of the parts that correspond.

In the Quadruped.

The Ovary contains:

1. Graafian vesicles which are filled with fluid, granules, and the proligerous disc, in the centre of which is placed
2. The ovulum or vesicle of Von Baer, consisting of
3. A yolk, on the surface of which is
4. A germinal membrane, in the middle of which is placed
5. The germinal vesicle, or vesicle of Purkinje.

In the Bird.

The Ovary contains:

1. Capsules entirely filled with ovula, there being no intervening fluid or proligerous disc.
2. The ovula or yolks, consisting of
3. A yolk.
4. A germinal membrane or cicatricula, with the
5. Vesicle of Purkinje in its centre.

Ovum Hystericum. See Clavus hystericus.

OXALAS SUBPOTASSICUS, Potass, oxalate of.

OXAL'IC ACID, *Acidum oxali'num, A. sacchari'num, A.-hydro-carbon'icum, A. acetoselʹlæ, A. oxal'icum, Acidum sac'chari, Acid of sugar; Acid of sorrel, Car'bonous acid*, from οξαλις, 'sorrel.' An acid found in sorrel. It crystallizes in long, colourless, quadrangular prisms, and is generally found, in nature, united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed, in a diluted state, as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary; and, besides, in quantity, it is a virulently acrid poison. It is largely employed for cleaning boot tops; and, as it strongly resembles the sulphate of magnesia, has often been mistaken for it. Several fatal cases are, indeed, on record. For its antidotes, &c.—See Poison.

OXALIDE, Oxalis acetosella.

OXALIS ACETOSA, Rumex acetosa.

Ox'alis Acetosel'la. The systematic name of the *Woodsorrel, Cuckowbread, Trifo'lium acetosum, Oxitriphyl'lum, Lujula, Alleluʹja, Acetoselʹla, Oxyphyl'lon, Oxytriphyllon, Panis cu'culi*, (F.) *Surelle, Oxalide, Pain a Coucou, Alleluia. Family*, Geraniæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Decagynia. The plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

OXALIUM, Potass, oxalate of.

OXAL'MĒ, οξαλμη. A mixture of vinegar and salt, from οξυς, 'acid,' and 'αλς, 'salt.'

OXALURIA, Urine, oxalic.

OXELÆ'ON, from οξυς, 'acid,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' A mixture of vinegar and oil, used as a condiment.

OXI'NES, οξινης, from οξυς, 'acid.' Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

OXITRIPHYLLUM, Oxalis acetosella.

OXODES, Acidulous.

OXOS, Aceticum acidum.

OXYA, Fagus sylvatica.

OXYACANTHA, Mespilus oxyacantha.

OXYBAPHON. See Acetabulum.

OXYCAN'THA GALE'NI, *Ber'beris, Ber'beris vulga'ris, Spina ac''ida, Crespinus*, (F.) *Épine vinette, Vinettier. Family*, Berberideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The *Bar'berry.* The fruit of the berries are gratefully acid, and moderately astringent.

By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down, which when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated yields the bitter principle, *Berberine.* It is an excellent stomachic in the dose of 2, 5, or 10 grains.

OXYCOCCOS, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

OX'YCRATE, *Oxycra'tum, Posca, Phusca*, from οξυς, 'acid,' and κρασω, 'I mix.' A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as refrigerant and antiseptic.

OXYCRO'CEUM (EMPLAS'TRUM,) from οξυς, 'acid,' and κροκος, 'saffron.' A plaster, composed of *saffron, pitch, colophony, yellow wax, turpentine, galbanum, gum ammoniac, myrrh, olibanum*, and *mastic.* It was employed as a strengthening plaster.

OXYCUM, Oxygen.

OXYD, *Oxid, Oxide, Oxyde, Ox'ydum*, from οξυς, 'acid.' A combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen.

OXYDA'TION, *Oxyda'tio, Oxygena'tion.* The action of oxydizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen; a combination from which results an oxyd.

OXYDE D'ANTIMOINE SULFURÉ, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum.

Oxyde, Cystic. A species of urinary calculus, having the shape of confused, yellowish, semi-transparent, insipid, very hard crystals. When distilled, it furnishes subcarbonate of ammonia, like all azoted matters. It dissolves in the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids.

OXYDER'CICUS, *Oxyder'ces*, from οξυς, 'sharp,' and δερκω, 'I see.' A medicine, which sharpens the sight.

OXYDUM ANTIMONII CUM PHOSPHATE CALCIS, Antimonial powder.

Oxydum Ferri Nigrum, *Black oxyd of iron.* The scales, which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron, combined with oxygen. They have been used like the chalybeates in general.

Oxydum Ferricum Crystallizatum Nativum, Hæmatites—o. Hydrargyri completum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—o. Hydrargyricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—o. Hydrargyricum præparatum, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—o. Hydrargyrosum, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.

Oxydum Stibii Sulphura'tum, *Hepar antimo'nii, Crocus metallo'rum, Crocus antimo'nii*, (F.) *Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré, Foie d'Antimoine.* This was formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers, but it is now rarely employed.

OXYG'ALA, from οξυς, 'sour,' and γαλα, 'milk.' Sour milk. The *Oxygala equi'num, Caracos'mos*, is reckoned amongst the delicacies of the Tartars.

OXYG'ARON, from οξυς, 'acid,' and γαρον, '*garum.*' A composition of garum and vinegar.

OX'YGEN, *Oxyge'nium, Empyr'eal air, Pure air, Vital air, Dephlogis'ticated air, Oxygenes, Ox'ycum, Princip'ium oxyg''enans* seu *oxygineticum* seu *acid'ificans* seu *ac''idum, Elemen'tum acidificum*, (F.) *Air du feu*, from οξυς, 'acid,' and γεινομαι, 'I engender,' i. e. *generator of acids;* and such it was believed to be, *exclusively*, at the period when the name was given to it. This is now known not to be the case. Oxygen is largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, in water, in several acids, all the oxyds and all the salts, except in some ammoniacal salts, and in vegetable and animal substances, &c. It is obtained by decomposing the peroxyd of manganese or the chlorate of potassa by heat and in close vessels.

Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere is of vital importance, yet it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before the whole of the oxygen is consumed.

The properties of oxygen seem to be stimulant. It increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrofula, dropsy, paralysis, &c. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air; one to two quarts being given during the day.

OXYGENATION, Oxydation.

OXYGÉNÈSES. A name given by Baumes to diseases which he attributed to disordered oxygenation.

OXYG'LYCUS, *Oxyg'lycy, Oxyg'lyces, Mulsa acida, Ace'tum mulsum dulce.* Prepared by macerating and boiling honey-comb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar. An *oxymel.*

OXYLAPATHUM, Rumex acutus.

OX'YMEL, *Apom'eli, Mel aceta'tum,* from οξυς, 'acid,' and μελι, 'honey.' Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence.

Simple Oxymel, *Oxymel simplex,* is prepared as follows; *(Mellis despumati* lbij, *acidi acetici* lbj. Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness. *Ph. L.)* It is cooling;—externally, detergent.

Oxymel Æruginis, Linimentum Æruginis.

Oxymel Col'chici, *Oxymel of meadow saffron,* (F.) *Oxymel colchique. (Rad. colch. recent. in laminas tenues sectæ* ℥j, *aceti destillati* lbj, *mellis despumat.* pond. lbij. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup; stirring with a wooden spoon. *Ph. D.)* It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose ʒj in gruel.

OXYMEL COLCHIQUE, O. colchici—o. of Meadow saffron, O. colchici.

Oxymel Scillæ, *Oxymel of squill, Mel scillæ, Oxymel scillit'icum. (Mellis despumat.* lbiij, *aceti scillæ* lbij. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper consistence. *Ph. L.)* It is reputed to be expectorant and diuretic. Dose ʒj.

Oxymel of Squill, O. scillæ.

OXYMYRRHINE, Ruscus.

OXYMYRSINE, Ruscus.

OXYNGIUM, Adeps suilla.

OXYNI'TRON, from οξυς, 'acid,' and νιτρον, 'nitre.' Name of a plaster, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre, and recommended by Aëtius.

OXYNOSEMA, Acute disease.

OXYNOSOS, Acute disease.

OXYNUSOS, Acute disease.

OXYO'PIA, *Acies visûs,* from οξυς, 'quick,' and ωψ, 'sight.' Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred, where persons could see the stars in the daytime. The cause is seated in great sensibility of the retina. The term has been used synonymously with nyctalopia (q. v.)

OXYOSPHRE'SIA, from οξυς, 'acute,' and οσφρησις, 'smell.' Acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA, οξυφλεγμασια, *Acuta et vehemens inflammatio.* A very violent inflammation.

OXYPHO'NIA, *Vox acu'ta,* from οξυς, 'sharp,' and φωνη, 'voice.' *Parapho'nia clangens, P. ulcero'sa, Leptopho'nia.* A shrill and squalling voice; frequently, a symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

OXYPHŒNICON, Tamarindus.

OXYPHYLLON, Oxalis acetosella.

OXYREG'MIA, *acidus ructus,* from οξυς, 'sour,' and ερευγω, 'I belch.' Acid eructations.

OXYRRHOD'INON, from οξυς, 'acid,' and ροδον, 'a rose.' A composition of vinegar and roses. *(Ol. rosat.* ℥ij, *acet. rosat.* ℥j.) Used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

OXYS, Acetum, Acute.

OXYSAC'CHARON, from οξυς, 'acid,' and σακχαρον, 'sugar.' A mixture of sugar and vinegar. It was called *Oxysac'charum vomiti'vum,* when it held in solution the glass of antimony; and *Oxysac'charum scillit'icum,* when it contained squills.

OXYSAL DIAPHORET'ICUM AN'GELI SALÆ. A preparation of Angelo Sala. Acetate of potass exposed to the atmosphere; and, consequently, fallen into a state of deliquium.—Orfila.

OXYTARTARUS, Potassæ acetas.

OXYT'OCOS, from οξυς, 'quick,' and τικτω, 'I bring forth.' *Oxytoc''ic.* A medicine, which promotes delivery.—Dioscorides.

OXYTRIPHYLLON, Oxalis acetosella.

OYSTER SHELLS, Ostreæ testæ.

OZÆ'NA, *Cory'za enton'ica, C. ozæno'sa, Coryza virulen'ta;* from οζω, 'I smell badly.' (F.) *Ozène.* An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disagreeable odour, similar to that of a crushed bed-bug: hence the name *Punais,* by which the French designate one labouring under ozæna. It is, sometimes, owing to caries of the bones; but is, perhaps, most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituary membrane, with or without caries of the bones of the nose.

OZÈNE, Ozæna.

P.

P. A contraction of *Pugillus.*
P. Æ. A contraction of *Partes æquales.*
P. P. A contraction of *Pulvis patrum.*
} See Abbreviation.

PAB'ULUM, *Trophē, Phorbē, Alimen'tum.* Food, aliment.

The *animal heat* and *animal spirits*—unmeaning terms—were formerly considered the *Pabulum vitæ.*

PACCHIO'NI, GLANDS OF, *Glan'dulæ Duræ Matris, G. duræ meningis, Tuber'cula parva duræ matris, Cor'pora glandifor'mia duræ matris,* (F.) *Granulations cerébrales.* Small, whitish, or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, which are observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves. Their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus, covered by the internal membrane.

PACHÆ'MIA, *Pachyæ'mia,* from παχυς, 'thick,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' Too great thickness of the blood.

PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS, *Pacheableph'ara, Pachybleph'aron, Pachyblepharo'sis, Pachytes,* from παχυς, 'thick,' and βλεφαρον, 'an eyelid.'

A name given, by some authors, to a thickening of the eyelids, produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins. It is the same affection as that which Sauvages designates *Calli'go à Pacheablepharo'si.*

PACHETOS. See Laqueus.

PACHYÆMIA, Pachæmia.

PACHYBLEPHARON, Pacheablepharosis.

PACHYNTICA, Incrassantia.

PACHYTES, Pacheablepharosis.

PAD, (S.) *Pajado*, from *paja*, 'straw,' *Plumaceolus*, *Pulvil'lus*, *Parvum pulvi'nar*;—a *cushion*; a *little cushion*; a *Junk*; (F.) *Coussinet*. Small bags, filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, &c. They are used to compress or support certain parts.

In the treatment of fractures, soft pads or cushions, called by the French *Remplissages*, are placed between the splints and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the splints.

PADNOON, Bit noden.

PAD'UA, MINERAL WATERS OF Near Padua, in Italy, there are several thermal, sulphureous springs; the hottest of which is 188° Fahr. The chief establishments are Abano, Battaglia and Montegrotto.

PADUS, Prunus padus.

PÆDAN'CHONĒ, from παις, 'a child,' and αγχω, 'I strangle.' *Angi'na Sicca*. Name of a fatal species of cynanche, mentioned by M. A. Severinus;—probably the *Cynanche Trachealis*, (q. v.) or *Cynanche Maligna*, (q. v.)

PÆDARTHROCACE, Spina ventosa.

PÆDATROPH'IA, from παις, παιδος, 'a child,' α, privative, and τροφη, 'nourishment.' Atrophy of children.

PÆDATROPHIA GLANDULOSA, Scrofula.

PÆDERAS'TIA, from παις, 'a boy,' and ερως, 'love.' The love of boys. A disgraceful passion, common in ancient times, but now unknown.

PÆDIATRI'A, *Pædiat'rica*, from παις, 'a child,' and ιατρια, 'medical management.' Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDICTERUS, Icterus infantum.

PÆDOPHLEBOTO'MIA, from παις, 'a child,' φλεψ, 'a vein,' and τομη, 'incision.' *Venæsectio puero'rum*. Bleeding performed on children.

PÆDOTRIBA, *Min'ister Gymnas'tæ*, from παις, 'a child,' and τριβω, 'I train.' In ancient gymnastics, the officer acquainted with all the prescribed exercises, and who carried them into effect, according to the directions of the superior.

PÆONIA, *P. officina'lis*, *Glycys'idē*, *Hæmago'gum*, *Pæony, male and female*. (F.) *Pivoine*, *Pione*. The root, flowers, and seeds were long esteemed powerful medicines. They are feebly astringent, and have been considered to be narcotic and antispasmodic. They have been given, particularly, in intermittents and epilepsy, but are not now used. The flowers are called *Rosæ benedic'tæ*, *R. regiæ*.

PAIDIA, Infancy.

PAIDION, Infans.

PAIGIL, Primula veris.

PAIN, (old F.) *painer*, 'to torment;' Sax. pin: *Dolor*, *Algos*, *Alge'ma*, *Alge'do*, *Alge'sis*, *Od'ynē*, (F.) *Douleur*. A disagreeable sensation, which scarcely admits of definition. It is generally symptomatic, and is called *acute*, (F.) *aigue*, when very violent: *pungent*, (F.) *pongitive*, when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part: *heavy*, (F.) *gravative*, when attended with a sensation of weight; *tensive*, when the part seems distended; *lan'cinating*, when occurring in shoots; *lac''erating* or *tearing*, when the part seems to be tearing; *burning*, (F.) *brûlante*, when resembling that produced by a burn, &c.

PAIN, see Triticum—*p. à Coucou*, Oxalis acetosella—*p. de Madagascar*, Jatropha manihot—*p. de Pourceau*, Cyclamen.

PAINS, AFTER. See P. labour.

PAINS, *Labour pains*, *Parturien'tis dolo'res*, *Odin*, *Dolo'res ad partum*, *Mal d'Enfant*, *Douleurs*. The uneasy sensations that accompany labour, and are owing to uterine contraction. The pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding*; those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, &c., are termed *After pains*, *Dolo'res post partum*, *D. puerpera'rum*, (F.) *Tranchées utérines*.

"TO TAKE A PAIN,"—"To try a pain,"—is to make an examination *per vaginam*, during labour, to discover its progress, character, &c.

The French term the pains, which precede and announce labour, *mouches*; those which accompany it, *douleurs*; and those which occur immediately afterwards, *tranchées* ou *coliques*.

PAINT, from *pinctum*, 'painted,' (I.) *pinto*, (F.) *peint*. *Pigmen'tum*, *Fucus*, (F.) *Fard*. A name given to different substances, employed for embellishing the complexion, or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are:—the *Subnitrate of Bismuth*, (F.) *Blanc de fard*. A spirituous solution of Benzoin, precipitated by water, and forming the *Virgin's milk*, (F.) *Lait virginal*; the red or *rouge* of the carthamus; *Spanish white*, the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, &c.

All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration; and, thus, frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See Cosmetic.

PAINT, INDIAN, Sanguinaria canadensis.

PALÆSTRA, Gymnasium.

PALAIS, Palate.

PALATE, *Pala'tum*, *Hypero'a*, *Uraniscos*, the *Roof of the mouth*, *Fossa Palati'na*, *Palatum stabi'lē*, (F.) *Palais*. The upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault, formed by the two superior maxillary bones and the two palate bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane: bounded, before and at the sides, by the superior dental arch; and, behind, by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle, from before to behind; at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infra-orbitar, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the pala-

tine, facial, infra-orbitar, superior dental, and from the naso-palatine ganglion.

PALATE, ARTIFIC''IAL, (F.) *Obturateur du Palais.* A plate of tortoise shell, silver, &c., used to close the deficiency of the palate in cases of such affections.

PALATE, SOFT, Velum pendulum palati.

PALATE, Pal'atine, *Palati'nus*, from *palatum*, 'the palate.' Relating or belonging to the palate.

The PALATE BONE, *Os Palati*, *Os Basila'rē*, (F.) *Os Palatin*, *Os du Palais*, is a small bone of an irregular shape, situate at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other; so that one is *inferior* and *horizontal*;—the other, *superior* and *vertical*.

The *horizontal* or *palatine portion* is quadrilateral. Its upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower, of the palatine arch, and contains the inferior orifice of the *posterior palatine canal*. Its *anterior* edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone; the *posterior* is free and sharp. It gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence, which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Its inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone; its outer is confounded with the vertical portion.

The *vertical* or *ascending portion* has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. Its outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxillary bone; behind, it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal; and, above, a small free surface, which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxillary bone; the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle, which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion, presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the *tuberosity of the palate bone*. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences;—the one, anterior, called the *orbitar process*;—the other, posterior, the *sphenoid process*. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, called the *spheno-palatine*.

This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxillary bone, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow.

The PALATINE MEMBRANE is the fibro-mucous membrane that lines the palate or roof of the mouth.

The PALATINE CANALS or DUCTS. These are two in number. The *anterior*, *Ductus incisi'vus*, vel *Nasa'lo-palati'nus*, is situate at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa. The foramen is called the *Fora'men incisi'vum*, vel *F. Palatinum ante'rius*, *F. Alveola'rē ante'rius*, *F. cæcum ossis maxilla'ris superio'ris*.

The *posterior palatine canal* is situate at the posterior part of the palate. It is formed by the palate and superior maxillary bones, ascends between these two bones; and, in its course, gives rise to two or three small accessary palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate bone. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called, *F. Palati'num poste'rius*, *F. Palato-maxilla'rē*, *F. alveola'rē poste'rius*.

The PALATINE or PALATAL ARTERIES are two in number. They are distinguished into, 1. The *superior palatal* or *palatine*, *Palatina descen'dens* or *Palato-maxillary*, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit; descends into the pterygo-maxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior* or *ascending palatine* or *palatal*, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin. It passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the velum palati.

The PALATINE or PALATAL NERVES, *Gutturo-palatins* (Ch.,) are three in number; and arise from the inferior part of the spheno-palatine ganglion. 1. The *great palatine*, *Palatin inférieur* (Ch.,) is situate anteriorly to the two others, and descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *nasal* filament and a *staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. The *middle palatine*, *Guttural* (Ch.,) which arises behind the preceding: enters one of the accessary palatine canals, and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. The *little palatine nerve*, situate still more backward than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane.

PALATO-PHARYNGIEN, Palato-pharyngeus—p. Salpingeus—p. Salpingeus, Circumflexus—*p. Salpingien*, Circumflexus.

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS, *Pharyn'go-staphyli'nus*, *Staphyli'no-pharyngeus*. *Thyro-pharyn'go-staphyli'nus*, part of the *Stylo-pharyngien* (Ch.,) *Hyp'ero-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Palato-pharyngien*. A membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, and situate vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylo-pharyngeus, pharyngo-staphylinus, and thyro-staphylinus of Winslow. When the two palato-pharyngei contract together, they depress the velum. They elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

PALATUM MOLLE, Velum pendulum palati.

PALENESS, *Pallor*, *Och'rotes*, *Ochroma*, (F.) *Paleur*. Whiteness of complexion. It appears to be owing to a diminution of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels, and is often a sign of disease.

PÂLES COULEURS, Chlorosis.

PALETTE (F.), *Pal'mula*, *Fer'ula*. An instrument of percussion. It has the shape of a spatula with a long handle; is made of very light, white wood, and has been proposed, by Percy, for what is called the *Massage*, a kind

of pressure or kneading, exerted by the hand on the body and limbs, to excite the tone of the skin and subjacent tissues.

PALETTE, Cup, Xiphoid cartilage.

Palette a Pansement. A small splint of thin, scooped wood; having the shape of the hand, and used to support the hand in certain cases—when burnt, for example—in order to prevent the fingers from being deformed by the cicatrices.

Palette de Cabanis. An instrument, invented by Cabanis of Geneva, to draw out the extremity of the stylet when passed into the nose, in the operation for fistula lachrymalis It is composed of two plates of silver, pierced with several holes, and movable on each other. To use it, the instrument must be carried into the nose, so that the holes of the two plates correspond. When the end of the stylet is received into one of these holes, it is pinched, by sliding one of the plates on the other, and is easily withdrawn.

PALEUR, Paleness.

PALIMPISSA. See Pinus sylvestris.

PALINCOTESIS, Recrudescentia.

PALINDRO'MIA, *παλινδρομια*, from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.' This word signifies, with some, a reflux of fluids from the exterior towards the interior, and, according to others, the relapse of an affection—the recurrence of a paroxysm. *Recursio, Repetitio.*

PALINGENESIA, Regeneration.

PALLIA'TION, *Pallia'tio*, from *pallia're*, 'to cover, mask;' from *pal'lium*, 'a mantle.' The act of palliating, that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently, only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his sufferings. This is a *palliative treatment.*

PAL'LIATIVE, *Palliati'vus, Antipath'ic, Enantiopathic.* A remedy or mode of treament, which only relieves a disease, without curing it.

PALLIDULUS, *Blafard.*

PALLOR, Paleness.

PALM, *Palma, Vola, Thenar, Ages, Agos'tus*, (F.) *Paume de la main.* The hollow or inside of the hand. It is limited, *without*, by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; *within*, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; *above*, by the wrist-joint: and, *below*, by the four fingers.

PALMA CHRISTI, Ricinus communis.

Palma Humilis, Musa paradisiaca.

PALMAIRE CUTANÉ, Palmaris brevis—*p. Grand*, Palmaris magnus—*p. Grêle*, Palmaris longus—*p. Long*, Palmaris longus.

PALMAR, *Palma'ris*, from *palma*, 'the palm of the hand.' That which concerns the palm of the hand.' The palm has, sometimes, been divided in three regions, called *palmar*. 1. The *external palmar region* corresponds to the thenar eminence. 2. The *internal palmar region* is formed by the hypothenar eminence: and, 3. The *middle palmar region* is the hollow of the hand, (F.) *Creux de la main.*

Palmar Aponeuro'sis. A strong triangular aponeurosis, which arises from the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis, and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus. It covers the whole palm of the hand, and adheres, somewhat strongly, to the skin of the part. The *palmar ligaments* are small, very numerous, fibres fasciæ, which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus.

Palmar Muscles. These are three in number.

1. *Palmaris Magnus, Flexor carpi radialis, Radialis internus, Epitrochlo-métacarpien*, (F.) *Palmaire grand, Radial antérieur.* A long fusiform muscle, which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand.

2. *Palmaris Longus, Latescen'tis chordæ, Ulnaris grac''ilis, Epitrochlo-carpi-palmaire* (F.) *Palmaire long, P. grêle.* This muscle is situate on the inner side of the last. It is very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres. It stretches the palmar aponeurosis, and bends the hand.

3. *Palmaris Brevis, P. Brevis* vel *Caro quadra'ta, Palmaire cutané, Carpiæ'us*, (F.) *Palmaire cutané.* A small, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate before the thenar eminence. It passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which it wrinkles by its contractions.

Palmar Arches, (F.) *Arcades* ou *Crosses palmaires.* The curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two palmar arches:—the one *cubital* or *superficial*,—*grande Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, furnishes, at its convexity towards the fingers, the collateral arteries of the fingers, and the internal collateral of the thumb; the other, the *radial, profound*, or *deep-seated*,—*Petite Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, is deep in the palm of the hand beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers. It gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts.

PALMI-PHALANGIENS, Lumbricales manus.

PALMULA, Date, *Palette.*

PALMUS, Palpitation—p. Plumbarius, Colic, metallic—p. Vomitus, Vomiting.

PALO DE CALENTURAS, Calenturas.

PALOS DE CALENTURA, Cinchona.

PAL'PEBRA, *Bleph'aron*, (F.) *Paupière.* The eyelids are two movable vela, situate in front of the eye; which by their separation permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light, or from the action of extraneous bodies.

They are separated, above, from the forehead, by the eyebrows; and, below, are confounded with the cheeks. They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower.* The former is much broader and more movable than the latter. They are separated by a transverse cleft; and their edges are thick, and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit, forming two angles,—the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye*, or *inner* or *greater canthus*; the other, the *lesser* or *external angle* or *canthus.*

The eyelids are formed, 1. Of a thin dermoid

texture: 2. Of a muscular membrane,—a portion of the orbicularis: 3. Of a particular fibrous membrane: 4. Of the tarsi: and 5. Of a mucous membrane,—a part of the tunica conjunctiva.

Their vessels and nerves are called Palpebral, (q. v.)

Palpebra Inferior Extrorsum Flexa, Ectropion—p. Tertia, Valvula semilunaris.

PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS PRIMUS, Levator palpebræ superioris.

PAL'PEBRAL, *Palpebra'lis*, from *palpebra*, 'the eyelid.' That which belongs or relates to the eyelid.

The Palpebral Arteries are those distributed to the eyelids. They are two in number; an *upper* and a *lower*. The *former* arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle and descends towards the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The *latter* arises at the side of, and a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications into the lower eyelid and the neighbouring parts. The palpebral veins have a similar arrangement; except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins.

The Palpebral Nerves, or *Nerves of the Eyelids*, arise, particularly, from the frontal and lachrymal branches; from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis; from the facial, nasal, and from the infra-orbitar branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

The Palpebral Ligaments are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some anatomists, with Winslow, have described, under this name, the fibrous layer, which is attached, —on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages.

Puriform Palpebral Flux. A puriform discharge, furnished by the glands of Meibomius, when inflamed; and to which Scarpa attributes fistula lachrymalis, in many cases.

PALPEBRALIS, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

PALPEBRARUM APERIENS RECTUS, Levator palpebræ superioris—p. Duo musculi, Orbiculares palpebrarum.

PALPITATIO CORDIS TREPIDANS, Cardiotromus.

Palpitatio Membro'rum. A term used by Gaubius for involuntary shaking of the legs.

PALPITA'TION, *Palpita'tio*, *Palmus*, *Palpita'tio Cordis*, *Subsul'tio*, *Clonus Palpita'tio*, (F.) *Palpitation*, *P. du Cœur*. A name, given to the pulsations of the heart, when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual, than ordinarily.

Palpitations occur in a number of affections. They are, sometimes, owing to organic disease of the heart, hypertrophy, inflammation, &c.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; whilst, frequently, they are merely nervous.

Palpitation is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting the *Palpitatio Arterio'sa*.

PALPITATION DU CŒUR, Palpitation.

PALSY, Paralysis.

PALUDAPIUM, Apium graveolens.

PALUS, Marsh—p. Sanctus, Guaiacum.

PAMBIOMA, Panbioma.

PAMOISON, Syncope.

PAMPLE'GIA, *Panplegia*; from παν, 'all,' and πληγω, 'I strike.' General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body.

PANACE'A, from παν, 'all,' and ακεομαι, 'I cure.' *Universa'lē reme'dium*, *Panchres'tos*. A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence.

Panacea Ducis Holsatiæ, Potassæ sulphas—p. Duplicata, Potassæ sulphas—p. Lapsorum, Arnica montana—p. Mercurialis, Hydrargyri submurias—p. Mercurii rubri, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. Vegetabilis, Crocus.

PANA'DA. Diminutive of Ital. *Pane*, 'bread,' (Lat. *Panis*,) *Pana'ta*, *Panatel'la*. Bread, boiled in water to the consistence of pap. Sometimes administered to the sick.

PANARIS, Paronychia.

PANARITIUM, Paronychia.

PANARIUM, Paronychia.

PANATA, Panada.

PANATELLA, Panada.

PANAX COSTINUM, Pastinaca opoponax—p. Heracleum, Pastinaca opoponax.

Panax Pastinacea, Pastinaca opoponax.

Panax Quinquefo'lium, *Ginseng*, *Ninsing*. *Family*. Araliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monœcia. This plant grows in Tartary and North America. The root is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow colour; wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant.

PANBIO'MA, *Pambio'ma*, from παν, 'all,' and βιος, 'life.' The original animating principle. The general principle of life.

PANCHRESTOS, Panacea.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM, *Pantago'gon*, from παν, 'all,' χυμος, 'juice,' and αγω, 'I drive away.' A medicine, which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humours.

Panchymagogum Minerale, Hydrargyri submurias.

PANCŒNOS, Epidemy.

PAN'CREAS, from παν, 'all,' and κρεας, 'flesh;' i. e. *quite fleshy*. *Callic'reas*, *Totum carno'sum*, *Gland'ula saliva'lis abdom'inis*, *Pancré'nē*. A gland, deeply seated in the abdomen, and lying transversely on the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity is called the *tail* of the pancreas; it is smaller than the right, which is called the *head*. At its right portion, it has, almost always, a greater or less prolongation; called, by Winslow and some others, the *lesser pancreas*, (F.) *Petit pancréas*, *Pancreas of Asselli*, *Pancreas minus*.

The pancreas resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct and united by cellular tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate, and are united like veins. The duct itself, *Ductus Pancreat'icus*, *Canal* or *Duct* of Wirsung or Wirsungus, (F.) *Canal pancréatique*, proceeds

in a serpentine course into the substance of the organ; and, when it has reached behind the second portion of the duodenum, it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. The *Pancreatic arteries* are very numerous and small. They proceed from the cœliac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastro-epiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. Its veins open into the radicles of the vena porta; and, particularly, into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into ganglions, to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the pancreatic juice, *Succus* seu *Liquor Pancreaticus*, *Lympha Pancreatis*, which resembles the saliva.

PANCREATEMPHRAX'IS, from παγκρεας, 'the pancreas,' and εμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREATIC SARCO'MA OF ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma pancreat'icum*. A tumour, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas. Found in the cellular substance; but, more usually, in lymphatic glands: chiefly in the female breast.

PANCREATI'TIS. Inflammation of the pancreas;—an affection, the phenomena of which are not well known to us.

PAN'CREATOID, from παγκρεας, 'the pancreas,' and ειδος, 'appearance.' A tumour, resembling the pancreas in structure.—Maunoir.

PANCRENE, Pancreas.

PANDALI'TIUM, Paronychia.

PANDEMIOS, Epidemy.

PANDICULA'TION, *Pandicula'tio*, *Scodine'ma* or *Scordine'ma*, *Scordinis'mos*, *Clonus Pandicula'tio*, from *pandiculari*, 'to stretch one's self,' *Stretching*, *Hal'ices* (Pl.) An action, which consists in elevating the upper limbs, and throwing the head and trunk backwards, at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles, is, in some measure, independent of the will, and is accompanied with yawning, which is equally involuntary. In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. It is, also, observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.

PANICAUT, Eryngium campestre—*p. Maritime*, Eryngium mariticum.

PAN'ICUM ITAL'ICUM, *Ital'ian Panic Grass*, *Indian Millet*, *Guinea Corn*, *Barbadoes Millet*, *Milium In'dicum*, *Sorghum*, *Holcus Sorghum*, (F.) *Millet des oiseaux*. *Nat. Ord.* Gramineæ. The seed—*Mil'ii Sem'ina*—are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in the soups, and made into a variety of forms for the table.

PANICUM MILIA'CEUM, *Common Millet*, *Milium*, *Cenchron*, *Cenchrus*, (F.) *Millet ordinaire*. Millet seed are esteemed a nutritious article of diet and are often made into puddings.

PANIS CANICACEUS, see Canicæ—p. Cibarius seu secundarius, Syncomistos—p. Cuculi, Oxalis acetosella—p. Porcinus, Cyclamen.

PANNI, Swathing clothes.

PANNICULE CHARNU, Carnosus panniculus.

PANNIC'ULUS. Diminutive of *Pannus*, cloth. A piece of fine cloth. Pterygion, (q. v.)

PANNICULUS ADIPOSUS, Cellular membrane—p. Cordis, Pericardium—p. Hymenæus, Hymen.

The PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS, *Tu'nica carnosa*, *Muscular Web*, *Mantle*, is a general covering, found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle, which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body; as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipito-frontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and, in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle.

PANNUS. A piece of cloth. This word has several other meanings, which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound. Also, a speck in the eye, resembling a piece of rag; and an irregular nævus or mark on the skin.—Castelli.

PANOCHIA, Bubo.

PANOPHO'BIA, *Pantopho'bia*, *Athym'ia*, *Pavor*, (F.) *Frayeur nocturne*, *Souci*, from Παν, 'the god Pan,' and φοβος, 'fear.' A panic or fear—inspired by the god Pan, according to the opinion of the ancients. Some derive it from παν, 'all,' and φοβος, 'fear.' This is sometimes morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

PANOPHTHALMI'TIS; from παν, 'all,' and *ophthalmitis*; inflammation of the eye. Inflammation of the whole eye.

PANPLEGIA, Pamplegia.

PANSEMENT, Dressing.

PANSIES, Viola tricolor.

PANSPER'MIA, from παν, 'all,' and σπερμα, 'sperm.' The theory of *Dissemination of Germs*, according to which, ova, or germs, are disseminated over all space, undergoing development under favourable circumstances.

PANTAGOGON, Panchymagogum.

PANTICES, Intestine.

PANTING, Anhelatio.

PANTOPHAGUS, Omnivorous.

PANTOPHOBIA, Hydrophobia, Panophobia.

PANUS, Phygethlon—p. Faucium, Stomatopanus—p. Inguinalis, Bubo.

PAP OF THE THROAT, Uvula.

PAPAS AMERICANUS, Solanum tuberosum.

PAPA'VER, *P. somnif'erum*, *Mecon*. The *White Poppy*, *Papaver sati'vum*. (F.) *Pavot des Jardins*. *Family*, Papaveraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia.

The CAPSULE OF THE WHITE POPPY, *Codia*, κωδια or κωδεια, *Scaphion*, σκαφιον, *Papav'eris Caput* vel *Cap'sula*, is used in fomentation, as anodyne and relaxant, to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The expressed oil of the seeds is called by the French *Huile d'Œillette*. It is from this poppy that we procure—

OPIUM; called, also, *Opium Theba'icum*, *Meco'nium*, *Opion*, *Manus Dei*, *Affion*, *Amphiam*, *Afium*, *Osoron*, *Lau'danum*. It is the milky juice obtained, after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the capsules and stalks. It is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly.

Opium is a compound of morphine, meconic acid, narcotine, caoutchouc, fecula, resin, oil, and several other substances.

Turkey Opium is of a heavy, and slightly fetid odour. Its taste is nauseous, bitter, acrid,

and warm: it is in flat pieces; solid and tenacious; of a dark brown colour and yellowish, when powdered; marking a light brown, interrupted, streak on paper. In *East India Opium*, the odour is the same, and empyreumatic; the taste is less bitter, but more nauseous, and the colour darker.

Opium is stimulant, in small doses; sedative, in large; narcotic and anodyne; operating through the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy in all painful affections and in inflammations, when given so as to produce its full, sedative effect, especially in peritonitis. In diarrhœa and dysentery, it acts as an astringent; in intermittents, it will often prevent the paroxysm. In typhus, in small doses, it acts as a cordial; in larger, it allays irritation and produces sleep. When applied externally, its narcotic effects are developed: and, hence, it is a useful application to irritable sores, painful tumours, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as a stimulant; gr. j to iv as a sedative.

Papaver Cereale, P. rhœas—p. Corniculatum, Chelidonium majus—p. Erraticum, P. rhœas—p. Luteum, Chelidonium majus.

Papaver Nigrum. This is merely a variety of the white poppy, producing black seeds.

Papaver Rhœas. The systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corn-poppy*. *Papaver errat'icum*, *Papaver cerea'lē*, *Rhœas*, (F.) *Coquelicot*. The heads of this species contain, also, a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup has been directed of its flowers, which has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing; but is more admired for its colour than for any other property.

PAPAVERCULUM, Meconium.

PAPAW TREE, Carica Papaya.

PAPAYER, Carica Papaya.

PAPIL'LA, *Thele*. The end of the breast, or nipple. An eminence similar to a nipple, (q. v.) A name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called Villi. See Villous. They appear formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible, in some cases, of a kind of erection. They are also called *Papillæ nervo'sæ*, *P. pyramida'les*, *Nervous papillæ*, (F.) *Papilles* ou *Papilles nerveuses*, *Houppes nerveuses*.

The Papillæ of the Kidney, (F.) *Mamelons du rein*, are the projections into the pelvis of the kidney of the apices of the cones of the tubular substance of the kidney. They are also called *Proces'sus mamilla'res*, *Carun'culæ papilla'res*, *Pyram'ides Malpighia'næ*, *Papill'æ renum*.

The Papillæ of the Tongue are very numerous and marked. They are observed, particularly, at the upper surface of the organ, and are distinguished into—

1. The *Lentic'ular papillæ*, *Papillæ muco'sæ*, *P. maximæ*, *P. capita'tæ*, *P. valla'tæ*, *P. trunca'tæ*, *P. calicifor'mes*. They are arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines having the shape of the letter V; and united angularly at the foramen cæcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and are merely mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, &c.

2. The *Fun'giform* or *Fungoid papillæ*, *Papillæ mediæ*, *P. Semilenticula'res*, are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edges and the point of the tongue; have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. Of their real nature we are ignorant.

3. The *Con'ical*, *Conoï'dal*, or *Pyram'idal papillæ*, *P. min'imæ*, *P. villo'sæ*, are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the forepart of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones; the base being towards the tongue, and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Fil'iform papil'læ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network.

Papillæ Caliciformes, see P. of the tongue—p. Capitatæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Conical, see P. of the tongue—p. Conoidal, see P. of the tongue—p. Filiform, see P. of the tongue—p. Fungiform, see P. of the tongue—p. Fungoid, see P. of the tongue—p. Lenticular, see P. of the tongue—p. Maximæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Mediæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Minimæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Mucosæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Nervous, see Papilla—p. Pyramidal, see P. of the tongue—p. Pyramidales, see Papilla—p. Renum, see P. of the kidney—p. Semilenticulares, see P. of the tongue—p. Truncatæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Vallatæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Villosæ, see P. of the tongue.

PAPILLI-AUT-MAMMILLI-FORMIS, Mastoid.

PAP'ULA. A *pimple*, *Exor'mia*. (F.) *Bouton*, *Bourgeon*. A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation.

Papulæ form the first order of Willan and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

PAPULA AGRIA, Lichen agrius.

PAPPUS AMERICANUS, Solanum tuberosum.

PAQUERETTE VIVACE, Bellis.

PAR OPTICUM NERVORUM, Optic nerve—p. Primum nervorum cerebri, Olfactory nerves—p. Quintum nervorum cerebralium, Trigemini—p. Secundum nervorum, Optic nerve—p. Septimum sive faciale, Facial nerve—p. Trigeminum, Trigemini—p. Trium funiculorum, Trigemini—p. Vagus, Pneumogastric—p. Visorius, Optic nerve.

PARA, παρα, a common prefix, 'by, near, contrary to, through,' *(per;)* 'above and beyond,' *(ultra;)* 'besides,' *(præter.)* In certain terms, as in *Para*cusis, *Para*psis, *Para*bysma, &c., used by Dr. Good, *Para* means a defective or morbid condition.

PARABALANUS, from παραβαλλειν, 'to expose.' A name given, by the ancients, to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals; and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

PARACENTE'RIUM. Woolhouse has given this appellation to a small trocar, em-

ployed by Nuck for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

PARACENTE'SIS, *Perfora'tio*, *Punc'tio*, *Punctu'ra*, *Cenembate'sis*, *Cente'sis*, *Compunc'tio*; from παρακεντεω, 'I pierce through.' The operation of *tapping* to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarial dropsy, &c.

PARACENTESIS, Puncturing.

PARACENTICION, Trocar.

PARACEPHALUS, Anencephalus.

PARACMAS'TIC, *Paracmas'ticus*, from παρακμαζω, 'I decrease.' Decreasing. An epithet to a distemper, which gradually decreases. Also, according to Galen, the period of life when a person is said to grow old, which he places at from 35 to 49, after which he is said to be old,—a definition that would not suit us at the present day.—Gorræus and Castelli.

PARACMASTICOS. See Acmasticos.

PARACME, Decline.

PARACOE. See Cophosis.

PARACOUSIA. See Cophosis.

PARAC'OPĒ, *Paraph'ora*, *Paracrusis*, from παρακοπτω, 'I strike falsely.' Delirium. In Hippocrates, it means the slight delirium, which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACRUSIS, Paracope.

PARACUSIS, Cophosis.

PARACU'SIS ACRIS, *Audi'tus a'crior*, *Paracusis oxycoi'a*, from παρα, 'defective,' and ακουσις, 'the act of hearing.' Hearing painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds; a symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections.

PARACUSIS DUPLICATA, Double hearing—p. Imaginaria, Tinnitus aurium—p. Imperfecta, Double hearing, P. perversa—p. Obtusa, Baryecoia—p. Oxycoia, P. acris.

PARACUSIS PERVER'SA, *P. Willisia'na*, *P. imperfec'ta*, *Perverse hearing*. The ear only sensible to articulate sounds, when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them.—Good.

PARACUSIS SURDITAS, see Cophosis—p. Willisiana, P. perversa.

PARACYESIS, Pregnancy, morbid, Pregnancy, preternatural—p. Abortus, Abortion—p. Tubaria, Salpingo-cyesis.

PARACYNAN'CHĒ. Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight cynanche. (q. v.)

PARÆSTHESIS, Paresthesis—p. Auditus flacca, Proptoma aricularum.

PARAGEUSIS, Ageustia.

PARAGLOS'SA, from παρα, and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' Swelling of the tongue, *Dysphagia Linguo'sa*. Sauvages, under the term *Paraglossa deglutito'ria*, means a pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx, (F.) *Renversement de la langue*.

PARAGOGE, Adduction, Coaptation.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS, *Paragomphosis capitis*; from παρα, 'by,' 'near,' and γομφωσις, 'a nailing.' Wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labour.

PARALAMP'SIS, παραλαμψις, from παραλαμπω, 'I shine a little.' A cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.—Hippocr.

PARALLAGMA, *Chevauchement*.

PARALLAXIS, *Chevauchement*.

PARALLE'LA. A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption, affecting the palms of the hands and symptomatic of the venereal disease.—Forestus.

PARALO'PHIA, from παρα, 'near,' and λοφια, 'the first vertebra of the back.' The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.—Keil.

PARALYSIE, Paralysis.

PARAL'YSIS, *Par'esis*, *Resolu'tio membro'rum*, *Carus paralysis*, *Catal'ysis*, (F.) *Paralysie*, *Résolution des membres*; *Palsy*, from παραλνω, 'I relax.' Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary motions, and, sometimes, of sensation, in one or more parts of the body.

Palsy is said to be *local*, when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *Hemiple'gia*, or *Paraple'gia*, (q. v.) It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy. The immediate cause is, generally, pressure, either by blood effused or by serum, or by vascular turgescence. At its onset, therefore, blood-letting may be advisable; but, afterwards, the disease becomes one of nervous debility and requires stimulants—to the paralyzed parts, or to the mucous membranes:—Frictions, sinapisms, blisters, the moxa, baths, electricity, galvanism, purgatives, and the nux vomica, which last has the property of exciting movements where the will has no longer power. The disease generally admits only of palliation, and is extremely apt to recur.

PARALYSIS, Primula veris—p. Beriberia, Beriberi—p. Hemiplegia, Hemiplegia—p. Medullaris, Paraplegia—p. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—p. Scorbutica, Pellagra—p. Spinalis, Paraplegia.

PARAME'NIA, παραμηνια, from παρα, 'badly,' and μην, 'a month.' *Mismenstruation*. Difficult menstruation. (q. v.)

PARAMENIA DIFFICILIS, Dysmenorrhœa—p. Erroris, Menstruation, vicarious—p. Obstructionis, see Amenorrhœa—p. Profusa, Menorrhagia—p. Superflua, Menorrhagia.

PARAME'RIA, παραμηρια, from παρα, 'about' and μηρος, 'the thigh.' The internal parts of the thigh.

PARAMESOS, Annular finger, see Digitus.

PARANŒA, Delirium, Dementia.

PARANYM'PHUS, from παρα, 'near,' and νυμφη, 'a young spouse,' 'a bride.' A name given by the ancients, to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. The term was adopted into the ancient schools of medicine, to designate the usual discourse pronounced at the end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate, in which the qualifications and merits of the candidate were described.

PARAPATHIA, Pathomania.

PARAPECHYON, Radius.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, *Periphimo'sis*; from παρα 'about,' and φιμοω, 'I bridle.' Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow. It frequently happens in persons affected with phimosis, when the prepuce has been pushed violently behind the base of the glans, during copulation, &c.

In paraphimosis, the narrow and resisting aperture of the prepuce forms, behind the corona glandis, a kind of ligature, which strangu-

lates the part, causes it to swell and inflame, and even to become gangrenous.

Attempts must be made to bring back the prepuce. These excite considerable pain, yet they must be persevered in for some time; and should they not succeed, the rings, formed by the tumefied prepuce, must be cut transversely, and the antiphlogistic treatment be adopted.

PARAPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

PARAPHO'NIA, *Clangor;* from παρα, and φωνη, 'the voice.' Affection of the voice, when its character or *timbre* is disagreeable.

Paraphonia Clangens, Oxyphonia—p. Gutturalis, Asaphia—p. Nasalis, Rhinophonia—p. Rauca, Raucedo—p. Ulcerosa, Oxyphonia.

PARAPHORA, Delirium, Paracope.

PARAPHRENESIS, Paraphrenitis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, from παρα, 'near,' and φρενες, 'the diaphragm.' *Paraphrene'sis.* A name given to inflammation of the diaphragm (see Diaphragmitis,) which was supposed always to produce delirium:—as well as to the delirium itself, accompanying that affection.—See Phrenitis.

PARAPHROSYNE, Delirium.

PARAPHROTES, Delirium.

PARAPLE'GIA, *Paraplex'ia, Rhachiparal'ysis, Rhachioparalysis, Paral'ysis spina'lis, P. medulla'ris, Carus paralysis paraple'gia,* from παρα, dim. particle, and πλησσω, 'I strike.' Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is, generally, owing to disease of some part of the cerebro-spinal axis; especially of the spinal portion.

The ancients sometimes used the term for incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have, also, made a distinction between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia,*—using the former for a *partial apoplexy:*—the latter for *general* or *complete apoplexy.*

PARAPLEURITIS, Pleurodynia.

PARAPLEXIA, Paraplegia.

PARAP'OPLEXY, *Parapoplex'ia;* from παρα, dim., and αποπληξια, 'apoplexy.' False apoplexy; a soporous state, resembling apoplexy; and, especially, that which occurs in the paroxysms of pernicious intermittents.

PARAI''SIS, from παρα, 'defectively,' and απτομαι, 'I touch.' Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.—Good.

Parapsis Acris Temeritudo, Soreness—p. Expers, Torpor—p. Illusoria, Pseudæsthesia—p. Pruritus, Itching.

PARARMA, Fimbria.

PARARRHYTH'MOS, from παρα, 'dim,' and ρυθμος, 'rhythm.' An epithet for the pulse, when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

PARARTHRE'MA, from παρα, and αρθρον, 'a joint.' Incomplete luxation.

PARASCEPAS'TRA, from παρα, and σκεπαζω, 'I cover.' A cup or bandage, which covers the whole head.—Galen.

PARASCEUE, Apparatus.

PARAS'CHIDES, from παρα and σχιζω, 'I cleave.' Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.

PAR'ASITE, *Parasi'tus,* παρασιτος, from παρα, 'near,' and σιτος, 'corn,' 'food.' Parasites are plants which attach themselves to other plants; and animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals,—so as to subsist at their expense. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant:—the louse a parasitic animal. The chief parasitic animals are the *Pedic'ulus huma'nus corp'oris, P. cap'itis, P. pubis, Pulex irri'tans, P. pen'etrans,* and the *Ac'arus Scabiei.*

PARASITISMUS INTESTINALIS, Helminthiasis—p. Superficiei, Malis.

PARASPA'DIA, from παρα, and σπαω, 'I draw.' A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *Paraspadiæ'us* and *Paraspa'dias.*

PARAS'PHAGIS, from παρα, 'near,' and σφαγη, 'the throat.' The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARASTATA, Epididymis.

PARASTATÆ, Prostate—p. Glandulæ, Prostate.

Paras'tatæ, from παριστημι, 'I stand near.' In Hippocrates, it means the epididymis. The epididymes were called by Herophilus and Galen *Varico'sæ parastatæ,* to distinguish them from the *glandulo'sæ parastatæ* or *prostate,* (q. v.) Rufus of Ephesus called the Tubæ Fallopianæ *Parastatæ varico'sæ.*

PARASTREM'MA, from παρασστρεφω, 'I distort or pervert.' Convulsive distortion of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

PARASYNANCHE, Cynanche parotidæa.

PARATH'ENAR, from παρα, 'near,' and θεναρ, 'the sole of the foot.' Winslow called *grand parathenar, parathenar major,* a portion of the abductor of the little toe; and *petit parathenar, parathenar minor,* the short flexor of that toe.

Parathenar Major, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—p. Minor, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

PARATHROMA, Elongatio.

PARATRIMMA, Chafing.

PARATROPH'E, from παρα, 'dim.,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.' Misnutrition.

PAREGORICUS, Anodyne.

PAREIA, Gena.

PAREIRA BRAVA, *Cissam'pelos Pareira, Pareyra, Butua, Pariera brava, Abu'ta, Abu'tua, Botou, Caa-peba Overo butua. Family,* Menispermeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dicœcia Monadelphia. The root of this plant,—a native of South America and the West Indies,—has a sweet taste with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections; but it is not much used.

PARELLE, Rumex hydrolapathum.

PARENCEPHALIS, Cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALOCE'LE, from παρεγκεφαλις, 'the cerebellum,' and κηλη, 'a tumour,' *Hernia of the cerebel'lum;* a very rare disease. It occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumour, without change in the colour of the skin, and is situate in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumour, as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

PAREN'CHYMA, *Caro parenchymat'ica* seu *vis'cerum* seu *viscera'lis* seu *viscero'sa*, *Substan'tia parenchymato'sa*, *Procheuma*. The texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by cellular tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, &c. Παρεγχυμα signifies, in Greek, effusion; and it was believed that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid.

PAR'ESIS, from παριημι, 'I relax.' Paralysis, (q. v.) According to some, a slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion, not sensation.

PARESTHE'SIS or PARÆSTHE'SIS, *Sensus imperfec'tus*, from παρα, 'defective,' and αισθησις, 'sensation.' Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PARFUM, Suffimentum.

PARIERA BRAVA, Pareira brava.

PARIES, Table.

PARIETAL, *Parieta'lis*, from *paries*, 'a wall.'

The Parietal Bones, *Ossa parieta'lia*, *Ossa vertica'lia*, *Ossa ver'ticis*, *Ossa sincip'itis*, *Ossa breg'matis*, *Ossa nerva'lia*, are two fellow-bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape; their external surface is convex, and presents, at its middle part, an eminence called the *Parietal protuberance*, (F.) *Bosse pariétale*. Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *Fossa parietalis*. Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Parietal foramen*, *Foramen parietale*, through which passes a vein that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. Each parietal bone is articulated *above*, with its fellow; *below*, with the temporal bone; *before*, with the frontal; *behind*, with the occipital, and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid. Each parietal bone is developed from a single point of ossification.

PARIETA'RIA, *P. officina'lis*, *Helx'inē*, *Vitra'ria*. The *Wall pel'litory*, (F.) *Pariétaire commune*. *Family*, Urticeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia. This plant grows on old walls, and contains much nitrate of potassa. It is diuretic, but not much used.

PARI'ETES, *Paries*, (F.) *Parois*, 'a wall.' A name given to parts which form the enclosure —the limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium*, *chest*, &c.

PARIS, *P. quadrifo'lia*, *Oneberry*, *Truelove*, (F.) *Parisette*, *Raisin de Renard*. It possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful love philter. It is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne.

PARISETTE, Paris.

PARISTH'MIA, παριαθμια. A word employed to designate the tonsils, and, likewise, inflammation of the tonsils. *Cynanche tonsillaris*, (q. v.)

PARISTHMIOT'OMUS, from παριαθμια, 'the tonsils,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

PARISTHMITIS, Cynanche.

PAROCHETEUSIS, Derivation.

PARODON'TIDES, from παρα, 'near,' and οδους, 'a tooth.' Tumours on the gums; parulis, &c.

PARODYNIA, Dystocia—p. Perversa, Presentation, preternatural.

PAROIS, Parietes.

PAROLE, Voice, articulated.

PARONIR'IA, from παρα, and ονειρον, 'a dream.' Depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming.

Oneirodyn'ia acti'va, *Erethis'mus oneirodyn'ia*. The voluntary organs, connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep.—Good.

Paroniria Ambulans, Somnambulism—p. Salax, pollution.

PARONY'CHIA, *Pan'aris*, *Redu'via*, *Panarit'ium*, *Pandali'tium*, *Passa*, *Dactyli'tis*, *Pana'rium*, *Onych'ia*, from παρα, 'near,' and ονυξ, 'the nail.' The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumour, seated near the nail. Some of the moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand, and even of the forearm. It usually means every phlegmonous tumour of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out: 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin, called in France *Tourniole*. 2. That seated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. 3. That occupying the sheath of a tendon; and 4. That considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. These three last are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *Whitlow*, (F.) *Mal d'aventure*:—the worst kinds, in English, are called *Felon*.

The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive, lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence, the necessity of dividing them freely,—even down to the bone, when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division,—making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

Paronychia, Asplenium ruta muraria—p. Digitium, Digitium.

PAROPIA, Canthus (lesser.)

PAROPSIS, Dysæsthesia visualis—p. Amaurosis, Amaurosis—p. Cataracta, Cataract—p. Glaucosis, Glaucoma—p. Illusoria, Pseudoblepsia—p. Lateralis, Dysopia lateralis—p. Longinqua, Presbytia—p. Lucifuga, Nyctalopia—p. Noctifuga, Hemeralopia—p. Propinqua, Myopia—p. Staphyloma, Staphyloma—p. Staphyloma purulentum, Hypopyon—p. Staphyloma simplex, Hydrophthalmia—p. Strabismus, Strabismus—p. Synezisis, Synezisis.

PAROPTE'SIS, from παρα, dim., and οπταω, 'I roast.' Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire, or putting him in a dry bath.

PARORA'SIS, from παρα, dim., and οραω, 'I see.' Perversion of sight, which prevents the person from judging accurately of the colour of objects. Hallucination, (q. v.)—Galen.

PARORCHID'IUM, from περα, dim., 'some-

thing wrong,' and ὄρχις, 'testicle.' Any position of one or both testicles, different from that which they ought to occupy in the scrotum;—whether they may not have descended through the abdominal ring, or are drawn up to the groins by the cremaster muscle.

PAROR'CHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE, *Hernia paror'chido-enter'ica*. Intestinal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.—Sauvages.

PAROSMIS, Anosmia.

PAROS'TIA, from παρα, 'defectively,' and οστεον, 'a bone.' Bones untempered in their substance, and incapable of affording proper support.—Good.

Parostia Flexilis, Mollities ossium—p. Fragilis, Fragilitas ossium.

PAROT'ID, *Gland'ula parotidea*, *G. ad Aures*, *Paro'tis*, *Animel'læ*, *Alimel'læ*, *Lacticin'ia*; from παρα, 'about,' and ους, 'the ear.' The largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the *Parotid duct* or *Steno's canal*—the *Ductus superior* or *Superior salivary canal* of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situate in its vicinity, and called the *Accessory Gland of the Parotid*, *Socia Parotidis*.

In the substance of the parotid are found—a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular. It receives, also, some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw.

The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

Parotid, Accessory Gland of the. See Parotid.

PAROTIDE, Parotis.

PAROTIDON'CUS, from παρωτις, 'the parotid,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the parotid.

PARO'TIS, (F.) *Parotide*, *Phleg'monē parotidea*, *Inflamma'tio parotidum*, *Paroti'tis*, (F.) *Oreillon*, *Ourle*, is, also, the name of a tumour, seated under the ear; which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted.

Parotis Contagiosa, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Epidemica, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Seroso glutine tumens, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Spuria, Cynanche parotidæa.

PAROTITIS, Cynanche parotidæa, Parotis.

PAR'OXYSM, *Paroxys'mus*, from παροξυνω, 'I irritate.' *Im'petus*, *Insul'tus*, *Inva'sio*, *Exacerba'tio*, *Acces'sio*, *Acces'sus*, (F.) *Exacerbation Redoublement*; also, *Accès*. The augmentation which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also, a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

PARS INFERIOR PEDIS, Sole—p. Naturalis medicinæ, Physiology—p. Prima asperæ arteriæ, Larynx—p. Vaga, Pneumogastric—p. Virilis, Penis.

PARSLEY, COMMON, Apium petroselinum—p. Macedonian, Bubon Macedonicum—p. Mountain, black, Athamanta aureoselinum.

PARSNEP, COW, Heracleum spondylium—p. Garden, Pastinaca sativa.

PART, see Parturition—*p. legitime et illegitime*, see Parturition.

PARTES GENERATIONI INSERVIENTES, Genital organs—p. Genitales, Genital organs.

PARTHENIUM FEBRIFUGA, Matricaria—p. Mas, Tanacetum.

PARTHEN'IUS, *(Morbus;)* from παρθενος, 'a virgin.' A disease in a young female. Also, chlorosis.

PARTIES, LES, Genital organs—*p. Génitales*, Genital organs—*p. Honteuses*, Genital organs—*p. Génitoires*, Genital organs—*p. Naturelles*, Genital organs—*p. Nobles*, Genital organs—*p. Sexuelles*, Genital organs.

PARTIO, Parturition.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY, Gaultheria.

PARTS, THE, Genital organs.

PARTURA, Parturition.

PARTU'RIENT, *Parturiens*, from *pario*, 'I bring forth.'

The *Parturient*, *Childbed*, or *Lying-in state* requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases.

PARTURIGO, Parturition.

PARTURI''TION, *Puerpe'rium*, *Partus*, *Partio*, *Parturi''tio*, *Parturi'go*, *Partu'ra*, *Tocos*, *To'cetos*, *Lochi'a*, *Apocye'sis*, *Labour*, (F.) *Accouchement*, *Couche*, *Travail d'Enfant*. The delivery of the fœtus and its appendages. Labour is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place at the full time, until after nine months of utero-gestation: the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors, the stages of labour have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labour, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called the *Signum*, *Leucorrhœa Nabo'thi*, *Hæmorrha'gia Nabothi*, *Labour-show*, or *Show*; and, along with this, trifling grinding pains, called by the French *Mouches*, are felt in the loins and abdomen. *Second stage*:—Peculiar pains, which extend from the lumbar region towards the uterus; tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ; protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters*, (F.) *Poche des eaux*; and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage*:—Contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles; forcing pains; the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis; the occiput being commonly situate above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. *Fourth stage*:—the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being con-

siderably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which has to be divided. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery. In by far the majority of cases, the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children, born at the Hospital *La Maternité* in Paris, from the tenth of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations:

The head, with the face posteriorly,	12,120
The head anteriorly, - - -	63
The breech, - - - - -	198
The feet, - - - - - -	147
The knees, - - - - -	3
Other positions, - - - - -	102
	12,633

The following table, drawn up from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximative view of the comparative number of presentations, according to the experience of the individuals mentioned:

TABLE, EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF PRESENTATIONS IN 1000 CASES.

	According to							
	Merriman.	Bland.	Madame Boivin.	Madame Lachapelle.	Naegle.	Lovati.	Hospital of the Faculté.	Boër.
Regular, or of the vertex,	924	944	969	933	933	911	980	
I. *Occipito anterior*,	908		944	910		895		
a. Occipito cotyloid (left,)			760	717		537		
Do. (right,)			179	209				
b. Occipito pubian,			0.29					
II. *Occipito-posterior*,			9.4	9				
a. Fronto-cotyloid (left,)			5.3	7.3				
b. Do. (right,)			4.4	2.9				
Face presentation,	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.6				8.8
Mento-iliac (right,)				2.6				
Of the pelvis,	36	28	29	36	47			29
Of the foot,	12.7	9.4		14				10.3
Of the knees,			0.19	0.40				
Of the breech,	23	13	18	22				19
Of the trunk,			4.6	5.3	4.8			
Requiring Forceps,	6.6	4.7	4.6	3 4	36			5.7
——— Turning,	16	4.7		7.8	7.2			5.9
——— Cephalotomy.	3.3	5.2	4.77	0.53	2.4			1.5

Labour has received different names, according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs, and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion*, (q. v.,) prior to the 7th month; *premature labour*, between this and 8 months and a half; and *labour at the full period*,—(F.) *Accouchement à terme*,—when it happens at the end of 9 months.

Labours have, likewise, been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one, into *Natural*, *Preternatural*, and *Laborious*, is as common as any;—*Natural Labour* meaning, that which would occur without manual assistance; *preternatural*, requiring the assistance of art, but by the hand solely: and, *laborious*, requiring instrumental assistance; which M. Capuron calls *Accouchement Méchanique*.

The French use the term *Part*, at times, synonymously with *delivery;* at others, with *fœtus*. *Suppression de part* means concealment of delivery: *Part légitime*, a fœtus which comes into the world with the conditions necessary for its enjoying advantages granted by law; and *Part illégitime*, one that does not fall under those conditions.

TABLE OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LABOURS.

I. Natural Labours; *Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.*		
Head Presenting. (*Four Positions.*)	1. *Occiput towards the Left Acetabulum.*	The head with the chin bent upon the chest clears the brim of the pelvis. Motion of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis: the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum.
	2. *Occiput towards the Right Acetabulum.*	The head attains the outlet: clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterwards, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally; and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
	3. *Occiput towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.*	The same course is here followed: except that after the rotatory movement, the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded;—the face next.
	4. *Occiput towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.*	When the chin presents and is turned forwards, the face is first expelled: the head is thrown backwards. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin presents and is thrown backwards, natural delivery cannot be effected.

LOWER EXTREMITY PRESENTING. (*Four Positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.*)	1. *Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Acetabulum.*	The nates enter the brim diagonally: movement of rotation: the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other towards the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
	2. *Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Acetabulum.*	The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim: movement of rotation: the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last.
	3. *Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Sacro iliac Symphysis.* 4. *Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.*	The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation, the face is towards the pubis, and the occiput towards the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.

II. PRETERNATURAL LABOURS:

Or those which require Manual Assistance only.

I. PRESENTATION OF THE HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES, BACK, ABDOMEN, &c.	1. When the labour is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis; endeavours are to be made to place it in its natural position; the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or, the lever may be fixed over the occiput, by drawing down which, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to. 2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, &c. the feet must be laid hold of, and the child *turned*. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder; and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. Generally, the female may be placed on her left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand, that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil whilst the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it. If the toes point to the vertebral column or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavour to direct the toes towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers can be passed along the body of the child and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labour must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child; using moderate and steady extracting power, whilst one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way the head may be extracted.

III. INSTRUMENTAL LABOURS:

Or those requiring the Assistance of appropriate Instruments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause;—or if the presenting part is firmly wedged in the pelvis; or the woman is becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains; have the patient on her left side, (generally;) and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.
1. *Short Forceps.*	Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first; the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand; the third and little finger being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place; humour the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.
2. *Long Forceps.*	Applicable where the head does not enter the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be towards the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.
3. *Lever* or *Vectis.*	The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downwards. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.
4. *Fillet* and *Blunt Hook.*	In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is insufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.
EMBRYULCIA.	Disproportionate size of head, or distorted or deformed pelvis, may require the child to be destroyed, and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphysotomy, or the induction of premature labour may be called for. The instruments required here, are the *Perforator*, *Crotchet*, and *Craniotomy Forceps*. Make steady pressure on the abdomen: pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head: feel for a suture or fontanelle; introduce the perforator and bore through, until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its *shoulders*. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so

Embryulcia.	that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down. If, after this, delivery cannot be accomplished without further aid, pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained; and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains; and the extrusion of the child be effected. Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first. The crotchet is often used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium, the perforator should be introduced just above the nose in the sagittal suture. When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.
Symphysotomy and Cæsarean Section.	In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of *Symphysotomy*, (q. v.) has been adopted by French practitioners,—rarely by British or American; and in extreme cases recourse has been had to the *Cæsarean Section*, (q. v.)
Separation of the Head of the Fœtus from the Body.	If the body of the fœtus have been forcibly separated, and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand; and the forceps be applied, or the head opened and delivered as under Embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away, and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.
Induction of Premature Labour.	In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother. The most advisable plan of accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua;—the membranes being thus left entire, and the life of the child not so much endangered, as where the membranes are punctured and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within 48 hours.

PARTURIUM VANUM, *Fausse couche.*

PARTUS, Parturition—p. Cæsareus, Cesarean section—p. Difficilis, Dystocia.

PARU'LIS, from παρα, 'near,' and ουλον, 'the gum.' *Aposte'ma parulis* vel *paroulis*, *Gum Boil.* Small abscesses are so called, which form in the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

PARU'RIA, from παρα, 'defectively,' and ουρεω, 'I pass urine.' Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

Paruria Incontinens, Enuresis—p. Inops, Ischuria, false—p. Mellita, Diabetes—p. Retentionis, Ischuria—p. Retentionis vesicalis, Retention of urine—p. Stillatitia, Strangury—p. Stillatitia mucosa, Cystirrhœa.

PAR'YGRON, from παρα, and 'υγρος, 'humid.' A liquid or moist preparation, for allaying topical inflammation.

PAS D'ANE, Tussilago.

PASMA, Catapasma.

PASQUEFLOWER, Anemone pulsatilla.

PASSA, Paronychia.

PASSÆ CORINTHIACÆ. See Vitis Corinthiaca.

PASSAGES, DIGESTIVE, Ways, digestive—p. Second, Ways, second.

PASSE-PIERRE, Crithmum maritimum.

PASSERAGE SAUVAGE, Cardamine pratensis.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFO'LIA, *Bay-leaved passion flower.* A native of Surinam. The fruit has a delicious smell and flavour, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, &c.

Passiflora Malifor'mis, *Apple-shaped Granadil'la.* The fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts.

PASSIO CŒLIACA, Cœliac flux—p. Cholerica, Cholera—p. Felliflua, Cholera—p. Hæmoptoica, Hæmoptysis—p. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriasis—p. Hysterica, Hysteria—p. Iliaca, Ileus—p. Ischiadica, Neuralgia femoropoplitæa—p. Pleuritica, Pleuritis—p. Ventriculosa, Cœliac flux.

PASSION, *Passio*, *An'imi Pathe'mata*, *Affec'tus.* A lively affection of the mind; as rage, terror, love, hatred, &c.

PASSION-FLOWER, BAY-LEAVED, Passiflora laurifolia.

PASSIVE, *Passivus.* An epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction.

Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. The term *passive* has, also, been given to aneurisms of the heart with extenuation of the parietes; in opposition to *active* aneurisms,—with thickness of the parietes—hypertrophy.

PASSULÆ MAJORES, see Vitis vinifera—p. Minores, see Vitis Corinthiaca.

PASSULA'TUM, *Uvæ passæ*, 'raisins,' 'dried grapes.' A medicine in which the pulp of raisins is a chief ingredient.

PASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. This village is in the vicinity of Paris. There are several springs, containing sulphates of lime, iron, and magnesia; alum; common salt; carbonate of iron; carbonic acid, &c. They are employed as tonic and astringent.

PASTA DE ALTHÆÂ, Paste, marshmallow—p. Amygdalina, Confection (almond)—p. de Dactylis, Paste, date—p. Emulsiva, Confection (almond)—p. de Jujubis, Paste of jujubes—p. Regia, Confection (almond.)

PASTE, *Pasta*, (F.) *Pâte.* A compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous.

Marshmallow Paste, *Massa de gummi-Arab'ico*, *Pasta de althæ'â.* A compound of gum

arabic, sugar, white of egg, and *orange flower water*. Ph. P. It is demulcent.

Date Paste, *Massa* seu *pasta de dac'tylis*. Composed of *dates, sugar, gum arabic, water*, and *orange flower water*. Ph. P. Demulcent.

Paste of Ju'jubes, *Pasta de ju'jubis, Massa de zizypho'rum fructû:* composed of *jujubes, gum senegal, sugar, water*, and *tincture of lemon peel*. Demulcent.

Pasta Glycyrrhi'zæ Gumma'ta et Anisa'ta, seu *Massa de extracto glycyrrhi'zæ*. A compound of *extract of liquorice, gum senegal, sugar, Florence orris root*, and *volatile oil of aniseed*. Demulcent.

Paste, Ward's, Confectio piperis nigri.

PASTÈQUE, Cucurbita citrullus.

PASTIL, *Pastil'lus, Diocres, Aeic'ula Cip'ria, Candé'la fuma'lis, Phthois, Phthoiscus*. A compound of aromatic substances in various shapes; used as a fumigating material, when set fire to. See Fumigation.

The French use the term *Pastille* for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound, whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are, in fact, small lozenges, and only differ from the *tablette* in their smaller size.

Pastil'li de Mentha Piperi'ta. *Peppermint drops*. (*Sacch. alb., aquæ menthæ pip. destillat.* ää ℥ij. Boil to the consistence of an electuary. 'Take of fine *white sugar*, in powder, ℥iv, *volatile oil of peppermint* ℥ss. Mix, and add the electuary whilst warm. Drop it then on marble, and dry the *drops*. *Ph. P.*)

PASTILLES, FUMIGATING. See Fumigation.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ PECTORALES, Trochisci emetinæ pectoralis.

PASTINA'CA OPOP'ANAX. The name of the plant which furnishes the *Opoponax*. The plant, whence the gum-resin is obtained, has, also, been called *Opopanacum, Panax heracle'um, Panax costi'num, P. pastinacea, Kyna, Her'culesall-heal, Opop'anaxwort*.

Opopanax, *Opopanacis gummi-resi'na, Gezir, Pop'anax, Gummi panacis*, exudes from the roots, when wounded. Its odour is strong and peculiar; taste, bitter and acrid. It is met with in the shops, in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, without; white, within. It has been recommended as an antipasmodic and emmenagogue; but is seldom used. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in powder.

Pastina'ca Sati'va, *Elaphobos'cum, Pastinaca sylves'tris, Ban'ica, Garden parsnep*. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is in esteem as an article of food. It has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, &c.

Pastinaca Sylvestris, P. sativa—p. Sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum, Daucus Carota.

PÂTE, Paste—*p. Arsénicale*, Arsenical paste.

PATELLA, *Rot'ula, Epigon'atis, Epigon'tis, Epigou'nis, Mola, Concha, Oc'ulus genu, Os scutifor'mē, Supergenua'lis, Caucaloï'des, Mylacris, Mylē*, (F.) *Rotule*. Diminutive of *pat'ina*, 'a dish,' so called from its shape. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situate in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two *facettes*, united angularly, which are incrusted with cartilage, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. The patella is developed by a single point of ossification. When the patella is fractured, it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping up the fractured extremities closely in apposition.

Patella, Cup—p. Fixa, Olecranon.

PATHEMA, Affection, Disease.

PATHEMATOLOGY, Pathology.

PATHET'IC, *Pathet'icus*. That which moves the passions. A name given to the *superior oblique muscle of the eye* (q. v.), and, also, to a nerve.

The Nervus Pathet'icus, *N. trochlea'ris* seu *trochleato'rius* seu *trochlea'tor*, the *4th pair of nerves, Oculo-musculaire interne* (Ch.), (F.) *Nerf pathétique*, is the smallest encephalic nerve. It arises behind the inferior pair of the tubercula quadrigemina (*the testes*) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii. Its roots unite into one thin, round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye, by dividing into several filaments.

PATHNE, Alveolus.

PATHOG'ENY, *Pathogenia;* from παθος, 'a disease,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' The branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMON'IC, *Pathognomon'icus, Signum conjunc'tum;* from παθος, 'an affection,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' A *characteristic symptom* of a disease.

PATHOLOGY, *Pathemato'logy*, from παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The branch of medicine, whose object is the knowledge of diseases. It has been defined *diseased physiology*, and *physiology of disease*. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The *first* considers diseases in common;—the *second* the particular history of each. It is subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical*.

Pathology, Humoral, Humorism.

PATHOMA'NIA, *Parapathi'a, Moral Insanity*, from παθος, 'a disease,' and *mania*. A disorder of affection or feeling, as well as of those of the active powers or propensities.

PATHOPATRIDALGIA, Nostalgia.

PATHOS, Affection, Disease.

PATIENCE, Rumex patientia—*p. d'Eau*, Rumex hydrolapathum—p. Garden, Rumex patientia—*p. Rouge*, Rumex sanguineus—*p. Sauvage*, Rumex acutus.

PATIENTIA, Rumex patientia.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS, Levator scapulæ.

PATNE, Alveolus.

PATOR NA'RIUM. The cavity or the opening of the nostrils.

PATURSA, Syphilis.

PAULLIN'IA. This is an extract from a plant of the same name in Brazil. It is prepared by the Indians, and appears to possess excitant powers. In Brazil, and the neighbouring countries, it is given in the form of Tisane—the powder being mixed with cocoa—in diarrhœa and dysentery. It has been employed also as

a tonic. An extract is prepared in Brazil from the Paullinia sorbilis, known there under the name of *Guarana*, which is administered in similar pathological cases.

PAUME DE LA MAIN, Palm.

PAUONTA, Sedatives.

PAUPIÈRE, Palpebra.

PAVANA WOOD, Croton tiglium.

PAVILION. The French give this name to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity, e. g. of a catheter, sound, &c.

The Pavilion of the Ear, *Auric'ula*, *Pinna*, *Ala*, (F.) *Auricule* ou *Oricule*, *Pavillon de l'oreille*, is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. Its size varies in individuals. It is free above, behind, and below. Anteriorly and within, it is continuous with the neighbouring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences, the *Helix*, *Anthelix*, *Tragus*, *Antitragus*, and *Lobe;* and several cavities—the *groove of the Helix*, the *fossa navicularis* seu *scaphoides*, and the *Concha*. The skin which covers the pavilion, is very fine and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-cellular ligaments;—a *superior*, *anterior*, and *posterior*.

PAVILLON DE L'OREILLE, Pavilion of the ear—*p. de la Trompe*, see Tuba Fallopiana.

PAVINA, Æsculus hippocastanum.

PAVOR, Panophobia.

PAVOT DES JARDINS, Papaver.

PAZAHAR, Bezoar.

PEACH BRANDY, Amygdalus persica—p. Tree, Amygdalus persica.

PEAGLE, Primula veris.

PEAR. See Pyrus malus.

PEARL, *Perla*, *Mar'garon*, *Margari'ta*, *Unio*, (F.) *Perle*. A roundish concretion, of a silvery white colour, and brilliant polish, found in several shells and especially in the *Avic'ula margaritif'era*, which has, hence, been called *Mater perla'rum*, *Mother of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, &c.

Pearls were, formerly, given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter.

Pearl Ash, Potash of commerce—p. Mother of, see Pearl—p. White, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

PEAU, Cutis.

PEAUCIER, Platysma myoides.

PECCANT, *Peccans*. An epithet given, by the Humorists, to the humours, when erring in quality or quantity.

PECHEDEON, Perinæum.

PÊCHER, Amygdalus persica.

PECHURIM CORTEX. A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of laurus. It is extremely fragrant like that of cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal, it is used in the cure of dysentery, &c.

PECHYAG'RA, *Pectihag'ra*, from πηχυς, 'the elbow,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' Gout affecting the elbow.

PECHYS, Elbow.

PECHYTYRBE, Porphyra nautica.

PECTEN, Pubes.

PECTIHAGRA, Pechyagra.

PECTINA'LIS, from *pecten*, 'the pubes;' *Pectina'us*, *Pubio-fémoral*, *Suspubio-fémoral* (Ch.,) (F.) *Pectiné*. This muscle is situate at the inner and upper part of the thigh. It is long, flat, and triangular; is attached, above, to the space, which separates the ileo-pectineal eminence from the spine of the os pubis; and, below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line, which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. The pectinalis bends the thigh on the pelvis; and carries it outwards in adduction and rotation. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh.

PECTINA'TI MUS'CULI, from *pecten*, 'a comb.' The fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart:—*Musculi Auric'ulæ Pectinati*. Their main use probably is—to prevent the over dilatation of the auricles.

PECTINÉ, Pectinalis.

PECTORAL, GRAND, Pectoralis major.

PECTORALIS INTERNUS, Triangularis sterni.

Pectora'lis Major, from *pectus*, 'the breast.' *Pectoralis*, *Sterno-costo-clavio-huméral*, *Sterno-huméral* (Ch.,) (F.) *Grand Pectoral*. A large, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the anterior part of the chest, before the axilla. It is attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle; to the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the six first true ribs;—on the other, by a strong tendon, which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

The use of this muscle is—to move the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inwards and a little forwards. When the arm is raised, it depresses it and carries it inwards. It can, also, move it in rotation inwards. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk towards the upper extremity.

Pectora'lis Minor, *Serra'tus anti'cus minor*, *Costo-coracoïdien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit pectoral*, *Petit dentélé antérieur*. This muscle is situate beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular. It is attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the 3d, 4th, and 5th true ribs, and is inserted at the anterior part of the coracoid process.

The pectoralis minor draws the scapula forwards and downwards, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backwards, and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached, and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

PEC'TORALS, *Pectoralia*, *Thorac''ica*. Medicines, considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops consist, chiefly, of *tincture of castor*, with some *camphor* and *opium*, flavoured by *aniseed*. Gray gives the following formula. *Castor* ℥j, *ol. anisi* ℥j, *camph.* ℥v, *coccin.* ℥iss, *opii* ℥vj, *proof spirit*, a gallon.

A form, advised by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is the following:—*Alcohol. dil.* cong. iv, *Santal. rubr. ras* ℥ij, Digere per horas xxiv; cola, et adde *Pulv. opii*, *Pulv. catechu*, *Camphoræ* ää ℥ij, *Ol. anisi.* ℥iv. Digest for ten days.

PECTORILOQUE, from *pectus*, 'the chest,'

and *loqui*, 'to speak.' Laënnec calls thus, one who presents the phenomenon of *Pectoriloquism*. Also a Stethoscope. (q. v.)

PECTORILOQUIE CHÉVROTANTE, Egophony.

PECTORILOQUISM. 'Cavernous voice.' Same etymon. *Pectorilo'quia*, (F.) *Pectoriloquie*. Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laënnec has designated, by this name, the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals, when their chests have been examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue *directly* from the chest, and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder,—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in those anfractuous cavities, produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute abscesses or *Ulcers of the Lungs*.

PECTUS, Thorax.

PEDAGRA, Potassæ supertartras impurus.

PEDESIS, Pulsation.

PEDETHMOS, Pulsation.

PEDICLE, VITELLINE. See Vesicula umbilicalis.

PEDICULARIA, Delphinium staphisagria.

PEDICULATIO, Phtheiriasis.

PEDIC'ULUS, The *Louse*, *Phtheir*, (F.) *Pou*. A genus of parasitic insects. The human body is infested with three kinds: the *Body-louse*, (F.) *Pou de corps;* the *Head-louse*, (F.) *Pou de la tête*, which lives in the hair; and the *Crab-louse*, *Mor'pio*, *Plat'ula*, (F.) *Morpion*, which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco, or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate of mercury, or the white or red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them.

PEDICULUS PUBIS, Crab-louse.

PEDICURE Chiropodist.

PEDICUS, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

PEDIEUX (*muscle,*) Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

PEDIGAMBRA, Ysambra.

PEDILU'VIUM, from *pedes*, 'the feet,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.' *Lavipe'dium*, (F.) *Bain de pieds*. A bath for the feet. See Bath.

PEDION, Sole.

PEDIUM, Tarsus.

PÉDONCULES DU CERVELET, Corpora restiformia.

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PED'UNCLE, *Pedun'culus*. This term has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the encephalon. Thus, the *Peduncles of the brain* are the *Crura cerebri;* the *Peduncles of the cerebel'lum*, the *Crura cerebelli*.

The PEDUNCLES OF THE BRAIN, called also *Crura anterio'ra medul'læ oblonga'tæ*, are two white cords, about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach, till they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter; the former of which, being of a darker colour at one point than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Locus niger crurum cerebri*.

The PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM, called also *Crura posterio'ra*, arise from the medullary part of the cerebellum, and unite at the tuber annulare.

PEDUNCLES OF THE MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Corpora restiformia.

The PEDUNCLES OF THE PINEAL GLAND are two medullary bands or strips, which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami.

PEDUNCULI MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Corpora restiformia.

PEGA, Canthus (lesser.)

PEGANELÆ'ON, *Oleum ruta'ceum*, *Oil of Rue;* from πηγανον, 'rue.'

PEGANIUM, Ruta.

PEINE, Hunger.

PEIRA, Effort, Experience, Nisus.

PELA'GIA. A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands, sometimes of the legs, at others, of the face. Pellagra. (?)

PELAGRA, Pellagra.

PEL'ICAN, *Pelica'nus*. An instrument, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Its use is to extract teeth.

PELICIDÉ, *Pelu'dē*, *Melcoctum*, Boiled Honey.—Ruland and Johnson.

PELIDNOMA, Ecchymoma.

PELIOMA, Ecchymoma.

PELIO'MA from πελος, 'black.' A livid ecchymosis.—Forestus. See Ecchymoma.

PELIOSIS, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

PELL'AGRA, *Pelagra*, *Ichthyo'sis Pellagra*, *Elephanti'asis Ital'ica*, *Tuber Pellagra*, *Lepra Mediolanen'sis*, *Mal del Sole*, *Dermatagra*, *Erysipelas period'ica nervo'sa chronica*, *Mal de misère*, *Paral'ysis scorbu'tica*, *Scurvy of the Alps*, *Impeti'go Pellagra*. A disease, particularly noticed amongst the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with wrinkles, and assuming a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. The strength diminishes, the intellectual faculties and sensations become obscure, and cramps, convulsions, and other lesions of muscular contractility supervene. It is a singular, endemic affection.

PELLICULA SUMMA, Epidermis—p. Superior, Epidermis.

PELLIS, Cutis—p. Summa, Epidermis.

PELLITORY, BASTARD, Achillea ptarmica—p. of Spain, Anthemis pyrethrum—p. Wall, Parietaria.

PELMA, Sole.

PELOTE DE MER, Pila marina.

PELTIGERA CANINA, Lichen caninus.

PELUDE, Pelicide.

PELVIC, *Pel'vicus*, *Pelvinus*. Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

The PELVIC CAVITY, (F.) *Cavité pelvienne*, is the cavity of the pelvis.

The PELVIC SURFACE OF THE IL'IUM is that which faces the pelvic cavity.

The PELVIC MEMBERS are the lower extremities.

M. J. Cloquet gives the name PELVIC APONEURO'SIS, (F.) *Aponévrose pelvienne*, to an aponeurotic expansion, of greater or less thickness, which is attached to the brim of the pelvis, being continuous with the fascia iliaca and the aponeurotic expansion of the psoas parvus. This aponeurosis forms a kind of resisting partition, which effectually supports the perito-

neum, and has several apertures, through which different organs pass.

PELVI-TROCHANTE'RIAN, *Pelvi-trochanteria'nus.* That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter. The *Pelvi-trochante'rian region* is formed by the muscles—*pyramidalis, two obturators, gemini,* and *quadratus femoris,* which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

PELVIM'ETER, *Pelycom'etrum, Pelyom'etrum,* from *pelvis,* and μετρον, 'a measure.' A barbarous hybrid. This name has been given to different instruments, invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and, particularly, the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. Two have been chiefly employed; especially by French practitioners—the *Compas d'épaisseur,* and the *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly.

1. The Compas D'Epaisseur or Cal'ipers is formed like a pair of compasses—with blunt extremities—the branches of which can be moved at will. One of these is applied to the symphysis pubis, and the other on the sacrum. About 3 inches must be deducted from this measurement for the thickness of the mons veneris, pubis, and the base of the sacrum.

2. The Pelvimeter of Coutouly resembles the instruments used by shoemakers for measuring the length of the foot. The two branches are introduced, in a state of approximation, into the vagina; and then separated, so that one touches the promontory of the sacrum, the other comes behind the os pubis. It is a barbarous contrivance, and its introduction ought never to be attempted on the living subject. It does not, indeed, seem possible to introduce it without mischief.

The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent.

PELVIS, *Cho'ana, Py'elos,* (F.) *Bassin;* so called, because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin. The part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity,—open above and below,—which supports and contains a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs; and serves, at the same time, as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. The pelvis supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is situate, in the adult, near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind, on the median line,—the sacrum and coccyx; the two others are before and at the sides,—the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other.

The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the *brim* and the *outlet.*

The Brim, *Angus'tia abdomina'lis, Intro'itus* or *Upper Opening of the Cavity of the Pelvis,* (F.) *Détroit supérieur, D. abdominal,* is the narrow part, which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the *false* from the *true.* In the well formed woman, it is elliptical, and slightly inclined forwards. Its *antero-posterior* or *sacro-pubic diameter,* in a *standard pelvis,* measures 4½ inches, but with the soft parts, 3⅝ inches; its *transverse* or *iliac* or *lateral,* 5¼ inches, with the soft parts 4 inches; and its *oblique* with the soft parts, 4⅝ inches.

The Outlet, (F.) *Détroit inférieur, D. perinéal, Ex'itus, Inferior opening, Angus'tia perinæa'lis,* forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The antero-posterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches; the lateral, 4 inches.

The Axis of the Pelvis is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Axis of the Brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx:—the *Axis of the Outlet* by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina.

Pelvis of the Kidney, *Pelvis rena'lis, Sinus, Venter* seu *Alvus Renum,* (F.) *Bassinet.* This is a small, membranous pouch, occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and, below, contracts considerably, to be continuous with the ureter. It receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity.

Pelvis Aurium, Cochlea—p. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—p. Ocularis, Scaphium oculare.

PELYCOMETRUM, Pelvimeter.

PELYOMETRUM, Pelvimeter.

PEM'PHIGUS, *Febris bullo'sa, vesicula'ris, ampullo'sa* seu *pemphygo'des* seu *pemphingo'des, Exanthe'ma sero'sum, Morta, Pemphigus Helvet'icus, Pemphigus major, Pemphigus minor, Morbus bullosus, Pemphinx, Pemphix, Typhus vesicula'ris, Vesic'ular Fever, Bladdery Fever.* A disease, defined to consist of vesicles, scattered over the body; transparent, filbert-sized, with a red, inflamed edge, but without surrounding blush or tumefaction; on breaking, disposed to ulcerate; fluid, pellucid or slightly coloured; fever, typhous. It is doubtful whether any such idiopathic fever has ever existed; the probability is, that the fever and vesications have been an accidental complication.

The *Pemphigus Helveticus,* Cullen thinks, must have been malignant sore throat. If, however, such a distinct disease did exist, it was probably only as an endemico-epidemic.

Pemphigus Variolodes. See Varicella.

PEMPHINX, Pemphigus.

PEMPHIX, Pemphigus.

PENÆA SARCOCOLLA, Sarcocolla.

PENCIL-LIKE PROCESSES, Styloid processes.

PEN'ETRATING, *Pen'etrans.* A wound is so called which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities.—*Vulnus penetrans.*

A medicine is, also, so called, which is supposed to pass through the pores and stimulate.

PENICILLUM, Compress.

PENICIL'LUS, *Penicillum.* A tent or pledget, (q. v.) The secreting, glandiform extremities of the vena portæ, (*Acini biliosi,*) have also been so termed, as well as the villous textures.

Penicillus, Tent.

PENICULUM, Compress.

PENICULUS, Tent.

PENIDES, Saccharum hordeatum.

PENID'IUM, *Penidium saccharat'um*. A kind of clarified sugar, made up into rolls. *Barley sugar*. It is demulcent.

PÉNIL, Mons veneris.

PENIS, *Caulis, Coles, Caules, Men'tula, Menta, Phall'us, Posthē, Crithē, Pria'pus, Virga, V. virī'lis, V. genita'lis, Vere'trum, Sathē, Membrum virī'lē, Membrum, Verbus, Virī'lē, Pars Virī'lis, Membrum seminalē* seu *genitalē viro'rum, Sic'ula, Tentum, Hasta, H. nuptia'lis, Cauda salax, Cauda, Fas'cinum, F. virī'le, Muto, Nervus, N. fistulo'sus* seu *fistula'ris, Scapus, Vena, Contus, Telum, Gurgu'lio, Sceptrum, Hortus, Arma Ventris, Columna adstans inguinibus, Colum'na, Pyr'amis, Trabs, Spina, Catapulta virī'lis, Verpa, Machæ'ra, Tauros;* the *Yard, Male organ*, &c., (F.) *Verge, Membre viril*. This organ, the use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state, it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection, it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dorsum Penis*, (F.) *Dos de la verge;* and, at its inferior surface, there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra.

The two sides of the penis are round; and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra.

The penis is formed of the corpora cavernosa, the principal seat of erection; the corpus spongiosum of the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm, and of the glans, which terminates the canal.

Penis Cerebri, Pineal gland—p. Muliebris, Clitoris.

PEN'NIFORM, *Pennifor'mis*, from *penna*, 'a pen.' An epithet for muscles, whose fleshy fibres are inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk.

PENNYCRESS, Thlaspi.

PENNYROYAL, Mentha pulegium—p. Hart's, Mentha cervina.

PENSÉE, Viola tricolor—*p. Sauvage*, Viola tricolor.

PENTAM'YRON, *Pentama'ron*, from πεντε, 'five,' and μυρον, 'ointment.' An ancient ointment, consisting of five ingredients.—Paulus and Aëtius. These are said to have been—storax, mastich, wax, opobalsam, and unguentum nardinum.

PENTAPHAR'MACON, from πεντε, 'five,' and φαρμακον, 'remedy.' Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLUM, Potentilla reptans.

PEN'TATEUCH, (SURGICAL,) *Pentateu'chus*, which signifies the five books of Moses—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. By analogy, some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations, and fractures.

PENTATH'ETON. Name of a plaster for bruises, excoriations, &c.

PEPANSIS, Coction, Maturation.

PEPANTICOS, Maturative.

PEPASMOS, Coction, Maturation.

PEPAS'TIC, *Pepas'ticus*, from πεπαινω, 'I concoct.' A medicine, supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases. Maturative, (q. v.)

PEPPER, BLACK, Piper nigrum—p. Cayenne, Capsicum annuum—p. Cubeb, Piper cubeba—p. Guinea, Capsicum annuum—p. Jamaica, Myrtus Pimento—p. Long, Piper longum—p. Poor-man's, Polygonum hydropiper—p. Tailed, Piper cubeba—p. Water, Polygonum hydropiper—p. Wall, Sedum—p. White, Piper album.

PEPPERWORT, Lepidium.

PEPSIS, Coction, Digestion.

PEPTIC, *Pep'ticus*, from πεπτω, 'I ripen.' A substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

PERCE-CRANE, Perforator.

PERCE-FEUILLE, Bupleurum rotundifolium.

PERCE-MOUSSE, Polytrichum.

PERCE-PIERRE, Crithmum maritimum.

PERCEP'TA. A word used by some writers on Hygiene to indicate, in a general manner, the effects of the nervous action on the animal economy; in other words, the sensations, the functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

PERCEP'TION, *Percep'tio*, from *percip'ere*, 'to conceive,' 'receive.' The sensation which the brain has of an impression made on an organ of sense.

PERCEPTIV'ITY. Same etymon. The power of perception.

PERCOLATIO, Filtration, (q. v.)

PERCOLATION. The term percolation, or *displacement*, has been recently applied in pharmacy to an operation, which consists in placing any substance, the virtues of which have to be extracted by a menstruum, on a funnel, having a septum perforated with holes, or its tube stuffed with cotton or tow, and pouring fresh and fresh portions of the menstruum upon it until all its virtues are extracted. The operation is used in the formation of certain infusions, extracts, tinctures, &c.

PERCUSSION, AUSCULTATORY, see Acouophonia.

Percus'sion, *Epicrousis*, επικρουσις, *Percus'sio*, from *percu'tere*, 'to strike.' When *immediate* or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs; and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose, the chest may be struck with the fingers, gathered into a bundle, and their tips placed upon a level. It is better, however, to employ *Mediate percussion*, which consists in interposing, between the point of the fingers and the chest, the finger of the other hand, or the *Plexim'eter*, (q. v.,) and striking this instead of the naked chest.

PERCUTEUR COURBE A MARTEAU, (F.) An instrument used by Baron Heurteloup in the operation of lithotomy, in which a hammer is employed instead of a screw, to force

together the blades of the instrument on the foreign body.

PERDO'NIUM. In Paracelsus, a medicated wine of herbs.

PER'FORANS. A name given to different muscles, whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles; thence called *perforated*. See Flexor Longus Digitorum, &c.

Under the name *Per'forating Ar'teries*, are included, 1. *In the hand*—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. *In the thigh*—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the adductor magnus. 3. *In the foot*—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

Perforans Casserii. See Cutaneous—p. Manus, Flexor profundus perforans—p. Profundus, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERFORA'TION, *Perfora'tio*, *Anatre'sis*, from *perfora're*, 'to pierce.' An accidental opening in the continuity of organs, either from an external or internal cause.

Perforation, Paracentesis—p. Uteri, Uterus, rupture of the.

PER'FORATOR, (F.) *Perce-crane*. An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephaloto'mia*.

PERFORA'TUS. That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles, whose fibres or tendons separate, to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the *Flexor brevis Digitorum pedis*, (q. v.) *F. sublimis perforatus*, and *Coraco-brachialis*. (q. v.)

Perforatus Casserii, Coracobrachialis.

PERFRIC'TIO, *Catapsyx'is*, *Peripsyx'is*, from *perfrig''ere*, 'to be cold.' Considerable refrigeration. Great sense of cold:—shivering.

PERFRIGERA'TIO. See Rigor.

PERFUSIO, Fomentation.

PERI, περι, 'about, on all sides, round about.' An augmentative prefix. Hence:

PERIAMMA, Amuletum.

PERIAPTON, Amuletum.

PERIBLEMA, Catablema.

PERIBLEP'SIS, from περι, 'around,' and βλεπω, 'I look.' The wild look that accompanies delirium.—Foësius.

PERIB'OLE, from περιβαλλω, 'I surround.' The dress of a person. Also, the translation of morbific matters towards the surface of the body.

PERIBRO'SIS, *Pericrasis*, from περιβρωσχω, 'I eat around.' Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICARDI'TIS, from περικαρδιον, 'the pericardium.' *Inflamma'tion of the Pericardium*, (F.) *Péricardite*. This is, probably, the proper appellation for most of those cases, which have received the name of *Carditis*, *Cardipericardi'tis*. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Such as point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease are the following:—pain, referred to the region of the heart, or scrobiculus cordis,—sometimes pungent, at others, dull and heavy: palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighbourhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation, and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo: the breathing is by catches: dyspnœa considerable: pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar: the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat, and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism.

The *physical signs* during the first period, are as follows. The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch, over the intercostal spaces, and over a small surface in the epigastric region, when the pressure is directed upwards towards the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but at times there is dulness. On auscultation, the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters.

When effusion of lymph has occurred, percussion may be negative, or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction *bruits* (q. v.) resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases, the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph.

The most important point, in the pathology of pericarditis, is its connexion with acute rheumatism: and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be *acute* or *chronic*: in either case it is, of course, formidable.

The most active depletion must be used; with large doses of opium, counter-irritants, and all the means required in the most violent internal inflammations.

PERICAR'DIUM, *Pericar'dion*, *Membrana Cor circumflex'a*, *Involu'crum* seu *Ar'cula* seu *Capsa* seu *Cap'sula* seu *Cam'era* seu *Indumen'tum* seu *Pannic'ulus* seu *Membra'na* seu *Theca* seu *Sac'culus Cordis*, *Sac* or *Capsule of the Heart*. *Arca Cordis*, (F.) *Péricarde*, from περι, 'around,' and καρδια, 'the heart.' The pericardium is a membranous sac, which envelops the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks that pass from or into it. It is seated in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular like that of the heart; to which it is fitted. The pericardium is composed of two membranes:—the one—*external*—fibrous; the other—*internal*—serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart, and covers it entirely; without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes.

The pericardium envelops the heart; retains it in position, and facilitates its movements by means of the serous fluid, *Liquor* seu *Aqua* seu *Humor* seu *Lympha Pericar'dii*, *Hydrocar'dia*, which it contains in greater or less quantity.

PERICARPIUM, Epicarpium.

PERICHON'DRIUM, from περι, 'around,' and χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' A membrane of a fibrous nature, which covers cartilages, that are

non-articular, and bears considerable analogy to the periosteum in organization and uses.

PERICHRISIS, Circumlitio, Liniment.

PERICHRISTON, Circumlitio, Liniment.

PERIC'LASIS, from περι, 'about,' and κλαω, 'I break.' A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone. Galen, Foësius.

PERICLIMENUM, Lonicera periclymenum.

PERICNE'MIA, from περι, 'about,' and κνημη, 'the leg.' The parts surrounding the tibia:—the tibia itself.

PERICRA'NIUM, *Pericra'nion*, from περι, 'around,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' The periosteum, which covers the cranium externally.

PERICRASIS, Peribrosis.

PERIDES'MIC, *Perides'micus;* from περι, 'around,' and δεσμος, 'a ligament.' Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

PERIDIASTOLE. See Diastole.

PERID'ROMOS, from περι, 'about,' and δρομος, 'a course.' The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.—Gorræus.

PERIÆR'ESIS, from περι, 'about,' and αιρεω, 'I take away.' A sort of circular incision, which the ancients made in the neighbourhood of large abscesses. The periæresis is now only practised in some cases of tumours.

PERIÊSTICOS, Salutary.

PERIGLOTTIS, Epiglottic gland. See Tongue.

PERIG'RAPHĒ, from περιγραφω, 'I circumscribe.' The aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called.—Vesalius.

PERILYMPH, Cotunnius, liquor of.

PERIMYSIUM, Fascia.

PERIN, περινν. With some, this means the scrotum, q. v.; with others, the testicle; with others, the perinæum; and, with others, the anus.

PERINÆOCE'LĒ, from περινεον, 'the perinæum,' and κηλη, 'rupture.' Hernia in the perinæum.

PERINÆ'UM, *Interfemineum*, *Perineum*, *Gressura*, *Plechas*, *Am'phiplex*, *Peche'deon*, *Mesos'celon*, *Perineon*, *Perinæos*, *Perineos*, *Orrhos*, *Tramis*, *Tauros*, *Interforamineum*, *Cochone*, *Plichos*, *Mesomerion*, *Fœmen*, *Regio Perinæi*, (F.) *Périnée;* from περι, 'around,' and ναιειν, 'to dwell.' The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male; has a triangular shape; and is divided into two equal parts by a median line, called *Raphe*. It is occasionally ruptured in labour. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *ante'rior perinæ'um*, to distinguish it from the part which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *poste'rior perinæ'um*.

PERINE'AL, *Perinæus*, *Perinca'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the perinæum; as *Perineal artery*, *Hernia*, &c.

Ischu'ria Perinealis. A name, given by Sauvages to retention of urine, caused by a tumour seated in the perinæum.

PÉRINÉE, Perinæum.

PERINEPHRI'TIS, from περι, 'around,' νεφρος, 'kidney;' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the external cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney, or of their investing adipose cellular tissue.—Rayer.

PERINEURION, Neurilema.

PERINYC'TIDES, from περι, and νυξ, 'night.' An eruption, appearing at night and disappearing by day.—Erotian.

PE'RIOD, *Periodus*, *Periodeia*, *Periodeusis*, *Circu'itus*, from περι, 'about,' and οδος, 'way.' *Circuit*. *Periods* are the different phases or revolutions of a disease. The epochs, which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. Three periods are commonly enumerated. 1. The *augmentation*, *increase*, or *progress* (*Incremen'tum*); 2. The *acme* or *height*, (F.) *État* (*Status;*) and, 3. The *decline* (*Decremen'tum*.) Some authors reckon only the *invasion* and *termination*.

Period is sometimes used, in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as interval.

PERIODEIA, Period.

PERIODEUSIS, Period.

PERIODEUTES, Charlatan.

PERIODIC''ITY, *Periodic''itas;* same etymon. The aptitude of certain physiological and pathological phenomena, in health or disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which intervals they cease completely. Diseases, thus recurring, are called *Periodical*.

PERIODYN'IA, from περι, and οδυνη, 'pain.' A circumscribed and acute pain.—Hippoc.

PERIONE, Decidua.

PERIOR'BITĒ, from περι, 'around,' and *or'bita*, 'the orbit.' An appellation used, by some, for the periosteum lining the orbit. The inflammation of this periosteum is termed *Periorbi'tis* or *Periorbiti'tis*.

PERIOS'TEUM, *Perios'teon*, *Perios'teos*, *Perios'tium*, *Circumossa'lē*, *Membra'na ossis*, *Omen'tum ossium*, *Circumossa'lis Membra'na*, from περι, 'around,' and οστεον, 'a bone.' The periosteum is a fibrous, white, resisting medium which surrounds the bones every where, except the teeth at their coronæ, and the parts of other bones that are covered with cartilage. The external surface is united, in a more or less intimate manner, to the neighbouring parts by cellular tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small, fibrous prolongations; and, especially, by a prodigious quantity of vessels, which penetrate their substance.

The periosteum unites the bones to the neighbouring parts. It assists in their growth, either by furnishing, at its inner surface, as M. Béclard demonstrated, an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous, and at length ossifies;—or by supporting the vessels, which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition. See Medullary membrane.

Periosteum Internum, Medullary membrane.

PERIOSTO'SIS. Tumour of the periosteum. Tumours are so called, which are developed on bones, and formed by their outer membrane. These tumours are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner

disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

PERIPHIMOSIS, Paraphimosis.

PERIPLEUMONIA, Peripneumonia.

PERIP'LYSIS, from περι, and πλυσις, 'the act of washing.' *Proflu'vium*. A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *Peripleumo'nia*, *True peripneu'mony*, from περι, 'around,' and πνευμων, 'the lung.' Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.—See Pneumonia.

PERIPNEUMONIA BILIO'SA. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with bilious fever.

PERIPNEUMONIA CATARRHALIS, P. notha—p. Pituitosa, P. notha.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA CATARRHA'LIS. Bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh, with pain in some part of the chest.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA NOTHA, *P. spu'ria*, *P. pituito'sa*, *P. catarrha'lis*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Obstruc'tio pulmo'num pituito'sa febri'lis*, *Bronchi'tis asthen'ica*, *False* or *Bastard Peripneu'mony*, (F.) *Péripneumonie bâtarde* ou *fausse*. An inexact name, under which some affections are comprised that resemble pneumonia; and, especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia.—See Bronchitis (chronic)

PERIPNEUMONY, BASTARD, Peripneumonia notha.

LATENT PERIPNEUMONY is that whose symptoms are so obscure as to be recognised with difficulty.

PERIPSYXIS, Catapsyxis, Perfrictio.

PERIPYE'MA, from περι, 'about,' and πυον, 'pus.' Suppuration around an organ;—a tooth, for example.

PERIRRHŒ'A, from περι, 'about,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluids from every point of the body towards an organ which has to remove them from the economy. Also, Enuresis, (q. v.)

PERISCELIS, *Jarretière*.

PERISCYPHIS'MUS, *Periscythis'mus*, *Periscy'thisis*, *Periscytis'mus*, *Periscy'tisis*, *Scalping*, from περι, 'around,' and Σκυθης, 'a Scythian,' i. e. 'scalping after the manner of the Scythians.' An operation, described by Paulus of Ægina. It consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.

PERISCYTHISMUS, Periscyphismus.

PERISPHAL'SIS, *Circumduc'tio*, from περι, 'about,' and σφαλλω, 'I move.' A circular motion impressed on a luxated bone, for the purpose of reducing it.

PERISTALTIC ACTION, Peristole.

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS, Circumflexus musculus—p. Inferior, Circumflexus musculus—p. Internus, Levator palati.

PERISTERIUM, Verbena officinalis.

PERISTER'NA, from περι, 'about,' and στερνον, 'the sternum.' The lateral parts of the chest.

PERIS'TOLE, *Motus Peristal'ticus*, *M. compressorius* seu *vermicula'ris* seu *testudineus*, from περι, 'around,' and στελλω, 'I contract,' 'I close' The *peristaltic action* of the intestines, *Motus peristal'ticus*. It consists of a kind of undulation or vermicular movement, in appearance irregular, but in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane of the intestine contract, successively, from above downwards, in proportion as the chyme advances in the alimentary canal; so that, being compressed above, it is pushed into the next portion of the intestine, whose fibres are in a state of relaxation. When the fibres contract inversely, they occasion an *antiperistaltic action*.

The peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death.

PERISTOMA, Peristroma.

PERISTRO'MA, *Peristo'ma*, *Muscus villo'sus*, *Crusta membrana'cea*, *Crusta vermicula'ris*, from περι, 'around,' and στρωννυμι, 'to spread.' The villous or mucous coat of the intestines.—Castelli.

PERISYS'TOLE, from περι, 'about,' and συστολη, 'a contraction.' The interval, that exists between the systole and diastole of the heart, which is only perceptible in the dying.—Bartholine.

PERITERION, *Trépan perforatif*.

PERITESTIS, Albuginea.

PÉRITOINE, Peritonæum.

PERITOME, Circumcision.

PERITONÆRIX'IS, *Peritonæorex'is*, from περιτοναιον, 'the peritonæum,' and ρηγνυω, 'I break.' Hernia formed by a rupture of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆ'UM, *Peritone'um*, *Peritonæ'on*, *Peritonei'on*, *Peritonæ'os*, *Peritoni'on*, *Peritoneos*, *Velamen'tum abdominalē*, *Tunica prætens'a* seu *Operimen'tum prætensum* seu *Membra'na abdom'inis*, *Zephach*, *Ziphac*, (F.) *Péritoine*, from περι, 'around,' and τεινω, 'I stretch.' A serous membrane, which lines the abdominal cavity; extends over the greater part of the organs contained there; envelops them wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds:—the *mesentery*, *epiploon*, *mesocolon*, &c. (q. v.) Like all the serous membranes, the peritoneum is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid.

In the male fœtus, the peritonæum furnishes a prolongation, which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent, and, in the female fœtus, forms the *Canal of Nuck*, (q. v.) Below the neck of the gall-bladder, the peritonæum has a triangular opening, called the *Foramen* or *Hiatus of Winslow*, (q. v.) through which it proceeds behind the stomach, to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity of the peritonæum*, (F.) *Arrière cavité péritonéale* ou *Cavité des Epiploons*.

PERITONI'TIS, *Empres'ma Peritonitis*, *Peritonaï'tis*, *Cauma Peritonitis*, *Phlegmasia* or *Inflammation of the Peritonæ'um*. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritonæum are,—violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by the simple weight of the bed-clothes. It generally occurs in the parturient state; and begins on the second or third day after delivery. At times, a malignant epidemic, and perhaps contagious,

variety has made its appearance, and destroyed numbers of females.

This has been described under the name *Puerperal Fever*, but it really seems to be a malignant inflammation of the peritonæum and uterus, *Metroperitonitis*.

In any form it requires the most active treatment, early employed. The appearances, on dissection, are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed, and such inflammation has produced death:—effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity, &c., in the membrane.

The treatment—in *active peritonitis*—must consist of the same course as recommended under Enteritis, (q. v.) In the *chronic* kind, symptoms must be combated as they arise, and it may be advisable to excite a new action in the system by means of mercury.

In the epidemic and malignant variety, unless bleeding be freely employed at the very outset, it does harm. If used early, it is of the most decided advantage. Every thing depends upon arresting the morbid process at the outset.

PERI'TTOMA, Excrement.

PERIWINKLE, LESSER, Vinca minor.

PERIZO'MA, from περιζωννυμι, 'to gird around.' A bandage, girdle. In Fabricius Hildanus, a truss.

PER'KINISM. A therapeutical means, first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich, Connecticut, towards the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over affected or other parts the pointed extremities of two metallic rods, called *Metallic Tractors*, each made of a different metal.

The success obtained was through the influence of the imagination; and, consequently, it ranks as high as animal magnetism (q. v.,) but no higher. The operation was, also, called *Tractora'tion*.

PERLA, Pearl.

PERLE, Pearl.

PERMOTIO, Motion.

PERNICIOSUS, Deleterious.

PERNIO, Chilblain.

PERODACTYLEUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PEROME'LIA, from πηρος, 'wanting,' and μελος, 'a limb.' Congenital misconstruction, or mutilation of the limbs. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PÉRONÉ, Fibula—*p. col du*, Collum fibulæ.

PERONE'AL, *Peronæus*, from περονη, 'the fibula.' Belonging or relating to the fibula.

The *Peroneal Muscles* are three in number.

1. Peronæus Brevis, *P. secundus*, *P. anti'cus*, *P. Me'dius*, *Semi-fibulæ'us*, *Grand péronéo-sus-métatarsien*, *Court péronéo-latéral*, (F.) *Moyen Péronier*. A muscle, situate beneath the peronæus longus. It is attached, above, to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminates, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge. It may, also, act upon the leg, and extend it upon the foot.

Peronæus Longus, *Peronæus primus* seu *posti'cus*, *P. max'imus* seu *poste'rior*, *P. primus*, *Tibi-péronéo-tarsien*, *Long péronier latéral*, *Péronéo-sous-tarsien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Muscle grand péronier*. This muscle is situate at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below. It is attached, above, to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula, and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone. Below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward, and raising its outer edge. It acts, also, upon the leg, which it extends on the foot.

Peronæus Tertius,—*Nonus Vesa'lii*, *Péronier antérieur*, *Petit péronéo-sus-métatarsien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit Péronier*. A muscle, situate at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, and is attached, above, to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula; terminating, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, by raising its outer edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot.

The Peroneal Artery, or *Fibular A.*, arises from the popliteal, and is situate deeply at the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance. Near the outer ankle, it divides into two branches. 1. The *posterior peroneal*, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum. 2. The *anterior peroneal*, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot.

The Peroneal Vein follows the same course as the artery.

PÉRONÉO-LATÉRAL, COURT, Peronæus brevis—*p. Phalanginien du gros orteil*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-phalangettien du pouce*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-tarsien*, Peronæus longus—*p. Sus-métatarsien*, Peronæus tertius—*p. Sus-métatarsien, grand*, Peronæus brevis—*p. Sus-phalangettien du pouce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis—*p. Tibi-sus-phalangettien commun*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis—*p. Sus-phalangien du pouce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis.

PÉRONIER, GRAND, Peronæus longus—p. Lateral, long, Peronæus longus—*p. Moyen*, Peronæus brevis—*p. Petit*, Peronæus tertius.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA, from πηρος, 'wanting,' and σπλαγχνον, 'a viscus.' Congenital misconstruction of the viscera. A genus in the Nosology of Good.

PERPERACU'TUS. Extremely acute. An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERROSIN. See Pinus abies.

PERSICAIRE DOUCE, Persicaria.

PERSICARIA, Polygonum Persicaria—p. Urens, Polygonum hydropiper.

PERSIL, Apium petroselinum—*p. d'Ane*, Chærophyllum sylvestre—*p. de Macédoine*, Bubon Macedonicum—*p. de Montagne*, Athamanta aureoselinum.

PERSIMMON, Diospyros Virginiana.

PERSPIRA'TION, *Perspira'tio*, *Transpira'tio*, *Diffla'tio*, *Diap'noë*, *Diapna'a*, from per, 'through,' and *spira're*, 'to breathe, exhale.'

The *insensible transpiration* or exhalation, continually going on at the surface of the skin and membranes. Sensible perspiration is called *sweat*.

The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate apparatus, termed by Breschet *Diapnogenous*, and consisting of a secreting parenchyma, situate in the true skin, and of spiral ducts, which open obliquely under the scales of the epidermis. A certain portion of the perspired fluid is thrown off by ordinary physical evaporation.

The *Pulmonary Exhalation*, or *Transpiration*, is that which takes place in the bronchia, and is sent out with the expired air.

PERSUDATIO, Diapedesis.

PERTE, Metrorrhagia—*p. de Sang*, Hæmorrhagia—*p. Utérine rouge*, Metrorrhagia—*p. Utérine blanche*, Leucorrhœa.

PERTES BLANCHES, Leucorrhœa.

PERTURBA'TRIX, *(Medici'na,) Perturbating Treatment.* A mode of treatment in which very active means are employed, and such as impress upon diseases a different course from that natural to them. Much evil has resulted from such treatment, especially in febrile diseases.

PERTUS'SIS, *Tussis feri'na, convulsi'va, clango'sa, suffocati'va, clamo'sa, spasmod'ica, Morbus Cucul'lus, Bechorthopnæ'a, Bex convulsi'va, Bex therio'des, Hooping-cough, Whooping-cough. Chin-cough, Kin-cough, Kind-cough,* (Germ. K i n d, 'a child,') (F.) *Coqueluche.* A violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, (F.) *Quintes*, at longer or shorter intervals; and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *whoop*. The fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening, than in the day. It is esteemed contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to attack an individual for the second time. The duration is various,—six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are very violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, &c., when the complication is very dangerous, as the cause cannot be removed. Those children suffer the least, who evacuate the contents of the stomach during the fit. In the treatment, all that can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in mind, that the disease will, in time, wear itself out. If there be much tensive pain of the head, or fever, V. S. may be required, but it is seldom necessary. Narcotics occasionally afford relief, but it is temporary. Gentle emetics, given occasionally, when the paroxysms are long and dry, give decisive relief, and aid in the expectoration of the morbid secretions. After the disease has continued for some weeks, and persists in part from habit, change of air is essential, and this, even should the change be to an atmosphere that is less pure.

PERVENCHE, Vinca minor.

PERVER'SION, *Dias'trophē, Diastrem'ma.* One of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used this term, also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids.

PERVERSION DE LA TÊTE DES OS ET DES MUSCLES, Loxarthrus.

PERVIGILIUM, Insomnia, Coma Vigil.

PES, *Pous*, *πους*, (F.) *Pied*, 'the foot.' The inferior extremity of the abdominal member, representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which transmits the weight of the body to the ground. It is divided into three parts;—the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and *toes*, (q. v.)

Pes Alexandrinus, Anthemis Pyrethum—p. Cati, Antennaria Dioica—p. Equinus, see Kyllosis—p. Leonis, Alchemilla.

PÉSANTEUR, Weight—*p. Spécifique*, Gravity, specific.

PÈSE-LIQUEUR, Areometer.

PES'SARY, *Pessa'rium*, from *πεσσος*, 'a small stone.' *Pessus*, *Pes'sulus*, *Supposito'rium uteri'num.* A solid instrument, composed of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus, in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ; to keep vaginal herniæ reduced, &c. The ancients made use of medicated pessaries, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, &c.

The form of pessaries is very variable;—round, oval, &c. according to circumstances.

Pessary, Egyptian, Ægyptius pessus.

PESSULUS, Pessary.

PESSUS, Pessary.

PEST, Plague.

PESTE, Plague.

PESTILEN'TIAL, *Pestilentia'lis.* Relating to the plague. *Pestilential diseases* are those that bear some resemblance to the plague, in respect to mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, &c.

PESTILENT-WORT, Tussilago Petasites.

PESTILENTIA, Plague.

PESTIS, Plague—p. Variolosa, Variola.

PET, Fart.

PETASITES, Tussilago petasites.

PETE'CHLÆ, *Petic'ulæ, Punctic'ulæ, Por'phyra Græco'rum.* Small spots, similar in shape and colour to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration.

Petechiæ sine Febre, Purpura simplex.

PETECHIAL SCURVY, Purpura simplex.

PETECHIANOSIS, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

PETICULÆ, Petechiæ.

PETIGO, Impetigo.

PETIT COURIER, Influenza—*p. Lait*, Serum lactis—*p. Lait d'Hoffman*, Serum lactis Hoffmanni—p. *Sus-maxillo-labial*, Levator anguli oris.

PETITE POSTE, Influenza.

PETRÆLEUM, Petrolæum.

PETRÆUM, Solidago virgaurea.

PETRAPIUM, Bubon Macedonicum.

PETRÉOLE, Petrolæum.

PETRO DEL PORCO, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine.

PETRO-OCCIP'ITAL, *Petro-occipita'lis.* Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

The Petro-Occipital Suture is formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal to the occipital, bone. It is a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

PETRO-SALPIN'GO-PHARYNGE'US. A

fleshy fasciculus, which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the Eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See Constrictor.

PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS, Circumflexus—p. Salpingo-staphylinus, Levator palati—*p. Staphylin*, Levator palati.

PETRO-SPHENOI'DAL, *Petro-sphenoïda'lis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

Petro-Sphenoidal Suture;—a name given to the small suture which is formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROLÆUM, *Petræleum, Petræ oleum, Petroleum, Bitu'men Petroleum, Pisselæ'um In'dicum, Rock Oil, Petroleum Barbaden'sē, Barbadoes Tar*, (F.) *Pétrole* ou *Petréole*, from πετρος, 'rock,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' A bituminous substance of a fetid odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour, insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum, found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *Oleum Gabia'num*, (F.) *Huile de Gabian, Petroleum rubrum*.

Petroleum Barbadense, Petrolæum.

Petroleum Sulphura'tum, *Bal'samum Sulphuris Barbaden'sē*,—composed of *petrol. barbad.* ℥xvj, *flor. Sulph.* ℥iv,—has been used as a pectoral; and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific. Dose, gtt. x to xxx. Externally, it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

PÉTROLE, Petrolæum.

PETROSELINUM, Apium petroselinum—p. Macedonicum, Bubon Macedonicum.

PETROSUM, OS. See Temporal.

PETROUS, *Petro'sus*, from πετρος, 'a stone.' Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

The Petrosal Ganglion, or *Ganglion of Andersch*, is formed by the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion, M. Jacobson of Copenhagen traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downwards to join the vidian nerve. See Otic ganglion. This has been called the *Nerve of Jacobson*, and the inosculation, *Jacobson's Anastomosis*.

The Petrosal Sinuses are two venous sinuses of the dura mater, connected with the petrous portions of the temporal bone, and distinguished, on each side, into:—

1. The *superior petrosal sinus*. It arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion, which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus, where the latter experiences a bend, near the base of the pars petrosa. Its form is triangular.

2. The *inferior petrosal sinus* arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin. It descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilary process; and terminates in the lateral sinus, at the sinus or gulf of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than middle.

PETUM, Nicotiana tabacum.

PEUCE, Pinus sylvestris.

PEUCED'ANUM OFFICINA'LE, *Mar'athrum sylves'trē, Marathrophyl'lum, Pinastel'lum, Fœnic'ulum porci'num, Bonus Genius, Hog's Fennel, Sulphur Wort*, (F.) *Queue de Pourceau, Fenouil de Porc. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root has a strong, fetid smell—somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions—and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as antihysteric and nervine.

Peucedanum Silaus,—*Saxif'raga vulga'ris, S. An'glica, Hippomar'athrum, Fœnic'ulum errat'icum, English* or *Meadow Sax'ifrage*, (F.) *Séséli des prés*. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. Rarely used.

PEUPLIER NOIR, Populus.

PEXIS, Concretion.

PEY'ERI GLAN'DULÆ, *G. Peyeria'næ, Pey'eri Plexus glandulo'si, Gland'ulæ muco'sæ coagmina'tæ* seu *agmina'tæ* seu *mucip'aræ racema'tim conges'tæ intestino'rum, G. intestina'les* seu *plexiform'es* seu *spuriæ, Corpus'cula glandula'rum simil'ia* seu *gland'ulæ in agmen congrega'tæ intestinorum, Enteradenes, Peyer's Glands, Lieberkühn's Glands*. Small glands or follicles, situate beneath the villous coat of the intestines. They are clustered together, and are extremely numerous.

PEZA, πεζα. This word, according to some anatomists, signifies *Malleolus*; according to others, the *sole of the foot*.

Peza, Astragalus, Sole.

PEZI'ZA AURICULA, *Auricula Judæ, Fungus sambu'cinus, Agar'icus Auric'ulæ formâ, Jew's Ear*. This fungus is said to be astringent; but has chiefly been used as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

PHACI'TIS, from φακος, 'a lens,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. *Capsi'tis, Capsuli'tis, Lenti'tis*. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

PHACOS, Ervum lens.

PHACOSCOTOMA, Cataract.

PHACO'TOS, *Phaco'tæ*, from φακος, 'a scraper.' A name given by the ancients to a kind of scissors or rasp, used in cases of fracture of the skull.—J. Cloquet.

PHAGÆNA, Boulimia.

PHAGEDÆNA, Boulimia—p. Gangrænosa, Hospital Gangrene.

PHAGEDEN'IC, *Phagedæ'nicus*, from φαγω, 'I eat.'

A Phagedenic Ulcer, *Nomē, Phagedæna, Ulcus depascens*, is one, which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

In *Materia Medica, Phageden'ic* is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c.

PHALACROMA, Calvities.

PHALACROSIS. Calvities.

PHALACROTIS, Alopecia.

PHALAI'A. A barbarous term, employed by Basil Valentine, to designate a universal medicine or panacea.

PHALANGES DES DOIGTS, Phalanges

of the fingers—*p. des Orteils*, Phalanges of the toes.

PHALANGET'TIEN. Professor Chaussier uses this term for any thing relating to the third phalanx of the fingers or toes:—*Phalangien*, for what relates to the first;—and *Phalanginien*, to the second.

PHALANGO'SIS, *Hispid'itas*, from φαλαγξ, 'a row of soldiers.' An affection of the eyelids, in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. See *Trichiasis.* Also, dropping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHALANX, same etymon. A name given to the small bones, which form the fingers and toes, because placed along side each other like a phalanx. They are distinguished into the *Phalanges of the Fingers*, *Ossa* seu *Ag'mina* seu *Aci'es* seu *Artic'uli* seu *Scutic'ula* seu *Nodi* seu *Interno'dia* seu *Scytal'ides* seu *Con'dyli Digito'rum Manus*, and the *Phalanges of the Toes*, *Ossa* seu *Articuli* seu *Interno'dia Digito'rum Pedis.*

I. PHALANGES OF THE FINGERS, (F.) *Phalanges des Doigts.* They are, in each hand, 14, —three to each finger, and two to the thumb; and are situate one above the other. They are distinguished, numerically, reckoning from the base towards the tip of the finger. 1. The *first* or *metacarpal*, (F.) *Premières phalanges* ou *Phalanges métacarpiennes.* 2. The *second* or *middle phalanges*, (F.) *Secondes phalanges* ou *Phalanges moyennes*, *Phalangines*, (Ch.) 3. The *third phalanges*, *Metacondyli*, *Phalanges unguium*, (F.) *Troisièmes phalanges* ou *Phalanges unguéales*, *unguifères*, *unguinales*, *Phalangettes* (Ch.,) which terminate each finger, and support the nail.

II. PHALANGES OF THE TOES, (F.) *Phalanges des Orteils.* They are the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller, and of a very different shape.

The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other; and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification; one for the superior extremity, and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

PHAL'ARIS CANARIEN'SIS, *Cul'tivated Cana'ry Grass*, (F.) *Alpiste. Family*, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. The seed of this grass, (F.) *Graines d'aspic*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients recommended them, for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA, from φαλλος, 'the male organ,' and καρκινωμα, 'cancer.' Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.

PHALLORRHA'GIA, from φαλλος, 'the male organ,' and ῥηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the male urethra. Stimatosis, (q. v.)

PHALLORRHŒA, Gonorrhœa.

PHALLOSO'PHIA, from φαλλος, 'the male organ,' and ψοφος, 'a noise.' Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

PHALLUS, Penis.

PHANTASIA, Imagination.

PHANTASM, *Phantas'ma*, from φανταζω, 'I make appear.' A phantom, false appearance, apparition. Hallucination, (q. v.) Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived, which are not before the eyes.

PHANTAS'MA, Pseudoblepsia.

PHANTOM, Fantom.

PHARMACEIA, Poisoning.

PHARMACEUM, Apotheca.

PHARMACEU'TIC; *Pharmaceu'ticus*, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' An epithet for every thing belonging to Pharmacy. Thus, we say, *Pharmaceutical preparations*, &c.

PHARMACEUTICE, Pharmacy.

PHARMACIEN, Apothecary.

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLO'GIA, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' κατα, 'beneath,' γραφη, 'a writing,' and λογος, 'a description.' The art of writing prescriptions.—J. J. Plenck.

PHARMACODYNAM'ICS, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and δυναμις, 'power.' A division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACOGNO'SIA; from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' A division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIA, Materia medica.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA, *Pharmacopœ'a*, (F.) *Pharmacopée*, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' A work, containing a collection of formulæ for the preparation, &c., of medicines: generally published by authority.

PHARMACOPŒUS, Apothecary.

PHARMACOPOLA, Apothecary.

PHARMACOPOLE, Apothecary.

PHARMACOPOLI'UM, *Apothe'ca*, *Offici'na.* The shop of the druggist or apothecary, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and πωλεω, 'I sell.'

PHARMACOPO'SIA, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and ποσις, 'a portion.' A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

PHARMACO'SA MEDICAMEN'TA, from φαρμακον, 'a poison.' Medicines that contain poisonous substances.—Fallopius.

PHARMACOTHE'CA, φαρμακοθηκη, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine,' and τιθημι 'I place.' A case for certain medicines.

PHARMACUM, Medicament—p. Ægyptiacum, Ægyptiacum—p. Amatorium, Philter.

PHAR'MACUM AD AURES, *Ægyp'tium Medicamen'tum ad Aures.* A name given to a medicine, composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate bark, unguentum nardinum, &c. It was believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

PHAR'MACY, *Pharmaci'a*, *Pharmaceu'ticē*, from φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' The art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was formerly divided into *Galen'ical* and *Chym'ical.* The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations undertaken on medicines without analyzing them:—the latter, *Chymical Pharmacy* or *Pharmaceu'tic Chymistry*, *Pharmacochym'ia*, comprised the preparation of medicines, founded on the chymical action of their principles.

PHARUS, Pharynx.

PHARYGATHRON, Pharynx.

PHARYNGÆ'UM, (SAL.) A compound of cream of tartar, nitrate of potassa, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar. It was formerly employed, united with honey and plantain wa-

ter, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsy.

PHARYNGÉ, Pharyngeal.

PHARYNGE'AL, *Pharyngæ'us*, (F.) *Pharyngé*, *Pharyngien*. That which relates to the pharynx. A name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.

The PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES. These are two in number. The one—*superior* or *pterygo-palatine*, *Ramus Pharyngæus superior* of Haller—arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the Eustachian tube. The other—the *inferior*—*Pharyngæa ascendens* of Haller—arises from the external carotid, on a level with the facial. It ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the *pharyngeal*, properly so called—is distributed to the pharynx; the other—the *meningeal*—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater.

The PHARYNGEAL NERVE:—a branch sent by the pneumogastric to the pharynx. It descends behind the internal carotid; communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal; and divides, opposite the middle constrictor of the pharynx, into a great number of filaments, which anastomose, in a multitude of different directions, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, of the superior laryngeal branch, and of the first cervical ganglion. These different nervous filaments united constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*, the irregular meshes of which send numerous ramifications to the pharynx.

PHARYNGETHRON, Pharynx.

PHARYNGEURYSMA, Pharyngocele.

PHARYNGIEN, Pharyngeal.

PHARYNGITIS, Cynanche parotidæa.

PHARYNGOCE'LE, *Pharyngeurys'ma*, *Diverticu'lum* seu *Hernia* seu *Prolap'sus Œsoph'agi* vel *pharyn'gis*. An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL, *Glosso-pharyngeal*, *Pharyngo-glossianus*. That which belongs to the pharynx and tongue.

The *Glosso-pharyngeal Nerve* or *Pharyngo-glossal*, *Lingua'lis latera'lis*, (F.) *Nerf Glosso-pharyngien*, *Pharyngo-glossien*—a portion of the eighth pair—arises from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord, that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum anterius; goes downwards and forwards, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium, it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial, and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery, and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle.

The glosso-pharyngeus, after sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin, and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue; supplying, especially, the papillæ majores, and the parts in their neighbourhood.

By some, this nerve is regarded as the controller of the associated motions of the tongue and pharynx. By others, it is esteemed to be the special nerve of gustation.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS, Palato-pharyngeus.

PHARYNGOG'RAPHY, *Pharyngogra'phia*, from φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx,' and γραφη, 'a description.' Anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOL'OGY, *Pharyngolo'gia*, from φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

PHARYN GOTOME, *Pharyngot'omus*, from φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' An instrument, invented by J. L. Petit, and used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses, which form in the parietes of the pharynx. It is composed of a long, narrow blade with a lancet point, and enclosed in a sheath or canula of silver, slightly curved. This instrument is carried to the part to be cut, and the point of the blade is made to pass out of the sheath, by pressing on a button at the end of the pharyngotome. A spring causes the blade to re-enter as soon as the pressure is removed.

PHARYNGOT'OMY, *Pharyngoto'mia;* same etymon. Some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy, (q. v.) It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there, &c.

PHARYNX, *Pharyx*, *Pharus*, *Gula*, *Læmos*, *Fauces*, *Pharyn'gethron*, *Pharyn'gethros*, *Pharygathron*, *Isthmos*, *Isth'mion*, *Inglu'vies*, *Princip'ium Gulæ*, *Os pos'terum*, (F.) *Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*. A species of musculo-membranous, symmetrical canal, on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situate between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column. It is very narrow above; but dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the anterior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above to below,—the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ; the Eustachian tubes; the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx.

The pharynx is formed, externally, of a muscular coat, and, internally, of a mucous membrane, which is continuous, above, with the Schneiderian membrane; in the middle, with that of the mouth; below, with that of the œsophagus, and, at the sides, with those of the Eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles.

The muscular coat of the pharynx is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylopharyngei, and pharyngo-staphylini. The vessels and nerves are called 'pharyngeal.'

The pharynx serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory passages. It gives passage to the air, during respiration; and to the food at the time of deglutition.

PHARYX, Pharynx.

PHASE'OLUS VULGA'RIS, *Fase'lus, Fase'olus, Bona, Boona;* the *Kidney Bean;* the *French Bean,* (F.) *Haricot. Family,* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. When young and well boiled, this is easy of digestion, and delicately flavoured. It is less flatulent than the pea.

PHASEOLUS CRETICUS, *Cajan, Cayan.* A decoction of the leaves, according to Ray, restrains the hemorrhoidal flux, when excessive.

PHASIA'NUS GALLUS, (F.) *Coq.* The parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as emollient and resolvent; the brain, in diarrhœa; the gall, in freckles and diseases of the eyes. These phantasies are now abandoned.

PHATNION, Alveolus.

PHATNORRHA'GIA, from φατνιον, 'an alveolus,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from an alveolus.

PHAUSIN'GES, φαυσιγγες, from φαυζω, 'I roast.' Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat; and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. Also, a Pustule.—Foësius.

PHELLANDRE, Phellandrium aquaticum.

PHELLAN'DRIUM AQUAT'ICUM, *Phellandrium, Fœnic'ulum aquaticum, Cicuta'ria aquatica, Water Fennel, Fine-leaved Water Hemlock,* (F.) *Phellandre, Fenouil d'eau, Cigue d'eau. Family,* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. This plant is stimulant and narcotic. It has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia. It has, also, been given in phthisis pulmonalis, and in cases of scrofulous, atonic ulcers.

PHENIG'MUS, *Phœnig'mus,* from φοινιξ, 'red.' *Red Jaundice.* A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever. Sauvages makes it a genus of his order *Icteritiæ.* Also, the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

PHENOM'ENON, from φαινομαι, 'I appear.' Any extraordinary and unexpected event.

In *Medicine,* it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function:—as the *phenomena* of the circulation, respiration, &c. It is used in pathology, synonymously with symptom.

PHEUGOPHOBIA, Hydrophobia.

PHEUGYDRON, Hydrophobia.

PHI'ALA. A *Phial* or *Vial,* (F.) *Fiole.* A small bottle, in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, &c.: hence called *Medicine Vials,* (F.) *Fioles à Médecine.* They are usually sold in grosses, and assorted into vials of oz. 8; oz. 4; oz. 3; oz. 2; oz. 1½; oz. 1; and oz. ½.

PHILANTHROPUS, Galium aparine.

PHILETRON, Philter.

PHILIA'TROS, φιλιατρος, from φιλεω, 'I love,' and ιατρικη, 'medicine.' An amateur of medicine. One who studies medicine.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE, Confectio Opii.

PHILOPATRIDALGIA, Nostalgia.

PHILOPATRIDOMANIA, Nostalgia.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. See Alchymy.

PHILOSOPHIA CORPORIS VIVI, Physiology—p. Hermetica, Alchymy—p. per Ignem, Chymistry.

PHILTER, from φιλεω, 'I love.' *Philtrum, Philetron, Phar'macum* vel *poc'ulum amato'rium, Amato'rium venefic''ium,* (F.) *Philtre.* A medicine or drink, considered capable of causing love.

PHIL'TRUM, φιλτρον, in Anatomy, means the fossula or depression on the upper lip, beneath the septum of the nose, which seems to divide the lip into two parts.

PHILYRA, Tilia.

PHIMA, Phyma.

PHIMOS, Capistrum.

PHIMOS'ICUS. Relating to Phimosis.

Sauvages calls *Ischu'ria phimo'sica, Ischu'ria urethra'lis a phimo'si,* the retention of urine, which depends upon phimosis.

PHIMO'SIS, *Phymosis, Capistra'tio,* from φιμοω, 'I bind up.' A disease, which consists in a preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis. This affection is most commonly congenital. Sometimes it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans, or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state, the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director; or circumcision may be practised.

PHLASMA, Contusion.

PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS. See Aneurism.

PHLEBECTA'SIA, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.—Alibert.

PHLEBES, (arteries.) See Artery.

PHLEBEURYSMA, Varix.

PHLE'BION, diminutive of φλεψ, 'a vein.' A vein.—Hippocr. *Venula.* (q. v.)

PHLEBI'TIS, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and *itis,* the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, which sometimes follows blood-letting, and extends from the small wound, made in that operation, to the neighbouring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part; and, afterwards, a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, &c.

Phlebitis, also, sometimes supervenes on the ligature or excision of varices; after amputation, gunshot wounds, delivery, the ligature of the umbilical cord, &c. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene.

PHLEBITIS CRURAL, Phlegmatia dolens.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY, *Phlebogra'phia,* from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and γραφη, 'a description.' Description of the veins.

PHLEB'OLITE, *Phlebol'ithus, Vein stone.* A loose concretion, varying in size from a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. It would seem to be formed in the blood.

PHLEBOLITHUS, Phlebolite.

PHLEBOL'OGY, *Phlebolo'gia,* from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the veins.

PHLEBOPALI'A, φλεβοπαλια, φλεβοπαλεια, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and παλλω, 'I palpitate.' With the ancients, *pulsation,* which they conceived to be produced by the veins. See Pulses Venarum.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTO'MIA, *Ophthal-*

mophleboto'mia, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' οφθαλμος, 'the eye,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Blood-letting in the eye.

PHLEBOPLEROSIS ECPHRACTICA, Inflammation.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Rupture of the veins; and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEXIS, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and ρηξις, 'a rupture of a vein.' Also, hemorrhage from a vein. *Phleborrha'gia.*

PHLEBOT'OMIST, from φλεψ, 'a vein,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' A bleeder. One who practises, particularly, the operation of phlebotomy. See Blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMUS, Fleam.

PHLEBS, Vein.

PHLEDONIA, Delirium.

PHLEGM, *Phlegma*, *Pituite*, *Pitui'ta*. One of the four natural humours of the ancients, which was, according to them, cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated, especially, in winter.

Pituita was afterwards applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humour, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, &c. The terms *phlegm* and *pituita* are no longer used in Physiology; the different humours having received particular names; but the vulgar still use *phlegm* to designate a stringy mucus, expectorated or rejected by vomiting. The ancient chymists gave the name 'phlegm' to aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to the action of heat.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A medicine, formerly believed capable of "*cutting*" or removing phlegm.

PHLEGMASIA, Inflammation, Phlegmon—p. of the Peritoneum, Peritonitis.

PHLEGMA'TIA from φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Œdema, (q. v.) Anasarca, Hydrops, (q. v.)

PHLEGMA'TIA DOLENS, *P. lactea*, *P. dolens puerpera'rum*, *Leucophlegmasia dolens puerperarum*, *Scelon'cus*, *Anasar'ca sero'sa*, *Ecphy'ma œdemat'icum*, *Spargano'sis puerperarum*, *Ecchymoma lymphat'ica*, *Ischias a spargano'si*, *Œdé'ma puerpera'rum*, *Œd. lacteum*, *Crural Phlebi'tis*, *White leg*, *Swelled leg*, *White swelling of lying-in-women*, (F.) *Dépot laiteux sur la cuisse*, *Œdème actif des nouvelles accouchées*, *Enflure des jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery:—is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side; exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is hot, white, and unyielding; and is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish; and the limb remains œdematous, for a longer or shorter period.

The disease frequently, if not generally, consists in obstruction of the iliac or other veins. Owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus—the flow of blood being obstructed—the serous part of it is thrown out into the cellular membrane of the limb. Sometimes, the vein is found completely obliterated.

The treatment consists in the use of antiphlogistics:—the application of leeches or cupping-glasses near the groin: fomentations to the limb, &c.; and, when the active state has subsided, the use of a roller, applied gently at first, but, afterwards, gradually tightened.

PHLEGMATIA LACTEA, P. dolens.

PHLEGMATIÆ MEMBRANOSÆ ET PARENCHYMATOSÆ, Empresma.

PHLEGMATOPYRA, Fever, adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA, *Phlegmatorrha'a*, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Stahl and his partisans gave this name to a copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. It is the *Coryza Phlegmatorrhagia* of Sauvages. See Coryza.

PHLEGMHYMENITIS, Phlegmymenitis.

PHLEGMON, from φλεγω, 'I burn.' *Phlogo'sis phleg'monē*, *Phleg'monē*, *Phlegma'sia*, *Incen'dium*, *Inflamma'tio*. Inflammation of the cellular texture, accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; which is, at first, tensive and lancinating; afterwards, pulsatory and heavy. It terminates, most commonly, in suppuration. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment, until suppuration seems inevitable, when the suppuration must be encouraged, as the next favourable termination to resolution.

PHLEGMONE, Inflammation—p. Mammæ, Mastodynia apostematosa—p. Mastodynia, Mastodynia apostematosa—p. Parotidæa, Parotis.

PHLEGMONODES, Phlegmonous.

PHLEGMONOUS, *Phlegmono'des*, from φλεγμονη, 'a phlegmon,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' That which relates or belongs to a phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMA'TION, is the active inflammation of the cellular membrane; in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation or that of the skin.

PHLEGMOPYRA, Fever, Adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMORRHAGIA, Blennorrhœa.

PHLEGMORRHŒA, Blennorrhœa.

PHLEGMYMENI'TIS, *Phlegmhymeni'tis*, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' υμην, 'a membrane,' and *itis*, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLEPS, Vein.

PHLOGISTICI, Empresma.

PHLOGISTON, Hydrogen.

PHLOGO'DES, from φλοξ, 'flame,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' *Infla'med*, *Inflamma'tus*. An epithet employed, particularly, to express the red colour of the face.

PHLOGOPYRUS, Synocha.

PHLOGO'SIS, *Incendium*, (q. v.) *Inflamma'tion*, (q. v.) Some writers use the word exclusively for external inflammations—phlegmon; others, for those that are superficial or erysipelatous.

PHLOGOSIS, Phlegmone, Phlegmon.

PHLOGOT'ICA, *Inflamma'tions*. The second order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PHLOIOS, Cortex.

PHLOOS, Cortex.

PHLORIDZINE, *Phloridzi'na*, from φλοος, 'inner bark,' and ριζα, 'root.' The bitter or active principle of the root and trunk of the

apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It is deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula of a dead white colour, when in masses, or in long slender prisms or tables, when crystallized with care. 1000 parts of water, at a temperature of from 32° to 71°, only dissolve about one part; but at from 70° to 212°, it is dissolved in all proportions. It is very soluble in pure alcohol, but only slightly so in ether; s. g. 1.429.

It has been administered successfully in intermittents, 10 to 20 grains being generally required to arrest the paroxysm. It may be given either in the form of pill or powder.

PHLOUS, Cortex.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, *Phlyza'cion*, *Ampul'læ*, *Holophlyc'tides*, *Phlyc'tides*, *Phly'sis*, φλυκτιδες, from φλυζω, 'I boil.' Tumours, formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.

PHLYCTÆNULA. See Hydatid.

PHLYCTENOID, *Phlyctenoi'des*. Resembling phlyctænæ. An epithet for a variety of herpes.

PHLYCTIDES, Phlyctæna.

PHLYCTIDIUM, same etymon. A circular or annular spot of inflammation of the corium, encircled by a red ring or zone, within which suppuration takes place. The genuine small pox pustule, and that produced by the application of tartar emetic ointment are examples of it.

PHLYSIS, from φλυζω, 'I am hot,' 'I boil.' A cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutaneous tumour: flat, tensive, glabrous; diffused, hot, throbbing; at length fluctuating with an acrid ichor.—Good.

Phlysis, Phlyctæna—p. Impetigo, Impetigo—p. Porrigo, Porrigo—p Scabies, Psora.

PHLYZACION, Phlyctæna.

PHOBODIPSON, Hydrophobia.

PHOCOM'ELES, from φωκη, 'a seal,' and μελος, 'a limb.' A genus of monsters, in which the limbs are shortened; the hands and feet appearing to exist alone, and to be inserted immediately on the trunk, as in the seals and the herbivorous cetacea.—J. G. St. Hilaire.

PHŒNICISMUS, Rubeola.

PHŒNIGMUS, Phenigmus—p. Petechialis, Purpura simplex.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, Date tree.

PHONA'TION, *Phona'tio*, from φωνη, 'voice.' The physiology of the voice.

PHONE, Voice.

PHON'ICA, φωνικα, from φωνη, 'voice.' The first order of the class *Pneumatica* in Good's Nosology. Defined:—diseases affecting the vocal avenues:—the passage of the voice impeded, or its power suppressed or depraved.

PHONON'OSI, *Phononu'si*, from φωνη, 'the voice,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' *Morbi vocis*. Diseases of the voice. *Phonopathi'a*.

PHONOPATHIA, Phononosi.

PHORA, Gestation.

PHORBE, Pabulum.

PHORONOM'IA, from φορεομαι, or φερομαι, 'I put myself in motion,' and νομος, 'law.' The doctrine of muscular motion.

PHOROUS, from φερω, 'I carry.' A suffix denoting conveyance. Hence, *Galactophorous*, &c.

PHOS, Light.

PHOSPHAS CALCICUM STIBIATUM, Antimonial powder—p. Calcis stibiatus, Antimonial powder—p. Natricum, Soda, Phosphate of.

PHOSPHAT'IC, *Phosphat'icus*, from *Phos'phorus*. Relating to the phosphates; hence *Phosphat'ic Diath'esis* is the habit of body which favours the deposition of the phosphates from the urine.

PHOSPHORE, Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORENÈSES. M. Baumes unites, under this generic name, the diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorization; i. e. to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphate or its decomposition. Amongst these affections he ranks rachitis, osteo-malacia, and gout.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *Phosphorescen'tia*. The property, possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity, or under particular circumstances. In the eye of the cat, something of this kind seems to occur.

PHOSPHOR'IC ACID, *Ac''idum Phosphor'icum*. A solid, colourless compound; very sapid; very soluble in water, and vitrifiable by fire. It exists in bones combined with lime. It has been employed in medicine in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, marasmus, &c., and in injection in cases of cancer of the uterus. It does not seem preferable to other acids.

PHOSPHORURIA, Urine, phosphorescent.

PHOS'PHORUS, *Phos'phorum*, *Autophos'phorus*, from φως, 'light,' and φερω, 'I carry.' (F.) *Phosphore*. 'A light-carrier.' An elementary or undecomposed substance; not metallic; solid; transparent or semi-transparent; colourless; brilliant; flexible: of a sensible garlic odour; very inflammable, and susceptible of combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, at even the ordinary temperature. It does not exist pure in nature, but is found frequently united to other bodies.

Phosphorus has been used in medicine, dissolved in ether or suspended in the yolk of egg, as a stimulant; but the greatest precautions are necessary in its administration, so that it is rarely employed.

PHOTODAMPSIS, Refraction.

PHOTOPHO'BIA, from φως, 'light,' and φοβος, 'fear.' Aversion to light:—intolerance of light. Nyctalopia, (q. v.)

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHALMIA, Nyctalopia.

PHRAGMOS, φραγμος, from φρασσω, 'I enclose.' A row of teeth.

PHRASIS, Voice, articulated.

PHRASUM, Marrubium.

PHREN, φρην, 'the mind.' Also, the diaphragm.

PHRENES, Diaphragm.

PHRENÉSIE, Phrenitis.

PHRENESIS, Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENETIASIS, Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENIC, Diaphragmatic.

PHREN'ICA, from φρην, 'the mind.' Diseases affecting the intellect; characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties. The first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good.

PHRENICULA HYDROCEPHALICA, Hydrocephalus internus.

PHRENISMUS, Phrenitis.

PHRENI'TIS, *Phrene'sis*, *Phreneti'as'is*,

Phrenis'mus, Cephali'tis, Cephalal'gia inflammato'ria, Karabitus (Arab.,) *Sibare, Empres'ma cephali'tis, Siriasis*, σιριασις, σειριασις, *Sidera'tio, Inflamma'tio phreni'tis, Encephali'tis, Cauma phreni'tis, Phrensy, Delirium* (q. v.) *Brain Fever*, (F.) *Phrénésie*. A disease, characterized by violent pyrexia; pain in the head; redness of the face and eyes; intolerance of light and sound; watchfulness; and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations; sometimes, however, it is induced by a *Coup de soleil;* by inebriation; violent mental emotions, &c.

Some authors have given the name *Phrenitis* and *Meningitis* to inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and that of *Cephalitis, Encephalitis* or *Cerebritis* to inflammation of the substance of the brain: but there are no pathognomonic symptoms, which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to either of those parts exclusively.

Phrenitis is, of course, a very dangerous affection, from the importance of the organ concerned. The most active treatment must necessarily be pursued;—bleeding *ad deliquium;* purging; the application of ice to the shaved head; a position in which the head is raised; and the avoiding of irritation of every kind;—form the remedial means during the violent stage. After this has yielded, counter-irritants to the nape of the neck or to other parts of the body will be useful adjuvants.

When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Paraphrenitis*. (q. v.)

Hydrocephalus acutus (q. v.) is a variety of phrenitis.

Phrenitis Latrans, Hydrophobia—p. Verminosa, Vercoquin.

PHRENOLOGY, Craniology.

PHRENSY, Phrenitis.

PHRICASMUS, Horripilation.

PHRICE, Horripilation.

PHRICO'DES (FEBRIS,) from φριξη, 'a shivering.' *Horrif'icus*. A fever, in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

PHRYAGMA, Shuddering.

PHRYCTE, Colophonia.

PHRYG''IUS (LAPIS.) An earthy matter, found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astringent.—Gorræus.

PHTHARMA CALIGO, Caligo—p. Cataracta, Cataract—p. Glaucoma, Glaucoma.

PHTHEIR, Pediculus.

PHTHEIRE'MIA, from φθειρω, 'I corrupt,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

PHTHEIRIASIS, *Phthiriasis*, from φθειρ, 'a louse.' *Morbus pediculo'sus, Pedicula'tio, Malis pedic'uli, Lousiness, Lousy disease*, (F.) *Maladie pédiculaire*. A disease which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body, under conditions in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted, that the affection has often caused death.

Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of the decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, &c.

PHTHEIRIUM, Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHEIROCTONUM, Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHINODES, Phthisicus.

PHTHIRIASIS, Malis, Phtheiriasis.

PHTHIROPORON, Autumn.

PHTHIS'ICUS, *Phthino'des, Tal'idus*. (F.) *Poitrinaire*. Belonging to phthisis. *Phthisical*. Also, one labouring under phthisis.

PHTHISIE, Phthisis pulmonalis—*p. Calculeuse*, Calculi, pulmonary.

PHTHISIOL'OGY, *Phthisiolo'gia*, from φθισις, and λογος, 'a treatise on phthisis.'

PHTHISIO'SIS, Tubercular consumption.

PHTHISI-PNEUMONIA, Phthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIS, *Phthoë, Tabes, Consumption, Decline*, from φθιω, 'I dry,' 'I fade.' This word, taken in a general sense, means progressive emaciation of every part of the body. It is usually, however, restricted to

Phthisis Pulmona'lis, *Maras'mus phthisis, Hectica phthisis, Hæmop'tysis phthisis, P. pulmona'ris, Phthisi-pneumo'nia, Tabes pulmona'lis, Phthisis scrophulo'sa, Pneumop'thoë, Pulmo'nia, Phthisis tuberculo'sa, Tuberculo'sis Pulmo'num, Tuberculous disease of the Lungs, Pulmonary consumption, Consumption, Decline*, (F.) *Phthisie, P. pulmonaire, Crachement de pus*. Occasionally, this formidable disease occurs accidentally: but, usually, it is caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors. This, at least, predisposes to it; and but a slight exciting cause is required to rouse the predisposition into action. It is less a disease of the torrid zone; and, in the temperate regions of the globe, its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrofula. It usually consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later inflame and break down. In such a constitution, ulcerations of the lungs do not readily heal; and hectic fever—the universal attendant upon irritability and debility—is established. This persists, and gradually wears down the patient, till he ultimately expires, exhausted by the irritative fever. The chief symptoms are the following. The patient feels a sense of uneasiness in the chest, with severe fits of coughing, or a short and dry cough, with dyspnœa. This may be considered the incipient stage. The cough then becomes extremely troublesome, especially in the morning; dyspnœa is increased on the slightest exertion. The expectoration is evidently purulent, with fever in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks; wasting and colliquative sweats early in the morning. This must be considered the confirmed stage. In the third or last stage, the hectic is constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, and diarrhœa. The weakness becomes extreme, and the patient exhausted.

Broussais regards the affection as a chronic inflammation of the lungs.

Physical Signs.—1. In the first stage, whilst there are yet scattered miliary tubercles,—the only appreciable change at the exterior of the chest, and this is not constant, is a want of freedom in the movements of the chest under one or both clavicles. Percussion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung.

In the same situation, auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is either weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous *râle* are occasionally heard in the same region.

2. When the tubercular deposition has become more abundant, the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished under one or both clavicles. The loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, the inspiration, on auscultation, is bronchial, the expiration louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile.

3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening,—in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits subcrepitant *râle* around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downwards. It is most distinct during or after the cough, and at the close of a deep inspiration. As the disease proceeds, the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately *gargouillement* is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanitic as the cavern increases.

It is only in the incipient state of this formidable disease, that advantage can be expected from any plan of treatment; and of all means that can be devised, that of removing to a climate in which air and exercise can be daily enjoyed during the autumnal, winter and spring months is the best. See Climate. If this be impracticable, the patient must be kept in a regulated temperature, taking care that the chamber be duly ventilated; and gestation in the open air be used, whenever the atmosphere, although cold, is dry.

The other indications will be: 1. To moderate inflammatory action: 2. To support the strength: and, 3. To palliate urgent symptoms.

The whole treatment indeed is palliative. Counter-irritants relieve pain: demulcents and mild opiates alleviate the cough: the mineral acids united with opium relieve the colliquative sweats: and chalk and opium the diarrhœa.

Dr. Wilson Philip has pointed out a particular species of phthisis, which is characterized, in the early stage, by a deranged state of the digestive organs; flatulent, irregular bowels; furred tongue; impaired appetite; unnatural fæces; and the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure. The affection of the lungs is here secondary. He calls it *Dyspep'tic phthisis.*

Phthisis Dorsalis, Tabes dorsalis—p. Dyspeptic, see Phthisis.

Phthisis Laryngea, (F.) *Phthisie laryngée, Ulcère du larynx*, is a species of consumption analogous to phthisis pulmonalis, and produced by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. *Phthisis trachea'lis* is a similar affection, seated in the trachea.

Phthisis Meseraica, Tabes mesenterica—p. Notias, Tabes dorsalis—p. Pupillaris, Myosis—p. Pupillæ, Synezizis—p Scrophulosa, P. pulmonalis—p. Tuberculosa, P. pulmonalis.

PHTHISURIA, Diabetes.

PHTHOE, Phthisis.

PHTHOIS, Pastil, Trochiscus.

PHTHOISCOS, Trochiscos, Pastil.

PHTHORA, Abortion, Corruption.

PHTHORIUS, Abortive.

PHUSCA, Oxycrate.

PHYGETH'LON, *Panus, Phypella,* from φυγω, 'I broil.' Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, not ending in suppuration.

PHYLACTE'RION, Amuletum.

PHYLACTE'RIUM, from φυλασσω, 'I preserve.' A *Phylactery.* An amulet:—a prophylactic.

PHYLAXIS, Conservation.

PHYLLAN'THUS URINA'RIA, *Binkohumba.* A plant employed in Ceylon, in decoction, as a diuretic.

PHYLLITIS, Asplenium Scolopendrium.

PHYMA, *Phima*, from φυομαι, 'I spring up.' With the ancients, this word was used with great latitude: sometimes, in the sense of phlegmon, for tumours larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative. In the Nosology of Sauvages, *Phymata* is an order of diseases, to which he refers erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, &c. In that of Dr. Good it is a genus, including hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax.

Phyma Anthrax, Anthrax—p. Anthrax terminthus, Terminthus—p. Sycosis, Sycosis.

PHYMATOSIS, Excrescence—p. Elephantiasis, Elephantiasis—p. Verrucosa, Verruca.

PHYMOSIS, Phimosis.

PHYPELLA, Phygethlon.

PHYSA, Crepitation.

PHYS'ALIS, *P. Alkeken'gi, Sola'num vesica'rium, Alchachen'ge, Alkeken'gi, Halicac'abum, Winter Cherry,* (F.) *Alkekenge, Coqueret. Family,* Solaneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries are recommended as a diuretic, from 6 to 12 for a dose, in dropsical and calculous cases.

Physalis Alkekengi, Physalis.

PHYSCIA ISLANDICA, Lichen Islandicus—p. Nivalis, Lichen caninus.

PHYSCO'NIA, from φυσκη, 'a bladder.' *Ventros'itas, Ecphy'ma physco'nia, Hyposar'ca, Emphrac'tica, Visco'nia, Hypersarchidios.* A generic term, under which Sauvages has comprised every large tumour, developed in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. Linnæus calls them Hyposarca.

Physconia Biliosa, Turgescentia vesiculæ felleæ—p. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—p Splenicum, Ague cake.

PHYSEMA, Tympanites, Physesis.

PHYSE'SIS, *Physe'ma*, from φυσαω, 'I inflate.' An emphysematous tumour. Tympanites, (q. v.)

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS. See Cetaceum.

PHYSIATRICE, Vis Medicatrix Naturæ.

PHYSIC, Medicament, Medicina—p. Indian, Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia Trifoliata.

PHYSI'CIAN, *Med'icus, Iatros, Aces'tor,*

Altheus, from φυσις, 'nature.' (F.) *Médecin*. One who has received his degree from an incorporated Institution, as Doctor (q. v.) of Medicine. The French, formerly, used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated to the natural philosopher.

PHYS'ICS, *Iatrophys'ics*. Physics, directly applied to Medicine: either to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

PHYSIO-AUTOCRATIA, Vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, *Physiogno'mia*, *Physiognom'ica*, *Physiognom'icē*, *Physionom'ia*, *Physiognomon'ica*, *Physiognom'onē*, *Physiognomos'ynē*, *Physiognomosia*, *Anthroposcopia*, *Prosopomanti'a*, *Semioticē faciei*, *Physiognomo'nia*, *Physiognom'ony*, *Metopos'copy*, *Prosopo'sis*, from φυσις, 'nature,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance; especially from the features.

Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by Lavater and others.

In infantile diseases, numerous shades of expression are evident, which experience teaches how to appreciate; and which afford useful guides in the pathology of that period of existence.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DOCTRINE — Broussaism.

PHYSIOLOGICE, Physiology.

PHYSIOL'OGY, *Physiolo'gia*, *Biol'ogy*, *Physiologicē*, *Œcomo'mia animalis*, *Anato'mia viva*, *Anat'omē anima'ta*, *Anthropologia*, *Microcosmogra'phia*, *Microcosmica scientia*, *Cogni''tio physiolog''ica*, *Pars natura'lis medici'næ*, *Philosoph'ia cor'poris vivi*; from φυσις, 'nature,' and λογος, 'a description.' Formerly, Physiology meant the same as Physics, in its extensive signification, now does. At the present day, it includes the science which treats of the functions of animals or vegetables; an acquaintance with the phenomena the aggregate of which constitute life. It is the *science of life*.

It is divided into *animal* or *vegetable*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative Physiology* comprises both. Physiology is, also, *general* or *special*; according as it treats of life in the abstract or in some particular species. To the latter belongs the *Physiology of Man*,—called, also, *Hygienic Physiology*, to distinguish it from *Pathological Physiology* or *Pathology*.

PHYSIONOMIA, Physiognomy.

PHYSIONOMIE ÉGARÉE. See Wild.

PHYSIS, Sex.

PHYSOCE'LE, *Pneumatoce'lē*, *Hernia vento'sa*; from φυσαω, 'I insufflate,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' An emphysematous tumour of the scrotum; probably, a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from φυσα, '*flatus*,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' *Physocephalus*. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

PHYSOCŒLIA, Tympanites.

PHYSOME'TRA, *Emphyse'ma Uteri*, *Hysteroph'ysē*, *Hysteropsophia*, *Emphyse'ma uteri'num*, *Infla'tio U'teri*, *Tym'pany of the Womb*, *Uterine tympanites*, from φυσαω, 'I inflate,' and μητρα, 'the womb.' A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous,—with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri.

PHYSON, Flatulence.

PHYSONCUS, Emphysema.

PHYSOSPASMUS, Colica flatulenta.

PHYSOTHORAX, Pneumothorax.

PHYTOLAC'CA DECANDRA, *Poke Weed*, *Amer'ican Night Shade*, *Cancer root*, *Jucato Calleloe*,(?) *Jalap*, *Pigeon Berries*, *Sola'num racemo'sum America'num*, *S. magnum Virginia'num rubrum*, (F.) *Raisin d'Amérique*, *Phytolaque à dix étamines*, *Morelle en grappes*, *Mechoachan du Canada*. *Family*, Chenopodeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Decagynia. The leaves, berries, and roots are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten at table; but when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. It is most celebrated as a remedy in chronic rheumatism; and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is, also, used in cutaneous eruptions; as tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, &c.

The root is gathered and dried in the fall.

PHYTOLAQUE À DIX ÉTAMINES, Phytolacca decandra.

PIA MATER, *Pia* seu *mollis* seu *ten'uis Mater*, *Meninx inte'rior*, *Meninx choroï'des*, *Inner lam'ina of the Méningine* (Ch.,) *Membra'na vasculo'sa Cerebri*, (F.) *Pie mère*, *Meningette*. The pia mater is a very delicate membrane, which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuosities, and envelops, also, the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, &c. Bichat does not regard it as a membrane, properly so called, but as a net-work of blood-vessels, united by a lax cellular tissue. The *Pia Mater exterior* is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon, and faces the arachnoid externally. The *Pia Mater interior* is that which lines the cerebral fossæ; into which it penetrates by a cleft situate beneath the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix; and by two other fissures, situate between the corpora fimbriata and thalami nervorum opticorum. The pia mater contains a great number of granulations, similar to the *Glandulæ Pacchioni*.

PIAN, Frambœsia.

PIANS, MOTHER OF, Mama-pian.

PIAR, Pinguedo.

PICA, Malacia.

PICACISMUS, Malacia.

PICATIO, Malacia.

PICEA, Pinus abies.

PICERION, Butter.

PICOTE, Variola.

PICOTEMENT, Pricking.

PICRIA, Bitterness.

PICRIUM SPICATUM, Coutoubea alba.

PICROCHOLOS, Bilious.

PICROS, Amarus.

PICROTOX'INE, *Picrotoxi'na*, *Picrotox'ia*, from πικρος, 'bitter,' and τοξικον, 'poison.' A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Boullay in the *Menispermum Cocculus*. It crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semitransparent prisms; which are excessively bitter, soluble in three parts of alcohol, and in fifteen of boiling water.

The Cocculus Indicus owes its poisonous properties to this principle.

PIE MÈRE, Pia mater.

PIÈCE, Hepatitis.

PIED, Pes—*p. d'Alexandre*, Anthemis pyrethrum—*p. d'Alouette des champs*, Delphinium consolida—*p. Bot*, see Kyllosis—*p. de Chat*, Antennaria dioica—*p. de Cheval marin*, Cornu ammonis—*p. de Griffon*, Gryphius pes, Helleborus fœtidus—*p. de Lion*, Alchemilla—*p. de Lit*, Origanum—*p. d'Ours*, Acanthus mollis—*p. Plat*, see Kyllosis—*p. de Veau*, Arum maculatum.

PIEIRON, Pinguedo.

PIERRE, Calculus—*p. d'Aigle*, Ætites—*p. d'Azur*, Lapis lazuli—*p. Calaminaire*, Calamine—*p. à Cautère*, Potassa cum calce—*p. Infernale* Argenti nitras—*p. Judaique*, Judæus, (lapis)—*p. Médicamenteuse*, Medicamentosus lapis—*p. Nephrétique*, Nephreticus lapis—*p. Ponce*, Pumex.

PIERRES CRAYEUSES, Calculi arthritic—*p. au Fiel*, Calculi biliary—*p. Urinaires*, Calculi urinary.

PIESTER, Press.

PIESTERION, Press.

PIESTRON, from πιεζω, 'I press.' An instrument recommended by Hippocrates for breaking the bones of the fœtal head, when too large to be extracted otherwise.

PIGAMON JAUNATRE, Thalictron.

PIGEON BERRIES, Phytolacca decandra.

PIGNUT, *Earthnut*, *Groundnut*. The bulbous root of the *Bunium Bulbocastanum*. Called *pignuts* from the fondness of the pig for them. They have been considered to possess a styptic quality; and are deemed serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney.—Hooper.

Pignut, Bunium bulbocastanum.

PIGMENTARIUS, Apothecary, Unguentarius.

PIGMENTUM, Paint—p. Indicum, Indigo—p. Nigrum, see Choroid—p. Urucu, Terra orleana.

PIGNEROLE, Centaurea calcitrapa.

PIGNON DE BARBARIE, Jatropha curcas—*p. d'Inde*, Jatropha curcas.

PIGSFLARE, Adeps suilla.

PILA, *Sphæra*, *Ball*. A gymnastic exercise, much used by the ancients as well as moderns.—Galen. Also, a mortar and a pestle. *Aconē*.

Pila, Mortar, Pillar—p. Damarum, Ægagrophila—p. Rupicaprarum, Ægagrophila.

Pila Mari'na, *Sphæra Marina*, *Sphæra Thalas'sia*, *Halcyo'nium rotun'dum*, (F.) *Pelote de Mer*. Certain light, round, depressed, or oblong masses—inodorous and insipid—in which rushes, hairs, and the *debris* of shells are met with. These are found on the sea-shores, and have been regarded by Spielmann as consisting chiefly of the roots of the *Zostera Marina*. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for its success in goître. They have, also, been given as a vermifuge.

PILARE MALUM, Trichosis.

PILA'TIO. Fracture of the cranium, in which the fissure is narrow, and has the appearance of a hair. A *Capillary fissure*, (F.) *Fente capillaire*.

PILEOLUM, *Calotte*.

PILEOLUS, a Caul, Pileus.

PILEOUS, *Pilosus*, (F.) *Pileux*. That which relates to the hair.

The Pileous System of Bichat is that formed by the hair. It comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

PILES, BLIND, Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.

PILEUS, *Pile'olus*. A shield. A nipple-like instrument, formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple during the child's sucking, when the part is painful. Also, a Caul, (q. v.)

Pileus, Cucupha—p. Hippocraticus, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

PILEUX, Pileous.

PILEWORT, Ranunculus ficaria.

PILIER, Pillar.

PILIMICTIO. See Trichiasis.

PILL OF ALOES AND CAMBOGE, Pilulæ aloes cambogiæ—p. of Aloes and cinchona, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. of Aloes and colocynth, Pilulæ aloes et colcynthidis—p. of Aloes and fetid gums, Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—p. of Aloes and ginger, Pilulæ aloes et zingiberis—p. Aloes and myrrh, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Aloetic, Pilulæ aloeticæ—p. Aloetic and asafœtida, Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ—p. Aloetic, compound, Pilulæ aloes compositæ—p. of Ammoniuret of copper, Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri—p. Analeptic, James's, see Analeptica—p. Anderson's, see Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—p. Anodyne, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Antibilious, Barclay's Pilulæ antibiliosæ—p. Antibilious, Dixon's, see Pilulæ antibiliosæ—p. Bacher's, Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ—p. Barbarossa's, Barbarossæ pilulæ.

Pill, Blaud's. These Pills, proposed by M. Blaud as antichlorotic, are formed as follows. Take of *Gum Tragacanth*, in powder, six grains; *water*, one dram. Macerate in a glass or porcelain mortar, until a thick mucilage is formed, and if it be desired to prevent the formation of peroxide of iron, and to make the pills similar to those of Vallet, substitute a dram of powdered sugar for the mucilage. Add afterwards of *sulphate of iron*, in powder, half an ounce. Beat well until the mixture is homogeneous, and add *subcarbonate of potass*, half an ounce. Beat until the mass becomes of a deep green colour, and of a soft consistence. Divide into 48 pills. Dose, one a day; gradually increasing to two, and afterwards three.

Pill, Blue, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. Calomel, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Camboge, Pilulæ cambogiæ compos.—p. Camboge, compound, Pilulæ cambogiæ aloeticæ—p. Common, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Female, Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—p. Ferruginous, of Vallet, see Ferri Protocarbonas—p. Fothergill's, see Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis—p. Galbanum, compound, Pilulæ galbani compositæ—p. Gum, Pilulæ galbani compositæ—p. of Hellebore and myrrh, Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ—p. Hooper's, see Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Keyser's, see Hydrargyrus acetatus—p. Lady Crespigny's, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. Machine, *Pilulier*—p. Mathews's, see Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ—p. Mercurial, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. Moseley's, Pilulæ rhej compositæ—p. Night, common, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Opiate, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Peter's, see Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ—p. Plummer's, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis com-

positæ—p. Red, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Red, Boerhaave's, see Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—p. Rhubarb, compound, Pilulæ rhei compositæ—p. Rufus's, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Scotch, Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—p. of Soap and opium, Pilulæ saponis cum opio—p. Speediman's, see Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Squill, compound, Pilulæ scillæ compositæ—p. Starkey's, see Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ—p. Storax, Pilulæ e styrace—p. of Strychnine, Pilulæ strychninæ—p. of Submuriate of mercury, compound, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Turpentine, Pilulæ de terebinthinâ—p. Vallet's, see Ferri Protocarbonas—p. Webster's, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ.

PILLAR, *Pila*, *Colum'na*, *Columel'la*, (F.) *Pilier*. A name given to several parts; as the *pillars of the velum palati*, *diaphragm*, (q.v.) &c.

PILON, Pilum.

PILOSELLA, Hieracium pilosella.

PILOSUS, Pileous.

PIL'ULA. Diminutive of *pila*, 'a ball:' *Sphærid'ion*, *Catapo'tion*, *Sphæ'rion*, *Gongyl'ion*, (F.) *Pilule*. A simple or compound medicine, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form; intended to be swallowed at once, without chewing. The *Pill* differs from the *Bolus*, in the latter being softer and larger.

Medicines are often given in the form of pill, on account of their disagreeable taste and odour. *Pilula*, also, means a *Pilular mass*.

PILULÆ EX ALOE, P. aloes Compositæ—p. de Aloe et cambogiâ, P. aloes et cambogiæ.

PILULÆ ALOET'ICÆ, *Pilulæ ex Aloë et Sapo'nē*, *Aloetic Pill*. (F.) *Pilules d'aloes* ou *aloétiques*. (*Gummi resin. aloes socotrin. in pulv. trit.; saponis*, sing. p. æ. *syr.* q. s. *Ph. E.*) Dose, gr. x to xx in habitual costiveness.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASAFŒT'IDÆ, *Aloetic and Asafœtida Pills*. (*Gum. res. aloes socotr. trit.; asafœtidæ, saponis*, sing. p. æ.; *mucilag. mimos. nilotic.* q. s. *Ph. E.*) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x.

PILULÆ ALOES ET CAMBO'GIÆ, *P. de Aloë et Cambo'giâ*, *P. Hydragogæ Bontii*, *Pill of Aloes and Camboge*. (*Aloes, cambog., gum. ammoniac.*, āā. p. æ. Make into a powder. Dissolve in vinegar; pass through a cloth; express the residuum strongly; and afterwards evaporate, in a water-bath, to a pilular consistence. *Ph. P.*) Purgative: used in dropsy. Dose, gr. xij to xxx.

Peters' Pills—a nostrum—are formed of *aloes jalap*, *scammony*, and *camboge*, each equal parts.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYN'THIDIS, *P. ex Colocynthidē cum aloē*, *P. Aloes cum Colocynthidē*, *P. coccinæ*, *P. Cocchii*, *P. colocyn'thidis compos'itæ*, *P. cocciæ mino'res*, *Pill of Aloes and Colocynth*. (*Pulp. coloc.* ℥ss, *aloes hepat., scammon.*, āā ℥j, *sapon.* ʒij *ol. caryoph.* ʒj, *syrup.* q. s. *Ph. D.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. v. to x or more.

Foth'ergill's Pills consist of *aloes*, *scammony*, *colocynth*, and *oxide of antimony*.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOS'ITÆ, *Pilulæ ex Aloë*, *Compound Aloetic Pills*. (*Aloes spic. extract. cont.* ℥j, *ext. gentianæ* ℥ss, *olei carui* gtt xl. *syr.* q. s. *Ph. L.*) These are sometimes, also, called *Family pills*, *Antibilious pills*, &c.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET FŒT'IDIS, *P. Benedic'tæ Fulleri*, *Pill of aloes and fetid gums*; *Pilulæ ecphrac'ticæ*, *Female pills*, *Pilulæ aloes martia'les*. (F.) *Pilules bénites de Fuller*. (*Aloes socotr.*, *sennæ*, *asafœtidæ*, *galbani*, āā ʒij, *myrrh*, ʒiv, *croci*, *macis*, āā ʒj, *ferri sulphat.* ℥iss. Reduce to powder separately, and add *ol. succin.* gtt. viij, *syr. artemisiæ* (q. s.) *Ph. P.*) Purgative, and given in hysteria. Dose, gr. xv to xx.

PILULÆ ALOES ET JALAP'Æ, commonly called *Anderson's Pills*, *Anderson's Scots' Pills*, *Scotch Pills*. (*Aloes Barbad.* ℔j, *rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapæ, potassæ subcarb.*, āā ℥j, *ol. anisi* ʒiv, *syrup. simpl.* q. s.—Gray.) Dose, gr. x to xxx.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following: *Aloes Barbadens.* ℥xxiv, *Saponis*, ℥iv, *Colocynthid.* ℥j, *Gambogiæ*, ℥j, *Ol. anis.* f. ℥ss.

PILULÆ ALOES ET KINÆ KINÆ, *P. stomach'icæ*, *P. ante cibum*; *Pill of Aloes and Cinchona*. (F.) *Pilules Gourmandes*. (*Aloes socotr.* ʒvj, *ext. cinchon.* ʒiij, *cinnam.* ʒj, *syrup. absinth.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Lady Crespi'gny's Pills, *Lady Webster's Pills*, and the *Pilulæ stomachicæ Mesues*, Ph. L. 1635, resemble those.

PILULÆ ALOES MARTIALES, P. de Aloe et fœtidis.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, *P. Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, *P. de Aloë et Myrrhâ*, *Rufus's Pills*, *Common Pills*, *Pilulæ Rufi*, *P. commu'nes*, *Pills of Aloes and Myrrh*. (*Aloes spic. ext.* ℥ij, *croci stigmat.*, *myrrh*, sing. ʒj, *Syr.* q. s. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Hooper's Pills, according to one of Gray's formulæ, are made as follows. *Ferri sulph.*, *aquæ*, āā ℥viij: dissolve. Add *aloes barbad.* ℔ij and ℥viij, *canellæ albæ*, ℥vj, *gum myrrh.* ℥ij, *opopanacis* ʒiv.

The committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form. *Aloes Barbadensis*, ℥viij, *Ferri Sulphatis exsiccat.* ℥ij, ʒiss, vel *Ferri Sulph. crystall.* ℥iv, *Ext. Helleb. nigr.* ℥ij, *myrrh.* ℥ij, *Saponis*, ℥ij, *Canellæ in pulv. tritæ*, ℥j, *Zingib. in pulv. tritæ*, ℥j.

Speediman's Pills consist of *aloes*, *myrrh*, *rhubarb*, *extract of chamomile*, and *essential oil of chamomile*.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET SAPONE, P. aloeticæ.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIB'ERE, *Pill of aloes and ginger*. (*Aloes hepat.* ℥j, *rad. zingib. in pulv.* ʒj, *sapon. hispan.* ʒss, *ol. ess. menthæ pip.* ʒss. *Ph. D.*) In habitual costiveness. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ AMMONIURE'TI CUPRI, *Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper*, *Pilulæ Cupri*. (F.) *Pilules d'ammoniure de cuivre*. (*Ammoniur. cupri in pulv. ten. trit.* gr. xvj, *micæ panis* ℈iv, *aquæ carbonatis ammoniæ* q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide into xxxij pills. *Ph. E.*) Tonic and antispasmodic, in epilepsy, &c. Dose, one pill twice daily; gradually increasing the dose.

PILULÆ ANTE CIBUM, P. aloes et kinæ kinæ.

PILULÆ ANTIBILIO'SÆ,—*Barclay's Antibil'ious Pills*. (*Extract of colocynth* ʒij, *resin of jalap* ʒj, *almond soap* ʒiss, *guaiac.* ℥iij, *emetic tart.* gr. viij, *ol. junip.*, *ol. carui*, *ol. rosmarin.* āā gtt. iv, *syrup of buckthorn* q. s., to form 64 pills.) Dose, 2 or 3.

Dixon's Antibilious Pills are formed of *aloes*, *scammony*, *rhubarb*, and *tartarized antimony*.

Pilulæ Anti-scrophulo'sæ, *P. ex Oxido Stibii et Hydrar'gyri sulphure'to nigro compos'itæ. (P. scammon., hydrarg. sulphur. nigr.*, āā ℥ij. *antimonii oxidi albi, milleped., sapon. amygdalin*, āā ℥iij, *extract. glycyrrh.* ℥v. Make into a mass. *Ph. P.*) Dose, gr. iv. to i.

Pilulæ Antiherpeticæ, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis comp.—p. Antihystericæ, P. galbani compositæ—p. Antispasticæ, P. galbani compositæ—p. Asafœtidæ compositæ, P. galbani compositæ.

Pilulæ Balsam'icæ, *P. Docto'ris Morton. (Milleped. pulverisat.* ℥xviij, *gum. ammon.* ℥xj, *acid. benzoic.* ℥vj, *croci, balsam. Peruv.* āā ℥j, *balsam. sulph. anisat.* ℥vj. Mix. *Ph. P.)* Tonic, expectorant, and balsamic.

Pilulæ Benedictæ Fulleri, P. de Aloe et fœtidis.

Pilulæ Cambo'giæ Compos'itæ, *P. de guttâ gaman'drâ, P. hydrago'gæ, Gamboge pills, Pilulæ gummi guttæ aloet'icæ; Compound camboge pills.* (F.) *Pilules de gomme gutte composées. (Cambogiæ contritæ, aloes spicat. extract. contriti. pulv. cinnam. comp.* sing. ℥j, *saponis* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Pilulæ Cocchii, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Cocciæ minores, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Coccinæ, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Colocynthidis compositæ, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. ex Colocynthide cum aloe, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Communes, P. aloes et myrrhæ—p. Cupri, Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri.

Pilulæ de Cynoglos'so, *P. de extrac'to opii. (Pulv. rad. cynogloss., semin. hyoscyam. alb., extract. opii vinos.* āā ℥iv, *pulv. myrrh.* ℥vj, *oliban.* ℥v, *croci, castor.*, āā ℥iss, *syrup. opii* q. s. *Ph. P.)* Anodyne. In cough, &c. Dose, gr. iv. to gr. viij.

Pilulæ Depurantes, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compos.—p. Ecphracticæ, P. de aloe et fœtidis.

Pilulæ Ferri Compos'itæ, *Compound pills of Iron, Pilulæ Ferri cum myrrhâ.* (F.) *Pilules de Fer composées. (Myrrh. cont.* ℥ij, *sodæ subcarb., ferri sulph., sacch.* aa ℥j. Mix. *Ph. L.)* Tonic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrhâ, P. Ferri compositæ—p. Fœtidæ, P. galbani compositæ.

Pilulæ Gal'bani Compos'itæ, *P. asafœt'idæ compositæ, P. fœtidæ, P. gummosæ, P. e gummi, Compound gal'banum pill, Pilulæ antispas'ticæ, P. antihystericæ, P. myrrhæ compos'itæ, Gum pill.* (*Galban. gum.* ℥j, *myrrhæ, sagapeni*, āā ℥iss, *asafœtidæ* ℥iv, *syrup.* q. s. *Ph. L.*) Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Pilulæ Gummi, P. galbani compositæ—p. Gummi guttæ aloeticæ, P. cambogiæ compositæ—p. Gummosæ, P. galbani compositæ—p. de Guttâ gamandrâ, P. cambogiæ compositæ.

Pilulæ ex Helleb'oro et Myrrhâ, *P. tonicæ, Backer's Pills, Tonic Pills of Backer, Pills of Hellebore and Myrrh.* (*Ext. helleb. nig., extract. myrrh.*, āā ℥j, *fol. cardui benedict., in pulv.* ℥iij. Mix. *Ph. P.*) Tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections. Dose, gr. iv. to viij.

Matthews' Pills,—*Starkey's Pills*, are formed of *rad. helleb. nigr., rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syrup. croci*, āā ℥iv. *ol. tereb.* q. s. ut fiat massa.—Gray.

Pilulæ Hydragogæ, P. cambogiæ compositæ—p. Hydragogæ Bontii, Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ.

Pilulæ Hydrar'gyri, *P. mercuria'les, Mercurial pill. Blue pill.* (F.) *Pilules de Mercure. (Hydrarg. purif.* ℥ij, *confect. rosæ gallic.* ℥iij, *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* ℥j. Rub the quicksilver with the confection, until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass. *Ph. L.*) Antisyphilitic. Mercurial:—in large doses, purgative.

Pilulæ de Hydrargyro, Scammo'nio, et Aloe, vulgo Mercuria'les, (F.) *Pilules Mercurielles* ou *de Mercure, Scammonée et Aloès. (Hydrarg. purif.* ℥j, *mellis* ℥xj. Rub until the globules disappear; then add *aloes socot., scammon.* āā ℥ij, *macis, cinnam.*, āā ℥ij. Make into a mass. *Ph. P.*) *Uses*, same as the last, but they are more purgative. Dose, gr. viij to xxx. These pills are nearly the same as the *Pastilles de Renaudot.*

Pilulæ ex Hydrargyro Muriatico miti cum Sulphure Stibiato Aurantiaco, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuria'tis Compos'itæ, *Pilulæ ex Stibio et Hydrargyro, P. antiherpet'icæ, P. ex hydrargyro muriat'ico miti cum sulphure stibia'to auriantiaco, P. resolven'tes cum mercurio, P. depurantes; Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury, P. Hydrargyri Submuriatis, Calomel Pills, Plummer's Pills*, the *Red Pill.* (*Hydrarg. submur., antimon. sulphur. precipitat.* sing. ℥ij, *guaiac. gum. resin. contrit.* ℥iv, *spirit. rect.* ℥ss. Beat together. *Ph. L.*) Mercurial, and reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, gr. v to x.

Leake's Pilu'la saluta'ria resembles these. It is used in syphilis.

Pilulæ Mercuriales, P. hydrargyri, P. de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloe—p. Doctoris Morton, P. balsamicæ—p. Myrrhæ compositæ, P. Galbani compositæ.

Pilulæ Opia'tæ, *P. Theba'icæ, Opiate Pills, Common Night Pills, Anodyne Pills, Nepen'thes opia'tum.* (F.) *Pilules Opiacées.* (*Opii*, p. 1; *ext. glycyrrh.* p. 7; *fruct. myrt. piment.* p. 2. Mix. *Ph. E.*) Five grains contain gr. ss of opium.

Pilulæ Opii, P. saponis cum opio—p. de Extracto opii, P. de cynoglosso—p. ex Oxido stibii et hydrargyri sulphureto nigro compositæ, Pilulæ antiscrophulosæ—p. Resolventes cum mercurio, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compos.—p. de Rhabarbaro, Pilulæ rhei compositæ.

Pilulæ Rhei Compos'itæ, *P. de Rhabar'baro, Compound Rhubarb Pills.* (*Pulv. rhei* ℥j, *aloes socotr.* ℥vj, *myrrh.* ℥iv, *ol. menthæ pip.* ℥ss. Beat into a mass, with *syrup of orange peel. Ph. E.*) Laxative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

The stomachic nostrum, sold under the name of *Moseley's Pills*, consists merely of *rhubarb* and *ginger.*

Pilulæ Rufi, P. aloes et myrrhæ—p. Salutariæ, Leake's, see Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Saponaceæ, P. saponis cum opio.

Pilulæ Sapo'nis cum Opio, *P. sapona'ceæ, Pills of Soap and Opium, Pilulæ Opii.* (F.) *Pilules de Savon et d'Opium. (Opii duri contriti* ℥iv, *saponis duri* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Five grains contain one of opium.

Pilulæ e Scillâ, P. scillæ compositæ.

Pilulæ Scillæ Compos'itæ, *P. Scillit'icæ, P. Scillæ cum Zingib'erē, P. e Scillâ, Compound Squill Pill.* (*Scil'læ rad. recent. exsiccat. et contus.* ʒj, *zingiberis rad. contritæ, saponis duri,* ää ʒij, *ammoniaci contriti* ʒij. Form the mass into syrup. *Ph. L.*) Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Pilulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere, P. scillæ compositæ—p. Scilliticæ, P. scillæ compositæ—p. ex Stibio et hydrargyro, P. hydrargyri submur. compos.—p. Stomachicæ, P. aloes et kinæ kinæ.

Pilulæ Strychni'næ, *Pills of Strychnine.* (Very *pure strychnine*, 2 gr.; *conserve of roses*, ʒss. Make into 24 pills.) One or two for a dose.

Pilulæ e Sty'race, *Storax Pills.* (*Styracis pur.* ʒiij, *opii purif., mellis, croci*, sing. ʒj. *P. D.*) Six grains contain one of opium.

Pilulæ de Terebin'thinâ, *Tur'pentine Pills.* Made of turpentine boiled in 3 times its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste. It has the properties of turpentine, and has been administered in gleet, &c.

Pilulæ Thebaicæ, P. opiatæ—p. Tonicæ, P. ex Helleboro et myrrhâ.

PILULES, Pilulæ—*p. Agrégatives*, see Aggregate—*p. d'Aloes* ou *aloétiques*, Pilulæ aloeticæ—*p. d'Ammoniure de cuivre*, Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri—*p. Bénites de Fuller*, Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—*p. de fer composées*, Pilulæ ferri compositæ—*p. Ferrugineuses de Vallet*, see Ferri protocarbonas—*p. Gourmandes*, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—*p. de Mercure*, Pilulæ hydrargyri—*p. de Mercure*, &c., Pilulæ de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloe—*p. Mercurielles*, Pilulæ de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloe—*p. Opiacées*, Pilulæ opiatæ—*p. de Savon et d'Opium*, Pilulæ saponis cum opio.

PILULIER, (F.) *Pill machine.* An instrument, invented by the Germans, for rolling and dividing pills. Also, the earthen pot in which pills are preserved.

PILUM, *Pistil'lus, Pistillum, Hyp'eros, Cer'cis* (F.) *Pilon.* A pestle. A wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

PILUS, Capillus, Caul, Hair.

PIMELE, Pinguedo.

PIMELORRHŒ'A, from πιμελη, 'fat,' and ῥεω, 'I flow.' A morbid discharge or disappearance of fat.

PIMELO'SIS, from πιμελη, 'fat.' Conversion into fat, as *Pimelo'sis hepat'ica*, 'fatty degeneration of the liver.'

PIMENT, Capsicum annuum—*p. Royal*, Myrica gale.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. See Myrtus pimento.

PIMENTO. See Myrtus pimento.

PIMPERNEL, RED, Anagallis—p. Water, Veronica beccabunga.

PIMPILIM, Piper longum.

PIMPINEL, ITALIAN, Sanguisorba officinalis.

PIMPINEL'LA ANI'SUM. The *Anise plant. Anisum, Anisum vulga'rē, Sola'men intestino'rum, Ane'sum*, (F.) *Anis. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A native of Egypt. The seeds, *Sem'ina Ani'si, An'iseed*, have an aromatic odour; and sweetish, warm, grateful taste. They are carminative; and used in dyspepsia and the tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj, bruised.

The oil,—Oleum Ani'si, (F.) *Huile d'anis*—is officinal. Dose, gtt. v to xv.

Pimpinella, Greater, P. magna—p. Hircina, P. Saxifraga.

Pimpinel'la Magna, *P. nigra;* the *Greater Pimpinel'la; Tragoseli'num majus, Daucus Cyan'opus*, (F.) *Boucage majeur.* The root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatous ulcerations, tinea capitis, rheumatism, &c.

Pimpinella Nigra, P. magna.

Pimpinella Saxif'raga, *Burnet saxifrage, Pote'rium sanguisor'ba, Sorbastrel'la, Tragoseli'num, Pimpinel'la hirci'na, P. umbellif'era*, (F.) *Boucage mineur, Petit B., Pimprenelle.* The root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as a stomachic; and as a stimulating gargle in paralysis of the tongue.

Pimpinella Umbellifera, P. Saxifraga.

PIMPLE, Papula.

PIMPRENELLE, Pimpinella saxifraga—*p. Noire*, Sanguisorba officinalis.

PIN. Perhaps from *Pennum*, low Latin; or from *Spina; Spina ferrea, Acus capita'ta*, (F.) *Epingle.* An iron or brass instrument, generally of small size; pointed at one extremity, and having a head at the other. It is used, in Surgery, to fix rollers and dressings; and, occasionally, in sutures.

PIN À PIGNONS. See Pinus picea.

PINASTELLUM, Peucedanum.

PINASTER, Pinus sylvestris.

PINCÉ, Pinched.

PINCÉE, Pugillus.

PINCERS, Forceps.

PINCETTES, Forceps.

PINCHED, *Contrac'tus*, (F.) *Pincé, Grippé.* An epithet applied to the face, when the features are contracted; as in violent abdominal affections, or during intense pain.

PINCKNE'YA PUBES'CENS, *Georgia Bark.* This bark has been used in Georgia in the cure of intermittents, and successfully. It is a powerful bitter. Dose, of the powder, ʒj.

PINE APPLE, Bromelia ananas—p. Aphernousli, Pinus cembra—p. Ground, stinking, Camphorosma monspeliaca—p. Mountain, see Pinus mughos—p. Mugho, see Pinus Mughos—p. Stone, Pinus pinea.

PINEA, Pinus pinea.

PINEAL, *Pinea'lis*, from *pinus*, 'a pine.' That which resembles a pine-apple.

The Pineal Gland, *Glan'dula pinea'lis, Cerebral epiph'ysis, Cona'rium, Conoi'des corpus, Penis cer'ebri, Corpus turbina'tum*, is a small body, of a conical shape; pale red or grayish colour; and soft consistence; situate between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the *Acervulus Cer'ebri* of Sömmering. From its anterior part arise two medullary striæ, which proceed over the posterior commissure; coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix.

The uses of the pineal gland are unknown. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul!

PINEUS PURGANS, Jatropha curcas.

PINGUE'DO, *Pim'elē*, *Piar*, *Pieiron*, *Lipos*, *Stear*, *Adeps*, *Sevum*, *Sebum*, *Corpus adipo'sum*, *Axun'gia*, *Fat*, (F.) *Graisse*. A soft, white, animal substance; inodorous; insipid; oily; inflammable, easy to melt; spoiling in the air, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen: almost insoluble in alcohol; insoluble in water; soluble in the fixed oils. Fat is formed of two immediate principles, *stearine* and *elaine*, to which are, almost always, joined an odorous and a colouring principle. It is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft, and of a strong smell in the carnivora; solid, and inodorous in the ruminating animal; white, and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It forms about a 20th part of the weight of the human body.

The fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs; maintain their temperature; and to serve for nutrition in case of need; as is observed in torpid animals.

PINGUEDO RENALIS, Nephridion.

PINGUIC'ULA VULGA'RIS, *Sanic'ula monta'na*, *S. Eboracen'sis*, *Vi'ola palus'tris*, *Dodecath'eon Plin'ii*, *Butter-wort*, *Yorkshire Sanicle*. *Family*, Personneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. The unctuosity of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps, and as a pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves, in broths, are used by the common people in Wales as a cathartic.

PINGUIN, Bromelia pinguin.

PINHONES INDICI, Jatropha curcas.

PINK, CAROLINA, Spigelia Marilandica.

PINK DYE, *Stripped safflower* ℥j, *subcarb. of potass*, gr. xviij, *spirit of wine* ℥vij: digest for two hours; add *distilled water* ℥ij: digest for two hours more, and add *distilled vinegar* or *lemon juice* q. s., to reduce it to a fine rose-colour. Used as a cosmetic.

PINK GROUND, Silene Virginica—p. Indian, Spigelia Marilandica.

PINNA, Ala, Pavilion of the ear—p. Marina, see Bissus.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS, Uvula.

PINNULA, *Aileron*.

PINUS ABIES, *Abies rubra*, *El'atē theleï'a*, *Picea*, *Norway Spruce Fir*, *Yew-leaved Fir*. *Nat. Ord.* Coniferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. The tops are used in making *Spruce Beer*, (q. v.)

The ESSENCE OF SPRUCE is a fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir. From this is made the *Spruce Beer*, (q. v.)

This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense.

1. BUR'GUNDY PITCH, *White pitch*, *Pix Burgun'dica*, *Pix alba*, *Resi'na abie'tis hu'mida*, *Resi'na alba humida*, *Pini abie'tis resina spontē concre'ta*, *Pix ar'ida*, *Pix abieti'na*, (F.) *Poix blanche*, *Poix grasse*, *P. jaune*, *P. de Bourgogne*. It is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin; and, consequently, forms excellent plasters for remaining upon the part, for some time;—as in cases of affections of the chest.

2. ABIETIS RESINA, (Ph. L. since 1809.) *Thus*, *Common Fran'kincense*, *Perrosin*, *Thus famini'num*, *T. vulga'rē*, *Olib'anum vulgarē*, *Resina abietis sicca*, *Resin of the Spruce Fir*. It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last.

PINUS BALSAMEA, *Abies Canaden'sis*. The tree which affords the *Canada Balsam*, *Balsamum Canaden'sē*, *Resina strobili'na*, *Terebin'thina Canaden'sis*, *Pini balsameæ resina liquida*, *Resina flu'ida Canadensis*, *Terebinthina balsamea*. *Canada Balsam* is one of the purest turpentines. It has the common properties of those substances.

PINUS CANADEN'SIS, *Abies Canaden'sis*, *Hemlock spruce*. A tree, which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of New England, and found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States. The pitch obtained from it is commonly known under the name *Hemlock gum*.

PINUS CEMBRA, *Aphernous'li Pine*. It yields an agreeably scented turpentine:—the *Carpa'thian Balsam*, *Balsamum Carpath'icum*, *B. Lil'ani*, *Carpath'icum*, *Briançon Tur'pentine*. The nuts, *Cembro nuts*, have an eatable kernel, and yield oil. The shoots yield *Riga balsam* by distillation.

PINUS LARIX, *Larix*. The *Larch*, (F.) *Melèze*. From this tree exude *Or'enburg gum*, and *Bri'ançon manna*. It also yields, by boring, *Common Venice Turpentine*, *Resina Laricis*, *Terebinthina Ven'eta*, *Pini Lar'icis resina liquida*, (F.) *Térébenthine de Vénise*, *T. de Melèze*. It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine.

PINUS MUGHOS. The *Mountain* or *Mugho Pine*, *Pinus Pumil'io*. From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Resina strobili'na* of the Germans, or *Hungarian balsam*. It is also obtained, by expression, from the cones. By distillation, the Hungarian balsam affords the *Krumholz Oil*, *Oleum Templi'num*.

PINUS PICEA, *Silver Fir Tree*, (F.) *Sapin commun*, *El'atē*, *Abies*, *A. Gal'lica*. By piercing the tubercles of the bark of this fir, the *Strasburgh Turpentine* is obtained:—the *Resina Abietis* (Ph. L. before 1809,) *Oleum Abietis*, *Terebinthina Argentoraten'sis*.

PINUS PINEA, *Stone Pine*, *Pinea*, *Pinus*, *P. uber'rima*. The nuts, *Zirbelnuts*, *Pine nuts*, (F.) *Pin à pignons*, are eaten raw; or preserved like almonds. They are, also, used in emulsions.

PINUS PUMILIO. See Pinus Mughos—p. Uberrima, Pinus pinea.

PINUS SYLVES'TRIS, *Pinas'ter*, *Peucē*, *Scotch Fir*. This pine affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch.

1. COMMON TURPENTINE, *Terebinthina vulga'ris*, *T. commu'nis*, *Resina Pini*, *Bijon*, *Horse Turpentine*, is obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. It is used, chiefly, as a dressing for wounds, &c. in horses, and for the distillation of the oil, (see Oleum Terebinthinæ.) When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin or *Rosin*—*Resina flava*—is left, which is

only used in the formation of ointments and plasters: if without the addition of water, the residuum is common resin or Colophony, (q. v.)

2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds. This is called, in France, *Gallipot*, *Barras;* and *White Rosin*, *Resina alba*, when hardened after long exposure to the air.

3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation, in a coarse manner, Tar is obtained, —*Hygropissos*, *Pissa*, *Pix ce'dria*, *Resina pini empyreumatica liquida*, *Terebinth'ina empyreumatica*, *Alchitram*, *Alchitu'ra*, *Cedria*, *Pix liquida*, (F.) *Goudron*, *Brai liquide*.

Tar water, *Aqua Picea*, *Infu'sum Picis liq'uidum* seu *Picis empyreumaticæ liq'uidæ*, *Potio picea*, (F.) *Eau de Goudron*, was, at one time, a fashionable remedy in numerous complaints, and of late its use has been revived, since its virtues have been presumed to be owing to Creasote. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections. (Writers. Bishop Berkeley, Lond. 1744, and Prior, Lond. 1746;) and the vapour has been recommended in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. It is used, externally, as a detergent.

4. Common Pitch, *Pix nigra*, *Black Pitch*, *Burnea*, *Burnia*, *Stone Pitch*, *Pix sicca*, *P. atra*, *P. nava'lis*, *Palimpis'sa*, *P. arida* (Ph. L. before 1809,) (F.) *Poix navale*, *P. noire*, is obtained by inspissating tar. It is used only as a resolvent, in plasters.

PIONE, Pæonia.

PIOULQUES, (F.) A kind of sucking-pump, invented by Louis, for extracting water that had entered internal cavities, in cases of drowning. A useless instrument.

PIPER AROMATICUM, P. nigrum—p. Betel, Betel—p. Brazilianum, Capsicum annuum—p. Calecuticum, Capsicum annuum—p. Caryophyllatum, see Myrtus pimenta—p. Caudatum, P. cubeba—p. Chiapæ, see Myrtus pimenta.

Piper Cube'ba, *Com'peper*, *Com'peba*, *Cubal sini*, *Piper cauda'tum*, *Cubeb Pepper*, *Tailed Pepper*, *Cuma'mus*, (F.) *Poivre-à-queue*, *Quabebe*. A native of Java and Guinea. The odour of these berries is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterwards pungent. The active principle is an essential oil. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. It is used only in gonorrhœa. Dose, from ℈j to ʒj, in powder, three or four times a day.

The 'Turkey yellow berries,'—the dried fruit of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, are often substituted for the cubebs.

Piper Guineense, Capsicum annuum—p. Indicum, Capsicum annuum—p. Jamaicense, see Myrtus pimenta.

Piper Longum, *Macropiper*, *Acapat'li*, *Catutrip'ali*, *Pim'pilim*, *Long Pepper*, (F.) *Poivre long*. As we receive the berries, they consist of the unripe fruit, dried in the sun; and are small, round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. They are stimulant, carminative and tonic, like the other peppers. Dose, gr. v to ℈j.

Piper Lusitanicum, Capsicum annuum—p. Murale, Sedum.

Piper Nigrum, *Melanopiper*, *Molagoco'di*, *Lada*, *Piper aromat'icum*, *Black Pepper*, (F.) *Poivre noir*. Black pepper is the unripe fruit, dried in the sun. *Virtues*, same as those of the other peppers.

Piper Album, *White Pepper* is the black, freed from its cuticle.

Piper Odoratum Jamaicense, see Myrtus pimenta—p. Tabascum, see Myrtus pimenta—p. Turcicum, Capsicum annuum.

PIPERI'NA, *Piperine*. A resinoid substance, obtained from the piper nigrum, by M. Œrstädt, in which the virtues of the pepper seem to reside. It has been employed, like the quinine, in intermittents, and successfully.

PIPPSISEVA, Pyrola umbellata.

PIQURE, Puncture, Wound, punctured.

PISCIARELLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring at Monte Secco, in Italy, between Lake Agnano and Solfatara. It is thermal (100° Fahr.) sulphureous and carbonated, and is chiefly used in old ulcers, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in cutaneous affections.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA, *Jamaica Dogwood*. A small branching tree common in most of the West India Islands. Diadelphia Decandria of Linnæus. It is used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acro-narcotic.

PISCINA, *Baignoire*.

PIS'IFORM, *Pis'iformis*, from *pisum*, 'a pea,' and *forma*, 'shape.'

Os Pisifor'me, *Os lenticula're*, *Os orbicula're*, *Os extra or'dinem Carpi*, (F.) *Os hors de rang*, is the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. It is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior, and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus. It is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

PISO, Mortar.

PISSA. See Pinus sylvestris.

PISSASPHAL'TUS, *Pissasphal'tum*, *Mineral pitch*, from πισσα, 'pitch,' and ασφαλτος, 'bitumen.' (F.) *Poix minérale*. A thicker kind of *Petroleum* or *Rock Oil;* formerly employed as a vulnerary. It is synonymous with *Glu'tinous bitu'men*, *Malta bitu'men*, and *Min'eral tar*.

PISSELÆ'UM, *Oleum Picinum*, from πισσα, 'pitch,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' An oily matter, obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar.

Pisselæum Indicum, Petrolæum.

PISSEMENT DE SANG, Hæmaturia.

PISSENLIT, Leontodon taraxacum.

PISSE'ROS, from πισσα, 'pitch.' Ancient name of a cerate, prepared of *olive oil*, *oil of roses*, and *dried pitch*. It was, also, called *Cera'tum pica'tum*, and *C. tetraphar'macum*.—Hippocr.

PISSI'TES, *Vinum pica'tum*. A wine, prepared from tar and the must of the grape. It was regarded to be stomachic.

PISSOSIS, Malacia.

PISTACHIO NUTS. See Pistacia vera.

PISTA'CIA LENTIS'CUS, *Terebin'thus lentiscus*, *Lentiscus vulga'ris;* the *Mastich Tree*. *Family*, Terebinthaceæ. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principle of mastich; and a tincture, made from it, has been used in the cure of dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery. It yields, by incision, the resin Mastich, *Resi'na Lentisci'na*, *Men'frigē*, *Masti'chē*, *Mastix*, *Pistaciæ Lentis'ci Resina*. This

resin has an agreeable smell, when heated: is almost insipid: in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in ether; partially so in alcohol. It is stimulant, and has been used in old coughs, and gleet, and is chewed to sweeten the breath. It is sometimes, also, employed to stop the holes in carious teeth.

Pistacia Terebin'thus, *Turpentine Tree, Hab-el-Kalimbat, Terebinthus vulga'ris, Termin'thos.* The tree, which affords the *Cyprus Turpentine, Chio Turpentine, True Venice Turpentine, Resi'na Terebin'thi, Terebinthina vera, T. Chia, T. Cypria.* This substance is classed amongst the resins. It is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white colour, inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness. It resembles, in virtues, the other turpentines.

Pistacia Vera. Name of the tree, which affords the *Nux Pistacia. Pista'chio nuts* have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these they afford an oil, and may be formed into an emulsion.

PISTILLUS, Pilum.

PISTOLOCHIA, Aristolochia pistolochia.

PISTORIENSIS GLADIUS, *Bistouri.*

PIT OF THE STOMACH, *Fossette du cœur.*

PITAYA BARK. This bark is preferred in Columbia to any other. It contains a new vegetable alkali, to which the name *Pitayine* has been given.

PITAYINE. See Pitaya bark.

PITCH, Colophonia—p. Black, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Burgundy, see Pinus abies—p. Common, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Hemlock, see Pinus Canadensis—p. Jew's, Asphaltum—p. Mineral, Pissasphaltum—p. Stone, see Pinus sylvestris—p. White, see Pinus abies.

PITHYRINUS, Acerosus, Furfuraceous.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster, from πίττα, 'pitch.'

PITTOSIS, Malacia.

PITTO'TA. Medicines in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

PITTSBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate mineral spring, situate about four miles S. W. of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. It contains muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and carbonic acid.

PITUITA, Phlegm—p. Narium, Nasal mucus.

PITU'ITARY, *Pituitaris*, from *pitui'ta*, 'phlegm.' A name given to several parts.

1. Fossa Pituita'ria. A depression on the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone, which lodges the pituitary gland. It is called, on account of its shape;—*Sella Turcica, Ephip'pium.* Chaussier calls it *Fossa supra-sphenoïda'lis*, from its situation.

2. The Pitu'itary Gland, *Glan'dula Pituito'sa* vel *pituita'ria, Glandula basila'ris, Lacu'na* vel *Appendic'ula cer'ebri, Hypoph'ysis* seu *Appendix Cer'ebri, Pituitary body, Corpus pituitarē;—Appendice sus-sphenoïdale du cerveau*, (Ch.) A small, round body; the anterior portion of which is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. Its functions are unknown.

3. The Pituitary Membrane, *Schneide'rian Membrane, Membrana pituitaria, M. olfacto'ria.* The mucous membrane, which lines the nasal fossæ, and extends to the different cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fossæ, the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united:—the one, in contact with the bones, is fibrous;—the other is free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane, on which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles, that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses, the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer.

The pituitary membrane receives the impression of smells, by means of the expansions of the olfactory nerves upon it. It is the seat of smell.

PITYRI'ASIS, from πίτυρον, 'bran;' *Lepido'sis Pityriasis, Dandriff*:—a very superficial affection; characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur; but which never form crusts, or are accompanied with excoriations. It is not contagious. It occurs under three or four varieties of form.

Pityriasis, Porrigo—p. Nigra, Chloasma—p. Versicolor, Chloasma.

PITYRON, Furfur.

PIVOINE, Pæonia.

PIX ABIETINA, see Pinus abies—p. Alba, see Pinus abies—p. Anda, see Pinus abies, and Pinus sylvestris—p. Atra, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Brutia, Brutia—p. Burgundica, see Pinus abies—p. Cedria, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Græca, Colophonia—p. Liquida, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Navalis, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Nigra, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Sicca, see Pinus sylvestris.

PLACEBO, 'I will please.' An epithet given to any medicine, intended rather to satisfy the patient than to cure a disease.

PLACEN'TA, *P. uteri* seu *uteri'na* seu *uteri carnea.* A Latin word, signifying a *Cake. Hepar uteri'num, Jecur uteri'num, Caro* seu *Affu'sio orbicula'ris.* A soft, spongy, vascular body, formed at the surface of the chorion, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. It is not in existence during the first period of the embryo state, but its formation commences, perhaps, with the arrival of the embryo in the uterus. Its mode of attachment to the uterus is a topic of dispute; but it seems clear that the main circulation through it is of the blood of the fœtus. The placenta is formed of several *lobes* or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface; but, towards the fœtal surface, are confounded into one mass. It is composed of the umbilical vessels, cellular tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fœtus.

The function of the placenta appears to be

like that of the lungs in the adult. It admits of the blood of the fœtus being *shown* to that of the mother, and of undergoing the requisite changes.

Placenta Febrilis, Ague cake—p. Sanguinis, see Blood.

PLADARO'SIS, *Pladarotes*, from πλαδαρος, 'soft.' A soft tumour on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain.

PLAFOND DES VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, Corpus callosum.

PLAGA, Ictus, Wound.

PLAGUE, *Pestis*, *Pestilen'tia*, *Loimos*, *Febris ade'no-nervosa*, *Læmos*, *Læmop'yra*, *Chaosda*, *Anthra'cia Pestis*, *Febris pes'tilens*, *Typhus pestis*, *Exanthe'ma pestis*, from πληγη, *Plaga*, 'a stroke,' the *Pest*, (F.) *Peste*, *Typhus d'Orient*. An eminently contagious disease; endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. It is a typhus of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groin, or axillæ, and carbuncles. Its contagious miasmata adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing, and furniture; and may thus be transported to a considerable distance.

The mean duration of the disease is six or seven days; some die in twenty-four hours, others not till ten or twelve days. Pathological anatomy has afforded us no light with respect to it.

Various means have been used for arresting the disease, but none have seemed to be preeminently distinguished. The great point is, to watch the indications as they develope themselves; and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. It is universally agreed that the suppuration of the buboes should be aided as far as practicable.

For preventing the importation and spread of the plague, the *Quar'antine Laws* have been instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared, a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn round the infected district, so as to prevent all communication.

Plague, Cold. A severe form of congestive fever, seen occasionally in the Southern States.

PLAGULA, Compress, Pledget, Splint.

PLAIE, Wound—*p. d'Arme a feu*, Wound, gunshot—*p. d'Arquebusade*, Wound, gunshot—*p. Contuse*, Wound, contused—*p. Envenimée*, Wound, poisoned—*p. par Arrachement*, Wound, lacerated.

PLANARIA LATIUSCULA, Distoma hepaticum.

PLANCHER DU CERVEAU, Tentorium.

PLANE, Plexus.

PLANE'TES, πλανητης, *Errabun'dus*, *erratic*. An epithet, given to some diseases, whose returns are irregular—especially to intermittent fevers.

PLANIPEDES, Steganopodes.

PLANITIES PEDIS, Sole.

PLANTA PEDIS, Sole—p. Prima pedis, Tarsus.

PLANTA'GO, *P. Major*, *Centiner'via*, *Arnoglos'sum*, *Septiner'via*, *Polyneu'ron*, *Planta'go latifo'lia*, *P. major*, (F.) *Plantain commun*. *Family*, Plantagineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic.

Plantago Coron'opus, *Coronopo'dium*, *Cornu cervi'num*, *Stella terræ*, *Plantago*, *Buckshorn Plantain*. Properties like the last.

Plantago Psyl'lium, *Psyllium*, *Pulica'ris herba*, *Crystal'lion*, *Cynomoi'a*, *Branching Plantain*, *Fleawort*, (F.) *Herbe aux puces commune*. The seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste, and no remarkable smell. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces.

PLANTAIN, BRANCHING, Plantago psyllium—p. Buckshorn, Plantago coronopus—*p. Commun*, Plantago—*p. d'Eau*, Alisma plantago—p. Tree, Musa paradisiaca—p. Water, Alisma plantago.

PLANTAIRE, Plantar muscle—*p. Grêle*, Plantar muscle.

PLANTAR, *Planta'ris*, from *planta*, 'the sole of the foot.' That which relates or belongs to the sole of the foot. This name has been given to several parts.

The Plantar Aponeurosis. A thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis; of a triangular shape, and superficially situate, which occupies the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishes insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa, which it sends between them.

The Plantar Arteries. These are two in number, and arise from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into:—

The *internal plantar artery*, situate above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe.

The *external plantar artery* is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior or tibial. Situate above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part, it turns from without inwards; advances towards the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. In the first part of its course, it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the *Plantar Arch* or *Cross*. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the *posterior perforating arteries*. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating*, and the *collaterals* of the four last toes.

The Plantar Veins follow a similar arrangement.

Plantar Ligaments. A name given to the inferior ligaments, which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal*.

Plantar Nerves. These are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve. They are distinguished into;—

The *internal plantar nerve*. It extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides

of the three first toes, and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes, also, branches to the abductor of the great toe; to the short flexor of the toes; to the accessory; to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, &c.

The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches;—the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe; the interosseus and abductor pollicis pedis: the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that toe, the outer side of the 4th, and the last lumbricalis.

The Plantar Muscle, *Planta'ris*, *P. gracilis*, *Tibia'lis gracilis*, *Exten'sor tarsi minor*, *Plantaire*, *P. grêle*, *Jambier grêle*, *Petit fémoro-calcanien*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the femur: below, it terminates by a long tendon, which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and *vice versâ*. It can, also, assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh.

The Plantar Regions are different regions of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned:—the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*.

PLANTARIS SUPERFICIES PEDIS, Sole—p. Verus, see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius.)

PLANTE DU PIED, Sole.

PLANTI-SOUS-PHALANGIENS, Lumbricales pedis—*p. Tendino-phalangiens*, Lumbricales pedis.

PLANUM, OS, from *planus*, 'soft, smooth.' The papyraceous or *orbital plate* of the ethmoid bone was, formerly, so called.

Planum Pedis, Sole.

PLAQUEMINIER D'EUROPE, Diospyros lotus.

PLASMA, Liquor Sanguinis.

PLASTER, Emplastrum—p. Adhesive, Emplastrum resinæ, Sparadrapum adhesivum—p. Adhesive, of Pitch and resins, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—p. Ammoniacum, Emplastrum ammoniaci—p. Ammoniacum with mercury, Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro—p. Aromatic, Emplastrum aromaticum—p. Asafœtida, Emplastrum asafœtidæ—p. of Blistering fly, Emplastrum lyttæ—p. Calefacient, Emplastrum calefaciens—p. of Cantharides, compound, Emplastrum lyttæ compositum—p. Cephalic, Emplastrum picis comp.—p. Corn, Sparadrapum viride—p. Corn, Kennedy's, Sparadrapum viride—p. Court, English, see Ichthyocolla, Sparadrapum adhesivum—p. Cummin, Emplastrum Cumini—p. Defensive, Sparadrapum Galteri—p. Diachylon, Emplastrum plumbi—p. Frankincense, Emplastrum thuris—p. Galbanum, Emplastrum galbani—p. Galbanum, compound, Emplastrum galbani compositum—p. Gum, Emplastrum gummosum—p. of Gum resins, Emplastrum cum gummi resinis—p. Hemlock, Emplastrum cicutæ—p. Issue, Sparadrapum pro fonticulis—p. Lead, Emplastrum plumbi—p. Machine, *Sparadrapier*—p. Mercurial, Emplastrum hydrargyri—p. of Mercury, compound, Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum—p. Nuremberg, Emplastrum Norimbergense—p. Opium, Emplastrum opii—p. Pitch, comp, Emplastrum picis compositum—p. Resin, Emplastrum resinæ—p. of Red oxide of iron, Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri—p. Soap, Emplastrum saponis—p. of Spanish flies, compound, Emplastrum lyttæ compositum—p. Sticking, Emplastrum resinæ—p. Strengthening, Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri—p. Warm, Emplastrum calefaciens—p. Wax, Emplastrum ceræ.

PLASTIC, *Plas'ticus*, from πλασσω, 'I form.' That which forms; which serves to form.

The Plastic Force is the generative power in organized bodies. It is also called *Nisus formati'vus*, *Vis plastica*, *Vis reproductiva*, *Force of Nutrition*, *F. of assimilation*, *Plasticismus*.

PLASTICISMUS, Plastic force.

PLATA, Scapula.

PLATANUS, Musa paradisiaca.

PLATEA, Bothriocephalus latus.

PLATIAS'MUS, from πλατυς, 'broad.' Excessive development of the lips, causing the articulation to be imperfect.

PLATINA, MU'RIATE OF, *Mu'rias Platinæ*, *Chlorure'tum Platinæ*. This preparation, made by dissolving platina in oxymuriatic acid, has been advised in the treatment of syphilis. From a quarter of a grain to a grain to be rubbed upon the gums.

PLATINÆ CHLORURETUM, Platina, muriate of.

PLATULA. See Pediculus.

PLATYBREGMATE. See Cranium.

PLATYCORIA, Mydriasis.

PLATYOPHTHALMON, Antimonium.

PLATYS'MA, from πλατυς, 'broad.' Any thing broadly extended. A spread plaster.

Platys'ma Myoi'des, *P. myo'des*, *Mus'culus cuta'neus*, *M. subcuta'neus*, (Winslow,) *Quadra'tus genæ* vel *latis'simus colli*, *Tetrago'nus*, *Stomoman'icon*, *Thoraco-maxillo-facial*, *Thoraco-facial*, (Ch.) (F.) *Peaucier*. A muscle, situate superficially on the lateral parts of the neck. It is flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely downwards, and from without inwards. They arise from the cellular tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest; pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the interior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus Risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips, and carries it outwards. It contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

PLATYSTER'NOS, from πλατυς, 'broad,' and στερνον, 'the sternum.' One who has a well developed chest.—D. Pechlin.

PLECHAS, Perinæum.

PLECTANÆ, Cornua uteri.

PLECTANÉ, *Plica*, *Plegma*, *Plexus*, (q. v.) A fold, a plexus. Also, a cornu of the uterus.

PLEC'TRUM. The styloid process of the

temporal bone. Also, the uvula and the tongue. —Castelli.

PLEDGET, (D.) *Plagghe*, *Plumaceolus*, *Lintea'men*, *Plag'ula*, (F.) *Plumaceau*, *Plumasseau*. A small compress or *gâteau* of lint—(the filaments arranged parallel to each other)—flattened between the hands after the extremities have been cut off or folded down. It is applied over wounds, ulcers, &c., to preserve them from the contact of the air, to retain dressings *in situ*, or to absorb the discharges.

PLEGE, Blow, Ictus.

PLEGMA, Plectane, Plexus.

PLEIN, (F.) 'Full.' The middle part of a roller.

PLENITUDE, Fulness.

PLENITUDO, Plethora.

PLERO'SIS, from πλήρης, 'full;' also, *Reple'tio*, *Refec'tio*, *Reple'tion*. Restoration of flesh after sickness.

PLEROTICUS, Incarnans.

PLES'MONE, *Plenitu'do*, *Sati'etas*, *Sati'ety*, (q. v.) Intemperance, (q. v.) Condition opposite to that of hunger.

PLESSIMETER, Pleximeter.

PLETHO'RA, from πλήθω, 'I fill.' *Polyæ'mia*, *Polyhyperhæ'mia*, *Plenitu'do*, *Multitu'do*, *Redundan'tia*, *Reple'tio*, *En'chyma*, *Comple'tio*, *Fulness*, (q. v.) (F.) *Abondance*. The word *plethora*, which means repletion, expresses a superabundance of blood in the system, or in some part of it:—hence the division of plethora into *general* and *local;* the latter being called, according to its seat, *cerebral*, *pulmonary*, *uterine*, &c. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system; such as redness of the surface, swelling of the veins, increase in the fulness of the pulse, in the strength of the heart's pulsations, &c., with spontaneous hemorrhages occasionally. With these are usually united general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, &c.

The tendency to plethora, or its actual existence, must be obviated by purgatives, proper diet, exercise, &c.; and, if the danger from it be pressing, by blood-letting. This is, however, a doubtful remedy for general plethora, as it increases hæmatosis.

PLETHOS, Satiety.

PLEUMON, Pulmo.

PLEUMONIA, Pneumonia.

PLEURA, πλευρα, 'the side.' *Membra'na pleurit'ica* seu *costas succin'gens* seu *succin'gens*, *Membra'na* seu *Tu'nica costa'lis* seu *subcosta'lis*, *Hypopleu'rios*, (F.) *Plèvre* ou *Pleure*. The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes, which line each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like all serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed.

That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes of the chest is called *Pleura Costa'lis;* the portion that covers the lungs, *Pleura Pulmona'lis*.

The arteries of the pleuræ are from the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, &c. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are, also, supplied with lymphatics, but nerves are not traceable in them.

Pleura is also used for *Cavity of the Pleura*.

PLEURALGIA, Pleurodyne.

PLEURE, Pleura.

PLEURÉSIE, Pleurisy.

PLEURESIS, Pleuritis.

PLEURIS, Pleuritis.

PLEURISY, Pleuritis—p. False, Pleurodynia—p. Rheumatic, Pleurodynia—p. Root, Asclepias tuberosa.

PLEURI'TIS, from πλευρα, 'the pleura;' *Morbus latera'lis*, *Empres'ma Pleuritis*, *Pleuris*, *Pleure'sis*, *Pleuropneumoni'tis*, *Pneumopleure'sis*, *Pleurit'ica Febris*, *Cauma Pleuri'tis*, *Passio pleurit'ica*, *Pleurisy*, *Inflamma'tion of the Pleura*, (F.) *Pleurésie*, *Fièvre pleurétique*, may be acute or chronic. Perhaps the most violent of all internal inflammations is the active form; known by acute, lancinating pain in one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnœa, the inspirations being short and frequent; cough dry, or with little expectoration; difficulty of lying on the affected side. Symptoms, attending the phlegmasiæ in general, strongly marked.

Physical Signs. There is seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent, the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. The motion of the affected side is diminished, and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand.

There is more or less dulness of sound on percussion, the dulness diminishing or disappearing by change of position.

On auscultation, the inspiration is feeble, distant, or inaudible; but change of position modifies it.

Egophony is usually present, when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes, represented by a band of three inches, running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum.

Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once: when such is the case, the presence of tubercles may be suspected.

Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura; a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situate in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatismal pleurisy*, that which occupied the intercostal muscles. This last has received the name *Pleurodyn'ia;* that of *pleurisy* being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy has, also, been distinguished into *dry* and *humid;* according as it is accompanied or not by expectoration. *Humid* or *moist pleurisy* is, now, properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the *catar'rhal pleu'risy* of some. The majority of the species of pleurisy, admitted by Sauvages, consist of complications.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration.

Chronic Pleurisy, which has been particularly described by Bayle, Broussais, and Laënnec, most commonly terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. It may form slowly, without evident symptoms; or it may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former

case, vague pains are felt in the chest, with small, dry cough, oppression at intervals, shivering, irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse.

Physical Signs. The affected side is smoother, more rounded and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up, or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downwards on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous, and fluctuation may be occasionally felt between the ribs. On percussion, the sound is dull, or if clear only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation, there is an absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds.

There are no physical signs that can enable us to know whether pus or serum is effused into the chest. The introduction of a grooved needle through the intercostal space, as recommended by Dr. Thomas Davies, would of course settle the question.

On *dissection* of those who have died of pleurisy, the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes, it seems cartilaginous or ossified. Its cavity, frequently, contains serous or sero-purulent effusions.

The acute form of the disease requires the most active treatment. General blood-letting, to such an extent as to make a very decisive impression on the system, and repeated if necessary. This is the most important agent. After the violence of the disease has been got over, counter-irritants will be found highly beneficial; as well as when it has passed into the chronic state. The cough may be relieved by demulcents.

Bilious Pleurisy, *Pleuritis biliosa*, is pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms;—the effect of duodenitis or duodeno-hepatitis.

Sauvages has given the name *Pleuri'tis vento'sa*, and Pringle that of *Pleurodyn'ia vento'sa*, to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines.

PLEURITIS SPURIA SIMULATA, Pleurodynia.

PLEUROCE'LE, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the pleura.* This name, employed by Sagar, is inaccurate, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a herhia, when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumours, or to purulent collections, which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

PLEURO COLLE'SIS, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and κολλαω, 'I glue.' An adhesion between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

PLEURODYN'IA, *Pleural'gia, Pseudo-pleuri'tis, Pseudo-pleurisy, Pleurod'yne, Autal'gia doloro'sa, A stitch, Pain in the side, Parapleuri'tis; False Pleurisy, Rheumat'ic* or *rheumatis'mal pleurisy, Pleuri'tis spu'ria simula'ta, Pneumo'nia exter'na, Lagonop'onos, Thoracod'yne*, (F.) *Point de côté, Douleur de côté;* from πλευρα, 'the side or pleura,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' A spasmodic or rheumatic affection, usually seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes, even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnœa, except when under the form of a *stitch*, when dyspnœa exists.

It is, generally, by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to warm applications and to cupping or leeches. If it still resist, a blister will, almost always, remove it.

Pleurodynia Ventosa, Pleuritis ventosa.

PLEUROPATHI'A, from πλευρα, 'the pleura,' and παθος, 'disease.' A disease of the pleura.

PLEUROPERIPNEU'MONY, *Pleuroperipneumo'nia, Pleuropneumo'nia.* Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously.

Physical Signs. A dull sound is yielded by percussion for a variable extent over the more dependent portions of the affected side. The loss of sound is partially modified by change of position.

The respiratory murmur on auscultation is very feeble or absent inferiorly; higher up the crepitation or bronchial respiration of pneumonia may be detected: round the root of the lung and near the inferior angle of the scapula egophony is generally present. There is seldom much enlargement of the affected side, or displacement of the adjacent organs, as in the case of simple chronic pleurisy.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA, Pleuro-peripneumony.

PLEUROPNEUMONITIS, Pleuritis.

PLEURORRHŒA CHYLOSA, Chylothorax—p. Purulenta, Empyema—p. Sanguinea, Hæmatothorax.

PLEURORTHOPNŒ'A, from πλευρα, 'the side,' ορθος, 'straight,' and πνεω, 'I respire.' Pain of the side, which does not permit the patient to breathe, except when in the vertical position.

PLEUROTHOT'ONOS, *Pleurotonos, Tet'anus latera'lis*, from πλευροθεν, 'laterally,' and τονος, 'tension.' Variety of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally, by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

PLEUROTONOS, Pleurothotonos.

PLÈVRE, Pleura.

PLEXIM'ETER, *Plessim'eter, Plexim'etrum, Plessim'etrum*, from πλησσω, 'I strike,' and μετρον, 'measure,' 'a measurer of percussion.' An ivory plate, of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness. It has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on its upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand, whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage.—See Percussion, Mediate.

PLEXUS, *Plegma, Plec'tane*, (q. v.) *Plane, Rete*, from *plecto*, 'I interlace,' 'I entwine,'

(F.) *Lacis*. A network of blood-vessels or of nerves.

The nervous plexuses belong,—*some* to the system of encephalic nerves—*others* to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments; and from which proceed other branches, that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses.

Plexus Choroides, see Choroid—*p. Cœliaque*, Cœliac plexus—p. Coronarius ventriculi, Gastric plexus—p. Gangliformis semilunaris, Cœliac plexus—p. Ganglioformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandiformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandulosi Peyeri, Peyeri glandulæ—p. Hederaceus, Corpus pampiniforme—p. Hepaticus, Hepatic plexus—p. Infra-thyroideal, see Thyroideal veins—*p. Lombo-abdominal*, Lumbar plexus—p. Median, Cœliac plexus—p. Mesenterii proprius et maximus, Cœliac plexus—*p. Opistogastrique*, Cœliac plexus—p. Rectiformis, Corpus cavernosum vaginæ—p. Solar, Cœliac plexus—*p. Sous-mesentérique*, Hypogastric plexus—*p. Testiculaire*, Spermatic plexus—*p. Trachélo-sousculané*, Cervical plexus.

PLICA, *Tricho'sis plica*, *Tricho'ma*, *Plica Polon'ica*, *Matted hair*, *Plaited hair*, *Lues Sarmat'ica*, *Helo'tis*, *Cir'ragra*, *Cir'rhagra*, *Morbus Cirro'rum*, *Trichæ Incubo'rum*, *Plica caput medu'sæ*, *Plica longicau'da latera'lis*, *Coma cæsa'rea*, *Kolto*, *Rhopalo'sis*, *Plica'tio*, *Plicatu'ra*, (F.) *Plique*. A disease, endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe; so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some, it has been regarded as a disease; by others, as the result of a want of attention to cleanliness. However this may be, it generally appears upon the hair of the head, but, sometimes, in that of other parts, as the beard, the hair on the axilla, pubes, &c. Alibert admits three species of plica. 1. The *Plica multiform'is* or *Plica caput Medu'sæ*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; and this has been again subdivided into two varieties, according as the meshes are almost straight (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta*, (F.) *Plique en lanières*) or much twisted (*P. C. M. laciniata* (F.) *P. en vrilles*.) 2. *Plica longicau'da* (F.) *Plique solitaire* ou *à queue;* when the hair is united into a single long mass, and 3. *Plica cespito'sa*, (F.) *Plique en masse*, in which the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. Pinel places this disease amongst the *Cutaneous phlegmasiæ;* but it is far from being demonstrated, that it is the result of inflammation of the skin. Certain it is, however, that the tangling of the hair is symptomatic of an affection of the dermoid system, *sui generis*. The idea that it is entirely owing to want of cleanliness, as has been conceived by some, is not tenable.

Plica, Plectane—p. Caput medusæ, Plica—p. Longicauda lateralis, Plica—p. Semilunaris, Valvula semilunaris.

PLICATIO, Plica.

PLICATURA, Plica.

PLICHOS, Perinæum.

PLIN'THIUM, πλινθιον. A machine, invented by one Nileus, which was formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations. Scultetus describes it in his *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*.

PLIQUE, Plica.

PLOMB, Plumbum—*p. Blanc*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*p. Blanc de*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*p. Oxide de, fondu*, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum *p. Oxide de, rouge*, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—*p. Oxide de, semivitreux*, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

PLOMBAGINE, Graphites.

PLOMBIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. P. is a town in the department of the Vosges, 17 leagues from Nancy, and 2 from Remiremont. Here are several sources of Thermal water. That, which is called *Saponaceous (Savonneuse)* is formed of the subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, silica, carbonate of lime, and much vegeto-animal matter. This last component, when held in solution by means of the subcarbonate of soda, gives to the water an unctuous appearance. This is the origin of its name.

The waters of Plombières are employed as solvents in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and as alteratives in chronic diseases of the skin.

PLUGGING, (Sw.,) *Plugg*. (F.) *Tamponnement*. The act of stopping a hole. The introduction of plugs of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity—as the uterus or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache.

PLUM, Prunum, Prunus domestica—p. Assyrian, Sebestina.

PLUMACEAU, Pledget.

PLUMACEOLUS, Pad, Pledget.

PLUMASSEAU, Pledget.

PLUMBAGO, Graphites, Persicaria.

Plumba'go Europæa, *Denta'ria*, *Crepanel'la*, *Squama'ria*, *Dentela'ria*. (F.) *Dentelaire*. *Family*, Plumbagineæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The root was formerly much esteemed as a cure for the toothache; like the *Pellitory of Spain*, which is also called *Dentaria*.

PLUMBI ACETAS, Pl. superacetas—p. Acetas dilutum alcoholicum, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—p. Acidulus siccus, Plumbi superacetas—p. Carbonas, Pl. subcarbonas—p. Deutoxydum rubrum, Pl. oxydum rubrum—p. Iodidum, see Iodine—p. Ioduretum, see Iodine—p. Oxydum album, Plumbi subcarbonas—p. Oxydum carbonatum per acidum acetosum, Plumbi subcarbonas—p. Oxydum fusum, Pl. oxydum semivitreum.

Plumbi Ox'ydum Semivit'reum, *Lithar'gyrus*, *Lithargyrum*, *Lithargyrium*, *Oxydum plumbi fusum*, *Spuma argenti*, *Semi-vit'rified oxyd of lead or litharge*, *Calcitei'sa*, *Cath'mia*, (F.) *Oxide de plomb fondu*, *Oxide de plomb semi-vitreux*, (a yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid.) It occurs in scales of a whitish-red colour and semi-vitrified. It is employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, *Emplastrum plumbi*, &c. Formerly, the *Litharge of gold* (*Chrysitis*,) and *Litharge of silver*, *Almariab*, were distinguished in commerce. These

were merely ordinary litharge, resembling gold or silver in colour.

Plumbi Oxydum Rubrum, *Min'ium, Deutox'ydum plumbi rubrum, Superox'ydum plumbo'sum, Plumbum oxyda'tum rubrum, Red lead.* (F.) *Oxide de plomb rouge.* It is, sometimes, used to kill vermin.

Plumbi Subcar'bonas, *Car'bonas plumbi, Oxydum plumbi carbona'tum per ac''idum aceto'sum, Cerus'sa alba Nor'ica* seu *Hollan'dica, Oxydum plumbi album, Cerussa Psimmythion, Psimmython, Simitium, Flake white, Blanca, Gersa, Iffides, subcar'bonate of lead, Cerusse, White lead,* (F.) *Blanc de plomb, Plomb blanc,* (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.) It is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is brittle; friable; snow white, and of a minute, scaly texture. It is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation, or to prevent chafing in children. It is, also, used in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Plumbi Superace'tas, *Cerus'sa aceta'ta, Plumbi acid'ulus siccus, Plumbi ace'tas, Sal* vel *sac'charum satur'ni, Superac''etate of lead, Dulce'do satur'ni, Ace'tas plum'bicum crystallisa'tum, Sal plumbi, Sugar of lead, Protoac''etate of lead,* (F.) *Sel* ou *sucre de Saturne. (Plumb. carb.* ℔j. *Acid acetic.* cong. 1½. Boil the lead with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals and dry on blotting paper. *Ph. L.*) The acetate of lead has a sweet, styptic taste; a very white colour and silky lustre. It is astringent; and, in *weak* solutions, cooling and sedative; in *strong*, stimulant. It is given, internally, in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and is used, externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, gr. ss to iss.

Plumbi Tannas, See Tannin.

PLUMBICUM ACETAS CRYSTALLISATUM, Plumbi superacetas.

PLUMBOSUM SUPEROXYDUM, Plumbi oxydum rubrum.

PLUMBUM, *Molybdos, Saturn'us, Capricor'nus.* (F.) *Plomb.* Lead. A solid metal, of a bluish white colour; more malleable than ductile; soft enough to be scratched by the nail; very fusible and oxydizable, when heated in the air; and existing, in nature, under a number of different shapes; the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxyd. s. p. 11.352.

Its use is to form oxyds and salts. In its metallic state, it has no action upon the body; but, when oxydized or united with an acid, it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison.

Plumbum Album, Tin—p. Candidum, Tin,—p. Cinereum, Bismuth, subnitrate of,—p. Oxydatum rubrum, Plumbi oxydum rubrum.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. This empirical cancer remedy consists of *Arsenious acid, Sulphur,* and the powdered flowers of the *Ranunculus flammula,* and *Cotula fœtida;*—levigated and made into a paste with the white of egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLUTEA. Avicenna gives this name to duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the *Falx cerebri.*

PNEUMATHORAX, Pneumothorax.

PNEUMATIC PHYSICIANS. Name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma,* πνευμα—to those of the other elementary principles. This πνευμα was a fancied spiritual principle, which the Stoics regarded as an element, different from water, air, earth and fire;—the sole elementary principles previously admitted.

PNEUMAT'ICA, from πνευμα, 'air.' Appertaining to the breathing. Diseases of the respiratory function;—the second class in Good's system of nosology.

PNEUMATOCELE, Physocele.

PNEUMATO'DES, from πνευμα, 'wind,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' One, distended with air, or who breathes with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube; or, according to others, owing to emphysema.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS, from πνευμα, 'flatus,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical intestinal hernia, containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

PNEUMATO'SIS, from πνευμα, 'air,' *flatus.* (F.) *Maladies venteuses.* Flatulent distention of the stomach. Sauvages uses the word synonymously with emphysema. Frank comprises under it all flatulent diseases.

Pneumatosis, Emphysema—p. Abdominis, Tympanites.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC, *Pneumogas'tricus;* from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and γαστηρ, 'the stomach.' Chaussier gives this name to the *Eighth pair of nerves, Par vagum, Pars vaga, Nervus vagus, Middle sympathet'ic;* because it is distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. This nerve arises from behind the eminentiæ olivariæ and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments, regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, behind the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium, the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus. It then descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side, in front of the subclavian artery, and, on the left, before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds, at first, backwards, increasing in size. Afterwards, it passes from behind the bronchi to the œsophagus, which it accompanies through the diaphragm, and terminates on the stomach.

In the neck, the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glosso-pharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves; and furnishes, 1. a *pharyngeal branch,* 2. a *superior laryngeal,* 3. *cardiac branches.* In the chest, it gives off, 1. The *inferior laryngeal* or *recurrent,* 2. The *pulmonary plexus,* and 3. The *œsophageal branches.*

On entering the abdomen, the œsophageal branches, which terminate the pneumogastric,

are distributed upon the stomach; and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, cœliac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses. Some go, also, to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, &c.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY, *Pneumogra'phia;* from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and γραφη, 'a description.' The part of anatomy that describes the lungs.

PNEUMOL'OGY, *Pneumolo'gia;* from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the lungs. Anatomical doctrine of the lungs.

PNEUMON, Pulmo.

PNEUMO'NIA, *Empres'ma Pneumoni'tis, Pleumonia, Peripneumonia, Pneumonia peripneumonia, Pneumonitis, Pulmonia, Pulmona'ria, Inflamma'tio pneumon'ica, I. pec'toris acu'ta, Inflammation of the lungs,* (F.) *Fièvre péripneumonique.* The chief symptoms of pneumonia are:—pyrexia, accompanied by pain,—sometimes obtuse, at others pungent,—in some part of the thorax; pulse more or less quick and hard, according to the violence and extent of the local disorder; pain aggravated by the cough, which with dyspnœa exists throughout the disease. At first, the expectoration is difficult and painful; but in the course of a few days it becomes free, and the oppression of breathing is mitigated.

When the inflammation, instead of going off by resolution, passes on to suppuration, rigors are experienced; the respiration becomes more oppressed but less painful, and a sense of weight is felt in one of the pleuræ.

Pneumonia may, also, terminate by gangrene (but this rarely happens;) by induration and by hepatization.

Physical Signs. First stage. Diminution of the sound is generally observed over the affected part on percussion; auscultation exhibits an equal, dry, crepitating *râle,* which is best heard at the close of a deep inspiration, and on coughing. The respiratory murmur is intermingled with the crepitant *râle,* or it may be absent. In the neighbourhood of the affected parts it is natural or puerile. The voice and cough are rather more resonant than usual.

2. When *Hepatization* has occurred, the motion of the affected side is impeded, and immediately above the sternum and in the corresponding triangular space on either side, there is often an evident depression. Percussion is dull over the affected part in every position of the patient. On auscultation, the crepitation is found to be replaced by bronchial respiration. The respiratory murmur is louder in the other portions of the lung, the voice and cough are more resonant, and the heart's action is more distinct.

3. When *Suppuration* supervenes, the same signs persist; but usually the voice and cough are less resonant, and a coarse mucous *râle* is heard. When gangrenous or suppurative cavities are formed, they present the ordinary signs.

The prognosis, in pneumonia, must be guarded. It is not a disease, which we can always subdue.

Great extent of inflammation; very considerable oppression; orthopnœa, and difficult expectoration are unfavourable symptoms.

The most active treatment is of course necessary. General bleeding forms the sheet anchor,—employed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and repeated, if necessary; local blood-letting; nauseating doses of antimonials; purgatives; and, when the violence of the inflammation has been got under,—counter-irritants, &c. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute, and, at others, occurs accidentally. It must be managed on general principles. Small bleedings, especially locally; and counter-irritants of all kinds are indicated.

Pneumonia, Bilious. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever.

PNEUMON'ICA. Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration.

The second order of the class Pneumatica of Good.

PNEUMONIC'ULA, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diminutive of pneumonia. A slight inflammation of the lung.

PNEUMONICUS, Pulmonic.

PNEUMONIE DES AGONISANTS, Pneumonie hypostatique. The hyperæmic engorgement, which often takes place in the lungs during the last moments of life, has been so termed.—*Laënnec, Piorry.* It would seem to be hyperæmia rather than inflammation.

PNEUMONITIS, Pneumonia.

PNEUMONO'SES, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMO-PERICAR'DIUM, from πνευμα, 'air,' and περικαρδιον, 'pericardium.' Laënnec designates, under this name, the effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMOPLEURESIS, Pleuritis.

PNEUMOPTHOE, Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMORRHAGIA, Hæmoptysis—p. Interna, Hæmatothorax.

PNEUMO'SIS, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' A term, under which Alibert comprises every affection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *Pneumathorax, Emphyse'ma pec'toris, Asthma ac'rium, A. emphysematicum, Dyspnœa pneumatica, D. physothorac''ica, Physothorax,* from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and θωραξ, 'the thorax.' An accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura. A complaint generally sudden in its invasion and fatal in its character. In many instances, along with the air a liquid is effused. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles. The signs vary according as there is, or is not, a communication between the pleura and the bronchia. The affected side gives a hollow tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great.

When the effusion is considerable, the affected side is dilated, but there is no *râle* of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time, the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence, by varying the position of the patient, and by consequence that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound can be varied.

When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and

bronchia, the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there be both gaseous and liquid effusion with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is the *Tintement métallique*.

The presence of liquid can always be ascertained by succussion. See Emphysema of the Lungs.

PNEUMOT'OMY, *Pneumoto'mia*, from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lungs.

PNEUSIS, Respiration—p. Tussis, Tussis.

PNIGALION, Incubus.

PNIGMOS, Orthopnœa, Strangulation.

PNIGOPHOBIA, Suffocation.

PNIX, Orthopnœa, Strangulation.

PNOE, Aura.

POCHE DES EAUX. See Parturition.

POCK, KINE, Vaccina.

POCULUM AMATORIUM, Philter—p. Emeticum, Goblet, emetic.

POD'AGRA, *Podorrheu'ma*, from πους, 'the foot,' and αγρα, 'seizure.' Pain which attacks the feet. Gout, (q. v.) situate in the articulations of the foot. It has, also, been used, in a more extensive signification, synonymously with *gout*.

PODAGRA ABERRANS, gout (wandering)—p. Arthritis, Gout—p. Retrograda, Gout, (retrograde.)

PODALGIA, Gout.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA, Sophora tinctoria.

PODARTHROC'ACE, from πους, 'the foot,' αρθρον, 'an articulation,' and κακος, 'bad.' Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODENCEPH'ALUS, from πους, 'the foot,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' A monster whose brain is placed outside the skull, and seems to be supported on a pedicle, which traverses the summit of the skull.—G. St. Hilaire.

PODEX, Anus.

PODOL'OGY, *Podolo'gia*, from πους, 'the foot,' and λογος, 'a discourse;' a description of the foot; a treatise on the foot.

PODOPHYL'LUM PELTA'TUM, *Podophyl'lum, May apple, Mandrake. Family*, Podophylleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. A common plant throughout North America. The fruit is eatable and esteemed by many. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root is purgative, in the dose of 20 grains. It has, also, been used as an anthelmintic.

PODORRHEUMA, Podagra.

PODOTHE'CA, from πους, 'a foot,' and θηκη, 'a receptacle,' 'a sheath.' The cuticle of the foot, an anatomical preparation. *Chirothe'ca*, has been used for the cuticle of the hand.

POELETTE, Cup.

POGON, Beard.

POGONI'ASIS, *Pogonia*, from πωγων, 'the beard.' A female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard.

POHON ANTIAR, Upas.

POIDS ET MESURES, Weights and measures.

POIGNEE, Manipulus.

POIGNET, Carpus.

POIL, Hair.

POILETTE, Cup.

POINT, BLISTERING. A name given, by Rush, to a particular period in the course of a continued fever, intermediate between its stage of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will usually produce unequivocally good effects.

POINT DE COTE, Pleurodynia.

POINTS LACRYMAUX, Lachrymalia puncta.

POIRE. See Pyrus communis.

POIREAU, Allium porrum.

POIRIER, Pyrus communis.

POIS A CAUTERE, see Fonticulus—*p. Chiche*, Cicer arietinum—*p. à Gratter*, Dolichos pruriens—*p. Patate*, Dolichos tuberosus.

POISON, *Tox'icum, Vene'num, Virus, Delete'rium*. A generic name for all substances, which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the texture of an organ.—Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature, but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, &c., whilst those, that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, *poison* is restricted to deleterious articles, furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes.

1. ACRID, IR'RITATING, CORRO'SIVE, or ESCHAROT'IC, such as the concentrated acids and alkalies; mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, &c.

2. NARCOT'IC;—those that act particularly upon the brain; as opium, hyoscyamus, &c., but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact.

3. NARCOT'ICO-ACRID or ACRONARCOT'IC;—those that act on the brain, but, at the same time, inflame the parts to which they are applied; as aconite, belladonna, &c.

4. SEPTIC or PUTRES'CENT;—those furnished by the animal kingdom. See Venom and Virus.

Various classifications, of a similar character, have been recommended by different Toxicologists; but they are liable to the objection, that they throw substances together, whose physiological action on the system is very different. It is, indeed, difficult to avoid unnatural compression of matters into places not properly belonging to them, in all such arrangements.

The following Table, which exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons, with every circumstance of importance connected with them, is not free from these objections:—The division of Mineral Poisons has been revised—rewritten, indeed—by the Author's friend, Professor W. R. Fisher, late of the University of Maryland, now of the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia.

TABLE EXHIBITING THE SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND MODES OF DETECTING THE VARIOUS POISONS, MINERAL VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

N. B. In all cases the Stomach-Pump should be used as soon as possible.

I. INORGANIC POISONS.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.	Tests.
ACIDS. *Acetic Acid.* *Citric Acid.* *Muriatic Acid.* *Nitric Acid.* *Sulphuric Acid.* *Tartaric Acid.* *Oxalic Acid.*	The acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Sour, acrid taste, burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing or coughing; eructation, and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and primæ viæ; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black.	The carbonates of soda, potassa, lime and magnesia, are all antidotes to the acids; calcined magnesia also. They are to be used with the following restrictions; for the acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, they may be used indiscriminately. For the nitric and oxalic, carbonates of magnesia and lime can alone be employed with safety. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drunk on account of the great heat, which is produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. The carbonates of the alkalies and of magnesia and lime have the inconvenience, that a large quantity of gas is extricated in the stomach.	*Sulphuric acid* is known by a white precipitate with any salt of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid. *Muriatic acid* is known by a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, insoluble in nitric acid, which turns black by the action of light. *Nitric acid* gives rise to orange-coloured fumes, when copper is placed in it, and an ability to dissolve gold when mixed with muriatic acid. *Acetic acid* exhales the odour of vinegar. *Citric acid* blackens when heated. *Tartaric acid* precipitates crystals, with a solution of potassa; and a white precipitate is thrown down by lime-water. *Oxalic acid* gives a white precipitate with lime water, which, when heated, is converted into carbonate of lime.
Prussic Acid. *Oil of Bitter Almonds.* *Laurel Water.*	Is a sedative poison; nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head; eructations having the flavour of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil; convulsions, death.	Ammonia is an antidote: but it should not be employed in a very concentrated form. Liquid chlorine has also been found efficacious. The cold *douche* to the head has been recommended.	*Prussic acid* exhales the odour of peach kernels; forms a white precipitate with nitrate of silver; neutralized with an alkali, gives a blue precipitate with the per-salts of iron.
ALKALIES and their SALTS. Ammonia, *Strong Liquor*, or *Water of.* *Muriate of Ammonia* or *Sal Ammoniac.* Potassa. *Caustic Potash*, and *Liquor Potassæ.* *Carbonate of*, or *Pearl Ash*, and *Salt of Tartar.* *Nitrate of Potassa*, or *Saltpetre.* *Sulphuret of*, or *Liver of Sulphur.* Soda.	Violent caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hiccough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; death. The nitrate of potassa will not manifest the effect with turmeric paper. The carbonates when vomited, will effervesce with acids; and the liver of sulphur will give rise to eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen.	The vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution are antidotes to the alkalies and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects. Poisoning by nitrate of potassa to be treated on general antiphlogistic principles, mucilaginous drinks. Liver of sulphur, is said to be decomposed and neutralized by common salt. The liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it.	The alkalies are known by their action on turmeric paper; restoring the colour of litmus, which has been reddened by an acid. Carbonates are known by their effervescence with an acid; some of them affect the turmeric paper. Sal ammoniac gives out the pungent odour of ammonia, when mixed with quicklime. Nitrate of potassa decrepitates and deflagrates when thrown on hot coals. Liver of sulphur emits the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen when dissolved, or when treated with an acid.
EARTHS and COMPOUNDS. Baryta. *Carbonate of Baryta.*	Analogous with those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhœa: excessive muscular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.	The sulphates of soda and magnesia are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of soda will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids. Carbonic acid, in soda wa-	Baryta and its salts invariably give a white precipitate insoluble in acid, with a soluble sulphate. Lime, when dissolved, gives a white precipitate with oxalic acid. Also with carbonic acid, or a soluble carbonate. The same of baryta.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.	Tests.
Muriate of Baryta. *Nitrate of Baryta.* Lime.		ter, effervescing draught or yeast, it is supposed would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime, when not in a compound state.	
ALCOHOL. *Brandy, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.*	Intoxication, and when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red colour; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	A powerful emetic of white vitriol, or tartar emetic, should be got into the stomach as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it thither. The vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water, and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance and other appearances are not improved after these means have been used, the jugular vein may be opened, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body is hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.	
EMPYREUMATIC OILS. *Creasote.* *Dippel's Animal Oil.* *Oil of Tar.* *Oil of Tobacco.* *Oil of Turpentine.*	General action that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, &c. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system; the peculiar odour of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited.	Creasote is immediately coagulated by albumen. Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles.	No better mode of recognising these substances exists, than that derived from their peculiar odour. Dippel's oil has the pungent odour of ammonia; creasote and oil of tar, a peculiar smell of smoke; the odour of tobacco and turpentine are well known.
GASES. *Carbonic Acid or Fixed Air.* *Carbonic Oxide.* *Fumes of Burning Charcoal.* *Chlorine.* *Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*	Chlorine produces, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning.	The antidotes to chlorine, are the cautious inhalation of ammonia, or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases, cold effusions to the head, blood-letting, artificial respiration.	Chlorine is recognised by its peculiar odour and bleaching properties. Sulphuretted hydrogen by its fetid smell, and the rapid blackening of lead. Carbonic acid by its occasioning turbidness in lime-water placed in its atmosphere. Carbonic oxide, by the blue colour of its flame.
IODINE. *Iodide of Potassium.*	Irritant symptoms: burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach and fruitless efforts to vomit; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium.	Iodine combines with starch and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation subdued by general treatment.	Iodine is known by its odour, and the formation of a blue precipitate when brought in contact with a cold solution of starch. Iodide of potassium gives a crystalline precipitate, with tartaric acid in excess. The supernatant fluid will give the blue colour to starch.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.	Tests.
METALS. — Antimony. *Tartar Emetic.* *Muriate,* or *Butter of Antimony.* *Oxide of Antimony.* *Glass of Antimony.*	Vomiting. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting.	If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about, by tickling the fauces, and administering copious draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly; powdered yellow bark may be used, until the infusion is prepared.	Antimony in solution is best distinguished by the peculiar orange-red precipitate, which it forms with sulphuretted hydrogen or solutions of the hydrosulphates. Free alkalies produce white precipitates. The muriate is known by a white precipitate, when it is poured into water. In its solid forms, it may be known by the formation of white fumes, when heated, which redden litmus. It may also be converted into muriate, and then precipitated by adding water.
Arsenic. *Arsenious Acid, or White Arsenic.* *Orpiment,* or *Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.* *King's Yellow.* *Realgar,* or *Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.* *Fly Powder.* *Fowler's Solution.* *Arsenical Paste.* *Arsenical Soap.* *Arsenite of Copper.* *Scheele's Green.*	Violent burning pain in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching, vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhœa; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; death.	The hydrated peroxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes, until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious when the *white arsenic* has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's Solution, lime-water in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, &c. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm, and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated.	If the suspected substance can be obtained free from organic matter, the presence of arsenic may readily be shown by boiling it in distilled water, filtering, and testing with, 1st. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper. 2d. Ammoniacal nitrate of silver. 3d. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The first will produce a *green* precipitate; second, a *pale yellow* precipitate; third, a *bright yellow* precipitate, if arsenic be present. A portion of the powder, or one of these precipitates carefully and thoroughly dried, is then to be mixed with charcoal and exsiccated carbonate of soda, to be placed in a small glass tube closed at one end, and then to be heated to a red heat in the flame of a lamp. The arsenic will be reduced, and sublime in the upper part of the tube—forming a dark crust, having considerable lustre on its exterior surface, resembling polished steel. By gently heating this crust in a very small flame, crystals of white arsenic will be formed, having a high adamantine lustre. If organic matter be present it must be entirely destroyed by heating the substance with nitro-muriatic acid. After this has been done, and a clear transparent solution in distilled water has been obtained, the subsequent process is as above indicated.
Bismuth. *Nitrate of Bismuth.* *Pearl Powder.* *Oxide of Bismuth.*	Similar to those produced from other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hiccough, disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium; death.	Milk and sweet mucilaginous drinks are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding, glysters: fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Bismuth is known by the formation of a white precipitate when its solution in nitric acid is poured into water; and by the formation of a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and hydrosulphates in solution.
Copper. *Sulphate of Copper.* *Blue Vitriol.* *Acetate of Copper.* *Verdigris.* *Carbonate of Copper.* *Blue Verditer.* *Arsenite of Copper.* *Scheele's Green.* *Food cooked in dirty copper vessels,* or *Pickles made green by copper.*	Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.	Albumen to be administered in either of its forms, which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs. Vinegar should *not* be given. The inflammatory symptoms are to be treated on general principles, and so of the nervous.	The presence of copper is readily shown in solutions. By ammonia a beautiful bluish precipitate is thrown down, which dissolves in an excess of the precipitant, and the solution has a rich blue colour. A bright iron bar, introduced into solutions of copper, occasions the separation of the copper, in a metallic form, which deposits itself upon the iron.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.	Tests.
Gold. *Muriate of Gold.* *Fulminating Gold.*	Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that colour may be found about the lips, and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed, by sulphate of iron; and this has, therefore, been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles.	Muriate of gold is very readily decomposed and the gold separated in a metallic state. Protosulphate of iron, nitrate of silver and protomuriate of tin, all answer this purpose. The precipitated powder will be found insoluble except in nitro-muriatic acid.
Iron. *Sulphate of Iron.* *Copperas.* *Green Vitriol.* *Muriate of Iron.*	Symptoms of irritant poisoning; colic pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed; and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.	Iron is recognised by a bluish-black precipitate, with tincture of galls; rich blue, with prussiate of potassa; and a greenish or reddish precipitate, with the free alkalies or their carbonates.
Lead. *Acetate of Lead.* *Sugar of Lead.* *Carbonate of Lead.* *White Lead.* *Red Oxide, or Red Lead.* *Litharge.* *Wines sweetened by Lead.* *Water which has been kept in leaden vessels.* *Acid food, cooked, or left standing in vessels glazed with lead.*	Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; nervous symptoms, paralysis either partial or complete. When taken for some time in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remissions of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief is not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities.	Sulphate of magnesia and phosphate of soda, are both good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. For the solid forms, dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form or colica pictonum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to; venesection; and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnine is recommended for the paralysis.	Soluble salts of lead yield a white precipitate with sulphates and carbonates in solution. Salts of chromic acid and hydriodate of potassa occasion a yellow precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a black precipitate. If solid, the lead may be converted into a state of solution by nitric acid, and the dilute solution be tested as above.
Mercury. *Corrosive Sublimate.* *Cyanuret of Mercury.* *Nitrate of Mercury.* *White Precipitate.* *Red Oxide, or Red Precipitate.* *Sulphate, or Turbith Mineral.* *Vermilion, or Red Sulphuret.*	Violent symptoms of irritant poisoning: harsh metallic, astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed: tendency to doze, stupor, convulsions and death.	Albumen in some form must be promptly administered; either white of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means.	The free alkalies differ in their precipitates from solutions of mercury. Potassa gives, with corrosive sublimate, a yellowish one; ammonia, a white; lime-water, an orange; and sulphuretted hydrogen, a black. A drop of the solution placed on a piece of gold, and touched with a knife or key, reduces the mercury which amalgamates with the gold, producing a white spot. The nitrate of mercury gives a black precipitate with the free alkalies. All the solid forms of mercury are volatile, and may be reduced by heating them in a glass tube with charcoal and carbonate of soda—when the metallic mercury will sublime, and may be collected in a globule.
Silver. *Nitrate of Silver, or Lunar Caustic.*	Those of other irritant poisons.	Muriate of soda or common salt immediately decomposes this substance and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms.	Nitrate of silver is distinguished by the formation of a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid, with muriate of soda; a gray precipitate with ammonia, which is redissolved in an excess of ammonia; yellow precipitate with phosphate of soda. The precipitate of chloride of silver, obtained by adding muriate of soda to the nitrate of silver, is readily reduced, and the metallic silver obtained, by mixing it with dilute sulphuric acid and granulated zinc.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.	Tests.
Tin. *Muriate of Tin.* *Solution of Tin, used by Dyers.* *Oxide of Tin, or Putty Powder.*	The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coat of the stomach.	Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.	The muriate precipitates vegetable colouring matter; also albumen and gelatine. The white oxide is precipitated from its solution by free alkalies; with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, a brown precipitate.
Zinc. *Oxide of Zinc.* *Sulphate of Zinc.* *White Vitriol.* *Acetate of Zinc.*	Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of soda, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.	A white precipitate is thrown down by the free alkalies from the soluble salts of zinc, which becomes yellow when strongly heated—recovering its white colour on cooling. Sulphuretted hydrogen occasions a white precipitate.
PHOSPHORUS.	Symptoms of irritant poisoning: pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting, diarrhœa, tenderness and tension in the abdomen.	An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Phosphorus is known by its ready inflammability, luminousness at ordinary temperatures, and alliaceous odour.
GLASS, or ENAMEL.	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten to envelop the particles. (?) An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by demulcent drinks.	

II. ORGANIC POISONS.

1. VEGETABLE POISONS.

Irritant Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Anemone *pulsatilla*. Wind Flower. Arum *maculatum*. Wake Robin. Brionia *dioica*. Bryony. Caladium *seguinium*. Dumbcane. Calla *palustris*. Water Arum. Caltha *palustris*. Marsh Marigold. Chelidonium *majus*. Celandine. Clematis *vitalba*. Virgin Bower. Convolvulus *jalapa*. Jalap. Convolvulus *scammonia*. Scammony. Croton *tiglium*. Purging Croton. Cucumis *colocynthis*. Colocynth. Cyclamen *Europæum*. Sow Bread. Daphne *gnidium*. Spurge Flax. Daphne *mezereum*. Mezereon. Delphinium *staphysagria*. Stavesacre. Dolca, *palustris*. Swamp leather wood. Equisetum *hyemale*. Scourgrass. Euphorbia *officinarum*. Euphorbium. Spurge. Gratiola *officinalis*. Hedge Hyssop. Hippomane *mancinella*. Manchineel. Hura *crepitans*. Sand Box. Hydrocotyle *vulgaris*. Marsh Pennywort. Jatropha *curcas*. Indian Nut. Jatropha *manihot*. Cassada. Juniperus *sabina*. Savin (oil of.) Juniperus *Virginiana*. Red Cedar (oil of.) Momordica *elaterium*. Squirting Cucumber. Narcissus *pseudo-narcissus*. Daffodil. Pastinax *sativa*. Common Parsnip. Pedicularis *palustris*. Marsh Lousewort. Phytolacca *decandra*. Poke.	The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are;—an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death, the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene. If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammations of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.	If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc, or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters, may be employed. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles. The fruit of the Feuillea Cordifolia has been lately recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons: it is to be used in as recent a state as possible.(?) N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally.

Irritants.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Piper *cubeba*. Cubebs. Plumbago *Europæa*. Toothwort. Ranunculus *acris*, and other species. Crowfoot. Rhododendron *chrysanthemum*. Oleander. Ricinus *communis*. Castor Oil Plant. Sambucus *ebulus*. Elder. Sedum *acre*. Stone Crop. Stalagmitis *cambogioides*. Gamboge. Tanacetum *vulgare*. Tansy (oil of.) **ACRO-NARCOTIC.** Æthusa *cynapium*. Common Fool's Parsley. Aconitum *napellus*. Monkshood. Agaricus, 5 species. Mushrooms (poisonous.) Amanita *muscaria*. Truffles (poisonous.) Anagallis *arvensis*. Meadow Pimpernell. Anda *Gomesii*. Apocynum *androsæmifolium*. Dogsbane. Aristolochia *clematitis*. Birthwort. Arnica *montana*. Leopard's bane. Asclepias *Syriaca*. Swallowwort. Atropa *belladonna*. Deadly Night Shade. Æsculus *Ohioensis*. Buckeye. Brucea *antidysenterica*. False Angustura Bark. Cerbera, 3 species. Cerbera. Chærophyllum *sylvestre*. Bastard Hemlock. Chaillotia *toxicana*. Ratbane. Chenopodium *murale*. Wormseed. Cicuta *maculata*. American Hemlock. Cicuta *virosa*. Water Hemlock. Cissus. Cissus. Cocculus *indicus*. Fish berries. Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow saffron. Conium *maculatum*. Hemlock. Coriaria *myrtifolia*. Myrtle leaved Sumach. Curare. Indian War Poison. Cynanchum *erectum*. Cynanchum. Cytisus *laburnum*. Laburnum. Datura *stramonium*. Thorn Apple. Digitalis *purpurea*. Foxglove. Ergot. See *Secale*. Ervum *ervilia*. Bitter Vetch. Gaultheria *procumbens*. Wintergreen (oil of.) Hæmanthus *toxicarius*. Helleborus *Niger*. Black Hellebore. Hypophyllum *sanguinaria*. Paddock Stool. Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha. Lathyrus *cicera*. Lathyrus. Laurus *camphora*. Camphor. Lobelia *inflata*. Indian Tobacco. Lolium *temulentum*. Darnel. Melia *azederach*. Pride of China. Mercurialis *perennis*. Mountain Mercury. Nerum *oleander*. Common Oleander. Œnanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort. Nicotiana *tabacum*. Tobacco. Passiflora *quadrangularis*. Barbadine. Piscidia *erythema*. Jamaica Dogwood. Polygala *venenosa* (of Java.) Rhus *radicans*. Poison Vine. Rhus *toxicodendron*. Poison Oak or Sumach. Robinia *pseudo-acacia*. Locust tree. Ruta *graveolens*. Rue. Sanguinaria *Canadensis*. Blood Root. Scilla *maritima*. Squill. See Onion. Secale *cornutum*. Ergot. Spurred Rye. Sium *latifolium*. Procumbent Water Parsnip. Spigelia *Marilandica*. Pink Root. Strychnos *Ignatii*. St. Ignatius's Bean. Strychnos *nux vomica*. Nux Vomica. Symplocarpus *fœtida*. Skunk Cabbage. Ticunas. Extract of various plants—S. America. Tieuté. *Upas tieuté*. Tree of Java.	The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head: desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.	The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels, and assist in getting rid of the poison, and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea-cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention be roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given *before* the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered. N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally.

Acro-Narcotics.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Triticum *Hybernum*. Wheat (diseased.) Upas *antiar*. Tree in Java. Veratrum *album*. White Hellebore. Veratrum *viride*. American Hellebore. Woorara. War Poison or Guiana. Zea *mays*. Maize (diseased.)		
NARCOTIC.		
Actæa *spicata*. Baneberry. Amygdalus *communis*. Bitter Almond. Amygdalus *Persica*. Peach. Gelseminum *nitidum*. Yellow Jessamine. Helonias *erythrosperma*. Fly Poison. Hyoscyamus *albus*. White Henbane. Hyoscyamus *Niger*. Black Henbane. Kalmia *latifolia*. Mountain Ivy. Lactuca *virosa*. Strong Scented Lettuce. Opium, and its proximate principles. Papaver *somniferum*. Poppy. Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris. Prunus *Caroliniana*. Wild Orange. Prunus *lauro-cerasus*. Cherry Laurel. Prunus *nigra*. Black Cherry. Prunus *padus*. Cluster Cherry. Prunus *Virginiana*. Wild Cherry. Solanum *dulcamara*. Bitter Sweet. Sorbus *acuparia*. Mountain Ash. Taxus *baccata*. Yew.		
POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.	Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium; dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats, and death. Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour; are softer, more open, and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.	The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated, ether may be administered, with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means be had recourse to.
Agaricus *muscarius*. Fly Agaric. Agaricus *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric. Agaricus *necator*. Deadly Agaric. Agaricus *bulbosus*. Bulbous Agaric. Agaricus *chantarellus*. Champignon.		

2. ANIMAL POISONS.

	Symptoms.	Treatment.
POISONOUS FISH.	In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after stale fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria,) and in many cases death.	An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited, by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water, made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasm ensue; after evacuations, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation should occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.
Balistes *monoceros*. Old Wife. Cancer *astacus*. Crawfish. Cancer *ruricolus*. Land Crab. Clupea *thrysa*. Yellow-billed Sprat. Coracinus *fuscus major*. Gray Snapper. Coracinus minor. Hyne. Coryphœna *splendens*. Dolphin. Mormyra. Blue Parrot Fish. Muræna *major*. Conger Eel. Mytilus *edulis*. Mussel. Ostracion *globellum*. Smooth Bottle Fish. Perca *major*. Barracuda. Perca *venenosa*. Grooper. Perca *venenata*. Rock Fish. Physalia. Portuguese Man of War. Scomber *cæruleus*. Spanish Mackerel. Scomber *maximus*. King Fish. Scomber *thynnus*. Bonetta. Sparus *chrysops*. Porgee. Tetrodon *sceleratus*. Tunny. Tetrodon *ocellatus*. Blower.		

	Symptoms.	Treatment.
POISONOUS SERPENTS. Boa *crotaloides*. Copperhead. Cenchus *mockeson*. Mockeson. Coluber *berus*. Viper. Coluber *prester*. Black Viper. Crotalus, (5 species.) Rattle Snake. Scytale *piscivorus*. Water Viper.	A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance: faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.	A cupping glass to be applied over the wound or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore Pill, has been strongly recommended.
CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. Spanish, or Blistering Fly. Lytta *vittata*. Potato Fly.	Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium and death.	Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the belly and on the thighs.
VENOMOUS INSECTS. Tarantula. Scorpio. Scorpion. Vespa *crabro*. Hornet. Vespa *vulgaris*. Wasp. Apis *mellifica*. Bee. Culex *pipiens*. Gnat. Œstrus *bovis*. Gad-fly.	In general, the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.	Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressures around it with the barrel of a small watch key.
SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.	At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally however, between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.	Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured, indeed it is doubted whether it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulations. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically; and, often with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses; to avoid producing poisoning.

POIS'ONING, *Venefic''ium*, *Toxica'tio*, *Intoxica'tio*, *Pharmacei'a*, (F.) *Empoisonnement*. The art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures, in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. Rigorously speaking, therefore, if a physician, in treating any case, employs a deleterious medicine in a small dose, which, owing to particular circumstances, produces unpleasant symptoms, he may be said to have poisoned. The term is, however, generally restricted to poisoning by design.

Poisoning has also been used, by a few, to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons, which occasionally follows the use of substances that are generally innoxious. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed *poisoning*.

Secret poisoning was, at one time, practised as an art. It consisted in administering medicines, which should act as *slow poisons*, and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined.

POI'SONOUS, *Toxical*, *Noxius*, having the qualities of a poison.

POISON BERRY TREE, Melia azedarach—p. Italian, Liquor arsenicalis—p. Morbid, Virus—p. Oak, Rhus toxicodendron—p. Vegetable, Upas—p. Vine, Rhus radicans.

POISONS, ACRO-NARCOTIC, P. narcotico-acrid—p. Corrosive, P. acrid—p. Escharotic, P. acrid—p. Irritating, P. acrid—p. Putrescent, P. septic.

POITRINAIRE, Phthisicus.

POITRINE, Thorax.

POIVRE D'EAU, Polygonum hydropiper—*p. de Guinée*, Capsicum annuum—*p. d'Inde*, Capsicum annuum—*p. de Jamaique*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Long*, Piper longum—*p. Noir*, Piper nigrum—*p. Petit*, Vitex—*p. à Queue*, Piper cubeba—*p. Sauvage*, Vitex.

POIX BLANCHE, see Pinus abies—*p. de Bourgoyne*, see Pinus abies—*p. Grasse*, see Pinus abies—*p. Jaune*, see Pinus abies—*p. Minérale*, Pissasphaltum—*p. Navale*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Noire*, see Pinus sylvestris.

POLIA'TER, from πολις, 'the town,' and ιατρος, 'a physician.' A physician, exercising his profession in a town, by the appointment of the government.—Castelli.

POKE, INDIAN, Veratrum viride—p. Weed, Phytolacca decandra, Veratrum viride.

POLENTA, Alphiton.

POLEY MOUNTAIN OF CANDY, Teucrium creticum—p. Mountain of Montpellier, Teucrium capitatum.

POLICE, MED'ICAL. Rules established, or which ought to be established by the medical practitioner, for the prevention of disease, to assist its cure, and to contribute to the progress of Medicine. The salubrity of districts, especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

POLIO'SIS, *Tricho'sis poliosis*, *Spilo'sis poliosis*. Hair, prematurely gray or hoary.

POLIUM CRETICUM, Teucrium creticum—p. Montanum, Teucrium capitatum.

POLLEX, *An'ticheir*, *Prom'anus*, from *pollerē*, 'to have much strength.' (F.) *Pouce*. The first of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted, that the term *poltroon* is derived from *Pol'licē trunca'to*;—the Romans, who were desirous of being exempted from military service, being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms.

POLLEX. See Digitus.

Pollex pedis is the great toe.

POLLINCTO'RES. They, who were employed in anointing bodies before they were placed on the funeral pile.

POLLINCTURA, Embalming.

POLLU'TION, *Pollu'tio*, from *polluo*, 'I profane.' The excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act it is called, simply, *Pollution* or *Masturbation*, (q. v.:) when excited during sleep, by lascivious dreams, it takes the name *Noctur'nal pollution*, *Exoneiro'sis*, *Oneirog'mos*, *Oneirog'onos*, *Gonorrhœ'a dormien'tium*, *G. oneirog'onos*, *G. Vera*, *G. libidino'sa*, *Proflu'vium Sem'inis*, *Spermatorrhœ'a*, *Paronir'ia salax*, *Night pollution*. (F.) *Pollution involontaire*.

POLLUTION INVOLONTAIRE, Pollution—p. Nocturnal, Pollution—p. Self, Masturbation—p. Voluntary Masturbation.

POLY, *Polys*, πολυς, 'many, full.' Hence:

POLYÆMIA, Plethora.

POLYANHÆ'MIA, Anæmia.

POLYCHO'LIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and χολη, 'bile.' Superabundance of bile; such as is supposed to exist in bilious fevers.

POLYCHRES'TUS, from πολυς, 'much,' and χρηστος, 'useful.' Having many virtues. An ancient name for certain medicines, considered to be useful in many diseases.

POLYCHRONIUS, Chronic.

POLYDAC'TYLUS, from πολυς, 'many.' and δακτυλος, 'a finger.' One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or toes.

POLYDIP'SIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and διψη, 'thirst;' *Sitis morbo'sa*, *Polypo'sia*, *Excessive thirst*,—*Dipso'sis avens*. (F.) *Soif excessive*. A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharges, &c.

POLYG'ALA, from πολυς, 'much,' and γαλα, 'milk:' *P. vulgaris*, *Common Milkwort*. *Family*, Rhinanthoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Octandria. The leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the polygala amara.

POLYGALA AMARA, *Bitter Milkwort*. A powerful bitter; and, consequently, tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant.

POLYG'ALA SENEGA, *Sen'eka*, *Rattlesnake Milkwort*, *Senega* or *Rattlesnake root*, *Polygala Virginia'na*, (F.) *Polygala de Virginie* ou *de Seneka*. The bark is the active part of the root. Its taste is at first acrid, and afterwards very hot and pungent. It was once esteemed to be specific against the poison of the rattlesnake,

and in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., after the inflammatory action had been got under. It has been given also in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhœa, &c. According to Peschier, it contains three particular principles, *Polyg'aline* or *Sen'egine*, *Isol'usine*, and *Polygalic Acid*. Dose, gr. 30 to 40 of the powder.

Polygala Virginiana, P. senega.

POLYGALINE. See Polygala senega.

POLYGONATUM, Convallaria polygonatum.

POLYG'ONUM AVICULA'RE, from πολυς, 'much,' and γονη, 'seed.' *Centino'dia*, *Centumno'dia*, *Knot-grass*, *Sanguina'lis Corrig''iola*, (F.) *Renouée*, *Trainasse*, *Centinode*. *Family*, Polygoneæ, *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Trigynia. This grass is said to be a feeble astringent.

Polygonum Bistor'ta, *Bistorta*, *Offic''inal Bistort*, *Great Bistort* or *Snakeweed*. The root is a powerful astringent and tonic; and, as such, has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, &c. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

Polygonum Divarica'tum;—the *Eastern Buckwheat plant*. The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians.

Polygonum Fagop'yrum,—*Fagop'yrum*, *Buckwheat*, *Trit'icum Fagi'num*, (F.) *Sarrasin*, *Blé noir*. The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. It is much used in the United States.

Polygonum Hydropiper, *Hydropiper*, *Persica'ria urens*, *Mercurius terres'tris*; the *Poor Man's Pepper*, *Biting Arse-smart*, *Lake-weed*, *Water-pepper*, (F.) *Poivre d'eau*. The leaves of this plant have an acrid, burning taste; and resemble those of the arum. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic virtues. The fresh leaves have been applied externally, as a stimulating cataplasm.

Polygonum Persica'ria, *Persicaria*, *Persicaria mitis*, *Plumba'go*, *Arse-smart*, (F.) *Persicaire douce*. This plant is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities. It has been given in wine to arrest gangrene.

POLYGROMA, Staphyloma.

POLYHYPERHÆMIA, Plethora.

POLYLYMPHIA, Anasarca.

POLYMERIA PROMISCUA TRANSLATIVA, Transposition of the viscera.

POLYMERIS'MUS, from πολυς, 'much,' and μερος, 'a part.' A monstrosity, which consists in the existence of supernumerary organs; as a sixth finger of the hand.

POLYNEURON, Plantago.

POLYOP'SIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and οψις, 'sight.' Vision is so called, when multiple.

POLYPE'RIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and πηρος, 'mutilated.' Congenital misconstructions of various parts or organs.—Good.

POLYPHA'GIA, *Multivoran'tia*, from πολυς, 'much,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Voracity. Faculty of digesting many kinds of food.

POLYPHARMACI'A, from πολυς, 'much,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' A prescription, consisting of a number of medicines; hence the name *Polyphar'macus* given to one who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients. The term is taken in bad part.

POLYPHYSIA, Flatulence.

POLYPODI'TES. Wine, impregnated with polypody.

POLYPODIUM CALAGUALA, Calagualæ radix.

Polypo'dium Filix Mas, *Aspid'ium Filix Mas*, *Pteris*, *Athyr'ium Filix Mas*, *Blechnon*, *Polyrrhizon*, *Blancnon Oribasii*, *Lonchi'tis*, *Filic'ula*, *Male Polypody* or *Fern*, *Filix mas*, *Nephro'dium crena'tum*, (F.) *Fougère mâle*. *Nat. Ord.* Filices. *Sex. Syst.* Cryptogamia Filices. The root of this plant has been much extolled as an anthelmintic, and in cases of tænia. It was the basis of a once celebrated remedy—*Madame Nouffer's*—but, perhaps, more of the efficacy was to be attributed to the active purgatives by which it was followed than to the fern. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij of the powdered solid part of the root; followed, in the morning, by a strong cathartic of camboge or jalap. An ethereal extract has been proposed by Dr. Peschier, of Geneva.

POLYPODY, MALE, Polypodium filix mas.

POL'YPOID, *Polypoi'des*; from Polypus, (q. v.,) and ειδος, 'form.' Having the shape of, or resembling a Polypus.

POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS, Boletus laricis.

POLYPO'SIA, πολυποσια, from πολυς, 'much,' and ποσις, 'drink.' Great thirst—great desire for drink.

Polyposia, Polydipsia.

POL'YPUS, *Pseudometamorpho'sis polyposa*, from πολυς, 'many,' and πους, 'a foot.' A name given to tumours, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoophytes.

Polypi may form on every mucous membrane. They are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, and meatus auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations; *mucous*, *soft*, *vesic'ular*, when their substance has been soft, spongy, vesicular, and, as it were, gorged with fluid. Others have been called *hard*; and these have been distinguished into *fibrous* or *fleshy*, and into *scirrhous* or *cancerous*. *Fibrous* polypi are of a dense, compact texture, and whitish colour. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scirrhous* or *carcinom'atous* are true cancerous tumours, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavourable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character.

The means used to destroy them have been, 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions, to obtain their resolution. 2. *Cauterization* or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. *Excision* or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. *Extirpation* with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. A *ligature*, put round them so as to prevent their nutrition. A seton has, also,

been sometimes used to gradually destroy the pedicle.

The term Polypi, *Pseudopolypi*, has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart or great vessels after dissolution. These were once, erroneously, regarded as morbid.

The presence of these concretions may be suspected, when in the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart, or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows' murmur, whilst the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected.

Pol'ypus Bronchia'lis, *Bronchlemmi'tis*. A membraniform secretion in the bronchial tubes, of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when expectorated, of the bronchia. It is the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes.

POLYRRHIZON, Polypodium filix mas.

POLYRRHŒA, Profluvium.

POLYSAR'CIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' *Carnos'itas*, *Polysomat'ia*, *Adelipa'ria*, *Obes'itas*, *Corpulen'tia*, (q. v.,) *Steati'tes*. Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties of this:—*Polysarcia carnosa*, *Cor'pulency*, (q. v.,) and *P. adipo'sa* or *Obes'ity*, *Hyperpim'elē*, *Lipar'ia*, *Adipo'sis*, *Polysar'cia fagino'sa*. A severe regimen and exercise are the best preventives.

POLYSOMATIA, Polysarcia.

POLYSPAS'TON, from πολυς, 'much,' and σπαω, 'I draw.' A powerful instrument for reducing luxations.—Gorræus.

POLYSTOMA PINGUICOLA, see Worms—p. Venarum, see Worms.

POLYTRIC, Asplenium trichomanoides.

POLYT'RICHUM, from πολυς, 'much,' and θριξ, 'hair.' *Polyt'richon*, *Polyt'richum vulga're*, *Adian'thum au'reum*, *Golden Maiden-hair*, (F.) *Perce-mousse*. It is possessed of astringent properties, and was formerly given in diseases of the lungs, and in calculous affections.

POLYTRICUM COMMUNE, Asplenium trichomanoides.

POLYTRO'PHIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and τρεφω, 'I nourish.' Abundant or excessive nutrition.

POLYURIA, Diabetes.

POLYU'RICUS, from πολυς, 'much,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Sauvages calls—*Ischuria polyurica*—a kind of ischuria, caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

POMA CHINENSIA, see Citrus aurantium.

POMACEUM, Cider.

POMA'TUM, *Pomma'tum*, (F.) *Pommade*, (F.) *Liparolé*. A pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally; which differs but little from an ointment, except in having, generally, less consistence. It is, generally, made aromatic, and coloured to render it more agreeable.

Common Pomatum is made of *lard*, 12lbs; *suet*, 4lbs; *essence*, ℥viij.

Pomatum ad labia Demulcenda, Cerate for the lips—p. Epispasticum flavum, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—p. Epispasticum viride &c., Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—p. for the Lips, Cerate for the lips—p. Nitricum vel oxygenatum, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—p. Saturni, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis.

POMEGRANATE, Punica granatum.

POMMADE, *Pomatum*—*p. d'Alyon*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Antipsorique de Jasser*, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—*p. d'Autenrieth*, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—*p. de Cyrillo*, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenato medicatus—*p. Epispastique jaune*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—*p. Epispastique verte*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—*p. de Garou*, Unguentum epispasticum de daphne gnidio—*p. pour les Lèvres*, Cerate for the lips—*p. Ophthalmique* (Regent's,) Unguentum ophthalmicum—*p. Oxygénée*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Stibiée*, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati.

POMME, See Pyrus malus—*p. d'Amour*, Solanum lycopersicum—*p. Épineuse*, Datura stramonium—*p. de Merveille*, Momordica balsamica—*p. Mousseuse*, Bedegar—*p. de Terre*, Solanum tuberosum.

POMMES HÉMORRHOIDALES. See Viscum album.

POMMETTE. See Malæ os.

POMMIER, Pyrus malus.

POMPH'OLYX, from πομφος, 'a bladder.' A small vesicle on the skin. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. It is the *Ecphlysis Pompholyx* of Good.

Pompholyx, Tutia, Zinci oxydum.

POMPION, Cucurbita pepo.

POMUM ADA'MI. The projection, formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck,—of males particularly. It is so called from a notion, that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

Pomum Hierosolymitanum, Momordica balsamina—p. Melongenæ, see Solanum melongena.

PONCTION, Puncturing.

PONDERA ET MENSURÆ, Weights and measures.

PONGITIF, Pungent.

PONS HEPATIS. See Lobulus anonymus.

Pons Varo'lii, *Corpus annula're*, *Proces'sus annularis*, *Eminen'tia annularis*, *Varo'li's bridge*, *Nodus enceph'ali* vel *Cerebri*, *Cerebral protu'berance*, *Mesoceph'alum*, *Protuberan'tia annula'ris Willisii*, *Annular protuberance*. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by Varolius. It is formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli.

POPLAR, AMERICAN, Liriodendron—p. Black, Populus—p. Tree, Liriodendron—p. Tulip-bearing, Liriodendron.

POPLES, *Gare'tum*, *Garretum*, *Ignys*, *Ignyē*, the *Ham*, (F.) *Jarret*. The posterior part of the knee joint. The ham forms, what is called, the popliteal region.

POPLITÉ, Poplitæus, muscle.

POPLITE'AL, *Poplitæ'us*, from *Poples*, 'the ham.' That which relates to the ham. A name given to various parts.

1. The Popliteal Artery—*Popliteal portion of the crural* (Ch.)—is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on

passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outwards into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the *posterior tibial* and *peroneal* arteries. In the ham, it gives off the three *superior articular arteries;* and, at the top of the leg, the arteries of the gemini muscles or *gemini branches*, (F.) *branches jumelles*, the *two inferior articular arteries*, and the *tibialis antica*.

2. The Popliteal Vein has the same arrangement as the artery, behind which it is situate.

3. The Popliteal Nerves. They result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number, viz. 1. The *external popliteal*, *Branche péronière*, (Ch.) It is smaller than the internal; turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the *musculo-cutaneous branch*,—*nerf prétibio-digital*, (Ch.) and into the *anterior tibial*,—*nerf prétibio-susphalangétaire*, (Ch.) 2. The *inter'nal poplité'al nerve*, *Branche tibiale*, (Ch.) which is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham; and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name of *tibial nerve*. It furnishes the *external saphena nerve*, and a number of branches, that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg. It then passes to the sole of the foot to be divided into two branches, called *Plantar nerves*.

4. The Poplitæus Muscle, *Muscle Jarretier*, *Fémoro-popliti-tibial*, (Ch.) *Subpoplitæus*, (F.) *Muscle poplité*, is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat; and is inserted, on the one hand, by means of a strong tendon, into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. This muscle bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn, in rotation, inwards.

POPONAX. See Pastinaca opoponax.

POPPY, CORN, RED, Papaver rhœas—p. Juice, Meconium—p. Spotling, Cucurbalus Behen—p. Thorn, Argemone Mexicana—p. White, Papaver—p. White, capsule, see Papaver.

POPULA FERA, Herpes exedens.

POP'ULUS, *Populus nigra*, *Ægei'ros*, *Achero'is*, *Black poplar*, (F.) *Peuplier noir*. The young *buds*, *oculi*, or rudiments of the leaves, which appear in the beginning of spring, were formerly used in an officinal ointment—the *unguen'tum popule'um*. It was, also, recommended in chronic affections of the lungs.

PORCELAINE, Essera.

PORCELLIO, Oniscus.

PORCUS, Vulva.

PORDE, Crepitation.

PORE, *Porus*, *Inter'stice*. Anatomists have given this name to the openings at the extremities of vessels at the surface of different membranes.

Exhalant Pores are those which terminate the extremities of arteries, and transmit the fluids exhaled,—*Absorbent Pores* being the absorbent mouths of vessels, employed in taking up parts that have to enter the circulation.

Pores exist in the cuticle; yet Humboldt, with a powerful magnifying-glass, was unable to observe them. The pores of the skin have also been called *spiracula*.

The Pori Bilia'rii are ducts, which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct.

POREIL'IGON. The scales which fall from iron when forged.—Ruland.

PORFIRET'ICUM. A copper mortar; also a rasp.—Ruland.

POROCE'LE, from πωρος, 'a callus,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A hard tumour of the testicle or its envelopes.

POROM'PHALON, from πωρος, 'hard,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

POROS, Canal.

POROSIS, Chalaza.

POROT'IC, *Porot'icus*, from πωρος, 'callus.' A remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

PORPHURURIA, Urine, purpuric.

PORPHYRA, Purpura—p. Græcorum, Petechiæ—p. Hæmorrhagica, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

PORPHYRIZATION, Levigation.

POR'PHYRY, *Porphyri'tes*, from πορφυρα, 'purple.' A species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish, and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary.

Porphyry, Black, Ophites.

PORRA'CEOUS, *Porraceus*, *Prasinus*, from *porrum*, 'a leek.' Having the green colour of the leek. An epithet given to certain excreted matters; the sputa and fæces particularly.

PORREAU, Allium porrum.

PORRECTUM, Lever.

PORRET, Allium porrum.

PORRI'GO, *Tin'ea*, *Furfura'tio*, *Fur'fures*, *Pityri'asis*, *Ecpye'sis porrigo*, *Phlysis porrigo*, (F.) *Teigne*, *Rache*. This is a contagious disease,—with the exception of the *Porrigo larvalis*,—and is principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and achores, unaccompanied by fever.

1. Porrigo Larva'lis, *Crusta lactea*, *Ecpyesis Porrigo crusta'cea*, *Achor*, *Tinea lactea*, *T. Faciei*, *Milky scall* or *Tetter*, *Lactu'men*, (F.) *Croute de lait*, *Croute laiteuse*, *Fëux volages*. This is, almost exclusively, a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous, minute, whitish achores on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrusted in thin, yellowish, or greenish scabs. The patches spread, until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask, (hence the epithet *larvalis*.) Sometimes the eruption appears on the neck and breast; and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation.

The treatment consists in mild, tepid ablution, and the application of gently stimulating ointments, as of the oxydum zinci. The bowels

must be kept in a soluble state by small doses of calomel, or by rhubarb and magnesia.

The Porrigo Fur'furans, *Ecpyesis porrigo furfura'cea*, *Tinea furfuracea*, *Tinea porrigino'sa*, *Teigne furfuracé* (Alibert) commences with an eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable, thin, laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with a good deal of itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs chiefly in adults.

In the treatment, the scalp must be kept shaved. The part must be washed repeatedly with soap and water, and an oiled silk cap worn. The nature of the ointments used must vary according to the period of disease and the irritability of the part affected. The *Zinc ointment*;—one made with the *Cocculus indicus*;—the *Sulphur ointment*;—*Citrine ointment* and *Ung. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*; *Tar ointment* and *Nitric acid ointment* have all been found useful. Should inflammation or discharge arise, these applications must of course be intermitted.

The Porrigo Lupino'sa, *Tinea lupi'na*, *Scabies cap'itis*, *Ecpyesis porrigo lupino'sa*, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminating in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds; the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish, and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs chiefly in early life, and requires the same treatment as the last.

Porrigo Scutula'ta, *Tinea granula'ta*, *Ecpyesis porrigo galeata*, *Tinea fico'sa*, *Acho'res* seu *scabies capitis*, *Ringworm of the scalp*. *Scalled head*. It commences with clusters of small, light, yellow pustules, which soon scab off; and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs are removed, the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head.

It occurs in children 3 or 4 years of age, and is very unmanageable.

The rules laid down under the *Porrigo furfurans* must be, here, still more perseveringly enforced. The whole tribe of stimulating ointments may be used in succession. No one will always succeed, and hence the necessity of change, provided advantage should not seem to follow any particular application. The *Unguentum ad scabiem* of Banyer sometimes succeeds, when others fail.

The Porrigo Decal'vans, *Tricho'sis area*, *Area*, *Alopé'cia area'ta*, consists of patches of baldness, without decay or change of colour in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive.

The treatment consists in keeping the scalp cleared by constant shaving, and in the steady application of some stimulating liniment or ointment.

The Porrigo Favosa, *Cerion*, *Favus*, *Ecpyesis porrigo favosa*, *Tinea favosa*, *Scabies capitis favosa*, *Honey-comb Scall* or *Tetter*. (F.) *Teigne faveuse*. This consists in an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities; pea-sized; flattened at the top; in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honey-combed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life.

The treatment, in this variety, must consist in the exhibition of laxatives and the mildest stimulating ointments, such as the *Ung. zinci*, *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitat. alb.*, &c.

PORRUM, Allium porrum.

PORRUS, Sarcoma.

PORTA, πυλη, *Pylē*, 'a gate.' The part of the liver, where its vessels enter as by a gate. Also, the Vulva, (q. v.)

Porta Jecoris, Porta vena.

Vena Porta, *Vena portæ*, *V. porta'rum*, *Rama'lis vena*, *Jan'itrix*, *Vena magna* seu *quæ ad portas est* seu *stelechiæ'a* seu *lactea* seu *ostia'ria*, *Porta Jecoris*, *Porta*, *Vena arterio'sa* seu *arteria'lis*, *Manus Jecoris* seu *hep'atis*, *Vena ad portas*. The *System of the vena porta* or the *Abdom'inal venous system*, (F.) *Veine porte*, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situate in the abdomen, and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels, united into one common trunk.

1. One of these trunks, much more extensive than the other, has received the name *Vena porta abdomina'lis*, because it arises from all the organs enclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder; and in the female, the uterus.

The *Abdominal vena porta* has two principal roots,—the *splenic vein* and the *superior mesenteric*, which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs.

2. The other trunk, destined solely to the liver, has been called the *Hepat'ic vena porta*. It appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds towards the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ, it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, by their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the *Sinus of the vena porta*. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ,—the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves.

Porte-Aiguille, *Acutenac'ulum*; *Needle carrier*, *Needle bearer*; from (F.) *porter*, 'to carry,' and *aiguille*, 'a needle.' An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small, that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about two inches long, and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps, capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. A modification of this instrument has been devised by Dr. Physick, for taking up deep-seated arteries, beyond the reach of a tenaculum or common needle. It consists of a forceps, so constructed as to hold in its extremity a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and, when the needle is fairly deposited beneath the vessel, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty.

Porte-Bougie, (F.) A silver canula similar

to that of a trocar, except that it is used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-FEUILLE, Subscapularis.

Porte-Meche, (F.) from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *mèche*, 'a tent.' An instrument for carrying tents deeply into fistulous openings, or sinuses, to the bottom of ulcers, &c. It is a wire of silver or steel, four or five inches long, having a notch at one extremity, and a button at the other.

Porte-Moxa. A small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to the part to be cauterized. It consists of a metallic ring—separated from the skin by three small supports of ebony—to which a long handle is adapted.

Porte-Pierre, *Caustic bearer*. An instrument similar to a *porte-crayon*, for carrying the lunar caustic.

Porte-sonde. An instrument, resembling a porte-crayon, employed for holding the style or *sonde*, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

PORTER, Cerevisia.

PORTIO DURA, Facial nerve.

Portio Media Inter Portio'nem Duram et Portio'nem Mollem. A small nerve, which arises from the brain, between the origin of the portio dura and trunk of the portio mollis.—Wrisberg.

PORTION COSTO-TRACHÉLIENNE DU SACRO-SPINAL, Longissimus dorsi—*p. Ecailleux* ou *squameux du temporal*, Squamous portion of the temporal.

PORTION LOMBAIRE DU PLEXUS CRURAL, Lumbar plexus.

PORTION GODRONNÉE DE LA CORNE D'AMMON. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a small denticulated cord of a compact tissue and granular appearance, which unites the cornu ammonis to the paries of the lateral ventricle.

PORTONARIUM, Pylorus, Duodenum.

PORTULA'CA, *Andrach'nē*, *Allium Gallicum*, *Portula'ca olera'cea*, *Purslane*, (F.) *Pourpier cultivé*. This plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice; and is often put into soups or pickled with spices. It is regarded as antiseptic and aperient.

POSCA, Oxycrate.

POSE, Coryza.

POSIMOS, Potable.

POSITION, FALSE, False position.

POSOL'OGY, *Posolo'gia*; from, ποσον, 'quantity,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the materia medica ought to be exhibited.

POSSET, *Posse'tum*; from *Posca*, (q. v.) Milk curdled with wine or any acid or treacle. A preparation of beer and milk. *Zythog'ala*.

POSTBRACHIALE, Metacarpus.

POSTE'RIOR ANNULA'RIS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring, and little finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its *use* is to draw the ring finger inwards.

Posterior Auris, Retrahens auris.

Posterior In'dicis Manus. An internal, interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. Its *use* is to draw the fore finger inwards.

Posterior Indicis Pedis, *Abduc'tor Indicis Pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the fore toe, and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. Its *use* is to pull the fore toe outwards.

Posterior Medii Dig''iti Manus. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers; and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Its *use* is to draw the middle finger inwards.

Posterior Medii Dig''iti Pedis, *Ad'ductor medii digiti pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. Its *use* is to pull the toe outwards.

Posterior Tertii Digiti. *Adductor tertii digiti*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the 3d and 4th of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. Its *use* is, to pull the toe outwards.

POSTHE, Penis, Prepuce.

POSTHIOPLASTIC, *Posthioplas'ticus*, from ποσθιον, 'the prepuce,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce.

POSTHI'TIS, from ποσθιον, 'the prepuce,' and *itis*:—the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the prepuce.

POSTHON'CUS, from ποσθιον, 'the prepuce,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prepuce.

POSTPOSITIO. Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour.

In this sense we speak of an *anticipating* and *postponing* intermittent.

PO'TABLE, *Potab'ilis*, *Potimos*, *Potos*, *Posimos*, 'drinkable.' Water is said to be potable, when it contains atmospheric air; is not brackish; and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

POTASH. So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made;—*Potas'sa*, *Kali*, *Vegetable alkali*, *Gastrinum*.

The Potash of Commerce, *Potassa impu'ra*, *Impure potass*, *Alu'men cati'num*, *Cin'eres Rus'sici*, *Subcar'bonas potas'sæ impu'rus*, *Potas'sæ car'bonas impurus*,—the *Pearlash* of commerce is prepared from the ashes of land plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It usually consists of subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, &c.

From the ashes of lees of wine, and from vine twigs a much purer alkali is obtained. It is called *Cinis infecto'rius*, *C. fæcum*, *Cin'eres clavella'ti*, *Alu'men fæcum*, *Cendres gravélées*, *Cendres de sarment*, *Cineres gravellati*.

Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; afterwards powdering and calcining it, till it is nearly white; then dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating. It is called *Salt of tartar*, *Sal Tar'tari*, *Kali præpara'tum e tartaro*, *Kali e tartaro*, *Subcar'bonas potassæ puris'simus*, *Potassæ Subcarbonas e tartaro.*

Lastly, when wormwood is burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered and evaporated to dryness, it affords another variety of vegetable alkali,—the *Sal absin'thii* or *Salt of wormwood.*

Impure potass is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASS, ACETATE OF, Potassæ acetas—p. Bisulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Bitartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Carbonate of, Potassæ carbonas—p. Euchlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Fused, Potassa fusa—p. Hydriodate of, Potassæ hydriodas—p. and Iron, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum—p. with Lime, Potassa cum calce—p. Mephite of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Muriate of, Potassæ murias—p. Nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Oxymuriate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Subcarbonate of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Sulphate of, Potassæ sulphas—p. Sulphate of, acid, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Sulphuret of, Potassæ sulphuretum—p. Supercarbonate of, Potassæ carbonas—p. Supersulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Tartrate of, Potassæ tartras.

POTASSA, Potash, P. fusa—p. Acidulus, Potass, oxalate of—p. Basicus, Potass, oxalate of—p. Bicarbonas, P. carbonas—p. Carbonas, P. subcarbonas—p. Carbonas impurus, Potash of commerce—p. Chloras, P. Murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Chloruretum oxydatum, P. murias hyperoxygenatus.

Potas'sa cum Calce, *Potass with lime*, *Calx cum kali puro*, *Caus'ticum commu'nē for'tius*, *Lapis inferna'lis sive sep'ticus*, *Kali caus'ticum cum calcē*, *Potas'sa opē calcis para'ta et ignē fusa*, *Lapis caus'ticus*, (F.) *Potasse preparée avec la chaux*, *P. à la chaux*, *Pierre a cautère.* (*Liquor. potassæ* ℔iij, *calcis recent.* ℔j. Boil the solution of potass to ℔j; then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Used for the same purposes as the next, but more manageable; being less deliquescent.

Potassæ et Ferri Tartras, Ferrum tartarizatum.

Potassa Fusa, *Potassa*, *Kali causticum*, *Fused potass*, *Caus'ticum commu'nē acer'rimum*, *Kali purum*, *Al'kali vegeta'bilē fixum caus'ticum*, *Causticum alkali'num*, *C. commu'nē*, *C. potentia'lē*, *C. sali'num*, *Hydras kalicum*, *Hydras potas'sæ puræ fusæ*, *Lapis caus'ticus*, *Lapis causticus chirurgo'rum*, *Lapis inferna'lis alcali'nus*, *L. Septicus*, *Rupto'rium commu'nē* (F.) *Potasse caustique.* (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) This preparation is generally run into cylindrical moulds, covered with paper, and kept in well corked vessels. It is powerfully escharotic, and is used for forming issues, curing strictures, &c.

Potassa, Hydrobromate of, see Bromine—p. Hyperoxalas, Potass, oxalate of—p. Hypertartras, P. Supertartras—p. Impura, Potash of commerce—p. Liquida, Liquor potassæ—p. Opc calcis parata et igne fusa, Potassa cum calce—p. Oxalas acidulum, Potass, oxalate of—p. Oxymurias, P. murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Puræ fusæ hydras, Potassa fusa—p. et Sodæ tartras, Soda, tartrate of—p. Subcarbonas impurus, Potash of commerce.

Potassæ Ace'tas, *Acetas kali*, *Oxytar'tarus*, *Acetas lixiv'iæ* seu *kalicum*, *Al'cali tartari ace'to satura'tum*, *Alcali vegeta'bilē cum aceto*, *Magiste'rium tartari purgans*, *Terra folia'ta Tartari*, *Kali aceta'tum*, *Sal diuret'icus*, *Sal Senner'ti*, *Ac''etate of potass*, *Arca'num tartari.* (*Potassæ subcarb.* ℔j, *acid. acet. fort.* ℔ij, *aquæ* ℔ij. Mix and add, by degrees, enough acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then evaporate till a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper; evaporate again in a water bath, and, removing the pellicles, dry them.)

It is generally cathartic and diuretic. Dose ʒj to ʒij or more.

Potassæ Car'bonas, *Kali aëra'tum*, *Bicar'bonas potassæ*, *Deutocarbonas potas'sii*, *Carbonate of potass*, *Supercar'bonate of potass.* This is not caustic, like the subcarbonate of potass, and hence, has been preferred to relieve acidity. (*Solution. potass. subcarb.* cong. j. Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat, not exceeding 120°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. *Ph. L.*) Dose, gr. x to ʒss. It is used in forming the soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties.

Potassæ Hydri'odas, *Potassii Protohydri'odas*, *Potas'sii protox'idi hydri'odas*, *Hydri'odate of potass.* If a solution of potass be poured on iodine in its metallic state, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate or rather the *Iodide of Potassium*, *Kalium Ioda'tum*, *Kali Hydriodin'icum*, *K. Hydriod'icum*, *Hydriodas Ka'licus*, *Potassii Ioduretum*, may be obtained by evaporation. When the *Iodide of Potassium* is dissolved in water, it becomes the *Hydriodate of Potassa.* The *hydriodate, of soda* is made in the same way. Virtues,—those of iodine, (q. v.)

Potassæ Murias, *Sal Digesti'vus* vel *Sal Febrifugus Sylvii*, *Muriate of Potass*, *Spir'itus salis mari'ni coagula'tus.* Bitter and refrigerant.

Potassæ Murias Hyperoxygena'tus, *Potassæ Chloras*, *P. oxymu'rias*, *Oxymu'riate of potass*, *Euchlo'rate of potass*, *Alcali vegetabilē salito-dephlogisticatum*, *Chloruretum potassæ oxydatum*, *Haloidum oxygenatum*, *Oxoge'no-chlorure'tum potas'sii*, *Protochlorate of potassium*, *Kali chlor'icum*, *Chloras Kal'icus depura'tus.* It has been regarded as antineuropathic, and as an alterative purifier of the blood and humours. It is of doubtful efficacy. Dose 3 to 6 grains or more.

Potas'sæ Nitras, *Nitrate of Potass*, *Nitrum*, *Sal nitrum*, *Nitre*, *Saltpetre*, *Sal petræ*, *Salse'do mucrum*, *Sanguin'ea*, *Berenic''ium*, *Halinitrum*, *Protoni'trate of Potas'sium*, *Nitrate of protox'ide of Potas'sium*, *Kali nit'ricum*, *Nitras kal'icum*, *Nitras lixiv'iæ.* Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters, in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixiviation; adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline bases. It is formed, in an impure state, by nature, in warm climates.

It is diuretic and refrigerant, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to ʒss. In large doses, it is an acrid poison.

Potassæ Nitras Fusus Sulpha'tis Pauchl'lo Mixtus; *Sal prunel'læ, Crystal'lus minera'lis, Nitras potassæ cum sulphurē fusus, Nitrum tabula'tum, Lapis prunel'læ, Sore throat salt, Min'eral crystal, Anod'ynum minera'le.* Nitrate of potass, mixed with a little sulphate of potass and run into moulds. Its properties are those of nitre.

Potassæ Ox'alas, *Superox'alate of Protox'ide of Potas'sium, Ox'alas Acid'ulum Potas'sæ* seu *Potas'sæ acid'ulus* seu *bas'icus, Superox'alas kal'icum, S. Potassæ, Hyperoxalas Potassæ, Sal Acetosel'læ, Oxa'lium, Kali oxal'icum acid'ulum, Ox'alas subpotas'sicus, Oxalate of Potass, Salt of sorrel.* Prepared from the juice of wood sorrel.

It is refrigerant and is used to make lemonade, &c.

Potassæ Subcar'bonas, *Subcar'bonas Kali, Car'bonas Potassæ, Kali præparatum, Sal Herba'rum, Calca'reous Tartar, Sal Planta'rum, Subcar'bonate of Potass, Sal Tartari, Sal Absin'thii, Mephite of potass,* &c. (See Potash.) A filtered solution of the *impure subcarbonate*, evaporated to dryness. *Ph. L.)* This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassæ carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable.

The Parisian codex has a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex tartaro combusto, vulgo Sal Tartari;*—a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex deflagrantibus simul tartrate acidulo et Nitrate Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum ex tartaro fixum,*—and a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex deflagrante cum Carbonibus Nitrate Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum fixum.* They are all used like the preceding.

Potassæ Sulphas, *Kali vitriola'tum, Sulphas Kali, Kali sulphu'ricum, Lixiv'ia vitriola'ta, Nitrum vitriolatum Schroede'ri, Sal Sapien'tiæ, Sal Tar'tari Sulphura'tum, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus vitrioli coagula'tus Mynsichti, Protosulph'ate of Potas'sium, Al'kali vegeta'bilē vitriolatum, Sal de duobus, Arca'num duplica'tum, Nitrum vitriola'tum, Tartarum vitriolatum Panace'a Ducis Holsa'tiæ, Panace'a duplica'ta, Sal Polychres'tus, Sulphate of Potass.* (The salt, that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass and crystallized.) Purgative and diuretic. Dose ʒss to ʒj as a laxative; ʒss to ʒvj, as a purge.

Potassæ Sulphas cum Sul'phure; *Sal Polychres'tus Glase'ri, Lixiv'ia Vitriola'ta Sulphu'rea.* (Formed by deflagrating nitrate of potass with sublimed sulphur.) Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

Potassæ Sulphure'tum, *Kali sulphuretum, Hepar Sulphuris salinum, H. sulphu'ris vulga'rē, Sulphure'tum lixiv'iæ, S. kal'icum, Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur, Sulphuret of Potass,* (F.) *Foie de Soufre. (Sulphur. lot.* ʒj, *Potassæ Subcarb.* ʒij. Rub them together and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It has been employed, in affections of the chest, as an expectorant, in the dose of from ʒss or ʒj, largely diluted; but it is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections.

Potassæ Superoxalas, Potass, oxalate of—p. Tartras acidulus purus, P. supertartras—p. Tartras stibialis seu stibiosus, Antimonium tartarizatum.

Potassæ Supersul'phas, *Supersul'phate of Potass, Sal febrif'ugus of Lem'ery, Acid Sulphate of Potass, Bisulphate of Potass, Super-protosulphate of Potas'sium.* (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.) It is refrigerant and purgative. Dose ʒss to ʒij.

Potassæ Supertar'tras Impu'rus, *Tartarus crudus, Tartarum, Lapis Vini Magneti'nus, Pedagra,* (F.) *Tartre cru, T. brut.* It is called, also, *Tartarum rubrum* when obtained from red wines, and *Red Argol; Tartarum album* or *White Argol*, when from white wines.

Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged; which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles, in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxyd of iron, maganese, and a red colouring matter, if the wine be red. It is chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

Potassæ Supertar'tras, *Crystal'li Tartari, Tartras Acid'ulus Potassæ purus, Supertar'trate of Protox'ide of Potas'sium, Bitartrate of Potass, Hypertartras Potassæ, Tartras superpotas'sicus, T. subpotas'sicus, Crystals of Tartar, Cremor Tartari, Cream of Tartar* (when in powder,) *Supertar'trate of Potass.* (F.) *Crème de Tartre.* (The tartar of wine purified.) It requires 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve it. It is mildly purgative, refrigerant, and diuretic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar and lemon peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperial.* Dose, as a diuretic, ʒj to ʒij; as a purgative ℥ss to ℥j.

Potassæ Tartras, *Kali tartariza'tum, Al'cali fixum tartarisatum, Tartarum solu'bilē, Tartarus tartarizatus, Lixiv'ia Tartarisa'ta, Sal Panchres'tum, Tartras Kalinus, T. lixiv'iæ, Sal vegetab'ilis, Alkali vegetab'ilē tartarizatum, Tartrate of Potass, Salt of Tartar.* A saline cathartic in the dose of ʒij to ʒj.

POTASSE CAUSTIQUE, Potassa fusa—*p. à la Chaux*, Potassa cum calce—*p. Liquide*, Liquor potassæ—*p. Preparée avec la chaux*, Potassa cum calce.

Potassii Deuto-carbonas, Potassæ carbonas—p. Ioduretum, see Potassæ hydriodas—p. Oxygeno-chloruretum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protohydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Protoxidi hydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas.

Potassium, Iodide of, see Iodine—p. Iodide of, see Potassæ hydriodas—p. Iodo-hydrargyrate of, see Iodine—p Protoarsenite of, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium—p. Protochlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protonitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, superoxalate of, Potass, oxalate of—p. Protoxide of, supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Protosulphate of, Potassæ sulphas—p. Superprotosulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas.

POTATO, Solanum tuberosum—p. Fly, Lytta vittata—p. Spanish, Convolvulus batatas—p.

Sweet, Convolvulus batatas—p. Vine, wild, Convolvulus panduratus—p. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.

POTELÉE, Hyoscyamus.

POTENTIA, Force.

POTEN'TIAL, *Potentia'lis*. An epithet for remedies, which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. The caustic alkalies, for instance, are called *Potential cauteries* in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual*.

POTENTIL'LA ANSERI'NA, *Argentine*, *Chenobos'con*, *Argenta'ria*, *Anseri'na*, *Silver Weed*, *Wild Tansey*. (F.) *Argentine*, *Potentille*. The leaves are mildly astringent and tonic.

POTENTIL'LA REPTANS, *Pentaphyl'lum*, *Quinquefo'lium*, *Common cinquefoil*. (F.) *Quintefeuille*. The roots are possessed of astringent properties.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA, Pimpinella saxifraga.

POTEX, Anus.

POTHOS FŒTIDA, Dracontium fœtidum.

POTIMOS, Potable.

POTIO CALCIS CARBONATIS, Mistura cretæ—p. Effervescens anti-emetica, Potion of Riverius—p. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—p. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—p. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris.

POTION, *Potio;* from *poto*, 'I drink.' A liquid medicine, from 4 to 8 ounces or more in quantity, the composition of which varies, and which is administered in divided doses. It corresponds to the English *mixture*. (q. v.)

POTION PECTORALE, Looch ex ovo.

POTION OF RIVE'RIUS. A mixture of *Lemon Juice* and *Subcarbonate of Potass*,—generally given in a state of effervescence. It is the *Potio efferves'cens anti-emetica*, *dicta Rive'rii*, of the Parisian codex. The name, in the codex, indicates its use.

POTIRON, Cucurbita pepo.

POTOS, Potable.

POTUS, Drink—p. Hippocraticus, Claret.

POU, Pediculus.

POUCE, Pollex, see Digitus.

POUDRE, Powder, Pulvis—*p. Absorbante et anti-acide*, *p.* Pulvis de magnesiâ compositus—*p. d'Alun composée*, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. Antiarthritique amère*, Pulvis de amaris compositus—*p. Antiasthmatique*, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—*p. Antimoniale composée* ou *de James*, Antimonial powder—*p. Aromatique*, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p. d'Asarum composée dite sternutatoire*, Pulvis asari compositus—*p. Balsamique*, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—*p. de Birckmann*, Pulvis de aro compositus—*p. de Cannelle composée*, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p. Cathartique*, Pulvis scammoneæ compositus—*p. de Chypre*, see Cladonia rangiferrina—*p. du Comte de Palme*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*p. Cornachine*, Pulvis cornachini—*p. de Corne brulée avec l'Opium*, Pulvis cornu usti cum opio—*p. de Craie composée*, see Pulvis cretæ compositus—*p. de Craie composée avec opium*, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—*p. de Dower*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. de Gomme adragant composée*, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—*p. de Gomme gutte*, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—*p. Hydragogue*, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—*p. Incisive*, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—*p. d'Ipecacuanha et opium*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. de Jalap composée*, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—*p. de Kino composée*, Pulvis kino compositus—*p. de Pérard*, Pulvis de sennâ scammonio et lignis—*p. de Quercetanus*, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—*p. de Saint Ange*, Pulvis asari compositus—*p. de Savon végétale*, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—*p. de Scammonée composée*, Pulvis scammoneæ compositus—*p. de Séné composée*, Pulvis sennæ comp.—*p. de Sentinelli* Magnesiæ carbonas—*p. Styptique*, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. Temperante de Stahl*, Pulvis de sulphate potassæ compositus—*p. de Valentini*, Magnesiæ carbonas—*p. Vermifuge mercurielle*, Pulvis e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—*p. Vermifuge sans mercure*, Pulvis ex helminthocorto compositus.

POULAIN, Bubo.

POULET (VIN DE,) (F.) *Pullet Wine*. A disgusting preparation, made by infusing the excrement of the pullet in white wine. According to Nysten, it is employed by the vulgar in France in a number of diseases, and especially in falls, contusions, &c.

POULIOT, Mentha pulegium.

POULS, Pulse—*p. Abdominal*, Pulsus inferior—*p. des Adultes*, Pulse, natural—*p. Agité*, Pulsus fortis—*p. Bas*, Pulse, low—*p. Capital*, Pulse, nasal—*p. Combiné*, Pulse, complex—*p. Compliqué*, Pulse, complex—*p. Composé*, Pulse, complex—*p. Concentré*, Pulse, contracted—*p. défaillant*, Pulsus, deficiens—*p. Deprimé*, Pulse, depressed—*p. de la Diarrhée*, Pulse, intestinal—*p. Dur*, Pulse, hard—*p. Élevé*, Pulse, ardent—*p. Embarrassé*, Pulsus intricatus—*p. de l'Estomac*, Pulse, stomachal—*p. Étroit*, Pulsus strictus—*p. de l'Expectoration*, Pulse, pectoral—*p. Faible*, Pulse, feeble—*p. du Foie*, Pulse, hepatic—*p. Grand*, Pulse, large—*p. Insensible*, Pulsus deficiens—*p. Intercadent*, Pulse, intermittent—*p. des Intestins*, Pulse, intestinal—*p. Languissant*, Pulse, languid—*p. Lent*, Pulse, slow—*p. de la Matrice*, Pulsus uterinus—*p. Modéré*, Pulse natural—*p. Mou*, Pulse, soft—*p. de Nez*, Pulse, nasal—*p. Ondoyant*, Pulse, undulating—*p. Ondulant*, Pulse, undulating—*p. Palpitant*, Pulse, tremulous—*p. Parfait*, Pulse, natural—*p. Petit*, Pulse, small—*p. Plein*, Pulse, full—*p. Precipité*, Pulse, frequent—*p. Profond*, Pulse, deep—*p. Prompt*, Pulse, sharp—*p. Rare*, Pulse, slow—*p. Rebondissant*, Pulsus dicrotus—*p. Redoublé*, Pulsus dicrotus—*p. des Regles*, Pulsus uterinus—*p. Roide*, Pulse, tense—*p. Serratile*, Pulsus errinus—*p. Serré*, Pulse, contracted—*p. de la Sueur*, Pulsus sudoralis—*p. Tardif*, Pulse, slow—*p. Tendu*, Pulse, tense—*p. Tremblant*, Pulse, tremulous—*p. de l'Urine*, Pulsus urinalis—*p. Véhément*, Pulsus fortis—*p. Ventral*, Pulsus inferior—*p. Vide*, Pulsus vacuus—*p. Vif*, Pulse, sharp—*p. Vite*, Pulse, sharp.

POUNCE, Sandarac.

POUND, *Libra*, *Litra*, λιτρα, Lat. *Pondo*, *Bage'dia*, (of twelve oz.,) *Barda'dia*, (F.) *Livre*, from *pon'derē*, 'to weigh.' A weight, consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. See Weights and Measures.

POURPIER CULTIVÉ, Portulaca.

POURPRE BLANC, Miliary fever.

POURRITURE D'HÔPITAL, Hospital gangrene.

POUS, Pes.

POUSSE, Pursiness.

POWDER, (F.) *Poudre*. See Pulvis.

Powder of Aloes, compound, Pulvis aloes compositus—p. Alum, compound, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. of Aloes with canella, Pulvis aloes cum canellâ—p. Antimonial, Chenevix's, Antimonial powder—p. of Arum, compound, Pulvis de aro compositus—p. of Asarabacca, compound, Pulvis asari compositus—p. of Bladder-wrack, yellow, Pulvis quercus marinæ—p. Bleaching, Calcis chloridum—p. Camboge, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. Cardinal del Lugo's, Cinchona—p. of Chalk, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus—p. of Chalk with opium, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—p. of Cinnamon, compound, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. of Contrayerva, compound, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—p. Countess's, Cinchona—p. Countess of Kent's, Cantianus pulvis—p. Cyprus, Hibiscus abelmoschus—p. Dover's, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. Earl of Warwick's, Pulvis cornachini.

Powder of Faynard. A celebrated powder for arresting hemorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood finely pulverized.

Powder Fever, Schwanberg's, Antimonial powder—p. Ginger-beer, see Amomum zingiber—p. Gout, Duke of Portland's—p. Pulvis Duci, Portlandiæ—p. of Burnt hartshorn with opium, Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio—p. Ipecacuanha compound, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. of Jalap, compound, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—p. James's, factitious, Antimonial powder—p. Jesuits', Cinchona—p. of Kino, compound, Pulvis kino compositus—p. Lemonade, see Lemonade—p. of Magnesia, compound, Pulvis de magnesiâ compositus—p. of the Marquis, Marchionis pulvis—p. Mead's, against the bite of a Mad dog, Pulvis antilyssus—p. Myrrh, compound, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—p. Scammony and aloes, Pulvis scammonii cum aloe—p. Scammōny, compound, Pulvis scammoniæ compositus—p. of Senna, compound, Pulvis sennæ compositus—p. Sneezing, see Veratrum album—p. Spruce beer, see Spruce beer—p. Tennant's, Calcis chloridum—p. Tooth, Dentifricium—p. Tragacanth, compound, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.

Powders, Soda. *Sodæ carb.* ʒss, in each *blue* paper; *tartaric acid*, gr. xxv, in each *white* paper; for half a pint of water. A pleasant, cooling drink; taken during the effervescence.

POWER, Faculty—p. Inherent, Irritability—p. Tonic, Irritability.

POX, Syphilis, Variola—p. Chicken, Varicella—p. French, Syphilis—p. Noddle, Syphilomania—p. Small, Variola—p. Swine, see Varicella—p. Water, see Varicella.

POZZUOLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. P. is in the neighbourhood of Naples. The springs are, 1. *Acqua della pietra*, Temp. 91° Fah. 2. *Acqua di Cavalcanti*, Temp. 100°, *A. di subveni homini*, Temp. 102°, *A. del cantarello*, Temp. 86 to 89; and that of the Temple of Serapis in Pozzuoli, Temp. 102 to 107. The last contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, alumina, and iron, carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, sulphate of lime, and silica.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, Therapeutics.

PRACTITIONER, GENERAL, Surgeon apothecary.

PRÆBIUM, Dose.

PRÆCIPITANS MAGNUM, Sepia.

PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

PRÆCISIO, Circumcision.

PRÆCOCIA, Prunus Armeniaca.

PRÆCOCITY, Præotia.

PRÆCOGNITIO, Prognosis.

PRÆCOR'DIA, from *præ*, 'before,' and *cor*, 'the heart.' The diaphragm: (q. v.) also, the abdominal viscera, and the epigastrium.

The Præcor'dial Re'gion is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart.

PRÆCORDIUM, *Fossette du cœur*.

PRÆCOX MATURITAS, Præotia.

PRÆDICTIO, Prognosis.

PRÆFOCATIO, Orthopnœa, Suffocation—p. Faucium, Angone—p. Matricis, Hysteria.

PRÆFOCATION, Strangulatio uterina.

PRÆGNANS, Pregnant.

PRÆGNATIO, Pregnancy.

PRÆGUSTATIO, *Avant-gout*.

PRÆHENSIO, Prehension.

PRÆLIN'GUA. The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

PRÆLUM, Press.

PRÆLUMBARIS, Prelumbar.

PRÆPARATIO, Preparation.

PRÆPARATUM, Preparation.

PRÆPOTIO, Propotismos.

PRÆPUTIUM, Prepuce.

PRÆSCRIPTIO, Prescription.

PRÆSEPIOLUM, Alveolus.

PRÆSEPIUM, Alveolus.

PRÆSERVATO'RIA INDICA'TIO. A preservative indication: one proper for preventing the development of disease.

PRÆSPINALIS, Prespinal.

PRÆTIBIALIS, Pretibial.

PRASINUM VIRIDE, Cupri subacetas.

PRASINUS, Porraceous.

PRASI'TES, from *pra'sium*, 'horehound.' Wine, in which the leaves of horehound have been infused.

PRASIUM, Marrubium.

PRASUM, Allium Prasum.

PRAXIS, Action.

PRECIPITATE, RED, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. white, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

PRECIPITA'TION, *Præcipitatio*. (F.) *Précipité*. The action by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved; and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter so thrown down, or precipitated, is called a *precipitate*.

PRÉCIPITATION DE LA MATRICE, Procidentia uteri.

PRÉCIPITÉ BLANC, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

PRECUR'SORY, *Præcurso'rius*; from *præ*, 'before,' and *curro*, 'I run.' That which precedes.

Precur'sory or Premon'itory Signs or Symptoms, (F.) *Signes précurseurs*, *S. avant-coureurs*, are those which indicate an approaching disease.

PREDISPOSI″TION, *Prædispositio*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dispon'ere*, 'to dispose.' That constitution or condition of the body, which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

Thus, in hereditary diseases, the conformation is such, that but a slight exciting cause may be required to produce them.

When the disease arises, solely, from the predisposition, or under the additional influence of an extremely slight, exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*.

PREDOR'SAL, *Prædorsa'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dorsum*, 'the back.'

The Prædorsal Region of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PRÉ-DORSO ATLOIDIEN, Longus colli.

PRÉ-DORSO CERVICAL, Longus colli.

PREG'NANCY, *Utero-gesta'tio*, *Prægna'tio*, *Imprægna'tio*, *Gravid'itas*, *En'cymon*, *Cyesis*, *Encye'sis*, *Encymo'sia*, *Cyopho'ria*, *Gesta'tion*, *Fœta'tion*. (F.) *Grossesse*. The state of a female who has, within her ovary or womb, a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed in the latter receptacle. When placed in the cavity of the uterus,—by virtue of the vital principle which animates it, it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment, necessary for its gradual development, during the space of ten lunar months or 280 days,—the ordinary term of gestation, although the period may be protracted perhaps to 300 days,—at the expiration of which parturition occurs.

Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus; at times, the uterus contains two or three.—See Reproduction. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus:—at other times, a fœtus likewise exists. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium, or is arrested in the Fallopian tube.

Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into, 1. *Natural* or *uterine*, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb: and, 2. *Preternatural* or *extra-uterine*, *Paracye'sis* seu *Eccye'sis*, *Dysto'cia*, *Dyscye'sis extra-uteri'na*,—when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy, the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture.

The usual signs of pregnancy are,—suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging and forming a hard tumour; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola round the nipple becoming darker and the follicles more developed; a bluish tint of the vagina after the 4th week; about the 5th month, the evidence by *Ballottement*, (q. v.) and the placental *souffle* and sound of the fœtal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the fœtus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods.

Pregnancy Abdom'inal, *Eccye'sis abdomina'lis*. (F.) *Grossesse abdominale*. That in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen.

Pregnancy, Afœ'tal, *Pregnancy without a fœtus*, (F.) *Grossesse afœtale*, *G. sans fœtus*. Pregnancy produced by a false or degenerate conception, or any other affection, which has given place to unusual development of the uterus. Madame Boivin includes in this class, *Sarco-hysteric*, *hydro-hysteric*, *gazo-hysteric*, and *hemato-hysteric pregnancies*, (q. v.)

Pregnancy, Bigem'inal, (F.) *Grossesse bigéminale*, *Double pregnancy*. Pregnancy, in which there are twins in utero.—Madame Boivin.

Pregnancy, Complex, (F.) *Grossesse complexe*, *G. inter-extra-utérine*, is when the womb, besides a fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, &c.

Pregnancy, Compound, (F.) *Grossesse composée*, is when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.

Pregnancy, Double, Pregnancy, bigeminal.

Preg'nancy, False, *Gravid'itas spuria*, (F.) *Grossesse fausse* ou *apparente*, *Pseudocye'sis*. Authors have called thus different affections of a more or less serious character, which resemble pregnancy; so as, at times, to impose upon the best informed practitioners. These diseases may be seated in the uterus or its dependencies; in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen. They may be:—a mole, hydatids, water, blood, or polypus distending the parietes of the uterus:—chronic enlargement of the uterus; the development of tumours, &c., in its substance:—scirrhus; dropsy of the ovaria; ascites; tympanites, &c.

Pregnancy, Fœtal, (F.) *Grossesse fœtale*. Pregnancy, in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. Madame Boivin puts in this class—the *solitary*, *bigeminal*, *trigeminal*, and *sarco-fœtal* pregnancies, which form the first order; and the *tubal*, *ovarial*, and *abdominal*, which constitute the second.

Pregnancy, Gazo-hysteric, (F.) *Grossesse Gazo-hystérique*. A fœtal pregnancy, caused by development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb.—Madame Boivin.

Pregnancy, Hemato-hysteric, (F.) *Grossesse hémato-hystérique*. A fœtal pregnancy, caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Hydro-hysteric, (F.) *Grossesse hydro-hystérique*. A fœtal pregnancy, occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

Pregnancy, Intersti″tial, *Gravid'itas in uteri substan'tiâ*, *Gravid'itas interstitia'lis*. The development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation: the thin external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity.

Pregnancy, Morbid, *Paracye'sis*, *Dysto'cia*, *Dyscye'sis*. The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder.—Good.

Pregnancy, Ova'rial, (F.) *Grossesse ovarienne* ou *de l'ovaire*, *Eccye'sis ova'ria*. Pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed in the interior of the ovary.

Pregnancy, Pretended. The criminal act of a female, who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. (F.) *Supposition de part.* [This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female, who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child which is not hers.]

Pregnancy, Sarco-fœtal, (F.) *Grossesse sarco-fœtale.* Pregnancy, in which there are one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Sarco-hysteric, (F.) *Grossesse Sarco-hystérique.* A fœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Solitary, (F.) *Grossesse solitaire* ou *simple.* Pregnancy in which there is a single fœtus.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Trigem'inal, (F.) *Grossesse trigéminale* ou *triple.* Pregnancy in which there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Tubal, (F.) *Grossesse tubaire, Eccye'sis tubal'is.* Pregnancy where the fœtus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube.

Pregnancy, Utero-abdom'inal, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-abdominale.* Pregnancy consisting of two fœtuses; one in the uterus—the other in the abdominal cavity.—Mad. Boivin.

Pregnancy, Utero-ova'rial, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-ovarienne.* Pregnancy with two fœtuses, one in the womb—the other in the ovary.

Pregnancy, Utero-tubal, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-tubaire.* Pregnancy in which there is, at the same time, a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANT, *Prægnans, Encar'pos,* (F.) *Enceinte.* One in a state of pregnancy;—one with child.

PREHENSIO, Catalepsy, Epilepsy.

PREHEN'SION, *Prehensio,* from *prehen'dere,* 'to lay hold of.'

Prehension of Food is the act of carrying it to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity. It is, also, called *Assumptio, Proslep'sis, Pros'phora.*

PRÊLE, Hippuris vulgaris.

PRÉLOMBAIRE, Prelumbar.

PRÉLOMBO-PUBIEN, Psoas parvus—*p. Trochantin,* Psoas magnus.

PRELUM, Press.

PRELUM'BAR, *Prælumba'ris,* (F.) *Prélombaire,* from *præ,* 'before,' and *lumbi,* 'the loins.' That which is placed before the loins. The prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

PREMONITORY. See Precursory.

PREPARA'TION, *Præparatio.* The act of making ready any substance whatever that has to be employed for any purpose.

Also, the product of any pharmaceutical operation;—*Præpara'tum.*

Any part of the human body, preserved for the uses of the anatomist, is so called.

PREPUCE. *Præpu'tium, Epago'gium, Posthé,* the *Foreskin.* The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which covers the glans.

The prepuce is composed of two membranous layers: one external or cutaneous; the other internal or mucous, separated by cellular membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter; forming, behind the corona, a small *cul-de-sac* above the corpora cavernosa, which is interrupted by a triangular duplicature of the mucous membrane, called the *frænum,* fixed in the furrow at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Præpu'tium clitor'idis.*

PRESBYOPIA, Presbytia.

PRESBY'TIA, *Presbyo'pia, Amblyo'pia proximo'rum, Visus seni'lis,* (F.) *Vue longue,* from πρεσβυς, 'an old person.' Condition of vision, common in old persons, and which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, whilst those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It is supposed to depend generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea; whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays.

It is, also, called *Long-sightedness, Parop'sis longin'qua, Dyso'pia proximo'rum.*

PRESCRIP'TION, *Præscriptio, Anag'raphē,* from *præ,* 'before,' and *scrib'erē,* 'to write.' *For'mula,* (F.) *Formule, Ordonnance.* The formula which the physician writes for the composition of medicine, adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear, upon its face, the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose.

A prescription has been divided into four parts:—the *basis* or principal ingredient of the prescription; the *ad'juvans,* or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the *cor'rigens,* or that intended to correct its operation or obviate any unpleasant symptom, which it may be apt to produce; and the *constit'uens, excipient,* or substance which gives to the other ingredients consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills:—

℞		
Aloes,	ʒ j.	*Basis.*
Hyd. Submur.	gr. x.	*Adjuvans.*
Olei Carui,	gtt. v.	*Corrigens.*
Syrupi,	q. s.	*Constituens.*
fiant Pilulæ, xx.		

It is obvious, however, that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for example, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent.

Dr. Paris has given the following synopsis of the principles of medicinal combination, which may serve as an instructive guide to the prescriber:—

TABLE.

OBJECT I.

TO PROMOTE THE ACTION OF THE BASIS.

A. By combining the several different forms or preparations of the *same substance.*

B. By combining the basis with substances which are of the same nature; i. e. which are individually capable of producing the same effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other.

C. By combining the basis with substances of a *different nature*, and which do not exert any chymical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach or system more susceptible of its action.

OBJECT II.

TO CORRECT THE OPERATION OF THE BASIS BY OBVIATING ANY UNPLEASANT EFFECTS IT MIGHT BE LIKELY TO OCCASION, AND WHICH WOULD PERVERT ITS INTENDED ACTION, AND DEFEAT THE OBJECT OF ITS EXHIBITION.

A. By *chymically* neutralizing or *mechanically* separating the offending ingredient.

B. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach or system against its deleterious effects.

OBJECT III.

TO OBTAIN THE JOINT OPERATION OF TWO OR MORE MEDICINES.

A. By uniting those medicines, which are calculated to produce the *same ultimate* results, but by modes of operation totally different.

B. By combining medicines, which have entirely different powers; and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications.

OBJECT IV.

TO OBTAIN A NEW AND ACTIVE REMEDY, NOT AFFORDED BY ANY SINGLE SUBSTANCE.

A. By combining medicines, which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which *new* or *modified results* are produced.

B. By combining substances, which have the property of acting *chymically* upon each other: the results of which are:—

a. The formation of new compounds;

b. The decomposition of the original ingredients, and the development of the more active elements.

C. By combining substances, between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the *solubility* of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

a. By the intervention of substances that act *chymically*.

b. By the addition of ingredients, whose operation is entirely *mechanical*.

OBJECT V.

TO AFFORD AN ELIGIBLE FORM.

a. By which the *efficacy* of the remedy is enhanced.

b. By which its *aspect* or *flavour* is rendered more agreeable, or its mode of administration more convenient.

C. By which it is *preserved* from the spontaneous decomposition to which it is liable.

[The vocabulary in the Author's "Medical Student," p. 117, Philad. 1837, will aid the student, not only in translating, but in writing his prescriptions *more solito*.]

PRESENTA'TION, from (Lat.) *præsens*. The part of a fœtus which is felt *presenting*, on an examination *per vaginam*.

When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be *natural*: when any other part, *preternatural*: and the labour is styled *perverse*, or *preternatural*, *Parodyn'ia perver'sa*, *Dysto'cia perver'sa*, *Cross-birth*, (F.) *Accouchement contre nature*.

When any other part, besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of *turning* (q. v.) becomes necessary. See Parturition.

PRESIS, Swelling.

PRESLE, Hippuris vulgaris.

PRESPI'NAL, *Præspina'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *spina*, 'the spine.' That which is situate before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

PRESS, *Prælum*, *Prelum*, *Presso'rium*, *Piester*, *Piesté'rion*, (F.) *Pressoir*, *Presse*. An instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure, for the purpose of separating their juices or oils.

Press of Herophilus, Torcular Herophili.

Presse-Artere. An instrument, invented by Deschamps, for the immediate compression of arteries. It is composed of a plate, 6 or 7 lines long, and 3 broad, and of a rod or stem, 2 inches long, placed perpendicularly above the plate and riveted. At each extremity of the plate is a hole, through which each of the ends of the ligature, to be placed upon the artery, is passed. The ligature is then to be tightened by drawing the ends, and fixing them to the perpendicular rod. This *presse artère* or *serre-artère*, surrounded with charpie, remains in the wound, until there is no longer danger of hemorrhage. The ligature is then cut, and the instrument withdrawn.

It is an unnecessary instrument.

Presse-Urethre, *Jugum Penis*. A kind of forceps of elastic iron, the branches of which, padded, may be approximated or separated by means of a screw. The penis is introduced between the branches, one of them being applied to the urethra, and the screw is tightened so as to exercise a degree of pressure, sufficient to bring the parietes of the canal in contact.

This instrument is sometimes used in incontinence of urine, to prevent the constant discharge of that fluid.

PRESSIO, Pressure.

PRESSION ABDOMINALE, Pressure abdominal.

PRESSOIR, Press—*p. d'Hérophile*, Torcular Herophili.

PRESSORIUM, Press.

PRESSURE, *Pressio*, from *premo*, 'I press.' The action of pressing.

Abdominal Pressure, (F.) *Pression abdominale*. A mode of examination, by means of which the sensibility, size, suppleness, or hardness of any morbid abdominal viscus may be compared, in these respects, with its healthy condition. Bichat proposed, with the view of exploring the state of the thoracic organs, to exert a

pressure from below upwards on the abdominal organs, so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration was affected by this action. No great information can, of course, be derived from it.

PRETIB'IAL, *Prætibia'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *tibia*, 'the tibia.' That which is situate before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles.

PREVENTIVE, ROYAL. An empirical preparation used as a prophylactic against the venereal virus. It is a solution of *acetate of lead*. —the Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, (q. v.)

PRIAPEIA, Nicotiana rustica.

PRIAPIS'COS. Same etymon as the next. Name of a piece of wood, which forms part of the *scamnum Hippocraticum*. Paulus of Ægina calls thus a tent of linen shaped like the penis.

PRIAPIS'MUS, *Tenti'go, T. Penis, Pri'apism, Horn-colic, (vulg.) Enta'sia Priapis'mus, Rhopalis'mus, Satyriasis*, (q. v.) from Πριαπος, Priapus, 'the male organ.' Constant and distressing erection, without any voluptuous idea or desire for venery. It is often symptomatic; and sometimes the immediate result of morbific causes,—of the action of cantharides, for example. The application of cold liquids to the penis, and the internal use of opium and camphor are the means usually had recourse to for its removal.

PRIAPUS, Penis—p. Cervi, see Cervus—p. Ceti, Leviathan penis.

PRICKING. Sax. ppiccian, (D.) *pricken*, (F.) *Picotement*. A variety of pain, compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

PRIDE OF CHINA, Melia azedarach—p. of India, Melia azedarach.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The *first passages*. The stomach and intestinal canal:—the lacteals being the *secun'dæ viæ*, or *second passages*.

Primæ Viæ, Ways, digestive.

PRIMEVÈRE, Primula veris.

PRIMIP'ARA, from *primus*, 'first,' and *parere*, 'to bring forth.' A name given to females, who bring forth for the first time.

PRIMI-STERNAL, *Primi-sterna'lis*, from *primus*, 'the first, and *sternum*, 'the sternum.' M. Béclard has called *os primi-sternal*, or *clavi-sternal*, the first bony portion of the sternum.

PRIMI''TIÆ. The *first waters*, or *the waters* discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

PRIMROSE, EVENING, Œnothera biennis.

PRIM'ULA VERIS, from *prim'ulus*, 'the beginning;' so called, because it flowers in the beginning of the spring. *Verbas'culum, Paral'ysis;* the *Cowslip, Paigil*, or *Peagle*, (F.) *Primevère. Family*, Primulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

Primula Vulga'ris. The leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

PRINCEPS, Rectum.

PRINCIPE CRYSTALLIZABLE DE DEROSNE, Narcotine.

PRINCIPES IMMÉDIATS, Principles immediate.

PRINCIPIUM, Arche, Element—p. Acidificans, Oxygen—p. Adstringens, Tannin—p. Hydrogeneticum, Hydrogen—p. Hydroticum, Hydrogen—p. Oxygenans, Oxygen—p. Scytodephicum, Tannin.

PRINCIPLE, COL'OURING, OF THE BLOOD. A name, given to the immediate principle in animals, to which the blood owes its red colour. It is solid, inodorous, and insipid. When recently separated from blood, it has a purple-red colour. When distilled, it furnishes, amongst other products, a purple oil. It is insoluble in water; but, if diluted with that liquid, acquires a vinous red hue. It communicates a red colour to the albumen of the blood, and affords, on analysis, iron, to which the colour is perhaps owing.—See Hæmatine.

PRIN'CIPLES, IMMEDIATE, (F.) *Principes immédiats, Matériaux immédiats*. A name given to a considerable number of substances, composed at least of three elements, and which are obtained from animals and vegetables, without alteration, by simple processes, and, in some measure, *immediately*.

Immediate Principles of Animals, *Proximate principles, Organic Elements, Compounds of Organization*. These are divided into acid principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the *uric, rosacic, purpuric, allantoic, caseic, butyric*, &c. The fatty principles are:—*stearine, elaine, cholesterine*, &c.; and the last division includes the most important compounds of organization:—*fibrine, gelatine, albumen, urea, picromel, osmazome*, &c.

Principles, Proximate, Pr. immediate.

PRINOS, *P. verticilla'tus, Black Alder, Virginia Winter Berry*, (F.) *Apalachine à feuilles de Prunier. Nat. Ord.* Rhamni. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The bark of this common shrub of the United States is astringent, bitter and pungent. The berries are, likewise, bitter. The bark has been used as a substitute for the cinchona, in intermittents, and as a tonic.

PRION, Saw.

PRIONO'DES, from πριων, 'a saw,' and ειδος, 'shape.' *Serra'ted*. Applied to the sutures of the head.

PRIOR ANNULA'RIS, *Interos'seus quartus* of Winslow. An internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its use is to draw the ring finger outwards.

Prior In'dicis, *Exten'sor ter'tii interno'dii indicis; Sous-métacarpo-latéri-phalangien*. It arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. *Action*:—to draw the finger outwards, towards the thumb.

Prior vel Abductor Indicis Pedis. An external, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. *Action*:—to pull the fore toe inwards.

Prior Medii, Pr. Medii digiti.

Prior Medii Dig''iti, *Prior Medii, Second interos'seous* of Douglas. An external, inter-

osseous muscle of the hand, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. *Action*:—to draw the middle finger outwards.

Prior vel Abductor Medii Digiti Pedis. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. *Use*:—to pull the middle toe inwards, or towards the inner side of the foot.

Prior vel Adductor Min'imi Digiti. An internal, interrosseous muscle of the foot, which originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe; and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Action*:—to pull the little toe inwards.

Prior vel Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. An internal interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. *Action*:—to pull the third of the small toes inwards.

PRISIS, Stridor dentium.

PRISMOS, Stridor dentium.

PRISMA, Scobs.

PRIVATE PARTS, Genital organs.

PRIVITIES, Genital organs.

PRIVY MEMBERS, Genital organs—p. Parts, Genital organs.

PRO, πρό, 'before.' A common prefix to words; as in *Procatarctic*, *Prostate*, &c.

PROBANG, *Detruso'rium ex bale'na*. A long, slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. A similar instrument is called by J. L. Petit, *Repoussoir d'arêtes*.

PROCARDIUM, Scrobiculus cordis.

PROCERUS NASI. Pyramidalis nasi.

PROCÈS CILIAIRES, Ciliary processes.

PROCESS, Apophysis—p. Cuneiform, Basiliary process—p. Vertical superior longitudinal, Falx cerebri.

PROCES'SUS. A *process*; from *proce'do*, 'I go before.' *Projectu'ra*. An apophysis or eminence of a bone, (see Apophysis.) Also, any part, which seems prolonged beyond other organs with which it is in connexion; as the *Ciliary processes*.

Processus Anconeus, Olecranon—p. Annularis, Pons varolii—p. Caudatus, Lobulus caudatus—p. cerebri lateralis, Cornu ammonis—p. Cochleariformis, see Tympanum—p. Cuneiformis ossis occipitis, Basilary process—p. Falciformis cerebelli, Falx cerebelli—p. Falciformis duræ matris, Falx cerebri—p. Laterales uteri, Tubæ Fallopianæ—p. Mamillares, Papillæ of the kidney, Olfactory nerves—p. Orbicularis cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—p. Papillares, Olfactory nerves—p. Rachidianus, Medulla spinalis—p. ad Testes, see Valvula Vieussenii—p. Transversus duræ matris, Tentorium—p. Uvifer, Uvula—p. Ventriculi, Duodenum.

PROCHEILA, Antelabia.

PROCHEILIDION, Procheilon.

PROCHEI'LON, *Procheilidion*, *Prola'bium*. The extreme projecting part of the lips.

PROCHEUMA, Parenchyma.

PROCIDENCE DE L'ŒIL, Exophthalmia.

PROCIDENTIA, Prolapsus—p. Ani, Proctocele—p. Intestini recti, Proctocele—p. Iridis, Staphyloma of the Iris—p. Sedis, Proctocele—p. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri.

PROCNEME, Tibia.

PROCON'DYLOS, προκονδυλος, from πρό, 'before,' and κονδυλος, 'a knot.' The first joint of the fingers; the second being called κονδυλος; and the third μεταχονδυλος.

PROCTAL'GIA, *Proc'tica simplex*, *Proc'tagra*, from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the anus. Generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhus, &c.

Proctalgia, Clunesia—p. Hæmorrhoidalis, Hæmorrhois.

PROCTATRE'SIA, from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and ατρησια, 'imperforation.' Imperforate state of the anus.

PROC'TICA. Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. A genus in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

Proctica Exania, Proctocele—p. Marisca, Hæmorrhois—p. Simplex, Proctalgia—p. Tenesmus, Tenesmus.

PROCTI'TIS, *Clyne'sia*, *Cysso'tis*, from πρωκτος, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the anus.

PROCTOCE'LE, from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and κηλη, 'hernia.' *Prolap'sus Ani*, *Proctopto'sis*, *Procto'sis*, *Archeopto'ma*, *Archopto'sis*, *Exa'nia*, *Hæmor'rhois proce'dens*, *Hæmor'rhois ab exaniâ*, *Procident'ia Ani*, *P. intesti'ni recti*, *P. sedis*, *Ecto'pia Ani*, *Sedes procid'ua*, *Falling down of the Fundament*, *Coming down of the Body*, (F.) *Chute du rectum*, *C. du fondement*, *Renversement du Rectum*. Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling. In the treatment, the application of cold water and astringent lotions must be recommended: and, if other means fail, one of the radii of skin, which converge at the anus, may be snipped off. On cicatrizing, the verge of the anus will be contracted, and the cure probably complete. In the way of palliation, the parts may be retained by an appropriate bandage.

PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA. See Lithotomy.

PROCTOPTOSIS, Proctocele.

PROCTORRHAGIA, Hæmorrhoidal flux.

PROCTOR'RH'ŒA, from πρωκτος, 'the anus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' A discharge of blood or slime from the anus.

PROCTOS, Anus.

PROCTOSIS, Proctocele.

PROD'ROMUS, from πρό, 'before,' and δρομος, 'course.' The period immediately preceding an attack of disease; and in which the *precursory signs* occur.

PRODUCT, from *produ'co*, 'I produce,' (F.) *Produit*. The result, sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical operation.

PRODUCTIO, Prolapsus—p. Uvulæ a pituitâ, Staphylœdema.

PRODUCTION, *Produc'tio*; same etymon. This word is used, especially by the French synonymously with *prolongation*. The mesen-

tery is, in this sense, a production of the peritoneum.

PRODUIT, Product.

PROEM'INENT, *Proem'inens*, from *pro*, 'forwards,' and *emine're*, 'to project.' Some anatomists call the 7th cervical vertebra, the *proeminent vertebra*, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of those of the neighbouring vertebræ.

PRŒO'TIA, *Proiotes*, προωτης, or προοτης, 'Precocity,' *Præcox matu'ritas*, *Preco'cious matu'rity*. Premature development of sexual organization or power.—Good.

PROFLU'VIUM, *Discharge* (q. v.) *Fluxus*, *Polyrrhœ'a*, *Flux* (q. v.) from *pro'fluo*, 'I run down.' A term, under which some Nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes:—others, increased excretions, attended by fever.

Profluvium Genitale Muliebre, Menses—p. Muliebre, Leucorrhœa, Menses—p. Seminis, Pollution—p. Ventris, Diarrhœa.

PROFUN'DUS, *Altus*. A name given to different parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others.

1. Arteria Profunda Fem'oris, *A. vasta poste'rior* seu *muscula'ris femoris*, *Artère grande musculaire de la cuisse*, (Ch.) This large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situate before the adductors; passes through the third adductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral; and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The *muscularis profunda* gives off, 1. The *external circumflex*: 2. The *internal circumflex*: and, 3. The three *perforantes*.

2. The Arteria Profunda Penis. Chaussier has given this name to the *cav'ernous ar'tery*, which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic.

Profunda Humeri, *P. superior*, *Arte'ria spira'lis*, (F.) *Artère humérale profonde*, *A. collatérale externe*, *Grand musculaire du bras*, (Ch.) Its origin is variable. When it arises from the brachial artery, it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backwards between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve; giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone, it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, &c.

The Profunda Inferior vel Minor is often a branch of the last; but, commonly, is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm. It gives off branches to the muscles, &c. about the inner side of the os humeri. It is, also, called *large communicating ulnar* or *profundo-ulnar*.

Profunda Superior. Profunda humeri.

Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated* and *superficial*. Thus, we speak of the *superficial* and *deep-seated* muscles of the neck, &c.; the *Flexor profundus perforans*, &c.

PROFUSIO SANGUINIS, Hæmorrhagia—p. Subcutanea, Purpura simplex.

PROGLOS'SIS, from προ, 'before,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' The extremity or tip of the tongue.

PROGNO'SIS, *Prorrhe'sis*, *Præcogni'tio*, *Prædic'tio*, (F.) *Prognostic*, *Pronostic*, from προ, 'before,' and γινωσκω, 'I know.' The judgment formed by the physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease.

A General Prognosis is the opinion formed of a disease in the abstract. Thus, we say, the *General prognosis* of *Cynanche tonsillaris* is favourable;—of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, unfavourable, &c.

A Particular Progno'sis is the opinion formed of any particular case of a disease. The *particular prognosis* of one case of typhus, for example, may be favourable, whilst that of another may be unfavourable.

Prognosis ex Lingua, Glossomantia.

PROGNOSTIC, Prognosis.

PROJECTURA, Process.

PROLABIUM, Procheilon.

PROLAP'SUS, from *pro'labor*, 'I slip down.' *Procident'ia*, *Delap'sio*, *Propto'ma*, *Propto'sis*, *Produc'tio*, *Propeden'tia*, *Prominen'tia*, *Ptosis*, *Casus*, (F.) *Chute; a protru'sion; a falling down*. A genus of diseases in the class *Locales* and order *Ectopiæ* of Cullen, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice, with which it is naturally connected.

Prolapsus Ani, Proctocele—p. Iridis, Ptosis iridis—p. Œsophagi, Pharyngocele—p. Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis—p. Pharyngis, Pharyngocele.

Prolapsus Uteri, *Exome'tra*, *Metropto'sis*, *Falling down of the womb*, *Ædoptosis uteri*, *Hysteropto'sis*, *Hysteroce'lē nuda*, *Procident'ia uteri*, (F.) *Abaissement de la matrice*, *Chute de la matrice*, *Descente de la matrice*, *Précipitation de la matrice*. Some use the term 'Procidentia Uteri' for a minor degree; some for a greater degree of the affection than prolapsus;—*Relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest stage of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the utero-vaginal region. In the treatment, the horizontal posture must be insisted upon; the injection of astringent substances *per vaginam* be advised; and if the affection be not remedial by these means, a pessary must be employed as a palliative; or, the operation of *Episioraphy* (q. v.) may be performed.

Prolapsus Uteri, Hysteroptosis—p. Uvulæ, Staphylœdema.

Prolapsus Vagi'næ, *Hysteropto'sis Vaginæ Prolapsus*, *Ædoptosis Vaginæ*, *Coleopto'sis*, *Colpopto'sis*, *Elytropto'sis*—Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower. This, like the descent of the uterus, may be *relaxation*, *procidentia*, *prolapsus*, or complete *inversion*.

Prolapsus Vesicæ, Exocyste.

PROLECTA'TIO. Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PROLEPTICUS, Anticipating.

PROLICIDE, *Prolicid'ium*; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *cædere*, 'to kill.' Destruction of offspring. A term, which includes fœticide as well as infanticide. Prolicide.—Gordon Smith.

PROLIF'IC, *Prolif'icus*; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *facio*, 'I make.' That which has the faculty of engendering; applied to man, animals, and their sperm or seed; as well as to

remedies, which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

PROLIG″EROUS, *Proligerus*, from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *gero*, 'I carry.' That which is connected with carrying the offspring.

The Proligerous Disc, or Layer, *Discus prolig″erus*, *Discus vitelli′nus*, *Stratum prolig″erum*. A granular layer, situate generally towards the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, on the centre of which the true ovum or ovule exists.—Von Baer.

PROLONGEMENT RACHIDIEN, Medulla spinalis—*p. Sous-occipital*, Basilary process.

PROMALACTE′RIUM, from προ, 'before,' and μαλασσω, 'I soften.' The room, in the ancient gymnasium in which the body was softened and anointed. One of the operations in bathing.

PROMANOS. See Digitos.

PROMANUS, Pollex.

PROMETOPIDIA, Frontal bandages.

PROMETO′PIS, *Prometopid′ion*, from προ, 'before,' and μετωπον, 'the forehead.' The skin of the forehead.

PROMINENTIA, Prolapsus, Protuberance.

PROMONTORIUM FACIEI, Nasus.

PROM′ONTORY, *Promonto′rium* seu *Tuber* seu *Tuberos′itas Tym′pani*. A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, which corresponds to the external scala of the cochlea, and especially to the outer side of the vestibule.

PRONATEUR CARRÉ, Pronator radii quadratus—*p. Grand* ou *rond*, Pronator radii teres—*p. Petit*, Pronator radii quadratus.

PRONA′TION, *Prona′tio*, from *pronus*, 'inclined forwards.' Anatomists understand, by pronation, the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards.

PRONA′TOR. That which produces the motion of pronation. This name has been given to two of the muscles of the forearm.

Pronator Oblique, P. radii teres—p. Quadratus, P. radii quadratus.

Pronator Radii Quadra′tus, *P. quadratus*, *Quadratus radii*, *P. quadratus* seu *transversus* (Winslow,) *Pronator radii brevis* seu *quadratus* (Cowper,) *Cubito-radial*, (Ch.) (F.) *Petit* ou *carré pronateur*. This muscle is situate at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm. It is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna; and, without, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation.

Pronator Radii Teres, *P. teres* sive *obli′quus* (Winslow,) *Epitrochlo-radial* (Ch.,) (F.) *Grand* ou *rond pronateur*. A muscle seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is long, flat, and larger above than below. It is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna. From thence it passes obliquely downwards and outwards, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation. It can, also, bend the forearm on the arm and *vice versâ*.

Pronator Teres, P. radii teres.

PRONERVATIO, Aponeurosis, Tendon.

PRONOSTIC, Prognosis.

PROPEDENTIA, Prolapsus.

PROPERTIES, VITAL. Those which depend upon organization, such as *sensibility* and *contractility*.

Properties, Physical, of the Tissues. These are *flexibility*, *extensibility* and *elasticity*, *racornissement* and *imbibition*.

PROPHYLAC′TIC, *Prophylac′ticus*, *Diaphylac′tic*, *Diasos′tic*, *Synteret′icus*, from προ and φυλασσω, 'I defend.' A preservative.

PROPHYLAX′IS, *Prophylace*, *Prophylac′tice*. Same etymon. *Præserva′tio*. Preservative or preventive treatment.

PROP′OLIS, προπολις, from προ, 'before,' and πολις, 'city;' literally, 'that which is before the city.' *Ceranthe′mus*, *Commo′sis*, *Bee-bread*. A red, resinous matter, with which bees cover the bottom of the hive. Its fume has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

PROP′OMA, from προ, 'before,' and πομα, 'a drink.' Ancient name of a medicine, composed of seven parts of *honey* and four of *wine*. It was drunk before a meal.—Paulus of Ægina.

PROPOSITUM, Intention.

PROPOTIS′MOS. Same etymon. *Præpo′tio*. An ancient name for medicines, which were given to patients, before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

PROPRIUS AURIS EXTERNÆ, Retrahens auris.

PROPTOMA, Prolapsus.

Propto′ma Auricula′rum, *Paræsthe′sis audi′tûs flacca*, *Flap Ear*. Lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent, from birth.—Good.

PROPTOSIS, Prolapsus—p. Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis.

PRORA, Occiput.

PRORRHESIS, Prognosis.

PROS, προς. In composition, this prefix generally signifies 'in addition to,' 'over and above,' 'besides.'

PROSARTHROSIS, Diarthrosis.

PROSBOLE, Impression.

PROSCHYSIS, Affusion.

PROSCOLLESIS, Adherence, Agglutination.

PROSECTEUR, Dissector.

PROSLEPSIS, Prehension.

PROSODOS, Aditus.

PROSOPALGIA, Neuralgia facial.

PROSOPOMANTIA, Physiognomy.

PROSOPON, Face.

PROSOPOSIS, Physiognomy.

PROSPHORA, Prehension.

PROS′PHYSIS, 'adhesion, adherence, connexion,' (q. v.) from προς, and φυω, 'I grow.' In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye. *Ankylablepharon*, (q. v.)

PROS′TASIS, προστασις, 'superiority, preponderance,' same etymon as *Prostate*. A predominance or abundance of excrementitious humour.—Hippocr.

PROSTATAL′GIA, from προστατα, 'the prostate,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the prostate.

PROSTATE, προστατα, from προ, 'before,' and ιστημι, 'I stand.'—*Pros'tata gland'ula, Pros'tatæ, P. glandulo'sæ, Paras'tatæ, P. gland'ulæ, Pros'tatæ adenoï'des, Testes mino'res, Corpus glandulo'sum, C. adeniformē, C. glandiformē, C. glando'sum, C. adenoï'des;* the *Prostate gland, Assisten'tes glandulæ, Ads'tites glandulosi.* A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chestnut, situate before the neck of the bladder, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish, viscid humour, intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra, and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation.

PROSTATES INFÉRIEURES, Cowper's glands—*p. Petites*, Cowper's glands.

PROSTATIC, *Prostat'icus.* That which relates to the prostate. Winslow has named—*Superior Prostatic Muscles*—ligaments which pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. He, also, calls—*Inferior Prostatic Muscles*—the fleshy fibres, which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis.

The Prostatic Portion of the Urethra is the part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate. It is about 15 lines long.

The Prostatic Bisector is an instrument employed by Dr. Stevens, of New York, in the bilateral operation of lithotomy. In form it resembles a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, with cutting edges at the sides, parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle.

PROSTATICUS SUPERIOR, Compressor prostatæ.

PROSTATON'CUS, from προστατα, 'the prostate,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prostate.

PROSTHESIS, Prothesis.

PROSTHETA, Subdita.

PROSTRA'TION, *Prostra'tio vi'rium*, (F.) *Prostration des forces.* Great depression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion.

PROTH'ESIS, *Pros'thesis, Adjunc'tio, Adjec'tio, Apposi''tio*, 'addition, application;' from προς, 'in addition to,' and τιθημι, 'I put.' That part of surgery, whose object is to add, to the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c.

PROTMESIS, Umbilicus.

Protmesis, Kidney.

PROTOGALA, Colostrum.

PROTOIATROS, Archiater.

PROTOMEDICUS, Archiater.

PROTOMUS, Dissector.

PROTOPATHIA, Idiopathia.

PROTOSPOROS, Os uteri.

PROTRUSION, Prolapsus.

PROTU'BERANCE, *Protuberan'tia, Extubera'tio; Prominen'tia, Excrescen'tia, Extuberan'tia*, from *pro*, 'before,' and *tuber*, 'a projection.' (F.) *Bosse.* A name given to rough, unequal protuberances, seen at the surface of certain organs; the *parietal protuberances, occipital protuberances, annular protuberances*, &c.

Protuberance, Cerebral, Medulla oblongata, Pons varolii—p. Cornu ammonis.

PROTUBERANTIA, Eminence—p. Annularis Willisii, Pons varolii—p. Cylindrica, Cornu ammonis.

PROULIMATE'SIS. A word employed by Forestus, for hernia of the stomach.

PROUNE, Prunus domestica.

PROVERBS, MEDICAL. A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine, the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the school of Salernum*, composed in the 11th century, by John of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we often meet with the reverse.

Most of the proverbs are hygienic. The following are a few.

1. *Qu'après la soupe un coup d'excellent vin*
   Tire un écu de la poche du médecin.
2. *Surge quintâ, prande nonâ, cœna quintâ, dormi nonâ, nec est morti vita prona.*
3. *Nunquam recte corpus exerceri sine animo, neque animum sine corpore posse.*
4. *Viande bien machée est à demi digérée.*
5. *Optimum condimentum fames.*
   Appetite is the best sauce.
6. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.*
7. Early to bed and early to rise,
   Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
8. One man's meat's another man's poison.
9. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

PROVOCATORIUS, Intercalary.

PRUNA, Anthrax.

PRUNE, Prunum.

PRUNELLA, Cynanche, Pupil.

Prunel'la, *P. vulga'ris, Consol'ida minor, Sym'phitum minus, Self-heal, Bugle, Brunel'la*, (F.) *Brunelle. Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This plant has been recommended, as an astringent, in hemorrhages and fluxes; and, also, in gargles against aphthæ and inflammation of the fauces.

PRUNELLIER, Prunus spinosa.

PRUNELLOE, Prunum brignolense.

PRUNIER, Prunus domestica—*p. Sauvage*, Prunus spinosa.

PRUNUM. A *Plum*, a *Prune.* Three sorts of plums have usually been ranked amongst the articles of the materia medica. 1. The *Prunum Brignolen'sē;* the *Brignole plum* or *Prunel'loe;* from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish-yellow colour; and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. The *Prunum Gal'licum*, the *French Prune;* and 3. The *Prunum Damasce'num* or *Damson, Brab'ylon.* All these possess the same general qualities as the other summer fruits. They are emollient and laxative.

Prunum Stellatum, Averrhoa carambola.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. The *Apricot, Apricock, Bericoccē,* βηρικοκκη, *Præcocia*, (F.) *Abricot. Family*, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia.

The Apricot, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered as a great delicacy.

Prunus A'vium—The *Black Cherry Tree, Cer'asus Avium.* (F.) *Merisier.* The fruit is eaten; and a gum exudes from the tree; the properties of which are similar to those of gum Arabic.

Prunus Cer'asus. The *Red Cherry Tree,*

(F.) *Cérisier*. The fruit *Cerasum*, *Cera'sion*, has a pleasant, acidulous, sweet flavour. It is wholesome.

Prunus Domes'tica. The *Plum* or *Damson tree*, *Coccyme'lea*, *Proune*, (F.) *Prunier ordinaire*. The damson, when perfectly ripe, affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, &c. It is gently laxative. See Prunum.

Prunus Invi''tia. The *Bullace Plum tree*. The fruit of this tree is used like the damson.

Prunus Lauro-Cer'asus, *Poison Laurel*, *Cherry Laurel*, *Common Laurel*, *Lauro-cerasus*, *Cer'asus Lauro-cer'asus*, (F.) *Laurier-cérise*, *L. amandier*. The leaves have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavour of bitter almonds. The flowers have a similar flavour. The powdered leaves, applied to the nostrils, excite sneezing. The flavour of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, &c.; but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the Prussic acid. The distilled water, called *Laurel-water*, is poisonous. (See Poisons, Table of.)

Prunus Padus, *Padus*, *Cer'asus Padus*, *Cer'asus racemo'sus sylvestris*, *Wild cluster*, or *Bird Cherry Tree*, (F.) *Cérisier à grappes*, *Bois puant*. The bark of the tree has a fragrant smell, and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. It has been recommended in intermittents, &c. in the form of decoction. The berries have been used in dysentery.

Prunus Sebestina, Sebestina—p. Sylvestris, P. spinosa.

Prunus Spino'sa. The *Sloe Tree*, *P. sylvestris*, *Agriococcime'lea*, *Agru'na*, *Agrune'la*, (F.) *Prunellier*, *Prunier sauvage*. The fruit—the *sloe*—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The *Aca'cia nostras*, *A. German'ica*, *Succus acaciæ nostratis*, *S. German'icæ inspissa'tus*, is obtained from this.

Prunus Virginiana, *Wild Cherry Tree*, (F.) *Cérisier de Virginie*. The bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents. The leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth, and, likewise, a narcotic quality. It is stimulant and tonic. The leaves contain Prussic acid. The distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almonds. A strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic.

PRURI'GO, *Pruri'tus*, from *prurio*, 'I itch.' This word is often used synonymously with *itching*, (q. v.)

Willan and Bateman use the term for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same colour as the adjoining cuticle. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form,—the *P. mitis*, *P. formi'cans*, *P. seni'lis*, &c. as well as some parts of the body as the *P. pod'icis*, *P. puden'di mulie'bris*.

PRURIT, Itching.

PRURITUS, Gargale, Itching, Prurigo.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *Ferrum Zoöt'icum*, *F. Borus'sicum*, *F. Cyanogena'tum*, *F. oxydula'tum hydrocyan'icum*, *Ferri Ferrocy'anas*, *Borus'sias Ferri*, *Cæruleum Borus'sicum*, *C. Berolinen'se*, *Prussias Ferri*, *Hydrocy'anas Ferri*, *Cyanure'tum Ferri*, *Trito-hydroferrocy'anate of iron*. This salt is chiefly used for the preparation of the hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury. It has been advised in the treatment of intermittents, and in epilepsy and scrophulosis. Externally, it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers. (℥j to ℥j of Cerate.) Dose, four to six grains.

PSALIS, Fornix, Scissors.

PSALTERIUM, Lyra.

PSAMMIS'MOS, from ψαμμος, 'sand.' The application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease.—Paulus.

PSAMMODES, Sabulous.

PSELLIS'MUS, ψελλισμος, from ψελλιζω, 'I stutter.' Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. A genus in the class *Pneumatica*; order, *Phonica*, of Good.

PSELLOTES, Balbuties.

PSEUDAC'OË, *Pseudacoë'a*, *from* ψευδης, 'false,' and ακοη, 'audition.' *Pseudacu'sis*. False hearing.

PSEUDACORUS, Iris pseudacorus.

PSEUDÆSTHE'SIA, from ψευδης, 'false,' and αισθανομαι, 'I feel.' *Parap'sis illuso'ria*. Depraved feeling. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence. Common to those who have suffered amputation; and in hypochondriacs and the insane.

PSEUDARTHRO'SIS, *Pseudarticula'tio*, *Pseudartic'ulus*; from ψευδης, 'false,' and αρθρον, 'a joint.' A false joint or articulation. (q. v.)

PSEUDARTICULATIO, Pseudarthrosis.

PSEUDO, False—p. Asthma, Dyspnœa.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIA, from ψευδης, 'false,' and βλεψις, 'sight.' *Pseudopsia*, *Parop'sis illuso'ria*, *Suffu'sio*, *Phantas'ma*, *Pseudoblepsis*, *False sight*. A generic name, used by Cullen for perversion of vision. See Metamorphopsia.

PSEUDO-CYESIS, Pregnancy, false—p. Cyesis molaris, Mole.

PSEUDO-LIEN, *Pseudosplen*. Glands situate in the neighbourhood of the spleen; probably, lymphatic glands.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, Charlatan—p. Meninx, Membrane, false—p. Metamorphosis polyposa, Polypus.

PSEUDO-PHTHI'SIS. False phthisis. Emaciation, occasioned by other cause than organic lesion of the lungs.

PSEUDO-PLEURITIS, Pleurodynia—p. Polypi, see Polypi—p. Opsia Pseudoblepsia—p. Pyrethrum, Achillea ptarmica—p. Spleen, Pseudolien.

PSEUDOREXIA, *Pseudorex'is*, from ψευδης, 'false,' and ορεξις, 'appetite.' False appetite.

PSEUDO-SYPHILIS, Syphilis pseudosyphilis.

PSEUDYMEN, Membrane, false.

PSID'IUM POMIF'ERUM. The *Apple Guava*. This plant and the *P. pyrif'erum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples; of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavour, the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either, the natives of the Indies make jellies; and, of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, &c. They are somewhat astringent; this quality,

indeed, exists in every part of the tree and abundantly in the leaf buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and liquorice as an excellent drink in diarrhœa. A simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

PSILOSIS, Depilation.

PSILOTHRUM, Bryonia alba.

Psilothrum, Depilatory.

PSIMMYTHON, Plumbi subcarbonas.

PSOÆ, ψοαι, *Lumbi*, (q. v.) 'the loins.' *Alop'eces*, *Nephrome'træ*, *Neurome'tres*. The psoæ muscles.

Psoas Magnus, *P.* seu *lumba'ris inter'nus*, *Pré-lombo-trochantin*, *Pré-lombo-trochantinien* (Ch.,) *Femur moven'tium sextus*. A muscle, seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column; and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long; fusiform; and attached, above, to the body and transverse processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ, and last dorsal. Below, it terminates, by a very thick tendon,—common to it and the iliacus muscle,—which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis and carries it in rotation outwards. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression.

Psoas Parvus, *Pré-lombo-pubien*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate anterior to the last. It is long, thin, flat, and narrow; and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and below, to the linea ileo-pectinea, by means of a slender tendon, which furnishes two expansions —one to the *Iliac-aponeurosis*, and the other to the *pelvic*. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis; and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

PSOITIS. Inflammation of the psoas muscles and of the parts situate before the lumbar vertebræ; accompanied, from its commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the part affected and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoitis may terminate by suppuration, and form Lumbar Abscess, (q. v.)

PSOLE, ψωλη, 'the male organ,' also, the glans.

PSOLON'CUS, from ψωλη, and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the glans, or of the penis generally.

PSOPHOS, ψοφος, 'noise.' A loud noise; a hollow sound.

PSORA, ψωρα, *Scabies*, *Ecpye'sis Scabies*, *Phlysis Scabies*, *Itch*, (F.) *Gale*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Rogne*. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples—pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed and alternating, itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. It seems to be caused by an insect, of the genus *Acarus*;—the *Ac'arus* or *Sarcop'tes* or *Sarcop'tus Scabie'i*, *Ac'arus Ciro*, (F.) *Ciron*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the backs of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, &c. and rarely affects the face.

The best applications, for its cure, are,—the *Unguentum Sulphuris* or *Ung. Sulph. comp.*, night and morning; but the unpleasant smell of the sulphur has given occasion to the use of other means;—as the *White Hellebore*, *Potass in deliquescence*, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*, &c. The repugnance of the smell of sulphur ought not, however, to be regarded; especially as, in the course of four or five days, it will, in almost all cases, produce a perfect cure.

Psora Leprosa, Psoriasis—p. Squamosa, Psoriasis.

PSORA'LEA GLANDULO'SA, *Alvaquill'a*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. A shrub, used in Chili as a vulnerary.

Psora'lea Pentaphyl'la, *Contrayer'va nova*, *Mex'ican Contrayer'va*. The root is little, if at all, inferior to the Contrayerva in its medical properties: which, by the by, are unimportant.

PSORI'ASIS, *Lepido'sis psori'asis*, *Impeti'go*, *Sca'bies sic'ca*, *Psora lepro'sa*, *P. squamo'sa*, *Scaly Tetter*, *Dry Scale*, *Dry Scall*, (F.) *Dartre squameuse lichenoïde*, *Gratelle*, *Gale miliaire*, *G. canine* ou *sèche*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales; continuous or of indeterminate outline: skin often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface, under the scales, is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis, in some respects, resembles. Dr. Willan has given names to eleven varieties of psoriasis: the chief of which are the *Psoriasis gutta'ta*, *P. diffu'sa* (one form of which is the *Baker's Itch*,) the *P. gyra'ta*, and *P. invetera'ta*.

The treatment of psoriasis must be antiphlogistic, with the internal use of the fixed alkalies, sulphur, &c. The irritable kinds do better without any local application.

The more local and less inflammatory are ameliorated by emollient and soothing applications: or by slightly stimulating means, seabathing, the *Ung. hydrarg. nitric oxyd.*, *Ung. oxydi zinci*, &c.

PSORICUS, ψωρικος. That which has the nature of itch. A medicine for curing the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia tarsi.

PSYCHAGOG'ICA, from ψυχη, 'life,' 'soul,' and αγω, 'I lead.' Medicines which resuscitate, when life seems extinct; as in syncope and apoplexy.

PSYCHE, Anima.

PSYCHOL'OGY, *Psycholo'gia*, from ψυχη, 'mind,' and λογος, 'discourse.' A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also, the mind or intellectual and moral qualifications.

PSYCHOS, Cold.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA, Ipecacuanha.

PSYCHOTROPHUM, Betonica officinalis.

PSYCHROLU'SIA, *Psychrolu'tron*, from ψυχρος, 'cold,' and λουω, 'I wash.' A cold bath.

PSYCHTICA, Refrigerants.

PSYDRA'CIA, ψυδρακια, *quasi*, ψυκρα 'υδρακια, 'cold drops.' The ancients used this term, sometimes, for *pimples*; at others, for *vesicles*. Willan and Bateman define *Psydracium* to be, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of the psydracia usually appear together, and become confluent; and, after the discharge

of pus, they pour out a thin, watery humour; which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. Frank limits the term to a psoriform eruption, which differs from the itch in not originating from an insect, and which is not contagious,—perhaps the lichen. Authors have differed regarding its acceptation.

Psydracia Acne, Acne.

PSYLLIUM, Plantago psyllium.

PTARMICA, Achillea ptarmica—p. Montana, Arnica montana.

PTARMICUM, Errhine, Sternutatory.

PTARMOS, Sneezing.

PTELEA, Ulmus.

PTERIGO-STAPHYLINUS INTERNUS, Levator palati—*p. Syndesmo-staphili-pharyngien*, Constrictor pharyngis.

PTERIS, Polypodium filix mas.

Pteris Aquili'na, '*Eagles' Wings*,' *Pteria*, *Thelyp'teris*, *Filix Nymphæ'a*, so called from its leaves. *Common Brake* or *Female Fern*; *Filix fœminæ'a*. (F.) *Fougère femelle*, *La grande Fougère*. *Nat. Ord.* Filices. The root is considered to be anthelmintic; and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tape-worm.

PTERNA, Calcaneum.

PTERNOBATES, Calcigradus.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA, see Kino.

Pterocar'pus Santali'nus, *San'talum Rubrum*, *Red Sanders* or *Saunders Tree*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. Red Saunders wood is used only as a colouring matter; giving to rectified spirit a fine deep red. The juice of this tree, like that of the *P. Draco*, affords a species of *Dragon's blood*.

PTERY'GION, *Pterygium* or *Pteryggum*, from πτέρυξ, 'a wing,' 'a small wing,' &c.; *Onyx*, *Pyosis*, *Unguis*, (F.) *Drapeau*, *Onglet*. A varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape; and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye; whence it extends over the cornea. Sometimes two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision. According to Scarpa, the ancients gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complication.

If the pterygion cannot be dispelled by means of discutient collyria, it must be removed by the scissors.

PTERYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLAIRE, Pterygoideus internus—*p. colli-maxillaire*, Pterygoideus externus—*p. Maxillaire, grand*, Pterygoideus internus—*p. Maxillaire, petit*, Pterygoideus externus—p. Palatine canal, Pterygoid canal—p. Pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis—p. Staphylinus, Circumflexus.

PTERYGO-PALA'TINE, *Pterygo-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the pterygoid process and palate.

The Pterygo-Palatine Canal. A small canal, formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process, and the palate bone. It gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

The Pterygo-Palatine Artery, or *superior pharyngeal*, is a very small artery, and is given off by the internal maxillary, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa: after having passed through the pterygo-palatine canal, it is distributed to the superior part of the pharynx, the sphenoid bone, and the Eustachian tube.

PTERYGODES, Alatus.

PTER'YGOID, *Pterygoi'des*, *Pterygoïdeus*, *Alifor'mis*, from πτέρυξ, 'a wing,' and εἶδος, 'form.' A name given to two *processes* at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone; the two laminæ, which form them, having been compared to wings. These *alæ* or *wings* or *processes*,—*Processus aliformes*,—have been distinguished, according to their position, into *internal* and *external*.

The *Pterygoid Artery*, *Vidian Artery*, *Ram'ulus Ductûs Pterygoïdei*, *Arteria pharyngea suprema*, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati.

The name, *pterygoid arteries*, is likewise given to the branches, which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningea media, and posterior temporalis profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles, behind the neck of the lower jaw.

Pterygoid Bone, Sphenoid.

The Pterygoid or Vidian Canal, *Ductus pterygoideus*, *Cana'lis vidia'nus*, (F.) *Conduit ptérygoïdien* ou *Vidien*, *Pterygo-palatine canal*, is a narrow channel, which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The *foramina* of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, are similarly called.

The Fossa Pterygoidea, (F.) *Fosse ptérygoïdienne* ou *ptérygoïde*, is the depression, which separates the two laminæ or alæ of the pterygoid process.

The Pterygoid Mus'cles, *Ala'res mus'culi*, *Aliformes musculi*, are two in number.

1. The *Pterygoideus externus*, *P. minor*, *Ptérygo-colli-maxillaire*, *Petit Ptérygo-maxillaire* (Ch.) (F.) *Petit ptérygoïdien*, *Ptérygoïdien externe*, is a thick, short muscle, which arises, by short aponeuroses from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone; and is inserted in the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone, and the corresponding part of the inter-articular fibro-catilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the inter-articular ligament forwards. It carries the chin forwards, and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forwards.

2. The *Pterygoïdeus internus*, *P. major*, *Ptérygo-anguli maxillaire*, *Masse'ter internus*, *Latens in Orē*, *Grand Ptérygo-maxillaire*, (F.) *Grand Ptérygoïdien* ou *Ptérygoïdien interne*. A thick and quadrilateral muscle, which is attached by short and very strong aponeuroses; above, to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downwards, backwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and carries it a little forwards. It also performs the grinding motion.

Pterygoid Nerves. These are two in number.

1. The *Pterygoid* or *Vidian Nerve*. It arises from the posterior part of the spheno-palatine

ganglion; traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid; and, beyond, divides into two filaments. 1. A *superior* or *cranial*, *Nervus superficia'lis* sivē *petrosus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. An *inferior* or *carotid*, *Nervus profundus* sivē *major*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic.

2. The *Pterygoid Nerve*, properly so called, *Nervus musculi pterygoïdei*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

PTERYGOIDIEN, GRAND ou *INTERNE*, Pterygoideus internus—*p. Externe*, Pterygoideus externus—*p. Petit*, Pterygoideus externus.

PTERYGO'MA. A wing; a projecting or pendulous body. A swelling of the vulva, which prevents coition.—M. A. Severinus.

PTERYX, Ala.

PTILOSIS, Deplumatio, Madarosis.

PTISANA, Tisane—p. Communis, Decoctum hordei compositum—p. Hippocratica, Decoctum hordei.

PTISSANA, Tisane.

PTOCHOCOMI'UM, from πτωχος, 'a poor person,' and κομεω, 'I take care of.' *Ptochodochi'um*. An almshouse.

PTOCHODOCHIUM, Ptochocomium.

PTOMA, Cadaver.

PTOSIS, Prolapsus—p. Bulbi oculi, Exophthalmia.

PTOSIS IR'IDIS, *Prolap'sus Iridis*, from πτωσις, 'a falling.' A prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea. It is known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms.

PTOSIS PALPEBRÆ, Blepharoptosis.

PTYALISM, Salivation.

PTYALISMUS ACUTUS MELLITUS, see Salivation—p. Acutus sympatheticus, see Salivation—p. Iners, Slavering.

PTYALOGOGUE, Sialagogue.

PTYALON, Saliva.

PTYASMAGOGUE, Sialagogue.

PTYELON, Saliva, Sputum.

PTYSIS, Exspuition.

PTYSMA, Exspuition.

PUANTEUR, Dysodia.

PUBERTAS, Ephebia.

PU'BERTY, *Puber'tas*, *Hebē*, *Pubes*, *Aphrodi''sia*, *Ephebia*, *Ephebotes*, *Ephebo'synē*. The period of life at which young people, of both sexes, become nubile. According to the civil law, puberty occurs at 12 years in females, and 14 in boys. The period, however, varies considerably in different climates, and in different individuals of the same climate.

PUBES, *Pubis*, *Epis'chion*, *Cteis*, *Pecten*; the *Pubic region*, from *pube're*, 'to begin to be covered with hair.' The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. The hair is called *Pubes*.

PUBES, Puberty.

PUBIÆUS, Pubic.

PUBIC, *Pubian*, *Pu'bicus*, *Pubiæus*, (F.) *Pubien*. That which belongs to or concerns the pubis.

The PUBIC ARTICULA'TION or *Sym'physis Pubis* results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage.

The PUBIC ARCH or *Arch of the Pubis*, (F.) *Arcade pubienne*. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male; to correspond with the additional functions, which she has to execute.

The PUBIC LIG'AMENTS are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ, situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the *anterior pubic ligament*, the other, the *inferior* or *subpubic*.

PUBIEN, Pubic.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, *Pubio-coccygeus annula'ris*. Dumas gave this name to the levator ani and ischio-coccygeus, which he considered a single muscle.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, Levator Ani—*p. Fémoral*, Pectinalis—p. Femoralis, Adductor longus femoris—*p. Ombilical*, Pyramidalis abdominis—p. Prostaticus, Compressor prostatæ—*p. Sous-ombilical*, Pyramidalis abdominis—*p. Sternal*, Rectus abdominis.

PUBIS, OS, *Episei'on*, *Episi'on*, *Share Bone*, *Os Pec'tinis*. The anterior part of the os innominatum, so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. The *angle of the pubis* is formed by the union of the body and rami of each side.

PUB'LICÆ PARTES. Those organs are so called, the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

PUCCOON, Sanguinaria Canadensis.

PUDDING-GRASS, Mentha pulegium.

PUDENDA, Genital organs.

PUDEND'AGRA. A hybrid word; from *pudenda*, 'the genital organs,' and the Greek αγρα, 'a seizure.' According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts: according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis.

PUDENDAGRA, Syphilis.

PUDEN'DAL HERNIA. Hernia, which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumour in the labium; traceable in the pelvis, as far as the os uteri.

PUDENDUM, FEMALE, Vulva—p. Muliebre, Vulva.

PUDENDUS, Pudic.

PUDIC, *Pudi'cus*, *Puden'dus*, (F.) *Honteux*, from *pudor*, 'shame.' That which causes shame. A name given to the genital organs (q. v.) as well as to different other parts.

The PUDIC ARTERIES are distributed to the organs of generation. They are,—

1. The *internal Pudic*, *Sous-pubienne* (Ch.) *Arteria Pudi'ca*, *A. puden'da commu'nis*, (F.) *Artère honteuse interne*, *Gen'ital Ar'tery*. It is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches; the one—the *inferior* or *perineal*—which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; and the other—the *superior*, (F.) *Ischio-pénienne*—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches; the *artery of the corpus cavernosum*, and the *dorsalis penis*. This latter, in the female, has the name *Dorsalis Clitoridis*.

2. The *external Pudic Arteries*, *A. scrotales* ou *vulvaires* (Ch.), *A. honteuses externes*, which

are two in number. The one is *superficial* or *subcutaneous;* and the other *deep-seated* or *subaponeurotic.* They are given off from the femoral artery or some one of its branches; and are distributed to the external parts of generation.

The PUDIC NERVE, (F.) *Nerf honteux, Nerf Ischio-pénien* ou *Ischio-clitorien* (Ch.), is a branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs; and, especially, to the penis in man, and the clitoris in the female.

PU'ERILE, *Pueri'lis*, from *puer*, 'a child.' A term applied to the respiration when it becomes very sonorous by the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

PUER'PERA, *Tokas, Lochos;* a *lying-in-woman*, (F.) *Femme en Couche, Accouchée.* A female in child-bed. One recently delivered.

PUER'PERAL FEVER. Any fever occurring during the puerperal state—*Febris Puerpera'rum, Child-bed fever.* Most commonly restricted to a malignant variety of Peritonitis, (q. v.)

PUERPERIUM, Parturition.

PUFF-BALL, Lycoperdon.

PUFFINESS, from (D.) poffen, 'to blow;' *Infla'tio, Tumefac'tio mollis*, (F.) *Bouffissure, Boursouflure.* A soft intumescence, without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by an accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, &c. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs; and, sometimes, appears around a wound.

PUGIL'LUS, *Drax, Drachion*, from *pugnus*, 'the fist;' *Dragmis*, (F.) *Pincée.* The quantity of any substance, which may be taken with the end of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a handful.

PULEGIUM, Mentha pulegium—p. Cervinum, Mentha cervina.

PULEX PENETRANS, *Chique.*

PULICA'RIS, *Pulicula'ris*, from *pulex*, 'a gnat.' An epithet given to cutaneous eruptions resembling gnat-bites;—and, also, to the diseases in which such eruptions occur.

PULICARIS HERBA, Plantago psyllium.

PULMO, *Pulmo'nes, Pneumon, Pleumon, Spiramen'tum animæ, Ergaste'rion spir'itus, Flabell'um et ventila'brum cordis*, the *Lung.* The essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided, by two oblique fissures, into three unequal lobes. The left has only two lobes, and consequently only one fissure. At the internal surface of those organs, which is slightly concave, there is, about the middle, a pedicle, formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called, by anatomists, the *root of the lungs*, (F.) *Racine des Poumons.*

Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins,—the divisions of which are supported by a fine, cellular tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa. These vesicles are called *air-cells.* Along the partitions or septa is deposited, in greater or less quantity, the *black pulmonary matter*, (F.) *Matière pulmonaire noire*, as it has been called, which seems to be natural. Sometimes it is seen in points; at others, in spots.

The colour of the lungs varies according to age and other circumstances. In youth, it is more red; and, afterwards, grayish or bluish; often, as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane.

The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchi. The black venous blood, which requires oxygenation, is conveyed to them from the heart, by the pulmonary artery; and, when it has undergone this change, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels, inservient to the nutrition of the lungs, are the *bronchial* arteries and veins. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial; others, deep-seated. They pass, for the most part, into the *bronchial ganglions* or *glands.* The nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus.

PULMONAIRE DES FRANÇAIS, Hieracium murorum.

PULMONA'RIA, *P. officina'lis, P. Macula'ta, P. Maculo'sa, Lungwort, Spotted Lungwort, Jeru'salem Cowslip, Jerusalem Sage, Spotted Comfrey*, (F.) *Sauge de Jerusalem. Family*, Boragineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals; partly from their resemblance to lungs; and, partly, because they manifest a slightly mucilaginous taste. The plant is not worthy of notice.

PULMONARIA, Pneumonia—p. Arborea, Lichen pulmonarius—p. Gallica, Hieracium murorum.

PUL'MONARY, *Pulmona'ris, Pulmona'lis.* That which relates or belongs to the lungs. A name given to various parts.

1. The PULMONARY ARTERY, *Arte'ria pulmona'ris*, arises from the upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart; whence it passes obliquely upwards and to the left side; dividing into two trunks, opposite the second dorsal vertebra—one passing to each lung. At its origin, it is furnished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aeration.

2. The PULMONARY VEINS, *Venæ pulmona'res, Arte'riæ veno'sæ.* These arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name; collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks; two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body; from which they differ, in containing arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aeration.

3. The PULMONARY PLEXUS, *Plexus pulmo-*

naris. A considerable nervous network, situate behind the bronchi; and which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much cellular tissue. This plexus sends filaments to the bronchi, which they accompany to their extremities.

Pulmonary Matter, Black. See Pulmo.

PULMONIA, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia.

PULMON'IC, *Pulmon'icus*, *Pneumon'icus*, *Pulmona'rius*. One attacked with pulmonia—one labouring under disease of the lungs. Anything relating or belonging to the lungs. A medicine for the lungs.

PULP, *Pulpa*, *Pulpa'men*, *Sarx*. The soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables, reduced to a paste by the operation of pulping.

PULPA CASSLÆ. See Cassia fistula.

PULPA PRUNORUM SYLVESTRIUM CONDITA, Conserva pruni sylvestris.

PULPAMEN, Pulp.

PULPE DENTAIRE, Dental pulp.

PULPEZIA, Apoplexy.

PULPING, *Pulpa'tion*, *Pulpa'tio*. An operation—the object of which is to reduce certain vegetable substances to a pulp. For this purpose, they are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve, by the aid of a wooden spatula, called a *Pulper*, (F.) *Pulpoire*.

PULPOIRE. See Pulping.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS, Anemone pratensis—p. Vulgaris, Anemone pulsatilla.

PULSATILLE NOIRE, Anemone pratensis—*p. des Prés*, Anemone pratensis.

PULSA'TION, *Pulsa'tio*, *Sphygmos*, *Sphyxis*, *Pede'sis*, *Pedeth'mos*, (F.) *Battement*. The beating of the heart and arteries. Also, the beating felt in an inflamed part.

PULSATIVUS, Throbbing.

PULSE, from *pulso*, 'I beat;' *Pulsus*, *Pulsa'tio*, *Pulsus cordis et arteria'rum*, *Ictus cordis et arteria'rum*, *Incursus arteria'rum*. *Sphygmos*, *Diasphyxis*, (F.) *Pouls*. Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience, we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness; hardness, and strength; to the equality or inequality, either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals; to the development or fulness of the artery, and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger.

The following estimates have been made of the pulse at various ages:

Ages.	*Number of beats per minute, according to*		
	Heberden.	Sömmering.	Müller.
In the embryo, - - - - - -	—	—	150
At the birth, - - - - - - -	130 to 140	Do.	Do.
One month, - - - - - - -	120	—	—
One year, - - - - - - - -	120 to 108	120	115 to 130
Two years, - - - - - - -	108 to 90	110	100 to 115
Three years, - - - - - - -	90 to 80	90	90 to 100
Seven years, - - - - - - -	72	—	85 to 90
Twelve years, - - - - - -	70	—	—
Puberty, - - - - - - - -	—	80	80 to 85
Adult, - - - - - - - - -	—	70	70 to 75
Old age, - - - - - - - - -	—	60	50 to 65

It does not appear, from recent researches, that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary.

In general, the pulse is more frequent in females and in irritable persons, than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state, the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed; of a medium strength; and perfectly equal, both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In disease, it wanders, more or less, from these physiological conditions.

The different characters of the pulse, that have been enumerated, are remarkably great. In a Dictionary, it is necessary to detail them, although many of them are not now regarded; and some are ridiculous.

At times, when an impediment exists to the flow of blood along the pulmonary arteries, either owing to mechanical obstruction or to diminished force of the ventricle, a reflux takes place, along the veins, giving rise to the '*venous pulse*.'

Pulse, Ardent, *Pulsus ardens*, (F.) *Pouls ardent*, *Pouls élevé*. One which seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger.

Pulsus Capri'zans, (F.) *Pouls caprisant*. One, which seems to leap, as it were.

Pulse, Complex, (F.) *Pouls combiné* ou *composé*, *P. compliqué*. A pulse, which has the character of several critical pulses united.

Pulse, Contracted, (F.) *Pouls serré*, *P. concentré*. One, whose pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard.

Pulse, Convul'sive, *Pulsus convulsi'vus*, (F.) *Pouls convulsif*. That which is unequally frequent or unequally hard; in short, which resembles the irregular pulsation of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion.

Pulse, Crit'ical, *Pulsus crit'icus*. A pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, &c.

Pulse, Deep, (F.) *Pouls profond*. One

which cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger.

Pulsus Defic″iens, (F.) *Pouls défaillant*, *P. insensible*. One which seems, every instant, about to cease.

Pulse, Depressed, *Pulsus depres'sus*, (F.) *Pouls déprimé*. That which is deep and weak.

Pulse, Devel'oped, (F.) *Pouls développé*. That which is broad, full, strong, and frequent.

Pulsus Dic'rotus, *P. bifé'riens*, (F.) *P. dicrote*, *P. rebondissant*, *P. redoublé*. That in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation: once lightly, the other time more strongly.

Pulse, Equal, *Pulsus æqua'lis*. That in which the pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals.

Pulse, Febrile, *Pulsus febri'lis*. One very frequent.

Pulse, Feeble, Weak. *Pulsus debilis*, (F.) *Pouls faible*. One which strikes the finger feebly.

Pulse, Fil'iform, *P. thready*. One which resembles a thread slightly vibrating.

Pulsus Formi'cans, (F.) *Pouls formicant*. One which resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant.

Pulsus Fortis; *a strong pulse;* (F.) *Pouls fort*, *P. véhément*. One which strikes the finger strongly.

Pulse, Frequent, (F.) *P. agité*, *P. précipité*. One which strikes more frequently than usual in a given time.

Pulse, Full, *Pulsus plenus*, (F.) *Pouls plein*. One which gives the notion of great repletion in the vessel.

Pulse, Gut'tural, *Pulsus guttura'lis*, (F.) *Pouls guttural*. A pulse which has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat.

Pulse, Hard, *Pulsus durus*, (F.) *Pouls dur*. That in which the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation.

Pulse Hemorrhoi'dal, (F.) *Pouls des hémorrhoides*. A *critical pulse*, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux. It is described as unequal;—the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals.

Pulse, Hepatic, (F.) *Pouls du Foie*. A pulse imagined to indicate affections of the liver. It is not worthy of description.

Pulsus Inæqua'lis. *Unequal pulse*, (F.) *Pouls inégal*. One whose pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals.

Pulsus Inferior, (F.) *Pouls inférieur*, *P. abdominal*, *P. ventral*. One supposed to announce evacuations below the diaphragm.

Pulse, Intercur'rent. One in which a superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time.

Pulse, Intermit'tent, (F.) *Pouls intercadent*. One in which the pulsations fail from time to time.

Pulse, Intestinal, (F.) *Pouls des Intestins*, *P. de la diarrhée*. A critical pulse, presumed to announce an evacuation by the intestines.

Pulsus Intrica'tus, (F.) *Pouls embarrassé*. That which is but little developed, and unequally slow.

Pulse, Irreg'ular, *Pulsus anorma'lis*. One whose pulsations are unequal, and return at unequal intervals.

Pulse of Irritation, *Pulsus ab irritatio'nĕ* seu *nervi'nus* seu *acrit'icus*. It is frequent, hard, and contracted.

Pulse, Jarring, P. vibrating—p. Jerking, Pulse, sharp.

Pulse, Languid, (F.) *Pouls languissant*. A slow and feeble pulse.

Pulse, Large, *Pulsus crassus*, *P. magnus*, (F.) *Pouls grand*, *P. large*. That which is large and full.

Pulse, Long. One which strikes the finger to a great extent in length.

Pulse, Low, *Pulsus hu'milis*, (F.) *Pouls bas*. One in which the pulsations are scarcely perceptible.

Pulse, Myu'rus, (F.) *Pouls myure*. One which goes on diminishing. See Myurus.

Pulse, Nasal, (F.) *Pouls nasal*, *P. capital*, *P. du Nez*. One supposed to announce the end of an irritation in the nasal fossæ.

Pulse, Nat'ural, (F.) *Pouls naturel des Adultes*, *P. parfait*, *P. des Adultes*, *P. modéré*. One that is equal and regular in strength and frequency; compressible, and devoid of hardness.

Pulse, Organic, (F.) *Pouls organique*. One which indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which any evacuation will take place.

Pulse, Pec'toral, (F.) *Pouls de l'expectoration*. A critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation.

Pulse, Quick. One which strikes sharply, but not forcibly, against the finger.

Pulse, Reg'ular, *Pulsus norma'lis* aut *regula'ris*. One whose pulsations are equal, and succeed each other at equal intervals.

Pulse, Resisting, (F.) *Pouls résistant*. One a little tense, a little hard.

Pul'sus Serri'nus, (F.) *Pouls serrin*, *P. serratile*. One which strikes, sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw.

Pulse, Sharp, (F.) *Pouls prompt*, *P. vite*, *P. vif*. One which strikes the finger sharply, rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerking pulse*.

Pulsus Strictus, (F.) *Pouls étroit*. One which strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth.

Pulse, Slow, *Pulsus tardus*, (F.) *Pouls lent*, *P. tardif*, *P. rare*. One which strikes the finger slowly.

Pulse, Small, *Pulsus parvus*, (F.) *Pouls petit*. One whose pulsations are slender and weak.

Pulse, Soft, *Pulsus mollis*, (F.) *Pouls mou*. One which yields under the finger.

Pulse, Simple, *Pulsus simplex*. A critical pulse, indicating an evacuation by one organ only.

Pulse, Supple, *Pulsus elas'ticus*, (F.) *Pouls souple*. One in which the pulsations have strength without hardness.

Pulse Stom'achal, (F.) *Pouls stomacal*, *P. de l'estomac*. One supposed to announce an evacuation by the stomach.

Pulsus Sudora'lis, (F.) *Pouls Sudoral*, *P. de la sueur*. A critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration.

Pulsus Superior, (F.) *Pouls supérieur*. A

critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situate above the diaphragm.

Pulse, Tense, Cordy, *Pulsus tensus*, (F.) *Pouls tendu, P. roide.* One in which the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire, it is called *wiry.*

Pulse, Thready, P. filiform.

Pulse, Trem'ulous, *Pulsus trem'ulens*, (F.) *Pouls tremblant, P. palpitant.* One in which each pulsation oscillates.

Pulse, Undulating, (F.) *Pouls ondulant, P. ondoyant.* One which resembles, in its movements, those of the waves.

Pulse, Unequal, Pulsus inæqualis.—p. venous, Pulsus venarum.

Pulsus Urina'lis, (F.) *Pouls de l'urine.* A critical pulse, fancied to denote an approaching evacuation of urine.

Pulsus Uteri'nus, (F.) *Pouls Utérin, P. de la matrice, P. des Règles.* One which indicates the flow of the menses, or the occurrence of metrorrhagia.

Pulse, Vermic'ular. That which imitates the movement of a worm.

Pulse, Vibrating; a *Jarring Pulse.* One in which the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string.

Pulsus, see Pulse—p. Acriticus, Pulse of irritation—p. Æqualis, Pulse, equal—p. Anormalis, Pulse, irregular—p. Biferiens, P. dicrotus—p. Crassus, Pulse, large—p. Debilis, Pulse, feeble—p. Durus, Pulse, hard—p. Elasticus, Pulse, supple—p. Humilis, Pulse, low—p. Magnus, Pulse, large—p. Mollis, Pulse, soft—p. Nervinus, Pulse of irritation—p. Normalis, Pulse, regular—p. Parvus, Pulse, small—p. Plenus, Pulse, full—p. Tardus, Pulse, slow.

Pulsus Vacuus, (F.) *Pouls vide.* One which gives the idea of emptiness of the artery.

Pulsus Venarum, *Venous Pulse, Phlebopa'lia.* A pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins. It is owing to some of the blood of the right ventricle reflowing into the right auricle, and communicating an impulse to the venous blood arriving in the auricle through the descending cava. It is often a sign of impediment to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery.

PULSILE'GIUM, *Pulsilogium, Pulsim'eter*, from *pulsus*, 'the pulse,' and *lego*, 'I tell.' *Sphygmom'eter.* Any instrument for measuring the quickness of the pulse.

PULSIMANTI'A; from *pulsus* and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' The art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

PULSIMETER, Pulsilegium.

PULTICULA, *Bouillie.*

PULVERIZA'TION, *Pulveriza'tio, Pulvera'tio, Coniosto'sis.* The operation of dividing substances, so as to reduce them to powder.

PULVILLUS, Pad.

PULVINAR PARVUM, Pad.

PULVIS, *Conis*, (F.) *Poudre.* A substance, reduced into small particles by pulverization. *Simple powders* are those of a single substance; *compound*, those which result from a mixture of several different powders. An *impalpable powder* is one which is so fine, that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. A compound powder was, formerly, called *Species*, (F.) *Espèce.*

Pulvis Absorbens, P. de magnesiâ compos.—p. Alexiterius, P. contrayervæ comp—p. Alexiterius, P. ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. Algarothi, Algaroth.

Pulvis Aloes Compos'itus, *Compound Powder of Aloes, Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco, P. aloët'icus cum Guaiaco.* (*Aloës spicat. ext.* ℥iss, *guaiac, gum. res.* ℥j, *pulv. cinnam. comp.* ℥ss. Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately, then mix the whole. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Pulvis Aloes cum Canel'la, *Powder of Aloes with Canella, Species Hi'eræ picræ, Hiera picra, Pulvis Aloët'icus.* (*Aloës hepat.* ℔j, *canellæ albæ* ℥iij. Rub separately into a powder, and mix. *Ph. D.*) A warm cathartic. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Pulvis Aloes cum Guaiaco, P. A. compositus—p. Aloeticus, P. aloes cum canellâ—p. Aloeticus, Hiera picra—p. Aluminosus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Aluminis compositus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Aluminis kinosatus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

Pulvis de Ama'ris Compos'itus, *Pulvis antiarthrit'icus ama'rus*, (F.) *Poudre antiarthritique amère.* (*Rad. gentian, aristoloch. rotund.*, ää p. 3, *flor. centaur. min.* p. 4, *fol. chamædr. chamæpith.* manipul—f. pulvis, *Ph. P.*) In gouty affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. xx.

Pulvis Angelicus, Algaroth—p. Anodynus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.—p. Antacidus, P. cretæ compositus—p. Antiacidus, P. de magnesiâ compos.—p. Antiarthriticus amarus, P. de amaris compositus—p. Antiarthriticus purgans, P. de sennâ, scammoneâ et lignis—p. Antiasthmaticus, P. de sulphure et scillâ.

Pulvis Antilys'sus, *Mead's Powder against the bite of a mad dog.* It consisted of ash-coloured liverwort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper; a drachm and a half of the two forming a dose for an adult.

Pulvis Antimonialis, Antimonial powder.

Pulvis de Aro Compos'itus, *Compound Powder of Arum*, (F.) *Poudre of Birckmann.* (*Rad. ari, acori veri, pimpinell. saxifrag.* ää 40 p., *ocul. cancror. ppt.* 12 p., *cinnam.* 7 p., *potassæ sulph.* 6 p., *ammoniæ muriat.* 2 p., f. pulv. *Ph. P.*) Sternutatory.

Pulvis Aromaticus, P. cinnamomi compositus.

Pulvis As'ari Compos'itus, *P. sternutato'rius, P. errhi'nus, P. capita'lis Sancti An'geli, P. cephal'icus, Cephalic snuff, Compound Powder of Asarabac'ca*, (F.) *Poudre d'asarum composée* dite *sternutatoire, P. de Saint-Ange.* (*Folior. asar. europ.* p. tres., *fol. origan. majoranæ, flor. lavand. spic.*, sing. p. 1. Rub into powder. *Ph. L.*) Sternutatory.

Pulvis Auri, see Gold—p. e. Bolo compositus cum opio, P. cretæ compositus cum opio—p. e Bolo compositus sine opio, see P. cretæ compositus—p. Cambogiæ compositus, P. e gummi guttâ—p. Capitalis Sancti Angeli, Pulvis asari compositus—p. Carbonatis calcis compositus, P. cretæ compositus—p. Cardiacus, P. contrayervæ comp.—p. Carthusianorum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—p. Catharticus, P. scammoneæ comp.—p. Cephalicus, P. asari compositus.

Pulvis Cinnamo'mi Compos'itus, *Compound Powder of Cin'namon, Pulvis* seu *Species Im-*

perato'ris, P. vitæ Imperato'ris, P. Diarom'aton, Species diacinnamo'mi, S. lætifican'tes Rhazis, Tra'gea aromat'ica, Species Diam'bræ sine odora'tis, Species aromat'icæ, Pulvis aromaticus. (F.) *Poudre de canelle composée* ou *aromatique.* (*Cort. cinnam.* ℥ij, *sem. cardam.* ℥iss, *rad. zingib.* ℥j, *piperis long. fruct.* ℥ss. Rub to a fine powder. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. x to ℈j.

Pulvis Cobbii seu Tunquinen'sis. The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into England by a Mr. Cobb. It was composed of 16 grains of musk, and 48 grains of cinnabar mixed in a gill of arrack. It was formerly regarded as a specific in hydrophobia.

Pulvis Comitis Warwicensis, P. Cornachini—p. Comitissæ, Cinchona.

Pulvis Contrayer'væ Compositus, *Lapis contrayervæ, Contrayerva balls, Compound Powder of Contrayer'va, Pulvis cardiacus, P. alexite'rius, P. Mantua'nus.* (*Contrayerv. rad. contrit.* ℥v, *test. præp.* ℔iss. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv to ℥ss.

Pulvis Cornachi'ni, *Diaceltates'son Paracelsi, Earl of Warwick's Powder, Pulvis Ox'ydi Stibii compos'itus, Pulvis Com'itis Warwicen'sis, Pulvis de Tribus, Cer'berus Triceps, Pulvis Scammo'nii antimonia'lis.* (F.) *Poudre Cornachine.* (*Scammon. Alep., potass. supertart., antim. diaph.* āā p. æ f. pulvis *Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Used chiefly in cutaneous diseases. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Pulvis Cornu Usti cum O'pio, *Pulvis opia'tus, Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with opium,* (F.) *Poudre de corne brulée avec l'opium.* (*Opii duri cont.* ℥j, *corn. ust. et præp.* ℥j, *coccor. cont.* ℥j. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne.

Pulvis Cretaceus, P. cretæ compositus.

Pulvis Cretæ Compos'itus, *P. Carbona'tis Calcis compositus, Compound Powder of chalk, P. creta'ceus, Species e Scordio sine opio, Diascor'dium,* 1720. *Pulvis antac''idus, P. terres'tris, Species Diacre'tæ,* (with Bole Armeniac in place of chalk—the *Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine opio,* (F.) *Poudre de craie composée.* (*Cretæ ppt.* ℔ss. *cinnam. cort.* ℥iv, *tormentill. rad., acaciæ gum.*, sing. ℥iij, *pip. long. fruct.* ℥iv. Reduce separately to a fine powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. Dose, gr. xx. to ℈ij.

Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio, *Compound Powder of Chalk with opium, Pulvis e Cretâ compositus cum opio* (with Bole Armeniac instead of chalk—*Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum opio, Species e Scordio cum opio,* (F.) *Poudre de craie composée avec l'opium.* (*Pulv. cret. c.* ℥vjss, *opii duri cont.* ℈iv. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Contains one grain of opium in 40. Anodyne and absorbent. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij.

Pulvis Diaphoreticus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.—p. Diapnoicus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.—p. Diaromaton, P. cinnamomi compositus—p. Diasenæ, P. sennæ compos.—p. Diaturpethi compositus, P. jalapæ compositus.

Pulvis Ducis Portlan'diæ, *Duke of Portland's Gout Powder.* (*Rad. aristoloch., gentianæ, summit, chamædr., centaur. min.* āā p. æ.) Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Pulvis Emmenagogus, P. myrrhæ compositus—p. Epilepticus marchionum, P. de magnesiâ compositus—p. Errhinus, P. asari compositus—p. Galactopœus, P. de magnesiâ compos.

Pulvis e Gummi Gutta, *P. Cambo'giæ compositus, P. hydrago'gus, Camboge Powder,* (F.) *Poudre hydragogue* ou *de gomme gutte, P. de Quercetanus.* (*Rad. jalap.* 24 p. *rad. mechoacan,* 12 p., *cinnam.* et *rhei.* āā 8 p., *gum. cambog.* 3 p., *fol. soldanellæ sicc.* 6. p. *semin. anisi* 12 p., fiat pulvis. *Ph. P.*) A drastic cathartic. In anasarca and in worms. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

Pulvis Gummo'sus Alkali'nus, *Sapo vegeta'bilis,* (F.) *Poudre de savon végétal.* (*Guaiac. pulv.* 32 p., *potass. carb.* 4 p. Make into a powder. *Ph. P.*) Antacid.

Pulvis ex Helminthocor'to Compositus, *P. vermif'ugus absque mercu'rio,* (F.) *Poudre vermifuge sans mercure.* (*Fuc. helminthocort., sem. contra., summitat. absinth., tanaceti, fol. scordii, sennæ, rhæi.* āā. p. æ, fiat pulvis. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ℈j to ℥j.

Pulvis Hydragogus, P. e. gummi guttâ—p. Hydrargyri cinereus, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—p. Hypnoticus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—p. Imperatoris, P. cinnamomi compositus—p. Incisivus, P. de sulphure et scillâ—p. Pro infantibus, P. de magnesiâ compos.—p. Infantum, P. de magnesiâ compos.—p. Infantum antacidus, P. de magnesiâ compositus.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *P. alexite'rius, P. anod'ynus, P. diaphoret'icus, P. diapno'icus, P. sudorif'icus, P. sudorif'icus, Dove'ri, Compound powder of Ipecacuanha, P. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, Dover's Powder,* (F.) *Poudre de Dover* ou *d'ipecacuanha et d'opium, P. de Dower.* (*Ipecacuanh. rad. cont., opii duri cont.*, sing. ℥j, *potassæ sulphat. cont.* ℥j.) Mix. Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, P. ipecacuanhæ compos.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, *P. Diatur'pethi compositus, Compound Powder of Jalap, Pulvis laxans, P. purgans, P. laxati'vus vegetabi'lis, P. laxans cum salē, P. jalap'æ salinus, P. J. tartar'icus, Spe'cies Diajalapæ,* (F.) *Poudre de jalap composée.* (*Pulv. jalap.* 1 p., *potass. supertart.* 2 p. Mix. *Ph. E.*) Cathartic. Dose, ℈j to ℥ij.

Pulvis Jalapæ Salinus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Jalapæ tartaricus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. de Jalapâ et scammonio compositus, P. scammoneæ comp.—p. Jamesii, Antimonial powder—p Jesuiticus, Cinchona—p. Joannis de Vigo, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.

Pulvis Kino Compositus, *Compound Powder of Kino,* (F.) *Poudre de kino composée, (Kino* ℥xv, *cort. cinnam.* ℥iv, *opii duri* ℥j. Rub each to powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Astringent. Dose, gr. v to xx.

Pulvis Laxans, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxans cum sale, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxativus vegetabilis, P. jalapæ compositus.

Pulvis de Magne'sia Compositus, *P. Galactopœ'us, P. Nutri'cum, P. Infan'tum, P. Infantum antac''idus, P. pro Infan'tibus, P. antiac''idus, P. absor'bens, P. epilep'ticus Marchio'num, Compound Powder of Magne'sia,* (F.) *Poudre absorbante et anti-acide.* (*Magnesiæ, sacchar.* āā p. æ. Mix. *Ph. P.*)

Pulvis Mantuanus, P. contrayervæ comp.—p. Marchionis, M. pulvis—p. Mercurialis cinereus, Hydrargyri oxidum cinereum—p. ad Mu-

cum pulmonalem liberius ciendum, P. de sulphure et scillâ.

Pulvis Myrrhæ Compositus, *P. e. Myrrhâ compositus, Compound Myrrh Powder, Pulvis ad ul'cera tendinum, P. Emmenagogus,* (F.) *Poudre Balsamique.* (*Myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, castor. russ.* āā ℥j.) A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to xl.

Pulvis Nutricum, P. de magnesiâ compositus—p. Opiatus, P. cornu usti cum opio—p. Oxydi stibii compositus, P. cornachini—p. Parturiens, Ergot—p. de Phosphate calcis et stibii compositus, Antimonial powder—p. Principis, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. Purgans, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Quercetanus, Hydrargyri submurias.

Pulvis Quercus Mari'næ, *Powder of Yellow Bladder-Wrack.* (The wrack in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. *Ph. D.*) Virtues dependent on the iodine. Used, consequently, in bronchocele, &c. Dose, gr. x to xl.

Pulvis Quercus Marinæ, see Fucus vesiculosus.

Pulvis Scammo'neæ Compositus, *Compound Powder of Scammony, Pulvis e Scammonio compositus, Pulvis Scammonii, Pulvis de Jalapâ et Scammo'nio compositus, dictus Cathar'ticus,* (F.) *Poudre cathartique* ou *Poudre de Scammonée composée.* (*Scammon., ext. jalap. dur.,* sing., ℥ij, *zingib. rad.* ℥ss. Rub separately to a powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv.

Pulvis Scammonii cum Aloe, *P. e Scammonio cum Aloë, Scammony and Aloes Powder.* (*Scammon.* ℥vj, *ext. jalap. dur., aloës socotr.* āā ℥iss, *zing.* ℥ss.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x. to xv.

Pulvis Scammonii Antimonialis, P. cornachini.

Pulvis Sennæ Compositus, *Compound powder of Senna, Pulvis e Senâ compositus, P. e Sennâ compositus, pulvis Diase'næ,* (F.) *Poudre de séné composée.* (*Sennæ folior., potass. supertart., sing.* ℥ij, *scammon.* ℥ss, *rad. zingib.* ℥ij. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, hydragogue. Dose, ℈j to ℥j.

Pulvis de Senna, Scammonio et Lignis Compositus, *dictus* Antiarthrit'icus Purgans, (F.) *Poudre de Pérard.* (*Gum. arab., potass. supertart., fol. sennæ, chinæ,* āā, 4. p., *scammon., rad. sarsapar., chinæ, guaiac. lign.* āā 2 p., fiat pulvis. *Ph. P.*) Purgative. Used to obviate gout. Dose, ℥j.

Pulvis Stanni, see Tin—p. Sternutatorius, P. asari compositus—p. Stibiatus, Antimonial powder—p. Stypticus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Sudorificus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.—p. Sudorificus Doveri, P. ipecacuanhæ compositus.

Pulvis Sulpha'tis Alu'minæ Compositus, *P. alumino'sus, P. alu'minis kinosa'tus, Pulvis styp'ticus, Pulvis aluminis compositus, Alumen kinosa'tum, Compound Alum Powder,* (F.) *Poudre styptique* ou *d'alun composée.* (*Sulphatis aluminæ,* p. iv. *kino,* p. 1. *Ph. E.*) Astringent. In intestinal hemorrhage and diarrhœa. Dose, gr. x to xv.

Pulvis de Sul'phure et Scilla, *P. antiasthmat'icus, P. incisi'vus, P. ad mucum pulmona'lem libe'rius cien'dum,* (F.) *Poudre incisive* ou *anti-asthmatique.* (*Sacchar. alb.* p. 3, *sulphur. lot.* p. 2. *scillæ. siccat.* p. j. *Ph. P.*) Dose, gr. v. to ℥ss.

Pulvis de Sulpha'te Potas'sæ Compos'itus, *P. tem'perans Stahlii,* (F.) *Poudre tempérante de Stahl.* (*Potass. sulph. et nitrat.* āā 9 p., *hydrarg. sulph. rubr.* 2. p. Mix. *Ph. P.*) As an antiphlogistic and in acidity of the first passages. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij.

Pulvis e Sulphure'to Hydrar'gyri Nigro et Scammo'nio, *dictus* Vermif'ugus Mercuria'lis, (F.) *Poudre vermifuge mercurielle.* (*Pulv. cornachin., hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr. recent, præp.,* āā p. æ. Mix. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ℈j to ℥ss.

Pulvis Sympatheticus, Sympathetic powder—p. Temperans Stahlii, P. de sulphate potassæ compositus—p. Terrestris, P. cretæ compositus.

Pulvis Tragacan'thæ Compos'itus, *Species Diatragacan'thæ frig'idæ, Pulvis e Tragacan'thâ compositus, Compound Powder of Tragacanth,* (F.) *Poudre de gomme adragant composée.* (*Tragacanth. contus., acaciæ gummi cont., amyli, sing.* ℥iss. *sacch. purif.* ℥iij. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. In coughs, &c. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iij.

Pulvis de Tribus, P. cornachini—p. Tunquinensis, P. Cobbii—p. ad Ulcera tendinum P. myrrhæ compositus—p. Vermifugus absque mercurio, Pulvis ex helminthocorto comp.—p. Vermifugus mercurialis, P. e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—p. Vitæ imperatoris, P. cinnamomi compositus.

PUMEX, *Pumice,* (F.) *Pierre Ponce.* This was formerly employed as a desiccative and dentifrice.

PUMICE, Pumex.

PUMILIO, Nanus.

PUMILUS, Nanus.

PUNA, *Veta, Sorocco.* A sickness common in the elevated districts of South America, which attacks those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles seasickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration considerably.

PUNAISE, Cimex.

PUNCH, *Rhizagra,* ῥιζαγρα, from *pun'gere,* 'to prick.' *Repulso'rium,* (F.) *Repoussoir.* A surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth.

PUNCTA OSSIFICATIONIS, Ossification, points of.

PUNCTÆ MUCOSÆ. See Acne.

PUNCTICULÆ, Petechiæ.

PUNCTIO, Paracentesis.

PUNCTUM AU'REUM, *Punctu'ra aurea.* Formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced—by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

Punctum Sa'liens. The first *point,* which makes its appearance, after the fecundation of the germ. It is generally applied to the heart of the embryo.

PUNCTURA, Paracentesis—p. Aurea, Punctum aureum.

PUNCTURE, *Punctu'ra;* from *Pun'gere,* 'to prick.' *Tresis Punctura,* (F.) *Piqure.* A

wound made by pointed instruments, such as swords, bayonets, needles, thorns, &c. A puncture, is, generally, of trifling consequence; but, sometimes, it becomes important from the part concerned or injury done to some nerve.

PUNCTURING. Same etymon. *Compunc'tio, Paracente'sis*, (F.) *Ponction*. The operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, &c., any natural or accidental cavity; with the view of evacuating any fluid, effused or accumulated there. *Paracentesis* is a sort of puncturing.

PUNGENT, (F.) *Pongitif*. Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were forced into the suffering part.

PU'NICA GRANA'TUM. The *Pomegran'ate, Rhoa*, ῥοα, *Rhœa*, ῥοια, *Grana'tum, Malograna'tum*, (F.) *Grenadier, Family*, Myrtoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia. The rind of the fruit, called *Malicho'rium, Malacorium*, or *Malicorium*; and the flowers—called *Balaustine flowers*—are the parts used in medicine. They have been employed both internally and externally as astringents. The seeds are called *Cocco'nes*, κοκκωνες.

PUNK, Boletus igniarius.

PUOGENIA, Pyogenia.

PUPIL, *Pupil'la, Pupula, Pupil'io, Visio, Corē, Cora, Rhox, Fenes'tra* seu *Nigrum* seu *Foramen Oculi, Prunell'a, Lumen*, (F.) *Pupille, Prunelle, Sight of the eye*. The aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass, that have to impress the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane.

Pupil, Closure of the, Synezizis.

PUPILLÆ VELUM, Pupillary membrane.

PUPILLARIS HERBA, Lapsana.

PU'PILLARY, *Pupilla'ris*. That which belongs to the pupil.

The Pupillary Membrane, *Membra'na Pupillaris, Pupil'læ velum, Membra'na Wachendorfia'na*. The central aperture of the iris is closed, in the fœtus, during a certain period of gestation, by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the seventh month.

PUPULA, Pupil.

PU'PULÆ. The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

PURBLINDNESS, Myopia.

PURGAMENTA, Excrement—p. Alba, Leucorrhœa—p. Infantis, Meconium—p. Puerperii, Lochia.

PURGATIO, Catharsis—p. Muliebris alba, Leucorrhœa.

PURGATIONES, Menses—p. Menstruæ, Menses.

PURGATIONES, Menses.

PUR'GATIVE. *Purgati'vus, Purgans, Mochl'icus, Catoret'icus, Catoter'icus, A. cathartic*, (q. v.) (F.) *Purgatif*. A medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular coat, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.

PU'RIFORM, *Puriform'is*; from *pus*, and *forma*. That which has the appearance of pus.

PUR'PURA, *Porphyra*. This word has been employed in many senses. It generally means, livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, languor and loss of muscular strength, pains in the limbs.—(F.) *Pourpre*.

In the Purpura Simplex, *Porphyra simplex, Petē'chiæ sinē febre, Phœnig'mus Petechia'lis, Profu'sio subcuta'nea, Petē'chial Scurvy*, the spots are numerous, but small and flea-bite-shaped; chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs; with paleness of countenance.

In the Purpura Hæmorrhag''ica, *Porphyra hæmorrhagica, Stomac'acē universalis, Hæmorrha'gia universa'lis, Petechianosis, Morbus maculosus hæmorrhag''icus Werlhofii, Pelio'sis, Hæmorrha'a petechia'lis* or *Land Scurvy*, (F.) *Scorbut*—the spots are circular and of different sizes; often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; with occasional hemorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits.

In the Porphyra Nau'tica, *Scorbu'tus, Pechytyr'bē, Gingibra'chium, Gingipe'dium, Scelotyr'bē, Stomac'acē, Scorbu'tus nau'ticus* or *Sea scurvy*, (F.) *Scorbut*, there are spots, of different hues, intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding; the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme.

This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere; with long use of salted food and stagnant water.

All these varieties of purpura resemble each other considerably. In the two first, however, there seems, at times, to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives, and even of bleeding, with advantage.

Generally speaking, the use of the mineral acids, will be indicated; and, in the sea scurvy, vegetable food and vegetable acids must be regarded as the best antiscorbutics. Nitre is, also, a good antiscorbutic, and in cases of great prostration it may be mixed with Peruvian bark or the sulphate of quinine. Tamarinds and cream of tartar, made into drink, are also serviceable. But the great remedies are change from low to cheerful spirits; from filth to cleanliness; and from a cold and damp, to a temperate and dry, climate, with change of food.

The general principles of management are the same as in the land scurvy.

Purpura, Scarlatina—p. Alba benigna et maligna, Miliary fever—p. Miliaris, Miliary fever—p. Puerperarum, Miliary fever—p. Urticata, Urticaria.

PURPURISSUM, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

PURSE, Scrotum.

PURSELANE, Portulaca.

PURSINESS, *Dyspnœ'a pinguedino'sa*, (F.) *Pousse*. Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness.

PU'RULENT, *Purulen'tus, Empyos, Pyodes*. That which has the character of pus or consists of pus; as *purulent matter, a purulent collection*, &c.

PURULENTIA, Suppuration.

PUS, *Matter, Humor purulen'tus, Pyon*. A secretion from inflamed textures, and especially

from the cellular membrane. It is, almost always, of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality,—*laudable pus*,—(F.) *Pus louable*, is of a yellowish-white colour, opaque, inodorous, and of a creamy appearance. Heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed by Schwilgué, it afforded albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts.

Pus Corrosivum, Sanies—p. Malignum, Ichor—p. Malignum, Sanies.

PUSILLA'TUM, *Pusula'tum*, from *pusillus*, 'small.' A coarse powder.

PUSTULA ARDENS, Eczema.

Pustula Oris, Aphthæ.

PUSTULE MALIGNE. See Anthrax.

Pustule, *Pus'tula*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Ecthy'ma*, *Benath*, *Bube*, *Epanas'tasis*. An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base containing pus. Willan and Bateman reckon four varieties of pustules; the *Phlyza'cium*, *Psydra'cium*, *Achor* and *Favus*. The variolous pustule is often called, by the French, *Grain*; by us, *Pock*.

PUSULATUM, Pusillatum.

PUTREDO, Hospital gangrene, Putrefaction.

PUTREFAC'TION, *Putrefac'tio*, *Putrescen'tia*, *Putridity*, *Putre'do*, *Putrid'itas*, *Sepsis*, *Putrid fermenta'tion*, *Putrefac'tive fermenta'tion*. A decomposition, experienced by animal substances, when deprived of life and placed under particular circumstances. The presence of water is indispensable; of air, not; for putrefaction may occur in water, that has been boiled or in the earth. The temperature most favourable to it, is from 60° to 90° of Fahrenheit. The most common products of putrefaction are water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance, which is volatilized and has an infected odour. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body; as in case of putrid fever. To this condition, Piorry has given the name *Typhohæ'mia*, conceiving it to be owing to alteration of the blood by putrid animal matters.

PUTRESCENTIA, Putrefaction—p. Uteri gravidi, Hystero-malacia.

PUTRID, *Putridus*, *Sapros*. An epithet for some affections, in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus.

PUTRIDITAS, Putrefaction.

PUTRIDITY, Putrefaction.

PUTRILA'GO, (F.) *Putrilage*. The pultaceous matter or *slough*, which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

PUTZOCHILL. See Myroxylon Peruiferum.

PYCNOTICA, Incrassantia.

PYELI'TIS, from πυελος, 'pelvis,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

PYELONEPHRI'TIS, from πυελος, 'pelvis,' νεφρος, 'kidney,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the kidney and of the pelvis and calices.

PYELOS, Pelvis.

PYESIS, Suppuration.

PYLE, Porta.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS, from πυλη, 'porta,' 'a gate,' and εμφραξις, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the vena portæ.

PYLOR'IC, *Pylor'icus*. That which relates to the pylorus. An epithet given to different parts.

1. The Pyloric Artery or *Arte'ria Corona'ria dextra*, (F.) *Petite artère gastrique droite*, arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach; anastomosing, particularly, with the A. coronaria ventriculi and A. gastro-epiploica dextra.

2. The Pyloric Vein follows the same distribution as the artery.

PYLO'RUS, *Jan'itor*, *Portona'rium*; from πυλη, 'a gate,' and ουρος, 'a guardian.' *Ostium ventric'uli duodena'le* seu *pylor'icum* seu *dextrum* seu *infe'rius*, *Orificium dextrum* seu *inferius* seu *Egres'sus* seu *Os infe'rius* seu *Annu'lus* seu *Sphincter ventri'culi*, *Ostia'rius*, *Hostia'rius*, (F.) *Pylore*. The lower or right orifice of the stomach;—*Orifice intestinal*, (Ch.) Called *Pylorus*, because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal, and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibro-mucous ring, which occasions the total closure of the stomach during digestion in that organ. This ring has been called the *Valve of the Pylorus*, *Sphincter Pylori*, (F.) *Valvule de pylore*. It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach; and is the *Pyloric muscle* of some authors.

PYODES, Purulent.

PYOGEN'IA, *Puogen'ia*; from πυον, 'pus,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed, that pus is formed in the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed part; others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. These opinions are, however, inadmissible; and pus is now regarded as the product of a particular secretion in the diseased part.

PYOGEN'IC, *Pyogen'icus*; same etymon. Having relation to the formation of pus.

PYOHÆ'MIA, from πυον, 'pus,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' Alteration of the blood by pus.

PYON, Pus.

PYOPHTHALMUS, Hypopyon.

PYOP'TYSIS, from πυον, 'pus,' and πτυω, 'I spit.' Spitting of pus.

PYORRHŒ'A, from πυον, 'pus,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' A discharge of pus.

Pyorrhœa Urinalis, Pyuria.

PYOSIS, Hypopyon, Pterygion, Suppuration—p. Pectoris, Empyema.

PYOTHORAX VERUS, Empyema.

PYOTURIA, Pyuria.

PYR, Fever.

PYRA CRUSTUMINA, Crustuminatum—p. Crustumerina, Crustuminatum.

PYR'AMID. *Pyr'amis*, *Eminen'tia pyramida'lis tym'pani*. A small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated, to lodge the muscle of the stapes. Also, the *Centre-pin* of the trephine.

PYRAMIDAL DE L'ABDOMEN, Pyramidalis abdominis—*p. de la cuisse*, Pyramidalis—*p. du Nez*, Pyramidalis nasi—*p. Stapédien*, Stapedius.

PYRAMIDALE, (OS,) Cuneiform, (bone.)

PYRAMIDA'LIS ABDOM'INIS, *Musculus Fallo'pii* vel *succenturia'tus* vel *auxilia'rius, Pubio-ombilical, Pubio-sous-ombilical*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Pyramidal de l'abdomen.* A small, fleshy pyramidal fasciculus, whose existence is not constant; and which is inserted, by its base, into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates, by its summit, at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts it stretches the linea alba.

Pyramida'lis, *P. Fem'oris, Sacro-trochantérien*, (Ch.) *Iliacus exter'nus, Pyriform'is, Piriformis, Primus et superior quadrigem'inus*, (F.) *Pyramidal de la cuisse.* A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base, it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding surface of the great sacro-sciatic ligament and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon, which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle is a rotator of the thigh outwards, or of the pelvis in an opposite direction.

Pyramidalis Femoris, Pyramidalis.

Pyramida'lis Nasi, *Proc''erus nasi, Nasum dila'tans, Fronto-nasal*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Pyramidal du nez.* It is thin, triangular, and has its summit upwards. Above, it is continuous with the occipito-frontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates; becoming confounded with the transversalis. This muscle wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

PYRAMIDES ANTÉRIEURES, Corpora pyramidalia—p. Malpighianæ, Papillæ of the kidney—*p. Postérieures du cervelet*, Corpora restiformia.

PYRAMIDS OF WISTAR, Sphenoidal cornua.

PYRAMIS, Penis—p. Trigona, see Temporal bone.

PYRCÆA, Incendium.

PYREC'TICA, febrile; from πυρετος, 'fever.' Fevers: the first order in the class *Hæmatica*, of Good.

PYRENOIDES, Odontoid.

PYRÈTHRE, Anthemis pyrethrum.

PYRETOL'OGY, *Pyretolo'gia*; from πυρετος, 'fever,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' *Pyrol'ogy.* A treatise on fevers. A title, sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

PYRETHRUM, Anthemis pyrethrum—p. Sylvestre, Achillea ptarmica.

PYRETICUS, Febrifuge.

PYRETOS, Fever.

PYREX'IÆ, from πυρ, 'fire.' *Febrile diseases.* The first class of Cullen's Nosology.

PYRI MARTIALES, Ferrum tartarizatum.

PYRIA, Fomentation.

PYRIFORMIS, Pyramidalis.

PYRIPH'LEGES, πυριφλεγης, from πυρ, 'fire,' and φλεγω, 'I burn.' One, who has a burning fever.

PYRMONT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated mineral spring, on the Weser, in Westphalia. The waters are tonic, and contain common salt, muriate of magnesia, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia dissolved in carbonic acid, with some resinous principles. It is a highly carbonated chalybeate.

Artific''ial Pyrmont Water may be formed of *Epsom salt*, gr. xv, *Common salt*. gr. v, *Magnes. alb.* gr. x, *Iron filings*, gr. v, *Water* Ibiij. Impregnated with the gas from *Marble powder* and *Sulphuric acid*, aa ℥vij.

PYR'OLA, *P. rotundifo'lia, Round-leaved winter-green. Order*, Pyrolaceæ. This plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic.

Pyrola Umbella'ta, *Chimaph'ila* vel *Chimoph'ila umbella'ta, C. Corymbo'sa, Ground-holly, Pippsis'eva, Winter-green.* This common American plant is allied to the uva ursi, in botanical as well as medical qualities. It is tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin.

PYROLEUM OSSIUM RECTIFICATUM, Oleum animale Dippelii.

PYROLIG'NEOUS ACID, *Acidum Pyroace'ticum, A. Ligni pyro-oleosum, A. Ace'ticum empyreumat'icum, A. Ligneum, Pyrolignic Acid*, (F.) *Acide Pyroligneux, Vinaigre de bois.* An acid obtained by distillation, from wood, coal, &c., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. It is now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, from which it may be freed; and, in this state, is sold in commerce for the *Acetum destillatum.* It is used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar, and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus, and to foul ulcers; wherever indeed *Creasote* is indicated.—The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally is from 5 to 30 drops, three or four times a day

PYROMA'NIA; from πυρ, 'fire,' and mania. Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROPH'AGUS, *Igniv'orus*, from πυρ, 'fire,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' One who eats fire. A juggler, who eats bodies in a state of ignition.

PYROS, Triticum.

PYROSIS, *Limo'sis cardial'gia sputato'ria, Ardor stomachi, A. Ventric'uli, Cardialgia sputatoria, Pyrosis Suec''ica, Apoceno'sis vom'itus pyrosis, Dyspep'sia pyrosis, Waterbrash, Water-qualm, Blackwater*, (F.) *Fer chaud, Cremason, Soda.* This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet, and the use of bitter absorbents, will usually relieve, when the disease is functional. Occasionally, it occurs, symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach.

Pyrosis Suecica, Pyrosis.

PYROSOPHIA, Chymistry.

PYROTECHNIA, Chymistry.

PYROTECH'NY, *Pyrotechnē*, from πυρ, 'fire,' and τεχνη, 'art.' Art of making fire-works, &c. Also, chymistry. M. Percy has used the term *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale* for the art of applying fire or the actual cautery in Surgery.

PYROTICUS, Caustic.

PYRUS CYDO'NIA. The *Quince Tree*, (F.) *Coignassier. Family*, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The fruit is termed *Cydo'nium Malum, Malum Canum, Malum coto'neum, Quince* (F.) *Coign.* Quince seeds are, sometimes, used in decoction (q. v.) as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve.

Pyrus Malus, *Melea*. The *Apple Tree*, (F.) *Pommier*. Apples are an agreeable fruit, when ripe. When unripe, they disagree, especially with those of weak digestive powers. The same may be said of the *pear:* the fruit of the *Pyrus commu'nis, Apios, P. Sorbus, P. Satira*, (F.) *Poirier*.—Apple, (F.) *Pomme*.—Pear. (F.) *Poire*.

Apple Brandy is a spirituous liquor obtained from the juice of the apple, and much used in the United States.

PYUL'CON, from πυον, 'pus,' and 'ελκω, 'I extract,' (F.) *Tire-pus*. A surgical instrument for extracting pus from any cavity. Many pyulca have been employed, all of which act as exhausting syringes.

PYU'RIA, *Pyoturia, Pyorrhœ'a urina'lis*, from πυον, 'pus,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Discharge of purulent urine. A symptom, which occurs in many diseases; particularly in cases of renal calculi, and in organic affections of the bladder.

Pyuria Chylosa, Chyluria—p. Lactea, Chyluria—p. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—p. Serosa, Cystirrhœa—p. Viscida, Cystirrhœa.

PYXIS, πυξις. A box; a pill-box. Also, an emollient ointment.—Aëtius and Paulus.

Pyxis, *Boîte*, see Cotyloid.

Q.

Q. See Abbreviation.

QUABEBE, Piper cubeba.

QUACK, Charlatan.

QUADRANS, *Quarta pars libræ*. A quarter of a pound. Three ounces (Troy.)

QUADRANTAL, Amphora.

QUADRATUS, Depressor labii inferioris—q. Dorsi, Q. lumborum.

Quadra'tus Femoris, *Quadratus*, from *quadra*, 'a square.' *Tuber-Ischio-trochantérien, Ischio-sous-trochantérien* (Ch.) *Quartus quadrigem'inus quadratus*, (F.) *Carré de la Cuisse*. A muscle, situate at the posterior and upper part of the thigh. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and is attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium; whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb, turning the toe outwards.

Quadratus Genæ, Platysma myoides—q. Radii, Pronator radii quadratus.

Quadratus Lumbo'rum, *Quadratus* seu *Lumba'ris externus; Ilio-lumbi-costal, Flectens par lumbo'rum, Quadra'tus dorsi, Ilio-costal* (Ch.,) (F.) *Carré des lombes*. A flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached, below, to the crista ilii and iliolumbar ligament; and, above, to the inferior margin of the last rib; and, besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the four last lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side; depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of expiration. It can, also, raise the hip.

QUADRIGEM'INA, TUBER'CULA, *Eminen'tiæ Quadrigem'inæ, Optic Lobes, Cor'pora quadrigem'ina, Nates et Testes, Eminences bigéminés* (Ch.,) *Cor'pora bigem'ina*, (F.) *Tubercules quadrijumeaux*. Four medullary tubercles, situate at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare. They are white, externally; gray, internally; oblong; rounded; connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves, which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles—the superior, called *nates, Tubercula anterio'ra, Glutia*, are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *testes,—Tuber'cula posterio'ra*. The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them.

QUADRIGEMINUS, PRIMUS ET SUPERIOR, Pyramidalis—q. Quadratus quartus, Quadratus femoris—q. Secundus et tertius, Ischio-trochanterianus.

QUAHOIL, Cacao.

QUAIL, Tetrao coturnix.

QUANDROS. Ancient name for a precious stone, believed to exist in the brain of the vulture; and to which was attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of milk, and preserving from deadly accidents. No such stone exists.

QUAR'ANTINE, from (I) *Quaranti'na;* itself from *quaran'ta*, 'forty,' (F.) *Quarantaine*. The time, during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said '*to perform quarantine*.'

Quarantine is, sometimes, extended beyond forty days, whilst its duration is frequently much less. It is sometimes enforced by land; for example, when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires*, and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts.

During quarantine, no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country.

Quarantine is a great impediment to commerce; and is, doubtless, very frequently enforced where there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-spreading contagious disease, are so disastrous, as to induce legislators to maintain these laws in perhaps an unnecessary degree of strictness.

QUARTAN, *Quarta'na Febris, An'etus Quarta'nus, Tetarta'us, Quartan Ague*, (F.) *Quarte*. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every 4th day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak, also, of the *Quartan Type*. A *Double Quartan* is one, in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia and two of paroxysms in succession;—the paroxysms of every 4th day resembling each other. A *Triple Quartan* is one, in which there is a paroxysm every day; and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A re-

doub'ling or *repeat'ing quartan*, (F.) *Fièvre quarte doublée*, is one, in which there are two paroxysms every 4th day. See Intermittent.

QUARTANUS REMITTENS, Tetartophia.

QUARTA'RIUS. An ancient measure, equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See Weights and Measures.

QUARTE, Quartan.

QUARTI-STERNAL, *Quadristerna'lis*. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space.—Béclard.

QUAS'SIA, *Quassia ama'ra. Quassy, Quassia excel'sa*, (F.) *Quassie*. A West India tree, from which is obtained the *Lignum Quassiæ*. It is an intensely durable bitter, without astringency; and has been employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is, generally, given in the form of infusion. The bitter principle is called *Quassine*.

QUASSIA SIMAROU'BA, *Simarouba, Simaruba, Euon'ymus*. The bark of the Simarouba is bitter, and not unpleasant. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It is not astringent. It is exhibited, whenever a simple tonic is required.

QUASSINE. See Quassia.

QUATRE ÉPICES. See Myrtus pimenta.

QUATRIO, Astragalus.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS, Spiræa ulmaria.

QUERCULA MINOR, Teucrium chamædrys.

QUERCUS ALBA, the *White Oak; Quercus Robur*, the *Common Oak; Q. Tincto'ria*, the *Black Oak; Q. rubra Monta'na*, the *Red Oak* or *Spanish Oak*. *Family*, Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. (F.) *Chêne*. The bark of all these varieties is, probably, alike in medicinal properties. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been used in intermittents, and likewise in decoction, as an astringent wash, where such is indicated.

Acorns, Ceces, Nuces Quercûs, (F.) *Glands*, were, at one time, much used as food; and a decoction of them was once recommended in dysentery and diarrhœa, in glandular obstructions, &c.

A pessary, made of them, has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. They are not now used.

QUERCUS CERRIS. A tree of Asia Minor, which affords the *Turkey Galls, Nut Galls, Gallæ Tur'cicæ, G. Querci'næ, G. Tincto'riæ, Nux Gallæ, Galla max'ima orbicula'ta, Cicis, Cassenoles, Gallæ, Galls, Gallnut*, (F.) *Noix de Galle*. The *nut gall* is a protuberance, or tubercle, produced by the puncture of the *Diplolep'sis Gallæ Tincto'riæ*. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been employed in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents: but it is chiefly used, externally, in gargles and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA, see Kermes—q. Marina, Fucus vesiculosus—q. Suber, see Suber.

QUEUE DE CHEVAL, Cauda equina, see Medulla spinalis—*q. de la Moelle épinière*, Cauda equina—*q. de Pourceau*, Peucedanum.

QUICKEN TREE, Sorbus acuparia.

QUICK'ENING. The period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible. This usually occurs about the 18th week, and was at one time erroneously believed to mark the time at which the fœtus becomes alive. It need scarcely be said, that it possesses the principle of life from the moment of the union of the materials furnished by the sexes at a fecundating copulation. When the motion is felt, the female is said to be 'quick with child.'

QUICKLIME, Calx viva.

QUICKSILVER, Hydrargyrum.

QUIES, Acinesia.

QUINA QUINA, Cinchona.

QUINCE, see Pyrus cydonia—q. Tree, Pyrus cydonia.

QUINIA, Quinina.

QUINI'NA, *Qui'nia, Quina, Kini'num, Chini'num, Quinine*. An alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; under the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. It is obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs.

The *Sulphate of Quinine*—the salt usually employed in medicine—occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance. It is employed, with great success, in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases, where the bark in substance could not be retained, or would be injurious. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. It is obtained, by treating the yellow bark with sulphuric acid.

The *Acetate of Quinine (Quini'næ Ace'tas, Chinium Ace'ticum, Ace'tas chinii, A. chini'ni, A. chini'cus, A. Quiniæ, A. Quinæ, A. Quini'ni, A. Kini'ni;)* the *citrate (Quininæ citras, citras chinicus)* the *Ferrocyanate (Quininæ Ferrocy'anas, Chinium Ferrocyanogena'tum*, &c.) the *muriate (Quini'næ murias, Chinium muriat'icum, Ch. sali'tum* seu *Hydrochlor'icum*, &c.) the *Nitrate (Chinium nitricum*, &c. the *Phosphate, (Quininæ Phosphas, Chinium phosphoricum*, &c.) and the *Tartrates of Quinine* and *Cinchonine* have been administered in the same cases as the sulphate.

QUININE, IODIDE OF. See Iodine.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, Potentilla reptans.

QUINQUINA, Cinchona—*q. Aromatique*, Croton cascarilla—q. Bicolor, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex—*q. Faux de Virginie*, Cusparia febrifuga—*q. Gris de Loxa*, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—*q. Jaune*, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex—*q. Orangé*, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—*q. Piton*, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex—*q. Rouge*, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.

QUINSEY, Cynanche tonsillaris—q. Nervous, Angone—q. Wolf, Lycanche.

QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na, F. pemptæ'a, F. quinta*, from *quintus*, 'a fifth.' A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

QUINTE (F.) This word is used synonymously with *paroxysm* or *fit*, when speaking of cough,—as *une Quinte de Toux*,—'a fit of coughing.' Also, the Influenza, (q. v.)

QUINTEFEUILLE, Potentilla reptans.

QUINTES. See Pertussis.

QUINTES'SENCE, *Quinta Essen'tia.* A name formerly given to alcohol, impregnated with the principles of some drug. It was, consequently, often synonymous with *Alcohol'ic tincture.* The most volatile principles of bodies were, also, called *Quintes'sences.*

QUINTISTERNAL. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. It corresponds to the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces.

QUOTID'IAN, *Quotidia'nus, Ephe'merus,*—itself from *quotid'iē,* 'daily.' That which takes place every day.

The QUOTID'IAN FEVER, *Q. ague, An'etus quotidia'nus, Cathe'merus, Methemer'inos, Amphemer'inos, Amphimer'inos, Quotidia'nus,* (F.) *Fièvre quotidienne,* is an intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

A *simple, double,* or *triple quotidian,* is a quotidian, which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the 24 hours.

R.

R. is placed at the commencement of a prescription, as a contraction of *Rec''ipē.* (See Abbreviation.) Originally, it was the sign (♃) of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula, to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favourably.

RABID, *Rab'idus,* (F.) *Rabique, Rabique,* from *rabies,* 'canine madness.' That which belongs to hydrophobia; as *rabid virus,* &c.

RABIÉIQUE, Rabid.

RABIES CANINA, Hydrophobia.

RABIQUE, Rabid.

RACE, from *radicē,* abl. of *radix,* 'root.' The union or aggregate of individuals, whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from those of neighbouring varieties. In the human species, several races are designated. See Homo.

RACHAMEL'CA, from Hebr. רחם *(rechem,)* 'the womb,' and מלך *(Molech,)* 'a king;' *Rechamal'ca.* A peculiar formative principle, supposed, by Dolæus, to exist in the uterus.

RACHE, Porrigo.

RACHIÆI, Rhachiæi.

RACHIALGIA, Colic. metallic, Vertebral disease—r. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—r. Pictoniensium, Colic metallic—r. Pictonum, Colic, metallic.

RACHIDIAN ARTERIES, Spinal arteries—r. Bulb, see Medulla oblongata—r. Canal, Vertebral canal.

RACHIOPHYMA, Rachiphyma.

RACHIPHY'MA, or *Rhachiphy'ma, Rachiophyma, Tumor Dorsi,* from ῥαχις, 'the spine,' and φυμα, 'a tumour.' A tumour on the spine or on the back.

RACHIS, Vertebral column.

RACHISAGRA, *Rhachisagra* from ῥαχις, 'the spine,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RACHITÆ, Rhachitæ.

RACHI'TIS, *Rhachi'tis.* Inflammation of the spine; also, *Cyrto'sis Ra'chia, Cyrton'osus, Morbus Ang'licus, Osteomala'cia Infan'tum, Tabes pectorea;* the *English disease,* the *Rickets;* from ῥαχις, 'the spine.' (F.) *Rachitisme, Nouure.* A disease, characterized by crookedness of the long bones; swelling of their extremities; crooked spine; prominent abdomen; large head; and often precocity of intellect. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion; and, frequently, induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs, particularly, during the first years of existence, in weakly children, born of rickety or scrofulous parents; brought up in damp or confined situations; who are badly nourished, and do not take sufficient exercise. The progress and termination of the disease are very variable. Some children gradually recover their health: others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease.

The treatment is almost wholly *hygienic.* Pure air; a healthy situation; nourishing diet; exercise; sea or common cold bathing, and tonics, afford the best prospect of success.

RACHITISME, Rachitis.

RACHO'SIS, *Rhachosis,* from ῥαχοω, 'I cleave.' A relaxation of the scrotum. An excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.—Dictionaries.

RACINE À BECQUET, Geranium moschatum—*r. de Bengal,* Cassumuniar—*r. de Charcis,* Dorstenia contrayerva—*r. de Dracke,* Dorstenia contrayerva—*r. des Philippines,* Dorstenia contrayerva—*r. de Safran,* Curcuma longa—*r. de Saint Esprit,* Angelica—*r. Salivaire,* Anthemis pyrethrum—*r. de Turbeth,* Convolvulus turpethum.

RACINES DU CERVELET, Corpora restiformia.

RACORNISSEMENT (F.) from *se racornir,* 'to shrivel in the fire as leather does.' A physical property, possessed by animal substances, which consists in a kind of contractility, accompanied with sudden corrugation and curling. It is produced by heat, and by chemical agents, especially by the strong mineral acids.

RADEZYGE, Radzyge.

RADIAL, *Radia'lis.* That which relates to the radius.

1. The RADIAL ARTERY, *A. extern'a Cu'biti.* It arises from the brachial, at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downwards and backwards towards the superior extremity of the space, which separates the two first metacarpal bones. It then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the *profound* or *radial* palmar arch. The radial artery gives off the *recurrent radial,* several *radio-muscular* branches, the *transverse palmar radio-carpal artery,* the *ex-*

ternal superficial artery of the palm of the hand, the *external dorsal of the thumb*, the *dorsalis carpi*, *dorsal interosseous artery of the index*, &c.

2. The Deep-Seated Radial Veins follow the same course as the radial artery.

3. The Radial Nerve, *Radio-digital*, (Ch.) *Spiral Nerve*, *Spiral-muscular*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is, at first, situate behind the other nerves of the plexus. It then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus, until opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches;—the one *posterior*, which turns backwards into the substance of the supinator brevis, and, when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments, which are distributed to those muscles, and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is *anterior*: it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius; until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior; and, becoming afterwards subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outer side of the ring finger, and to the first interosseous muscles of the back of the hand.

4. Exten'sor Carpi Radialis Bre'vior, *Radialis externus brevior*, *Radialis secundus*, (F.) *Second radial externe*, *Petit radial*, *Épicondylo-sus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) An extensor muscle of the wrist, situate beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. It is attached, above, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates, below, by a long tendon, inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the third bone of the metacarpus. It has the same uses as the next muscle.

5. Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior, *Radialis externus longior*, *Radialis externus primus*, (F.) *Premier radial externe*, *Grand radial*, *Huméro-sus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) It is seated at the outer part of the forearm; is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached, above, to the inferior part of the outer edge, and to the corresponding tuberosity, of the humerus; and terminates, below, by a long tendon, which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the forearm.

RADIAL ANTERIEUR, Palmaris magnus—*r. Externe premier*, see Radialis—*r. Externe, second*, see Radialis—*r. Grand*, see Radialis—*r. Petit*, see Radialis.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR, see Radialis—r. Externus primus, see Radialis—r. Extensor longior, see Radialis—r. Internus, Palmaris magnus—r. Secundus, see Radialis.

RAD'IATED, *Radia'tus*, (F.) *Rayonné*. That which is arranged in rays; in lines, diverging from a common centre. An epithet given to several ligaments, &c., as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum; those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, &c.

RAD'ICAL, *Radica'lis*, from *radix*, 'a root.' A *radical cure* is one in which the disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root. It is used in opposition to *palliative cure*.

Radical Moisture, Humidum radicale.

RADICIS'ECA. One employed in collecting and preparing plants was formerly so called.

RADICULA, Raphanus hortensis.

RADIO-CARPAL, *Radio-carpia'nus*. That which relates to the radius and carpus.

The Radio-Carpal Articulation is the *wrist joint*, or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius, and the fibro-cartilage, situate below the ulna. It is strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

Radio-Carpal Transverse Palmar Artery, (F.) *Artère Radio-carpienne-transversale-palmaire*. A transverse branch, given off by the radial artery, opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

RADIO-CUTANÉ (NERF,) see Cutaneous—*r. Phalangettien du pouce*, Flexor longus pollicis manus.

RADIO-MUSCULAR, *Radio-muscularis*. A name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm, in the first part of its course; as well as to the nervous filaments, which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

RADIS, Raphanus hortensis.

RADISH, Raphanus hortensis.

RADIUS, 'a spoke:'—so called from its shape. *Cercis*, *Foc''ilē minus* seu *superius*, *Canna minor*, *Os adcubita'le*, *Additamen'tum ulnæ*, *Manu'brium manûs*, *Parape'chyon*, *Arun'do brachii minor*, (F.) *Os du Rayon*. A long, prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the *head*. This is supported by a *cervix* or *neck*. At the part where the neck is confounded with the *body* of the bone, is the *tubercle* or *bicipital tuberosity* or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated, above, with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna: below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind; is irregularly quadrilateral; and has, below, a double facette to be articulated with the two first bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process; and, on the inner, a concave facette, which joins the ulna. Behind, are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. The radius is developed from three points of ossification; one for the body, and one for each extremity.

RADIUS, COL DU, Collum radii.

RA'DIX, *Rhiza*. A root.

The Root or *fang* of a tooth is the part contained in the alveolus. The *radix* or *root* of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin, &c. Surgeons give the name to the prolon-

gations, sent by scirrhous, cancerous, or other tumours into the neighbouring parts.

The Five Aperient Roots, *Quinque radi'ces aperien'tes*, were, of old,—asparagus, butchers' broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

The Five Lesser Aperient Roots, *Quinque radi'ces aperien'tes mino'res*,—were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and rest-harrow.

Radix Braziliensis, Ipecacuanha—r. Indica Lopeziana, Lopez radix—r. Lopeziana, Lopez radix—r. Ninsi, Sium ninsi—r. Rubra, Rubia—r. Serpentum, see Ophiorrhiza mungos—r. Ventris, Umbilicus.

RADULA, Raspatorium.

RADZYGE, *Radzygin*, *Radezyge*. A name given, in Norway, to a variety of syphilis, bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis.

RAGE, *Ira*, *Furor brevis*, *Orgē*, *Thymos*, (F.) *Colère*. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and by redness and swelling of the face.

RAGE, Hydrophobia.

Rage, Rhage.

RAGWORT, Senecio Jacobæa.

RAIFORT, Raphanus hortensis—*r. Sauvage*, Cochlearia armoracia.

RAINBOW-WORM, Herpes iris.

RAINURE, Groove—*r. Digastrique*. Mastoid groove.

RAISIN, see Vitis vinifera—*r. d'Amerique*, Phytolacca decandra—*r. de Bois*, Vaccinium myrtillus—*r. d'Ours*, Arbutus uva ursi—*r. de Renard*, Paris.

RAISINS, Uvæ passæ, see Vitis vinifera—*r. de Corinthe*, see Vitis Corinthiaca.

RAISON, Reason.

RAKASIRA. An American balsam; of a brownish or brownish-red colour; semi-transparent; brittle; softening and becoming tenacious by heat; inodorous when cold, but exhaling a very agreeable smell when heated; and possessing a balsamic and slightly bitter taste. The precise vegetable that furnishes it is not known. It has been used chiefly as a balsam in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

RAKIA. See Spirit.

RÂLE. See Rattle.

RÂLE, Rattle, (q. v.)—*r. Caverneux*, Gurgling—*r. Crépitant*, see Crepitation.

RAMENTUM, Fragment, Scobs.

RAMEX, Hernia—r. Varicosus, Varicocele.

RAMIFICA'TION, *Ramifica'tio*. A division of arteries, veins, and nerves into branches. Also, the branches themselves.

RÂMILLE, Ramusculus.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, Mollities—*r. du Cerveau*, Mollities cerebri—*r. des Os*, Mollities ossium.

RAMPANT, *Repens*, *Reptans*. That, which creeps or drags on the earth.

The French *Bandage rampant* has the folds arranged spirally around the part, leaving intervals between them. It is a retentive bandage, but is easily displaced, and, therefore, not employed.

RAMPES DU LIMAÇON, Scalæ of the cochlea.

RAMPHOS, Rostrum.

RAMULUS, Ramusculus.

RAMUNCULUS, Ramusculus.

RAMUS, *Clados*, a *branch*. (F.) *Rameau*. A division of an artery, vein, or nerve.

Ramus Durior Septimæ Conjugationis, Facial nerve.

RAMUS'CULUS, *Ram'ulus*, *Ramun'culus*, *Cladis'cos*. A division of a ramus. (F.) *Ramuscule*, *Ramille*, (*Bot'y.*)

RANA ESCULEN'TA, (F.) *Grenouille*. This frog and the bull frog *Rana Tauri'na*—are eaten as a delicacy. They are nutritious and easily digested.

Rana, Ranula.

RANCE, Rancid.

RANCID, *Ran'cidus*, *Sapros*, (F.) *Rance*. An epithet given to fatty bodies, which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may, thus, become very irritating, and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

RAN'CULA. An erratic pain in a wound, accompanied by swelling and pulsation.

RANINE, *Rani'na*; from *Rana*, 'a frog.' The termination of the lingual artery is so called; that is, the portion of the artery, which advances horizontally between the genio-glossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

RAN'ULA, from *Rana*, 'a frog,' so called from its resemblance; *Dysphagia Ranula*, *Emphrag'ma saliva'rē*, *Frog Tongue*, *Ba'trachos*, *Batra'chium*, *Hydroglos'sa*, *Hypoglossis*, *Hypoglossum*, *Rana*, (F.) *Grenouillette*. A small, soft, fluctuating and semi-transparent tumour, which forms under the tongue, owing to the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct. In order to give exit to the accumulated fluid, and to establish a permanent opening for the discharge of the saliva, the cyst must be punctured, and the opening maintained by a minute cylinder, with a button at each extremity, as has been recommended by Dupuytren; or a portion of the cyst may be removed by the scissors, and the mouth be frequently washed by any astringent lotion. Sometimes, the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus.

RANUN'CULUS, (F.) *Renoncule*. *Family*, Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. A genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. See Poison. They are, also, acrid and vesicant, when applied to the skin, and have, accordingly, been often used as counter-irritants.

The following species answer to this description.

Ranunculus Aborti'vus.

Ranunculus Acris, *R. praten'sis*. *Meadow Crowfoot*, *Butter Cups*, (F.) *Bouton d'or*.

Ranunculus Bulbo'sus, *R. praten'sis*, *Bulbous-rooted Crowfoot*, (F.) *Renoncule bulbeuse*, *Bassinet*.

Ranunculus Flammula, *Surrecta alba*, *Smaller Water Crowfoot*, *Spearwort*, (F.) *Petite douve*.

Ranunculus Illyr'icus.

Ranunculus Lingua.

Ranunculus Scelera'tus, *R. Palus'tris, Marsh Crowfoot.*

Ranunculus Fica'ria, *Pilewort, Chelido'nium minus, Scrophularia minor, Ficaria ranunculoi'des, Chelido'nia rotundifolia minor, Cursuma hæmorrhoidalis herba, Ranunculus vernus, Lesser celandine.* (F.) *Petite chélidoine, Petite Éclaire, Ficaire.* The leaves and root have been used medicinally:—the leaves as an antiscorbutic; the root as a cataplasm in piles.

Ranunculus Albus, Anemone nemorosa—r. Palustris, R. sceleratus—r. Pratensis, R. bulbosus—r. Vernus, R. ficaria—r. Virginianus, Lobelia syphilitica.

RAPA NAPUS, Brassica rapa—r. Rotunda, Brassica rapa.

RAPE, Brassica napus, Stuprum.

RAPHANE'DON, from ραφανις, 'a radish,' 'like a radish.' *Rhaphanedon.* A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters. What has been called in France, *Fracture en rave.*

RAPHA'NIA, *Convul'sio Raphania, Rhaphania, Morbus spasmod'icus malignus* seu *popularis, M. Silesiacus, Eclamp'sia typho'des, Sync'lonus Raphania.* Linnæus gave this name to a convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the *Raph'anus Raphanis'trum* being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See Convulsio cerealis, and Ergotism.

RAPH'ANUS HORTEN'SIS, *Raphanus, R. sativus, R. niger, Radic'ula.* The *Radish.* (F.) *Raifort, Radis. Family,* Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has, also, been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as anti-scorbutics.

Raphanus Marinus, Cochlearia armoracia—r. Raphanistrum, see Raphania—r. Rusticanus, Cochlearia armoracia—r. Sylvestris, Cochlearia armoracia.

RAPHÉ, or RHAPHÉ, ραφη, 'a suture.' A name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stitch. Such is the Raphe or *Tramis* that divides the scrotum into two parts, and which extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. The name *Raphe*, or *Linea media'na*, is, also, given to two prominent lines which are longitudinal and parallel, and are seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure.

RAPHEX, Chenopodium vulvaria.

RAPHIANKIS'TRON, from ραφιον, 'a needle,' and αγκιστρον, 'a hook.' An instrument employed in the formation of artificial pupil.

RAPHION, Needle.

RAPHIS, Needle.

RAPPORT, (F.) *Relatio, Renuncia'tio.* A deposition made by the physician or surgeon to prove the condition of a person, the nature of a disease, the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, a sudden or violent death, &c. Formerly, there were the *Rapports dénonciatifs*, made at the desire of the injured or their friends, and intended to point out to the judges the details of the crime or misdemeanor,—the *Rapports provisoires*, the object of which was to obtain *provisions* for the injured individual, both as regarded food and medicine, and to defray the expenses of prosecution;—and *Rapports mixtes*, or those which were both *dénonciatifs* and *provisoires.* At present, reports or depositions are generally divided into *judiciary*, or those which serve to throw light on the subject matter of any civil or criminal cause; and *administrative*, which afford information on subjects relating to any branch of the public administration, as on the nuisance or otherwise of certain establishments, the character of any epidemic, &c.

RAPPORT, Eructation.

RAPTUS POST-TERGANEUS, Opisthotonos.

RAPUM MAJUS, Brassica rapa.

RAPURE, Rasura.

RAQUETTE, Cactus opuntia.

RAREFA'CIENS, *Araeot'icus*, (F.) *Raréfiant*, from *rarus*, 'rare,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Medicines were so termed, which were supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humours.

RARÉFIANT, Rarefaciens.

RASCATIO, Excreation.

RASCETA, Carpus, Malleolus.

RASH FEVER, Scarlatina, nettle, Urticaria—r. Rose, Roseola—r. Summer, Lichen tropicus—r. Tooth, Strophulus.

RASORIUM, Raspatorium.

RASPATO'RIUM, *Raso'rium, Rat'ula, Scalprum raso'rium, Xyste'ra, Rad'ula, Runcin'ula, Scalprum*, (F.) *Rugine, Grattoir.* An instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum,—either in certain surgical operations, or for anatomical purposes.

RASPBERRY, Rubus idæus.

RASSETA PEDIS, Tarsus.

RASTETA, Carpus, Malleolus.

RASU'RA, *Xysma, Xysmos*, (F.) *Rapure.* A rasure, or scratch, or erosion. Also, the rasping or shaving of any substance; as *Rasu'ræ Cornu Cervi, Hartshorn shavings.*

Rasura, Scobs.

RATAFI'A. A liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavour of various kinds of fruits, and adding sugar.

RATANHY, Krameria ratanhia—r. of the Antilles, Krameria ixina.

RATE, Spleen.

RATÉLEUX, Splenecticus.

RATÉLIER, *Dentier.*

RATIO. A reason, cause, an explanation; as *Ratio symptom'atum*, an explanation of the symptoms.

Ratio, Reason.

RATIONAL, *Rationa'lis.* That which is conformable to reason. This epithet is often opposed to *empirical*; as *rational treatment.* The French, also, say *Signes rationales*, in opposition to *Signes sensibles.*

RATSBANE, Arsenious acid.

RATTLE, *Rhonchus, Rhenchus, Rhenxis*, from (D.) *Ratel. Rhoncus, Cerchnus, Rhogmos.* (F.) *Râle.* Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus, of which the lungs are unable to free themselves. This condition is chiefly

observed at the approach of death; and is commonly called "*the rattles.*"

The name *Râle* has been given to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air passing through fluid contained in the bronchi, or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue; and which are perceived by the stethoscope.

Rale Crepitant, *Rhonchus crep'itans.* See Crepitation.

Rale Muqueux, *Rhon'chus muco'sus*, '*Mucous Rattle.*' The sound produced by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the bronchi or trachea, or through softened tubercular matter.

This *râle* occurs in catarrh, and in softened tubercle. When carried to a very high degree it constitutes a *gurgling*, (F.) *Gargouillement.*

Rale Sibilant, *Rhon'chus sibilans*, *Sibilant Rattle.* A slight, though prolonged whistling sound, occurring either at the commencement of inspiration, or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs, more or less completely, the smaller bronchial ramifications. It is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis.

Rale Sonore, *Rhonchus sono'rus*, *Sonorous Rattle.* A sound resembling at times the snoring of a person asleep, at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger, and not unfrequently the cooing (F.) (*Rucoulement*) of a dove. It seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh.

RATTLESNAKE, Crotalus horridus—r. Root, Polygala senega.

RATULA, Raspatorium.

RAUCE'DO, *Rau'citas*, *Paraphо'nia rauca*, *Asper'itas Arte'riæ as'peræ*, *Vox rauca*, *Branchus*, *Hoarseness*, (F.) *Enrouement*, *Raucité.* A change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure. It is a common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

RAUCITAS, Raucedo.

RAUCITÉ, Raucedo.

RAVE, Brassica rapa.

RAYONNÉ, Radiated.

RAYONS SOUS-IRIENS, Ciliary processes.

REAC'TION, *Reactio.* An action of resistance to a power applied. A species of vital movement or excitement, tending to prevent or destroy the effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which, by some, has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix naturæ.* It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame.

REAL'GAR, *Realgal*, *Arlada*, *Arladar*, *Auripigmen'tum rubrum*, *Arsen'icum rubrum factï'tium*, *Abessi*, *Sandara'cha Græco'rum*, the *Red Sulphuret of Mercury.* A violent poison. See Poison.

REASON, *Ratio*, *Logos*, (F.) *Raison.* The faculty or property of the mind, by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong, in physics as well as morals. *Reason* is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas; by virtue of which we form a judgment.

REBISOLA. A name for medicines, formerly prepared from urine, and administered in jaundice.

REBOLEA, Mummy.

REBONA, Mummy.

REBOUTEUR, *Renoueur.*

RECEPTACULA DURÆ MATRIS, Sinuses of the dura mater.

RECEPTAC'ULUM CHYLI, *R. Pecquet'i* seu *Pecquetia'num*, *Diverso'rium Chyli*, *Sac'culus chylifer* seu *rorifer*, *Saccus lacteus*, *Alveus ampulla'sus* seu *ampulles'cens*, *Utric'ulus lacteus*, *Vesic'ula chyli*, *Ampulla chylifera* seu *chyli*, *Cister'na lumba'ris*, *Chylocys'tis*, *C. Chyli*, *Latices lactei.* (F.) *Reservoir du chyle*, *R. de Pecquet*, *Citerne lombaire.* A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct, in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

The *Receptac'ulum Cotun'nii* is a triangular space, formed by a separation of the two laminæ of the dura mater in the internal ear, near the middle of the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the *Fluid of Cotugno.*

Receptaculum Pecqueti, R. chyli.

RECEPTIV'ITY, (F.) *Réceptivité.* A word, used by Tissot to express the susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.

RECESSIO, Paroxysm.

RECESSUS, Abscess.

RECHAMELCO, Rachamelca.

RECHUTE. See Relapse.

RÉCIDIVE. See Relapse.

REC'IPE, (L.) A Latin word, which signifies "take," (F.) *Prenez*, and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is, often, represented by R, ℞, and, was formerly by ℔. See Abbreviation.

RECLINA'TION, *Reclina'tio*; from *reclina're*, 'to bend back.' A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle, in a certain manner, to the anterior surface of the cataract and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way, that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one and its back surface the lower one.

RECOMPOSITION, Metasynchrisis.

RECORPORATIVUS, Metasyncritic.

REC'REMENT, *Recremen'tum.* A humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it; such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. Such fluid is said to be *recrementitial.*

RECRUDESCEN'TIA, *Palincote'sis*, παλιγκοτησις, *Recrudes'cence.* An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTIFICA'TION, *Rectificatio.* An operation, by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them either singly, or after admixture with other substances.

RECTO-VAGINAL, *Recto-vagina'lis.* That which relates or belongs to the rectum or vagina.

The Recto-vaginal Septum, (F.) *Cloison recto-vaginale* is formed by the junction—back to back—(or by what the French term *adossement*) of the rectum and vagina. It separates these two canals from each other.

Recto-vaginal Fistula is owing to a preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina, through the above septum.

RECTUM; so called from a notion that it is straight. It is not so. *Intesti'num Rectum*, *Apeuthys'menos*, *Euthyen'teron*, *Longaon*, *Longas*, *Longanon*, *Archos*, *Cys'saros*, *Princeps*, *Monoco'lon* (?) The third and last portion of the great intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis and extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outwards by the orifice called the *anus*. It is cylindrical, but *saccated*, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal it is formed of three membranes. Towards the lower extremity, some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface; these are the *Columns of the Rectum* or *of Morgagni*, (F.) *Colonnes du rectum* ou *de Morgagni*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which are a number of *Lacunæ*.

The arteries of the rectum are numerous. They proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called *hemorrhoidal* (q. v.) The veins open, partly into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fæcal matters, as they are passed from the colon, which serves as a reservoir.

RECTUS ABDOMI'NIS, *Pubio-sternal*, *Sterno-pubien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Droit de l'abdomen*. A long, flat muscle, situate at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached, above, to the cartilages of the three last true ribs; and, below, to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is enclosed in an aponeurotic sheath; and, in its course, has three or four transverse, aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis and *vice versâ*.

Rectus Anterior Brevis, Rectus capitis internus minor—r. Anterior longus, R. capitis internus major—r. Capitis anticus longus, R. C. internus major.

Rectus Capitis Internus Major, *R. internus major*, *R. anterior longus*, *Trachélo-basilaire*, *Rectus capitis anti'cus longus*, (F.) *Grand droit antérieur de la tête*. This muscle is long in proportion to its breadth; flat, and broader above than below. It is situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arises from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. It is inserted into the basilary process of the occipital bone.

Rectus Capitis Internus Minor, *R. internus minor*, *Ren'uens*, *An'nuens*, *R. anterior brevis*, *Petit trachélo-basilaire*, (F.) *Petit droit antérieur de la tête*. This is situate deeper than the last. It is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilary process.

Rectus Capitis Latera'lis, *R. lateralis Fallo'pii*, *Transversa'lis anti'cus primus*, *Rectus lateralis*, *Trachélo-atloïdo-basilaire*, *Atloïdo-sous-occipital* (Ch.,) (F.) *Droit latéral de la tête*. There is a muscle of this name on each side of the head. It is flat, quadrilateral, and passes from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa. It inclines the head to one side.

Rectus Capitis Posti'cus Major, *R. Major*, *R. Capitis posti'cus minor* (*Albinus*,) *Spini-axoïdo-occipitalis*, *Axoïdo-occipitale* (Ch.,) (F.) *Grand droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle situate at the posterior and superior part of the neck. It extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone. This muscle extends the head; inclines it to one side; and causes it to experience a rotary motion, which directs the face to its side.

Rectus Capitis Posti'cus Minor, *R. Minor*, *Tuber-atloïdo-occipital*, *Atloïdo-occipital* (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate beneath the last, and which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone. It extends the head.

Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor, R. C. P. major—r. Cruris, R. femoris—r. Interior femoris, Gracilis—r. Internus major, R. capitis internus major—r. Internus minor, R. capitis internus minor—r. Lateralis, R. capitis lateralis—r. Lateralis Fallopii, R. C. lateralis—r. Major, R. capitus posticus major—r. Minor, R. capitis posticus minor.

Rectus Externus Oculi, *Abductor oculi*, *Indignabun'dus*, *Indignato'rius*, *Iracun'dus*, *Oc'ulum movens secundus*, *Orbito-extus-sclératicien*. All the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit, and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The *Rectus externus*, (F.) *Droit externe*, *Irascible*, ou *Abducteur* is divided, at its posterior extremity, into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone.

The Rectus Inferior Oculi, *Depres'sor oculi*, *Tim'idus*, *Dep'rimens*, *Humilis*, *Oc'ulum movens quartus*, *Sous-optico-sphéno-sclératicien*, (F.) *Droit inférieur* ou *abaisseur de l'œil*, arises below the optic foramen, from the sphenoid bone. It depresses the eye.

The Rectus Internus Oculi, *Addu'cens oculi*, *Bibito'rius*, *Oculi adductor*, *Oculum movens primus*, *Orbito-intus-scleroticien*, (F.) *Droit interne de l'œil* ou *adducteur* ou *buveur*. It arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum. It turns the eye towards the nose.

The Rectus Superior Oculi, *Attol'lens oculi*, *Levator oculi*, *Superbus*, *Eleva'tor oculi*, *Oculum movens tertius*, *Sus-optico-sphéno-scleroticien*, (F.) *Droit supérieur*, ou *élévateur de l'œil*, *Dédaigneur*, is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum.

(All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary motions of the eye. The oblique muscles, have been supposed to execute the involuntary.—(Sir C. Bell.)

Rectus Femoris, *Rectus* sive *grac'ilis anterior*, *Rectus cruris*, *Ilio-rotulien*, (F.) *Droit antérieur de la cuisse*. A straight muscle seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium

and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. This muscle extends the leg upon the thigh and conversely. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward.

RECUBITORIUM, Anaclinterium.

RECUR'RENT, *Recurrens;* from *recur'rerē*, 'to run back.' A name given to several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanated.

Recurrent Arteries. This name has been given to several arteries of the forearm, and to one of the leg.

In *the forearm*, there are, 1. The *Radial recurrent, Artère recurrente de l'épicondyle*, (Ch.) which arises from the superior part of the radial, and ascends between the supinator longus, s. brevis, and the brachialis internus. 2. *The anterior cubital recurrent, A. recurrente de l'épitrochlée*, (Ch.) which arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital, and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The *posterior cubital recurrent*, which arises from the preceding artery, or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The *posterior radial recurrent. A. recurrente olécranienne*, (Ch.) It arises from the posterior interosseous, and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles.

In *the leg*,—the *Arteria recurrens tibia'lis, A. recurrente du genou* (Ch.) is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle.

RECURVATIO. See Hump.

REDIMICULUM, Diadema.

REDINGOTES ANGLAISES, Condom.

REDOUBLEMENT, Exacerbation, Paroxysm.

REDUCTIO, Taxis.

REDUCTION, *Reduc'tio, Reposi''tio, Restitu'tio.* A surgical operation, the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. Thus, we say the reduction of a luxation, when the displaced parts are again brought to their proper relative situation. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen. This is, also, called *Taxis.*

REDUNDANTIA, Plethora.

REDUVIA, Paronychia.

REFECTIO, Restauratio.

REFLECTION, Duplicature.

REFLEX SYSTEM OF NERVES. See Nerves.

REFRAC'TION, *Photocamp'sis*, from *retro*, 'backwards,' and *frango*, 'I break.' The change of direction which rays of light experience when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs, when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye rests entirely on this property of light.

RÉFRAICHISSANTS, Refrigerants.

REFRIG''ERANTS, *Refrigeran'tia, Psych'tica*, (F.) *Refraichissans, Réfrigeratifs.* Medicines, which depress the morbid temperature of the body. The chief reputed refrigerants, are the Potassæ Nitras, (?) the Sodæ Boras, (?) but chiefly the abstraction of caloric by ice and iced drinks, cold water, cold lemonades, soda water, and effervescing draughts internally; and externally cool air, ice, cold water, evaporating lotions and frigorific mixtures.

RÉFRIGERATIFS, Refrigerants.

REGENERATIO, Reproduction.

REGENERATION, *Regenera'tio, Palingenesia.* Reproduction of a part of the body, which has been destroyed.

REG''IMEN, from *reg''erē*, 'to govern' The rational and methodical use of food, and of every thing essential to life; both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted, in its meaning, to *Diet.*

REGINA PRATI, Spiræa ulmaria.

REGIO CARDIACA, Epigastric region—r. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondre—r. Stomachalis, Epigastric region—r. Stomachica, Epigastric region.

REGION, *Regio.* Anatomists have called *regions*, determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several; to which different names have been given.—See Abdomen, Epigastrium, Hypochondrium, Hypogastrium, &c.

RÉGION OMBILICALE, Umbilical R.

RÈGLES, Menses.

RÉGLISSE, Glycyrrhiza.

REGLUTINATIO, *Decollement.*

RÈGNE ANIMAL. See Animal.

REGULUS ANTIMONII, Antimonium.

REGURGITA'TION, *Regurgita'tio.* The act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it. Usually, it is applied to the *puking* of infants; and to the *rising* of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult.

The substances brought into the mouth by regurgitation, the French call *Renvois.*

REIN, Kidney.

REINE DES PRÈS, Spiræa ulmaria.

REINFORCEMENT, FASCICULUS OF, *F. Cunea'tus.* A band of fibres from the *corpus innominatum* or lateral part of the antero-lateral column of the medulla, which is continued up behind and around the corpus olivare, is lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance, enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the Pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior paries of the 4th ventricle, and is brought into view by brushing away the *tuberculum cinereum* or gray matter of the ventricle. The band has received these names owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres.

REJECTIO, *Anago'gē.* Every excretion by the mouth; spitting, expectoration, regurgitation or vomiting.

Rejectio Sanguinis e Pulmonibus, Hæmoptysis.

RELACHEMENT, Relaxation.

RELAPSE, *Hypot'ropē, Hypotropiasmus*, from *re*, 'again,' and *labor*, 'I fall down.' The return of a disease, during, or shortly after, convalescence. The French use *Rechute* in this

sense; and *Récidive* (*Morbus recidi'vus*) for the return of a complaint, at a greater or less period after the complete restoration of health.

RELATIO, *Rapport*.

RELAXANT, *Laxans*, *Malact'icum*, (F.) *Relachant*. A medicine which diminishes the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

RELAXANTIA, Emollients.

RELAXA'TION, *Chala'sis*, *Chalas'mos*, (F.) *Relachement*. In *Physiology*, relaxation is opposed to contraction. In *Pathology*, it means great looseness of a part.

RELEVEUR DE L'ANUS, Levator ani—*r. de la Lèvre inférieure*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. du Menton*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. de l'Omoplate*, Levator scapulæ—*r. de la Prostate*, Levator prostatæ—*r. de l'Urèthre*, Levator urethræ.

RELIQUAT, (F.) The *remnant* or remains of a disease.

REMÈDE, Clyster—*r. du Capuchin*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*r. du Duc d'Antin*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici.

REMEDIUM, Juvans, Medicament.

REMEDY, Medicament—r. English, Cinchona.

REMISSIO, Decline.

REMIS'SION, *An'esis*, *Submis'sio*, *Aph'esis*, *En'dosis*, *Remis'sio*, from *remit'terē*, 'to relax.' In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever, between the exacerbations.

REMIT'TENT, *Remittens*, same etymon. Any disease, which presents *remissions*, (q. v.)

A Remittent Fever, *Febris remittens*, *Epan'etus*, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission.

REM'ORA, from *remora'ri*, 'to arrest.' The name of two surgical instruments, intended to retain parts *in sitû*. The one was used, formerly, in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring: the other, called *Remora Hilda'ni*, (F.) *Arrêt d'Hildan*, *Echene'is*, *ἐχενηὶς*, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. It is not now used.

Remora Aratri, Ononis spinosa.

REN, Kidney.

RENAL, *Rena'lis*, from *Ren*, 'the kidney.' That which relates to the kidney.

1. The Renal or Emul'gent Arteries are very large and short, and commonly two in number,—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course, they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches.

2. The Renal or Emulgent Veins. These are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney, they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inwards, and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

3. The Renal or Emulgent Plexuses. These are two:—one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and cœliac plexuses; from the outer part of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situate at the commencement of the renal artery; and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany.

RENCHUS, Snoring, Stertor.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI, Capsules, renal.

RENNET, *Runnet*. When the fourth stomach or *Abomasus*, (q. v.) of the calf is salted and dried, it possesses the property of coagulating milk, when a portion of it is soaked in water, and the infusion is added to the milk.

RENONCULE, Ranunculus—*r. Bulbeuse*, Ranunculus bulbosus.

RENOUÉE, Polygonum aviculare.

RENOUEUR, (F.) *Rebouteur*, *Rhabilleur*. *A bone-doctor*:—a *bone-setter*. One who makes a *trade* of reducing fractures and dislocations.

RENUENS, Rectus capitis internus minor.

RENUNCIATIO, *Rapport*.

RENVERSEMENT DE LA LANGUE, Paraglossa—*r. de la Matrice*, Uterus, inversion of the—*r. des Paupières*, Ectropion—*r. du Rectum*, Proctocele—*r. de la Vessie*, Exocyste, Exstrophia of the bladder.

REPANDATIO, Lordosis.

REPEL'LENTS, *Repellen'tia*, *Repercutien'tia*, *Apocrus'tica*, (F.) *Répercussifs*. Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids, that render it tumid, to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, &c. are repellents.

RÉPERCUSSIFS, Repellents.

REPERCUSSIO, Contra-fissura.

REPERCUS'SION, *Anac'lasis*. Disappearance of a tumour or cutaneous eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. The French writers use the term *délitescence* for the sudden disappearance of a tumour, inflammation, eruptive disease, or purulent collection, without the disease occurring in any other part of the body: in this respect delitescence differs from metastasis: *Delitescence* of an inflammation or 'sudden disappearance,' is distinguished by certain French pathologists from *Resolution*, (q. v.) Repercussion also means *Ballottement*, (q. v.)

REPERCUTIENTIA, Repellents.

REPLETIO, Fulness, Plethora.

REPLI LONGITUDINAL DE LA MÉNINGE, Falx cerebri.

REPOSITIO, Reduction, Taxis.

REPOUSSOIR, Punch—*r. d'Arêtes*, Probang.

REPRODUC'TION, *Regenera'tio*. The function, by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See Generation. As a general remark, it will be found true, that the larger animals are uniparous; and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous. The mammalia being of the same natural class as man, it may be useful to compare them in this respect.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CLASS MAMMALIA.

Species.	Age capable of engendering.	Duration of gestation.	Number of young at each birth.	Period of cessation of the functions.
Primates.				
Man,	14 years	9 months	1 to 3	At a somewhat advanced age.
Monkeys (large,)	3 years	7 months	Do.	
Do. (long-tailed,)	2 years	6 months	Do.	
Carnivora.				
Bear,	2 years	112 days	1 to 4	25 to 30 years.
Badger,	- - - -	- - - -	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Hedgehog,	1 year	1 month and 10 days	3 to 5	
Ferret,	11 months	Do.	5 to 9 twice a year	Produces during life.
Otter,	- - - -	3 months	3 to 4	
Pole-cat, Marten, Weasel, and Ermine,	before 1 year	56 days	3 to 6	8 to 10 years.
Didelphus, Opossum, and Philander,	- - - -	- - - -	4 to 6	10 years. (?)
Lion,	2 years	3 to 4 months	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Tiger, Leopard,	Do.	3 months	4 to 5	Do.
Lynx,	- - - -	9 weeks	3 to 4	
Wild Cat,	before 1 year	56 days	4 to 6	9 years.
Wolf,	2 years	73 days	5 to 9	15 to 20 years.
Dog in the most natural state,	10 months	63 days	3 to 6	15 years.
Fox,	1 year.	2 months (?)	Do.	10 or 12 years.
Jackall,	- - - -	Do.	5 to 8	
Isatis,	- - - -	63 days	6 to 7	
Phoca,	- - - -	3 months (?)	2 to 3	
Rodentia.				
Squirrel,	1 year	45 days	3 to 4 twice a year	Produces during life.
Flying Squirrel,	- - - -	- - - -	3 to 4	Do.
Ondatra,	- - - -	- - - -	3 to 5	Lives 6 years.
Beaver,	- - - -	4 months	2 to 3	
Hare,	1 year	30 days	2 to 4 several times a year.	Lives 8 years.
Rabbit,	6 months	Do.	4 to 8 do.	Lives 8 or 9 years.
Rat,	Do.	5 or 6 weeks	5 to 6 do.	Produces during life.
Mouse,	Do.	1 month	Do.	Do.
Marmot,	- - - -	6 weeks	2 to 4	Do.
Guinea Pig,	5 to 6 weeks	3 weeks	5 to 8 times a year	Do.
Dormouse,	1 year	- - - -	3 to 5	
Edentata.				
Armadilla,	- - - -	- - - -	4 times a year	7 to 8 years. (?)
Ruminantia.				
Camel,	4 years	11 months or 1 year	1	40 to 50 years.
Dromedary,	Do.	Do.	1	Do.
Buffalo,	3 years	9 months	1	15 to 18 years.
Beef,	2 years	Do.	1 to 2	9 years.
Lama,	3 years	- - - -	Do.	12 years.
Reindeer,	2 years	8 months	1	Lives 16 years.
Buck and Doe,	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	Lives 25 or 30 years.
Roebuck,	Do.	5 months	Do.	Lives 12 or 15 years.
Saiga (Antelope,)	1 year	Do.	Do.	Lives 15 or 20 years.
Chamois and Wild Goat,	Do.	Do.	1, 2, and 3	Lives 18 or 20 years.
Goat,	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 years.
Musimon,	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	8 or 10 years.
Sheep,	1 year	Do.	Do.	8 years.
Solipedes.				
Horse,	2½ years	290 days	1 or 2	25 or 30 years.
Ass,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zebra,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pachydermata.				
Hog,	9 months or 1 year	4 months	10 to 20	15 years.
Elephant,	16 years (?)	9 to 11 months	1 or 2	Lives 70 years. (?)
Rhinoceros,	5 years (?)	- - - -	1 or 2 (?)	Lives 60 years. (?)
Hippopotamus,	- - - -	- - - -	1	
Morse,	- - - -	9 months	1	

REPULSORIUM, Punch.

REPURGA'TIO, *Anacathar'sis*. According to Castelli—purgation by transpiration or by expectoration. Medicines producing this effect are called *Repurgan'tia*.

RES CONTRA NATU'RAM, (F.) *Choses contre nature*, are those things which tend to destroy man;—as disease, and every thing connected with it.

Res Culinaria, Culinary art—r. Medica, Medicina.

Res Natura'les, (F.) *Choses naturelles*. Those things, which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man; such as the elements, temperaments, humours, spirits, &c.

Res Non Natura'les, (F.) *Choses non-naturelles*. Those things which, anciently, formed the matter of hygiène. See Non-Naturals.

Res Venerea, Coition—r. Vestiaria, Vestitus.

RÉSEAU, Rete—*r. Admirable*, Rete mirabile—*r. Merveilleux*, Rete mirabile.

RESECTION, *Resectio*, from *reseca're*, 'to cut off.' A name, given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations, in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones, forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw.

RESECTION. See Amputation.

RESERVOIR DE LA BILE, Gall-bladder—*r. du Chyle*, Receptaculum chyli—*r. des Larmes*, Lachrymal sac—r. of Pecquet, Cistern, lumbar—*r. de Pecquet*, Receptaculum chyli.

RESIMUS, Camus.

RESIN, *Resi'na*, *Rheti'ne*, ῥητινη. A vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid, or of an acrid, warm taste; of a smooth, glassy fracture, heavier than water, inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine: the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons.

Resin, Cayenne, Caoutchouc—r. of the Spruce fir, see Pinus abies.

RESINA ABIETIS, see Pinus abies—r. Abietis, see Pinus picea—r. Abietis humida, see Pinus abies—r. Abietis sicca, see Pinus abies—r. Alba, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Alba humida, see Pinus abies—r. Copal, Copal—r. Elastica, Caoutchouc—r. Flava, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Fluida Canadensis, see Pinus balsamea—r. Juniperi, Sandarac—r. Laricis, see Pinus larix—r. Lentiscina, see Pistacia lentiscus—r. Liquida pini balsameæ, see Pinus balsamea—r. Liquida pini laricis, see Pinus larix—r. Nigra, Colophonia—r. Pini, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Pini empyreumatica liquida, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Pini abietis sponte concreta, see Pinus abies—r. Strobilina, see Pinus balsamea, and Pinus mughos—r. Terebinthi, see Pistacia terebinthus.

RESINA'TUM, *Rhetino'ton*, ῥητινωτον. An epithet for wine impregnated with resin, and used by the ancients as a stomachic.

RESINE DE GOMART, see Bursera gummifera—*r. de Lierre*, see Hedera helix.

RESINOCE'RUM, *Rhetinoce'ron*, ῥητινοκηρον. A mixture of resin and wax.—Galen.

RESOLUTIO MEMBRORUM, Paralysis.

RESOLU'TION, *Resolutio*, *Discus'sio*, from *resol'vere*, 'to loosen.' One of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition.

RESOLUTION DES MEMBRES, Paralysis.

RESOLVENTIA, Discutients.

RES'ONANCE, from *re*, 'again,' and *sono*, 'I sound.' 'A return of sound.' A thrilling of the voice more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health; as detected by auscultation. A thickened and hardened state of the lung, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles, or by inflammation, produces this phenomenon, by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Hence the origin of the term *Bronchophony*, from βρογχος, 'bronchus,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' (F.) *Voix bronchique*.

RESONITUS, Contra-fissura.

RESORPTIO, Absorption.

RESORP'TION, *Resorptio*, from *resorbe're*, 'to absorb again.' Absorption of a fluid, which has been previously deposited in a part by the exhalants:—as of pus, blood, serum, &c.

RES'PIRABLE, *Respirab'ilis*. Any gas is so called, which can be breathed without *positive* danger.

RESPIRAMEN, Respiration.

RESPIRAMENTUM, Respiration.

RESPIRA'TION, *Anap'noë*, from *respi're*, 'I take breath.' *Anapneu'sis*, *Pneu'sis*, *Spira'tio*, *Respira'men*, *Respiramentum*, *Respira'tus*, *Respir'itus*, *Spir'itus*. A function, proper to animals, the object of which is, to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities that belong to arterial blood.

The organs for executing this function, are,—in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles,—the *lungs*. In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chymical phenomena. The mechanical are *Inspiration* (q. v.,) and *Expiration*, (q. v.)

The evident chymical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, in the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and in the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapour.

In the healthy condition, the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man, the respirations are, generally, about 35 per minute in the first year of life; 25 during the second; 20 at puberty; and 18 in the adult age.

Respiration of the Cells, Murmur respiratory—r. Metallic, *Tintement métallique*—r. Proof, Docimasia pulmonum—*r. Soufflante*, Murmur respiratory.

RESPIRATOR, same etymon. Various instruments have been devised for the purpose of tempering the air before it reaches the lungs in winter. One of the best is that of Jeffrey, which is made of several layers of a fine wire tissue.

RES'PIRATORY. An epithet applied to the *murmur* heard by auscultation in a healthy adult, during inspiration and expiration. It

marks the entrance of the air into the cells, and its passage out of them. See Murmur.

Respiratory Tract, *Tractus respirato'rius;* the middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate. See Nerves.

RESPIRATUS, Respiration.

RESPIRITUS, Respiration.

RESTA BOVIS, Ononis spinosa.

RESTAURA'TIO. *Refec'tio, Analep'sis, Anatrep'sis, Anacom'idē, Analte'sis, Anacte'sis, Apocatas'tasis.* Restoration of strength after disease or great fatigue.

REST-HARROW, Ononis spinosa.

RESTIFORMIS PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

RESTITUTIO, Reduction—r. Organica, Morio-plastice—r. Partium deperditarum, Morioplastice.

RESUSCITA'TION, *Resuscita'tio*, from *resuscita're*, 'to stir up anew.' *Revivification.* The restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See Asphyxia and Suffocation.

RETCHING, Vomiturition.

RETE, Plexus—r. Malpighii, Corpus mucosum.

Rete, *Retic'ulum;* a net; *Dictyon*, (F.) *Réseau.* A name given to the interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves, when they form a kind of network.

Rete has, also, been applied to the *epiploon.*—Castelli.

Rete Mirab'ile, (F.) *Reseau admirable, R. merveilleux.* A name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, at the base of the brain.

The Rete Mirabile vel Rete Vasculo'sum Malpi'ghii, is the plexus formed on the cells of the lungs by the minute ramifications of the pulmonary artery.

Rete Mucosum, Corpus mucosum.

Rete Vasculosum Testis. An irregular plexus or network, formed by the communication of the *Vasa recta* at the upper and back part of the testicle.

These *Vasa recta* are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes.

The *Rete Vasculosum Testis* sends out from twelve to eighteen straight tubes, called *Vasa efferentia*, which convey the semen from the testes to the epididymis.

RETEN'TION, *Reten'tio*, from *retine're*, 'to hold back.' Accumulation of a solid or liquid substance, in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir, intended to contain it only for a short period.

Retention of Urine; *Paru'ria Retentio'nis vesica'lis, Ischu'ria vesica'lis, Retentio Uri'næ.* (F.) *Rétention d'urine.* A disease in which the urine, accumulated in the bladder, cannot be evacuated; or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case, the retention is said to be *complete;* in the latter, *incomplete.* Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names *Dysury*, (q. v.,) *Strangury*, (q. v.,) and *Ischury*, (q. v.) Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, &c., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumours in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, &c. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis.

The treatment consists in introducing the catheter, or puncturing the bladder, and in combating the cause, which has produced the retention, by particular means adapted to each case.

RETIC'ULAR, *Ret'iform, Reticula'ris, Amphiblestroï'des, Dyctoï'des, Retifor'mis.* That which resembles a net. An epithet applied to many structures in the body.

Reticular Substance, Cellular tissue.

RETIC'ULUM: diminutive of *Rete*, 'a net.' The *Bonnet* or *Honeycomb-bag*—the second stomach of the ruminant animal. See, also, Epiploon and Rete.

RETIFORM, Reticular.

RET'INA, from *rete*, 'a net:' *Tu'nica ret'ina* seu *reticula'ris* seu *retifor'mis* seu *in'tima oc'uli, Involucrum reti comparatum, Verricula'ris membra'na, Amphiblestroï'des.* A soft, pulpy, grayish, semi-transparent, very thin membrane; extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humour, and lining the choroid; without, however, adhering to either of those parts. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears formed of two laminæ; so joined together, that it is almost impossible to separate them. The one—the innermost—is medullary, pulpy; the other—the outer—is stronger, and fibro-vascular.

The retina is the essential organ of vision; on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. They may be punctured or lacerated without pain being experienced. The nerve of general sensibility, distributed to the eye, is the fifth pair.

RETINACULA MORGAGNII. See Frœna of the valve of Bauhin.

RETINAC'ULUM. A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation of castration; and in that of hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum.—Scultet.

Retinaculum, *Bride.*

RETORT', *Retor'ta, Ba'tia, Cornu, Cornu'ta, Cornes'ta, Cornumu'sa.* (F.) *Cornue*, from *retor'queo*, 'I bend back.' A vessel, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation. It may be *plain*, or have a *tubulure* for admitting substances, whilst the distillation is going on. In the latter case, it is said to be "tubulated."

RETRAC'TION, *Retractio.* State of a part, when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards;—as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes it is used synonymously with *shortening* or *drawing up;* as in *retraction of the thigh.*

RÉTRACTION DE LA MATRICE, Retroversio uteri.

RETRACTOR ANGULI ORIS, Buccinator.

RET'RAHENS AURIS, *Poste'rior Auris, Tricauda'lis, Triceps Auris, Retrahens Auriculæ, R. Auriculam, Secun'dus proprio'rum Auriculæ, Bicauda'lis, Deprimens Auriculæ, Proprius Auris externæ, Mastoïdo-conchinien, Mastoïdo-ori-*

culaire, (Ch.,) (F.) *Auriculaire postérieur*. It consists of one or more small fasciculi of fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situate behind the ear. These are attached to the mastoid process, and pass horizontally forwards, to terminate at the convexity formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backwards.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT, Stricture.

RETROCÈS'SION, *Retrocessio*. The act of going back. A disappearance or metastasis of a tumour, eruption, &c., from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RETROFLEXIO UTERI, Retroversio uteri.

RÉTROPULSION DE LA MATRICE, Retroversio uteri.

RETROVER'SIO UTERI, *Retroversion of the Uterus*, *Ædopto'sis Uteri retrover'sa*, *Retroflex'io Uteri*, (F.) *Rétroversion*, *Rétraction*, *Obliquité* ou *Rétropulsion de la Matrice*. A change in the position of the uterus, so that the fundus of the organ is turned towards the concavity of the sacrum, whilst the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. Its usual period of occurrence is between the third and fourth months of pregnancy; before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. In the treatment, the catheter must be regularly used, twice a day, until the uterus, by its growth, rises, above the pelvis. The catheter should be small, flat, and curved considerably more than common, in consequence of the distorted course of the urethra. The bowels must be kept open; and absolute rest, in a recumbent posture, be enjoined. Should it be impracticable to draw off the urine, attempts must be made to replace the uterus. The woman being on her hands and knees, the fore and middle fingers of the accoucheur's left hand are to be passed up the rectum to the fundus uteri; which they must elevate, whilst the cervix uteri is carefully depressed by two fingers of the right hand in the vagina. Should the fingers, employed to elevate the fundus, not be long enough to effect this object, a piece of whalebone may be substituted, having a small piece of sponge attached to one extremity as a pad.

RÉTROVERSION DE LA MATRICE, Retroversio uteri.

REUNIO, Synthesis.

RÉVASSERIES. See Somnium.

RÊVE, Somnium.

REVEIL. See Sleep—r. *en Sursaut*, see Sleep.

REVELLENT, Derivative.

REVERY, Aphelxia.

REVIVIFICATION, Resuscitation.

REVUL'SION, *Revul'sio*, *Antis'pasis*. The act of turning the principle of a disease from the organ in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c., are often used for this purpose.

Revulsion, Derivation.

REVULSIVE, Derivative.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC. See Vinum colchici.

RHA, Rheum.

RHABARBARUM, Rheum—r. Album, Convolvulus mechoacan—r. Antiquorum, Rheum rhaponticum—r. Dioscoridis, Rheum rhaponticum—r. Monachorum, Rumex patientia—r. Nigrum, Convolvulus jalapa—r. Pauperum, Thalictron—r. Sibericum, Rheum—r. Tartaricum, Rheum—r. Turcicum, Rheum.

RHABARBE, Rheum—*r. Blanche*, Convolvulus mechoacan—*r. des Moines*, Rumex Alpinus.

RHABILLEUR, *Renoueur*.

RHACHIÆI, Rhachitæ.

RHACHIALGITIS, Spinal irritation.

RHACHIPARALYSIS, Paraplegia.

RHACHIPHYMA, Rachiphyma.

RHACHIRRHEUMA, Lumbago.

RHACHIS, Vertebral column.

RHACHISAGRA, Rachisagra.

RHACHI'TÆ, *Rhachiæi*, *Rachi'tæ* or *Rachiæ'i*. The muscles of the spine.

RHACHITIS, Rachitis.

RHACHOSIS, Rachosis.

RHAG'ADES, ῥαγαδες, *Rhagadia*, *Scissu'ræ*, *Fissu'ræ*, *Rimæ*. Ruptures, chaps, or narrow and long ulcers, which form near the origin of mucous membranes; especially around the anus, and which are generally owing to the syphilitic virus.

Rhagades. See Fissure.

RHAGÈ or RAGÈ, ῥαγη, a suffix denoting violent rupture or discharge, as in *Hemorrhage*, *Menorrhagia*, &c.

Rhage, Fissure.

RHAGOIDES, Uvea.

RHAMNUS, *Rhamnus cathar'ticus*, *Spina cervi'na*, *Rhamnus solutivus*, *Spina infecto'ria*, *Cervispina*, *Buckthorn*, *Purging buckthorn*, (F.) *Nerprun purgatif*. *Family*, Rhamnoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries—*Rhamni Baccæ*—have a faint and disagreeable odour; and bitterish, nauseous taste. They are cathartic, and are apt to excite griping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents.

Rhamnus Alater'nus, *Common alaternus*, (F.) *Alaterne*. The leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, in the form of gargle especially.

Rhamnus Fran'gula. The *Black Alder*, *Frangula Alnus*, *Alnus Nigra*, (F.) *Aune noir*, *Bourdaine*, *Bourgène*. All the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root acts as a cathartic. It has also been employed as an anthelmintic.

Rhamnus Ziziphus. See Jujube.

RHANTER, Canthus, (greater.)

RHAPHANEDON, Raphanedon.

RHAPHANIA, Raphania.

RHAPHE, Raphe, Suture.

RHAPONTICUM, Rheum rhaponticum—r. Vulgare, Centaurea centaurium.

RHAPONTIQUE, Rheum rhaponticum.

RHATANIA, Krameria ratanhia.

RHEGMA, Laceration—r. Ligamentare, Apospasma.

RHENCHUS, Rattle.

RHENXIS, Rattle.

RHEON, Rheum.

RHETINE, Resin.

RHETINOCERON, Resinatum.

RHETINOTON, Resinatum.

RHEUM, *R. palma'tum*, *R. compac'tum*, *R. undulatum*, *Rhabar'barum*, *Rheon*, *Rha*, *Rhœum*, *Lap'athum orientalē*, *L. Chinen'sē*, *Rhabar'barum ve'rum*, *R. Tartar'icum*, *R. Siber'icum*, *R. Tur'cicum*, *Rhubarb*, (F.) *Rhabarbe*. *Family*, Polygoneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Enneandria Trigynia. The root is the part used in medicine. Its odour is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste, somewhat aromatic, subacrid, bitterish, and astringent. It colours the saliva and urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, and forms a powder of a bright buff yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. The Chinese and Tartary rhubarbs are those generally used.

Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic and astringent. (?) It is chiefly used for the properties first mentioned; externally, the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation.

Dose, ℈j to ʒss of the powder. In a smaller dose, it is stomachic.

Rheum Rhapon'ticum, *Rhapon'tic Rhubarb; Rhapon'ticum*, *Rhabarbarum Dioscor'idis*, *R. Antiquo'rum*, (F.) *Rhapontique*, *Rhapontic*. The root of this seems to have been the rhubarb of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the rheum palmatum, and less purgative; for the latter purpose, two or three drachms being required for a dose.

Rheum Compactum, Rheum—r. Palmatum, Rheum—r. Undulatum, Rheum.

RHEUMA, Catarrh, Rheumatism—r. Epidemicum, Catarrh, epidemic—r. Pectoris, Catarrh—r. Uteri, Leucorrhœa.

RHEUMATALGIA, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHEU'MATISM, from ῥευμα, 'a defluxion, catarrh.' *Dolor Rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus*, (Hoffmann,) *Rheumato'sis*, *Myoso'tis*, *Rheuma*, *Myody'nia*, (F.) *Rhumatisme*. A kind of shifting phlegmasia, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and at others, within them. Hence the name *Muscular*, *Articular*, and *Synovial*, which have been applied to it. The disease may be *acute*, or *chronic*.

Acute Rheumatism, *Arthro'sia acuta*, *Rheumatismus*, *Rh. inflammato'rius* seu *hypersthenicus*, *Rheumat'ic Fe'ver*, *Rheumatopyra*, *Febris rheuma'tica inflammato'ria*, *Sy'nocha rheumat'ica*, *Myosotis*, *Myitis*, *Cauma rheumatismus*, *Arthri'tis rheumatismus*, *Arthro-rheumatis'mus*, *Synovi'tis rheumatisma'lis*, *Hæmo-arthritis*, (F.) *Rhumatisme aigu*, *Fièvre rhumatismale*, usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen; the pain shifting from one to the other, at times with greater rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and what is peculiar to the disease, the skin may be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, although it feels extremely hot, and the pulse appears in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently affords no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, notwithstanding the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. *Acute* rheumatism seldom terminates in the *chronic*; they who are liable to the former, are rarely so to the latter, and conversely.

The disease will generally run its course, in spite of treatment. The usual antiphlogistic plan had better be pursued, during the first days of the disease. Blood-letting may be employed, if the vigour of the patient and of the disease seems to require it; but, although the blood is generally buffy, bleeding does not usually seem to afford much relief.

The bowels must be kept open; effervescent draughts be administered, and opium be given in full doses to allay pain. This is, generally, all that is necessary during the first week; after which, advantage will usually be obtained from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinine with sulphuric acid. It does not augment the excitement; and will be found proper in almost all cases. Rheumatic inflammation is very different from other varieties, and this may account for the anomaly. After a few weeks, the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet: at times, acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, and seems to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called *Gouty* or *Arthrit'ic rheumatism* or *Rheumatic gout*.

Rheumatism, Arthritic, see Rh. acute—r. Gouty, see Rh. acute.

Rheumatism, Chronic, *Arthrosia chron'ica*, *Rheumatismus chronicus*, *R. vulga'ris* seu *inveterа'tus* seu *habitua'lis* seu *frig''idus*, *Rheumataľgia*, *Arthrodyn'ia*, *Arthritis arthrodynia*, (F.) *Rhumatisme chronique*, is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints. These are, sometimes, confined to one joint; at others, shift from one to another, without occasioning inflammation, or fever. In this manner, the complaint often continues for a great length of time, and then goes off. There is no danger attendant upon it; but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences.

Neither variety terminates in suppuration; but effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. The great preventive of chronic rheumatism, and one of the most valuable curative agents, is flannel, worn next the skin. The whole class of rubefacients may, also, be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is perhaps the most successful remedy of all.

RHEUMATISMUS CANCROSUS, Neuralgia faciei—r. Dorsalis, Lumbago—r. Inflammatorius seu hypersthenicus, Rheumatismus acutus—r. Intestinorum cum ulcere, Dysentery—r. Larvatus, Neuralgia faciei—r. Spurius nervosus, Neuralgia—r. Vulgaris seu inveteratus seu habitualis seu frigidus, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHEUMATOPYRA, Rheumatism, acute.

RHEUMATOSES, Rheumatism.

RHEX'IS, ῥηξις, *Rupture*. Rupture of a vessel. Spontaneous opening of an abscess.

RHICNO'SIS, ῥικνωσις, *Cutis corruga'tio.* Wrinkling of the skin from extenuation of the body; opposed to ἐκτασις, or distention from repletion.

RHIGOS, Rigor.

RHIN, Nasus.

RHINALG'IA, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and ἀλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the nose.

RHINANCHONE, Snuffles.

RHINANGIA, Snuffles.

RHINENCEPHALIA, Cyclopia.

RHINEN'CHYSIS, *Rhinenchy'sia*, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and ἐγχυω, 'I pour in.' An infusion or injection, made into the nostrils, with a syringe called *Rhinen'chytes.*

RHINES, Nares.

RHINOCNES'MUS, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and κνησμος, 'itching.' Itching of the nose.

RHINOPHO'NIA, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' A nasal voice, called, also, *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta nasa'lis*, *Parapho'nia nasalis*, *Paraphonia res'onans*, *Na'sitas.* Speaking through the nose.

RHINOPLAS'TIC, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for forming a new nose. The *Taliacotian operation*, so called, because described by Tagliacozzi. It consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

RHINOP'TIA, from ῥιν, 'the nose,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' The act of seeing by the nose. A deformity, caused by a disease of the greater angle of the eye or of the root of the nose making an opening in the parietes of the nasal fossæ, through which the luminous rays can arrive at the eye.

RHINORRHAGIA, Epistaxis.

RHIPTASMOS, Jactation.

RHIS, Nasus.

RHIZA, Radix.

RHIZAGRA, Punch.

RHIZOPH'AGUS, from ῥιζα, 'a root,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' One who lives on roots.

RHIZOTOMIST. See Simples.

RHIZOTOMUS, Apothecary.

RHOA, Punica granatum.

RHODELÆ'ON. Oil of roses, or oil impregnated with roses.

RHO'DIA, *Rhodiola ro'sea*, *Rosea*, *Rosewort*, (F.) *Rhodiole. Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Octandria. The root, *Roseroot*, when dry, has a very pleasant smell, and is slightly astringent. It is not used.

RHODIOLA ROSEA, Rhodia.

RHODIOLE, Rhodia.

RHODI'TES VINUM. Wine in which roses have been macerated.

RHODIUM LIGNUM, *Rhodium* or *Rosewood.* The wood or root of a tree, supposed to be the *Genis'ta Canarien'sis* of Linnæus. (F.) *Bois de rose*, *Bois de Chypre. Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria.—The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues. Its smell is attractive to fish, rats, &c.

RHODODAPHNIS, Nerium oleander.

RHODODEN'DRON CHRYSAN'THEMUM, *R. Chrysan'thum.* The *Olean'der*, *Rose Bay*, *Yellow rhododendron*, (F.) *Rosage*, *R. Chrysanthe. Nat. Ord.* Ericeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. In an overdose, it produces acro-narcotic symptoms.

RHODOMELI, Mel rosæ.

RHODON, Rosa centifolia.

RHODOSACCHARUM, Confectio rosæ gallicæ.

RHODOSTACTON, Mel rosæ.

RHŒA, Punica granatum.

RHŒAS, Papaver rhœas.

RHŒUM, Rheum.

RHOGMOS, Rattle.

RHOI'TES, ῥοιτης, a wine impregnated with the pomegranate; from ῥοις, *Pomegranates.*—Dioscorides. A confection, made by boiling the juice of the pomegranate in honey.—Paulus of Ægina.

RHOMBOIDEUS, from ῥομβος, 'a rhombus,' whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles. *Rhomboïdeus major* and *minor*, *Rhomboï'des*, *Cervici-dorso-scapulaire.* A muscle, situate at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. It has a rhomboidal shape, and is attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebra, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge, it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*, the latter being situate higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backwards and upwards, and impresses upon it a rotary motion, which brings its inferior angle nearer to the spine; and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

RHOMBOS, ῥομβος. A bandage, mentioned by Galen, so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

RHONCHUS, Rattle, Snoring, Stertor—r. Crepitans, *Râle crépitant*—r. Mucous, *Râle crépitant*—r. Sibilans, *Râle crépitant*—r. Sonorus, *Râle sonore.*

RHOPALISMUS, Priapismus.

RHOPALOSIS, Plica, Pupil, Uvea.

RHUBARB, Rheum—r. Monk's, Rumex Alpinus, Rumex patientia—r. Poor man's, Thalictron—r. Rhapontic, Rheum rhaponticum—r. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.

RHUBARBE FAUSSE, Thalictron—*r. des Pauvres*, Thalictron.

RHUE, Ruta.

RHUMATISME, Rheumatism—*r. Aigu*, Rheumatism, acute—*r. Chronique*, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHUME DE CERVEAU, Coryza—*r. de Poitrine*, Catarrh.

RHUS CORIA'RIA, *Sumach*, *Rhus Glabrum*, *Adu'rion*, *Elm-leaved Sumach.* (F.) *Sumac des Corroyeurs. Family*, Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. This is the only species of the genus rhus that is innocent. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics.

RHUS GLABRUM, Rh. coriaria.

RHUS RADI'CANS, *Rhus vernix*, *Poison vine*, *(America.)* This plant is poisonous, (see Poisons, Table of,) and is extremely acrid, when applied to the skin, producing erysipelas and

vesications, and has been used, like the next variety, in paralysis and other nervous affections.

Rhus Sylvestris, Myrica gale.

Rhus Toxicoden'dron, *Toxicoden'dron, Poison oak (America.)* (F.) *Sumac vénéneux.* This plant has been used in paralytic affections and cutaneous eruptions. It is poisonous, like the last. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

Rhus Vernix, Rh. radicans.

RHYPOS, Sordes.

RHYPTICA, Detergents.

RHYPTICUS, Abstergent.

RHYSIS, Flux.

RHYTHM, ῥυθμος, *Measure.* The order or proportion, which reigns between the different parts of a whole. Applied, in medicine, to the pulsations of the heart—to the pulse—to express the due proportion between one pulsation and those following it.

RHYTIDOSIS, Rutidosis.

RIB, Costa.

RIBS, NECK OF THE, Collum costarum.

RIBES NIGRUM, *Cassis.* The *Black currant.* (F.) *Groseillier noir. Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries have been recommended in sore throat, as diuretics. The leaves have been advised for the same purpose. They are chiefly used as preserves.

Ribes Rubrum, *Grossula'ria non spino'sa*, the *red currant.* (F.) *Groseillier rouge;* of which the *white* is only a variety. It is cultivated, and affords an agreeable fruit. It possesses the qualities of the subacid fruits in general, and makes an excellent preserve.

RICE, Oryza—r. Disease, Cholera.

RICHARDSONIA. See Ipecacuanha.

RICHWEED, Actæa racemosa.

RICIN, Ricinus communis.

RICINOIDES, Jatropha curcas.

RIC''INUS COMMU'NIS. The *Castor-oil plant, Catapu'tia major, Ricinus vulga'ris, Palma Christi, Faba purgatrix, Cerua* or *Kerua, Cici.* (F.) *Ricin. Fève purgatif. Family,* Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. Castor-oil seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous; taste acrid and slightly sweetish. One or two seeds will act as a cathartic; but the oil *O'leum ricini,* (F.) *Huile de Ricin,* is, alone, used. It is obtained by bruising the castor seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently drawn castor oil, *Oleum de kerrâ, O. kervi'num, Alker'va, Oleum Ric'ini, O. Cicinum, O. Palmæ liq'uidum,* is inodorous and nearly insipid. It is cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used in all cases, where powerfully stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, ʒj to ℥iss.

Hufeland recommends that a drop of the croton oil, (q. v.) shall be added to an ounce of the Oil of Poppy, and that the mixture shall be called *Oleum Ricini officinale.*

A variety of Ricinus at Cape Verd is employed by the inhabitants to increase the secretion of milk. It is applied in the form of poultice, made with the green leaves, to the mammæ, or of a strong decoction, with which the mammæ and the external parts of generation are washed.

Ricinus Major, Jatropha curcas—r. Minor, Jatropha manihot.

RICKETS, Rachitis.

RIDE, Wrinkle.

RIDING, (of Bones.) *Ossium superposi''tio.* (F.) *Chevauchement.* Displacement of the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles, which occasions shortening of the limb; the fractured extremities *riding* over each other, instead of being end to end.

RIGID'ITY, *Rigid'itas.* Great stiffness of fibre, or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, (F.) *Roideur cadavérique,* is one of the most certain signs of the cessation of life.

RI'GOR, *Rhi'gos, Algor, Coldness, Cheim'ia.* (F.) *Frisson.* Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering of the whole body:—a symptom of fever. A slighter degree, and at times full rigor, is occasionally termed a *chill, frigus tenue, perfrigera'tio.*

Rigor Nervosus, Tetanus.

RIMA. A fissure, a cleft; as *Rima* or *Ri'mula Glottidis,* 'the opening of the glottis,' (q. v.) *Rima vulvæ,* 'the opening of the vulva,' (q. v.)

RIMÆ, Rhagades.

RINÆUS, Compressor naris.

RINCHOS, Rostrum.

RING, Sax. hpinʒ, ɲinʒ, Germ. Ring, *Cricos.* (F.) *Anneau.* A name given to natural, circular, or roundish apertures, with muscular or aponeurotic parietes, which serve for the passage of some vessel or canal;—as the *umbilical ring, inguinal ring,* &c.

RINGWORM, Herpes circinatus—r. of the Scalp, Porrigo scutulata—r. Ulcerative, Herpes exedens.

RIRE OU RIS, Risus—*r. Canin*, Canine laugh—*r. Moqueur*, Canine laugh—*r. Sardonien*, Risus sardonicus—*r. Sardonique*, Canine laugh.

RISAGON, Cassumuniar.

RISIGALLUM, Orpiment.

RISING OF THE LIGHTS, Cynanche trachealis.

Rising or Eleva'tion of the Pulse. *Pulsûs eleva'tio.* The pulse is said to rise, when it becomes more full and frequent, as occurs in the exacerbation of acute diseases.

RISO'RIUS NOVUS. Santorini gives this name to a portion of the platysma myoides, which passes from the cheek towards the commissure of the lips.

RISUS. *Gelos, Laughing.* (F.) *Rire* ou *Ris.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted respiration, and commonly indicating mirth and satisfaction.

Risus Caninus, Canine laugh.

Risus Sardon'icus, *R. de Sardo'niâ, R. spas'ticus, Sardoniasis, Sardiasis, Tortura Oris, Distorsio Oris, Gelasmus.* (F.) *Ris Sardonien, R. Sardonique.* A convulsive affection of the lips and cheeks, which precedes and often accompanies general tetanus. It is said to have been so called from similar symptoms having been induced by a kind of ranunculus that grows in Sardinia.

Risus Sardonicus, Canine laugh—r. Spasticus, R. sardonicus.

RIVER WEED, Conferva rivalis.

RIZ, Oryza.

ROAN TREE, Sorbus acuparia.

ROB, *Roob*, *Robub*, *Rohob*, (F.) *Extrait des fruits*. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistence of honey by evaporation, before it has fermented.

The juice of the grape, boiled to this consistence, was called *Sapa;* and, when not quite so thick, *Defrutum*.

Rob Cynosbatos, Confectio rosæ caninæ—r. ex Moris, Diamorion—r. Nucum, Diacaryon.

ROBINIA AMA'RA. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The roots of the *Robinia amara* of Cochin China are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhœa and dyspepsia.

Robinia Pseudo-Acacia, *Locust Tree*, native of America. The flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties.

ROBORANS, Corroborant.

ROBORANTIA, Tonics.

ROBUB, Rob.

ROCCELLA, Lichen roccella.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR THE HOOPING-COUGH. An empirical preparation, composed of *ol. olivæ*. ℥xvj, *ol. succin.* ℥viij, *ol. caryoph.* q. s. to scent it strongly.

ROCHER. See Temporal bone.

ROCHETTA ALEXANDRINA, Soda.

ROCKET, GARDEN, Brassica eruca—r. Roman, Brassica eruca.

ROCOU, Terra Orleana.

RODA'TIO, from *ro'dere*, 'to eat away.' Diminution of the hair in length.

ROGMÈ, ῥωγμη, the same as ῥηγμα, 'a rupture.' A straight fracture of the skull.

ROGNE, Psora.

ROHENA, BARK, Swietenia.

ROHOB, Rob.

ROLLER, Bandage, Fascia.

ROMARIN, Rosmarinus—*r. Sauvage*, Ledum sylvestre.

ROMPEURE, Hernia.

RONCE, Rubus idæus—*r. Bleue*, Rubus cæsius—*r. de Montagne*, Rubus chamæmorus—*r. Noire*, Rubus fruticosus.

RONCHUS, Snoring, Stertor.

ROND, Round—*r. Grand*, Teres major—*r. Petit*, Teres minor.

RONFLEMENT, Snoring—*r. de Diable*, *Bruit de Diable*.

ROOB, Rob.

ROOF OF THE MOUTH, Palate.

ROOT, Radix—r. of Scarcity, Beta hybrida—r. Yellow, Zanthoriza apiifolia.

ROQUETTE, Brassica eruca, Soda.

RORELLA, Drosera rotundifolia.

RORIFERUS, Lymphatic.

ROS CALABRINUS, Fraxinus ornus—r. Solis, Drosera rotundifolia.

ROSA, R. centifolia.

Rosa Alba. The *White Rose*, (F.) *Rosier blanc*. *Family*, Rosaceæ. *Sex Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to the damask.

Rosa Cani'na; *R. Sylves'tris*, *Cynor'rhodon*, *Caniru'bus*, *Cani'nus Sentis*, *Cynocy'tisus*, *Cynospas'tum*, *Cynos'batos*, the *Dog Rose*, *Wild Brier*, *Hip Tree*, (F.) *Rose du chien*, *Eglantier de chien*, *E. sauvage*. The fruit of this variety, called *Heps* or *Hips*, (q. v.) has a sourish taste, and is formed into a conserve. See Confectio Cynosbati. It is seldom employed, except to give form to more active remedies; as in pills, boluses, linctuses, &c.

Rosa Centifo'lia; the *Damask Rose*, *Rosa Damasce'na*, *R. Pallida*, (F.) *Rosier à cent feuilles*, *Rhodon*, *Rosa*. The petals of this rose have an extremely fragrant odour, and subacidulous taste. They are laxative; but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose-water, and the formation of a syrup.

Rosa Damascena, R. centifolia.

Rosa Gal'lica; the *Red Rose*, *Rosa rubra*, (F.) *Rosier de Provins*. The petals of this variety are astringent; and are used in infusion, conserve, &c.

Rosa Pallida, R. centifolia—r. Rubra, R. Gallica—r. Saltans, Essera—r. Sylvestris, R. canina.

ROSAGE, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

ROSAGO, Nerium oleander.

ROSALIA, Scarlatina.

ROSE, Erysipelas—r. Christmas, Helleborus niger—r. Damask, Rosa centifolia—r. Dog, Rosa canina—r. Dog, Conserve or confection of, Confectio rosæ caninæ—*r. du chien*, Rosa canina—r. Rash, Roseola—r. Red, Rosa Gallica—r. White, Rosa alba.

Roses, Milk of. A cosmetic wash, formed, according to one method, of *subcarbonate of potass*, gr. vj; *oil of almonds*, ℥j; *essence of bergamot*, ʒij; *aquæ rosæ*, ℥iij; *orange flower water*, ʒij. Mix.

ROSEA, Rhodia.

ROSE DROP, Gutta rosea.

ROSEMARY, Rosmarinus—r. Marsh, Statice limonium.

ROSENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. R. is 34 miles S. E. from Münich in Bavaria. The waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron. They are used as tonics.

ROSE'OLA, *Exanthe'sis Roseola*, *Rose Rash*. An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to a rose-colour, mostly circular or oval; often alternately fading and reviving: sometimes, with a colourless nucleus; and chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, &c., and is of no consequence. See Rubeola and Scarlatina.

ROSEOLÆ, Rubeola.

ROSEWOOD, Rhodium lignum.

ROSEWORT, Rhodia.

ROSIER BLANC, Rosa alba—*r. à Cent feuilles*, R. centifolia—*r. de Provins*, Rosa Gallica.

ROSIN, BLACK, Colophonia—r. Brown, Colophonia—r. White, see Pinus sylvestris—r. Yellow, see Pinus sylvestris.

ROSIO STOMACHI, Cardialgia.

ROSMARI'NUS, *R. officina'lis*, *Alchachil*, *R. horten'sis*, *Libano'tis corona'ria*, *Dendrolib'anus*. *Rosemary*, (F.) *Romarin*. *Family*, Labiatæ.

Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. The leaves and tops of this plant have a fragrant, grateful smell; and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, which is dependent upon an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches, in the form of infusion. It is now rarely used, except for its odour. The flower is called *Anthos*, ἄνθος. Its oil—*Oleum Rosmarini*—is officinal. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints rubbed up with sugar.

ROSMARINUS SYLVESTRIS, Ledum sylvestre.

ROSSALIA, Scarlatina.

ROSSOLIO. See Spirit.

ROSTRUM, *Rinchos*, *Ramphos*, 'a beak,' (F.) *Bec.* (q. v.) A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. The principal were the *Rostrum corvi'num*, *anati'num*, *psittaci'num*, *vulturi'num*, *cygneum* vel *olori'num*, *gruinum*, *lacerti'num* &c.

ROSTRUM PORCINUM, Acromion.

ROT, Eructation.

ROT'ACISM, *Rotacismus*, (F.) *Grasseyement.* A vicious pronunciation of the Greek ρ, *Rau*, common in the northern parts of England; especially near Newcastle.

ROTACISMUS, *Grasseyement.*

ROTA'TOR, from *rota*, 'a wheel.' A name given to several muscles, which turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axis;—such as, the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators and supinators, &c.

ROTATOR, Trochanter.

ROTULA, Patella, Trochiscos.

ROTULE, Patella.

ROTUNDUS, Round.

ROUCOU, Terra Orleana.

ROUEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water, known under the name, *Eau des fontaines de la Marégnerie*, is cold, and contains carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, carbonate and muriate of lime, &c. It is tonic.

ROUGE, Colcothar.

ROUGE D'ANGLETERRE, Colcothar.

ROUGÉOLE, Rubeola.

ROUILLÉ, Rubiginous.

ROUND, *Teres*, *Rotun'dus*, (F.) *Rond.* Anatomists have given this name to many organs, whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See Teres.

FORAMEN ROTUN'DUM. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the 5th pair of nerves, called *superior maxillary.*

The ROUND LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS, *Ligamenta rotunda Uteri*, *Cordons sus-pubiens* (Ch.) *Cordons vasculaires*, (F.) *Ligaments ronds de l'utérus.* Two cords, which arise from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed towards the abdominal rings, which they pass through, and terminate by vanishing in the cellular tissue of the groins, mons veneris, and labia majora. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. Their fibres, which are longitudinal, are apparently albugineous.

RUBBER, INDIAN, Caoutchouc.

RUBE'DO. A redness. A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin; like that which arises from blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *Erethisma*, *Rubefa'ciens*, from *rubens*, 'red,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' (F.) *Rubéfiant.* That which produces redness. A medicine, which causes redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefaction.*

RUBEFIANT, Rubefacient.

RUBEOLA, *Rubeola vulga'ris*, *Roseolæ*, *Exanthe'sis Rubeola*, *Vetera'na*, *Blac'ciæ*, *Bovil'læ*, from *ru'beo*, 'I become red:'—*Morbil'li; M. variolo'si*, *Scarlatina pustulo'sa*, *S. Milia'ris*, the *Measles; Febris morbillo'sa*, *Typhus Morbillosus*, *Phœnicis'mus*, (F.) *Rougéole*, *Fièvre morbilleuse.* One of the major exanthemata; affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the 4th, but sometimes on the 3d, 5th, or 6th day, of a febrile disorder; and, after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease generally commences from 10 to 14 days after the contagion has been received.

The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, and nearly circular spots; somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number, they coalesce; forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents. These patches are intermixed with single, circular dots, and with interstices of the natural colour of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface to the finger passing over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle.

The measles is not dangerous of itself; but it is apt to induce pneumonia in winter, and dysentery in summer, which are at times, very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections.

Measles demands a general antiphlogistic treatment.

Willan has pointed out a kind of *Rubeola spuria*, which he calls *Rubeola sine Catarrho.* In this, the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection; affording no certain security against the common or regular disease.

Willan gives the name, *Rubeola Nigra* or *Black Measles*, to an unusual appearance of the measles about the 7th or 8th day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. It is devoid of inconvenience or danger; and is removed in a week or ten days by the mineral acids.

RU'BIA, *R. Tinctorum*, *Erythrod'anum*, *Rubia major*, *Radix rubra*, *Dyer's Madder*, *Madder*, (F.) *Garance. Family*, Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The roots of this plant have a bitterish, somewhat austere, taste; and a slight, not agreeable, smell. They were formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

RUBIG'INOUS, *Rubiginosus*, (F.) *Rouillé.* Having the colour of rust. An epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of Pneumonia.

RUBINUS VERUS, Anthrax.

RUBRI'CA FABRI'LIS. A red, heavy,

earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying plasters. *Hard Ruddle, Red Chalk.*

Rubri'ca Sinop'ica. A heavy, compact, reddish earth: formerly used in diarrhœa.

RUBRINE, Hæmatine.

RUBUS ARC'TICUS. The *Shrubby Strawberry, Baccæ Norlandicæ. Family*, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The fruit is recommended by Linnæus, as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic qualities.

Rubus Cæsius; the *Dewberry plant*, (F.) *Ronce bleue.* The fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties. The bark of the root of the *R. Trivia'lis* or *American Dewberry* is astringent.

Rubus Chamæmo'rus; the *Cloudberry Tree, Chamæmo'rus, Cloudberries, Knot'berries*, (F.) *Ronce de Montagne.* The ripe fruit is sometimes prepared like a jam, and used in fevers, &c., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic.

Rubus Frutico'sus; the *Common Bramble*, which affords *Blackberries*, (F.) *Ronce noire.* The berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety. The bark of the root of the *Rubus villo'sus* or *American Blackberry* is astringent, and has been used in the last stages of dysentery, and in cholera infantum.

Rubus Idæus; *Batos*, βατος; the *Raspberry*, (F.) *Framboise, Ronce.* The fruit of the best varieties is extremely agreeable; and is much used. It was, formerly, called *Batinon moron.*

Rubus Trivialis, see Rubus cæsius—r. Villosus, see Rubus fruticosus.

RUCTATIO, Eructation.

RUCTUS, Eructation—r. Acidus, Oxyregmia.

RUDDLE, HARD, Rubrica fabrilis.

RUE, Ruta—r. Common, Ruta—*r. de Chèvre*, Galega officinalis—r. Goat's, Galega officinalis—r. Goat's, Virginia, Galega Virginiana—*r. des Murailles*, Asplenium ruta muraria—*r. des Près*, Thalictron—*r. Sauvage*, Ruta.

RUFT, Eructation.

RUGA, Wrinkle.

RUGINE, Raspatorium.

RUGISSEMENT, Rugitus.

RUGI'TUS, *Brychethmos*, βρυχηθμος, (F.) *Rugissement.* A Latin word, which ordinarily expresses the roaring of the lion: and which is used, by some medical writers, to designate a particular species of borborygmus compared to it.

RUM, *Tafia, Molas'ses Spirit.* A spirit, distilled from sugar, or molasses. See Spirit.

RUMEN, Hypogastrium.

RUMEX ACETO'SA. The *Common Sorrel, Ox'alis Aceto'sa, Acetosa vulga'ris, A. praten'sis, Anax'yris, A. arven'sis, Sorrel, Sour dock, Acetosa nostras*, (F.) *Oseille. Family*, Polygoneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Trigynia. The leaves are sour, and are used in cookery, and also as a refrigerant.

Rumex Acu'tus; *Sharp-pointed Wild dock, Oxylap'athum, Lap'athum, Rumex, Lapathos*, (F.) *Patience sauvage.* The decoction of the root has been long used in cutaneous affections. It is, sometimes, employed for the cure of the itch.

Rumex Alpi'nus. The systematic name of the plant, that affords the *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Rhabarbe des Moines.* See Rumex Patientia.

Rumex Aquaticus, R. hydrolapathum.

Rumex Hydrolap'athum, *Water-Dock, Hydrolapathum, Rumex aquat'icus, Herba Britann'ica, Lapathum aquaticum*, (F.) *Parelle, Patience d'eau.* The leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. The root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic. It has also been employed externally, in some cutaneous affections.

Rumex Patien''tia;—*Garden Patience, Rhabar'barum monacho'rum, Hippolap'athum, Patientia, Monk's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Patience.* This root, which is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an inferior degree, according to Linnæus, is obtained from the Rumex patientia; according to Murray, from the *Rumex Alpinus.*

Rumex Sanguin'eus. The root of the *bloody dock* has an austere and astringent taste; and has been employed in dysentery. It is called, also, *Lapathum sanguineum*, (F.) *Oseille* ou *Patience rouge, Sangdragon.*

Rumex Scuta'tus, *French Sorrel, Acetosa rotundifo'lia, A. Roma'na, A. Rotundifolia horten'sis, Roman* or *Garden Sorrel, Green Sauce*, (F.) *Oseille boucher, Oseille ronde, Petite O.* Virtues the same as those of the common sorrel.

RUMINATION, *Rumina'tio, Merycis'mus.* A function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew the food they have swallowed a second time. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

RUMP, *Croupion*—r. Bone, Coccyx.

RUNNET, Rennet.

RUNNING, *Cursus*, (F.) *Course.* A succession of leaps, executed with rapidity, to transport the body quickly from one place to another.

RUNUNCULA, Raspatorium.

RUPIA, *Ulcus aton'icum.* An eruption of large flattish blebs, which contain a fluid, at first serous, afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which rapidly concretes into crusts, at the base of which are ulcers of variable depths.

It requires the use of tonics internally, and of stimulating ointments externally.

RUPTORIUM, Cauterium—r. Commune, Potassa fusa.

RUPTURA, Ecrexis, Hernia, Laceration—r. Uteri, Uterus, rupture of the.

RUPTURE, Hernia—r. of the Groin, Bubonocele—*r. de la Matrice*, Uterus, rupture of the—r. Wort, Herniaria glabra.

RUSCUS, *R. aculea'tus, Bruscus, Oxymyrrhinē, Oxymyrsinē, Myrtacan'tha, Catan'gelos, Myacan'tha, Scopa regia, Wild Myrtle, Centromyrinē, Butcher's Broom*, (F.) *Petit houx, Fragon. Family*, Smilaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Monadelphia. The root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic.

Ruscus Aculeatus, Ruscus.

Ruscus Hypogloss'um; *Uvula'ria, Hypoglossum, Bislin'gua, Bonifa'cia, Laurus Alexandri'na angustifo'lia*, (F.) *Laurier Alexandrin.* Formerly used against relaxed uvula.

RUSH, SWEET, Juncus odoratus.

RUSMA. See Orpiment.

RUSPI'NI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. An empirical preparation, composed of *Florentine orris* ℥viij, *cloves*, ℥j, *rectified spirit* lbij, *ambergris* ℈j.

RUTA, *Ruta grav'eolens, R. horten'sis, Com-*

mon Rue, Pega'nium, Besa'sa, (F.) *Rue, Rhue. Rue sauvage. Family,* Rutaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The plant has a strong, ungrateful odour, and bitter and pungent taste. It is acrid, so as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputed to be tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to ʒij.

The *Oleum Rutæ* or *distilled Oil of Rue* is antispasmodic; and, externally, rubefacient. Dose, gtt. ij to vj.

RUTA CAPRARIA, Galega officinalis—r. Muraria, Asplenium ruta muraria.

RUTA'CEUM, from *Ruta,* 'rue.' Vinegar of rue.

RUTIDO'SIS, *Rytido'sis, Rhytido'sis.* A destruction or atrophy of the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

RUYSCHIA'NA TU'NICA, (F.) *Lame* ou *Membrane Ruyschienne.* According to Ruysch and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminæ. His son gave to the inner the name *Tunica Ruyschiana* or *Membra'na Ruyschia'na* seu *Ruyschii.*

The TUNICA CELLULO'SA RUYSCHIA'NA is the cellular substance, under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not numbered among the coats of that organ.

RYE, Secale—r. Horned, Ergot—r. Spurred, Ergot.

RYTIDOSIS, Rutidosis.

RYTIS, Wrinkle.

S

S. S. A. &c. See Abbreviations.

SABADILLA, Veratrum sabadilla.

SABADILLIN. See Veratrina.

SABBATIA ANGULARIS, Chironia angularis.

SABINA, Juniperus sabina.

SABINE, Juniperus sabina.

SAB'ULOUS, *Sabulo'sus, Areno'sus, Psammo'des.* The sandy deposit, often seen in urine.

SABUR'RA, *Sordes.* This word signifies, by derivation, coarse sand. In its common acceptation, it means *foulness of the stomach,* as it is sometimes called; or vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach —the result of imperfect digestion—and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances, badly digested. The *Sabur'ral state, Collu'vies gas'trica, Crudita'tes ventric'uli,* (F.) *Embarras gastrique,* is an accumulation of saburræ in the stomach, which the Humourists considered to be the cause of a number of diseases.

SABURRA VERMINOSA, Helminthiasis.

SABURRATIO, Arenatio.

SAC, *Saccus, Secluso'rium.*

HERNIAL SAC, *Saccus hernio'sus,* (F.) *Sac herniaire.* An envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence a viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its *orifice* or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane: its *cervix* or *neck,* (F.) *Collet,* the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs; the *body,* (F.) *Corps,* which is the round prominent part; and the *fundus* or *bottom,*—the part opposite to the orifice.

SAC HERNIAIRE, Hernial sac.

SAC'CHARUM. From the Arabic, or rather Sanscrit, *Sa-kar,* 'white earth;' *Suchar, Succhar, Sutter, Zuchar, Zu'caro, As'sakur, Tigala, Zac'charum, Zozar, Zu'charum, Zuchra, Sugar,* (F.) *Sucre.* The product of the juice of the *Sac'charum officina'rum* vel *officina'lē* of Linnæus, (*Cal'amus In'dicus, Cal'amus Sacchari'nus, Sugar Cane,* (F.) *Canne à Sucre, Cannamelle;* the *Arun'do sacchrif'era* of Sloane. *Family,* Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia,) and also of the beet, maple, &c.

True sugars are those with which alcoholic fermentation *may be* effected, by the addition of yeast and water. They are:—

Species.	*Varieties.*
1.	Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chestnut, &c.
2.	Liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, molasses, honey, &c.
3.	Hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, &c.
4.	Hard sugar of the mushroom.

Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation *cannot be* effected by means of yeast and water.

Species.	*Varieties.*
1.	Manna.
2.	Sugar of milk.
3.	Sugar of jelly or glue (*gelatine.*)
4.	Liquorice.
5.	Picromel.

Sugar is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used, in pharmacy, for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, &c. It is very nutritious, and is employed as an aliment, and as a demulcent and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to ferment with dyspeptics; an evil which does not always occur when the same substance is taken more largely.

Muscovado, raw or *brown* or *moist sugar,* is the *Saccharum non purifica'tum, S. rubrum, Mel cannæ,* or *coarse sugar.*

Saccharum acer'num, S. Canaden'sē, Maple Sugar, is often used as a demulcent.

Sac'charum album, S. purifica'tum, White Sugar, Refi'ned Sugar, Sal Indus, is the *Loaf Sugar. Double-refined Sugar* has been called *Tabarzet.*

Saccharum Can'didum, Sugar Candy, ((F.) *Sucre Candi,*) *Al'phenic, Nabot,* is the crystallized juice of the cane.

Barley Sugar, Penides, Saccharum hordea'tum, is a variety of sugar candy.

Saccharum Officinarum, see Saccharum—s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetas.

SACCULUS, 'a little sac.' This name has been given to two sacs formed by the membranous vestibule, which open into each other, and contain the *otolithes*, and *otoconies*; one of these is termed the *sacculus vestibuli*, the other *sacculus*. See Semicircular canals.

Sacculi Adiposi, Fatty vesicles—s. Laryngæi, Ventricles of the larynx.

Sac'culi Medicina'les are bags containing medicinal substances.

Sacculus, Marsupion—s. Cephalicus, Cucupha—s. Chylifer seu rorifer, Receptaculum chyli—s. Cordis, Pericardium—s. Ellipticus, see Semicircular canals—s. Sphericus, see Semicircular canals—s. Vestibuli, see Semicircular canals.

SACCUS, Sac—s. Coli, Cæcum—s. Herniosus, Hernial sac—s. Lachrymalis, Lachrymal sac—s. Lacrumalis, Lachrymal sac—s. Lacteus, Receptaculum chyli—s. Venarum cavarum, Sinus dexter cordis—s. Venarum pulmonalium, Sinus pulmonalis.

SACER, Sacral—s. Ignis, Herpes zoster—s. Musculus, Transversalis dorsi.

SACK. A wine used by our ancestors. *Vin sec.* Probably *Sherry*.

SACRA FISTULA, Vertebral column.

SACRAL, *Sacer*, (F.) *Sacré*. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. A name given to several parts.

The Sacral Nerves, (F.) *Nerfs sacrés*, are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in the formation of the sacral or sciatic plexus. The 3d and 4th, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The fifth and 6th are distributed to the ischio-coccygeus muscle, and to the sphincter and levator ani.

The Sacral or Sciat'ic Plexus,—the *sacral portion of the crural plexus* of Chaussier, constituted as just mentioned, is situate in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backwards, two branches, called the *pudic*, (F.) *honteux*, and the *lesser sciatic*. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

The Sacral Ar'teries are distinguished into, 1. The *anterior* or *middle sacral*, *Median Artery of the Sacrum* of Chaussier, which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the sacro-vertebral articulation, and on the anterior surface of the sacrum. It furnishes many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, &c. 2. The *lateral sacral arteries*, which are two in number; one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the ilio-lumbar, or from the gluteal; and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, towards the coccyx, with the middle sacral.

They give off *external and posterior branches*, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, &c.

The Sacral Grooves, (F.) *Gouttières sacrées*. Two longitudinal excavations, but slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum; which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters.

SACRÉ, Sacral.

SACRO-COCCYGEUS. Relating to the sacrum and coccyx.

The Sacro-Coccyge'al Articula'tion is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior *facette* of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments;—an *anterior* and a *posterior sacro-coccygeal*.

SACRO-COSTALIS, Sacro-lumbalis—*s. Fémoral*, Glutæus major.

SACRO-COXAL'GIA, from *sacrum*, 'the os sacrum,' *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *ἀλγος*, 'pain;' a hybrid term. Some authors have called thus, a rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

SACRO-IL'IAC, *Sacro-Iliacus*. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium.

The Sacro-iliac or Ilio-sacral Articulation, Sym'physis or Synchondrosis, is the union of two surfaces;—two inclined planes, broader above than below; one, formed by the sacrum;—the other, by the ilium. Both surfaces are incrusted by an articular cartilage. The bands, which strengthen them, are the two *sacro-sciatic ligaments*, the *sacro-spinal*, a *sacro-iliac* ligament, and some irregular fibres. The *sacro-iliac* ligament is a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them, behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres, situate in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, *anterior sacro-iliac ligaments*, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call *posterior sacro-iliac*.

Sacro-Ischiaticus, Sacro-sciatic—*s. Lombaire*, Sacro-lumbalis.

Sacro-Lumbar, *Sacro-lumba'lis*, *Sacro-lombaire*. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins.

The Sacro-lumba'lis, or *Sacro-lumba'ris Muscle*, *Lombo-costo-trachélien*, *Sacro-costa'lis*, *Dorso-trache'lian portion of the Sacro-spinal* of Chaussier, (F.) *Sacro-lombaire*, is seated at the posterior part of the trunk: is thick and triangular below; flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at its upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding portion of the crista ilii; to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ; to the angles of the 11 inferior ribs; to the tuberosity of the first, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ.

The sacro-lumbalis straightens the vertebral column when bent forwards, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs, it can elevate or depress these bones, according as it contracts from above to below, or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others, as an expiratory, muscle.

From six or eight of the lower ribs arises an

equal number of fleshy portions, which terminate at the inner side of this muscle, and are called *Mus'culi Accesso'rii* vel *Additamen'tum ad Sacro-lumba'lem*, (F.) *Accessoires du Sacro-lombaire*.

From the upper part of the sacro-lumbalis, a fleshy slip, called *Cervica'lis descen'dens*, *Cervicalis descendens Diemerbroec'kii*, *Transversa'lis collatera'lis colli*, *Accesso'rius ad Sacro-lumbalem*, *Transversaire grêle*, runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacro-lumbalis.

SACRO-SCIAT'IC, *Sacro-ischiat'icus*. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium.

The Sacro-sciatic Ligaments are two ligaments, which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The *great* or *posterior sacro-sciatic ligament* extends from the crista ilii and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The *less* or *anterior sacro-sciatic ligament* arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

SACRO-SPINAL, Dorso-trachelian portion of the sacro-lumbalis.

SACRO-SPINA'LIS. That which relates to the sacrum and spine. Under this name, Chaussier describes the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transverso-spinalis, and inter-transversalis. It divides it into three portions.

SACRO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Pyramidalis.

SACRO-VER'TEBRAL, *Sacro-vertebra'lis*. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

The Sacro-vertebral Articulation is the junction of the last vertebra of the loins with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the *Prom'ontory of the Sacrum*, or the *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

The Sacro-vertebral Ligament is a strong ligament, which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its *use* is to maintain the articulation of those two bones *in situ*.

SACRUM, *Os sacrum*, *Os basila're*, *Os Alagas*, *Albagiazi*, *Hieron osteon*, from *sacer*, 'sacred,' because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice. The bone, which forms the posterior part of the pelvis, and is a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular; situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has,—

1. A *pelvic* or *anterior surface*, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows, that point out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called *anterior sacral*; these are oblique, and decrease in size, from above downwards. Through these pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves.

2. A *spinal* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal, tubercular, eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebræ; and, below, a triangular notch, where the *sacral canal* terminates. On each side of this surface are four foramina, called *posterior sacral*, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves.

3. The *vertebral surface* or *base*. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it we see the orifice of the *sacral canal*, of a triangular shape, which decreases in width from above downwards; terminates the vertebral canal; is lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membranes; contains the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicates, externally, by the sacral foramina; and terminates at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection, formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra, is called the *Promontory* or *greater Angle of the Sacrum*, or *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

4. A *coccygeal face* or *apex*, (F.) *Face cocćygienne* ou *Sommet*, which is very narrow, and is articulated with the coccyx.

5. *Two lateral margins*, which have, above, a broad oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.

The sacrum is developed by 30 to 36 points of ossification.

SADDLE, TURKISH, Sella Turcica.

SAFFLOWER, Carthamus tinctorius.

SAFFRON, Crocus—s. Bastard, Carthamus tinctorius—s. Flower, Carthamus tinctorius—s. Meadow, Colchicum autumnale.

SAFRAN BÂTARD, Carthamus tinctorius, Colchicum autumnale—*s. des Indes*, Curcuma longa—*s. de Mars apéritif*, Ferri subcarbonas—*s. de Mars astringent*, Colcothar—*s. des Près*, Colchicum autumnale—*s. Racine de*, Curcuma longa.

SAFRANUM, Carthamus tinctorius.

SAFRE, Smalt.

SAGA, Sago.

SAGAPE'NUM, *Sag'apin*, *Serapi'non*. (F.) *Gomme séraphique*. A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Fer'ula Per'sica*. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Its odour is fetid and alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is in small, agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. It is a reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

SAGAPIN, Sagapenum.

SAGE, Salvia—s. Indian, Eupatorium perfoliatum—s. Jerusalem, Pulmonaria.

SAGE-FEMME, Midwife

SAGESSE DES CHIRURGIENS, Sisymbrium Sophia.

SAGIMEN VITRI, Soda, subcarbonate of.

SAGIT'TAL, *Sagitta'lis*, from *sagit'ta*, 'an arrow.'

The Sagittal Suture, *Obelæ'a sutu'ra*, *O. Raphe*, *S. Virga'ta*, *Sutura juga'lis*, *S. Rhabdoï'des*. The suture which unites the two parietal bones, and which extends, from before to behind, on the median line, from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called, from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,' because it seems to meet

the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

The Sagittal Furrow or Groove, (F.) *Gouttière sagittale*, is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skull-cap. It is excavated in the os frontis, in the two parietal and occipital bones, and extends from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the *sagittal sinus*.

SAGITTA'RIUM ALEXIPHAR'MACUM, *Malac'cæ Radix, Canna In'dica, Arundo Indica*. A root, cultivated in the West Indies, and supposed to be a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

SAGO, *Sagus, Saga*. A fecula, obtained from the pith of many kinds of palms growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, &c., and which is brought to us in small grains. The same substance is, also, obtained from the West Indies, but it is inferior to that from the East.

By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, and forms an agreeable and nutritious food in febrile, calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemon-juice, or wine, where the last is not contra-indicated.

Sago, French, see Solanum tuberosum—s. Portland Island, see Arum maculatum.

SAGUE PETIT. See Solanum tuberosum.

SAGUS, Sago.

SAHARA, Insomnia.

SAIGNÉE, Blood-letting—*s. Spoliative*, Spoliativa phlebotomia.

SAIGNEMENT DU NEZ. Epistaxis.

SAILORS, *Diseases, &c. of*. Sailors, by nature of their occupation, are liable to many diseases. Several of these may, however, be warded off by proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

SAIN BOIS, Daphne gnidium—*s. doux*, Adeps præparata.

ST. CHARLES'S ROOT, Carlo sancto (Radix.)

ST. JOHN'S WORT, Hypericum perfoliatum.

SAINT JAMES'S WORT, Senecio Jacobæa.

SAINT MYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Some cold, acidulous waters at Saint Myon, near Riom, in the department of Puy-de Dôme. They contain free carbonic acid, subcarbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate and sulphate of lime.

SAIRE, Essera.

SAL, Salt—s. Absinthii, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Acetosellæ, Potass, oxalate of—s. Acetosus ammoniacalis, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Acidum benzoes, Benjamin—s. Albus, Soda, muriate of—s. Alkali, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Alkalinus fixus fossilis, Soda—s. Amarum, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Ammoniac, volatile, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. Ammoniacum, Ammoniæ murias—s. Ammoniacum martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Ammoniacum secretum Glauberi, Ammoniæ sulphas—s. Ammoniacum tartareum, Ammoniæ tartras—s. Ammoniacum vegetabile, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammoniæ nitras—s. Ammoniæ, Ammoniæ murias—s. Anglicanum, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Antiepilepticus of Weissman, Cuprum ammoniatum—s. Antimonii, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Ammoniacum, Ammoniæ murias—s. Asphaltites, Bit Noben—s. Catharticus amarus, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Catharticus Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Communis, Soda, muriate of—s Cornu cervi volatile, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. Culinaris, Soda, muriate of—s. Digestivus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Diureticus, Potassæ acetas—s. de duobus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Ebsdamense, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Epsomensis, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Essentiale Benzoes, Benjamin—s. Febrifugus of Lemery, Potassæ supersulphas—s. Febrifugus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Fontium, Soda, muriate of—s. Fossilis, Soda, muriate of—s. Fuliginis, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. Gemmæ, Soda, muriate of—s. Herbarum, Potassæ subcarbonas—s. Indus, Saccharum album—s. Lucidum, Soda, muriate of—s. Marinus, Soda, muriate of—s. Martis, Ferri sulphas—s. Martis muriaticum sublimatum, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Mirabilis Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Muriaticum baroticum, Baryta, muriate of—s. Nitrum, Potassæ nitras—s. Ossium, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. Panchrestum, Potassæ tartras—s. Petræ, Potassæ nitras—s. Tartarum, Potassæ subcarbonas—s. Plumbi, Plumbi superacetas—s. Polychrestus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Polychrestus Glaseri, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure—s. Polychrestum Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Prunellæ, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. Rupellensis, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sapientiæ, Alembroth salt, Potassæ sulphas—s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetas—s. Scientiæ, Alembroth salt—s. Secretus Glauberi, Ammoniæ sulphas—s. Sedativus Hombergi, Boracic acid—s. Sedlicensis, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sennerti, Potassæ acetas—s. Seydschutzense, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Sodæ, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sodomenus, Bit Noben—s. Succini, Succinic acid—s. Tartari, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Tartari essentiale, Tartaric acid—s. Tartari sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphas—s. Vegetabilis, Potassæ tartras—s. Vitæ, Alembroth salt—s. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas—s. Vitrioli narcoticum, Boracic acid—s. Volatile, Ammoniæ carbonas, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatile Benzoes, Benjamin—s. Volatile boracis, Boracic acid—s. Volatile oleosum Sylvii, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatile succini, Succinic acid—s. Volatilis salis ammoniaci, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. Vomitorium vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.

SALACITAS, Satyriasis—s. Vulvæ, Nymphomania.

SALAD, CORN, Valeriana dentata.

SALER'NUM, SCHOOL OF. An ancient school of Medicine at Salerno in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne, in 802; and was the first Christian university at which Medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century. The work on Hygiène, "*De Conservandâ Valetudine*," which bears its name, has passed through several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by John of Milan, in 1100, and is in Leonine verses.

SALICARIA, Lythrum salicaria.

SALICINE. See Salix.

SALICORNIA ARABIA, &c. See Soda.

SALINE, *Sali'nus, Salina'cius, Salinacidus*.

That which contains a salt, or has the properties of a salt.

Saline Draught, or *Mixture*. This may be made as follows:—*Potass. carbon.* ℈j, *acid. citric.* vel *tartar.* gr. xv, vel *succ. limon. recent.* ℥ss, *aquæ* ℥viij, *syrup. cujusvis* ℥j. M. Given in divided doses as a febrifuge.

The Saline Effervescing Draught or Mixture is made by adding a due proportion of either of the acids above-mentioned, or of lemon juice to the proper proportion of the carbonate of soda or potassa; about 25 grains of the acid saturate, 30 grains of the carbonate. See Powders, Soda.

SALIS AMMONIACI FLORES, Ammoniæ carbonas.

SALIUNCA, Valeriana Celtica.

SALI'VA, *Si'alon*, *Si'elon*, *Pty'alon*, *Pty'elon*, *Spittle*. An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid; secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Steno, Wharton, and Rivinus; the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus, and to serve in the process of digestion. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of 992.2 parts of water, 2.9 of a particular animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, of 1.4 of mucus, of 1.7 of muriates of potassa and soda, 0.9 of lactate of soda and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda.

SALIVÆ FLUXUS CIBO VISO. See Salivation.

SALIVAIRE, Salivary.

SALIVANS, Sialagogue.

SAL'IVARY, *Saliva'rius*, from *saliva*. That which belongs to the saliva.

The Salivary Glands or *secreting organs of the saliva*, or *salival glands*, are situate symmetrically, to the number of three, on each side of the face; and behind and under the lower jaw. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts—*Ductus saliva'rii*, (F.) *Canaux* ou *Conduits salivaires*, carry the saliva directly into the mouth, without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some of the other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into,—1. The parotid; 2. The submaxillary; 3. The sublingual.

Salivary Fistulæ, *Sialosyrin'ges*, are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. Such fistulæ are, most commonly, met with in the duct of Steno.

SALIVA'TION. *Saliva'tio*, *Saliva'tio cal'ida*, *Epiph'ora ptyalis'mus*, *Sialisma*, *Sialis'mus*, *Sialachus*, *Sielismos*, *Pty'alism*, *Fluxus salivæ*. (F.) *Flux de bouche*, *Flux salivaire*. A superabundant secretion of saliva; occasioned either locally by the use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially by mercurial preparations. In this last case, it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and, sometimes, by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, &c.

The *Ptyalismus acu'tus sympathet'icus*, *Salivæ fluxus cibo viso*, or *Mouth watering*, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the *Ptyalismus acutus melli'tus*, *Apocenosis ptyalis'mus mellitus*, or *Sweet spittle*. In this, the saliva has a sweet or mucilaginous taste.

SALIX. The *Willow*, *Itea*, (F.) *Saule*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system.

The *Salix frag''ilis* or Crack willow; Ph. D. *Salix alba* or White willow; Ph. D. *Salix latifo'lia* or Broad-leaved willow. *Salix ca'prea* or Great round-leaved willow; Ph. L. *Salix pentan'dria*. *Salix vituli'na*. *Salix eryoceph'ala*, (Ph. Americ.)

The bark of each of these has a slightly aromatic odour, and a bitter and astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, &c. The active principle has been separated, and called *Sal'icine*. It is like the quinine in medicinal efficacy. Dose, ℈j to ʒj of the powder. Dose of *Salicine* from 4 to 6 grains.

Salix Ægyptiaca, Calaf.

SALMIAC, Ammoniæ murias.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS, from σαλπιγξ, 'the Eustachian tube,' and εμφραξις, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the Eustachian tube;—a cause of deafness.

SALPIN'GO-CYE'SIS, *Paracyesis tuba'ria*, *Graviditas tubaria*, from σαλπιγξ, a 'tube or trumpet,' and κυησις, 'pregnancy.' Tubal pregnancy.—See Pregnancy.

SALPINGO-MALLÉEN, Tensor tympani—s. Staphylinus internus, Lævator palati.

SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from σαλπιγξ, 'a trumpet,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' Valsalva and Douglas have given this name to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

SALPINX, Tuba.

SALSAFI, Tragopogon.

SALSAMENTUM CRUDUM, Omotarichos.

SALSAPARILLA GERMANICA, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

SALSEDO MUCRUM, Potassæ nitras.

SALSEPAREILLE, Smilax sarsaparilla—*s. d'Allemagne*, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

SALSILAGO, Muria.

SALSO'LA KALI, *Prickly Saltwort*, *Kali spinosum cochlea'tum*, *Tragus* sive *Tragum Matthi'oli*. This plant, as well as the *Salsola sati'va*, and the *Salsola soda*, produces the alkaline salt, commonly called *Barilla*, *Soda*, or *Kelp*.

SALSOLA SATIVA, &c. See Soda.

SALSUGINOSUS, Halmyrodes.

SALT, *Sal*, *Hal*, *Hals*, (F.) *Sel*. A name formerly given to a considerable number of substances of very different nature. At present, chymists apply the term, *Salts*, exclusively to the combinations of an acid with one or more bases. *Neutral salts* are those, in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. *Acid salts* or *supersalts*, (F.) *Sur-sels*, are those, in which the acid predominates over the base. *Alkaline salts* or *subsalts*, (F.) *Sous-sels*, those in which the base is, on the contrary, predominant.

The different denominations of the salts are compounded, 1. Of the name of the acid; the termination of which is changed into *ite*, when

the name of the acid is in *ous;*—*ate*, when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by the *sulphurous* acid are *sulphites:* those by the *sulphuric, sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxyd, that enters into the composition of the salt. Thus, the *sulphate of protoxyd of iron* is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxyd of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxyd* is suppressed; and *proto, deuto, trito*, &c. put before the acid: —as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base: *double salts*, with two different bases: *triple*, with three, &c.

When *salt* is used in an abstract sense, it means the muriate of soda.

Salt, Aperient, or Frederick, Soda, sulphate of—s. Baker's, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. of Barilla, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Bay, Soda, muriate of—s. Bitter purging, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Common, Soda, muriate of—s. Epsom, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Glauber's, Soda, sulphate of—s. Glauber's, Lymington, see Soda, sulphate of—s. Rochelle, Soda, tartrate of—s. Rock, Soda, muriate of—s. Sea, Soda, muriate of—s. Seignette's, Soda, tartrate of—s. Smelling, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. of Soda, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sorethroat, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. of Tartar, Potassæ tartras, see Potash—s. Tasteless purging, Soda, phosphate of—s. of Urine, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. White, Soda, muriate of —s. of Woodsoot, Ammoniæ carbonas—s. of Wormwood, see Potash—s. Secondary, Neutral salt.

SALTANS ROSA, Urticaria.

SALTATIO, Dancing—s. Sancti Viti, Chorea.

SALTPETRE, Potassæ nitras.

SALTWORT, PRICKLY, Salsola kali.

SALUBRIS, Salutary.

SALU'BRITY, *Salu'britas*. Any thing which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect; and the cause of the difference is often an interesting topic of inquiry.

SAL'UTARY, *Peries'ticos, Salutaris, Salubris, Hygieï'nos*, from *salus*, 'health.' That which is favourable to health. Some diseases have been considered salutary, but this is doubtful.

SALVATEL'LA, from *serva're*, 'to preserve or save.'

The Vena Salvatel'la is situate on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand, by a plexus, formed of a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name—*posterior cubital*.

The ancients recommended this vein to be opened in certain diseases, as in melancholic and hypochondriacal affections; and they attributed to such abstraction of blood considerable efficacy in the cure of disease: hence its name.

SALVE, BLISTERING, Unguentum Lyttæ —s. Eye, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—s. Eye, Singleton's, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—s. Healing, Cerate of calamine.

SAL'VIA, *S. officina'lis, S. horten'sis, Elelis'phacos*, (F.) *Sauge, Thé de France*. *Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. Sage has a peculiar, aromatic odour, and a warm, aromatic, bitterish taste. Its virtues depend upon an essential oil. It is tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion, it is occasionally used as a diluent, and as a wash for sore mouth. Dose, gr. xv. to xxx or more.

Salvia Hortensis, Salvia—s. Officinalis, Salvia.

Salvia Scla'rea, *Sclarea, Gallit'richum, Æthiopis, Biser'mas, Colus Jovis, Common Clary*, (F.) *Orvale* ou *Toute-bonne*. The leaves have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics.

The Salvia Hormi'num, or *Horminum*, (F.) *Sauge hormin*, of the Pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases.

Salvia Vitæ, Asplenium ruta muraria.

SAMBU'CUS, *Sambucus nigra, S. vulga'ris, S. arborea, Actē, Infelix lignum;* the *Elder*, (F.) *Sureau commun*. *Family*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. (The flower and bark were formerly called *Cano'pum*.) The flowers, berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine. The *flowers* have been reputed diaphoretic and discutient: the *berries*, aperient and sudorific: the *bark*, purgative, and, in small doses, deobstruent.

The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations, and to form a cooling ointment.

Sambucus Arborea, Sambucus—s. Chamæacte, S. ebulus.

Sambucus Eb'ulus, *Ebulus, Chamæac'tē, Od'ocos, Sambucus Chamæac'tē* seu *Helion, Sambucus hu'milis, S. herba'cea, Dwarf-elder, Danewort*, (F.) *Hièble*. The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries, (*Baccæ* seu *Grana Actes,*) and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; and in large doses, as hydragogues.

The berries of the *Sambucus Canaden'sis*, are made officinal in the American Pharmacopœia.

Sambucus Helion, Sambucus ebulus—s. Herbacea, S. ebulus—s. Humilis, S. ebulus—s. Nigra, Sambucus—s. Vulgaris, Sambucus.

SAMI TERRA, *Samian Earth*. An argillaceous earth, found in the island of Samos, and to which were ascribed virtues similar to those of the Terra Lemnii.—Galen, Dioscorides.

SAMIUS LAPIS. A stone found in the Isle of Samos, which the ancients believed to be astringent and refrigerant.

SAMPHIRE, Crithmum maritimum.

SAMPSUCHUS, Thymus mastichina.

SAMPSUCUS, Origanum majorana.

SAMPSYCH'INON, *Sampsu'chinum*. An ointment composed of the σαμψυχον; which was perhaps the marjoram.—Dioscorid.

SANABILIS, Curable.

SANAMUNDA, Geum urbanum.

SANATIO, Curation, Cure.

SANATIVE, Curative.

SAN GIULIANO, MINERAL WATERS OF. At the foot of the mountain San Giuliano, a league and a half from Pisa, are several mineral springs; temperature from 84° to 107° Fahr.

The spring *Pozzetto* contains carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, lime, and magnesia; muriates of soda and magnesia; carbonates of lime and magnesia; argil and silica.—Santi.

SAN'DARAC, *Sandara'cha, Gum Ju'niper, Gum Sandarach, Pounce, Gummi Junip'eri, Sandara'ca, Vernix sicca, Resi'na Juniperi.* A name given, by the Arabs, to an odorous resin, that flows from the *Thuya aphyl'la. Family*, Coniferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. It is stimulant, like all the resins, but very little used.

SANDARACHA GRÆCORUM, Realgar.

SANDAS'TROS, *Garamati'tes.* Ancient name of a precious stone, spotted with yellow, which the ancients ranked amongst the cordials and antidotes.

SANDERS, RED, Pterocarpus santalinus.

SANDIVER. See Vitrum.

SANG, Blood—*s. Arteriel*, Arterial blood—*s. Dragon*, Rumex sanguineus—*s. Dragon*, see Calamus rotang—*s. Globules du*, Globules of the blood—*s. Perte de*, Hæmorrhagia.

SANGLOT, Sob.

SANGSUE, Hirudo.

SANGUIDUCTUS DURÆ MATRIS, Sinuses of the dura mater.

SANGUIFICATIO, Hæmatosis.

SANGUIFLUXUS, Hæmorrhagia—s. Uterinus, Metrorrhagia.

SANGUINALIS CORRIGIOLA, Polygonum aviculare.

SANGUINA'RIA CANADENSIS, *Blood-root, Puccoon, Indian Paint, Tur'meric. Nat. Ord.* Papaveraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia, A North American plant, the root and seeds of which are used in medicine. They are emetic. Dose, of the powder, 8 to 20 grains. They are said to reduce the velocity of the pulse, like the digitalis.

SANGUINEA, Potassæ nitras.

SANGUINIS MISSIO, Blood-letting—s. Profluvium copiosum, Hæmorrhagia.

SANGUIN'OLENT, *Sanguinolen'tus.* That which is tinged with blood. An epithet applied, particularly, to the sputa when so tinged.

SANGUIPUR'GIUM. Purgation of the blood. A name, given by some authors to mild fevers; from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

SANGUIS, Blood—s. Draconis, see Calamus rotang—s. Hirci siccatus, see Blood.

SANGUISOR'BA OFFICINA'LIS. The *Ital'ian Pim'pinel, Pimpinel'la Ital'ica.* (F.) *Pimprenelle noire.* It was, formerly, used as an astringent and tonic, in hæmorrhages, dysentery, &c.

SANGUISUGA, Hirudo.

SANGUISU'GUM. A barbarous term, to denote too great an accumulation of blood in the heart.—Bonetus.

SANICLE, Sanicula—s. American, Heuchera Cortusa—s. Yorkshire, Pinguicola vulgaris.

SANIC'ULA, *S. Europæ'a, Cuculla'ta, Dodeca'theon, Sym'phytum petræ'um, Sanic'ula mas, Diapen'sia cortu'sa, San'icle.* (F.) *Toute-saine. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. This herb was, formerly, used as a mild astringent. It is bitterish, and somewhat austere.

SANICULA, Saxifraga granula—s. Eboracensis, Pinguicola vulgaris—s. Europæa, Sanicula—s. Montana, Pinguicola vulgaris.

SANIDO'DES, *Sanio'des*, 'resembling a board,' from σανις, gen. σανιδος, 'a board,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' One whose thorax is narrow, and, as it were, contracted.

SANIE, Sanies.

SANIES, *Ichor*, (q. v.) *Tabum, Virus, Pus malignum, P. corrosi'vum.* (F.) *Sanie.* A thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

SANIODES, Sanidodes.

SANITAIRE (F.) That which relates to the health—as *Etablissement sanitaire; Police sanitaire.*

SAN'ITAS, *Hygiei'a, Valetu'do, Hygei'a*, Health. (F.) *Santé.* Health has been defined,—a state, in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health, although certain functions are not performed. A blind man, for example, has health when all his functions, except sight, proceed with regularity.

SANITAS, Cure.

SANKIRA, Smilax China.

SANTAL, Santalum album.

SAN'TALUM ALBUM, *S. cit'rinum, S. pal'lidum, Yellow Saunders, Sir'ium myrtifo'lium*, (F.) *Santal. Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in a volatile oil and resinous principle. The odour is fragrant, and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific, but is not now employed. The Saunders woods are called (in F.,) collectively, *Santaux.*

SANTALUM RUBRUM, Pterocarpus santalinus.

SANTÉ, Sanitas.

SANTONICUM, Artemisia santonicum.

SANTORI'NI, FISSURES OF, (F.) *Incisures* ou *Scissures de Santorini.* Some clefts at the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

SANTORINI, TU'BERCLES OF. Small, cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis.

SANVE, Sinapis.

SAPA. See Rob.

SAPHA'DA. Paracelsus has given this name to reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

SAPHE'NA, from σαφης, 'manifest,' 'evident.' A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb. These are:

1. The GREAT SAPHENA VEIN, or *Saphena interna, Tibio-malleolar*, (Ch.) Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, and form a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, and receives at its convex part, which is turned forwards, a number of branches coming from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle, and form a trunk, the size of which is farther increased by several branches that proceed from the region of the tarsus and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg; passes behind the inner condyle of the femur; proceeds along the inner part of the thigh; receives other subcutaneous veins, such as the abdominal subcu-

taneous, the external pudic, &c., and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein.

2. The Lesser Vena Saphena, or *Saphena externa;* the *Péroneo-malleolar Vein* of Chaussier commences by several roots, which are spread over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embrace the outer ankle. Behind this, they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeds vertically towards the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

SAPIDITY, *Sapor*. The quality of bodies that gives them taste.

SAPIN COMMUN, Pinus picea.

SAPIN'DUS SAPONA'RIA. (F.) *Savonnier commun*. The name of the plant that affords the *Soap nuts*, *Saponá'riæ Nu'culæ*, *Baccæ Bermuden'ses*, *Soap-berries*. A spherical fruit about the size of a cherry, the cortical part of which is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical, black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis, and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

SAPO, *Soap*, *Smegma*. (F.) *Savon*. A product obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water.

Sapo Ammoniacalis, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—s. Ammoniæ oleaceus, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—s. Calcarius, Linimentum aquæ calcis—s. Kalicus, S. mollis—s. Niger, S. mollis—s. Vegetabilis, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—s. Viridis, S. mollis.

Medic''inal Soap, *Sapo amygdalinus*, (F.) *Savon médicinal*, is made with oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali.

Common or Soft Soap, *Sapo mollis*, *S. viridis*, *S. niger*, *S. ka'licus*, (F.) *Savon mou*, *Savon noir*, is made of potass and oil or tallow.

Spanish or Castile Soap, *Sapo durus*, (F.) *Savon dur*, of olive oil and soda.

Black Soap, *Melanosmegma*, is a composition of train-oil and an alkali: and Green Soap, of hemp, linseed, or rape oil with an alkali.

Yellow Soap is formed of turpentine, oil, and alkali. The Castile soap, being made of fine olive oil, is generally used internally. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating; and are, consequently, best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions.

An Acid Soap is a combination of a fixed oil with an acid.

Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic; externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used with the greatest success, in cases of poisoning by acids. It is mostly applied externally to bruises and sprains. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to favour the solution of resins.

Soap of the Cocoa Nut Oil, *Sapo coco'neus*, *S. cacaotinus*. (F.) *Savon de cacoa*. It has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections.

Liquid Soap, *Lotio saponá'cea*, is a cosmetic which is composed of *olive oil* ℥iv, *ol. tartari per deliquium* ℥ss. Rub together, and add *aquæ rosarum* ℥xij.

SAPONAIRE, Saponaria.

SAPONA'RIA. *Soap-wort*, *Bruise-wort*, *Strut'hium*, *Lana'ria*, *Lychnis sylvestris*, *Ibix'uma*. (F.) *Saponaire*. *Family*, Caryophylleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Digynia. A decoction of the leaves of this plant has been recommended in scrofula, cancer, old syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, &c. It is hardly ever used.

Saponariæ Nuculæ, Sapindus saponaria.

SAPO'NEA. A pectoral medicine, prepared with sweetened syrup of violets and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPON'ULES, *Sapon'ula*, (F.) *Savonules*. Combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

Acid Sapon'ules, are combinations of such oils with different acids.

SAPOR, Sapidity, Savour.

SAPO'TA, *Acras Sapota*, *Oval-fruited Sapota*, (F.) *Sapotier*, *Sapotillier*. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Digynia. A tree which grows in the Antilles, and particularly at Saint Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; and hence has been called *natural marmalade*. The seeds make an emulsion, which has been given in nephritic affections. The bark has been recommended as a febrifuge.

SAPOTIER, Sapota.

SAPOTILLIER, Sapota.

SAPROPYRA, Typhus gravior.

SAPROS, Putrid, Rancid.

SAPROS'TOMUS, from σαπρος, 'foul, of a bad odour,' and στομα, 'mouth.' One who has an offensive breath.

SAR'APUS, *Sarapous*. One who has a large foot; whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking; from σαιρω, 'I grin,' and πους, 'the foot.' See Kyllosis.

SARATO'GA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Saratoga springs in New York are ten miles north-east from Ballston. They contain the same ingredients as those of the latter place; and are much frequented by visiters from every part of the United States. The following analysis has been given of the *congress spring:* In a wine gallon—*gaseous contents:* carbonic acid, 311 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 7—*solid contents*. Chloride of sodium, gr. 385; hydriodate of soda, gr. 3.5; bicarbonate of soda, gr. 8.982; bicarbonate of magnesia, 95.788; carbonate of lime, 98.098; carbonate of iron, 5.075; silica, 1.5; hydriobromate of potassa, a trace. Total gr. 597.943—Steel.

SARCION, Caruncle.

SARCITES, Anasarca—s. Flatuosus, Emphysema.

SARCOCE'LE, *Hernia carno'sa*, *Scirrhus Testic'uli*, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour;' *Sarco'ma scroti*, (F.) *Hernie charnue*. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. This disease affects the adults particularly; and appears, most commonly, after an inflammatory swelling of the testicle. Sometimes it is dependent upon a blow; at others, it makes its appearance without any appreciable cause.

It is well known by a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, which is, at first, slightly, or not at all, painful, and merely causes an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord. There is no heat or change of colour of the skin: the spermatic cord is swollen, and

participates in the affection: very painful shootings occur: the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, and form a tumour, which may, at times, be felt through the abdomen; and the patient, at length, dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavourable. The only means, indeed, that can save life is the extirpation of the testicle.

SARCOCOL'LA, (F.) *Colle-chair*, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and κολλα, 'glue.' A resinous matter, obtained from the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, an African shrub, which has been so called, from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It is in the form of small, oblong, semitransparent globules; of a yellowish or reddish blue, and smells like aniseed. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

SARCO-EPIPLOCE'LE, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Epiplocele, complicated with sarcoma or sarcocele.

SARCO-EPIPLOM'PHALUS; from σαρξ, 'flesh,' επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by scirrhous epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

SARCO-HYDROCELE, Hydro-sarcocele.

SARCODES, Carneous.

SARCOLOGIA, Myology.

SARCOL'OGY, *Sarcolo'gia*, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It comprises myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

SARCO'MA, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma*, *Sarcomatous tumour*, *Sarco'sis*, *Porrus*, *Sarcophyia*, *Ecsarco'ma*, *Exsarco'ma*, *Tumor car'neus*, *Excrescen'tia carno'sa*. Any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence.

The Common Vascular or Organized Sarcoma of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma Vasculo'sum*, is vascular throughout: texture simple: when bulky, mapped on the surface with arborescent veins. Found over the body and limbs generally.

Sarcoma Cercosis, see Cercosis—s. Epulis, Epulis—s. Mastoid, Mammary sarcoma—s. Medullare, see Encephaloid—s. Medullary, Hæmatodes fungus—s. Pulpy, Hæmatodes fungus—s. Scroti, Sarcocele.

SARCOM'PHALUS, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' A scirrhous or *fleshy* tumour, developed at the navel.

SARCOPHAGUS, Carnivorus, Catheretic.

SARCOPHYIA, Excrescence, Sarcoma.

SARCOPTE, Acarus.

SARCOPTES SCABIEI. See Psora.

SARCOPYO'DES, from σαρξ, 'flesh,' πυον, 'pus,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet, given to certain excreted matters, and particularly to the sputa of those labouring under consumption.

SARCO'SIS, σαρκωσις. The formation of flesh. Also, Sarcoma. (q. v.)

SARCOSTOSIS, Osteo-sarcoma.

SARCOTICUS, Incarnans.

SARDIASIS, Canine laugh, Risus sardonicus.

SARDONIASIS, Canine laugh, Risus sardonicus.

SARE, Essera.

SARRASIN, Polygonum fagopyrum.

SARRIÈTE, Satureia Hortensis—*s. de Crète*, Satureia capitata.

SARSA, Smilax sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA, Smilax S.—s. False, Aralia nudicaulis.

Sarsaparil'la German'ica, *Gramen major*, *G. rubrum*, *Salsaparil'la Germanica*, *Carex Arena'ria*, (F.) *Laiche*, *L. des Sables*, *Salsepareille d'Allemagne*. *Family*, Cyperoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Triandria. A plant, which grows plentifully on the sea-coasts of Europe. It has been recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, in rheumatism, gout, &c.

SARTO'RIUS, from *Sartor*, 'a tailor,' because used in crossing the legs. *Suto'rius*, *Longis'simus Fem'oris*, *Ilio-cresti-tibial*, *Fascia'lis*, *Ilio-préti-bial*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the thigh. It is long, small, and flattened, and extends, obliquely, from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

SARX, Flesh, Pulp.

SARZA, Smilax sarsaparilla.

SASSAFRAS, Laurus sassafras—s. Swamp, Magnolia glauca.

SAT'ELLITE, *Satelles*. That which guards:—that which is placed near.

Satellite Veins are those that accompany the arteries.

SATHE, Penis.

SATIETAS, Plesmone.

SATI'ETY, *Satietas*, *Satu'ritas*, *Plethos*, *Plesmone*. Disgust for food; commonly produced by repletion.

SATIN, Lunaria rediviva.

SATIRIASIS FURENS, Satyriasis.

SATURA'TION, *Satura'tio*, from *satis*, 'enough.' That state of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportions that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

SATUREI'A HORTEN'SIS, *Satureia*, *S. sati'va*, *Cuni'la sativa Plinii*, *Thymbra*, *Summer Sa'vory*, (F.) *Sarriète*. *Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. An aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes. It has been used, as an excitant, in anorexia, anaphrodisia, &c.

Satureia Capita'ta, *Cil'iated Sa'vory*, *Thymus*, *Thymus sylves'tris*, *Thymus Cret'icus*, *Cunila*, (F.) *Sarriète de Crète*. Possesses similar properties to thyme.

Satureia Sativa, S. hortensis.

SATURITAS, Satiety.

SATURNI DULCEDO, Plumbi superacetas.

SATURNUS, Plumbum.

SATYRI'ASIS, from Σατυρος, 'a Satyr;' because the Satyrs are said to have been greatly addicted to venery. *Satyrias'mus*, *Priapis'mus*, *Salac''itas*, *Brachu'na*, *Aras'con*, *Satiri'asis furens*, *Lagne'sis Salac''itas*, *Lagnesis furor masculi'nus*, *Tenti'go veretri*. An irresistible desire, in man, to have frequent connexion with females, accompanied with the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure. Sometimes, the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it.

The principal symptoms are:—almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable

desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. Cold lotions; the cold bath; a mild diet; active exercise, &c., are the only means that can be adopted for its removal.

SATYRION, Orchis mascula.

SAUCE-ALONE, Alliaria.

SAUCE, GREEN, Rumex scutatus.

SAUER KRAUT, (G.) 'Sour Cabbage,' (F.) *Chou-croute*. A culinary preparation, made with chopped cabbage, left to attain an incipient state of acetous fermentation. It is reputed by the Germans to be salubrious, easy of digestion, and eminently antiscorbutic.

SAUGE, Salvia—*s. des Bois*, Teucrium scordium—*s. Hormin*, Salvia horminum—*s. de Jerusalem*, Pulmonaria.

SAULE, Salix.

SAUMURE, Muria.

SAUNDERS TREE, Pterocarpus santalinus—s. Yellow, Santalum album.

SAURA, Lizard.

SAUVE-VIE, Asplenium ruta muraria.

SAVEUR, Savour.

SAVINE, Juniperus sabina.

SAVINIER, Juniperus sabina.

SAVON, Sapo—*s. Ammoniacal*, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—*s. Cacao*, Sapo coconeus—*s. Calcaire*, Linimentum aquæ calcis—*s. Dur*, Sapo durus—*s. Médicinal*, Sapo medicinalis—*s. Mou*, Sapo mollis—*s. Noir*, Sapo mollis.

SAVONNIER COMMUN, Sapindus saponaria.

SAVONULUS, Saponulus.

SAVORY, CILIATED, Satureia capitata—s. Summer, Satureia hortensis.

SAVOUR, *Sapor*, *Taste*, (F.) *Saveur*. Quality of bodies, by which they act upon the sense of taste. The taste is not the same in all sapid bodies. It may be sweet, bitter, metallic, &c. Chymists, at times, avail themselves of this quality of bodies to analyze an unknown substance.

SAVOUREUX, Savoury.

SA'VOURY, *Sap'idus*, (F.) *Savoureux*. An epithet given to bodies that have taste; and particularly to those that excite a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste.

SAW, *Prion*, *Serra*, (Dan.) *Save*, (Sax.) ȝaȝa, (F.) *Scie*. A surgical instrument, made like a common saw; and used for sawing the bones in amputations, or for removing exostoses, &c.

Saws, of different sizes and shapes, are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw.

SAW, HEY'S. An instrument used by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium. It consists of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex, or straight edge is attached: and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed, whilst with the trephine it must always be circular.

SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA, Peucedanum silaus.

SAXIF'RAGA CRASSIFO'LIA. *Family*, Saxifrageæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Digynia. The root of this species of Saxifrage has been extolled by Pallas, as preeminently antiseptic.

SAXIFRAGA RUBRA, Spiræa filipendula—s. Vulgaris, Peucedanum silaus.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULA'TA, *S. alba*, *Sanic'ula*, *Sedum*, *White Saxifrage*, (F.) *Saxifrage granulée*. Recommended as diuretic and lithontriptic; but not used.

SAXIFRAGE, BURNET, Pimpinella saxifraga—*s. Granulée*, Saxifraga granulata—s. Meadow, Peucedanum silaus—s. White, Saxifraga granulata.

SAXIFRAGUS, Lithontriptic.

SAXON'ICUS PULVIS. A powder, prepared with the roots of the wild and cultivated angelica; the Asclepias vincetoxicum, &c. It was considered, formerly, as an antidote. *Pharm. Aug.*

SCAB, from *Sca'bies*. An incrustation, which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it. An eschar, (q. v.)

SCABBY OR SCABBED; covered or diseased with scabs.

SCABIES, Psora—s. Capitis, Porrigo lupinosa, Porrigo scutulata—s. Capitis favosa, Porrigo favosa—s. Sicca, Psoriasis—s. Venerea contagiosa, Scherlievo.

SCABIEUSE ORDINAIRE, Scabiosa.

SCABIO'SA, *S. Arven'sis*, *Field Scabious*, (F.) *Scabieuse ordinaire*. *Family*, Dipsaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The plant is bitter and subastringent; and was formerly used in the cure of leprous affections and diseased lungs.

SCABIOSA ARVENSIS, Scabiosa—s. Carduifolia, Echinops.

The SCABIOSA SUCCI'SA, *Succisa*, *Morsus Dial'oli*, (F.) *Mors du Diable*, has similar properties.

SCABIOUS, Erigeron Philadelphicum—s. Field, Scabiosa.

SCABISH, Œnothera biennis.

SCALA, 'A ladder.' A machine, formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

The SCALÆ OF THE COCHLEA, (F.) *Rampes* ou *Echelles du Limaçon*—called, also, *Canals* and *Gyri*—are the cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one—*Scala exter'na*, *S. Tym'pani*—would communicate with the cavitas tympani by the fenestra rotunda, were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other—*Scala inter'na*, *S. vestib'uli*—opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The scalæ communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

SCALA TYMPANI, see Cochlea—s. Vestibuli, see Cochlea.

SCALE, *Squama*, *Lepis*, (F.) *Écaille*. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle; commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed.

SQUAMÆ or SCALY DISEASES, *Lepido'ses*, form the second order in Willan and Bateman's system of cutaneous diseases.

SCALE, DRY, Psoriasis.

SCALÈNE ANTÉRIEUR, Scalenus anticus—*s. Postérieur*, Scalenus posticus.

SCALE'NUS; 'irregular or unequal.' Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles.

1. The SCALENUS ANTI'CUS, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.,) (F.) *Scalène antérieur*, is situate at the lateral and inferior parts of the neck. It is long and triangular; and is inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib;

and, above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck, and draws it to its side. It can, also, raise the first rib.

The Scalenus Posti'cus, *Portion of the Costotrachelian* (Ch.,) is situate behind the last. (F.) *Scalène postérieur.* It is, also, long and triangular; but more bulky than the *S. anticus.* It is attached, below, to the outer surface of the two first ribs; and terminates, above, at the summit of the transverse processes of the six last vertebræ of the neck. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the two first ribs. Some anatomists, as Albinus and Sömmering, have described five scaleni muscles on each side, and have called them, *Scalenus prior, S. min'imus, S. latera'lis, S. medius, S. posti'cus.* Riolan and Chaussier only describe one scalenus muscle on each side. Cowper and Douglas, and the generality of English anatomists, admit three, *S. anti'cus, me'dius,* and *posti'cus;* or *Primus, secun'dus,* and *ter'tius;*—Winslow, Boyer, and many of the French anatomists,—two, as above described.

SCALL, DRY, Psoriasis—s. Milky, Porrigo larvalis—s. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa—s. Running, Impetigo.

SCALLED HEAD, Porrigo scutulata.

SCALP. Teut. Schelpe, 'a shell.' The integuments covering the head. The *hairy scalp* is called, also, *Capillitium, Tricho'ton.*

SCAL'PEL, *Scalpel'lum, Culter, Inciso'rium, Smi'leon;* from *scalpo,* 'I rasp, I cut.' A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Its *use* is to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, &c.

SCALPELLUS, *Bistouri.*

SCALPRUM, Raspatorium—s. Rasorium, Raspatorium.

SCAMMA, Fossa.

SCAMMONÉE D'ALEP, Convolvulus scammonia.

SCAMMONIUM SYRIACUM, Convolvulus scammonia.

SCAMMONY, Convolvulus scammonia—s. of Montpellier, Cynanchum Monspeliacum.

SCAMNON HIPPOCRATIS, Bathron.

SCAMNUM HIPPOC'RATIS, *Bathron Hippocrati'on* of Galen, (F.) *Banc d'Hippocrate.* A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures. It was a sort of bed, six feet long; on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and the extension and counter-extension were effected by a winch. It is described in Galen, Oribasius, Scultetus, &c.

SCANDIX CEREFO'LIUM, *Cerefolium, Daucus Seprin'ius, Chærophyl'lum, Chærefo'lium, Cherril.* (F.) *Cerfeuil. Family,* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A culinary herb, which is slightly aromatic and grateful. It is said to be gently aperient and diuretic.

Scandix Odora'ta; the *Sweet Cic'ely.* Properties the same as the other.

Scandix Odorata, Chærophyllum odoratum.

SCAPHA, σκαφη, 'a skiff or cock-boat;' from σκαπτω, 'I make hollow.' The excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. Also, the name of a bandage for the head, mentioned by Galen, and called, likewise, *Tholus Diocle'us.*

SCAPHIA, Nates.

SCAPHION, Cranium, Papaver (capsule.)

SCA'PHIUM OCULA'RE, *Pelvis Ocula'ris, Eyeglass.* (F.) *Bassin oculaire, Gondole oculaire.* A small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye.

SCAPHO-CARPO-SUPER-PHALANGEUS POLLICIS, Abductor pollicis brevis.

SCAPHOID, *Scaphoïdes,* from σκαφη, 'a skiff,' and ειδος, 'form.' A name given to several parts.

1. Os Scaphoides Manus, *Os navicula're, Boat-like bone.* (F.) *Scaphoïde de la main.* The first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, and articulated with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex,—to be articulated with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces, there is a *rough fossa* for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an *oval cavity,* where it is articulated with the os magnum, which gives name to the bone. There is a *process,* on the outer end of the bone, for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist.

2. Os Scaphoides Pedis, *Os navicula're, Boat-like bone.* (F.) *Scaphoïde du Pied.* This bone is situate at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The *posterior surface* forms a cavity, somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone, for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus, the foot has its principal lateral and rotary motions; although each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it.

Fossa Scaphoides, (F.) *Enfoncement Scaphoïde.* A small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process, in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

SCAPHOÏDE DE LA MAIN, Os scaphoides manus—*s. du Pied,* Os scaphoides pedis.

SCAPHOIDO-ASTRAGALAN, *Scaphoïdo-astragala'nus.* That which relates to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament, which strengthens it, is termed the *Scaphoïdo-astragalan ligament.*

SCAPHOIDO-CUBOID, *Scaphoïdo-cuboida'us.* That which relates to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of those bones is so called.

SCAPHULA, Navicularis fossa.

SCAP'ULA, *Scap'ulum, Plata, Omopla'ta, Homoplata, Scop'tula, Epino'tion;* the *Blade-bone,* the *Shoulder-blade,* (F.) *Omoplate.* An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situate at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has, 1. A *posterior* or *dorsal surface,* or *Dorsum;* divided transversely into two parts, by a triangular process, called *Spine of the Scapula;* which

terminates by a considerable eminence, called *Acromion*. Above the spine, is the *Fossa supra-spinata*; below it, the *F. infra-spinata*. 2. An *anterior* or *costal surface*, or *Venter*; forming the *Fossa subscapularis*. 3. A *superior* or *cervical edge*, which is thin, and terminates, anteriorly, by a strong, curved apophysis, called the *coracoid process*. 4. A *posterior* or *vertebral edge*, called, also, the *base*. 5. An *outer* or *axillary* or *inferior edge*, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the *glenoid cavity*. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrower part, called the *cervix* or *neck*. The edges or margins are, also, called *Costa*.

The scapula has three angles—an *inferior*, *superior*, and *anterior*.

Scapula, Humerus.

SCAP'ULAR, *Scapula'ris*, from *scapula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' That which relates or belongs to the scapula: *Scap'ulary*.

1. Scapular Aponeuro'sis. A broad, thin, aponeurosis, with decussating fibres; which is attached, *above*, to the spine of the scapula; *below*, to a crest between the teres major and infra-spinatus; *within*, to the spinal edge of the scapula; and which, at its middle, unites with the thin aponeurosis, that covers a part of the external surface of the deltoid.

2. The Scapular Ar'teries. These are several.

a. The *Superior scapular*, *Superficial scapular* of Sömmering, *Dorsa'lis scapulæ superior*, *Transversa'lis scapulæ*, *T. Hu'meri*. This arises from the subclavian; and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the *posterior scapular* or *transverse scapular* or *cervical*. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it.

b. The *inferior scapulary* or *common scapulary*, or *internal scapular* or *subscapular artery*, *A. Thorac'ica axilla'ris* vel *ala'ris*, is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus—gives off several branches to the armpit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *Scapula'ris interna*, and the smaller of the two, is distributed, almost entirely, to the serratus major anticus, and latissimus dorsi; the other, the larger of the two, the *Dorsa'lis Scap'ulæ infé'rior* vel *Circumflex'a Scapula'ris*, which distributes its branches to the subscapular and supra-spinal, and infra-spinal regions.

3. The Scapular Veins follow the same course as the arteries,—which they accompany.

SCAP'ULARY, from *scapula*. A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails for three quarters of its length, the undivided extremity of which is attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body; each of the tails passing over a shoulder; and being attached to the anterior part of the body bandage, to prevent it from slipping down.

SCAPULO-HU'MERAL. An epithet given to the *shoulder-joint*. It is an orbicular articulation, resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connexion, there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament; passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus. 2. A *fibro-cartilaginous ring*, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL, Teres major—*s. Huméro-olecranien*, Triceps extensor cubiti—*s. Hyoidien*, Omohyoideus—*s. Radial*, Biceps flexor cubiti—*s. Trochitérien, grand*. Infra-spinatus.

SCAPUS, Penis.

SCARABÆOLUS HÆMISPHÆRICUS, Coccus cacti.

SCAR'BOROUGH, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Scarborough Spa*. A celebrated English chalybeate, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire. One of the springs is a simple, carbonated chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge: the other has an admixture of purging salt. Scarborough, having the additional advantage of sea-bathing, is much frequented by invalids.

SCARIFICA'TION, *Scarifica'tio*, *Am'ychē*, (Galen,) *Amyg'mos*, *Amyx'is*, *Schasis*, *Catachas'mos*, *Catachas'mus*, *Encharax'is*, from σκαριφᾶσθαι, 'to cut.' A small incision made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator, for different therapeutical purposes: as to draw blood, or to discharge some effused fluid.

When the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin, they are termed, by the French, *Mouchetures*.

SCARIFICA'TOR, *Scarificato'rium*. An instrument for making scarifications. It consists of a small brass box, of a cubical shape; in which 10 or 12 lancet points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring, all these blades can be made to issue at once, and make as many scarifications.

SCARIOLA, Cichorium endivia, Lactuca scariola.

SCARIOLE, Cichorium endivia.

SCARLATI'NA, from *scarlatto*, (I.) 'a deep red.' *Enanthe'sis Rosa'lia*, *Rosa'lia*, *Rossa'lia*, *Morbil'li ignei*, *Morbus scarlatino'sus*, *Febris scarlatino'sa*, *Gutturis morbus epidemi'cus Foresti*, *Pur'pura*, *Typhus scarlati'nus*, *Febris rubra*, *Rash-fever*, (F.) *Fièvre rouge*. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are:—a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever, on the face, neck, and fauces; and progressively spreading over the body; terminating about the 7th day. Two great varieties may be reckoned;—the *S. simplex*, *S febris*, *S. benig'na*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence; and prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious property slight;—and the *S. Angino'sa*, *S. Paristhmit'ica*, *S. Cynanch'ica*, in which the fever is severe; the throat ulcerated; the eruption later in its appearance and less extensive; often changing to a livid hue; the fever being highly contagious.

The *Scarlatina maligna* has been reckoned a variety of this, in its worst degree. It agrees with the Cynanche maligna of Cullen.

Scarlatina belongs to the *Major exanthemata*, (q. v.,) and is a disease, chiefly, of children. The eruption differs from measles, in being an efflorescence, not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symp-

toms, whilst the complication, in scarlatina, is cynanche.

The treatment of simple scarlatina need not be much. It must be antiphlogistic. If the throat is very much ulcerated, acid gargles and counter-irritants must be employed; and if the affection becomes manifestly typhoid, and the sore throat of a malignant character, the case must be treated like typhus gravior; along with antiseptic gargles of bark, acid, &c.

Anasarca, sometimes, supervenes on scarlatina, and requires attention. Purgatives are here demanded as well as the use of sorbefacients, such as mercury and squill, &c.

Scarlatina Miliaris, Rubeola—s. Pustulosa, Rubeola—s. Urticata, Urticaria.

SCATACRASIA, Scoracrasia.

SCELETOLOGIA, Skeletology.

SCELETON, Skeleton.

SCELETUM, Skeleton.

SCELONCUS, Phlegmatia dolens.

SCELOS, Leg.

SCELOTYRBE, Chorea, Porphyra nautica—s. Febrilis, see Subsultus tendinum.

SCEPARNOS, Ascia.

SCEPTRUM, Penis.

SCHASIS, Scarification.

SCHASTERION, Fleam, Lancet.

SCHEBA ARABUM, Artemisia santonica.

SCHERBET', *Sherbet'*, *Serbet'*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, &c., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

SCHERLIEVO, *Mal di Scherlievo*, *Mal di Breno*, *Mal di Fiume*, *Margaretizza*, *Morbus Croatus*, *M. fluminiensis*, *Falcadina*, *Malo di Scarlievo*, *Scabies vene'rea contagio'sa*. A name given to a particular form of syphilis, observed in Illyria. It is said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact; and, that its principal symptoms are:—pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, pustules, and fungi in different parts of the body.

SCHERO'MA. A dryness of the eye from the want of lachrymal secretion.—Dictionaries.

SCHIAS, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

SCHIDAKE'DON, from σχιζω, 'I cleave.' A longitudinal fracture of a bone.—Galen.

SCHINDALESIS, Schindylesis.

SCHINDALMOS, Schindylesis.

SCHINDYLE'SIS, σχινδυλησις, *Schindale'sis*, *Schindal'mos*. An articulation of bones—by furrowing, as it were; as in that of the bones of the septum narium with each other. Also, the act of splitting into small pieces. Hippocr.; from σχιμδυλεω, 'I split into small pieces.'

SCHINELÆ'ON, from σχινος, 'the mastic tree,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' *O'leum lentis'cinum*. Oil of mastic.—Dioscorides.

SCHINOS, Scilla.

SCHIZATRICH'IA, *Trichoschi'sis*, *Schizotrich'ia*, from σχιζα, 'a cleft,' 'a split.' The splitting of the hairs at their extremities.—J. P. Frank.

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE, Pituitary membrane.

SCHŒNANTHUS, Juncus odoratus.

SCHOLA, School.

SCHOOL, *Schola*. A place of education, (F.) *École*. In Europe, the large Medical Schools are usually attached to the universities. In England, however, there has been no medical school of celebrity at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; owing greatly to their provincial situation. Of late, two schools have existed in London, attached to the London university—University college and King's college. Excellent private schools have, however, long existed in that metropolis. The medical schools of Europe which have been most celebrated are those of Edinburgh, Leyden, Berlin, Halle, Tubingen, Paris, Montpellier, Bologna, Padua, Pavia, and Pisa. In the United States, the medical schools are numerous; at this time, not fewer than 30 or 40. Those most numerously attended are the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and the Louisville Medical Institute.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of this New Jersey Spring are chalybeate. According to Dr. McNeven, they contain, extractive, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silex, and carbonate, and oxide of iron.

SCHOUSBÆA COCCINEA, Cacoucia coccinea.

SCHWALBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. S. is a town of Germany, seated on the Aa, 32 miles west of Frankfort. The waters contain muriate of soda, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, and oxygen, &c. Employed as a tonic.

SCHWENDECK, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are about 5 leagues from Münich in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of lime; muriate of magnesia; carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron, and are much used for cutaneous affections.

SCIATIC, Ischiatic.

Sciat'ic, *Ischiat'icus*; from ισχιον, 'the haunch.' A word formed by contraction from *ischiatic*, which latter is still used. See Ischiatic.

The great Sciatic Notch, or Foramen, (F.) *Grande échancrure sciatique*, ou *grand trou sciatique*, is a large notch, at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligaments.

The Sciatic Spine or *Spine of the Ischium*, or *Spinous proc''ess of the Ischium*, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum, above the preceding foramen; which gives insertion to the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament.

The Lesser Sciatic Nerve, *Inferior gluteal branch of the sacral plexus*, *lesser fem'oro-poplite'al nerve*, (Ch.) (F.) *Nerf petit sciatique*, which seems especially formed by the 2d and 3d sacral, is given off from the lower part of the plexus, and escapes from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches to the glutæus maximus,—a *sciatic branch* or *infrapelvic cutaneous*, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus, and to the muscles of the perinæum, urethra, penis, scrotum, &c.—and *a posterior femoral cutaneous branch*, the fila-

ments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides, near the ham, into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg.

The Great Sciatic Nerve, *Great fem'oro-poplite'al* (Ch.) (F.) *Grand nerf sciatique*, ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus; descends along the posterior part of the thigh; and, after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semimembranosus, semi-tendinosus, biceps and third adductor muscles, it divides, about the inferior third of the thigh, into two branches; the one, named the *external popliteal;* the other the *internal.*

SCIATICA, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.

SCIE, Saw.

SCIENTIA HERMETICA, Alchymy.

SCILLA, *Scilla marit'ima, Aschil, Schinos, Oc'ulus Typhonis, Ornithog'alum marit'imum, Squilla*—the *squill* or *sea onion.*—The *Eye of Typhon*, (F.) *Ognon-marin. Family*, Liliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. Native of Spain, Austria, &c.

The bulb or root of the squill has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid; inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its acrimony, on which its virtues depend, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping. It is extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

In large doses, the squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scillitine.*

Dose, gr. j to v of the dried root, united or not with mercury.

SCINCUS, σκιγκος. A species of *Saurus* or *Lacer'ta*, common in Egypt, and much extolled, by the ancients, as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

SCINTIL'LA VEN'ERIS. A name given, by Paracelsus, to the impotence and loss of power in the limbs produced by syphilis.

SCIRRHE, Scirrhus.

SCIRRHOBLEPHARONCUS, Scleriasis.

SCIRRHOCELE, Scirrhus.

SCIRRHOMA, Scirrhus.

SCIRRHOSIS, Scirrhus.

SCIRRHOUS SARCO'MA OF ABERNETHY. *Emphy'ma sarcoma scirrho'sum.* Hard, rigid, vascular infraction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated. Found in glandulous structures.

SCIRRHUS TESTICULI, Sarcocele.

SCIRRHUS, *Squirrhus, Scirrho'ma, Scirrho'sis, Indura'tio malig'na, Scirrhocele, Schirrus, Sclerus;* from σκιρος, 'marble,' (F.) *Squirre, Scirrhe, Skirre.* A disease, so called from the hardness that characterizes it. It is a state of induration, of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures generally, but capable of occurring in other textures. It usually precedes carcinoma, of which it may, indeed, be considered as the first stage. Scirrhus must not be confounded with the induration which succeeds inflammation, although the two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other.

Scirrhus is ordinarily accompanied by violent, shooting pains. It is, also, irregular on its surface; and, when cut into, has a bluish or grayish-white colour.

When the surgeon is satisfied of the existence of scirrhus, he had better remove it at once. No other treatment seems to possess much advantage. Galen uses the term *Scirrho'sis* for a livid excrescence, caused by inflammation.

SCISSORS, *Forfex, Forpex, Psalis, Tomis.* (F.) *Ciseaux.* A well known instrument in common use, and often employed in surgery. Scissors are composed of two cutting blades, crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are *straight* or *curved.* Sometimes the curve is on the flat side, when they are called in France *Ciseaux à cuiller;* at others, on their edges. The scissors, bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles, are also much used. They are called in France *Ciseaux coudés.*

Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts, which it would be difficult to stretch and to cut with the bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip, and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, &c.

SCISSURÆ, Rhagades.

SCISSURE DE GLASER, Fissure glenoid—*s. de Santorini*, Santorini, fissure of.

SCLAREA, Salvia sclarea.

SCLEREMIA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEREMUS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERIA, Scleriasis.

SCLERI'ASIS, *Sclero'ma, Sclero'sis, Sclé'ria, Sclerys'mus*, from σκληρος, 'hard.' Any kind of hardness or induration. Sometimes hardness of the eyelids, *Callo'sitas palpebra'rum, Scirrhoblepharon'cus;* at others, hardness of the genital organs of the female;—probably synonymous with scirrhus.—Galen. Paulus.

SCLERODES, Sclerotic.

SCLEROMA, Scleriasis.

SCLERONYXIS, Scleroticonyxis.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA, Hordeolum.

SCLEROS, Hard.

SCLEROSARCO'MA, from σκληρος, 'hard,' and σαρκωμα, 'a fleshy tumour.' A hard, fleshy tumour, seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROSIS, Scleriasis.

SCLEROT'IC, *Sclerot'ica;* from σκληροω, 'I harden.' *Cornea opa'ca, Sclero'des, Tunica dura* seu *albugin'ea* seu *du'rior et crass'ior* seu *ex'tima* seu *alba* seu *can'dida* seu *innomina'ta oc'uli, Sclero'tis.* (F.) *Sclérotique, Blanc de l'œil.* A hard, resisting, opaque membrane; of a pearly white colour and fibrous nature, which covers nearly the posterior four-fifths of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere, truncated before. It is strengthened by the expansion of the muscles of the eye; to which expansion many anatomists have given the name *Tunica albuginea.*

The sclerotic is penetrated, posteriorly, by a round opening, for the passage of the optic

nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening, into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels, proceeding to the interior of the eye. In the fœtus, the sclerotic may be separated into two very distinct laminæ.

SCLEROTICA CERATOIDES, Cornea.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS, *Scleronyx'is*, *Sclerotonyx'is*, from σκληρος, 'hard,' and νυξις, 'puncturing.' Perforation of the sclerotica in the operation for cataract by depression.

SCLEROTICUS, Indurans.

SCLÉROTIQUE, Sclerotic.

SCLEROTIS, Sclerotic.

SCLEROTI'TIS, *Rheumat'ic ophthal'mia*, *Ophthalmia arthrit'ica*. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS. See Ergot.

SCLERUS, Scirrhus.

SCLERYS'MA, σκληρυσμα. Induration; also, induration of the liver.

SCLERYSMUS, Scleriasis.

SCLIRUS, Scirrhus.

SCLOPETOPLAGÆ, Wounds, gunshot.

SCOBS, *Prisma*, *Xysma*, *a shaving*, *Ramen'tum*, *Rasu'ra*. Also, an *alkali;* and the scoria of any metal.

SCODINEMA, Pandiculation.

SCOLECIASIS, Helminthiasis.

SCOLIO'SIS, σκολιωσις, from σκολιος, 'crooked.' A distortion of the spine. See Hump.

SCOLOPENDRIA, Asplenium ceterach.

SCOLOPENDRIUM OFFICINARUM, Asplenium scolopendrium.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION, from σκολοπαξ, 'the woodcock,' and μαχαιρα, 'a knife;' so called because it is bent a little at the extremity, like a woodcock's bill. A sort of blunt-pointed bistoury.—Scultetus.

SCOLYMUS SATIVUS, Cynara scolymus.

SCOOP. Teut. Schoepe. *Cochlea're*. (F.) *Curette*. A surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, which is used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies. The scoop is often employed to extract balls, impacted in the soft parts; to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, &c. A small scoop is, sometimes, used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fossæ, &c.

SCOPA REGIA, Ruscus.

SCOPE, σκοπη, *Scopia*, σκοπια, *Scopos*, σκοπος, from σκοπεω, 'I look around.' A common suffix to words meaning 'view and inspection,' as cranio*scopy*, stetho*scopy*, &c.

SCOPTULA, Scopula.

SCOPULA, Brush.

SCOR, Excrement.

SCORACRA'SIA, *Scoracrati'a*, *Scatacra'sia*, *Scatacrati'a*, *Copracrati'a;* from σκωρ, 'the excrement,' and ακρασια, 'debility.' Want of power to retain the fæces. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

SCORBUT, Porphyra nautica, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

SCORBU'TIC, *Scorbu'ticus*. That which belongs to scurvy. One affected with scurvy.

SCORBUTUS, Porphyra nautica—s. Nauticus, Porphyra nautica.

SCORDINEMA, Carebaria, Pandiculation.

SCORDINISMOS, Pandiculation.

SCORDIUM, Teucrium scordium.

SCORITH, Sulphur.

SCORODON, Allium.

SCORPION, *Scorpio*, from σκορπιοω, 'I puncture.' A genus of insects, having a sting at the extremity of the tail, with which they make dangerous wounds. An *Oil of Scorpion* was once made from them, which is not now used.

SCORTUM, Scrotum.

SCORZONE'RA, *S. hu'milis*, *Escorzone'ra*, *Vipera'ria*, *Serpenta'ria Hispan'ica*, *Offic''inal viper's grass*, *Viper's grass*, *Goat's grass*. *Family*, Cichoraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia. The roots have been used as alexipharmics, and in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the *Scorzonera Hispanica* is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

SCOTASMA, Scotodynia.

SCOTODYN'IA, *Scotodinia*, *Scoto'mia*, *Dinus Scoto'ma*, *Scotoma*, *Scotodinē*, *Tenebrico'sa verti'go*, *Scotos*, *Scotas'ma*, *Scoto'sis*. Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache. See Vertigo.

SCOTOMIA, Scotodynia.

SCOTOS, Scotodynia.

SCOTOSIS, Scotodynia.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH, *Nitro-muriatic acid bath*. A bath of dilute Aqua Regia, employed by Dr. Scott, of India, as a remedy in hepatic diseases. Three pints by measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid, are mixed to form the Aqua Regia. In preparing this for use, a pint of it is mixed with an equal quantity of water. The acid bath consists of three ounces of this dilute acid to every gallon of water.

SCROBICULUS, *Fossette*.

SCROBIC'ULUS CORDIS, *Anticar'dium*, *Procar'dium*, (F.) *Fossette du cœur*, (q. v.) *Avant-cœur*, *Anticœur*. The pit of the stomach. The depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage.

SCROFULA, *Scroph'ula*, *Scrophulæ;* from *scrofa*, 'a sow;' because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint. *Scrophulo'sis*, *Morbus scrophulo'sus*, *Vitium scrophulo'sum*, *Cachex'ia* seu *Dyscra'sia scrophulo'sa*, *Pædatroph'ia glandulo'sa*, *Struma*, *Chœrus*, *Coiras*, *Chræas*, *King's evil*. (F.) *Scrophules*, *Écrouelles*, *Humeurs froides*, *Tubercules des glandes lymphatiques*. A state of the system, characterized by indolent, glandular tumours, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty, the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a sanguine temperament, with thick upper lip, &c. The tumours, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers; which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrofula; hence they are often the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affections. Scrofula is hereditary; and is, frequently, excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air during the first years of existence.

The best treatment is:—to strengthen the

system by animal diet; pure air, and exercise, cold bathing, or sea-water bathing, &c.

SCROFULAIRE, Scrophularia nodosa—*s. Aquatique*. Scrophularia aquatica.

SCROPHULA, Scrofula—s. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica.

SCROPHULA'RIA AQUAT'ICA, *Beton'ica aquat'ica, Fica'ria, Ferra'ria, Castran'gula, Greater Water Figwort, Water Bet'ony.* (F.) *Scrofulaire aquatique.* The leaves are celebrated as correctors of the bad flavour of senna. They were, at one time, regarded as eminently antiscrofulous, stomachic, and carminative.

SCROPHULARIA FŒTIDA, Scrophularia nodosa.

SCROPHULARIA MINOR, Ranunculus ficaria.

SCROPHULA'RIA NODO'SA, *Figwort, Kennelwort, Scrophula'ria fœt'ida, Scrophularia vulga'ris, Millemor'bia Scrophula'ria.* (F.) *Scrofulaire, Herbe aux écrouelles.* The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated, both as an internal and external remedy, against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumours, ulcers, &c.

SCROPHULARIA VULGARIS, S. nodosa.

SCROPHULES, Scrofula.

SCROPHULOSIS, Scrofula.

SCROTOCE'LE. A hybrid term; from (L.) *Scrotum*, and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia scrota'lis, Scrotal hernia.* Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum—Oscheocele, (q. v.)

SCROTUM, *Scrotum, (a leather purse,) Os'cheon, Och'eus, Perin, Scortum, Marsu'pium, Bur'sula, Bursa tes'tium* seu *viri'lis, Os'cheus, Or'chea, the Purse, O'scus.* (F.) *Les bourses.* The integuments which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perinæum, and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown colour, for the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; for the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs, which issue from it, in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe, which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body, except that the chorion is thinner.

SCRUPLE, *Diob'olon, Scrupulus;* a weight of twenty grains, Troy; twenty-four grains, Poids de marc.

SCURF, Sax. ɔcurꝑ, Teut. Schorft. *Fur'fura.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle are so called.

SCURFY, Furfuraceous.

SCURVY OF THE ALPS, Pellagra—s. Land, Purpura hæmorrhagica—s. Petechial, Purpura simplex—s. Sea, Porphyra nautica—s. Grass, common, Cochlearia officinalis—s. Grass, lemon, Cochlearia officinalis—s. Grass, wild, Cochlearia coronopus.

SCUTELLA, Cup.

SCUTELLA'RIA GALERICULA'TA. *Tertiana'ria, Skull-cap.* (F.) *Casside bleue. Family,* Personeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Angiospermia. This plant has a bitter taste and a garlic smell. It has been esteemed especially serviceable in Tertian ague.

SCUTICULA DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers.

SCUTUM CORDIS, Sternum.

SCYB'ALA, plural of *Scybalon*, σκυβαλον, 'dung.' *Enterol'ithus Scyb'alum, Excrementa Alvi siccio'ra.* Hard fecal matters, discharged in round lumps.

SCYPHOPHORUS PYXIDATUS, Lichen pyxidatus.

SCYPHUS AUDITORIUS, Infundibulum of the Cochlea—s. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—s. Vieussenii, Infundibulum of the Cochlea.

SCYROS, Callosity.

SCYTATIDES DIGITORUM MANUS, Phalanges of the fingers.

SCYTHICA, (RADIX,) Glycyrrhiza.

SCYTITIS, Cytitis.

SEA-AIR. The air, in the neighbourhood of the sea, contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrofulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and sea-coast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland.

SEA-SICKNESS, Nausea marina.

SEAL, SOLOMON'S, Convallaria polygonatum.

SEARCHING, *Sounding;* from (F.) *Chercher.* The operation of ascertaining whether a patient has a stone in the bladder, by the introduction of a metallic instrument.

SEASONING, Acclimation.

SEAT BONE, Ischion.

SEBA'CEOUS, *Seba'ceus;* from *sebum*, 'suet.' That which has the nature of suet.

The SEBACEOUS GLANDS, FOL'LICLES or CRYPTS, *Mil'iary glands*, are small hollow organs of a rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small, excretory duct; furnishing a yellow, unctuous humour, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body.

Follicles of a similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of females. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odour; and, hence have been called *Glandulæ odoriferæ.*

SEBESTIER MYXA, Sebestina.

SEBESTI'NA, *Cordia myxa, Sebes'ten, Sebsten, Myxa, Cornus sanguinea, Prunus sebestena, Smooth-leaved Cordia* or *Assyr'ian plum.* (F.) *Sebestier myxa.* The dark, black fruit of the *Sebestina* possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, and is exhibited in decoction, in various diseases of the chest.

SEBSTEN, Sebestina.

SEBUM, Pinguedo, Sevum.

SECA'LE. *S. cerea'le.* The *Rye plant.* (F.) *Seigle.* Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in the northern parts of Europe, where they, also, extract a spirit from it. The grain is disposed to acescency: and hence its internal use, at first, generally produces a laxative effect

SECALE CORNUTUM, Ergot—s. Luxurians, Ergot.

SECALIS MATER, Ergot.

SECESSIO FÆCUM, Defecation.

SÈCHE, Sepia.

SECLUSORIUM, Sac.

SEC'ONDARY, from *secun'dus*, 'the second.' Something that acts subordinately to another; as the *secondary symptoms* of a disease; i. e. those which supervene on the *primary*.

SÉCONDINES, Secundines.

SECRE'TION. *Secre'tio*, *Apoc'risis*, from *secer'nerē*, 'to separate.' An organic function, which is chiefly executed in the glands, and consists in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory system; and which differs, in each organ, according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids;—bile, saliva, urine, milk, &c. The secretions are of three kinds:—*exhalant*, *follicular*, and *glandular* (q. v.)

SECT, METHODICAL, Methodists.

SECTIO ALTA, see Lithotomy—s. Cadaveris, Autopsia cadaverica—s. Franconiana, see Lithotomy—s. Hypogastrica, see Lithotomy—s. Lateralis, see Lithotomy—s. Mariana, see Lithotomy—s. Nympharum, Nymphotomy—s. Renalis, Nephrotomy—s. Vesicalis, Lithotomy.

SECUNDÆ, Secundines.

SECUNDINÆ, Secundines.

SEC'UNDINES. *Hys'tera*, *Deu'tera*, *Deuter'ia*, *After-birth*, *Secun'dæ*, *Secundi'næ*. (F.) *Arrière-faix*, *Sécondines*, *Délivre*. All that remains in the uterus, after the birth of the child, —viz. the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are, commonly, not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name. See Deliverance.

SECUNDUS PROPRIORUM AURICULÆ, Retrahens auris.

SEDANTIA, Sedatives.

SED'ATIVES. *Pauonta*, *Sedan'tia*, *Adec'ta*, (F.) *Calmants*, *Temperants*, from *sedo*, 'I settle or assuage.' Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, and which are consequently employed whenever it is necessary to diminish preternaturally increased action. The chief reputed sedatives are: Acidum Hydrocyanicum, Acidum Hydro-sulphuricum, Tabacum, Missio Sanguinis, and certain gases by inhalation, as azote, carbonic acid, (?) carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

SEDEM ATTOLLENS, Levator ani.

SEDES, Anus, Excrement—s. Procidua, Proctocele.

SED'IMENT. *Sedimen'tum*. (F.) *Dépôt*. A deposit, formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That which is formed in urine, at the time of cooling, has been called *Hypos'tasis*, *Hyposte'ma*, *Residen'tia*, *Subsiden'tia*. This sediment or deposit varies in different states of the system. In calculous affections, it is one of the most important objects of attention.

SEDLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Seidlitz* or *Seydschütz water*. Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple salines. They contain a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, a little sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a resinous matter. (?) They are employed, as purgatives, in a multitude of diseases.

SEDLITZ POWDERS may be formed of *Soda. tartarizata* ʒij, *Sodæ carbon*. ℈ij, in one paper *Acid tartaric*. xxxv, in another. For half a pint of water.

SÉDON BRÛLANT, Sedum—*s. Reprise*, Sedum telephium.

SEDUM. *Sedum acrē*, *Illece'bra*, *Vermicula'ris*, *Piper ɲura'lē*, *Sedum minus*, *Sempervi'vum acrē*, *Wall pepper*, *Stone crop*, *Aei'chryson*, *Æonion*. (F.) *Joubarbe âcre*, *Orpin brûlant*, *Vermiculaire brûlante*, *Sédon brûlant*. *Family*, Crassulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Pentagynia. In its recent state, it is very acrid, and proves both emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

SEDUM, Saxifraga granulata—s. Majus, Sempervivum tectorum—s. Minus, Sedum.

SEDUM TELE'PHIUM, *Faba crassa*, *Cras'sula*, *C. Major*, *Illece'bra major*, *Tele'phium*. *Faba'ria cras'sula*, *Anacamp'seros*, *Orpine*. (F.) *Sédon reprise*, *Grand orpin*, *Fève épaisse*, *Joubarbe des vignes*, &c. Formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, &c.

SEED, Sperm.

SEGRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near Pithiviers, in Gâtinais, in the French department of Loiret, there is a chalybeate spring, which has some reputation.

SEIGLE, Secale—*s. Ergotée*, Ergot.

SEIN, Uterus, see Mamma.

SEIRIASIS, *Coup de soleil*.

SEKISKAYAVODKA. See Spirit.

SEL, Sait—*s. Admirable de Lemery*, Magnesiæ sulphas—*s. Admirable perlé*, Soda, phosphate of—*s. de Cuisine*, Soda, muriate of—*s. de Derosne*, Narcotine—*s. d'Egra*, Magnesiæ sulphas—*s. d'Opium*, Narcotine—*s. de Saturne*, Plumbi superacetas—*s. de Verre*, see Vitrum—*s. Volatil d'Angleterre*, Ammoniæ carbonas.

SELAGO, Camphorosma monspeliaca.

SELENE, Moon.

SELENIASIS, Somnambulism.

SELENIASMUS, Somnambulism.

SELENOGAMIA, Somnambulism.

SELERY, Apium graveolens.

SELF-HEAL, Prunella.

SELI'BRA, *Sembella*, half a pound. Six ounces, Troy; eight, Avoirdupois.

SELINI'TES, σελινιτης. Wine impregnated with the seeds of the σελινον or *small-age*.—Dioscorides.

SELLA, S. turcica—s. Equina, S. turcica—s. Sphenoidalis, S. turcica.

SELLA TUR'CICA, *Ephip'pium*, *Fossa Pituita'ria*, *Turkish Saddle*, *Cella Tur'cica*, *Sella*, *S. equina* seu *sphenoida'lis*, (F.) *Selle Turcique* ou *du Turc*. A depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which is bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes; and lodges the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a *Turkish saddle*.

SELLA TURCICA, Pituitaria fossa.

SELLE TURCIQUE, Sella turcica—*s. du Turc*, Sella turcica.

SELS NEUTRES, Neutral salts.

SELTZ or SELTZER, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburg, and in the Department of the Bas-Rhin.

They contain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, muriate of soda, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

Artificial Seltzer Water may be made from *muriat. acid.* gr. xxxv, *water* ℔j, *white marble*, gr. iij. Stop up till dissolved. Add *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. v, and, after some time, *subcarbonate of soda*, gr. xxxij. Close it till used.

SEMBELLA, Selibra.

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Avicennia tomentosa.

SEMEIOL'OGY, *Semeiot'icē; Semiology*, or *Semioticē*, from *Semeio'sis*, σημειωσις, 'signification,' 'designation,' (F.) *Sémeiotique*. The branch of pathology, whose object is an acquaintance with the signs of disease.

SEMEION BOETHEMATICUM, Indication.

SEMEIOSIS, Semeiology.

SEMEIOTIQUE, Semeiology.

SEMEN, Sperm—s. Badian, Illicium anisatum—s. Cinæ, Artemisia santonica—s. Contra, Artemisia santonica—s. Contra vermes, Artemisia santonica—s. Masculinum seu virile, Sperm—s. Sanctum, Artemisia santonica—s. Zedoariæ, Artemisia santonica.

SEMENTINA, Artemisia santonica.

SEMI, from 'ημισυ, 'half.' *Semi* or *demi*, in composition, universally signifies 'half;' both in French and English.

SEMI-CIRCULI OSSEI, Semicircular canals.

SEMICIRCULAR, *Semicircula'ris*. That which represents the half of a circle.

The Semicircular Canals, *Cana'les semicircula'res* seu *tubæformes* seu *circula'res*, *Semicir'culi ossei*, *Funes* seu *Canalic'uli semi-annula'res*, (F.) *Canaux demi-circulaires*, are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule, behind which they are situate. They are three in number, of which one is *superior* or *vertical*; another *posterior* or *oblique*; and the third *exterior* or *horizontal*. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. Their uses in audition are not known: at their termination they have the elliptical arrangements, called *ampul'læ*; and by both extremities they open into the vestibule, in the sac at its superior part—the *Sac'culus Ellip'ticus*, *Al'veus commu'nis*, *Utricle*, *Sinus* or *Alveus utricula'sus*, *Sacculus vestibuli* or *Median sinus*. In front of the S. ellipticus, nearer the cochlea, and opposite the foramen ovale, is the *Sac'culus spher'icus* or *sacculus*.

SEMI-CON'GIUS. Half a gallon, or four pints.

SEMI-CU'PIUM, *Inses'sio*, *Inces'sio*, *Encathis'ma*, εγκαθισμα, *Excathis'ma*, (F.) *Demi-bain*. A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

Semi-Cupium, Bath, half—semi-fibulæus, Peronæus brevis—semi-interosseus indicis, Abductor indicis—semi-interosseus pollicis, Opponens pollicis.

SEMILU'NAR, *Semiluna'ris*, (F.) *Demi-lunaire* ou *Sémi-lunaire*. Having the shape of a half-moon.

The Semilunar Cartilages, or *Semilunar fibro-cartilages*, are two fibro-cartilages, which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle; an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia, by means of fibrous fasciæ.

The Semilunar Ganglion,—*Ganglion abdomina'lē* seu *splanch'nicum* seu *transver'sum* seu *solarē*, *G. surrénal*, (Ch.,) belongs to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety, and are deeply situate in the abdomen, above and behind the supra-renal capsules. They correspond, posteriorly, to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size.—From their periphery the numerous filaments proceed, which go to the formation of the solar plexus.

Semilunar Valves, Sigmoid valves—s. Masculatus, Eunuch.

SEMI-MEMBRANO'SUS, *Ischio-popliti-fémoral*, *Ischio-popliti-tibial*. (Ch.,) (F.) *Demi-membraneux*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It is flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in its upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle, and tendinous below. It is attached above to the tuberosity of the ischium; and below—by a tendon, which has three divisions—to the outer condyle of the femur, and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inwards, and a flexor of the leg. It can also bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing, it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downwards.

SEMI-NERVOSUS, Semi-tendinosus—semi-orbicularis, Orbicularis oris—semi-pestis, Typhus.

SEMI-SICIL'ICUS. A weight of one drachm or three scruples.—Rhodius.

SEMI-SPEC'ULUM. An instrument used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—Fabricius Hildanus.

SEMI-SPINALIS COLLI, *Transver'so-spinalis Colli*, *Spinalis cervi'cis*, *Spinalis Colli*, *Transversa'lis Colli*, *Transverso-spinal*. (F.) *Demi-épineux* ou *transversaire-épineux du cou*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebræ, by an equal number of distinct tendons, which run obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ, except the first and last. Its *action* is, to extend the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

Semi-Spinalis Externus, Semi-spinalis dorsi.

Semi-Spinalis Dorsi, *Semi-spinalis exter'nus*, *Transver'so-spinalis dorsi*, *Semi-spina'tus*, (Riolan,) *Transverso-spinal*, (F.) *Demi-épineux du dos*, *Transversaire-épineux du dos*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dorsal vertebræ, by as many distinct tendons, which soon

grow fleshy; and then, again, become tendinous, and are inserted into the spinous processes of the sixth or seventh uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebræ, by as many tendons. Its *action* is, to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

SEMI-SPINALIS INTERNUS, Transversalis dorsi—s. Spinatus, Longissimus dorsi, Semi-spinalis dorsi.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS, *Semi-nervo'sus, Ischio-créti-tibial, Ischio-prétibial*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Demi-tendineux*. This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely downwards and inwards, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon, common to it and the biceps—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its *uses* are the same as those of the semi-membranosus.

SEMI-TERTIANA, Hemitritæa—*s.-tierce*, Hemitritæa—s.-vir, Eunuch.

SEMIL'LA DEL GUACHARO. Various kinds of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young Guacharoes, a sort of nocturnal bird;—a celebrated South American remedy in ague.

SE'MINA FRIG"IDA MAJO'RA. The *greater cold seeds*. The ancients gave this name to the emulsive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and water-melon.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MINORA. The *lesser cold seeds*. The ancients gave this name to the seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and chicory.

SEMINALIS, Spermatic.

SEMINIF'EROUS, from *semen*, 'sperm,' and *fero*, 'I carry,' *Seminif'erus*. An epithet given to the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid.

SEMIOLOGY, Semeiology.

SEMIOTICE FACIEI, Physiognomy, Semeiology.

SEMPERVIVUM ACRE, Sedum.

SEMPERVI'VUM TECTO'RUM, *House-Leek, Sedum majus, Aizoön, Beiahalalen, Buphthalmus, Barba Jovis, Sengreen, Agriocin'ara, Andrachahara, Chrysosper'mum*, (F.) *Joubarbe des toits*. The leaves have a mild, subacid austerity, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

SEMUNCIA, Hemiungion.

SENA, Cassia senna.

SENÉ, Cassia senna—*s. Faux*, Colutea arborescens.

SENE'CIO, *S. vulga'ris, Erig"erum, Cor'talon, Erigeron, Groundsel*, (F.) *Seneçon commun*. *Family*, Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammations and ulcers, as refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

SENECIO JACOBÆ'A, *Jacobæ'a, St. James' Wort, Ragwort*, (F.) *Jacobée*. The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacrid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections; and a decoction of the root has been often employed in cases of wounds and bruises.

SENEÇON COMMUN, Senecio.

SENEC'TA AN'GUIUM. The cast-skin of a serpent. A decoction of it is said to cure deafness!

SENECTUS, *Geras, Old age*, (F.) *Vieillesse*. The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age, but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by the progressive diminution of the physical and moral faculties.

SENECTUS ULTIMA, Decrepitude.

SENEGA ROOT, Polygala senega.

SEN'EGAL, GUM. The exudation from the *Mimo'sa Senegal*, *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia, which grows in the country of Africa, through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than Gum Arabic, or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree; and is much more difficult of solution than the former.

SENEGINE. See Polygala senega.

SENEKA, Polygala senega.

SÉNÉVÉ, Sinapis.

SENGREEN, Sempervivum tectorum.

SENNA, Cassia senna—s. Alexandrina, Cassia senna—s. American, Cassia marilandica—s. Bladder, Colutea arborescens—s. Essence of, prepared, Selway's, see Infusum sennæ compositum—s. Italica, Cassia senna.

SENS, Sense.

SENSA'TION, *Sensa'tio, Æsthe'ma*. An impression, caused by external bodies, on the organs of the senses, and transmitted to the brain, which appreciates it. It is not necessarily, however, confined to bodies external to us; for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body which communicates the impressions, needs but to be external to the part impressed.

Sensations are divided into *external, internal* and *morbid*. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part, for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants.

Morbid sensations may be either internal or external.

SENSE, *Sensus, Æsthe'sis*, (F.) *Sens*. A faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving impressions from external objects. (F.) *Sentiment*. The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the two first and the last administer more to the intellect; and, hence, have been called, by some, the *intellectual senses:* the other two seem more destined for the nutrition of the body; and, hence, have been termed *corporeal* or *nutritive senses*.

Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold: a muscular sense, a common sense or Cœnæsthesis (q. v.,) &c.

SENSES, NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE, Medulla oblongata.

SENSIBILITAS ANOMALA, see Irritable—s. Aucta, see Irritable—s. Morbosa, see Irritable.

SENSIBIL'ITY, *Sensibil'itas, Æsthe'ma*. The faculty of receiving impressions, and having the consciousness of them. Bichat defines it

as the property, possessed by living bodies, of receiving impressions, whether the individual be conscious of them or not. In the former case, where conscious, he calls the sensibility, *animal:* in the latter, where not, he terms it *organic*. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, &c. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations—olfaction, vision, gustation, audition, thirst, hunger, pain, &c.

There are few parts of the animal body, but what are sensible,—if not in health—in disease. The free extremities of the hair, and nails, and the epidermis are not so. See Insensibility.

SENSITORIUM, Sensorium.

SENSO'RIUM, *Senso'rium communĕ*, *Or'ganon senso'rium internum*, *Sensito'rium*, *Empo'rium spirituum*, *Æsthete'rion*. The common centre of sensations.

SENTIENT, *Sentiens*. Feeling.

The Sentient Extremities of nerves are their minute terminations in the organs.

SENTIMENT. See Sense.

SEPARATO'RIUM, from *sep'aro*, 'I separate.' A surgical instrument, for separating the pericranium from the skull.

A *Sep'aratory—Vitrum Hypoclep'ticum*,—is, also, a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDOGENESIS, Sepodonogenesis.

SEPEDONOGEN'ESIS, *Sepedogen'esis*, from σηπεδων, 'putrescency,' and γενεσις, 'generation.' A septic disposition or tendency; such as is met with in typhus gravior.

SEPHI'ROS. A word used, by some writers, for the hardness that follows small abscesses, from which the pus has been absorbed; as in the case of furuncles.

SEPIA, *S. officina'lis*, *Sepium*, *Præcip'itans magnum*, *Cuttle-Fish*, (F.) *Sèche*. The shell of the cuttle-fish has been used as an absorbent; and is often added to tooth-powders.

SEPLASIA'RIUS. A name formerly given to those who sold perfumes, ointments, &c. It is derived from Seplasia, the name of a public place at Capua, where these kinds of preparations were frequently sold.

SEPSIS, Putrefaction.

SEP'TENARY. Consisting of seven. The septenary years, of the old believers in critical periods, were times at which, it was supposed, important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric (q. v.) was fixed at 63, and it was considered, that if a person passed that age, he had well-founded expectations, that his life might be protracted to 90.

SEPTFOIL, UPRIGHT, Tormentilla.

SEPTIC, *Sep'ticus*. That which produces putrefaction. Any substance which corrodes and disorganizes the soft parts without causing much pain.

SEPTINERVIA, Plantago.

SEPTOPYRA, Typhus gravior.

SEPTUM, (F.) *Cloison*. A part intended to separate two cavities from each other, or to divide a principal cavity into several secondary cavities.

These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following:—

Septum Cerebelli, Falx cerebelli—s. Cerebri, Falx cerebri—s. Cochleæ auditoriæ, Lamina spiralis.

Septum Cordis, *Septum medium cordis*. The partition which separates the two ventricles of the heart.

Septum Encephali, Tentorium.

Septum Lu'cidum seu *pellu'cidum* seu *tenue et pellucidum* seu *medium* seu *Spec'ulum lu'cidum* seu *Lapis specula'ris* seu *Mediasti'num* seu *Diaphrag'ma ventriculo'rum latera'lium cer'ebri*, *Spec'ulum*, *Septum médian*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Cloison transparente*. The soft portion or medullary substance, which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminæ; between which a small cavity exists, filled by a serous fluid, and called the *Fossa of Syl'vius*, *5th ventricle of Cuvier*, *Sinus of the me'dian septum*, (Ch.) The brothers Wenzel are of opinion, that this cavity is lined by a peculiar membrane.

SEPTUM MÉDIAN, S. lucidum—*s. Médian du cervelet*, Falx cerebelli—s. Medium cerebri, S. lucidum.

Septum Na'rium, *Interseptum* seu *Dissepimen'tum*, seu *Interfinium*, seu *Discri'men*, seu *Imbrex*, seu *Diaphrag'ma narium*, (F.) *Cloison des Fosses nasales*, the partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of a triangular shape. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels.

Septum Parvum Occipitale, Falx cerebelli—s. Pellucidum, S. lucidum—s. Scalæ, Lamina spiralis—*s. Staphylin*, Velum pendulum palati—s. Tenue et pellucidum, S. lucidum—s. Thoracis, Mediastinum—*s. Transverse*, Tentorium—s. Transversum, Diaphragm—s. Vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum, see Labyrinth.

SEQUES'TRUM, from *seques'tro*, 'I separate.' The portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead, and separated from the living bone; acting, whilst retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small, it is called *Exfoliation*, (q. v.)

SERAPINON, Sagapenum.

SERAPIUM, Syrup.

SERBET, Scherbet.

SER'ICUM, *Silk*, from *Seres*,—the Thibetans probably—from whom it was first obtained. (F.) *Soie*. The thread spun by the *Bombyx Mori* or *Silkworm*. Silk is used by surgeons for ligatures, &c.

Sericum Anglicum. See Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

SÉRIEUX, Serious.

SE'RIOUS, (F.) *Sérieux*, *Grave*. A term applied to disease and symptoms that are attended with danger.

SERIS, Cichorium intybus.

SERMOUNTAIN, Laserpitium album.

SEROSITY, Serum.

SEROUS MEMBRANES, Membranes, serous.

SERPENT, *Serpens*, *Anguis*, *Ophis*, from *serpo*, 'I creep.' A snake.

Snake Broth was, at one time, recommended as a restorative.

Many serpents are venomous: and the bites of some fatal. See Poisons, (Table of.)

SERPENTARIA, Aristolochia serpentaria—s. Minor, Arum maculatum—s. Gallorum, Arum dracunculus—s. Hispanica, Scorzonera.

SERPENTARIÆ BRAZILIENSIS RADIX, Caincæ radix.

SERPENTINE, Ophites.

SERPENTINUS, Ophites.

SERPIG″INOUS, from *serpere*, 'to creep.' An epithet given to certain superficial ulcerations, which, as they cicatrize in one part, extend to another.

SERPIGO, Herpes circinatus, Lichen.

SERPOLET, Thymus serpyllum.

SERPYLLUM, Thymus serpyllum—s. Citratum, see Thymus serpyllum.

SERRA, Saw.

SERRAT'ULA AMA'RA, *Family*, Cynarocephaleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. A species of *Sawwort*, recommended in ague.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MINOR, Pectoralis minor—s. Major, Serratus magnus.

Serra'tus Magnus. So called from its serrated appearance. *Serratus major anti'cus*, *Serratus major*, *Costo-basi-scapulaire*, *Costo-scapulaire*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Grand dentelé*. A very broad, (especially anteriorly) thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate at the sides of the thorax. It is attached, before, to the external surface of the first 8 or 9 ribs, by as many distinct digitations; and, behind, to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upwards and backwards. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forwards, and the anterior upwards. When the shoulder is fixed, it raises the ribs.

Serratus Posti'cus Inferior, *Dorso-lombo-costal*, *Lombo-costal*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. A broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situate obliquely, at the lower part of the back; and extends from the spinous processes of the two or three last dorsal vertebræ, and the two or three first lumbar, to the inferior margin of the four last false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next.

Serratus Posti'cus Supe'rior, *Cervi'ci-dorso-costal*, *Dorso-costal*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit dentelé supérieur*. A flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra; from the spinous processes of the two or three first dorsal, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is, consequently, an inspiratory muscle.

SERTULA CAMPANA, Trifolium melilotus.

SERUM DU SANG, S. of the blood.

Serum, *Orrhos*, *Seros'ity*. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, &c.

The Serum of the Blood, (F.) *Sérum du Sang*, is the liquid, which separates from the blood, when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow colour; viscid; slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water; muriate of soda; certain phosphates; gelatine; and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination.

Serum Lactis; the *Serum of Milk*, *Whey*, (F.) *Sérum du lait*, (q. v.) *Petit lait*. That part of milk, from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It is a transparent, citrine-coloured liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant.

The Serum Lactis Hoffman'ni, (F.) *Petit-lait d'Hoffmann*, is a name given to the liquid, resulting from treating with boiling water, milk which has been evaporated to an almost solid consistence. It is not much used.

Rennet Whey is made thus: *milk* 2 pints; *rennet* ℥ss, infused in a little hot water: mix and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.—Gray.

Serum of Serous Membranes, *Serum membranarum serosa'rum*, *Water of Dropsy*, (F.) *Sérum des membranes séreuses*, *Eau des hydropiques*. It resembles the serum of the blood,—especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen:—sometimes, enough to coagulate on the application of heat: at others, not.

SERVICE, MOUNTAIN, Sorbus acuparia—s. Tree, Sorbus domestica.

SERVIETTE EN CARRÉ, *Couvrechef*.

SES'AMOID, *Sesamoï'des*, *Sesamodes*, *Sesamoideus*, from σησαμη, 'a grain of sesamum,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.'

The Sesamoid Bones are small bones, situate in the substance of tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various. They are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with beneath the metatarso-phalangal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes, the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand, there are two before the metacarpo-phalangal joint of the thumb. At times, they are met with in the other metacarpo-phalangal articulations. Occasionally, two exist, behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoideum is also met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus.

These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is incrusted with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist.

Traces of sesamoid bones are not observed in infants: in them, they are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. They are developed by a single point of ossification; and are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone,) composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue.

The *use* of these bones is,—to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle; and, thus, enable the power to act more advantageously.

Riolan has given the name *Ossa sesamoïdea*, to two bony points sometimes met with;—the

one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone; and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery.

SES'AMUM ORIENTA'LE. *Bennē*, *Oily Grain*. The seeds of this African plant are cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, where the negroes use them with Indian Corn as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; one hundred weight producing ninety pounds of oil, which is, at least, equal to Florence oil.

The *Benne Oil*, *Sesami Oleum*, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

SESCUN'CIA, *Sesquiun'cia*, *Hemiolion*. An ounce and a half.

SESELI, Laserpitium siler—s. Ægopodium, Ligusticum podagraria—s. Creticum, Tordylum officinale—*s. des Près*, Peucedanum silaus.

SES'ELI TORTUO'SUM, *Seseli Massilien'sē*, *Hartwort of Marseilles*. The seeds have a warm taste; and a greater degree of pungency than those of the Laserpitium Siler, which is the *Seseli* of the Pharmacopœias.

SESQUI. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *sesquigranum*, 'a grain and a half.'

SESQUIUNCIA, Sescuncia.

SETA EQUI'NA, *Hairworm*, *Helmin'thus Gordii*. A kind of worm, found in stagnant water, from 4 to 6 inches long, and twisted into various knots and contortions. Colour palebrown, with dark extremities. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders; causing the *Col'ica Lappon'ica*, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

SETA'CEUM, *Seto*, *Seton*, from *seta*, 'a bristle.' A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and cellular membrane, to keep up an issue; or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, &c., to fulfil certain indications. The term is, also, applied to the issue so established.

The operation is simple. It consists in laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton needle through it, with the thread attached. Every day a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the sore.

Setons are established in many diseases;—in obstinate ophthalmiæ, cephalalgiæ; epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, &c.; but they are not as much used as formerly.

SETO, Setaceum.

SETON, Setaceum.

SEVADILLA, Veratrum sabadilla.

SEVATIO, Steatoma.

SÉVRAGE, Weaning.

SEVUM, Pinguedo.

SEVUM, *Sebum*, *Stear*, *Adeps ovil'li*. Suet, mutton suet. Pinguedo, (q. v.)

The SEVUM PRÆPARA'TUM, *Ovil'li Sevum Præpara'tum* or *prepared Suet*, (F.) *Graisse de Mouton*, *Suif*, is formed by cutting the suet in pieces; melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient, and is sometimes boiled in milk, (℥ij to ℔j,) and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Its principal employment is in the formation of plasters.

SEX, *Sexus*, *Genos*, *Physis*. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables;—as the *male sex*, *Sexus po'tior*, *S. virilis*; the *female sex*, *Sexus sé'quior*, *S. mulie'bris*. In France, "*the sex*" means the female sex.

SEXTANS, *Sexta pars libræ*. The sixth part of a pound.—Galen.

SEXTA'RIUS. An ancient measure for liquid and solid substances. See Weights and Measures.

SEX'TULA. The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL. That which relates to the sex; which characterizes the sex.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, Coition—s. Organs, Genital organs.

The SEXUAL ORGANS are the genital organs; and the SEXUAL FUNCTIONS, the genital functions.

SEYDSCHÜTZ WATER, Sedlitz water.

SHALLOT, Echalotte.

SHAMPOO'ING, (F.) *Massage*. A Hindoo process, which consists in pressing the body of the bather in a peculiar manner; cracking the various joints, and employing blows and friction.

'Kneading' consists in pressing alternately upon a part of the body to arouse the muscles to more energetic action. It is employed at times in dyspepsia.

SHEATH, Vagina.

SHELL LIQUID. See Calcis murias.

SHERBET, Scherbet—s. Orange, see Syrupus aurantii.

SHERRY, Sack, see Wine.

SHIN, *O'chrea*. The *spine* or anterior part of the tibia or leg. It is, also, called *Anticnē'mion*, and *Crea*.

SHINGLES, Herpes zoster.

SHORT, Sax. ꝛceoꝛt, from ꝛcipan, 'to cut, to *shear*,' *shored*, *shor'd*, *short*, (F.) *Court*. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to *long*; and to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name.

SHORT BONES, for example, are those in which the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the vertebræ, bones of the carpus, tarsus, &c.

SHOULDER-BLADE, Scapula.

SHOW. See Parturition.

SHOW-CHOO. See Spirit.

SHRUB. Perhaps from Arabic, *sharab*, 'syrup.' A compound of spirits, lemon juice, and sugar.

SHUD'DERING. *Frem'itus*, *Phrygmα*, from (G.) Schauder, Schauer, (F.) *Frémissement*, *Tressaillement*. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally; and which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts, in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is, at times, the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

SIAGON, Maxillary bone.

SIAGO'NAGRA, from σιαγων, 'the jaw,' and αγρα, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

SIALACHUS, Salivation.

SIAL'AGOGUE, *Sialago'gus*, *Sialogogue*, *Ptyalagogue*, *Ptyas'magogue*, *Sali'vans*, *Apophlegmatisans per os*, from σιαλον, 'saliva,' and αγω, 'I expel.' That which provokes the se-

cretion of saliva. Pyrethrum and mercury are sialagogues.

Sialagogues may be of two kinds: those which act through the circulation, and those which act immediately on the salivary organs. Mercury belongs to the former—the pyrethrum to the latter class. The chief sialagogues are armoracia, calamus, mezereum, pyrethrum, tabacum, and zingiber.

SIALISMA, Salivation.

SIALOLO'GIA, from σιαλον, 'saliva,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the saliva.

SIALON, Saliva.

SIALOSYRINGES, Salivary fistulæ.

SIBARE, Phrenitis.

SIBBENS, *Sivvens.* An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, viewed to be of the venereal kind. *Siwin*, in the Keltic, means raspberry; and it is said that, in this affection, fungi appear like raspberries. From *siwin*, the inhabitants have made, *sievin*, *sibbin*, *sibbens*, and *sivvens*. By some, this affection is regarded as a complication of the venereal and itch. In the Orkneys, *sibbens* means itch. —Jamieson.

SIBILUS, Tinnitus aurium.

SICCAN'TIA, *Xeran'tica.* (F.) *Siccatifs.* Drying medicines.—Galen.

SICCANTIA, Desiccativa.

SICCATIFS, Siccantia.

SICCATIO, Drying.

SICCHA'SIA, σιχχασια, 'disgust.' (q. v.) A distressing disgust for food; such as is experienced by women with child.

SICIL'ICUM, *Sic'lium*, σικλιον. A weight of four drachms; and, according to some, of only two drachms.

SICK, Sax. ꝥeoc, *Æger*, *Ægro'tus*, *Nos'eros*, *Noso'des*, (F.) *Malade.* Labouring under disease. Such is its acceptation in old English, and generally in the United States. In England, it most commonly means, disorder of the stomach,—nausea.

SICKLY, *Morbo'sus*, *Valetudina'rius*, *Adyn'atos*, (F.) *Maladif.* One who is subject to be sick.

SICKNESS, FALLING, Epilepsy—s. of the Stomach, Vomiting.

SICLIUM, Sicilicum.

SICUA, Cupping glass.

SICULA, Beta, Penis.

SICYEDON, Cauledon.

SIDE, PAIN IN THE, Pleurodynia.

SIDERA'TIO, *Sydera'tio*, from *Sidus*, 'a star,' because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars. The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars. The ancients comprised, under this name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene.

SIDERATIO, Apoplexy, Phrenitis—s. Ossis, Spina ventosa.

SIDERATION, Astrobolismos.

SIDERION, Ferramentum.

SIDERITIS, Teucrium chamæpitys.

SIDEROS, Ferrum.

SIDEROXYLON, Chrysophyllum cainito.

SIELISMOS, Salivation.

SIELON, Saliva.

SIFFLEMENT (F.) from *siffler*, 'to whistle.' Whistling.

SIFFLEMENT MODULÉ, ou *chant des artères*, 'modulated whistling, or music of the arteries.' A kind of sound heard on auscultation, resembling, at times, the humming of certain insects.

The sound is chiefly met with in those labouring under chlorosis.

SIGE, Taciturnity.

SIGH, Suspirium.

SIGHT, Vision—s. Askew, Dysopia lateralis—s. False, Metamorphopsia, Pseudoblepsia—s. Feebleness of, Amblyopia.

SIGILLUM SALAMONIS, Convallaria polygonatum—s. Virginitatis, Hymen.

SIGMATOID, Sigmoid.

SIGMOID, *Sigmoi'dal*, *Sig'matoid.* That which has the form of the Greek S or C; from sigma and ειδος, 'resemblance.'

The SIGMOID CAV'ITIES or FOSSÆ *of the Ulna*, (F.) *Cavités* ou *Fosses sigmoïdes*, are two notches at the upper part of that bone: one for the reception of the humerus; the other for that of the radius.

The SIGMOID or SEMILU'NAR VALVES, *Valvulæ Sigmoïdeæ*, *Proces'sus Sigmoï'des*, (F.) *Valvules sigmoïdes* ou *semilunaires*, are three valvular folds, at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent, when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but, during the diastole of the ventricle, they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called *Corpusculum Arantii*, which completely closes up the passage. It is, also, called *Corpusculum Morgagni*, and *C. Sesamoideum*, (F.) *Globule d'Arantius.*

The SIGMOID FLEXURE OF THE COLON is the turn the colon takes immediately before its termination in the rectum.

SIGN, *Signum*, *Semi'on*, (F.) *Signe.* Any present or past circumstance, afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn, regarding the nature and seat of his disease.

The phenomena which precede the disease, are called *anamnes'tic* or *commem'orative signs*; —those which accompany it, are termed *diagnos'tic*, if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease;—*prognos'tic*, when they indicate its probable duration and termination.

SIG'NATURE, *Signatu'ra*, *Signa'tio*, *Episphagismos.* This term was applied in the Eastern countries, in the middle ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended, that every one was marked by the star under which he was born.

The SIGNATURES OF PLANTS meant certain peculiarities in their conformation or colour, by which they were judged proper for particular diseases:—as in the case of the *Lungwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

SIGNES AVANT-COUREURS, Precursory signs—*s. Précurseurs*, Precursory signs.

SIGNUM. See Parturition.

SILACH, *Silac*. An Arabic word, used to designate thickening of the eyelids, *Crassi'ties Palpebra'rum;* and, also, *Alopecia*.—Forest., Stephanus.

SILE'NĒ VIRGIN'ICA, *Ground Pink, Catch Fly*. The root has been employed in decoction, as an efficacious anthelmintic.

SILER MONTANUM, Laserpitium siler.

SIL'IQUA, *Cera'tion;* the carat. A weight of about four grains.

SILIQUA ARABICA, Tamarindus—s. Dulcis, Ceratonium siliqua.

SILIQUASTRUM PLINII, Capsicum annuum.

SILK, Sericum—s. Weed, common, Asclepias Syriaca—s. Worm, see Sericum.

SILLON, Sulcus—*s. Horizontal de la veine ombilicale*, see Liver—*s. Transversale*, see Liver—*s. de la Veine cave inférieur*, see Liver—*s. de la Veine porte*, see Liver.

SILPHIUM, Laserpitium.

SILVER, Argentum—s. Nitrate of, Argenti nitras.

SILYBUM, Carduus marianus.

SIMAROUBA, Quassia simarouba—*s. Faux*, Malpighia mourella.

SIMITIUM, Plumbi subcarbonas.

SIMPLES. Medicinal herbs. One, skilled in simples, is called a *Simplist*, a *Rhizotomist*.

SIMPLISTS. See Simples.

SIMUS, Camus.

SINAPELÆ'ON, from σινάπι, 'mustard,' and ἔλαιον, 'oil.' Oil impregnated with mustard.

SINA'PIS, *Sinapis nigra, Napus, Eru'ca, Sinapē, Sinapi, Common Black Mustard*, (F.) *Moutarde noire, Sénevé, Sanve*. *Family*, Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. The seeds are inodorous, when entire; but, when bruised, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression.

The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are, sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole, in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, &c. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. See Sinapism.

The *White Mustard*, *Sinapis Alba*, is also used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black. The distilled oil—*Oleum Sinapis*—is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD consists of *oil of turpentine, camphor*, and a portion of *spirit of rosemary:* to which is added a small quantity of *flour of mustard*. It is a celebrated embrocation for rheumatism, &c.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD PILLS consists of *yellow resin* and *balsam of tolu*, enough to make into pills.

SINAPISIS, Bole Armenian.

SINAPIS'MUS, from σινάπι, 'mustard.' A cataplasm, of which mustard forms the basis; and which is used for exciting redness, and acting as a counter-irritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar together, to the due consistence. See Cataplasma Sinapis.

SIN'CIPUT, *Sincip'ital Region, Bregma, Syn'ciput, Mesocra'nium;* the top of the head. The French use it synonymously with *vertex*. By some, it is applied to the frontal region or forepart of the cranium. The parietal bones have been called *sincipital bones, Ossa sincipitis*.

SINDON (F.) *Sindo*, Linen. Cloth made at Sidon in Phœnicia. A small piece of rag, or a round pledget, supported by a thread at its middle, and introduced into the opening in the cranium, made by the trephine.

SINEW, Tendon.

SINGUL'TUS. *Lynx, Lygmus, Clonus Singul'tus, Hiccough, Hiccup*, (F.) *Hoquet*. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrests the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs, frequently, in persons otherwise in good health.

SINUEUX, Sinuous.

SINUOSITAS, Sinus.

SIN'UOUS, *Sinuo'sus*, (F.) *Sinueux*. An epithet given to certain ulcers, and especially to certain fistulæ, which are tortuous.

SINUS, *Sinuo'sitas, Colpos, Abscon'sio, Eurycho'ria*, (F.) *Clapier*. Any cavity, the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense, anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been, also, applied to certain venous canals, into which a number of vessels empty themselves; such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine; the sinus of the vena porta; uterine sinuses, &c.

In *surgery*, it means a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c.

SINUS ARTERIOSUS, S. pulmonalis—*s. Caverneux*, Cavernous sinus—s. Cavernosus, Cavernous sinus—s. Cerebri, Ventricles of the brain—*s. Choroidien*, S. quartus—s. Circularis, S. coronarius—*s. Coronaire du cœur*, see Cardiac veins.

SINUSES OF BONES. All these form part of the nasal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, &c. The name has also been given, occasionally, to the ethmoid and mastoid cells.

SINUS CORONA'RIUS, *Sinus circula'ris, S. circula'ris Ridleyi*. It surrounds, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities.

SINUS COXÆ, see Cotyloid—*s. Droit*, S. quartus—s. Falciformis inferior, S. longitudinal, inferior—s. Falciformis superior, S. longitudinal, superior—s. Fourth, Torcular Herophili—s. Genæ pituitarius, Antrum of Highmore—s. Lacrymalis, Lachrymal sac—*s. Latéraux*, Sinuses, lateral—s. Magni, Sinuses, lateral—s. Maxillary, Antrum of Highmore—*s. Médian*, S. Longitudinal superior—s. Median, see Semicircular canals—s. Muliebris, Vagina—s. Occipitalis anterior, Sinus transversus—s. Perpendicularis, S. Quartus—s. Pituitarii frontis, Frontal sinuses—s. Polymorphus, Cavernous sinus—s. Portarum, see Liver—s. Pudoris, Vagina—s. of the Pulmonary veins, Auricle, left—s. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—s. Rhomboidal, Calamus scriptorius—s. of the Septum ludicum, Ventricle fifth—s. Sinister cordis, S. pulmonalis—s. Sphenoidalis, Cavernous sinus—s. Straight, S. quartus—s. Superciliares, Frontal sinuses—s.

Transversi, Sinuses, lateral—s. Triangularis, S. longitudinal superior—s. Utriculosus, see Semicircular canals—*s. des Vaisseaux seminifères*, Corpus Highmori—s. of the Vena cava, Auricles, right—s. Venarum cavarum, S. dexter cordis—s. Venarum pulmonalium, S. pulmonalis—s. Venosus, S. dexter cordis.

Sinus Dexter Cordis, *Sinus vena'rum cava'rum*, *S. veno'sus*, *Saccus vena'rum cava'rum*. The right auricle of the heart:—*A'trium cordis dextrum*. See Auricula.

The Sinuses of the Dura Mater, *Sinus* seu *Fis'tulæ* seu *Cavita'tes* seu *Ventric'uli* seu *Tu'buli* seu *Sanguiduc'tus* seu *Receptac'ula Duræ matris* are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater, which act as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. Bichat admits only four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies;—the *two lateral sinuses*, the *straight sinus*, and the *longitudinal sinus*. To the lateral sinuses belong,—the *petrous sinuses*, superior and inferior; the *transverse sinus*; the *cavernous sinuses*; the *coronary sinus*, and the *occipital sinuses*. To the straight sinus belongs the *inferior longitudinal*. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence.

Sinuses of the Larynx, Ventricles of the larynx.

Sinuses, Lateral, *Sinus transver'si*, *S. magni*, *S. laterales*, (F.) *Sinus latéraux*. Each of these sinuses, distinguished into right and left, begins at the torcular Herophili, or confluence of the sinuses; and terminates at the sinus of the jugular vein.

Sinuses, Longitudinal, *S. longitudina'les*. These are two in number.

1. The Superior Longitudinal Sinus, *S. falcifor'mis superior*, *S. triangula'ris*, *Sinus médian*, (Ch.) A long, triangular canal; convex above, concave below, which occupies the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It is broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac*, at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the frontal or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone. It receives several veins from the dura mater; and all those that are spread over the convex and plane surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain. It discharges itself into the upper part of the torcular Herophili.

2. The Inferior Longitudinal Sinus, *Sinus falcifor'mis inferior*, *Vena falcis cer'ebri*. This is much narrower than the last, and occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri, from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it terminates, commonly by two branches, in the straight sinus.

Sinus Occip'ital, *Sinus occipita'lis*. These sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum ossis occipitis, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular Herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater which lines the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmering have given them the name of *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*.

Sinus Pulmona'lis, *S. sinis'ter cordis*, *Atrium cordis sinis'trum*, *S. vena'rum pulmona'lium*, *S. arterio'sus*, *Saccus vena'rum pulmona'lium*. The left auricle of the heart. See Auricula.

Sinus Quartus, *S. perpendicula'ris*, *Sinus choroïdien* (Ch.,) *Straight Sinus*, (F.) *Sinus droit*. This sinus,—triangular throughout; wide posteriorly; narrower anteriorly; slightly oblique downwards and backwards—passes along the base of the falx cerebri, from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or *venæ Galeni*, the superior cerebellous veins, &c.

Sinus Transver'sus, *S. occipita'lis ante'rior*. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basilary process of the occipital bone. It forms a communication between the two petrous sinuses, and the cavernous sinus of one side and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situate between two layers of the dura mater, and presents, internally, a kind of cavernous tissue.

Sinus Uteri'ni, *Uterine sinuses*. A name given to cavities, formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy.

The Sinuses of Valsal'va are three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery, immediately opposite the semilunar valves. Their *use* is to leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the refluent blood.

Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its large branches, at the top of the thorax, it is of great size, and has been called the *Large Sinus of Valsalva*.

Sinuses, Ver'tebral, (F.) *Sinus vertébraux*. Two great venous sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, which extend the whole length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At their inner side, they communicate with each other by means of branches, which form true *transverse sinuses*. They are situate at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive, at their middle part, the veins that arise in the spongy tissue of the vertebræ. By their external side, the vertebral sinuses communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins, which creep on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelops the marrow.

SIPHILIS, Syphilis.

SIPHITA PARVA, Chorea.

SIPHO URINÆ, Diabetes.

SIRA, Orpiment.

SIRIASIS, *Coup de Soleil*, Insolation, Phrenitis.

Siriasis Ægyptiaca, *Coup de Soleil*.

SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Santalum album.

SIRIUS, Canicula.

SIROP DE CAPILLAIRE, See Adianthum capillus veneris—*s. de Coralline*, see Corallina Corsicana.

SIRUP, Syrup.

SISON AMMI. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plant that affords the *Ammi verum* of the shops. (F.) *Ammi des Boutiques.* The seeds were once used as a carminative.

The Sison Amo'mum, (F.) *Amome faux*, is considered to be excitant and diuretic. It is the *field honewort.*

SISYM'BRIUM NASTUR'TIUM, *Nasturtium aquat'icum, Lacer odora'tum, Cratevæsium, Cressi, Cardamī'nē fonta'na, Water Cress*, (F.) *Cresson de fontaine. Family*, Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Water cresses are commonly used in salad. They have obtained a place in the Materia Medica for their antiscorbutic qualities.

Sisymbrium Menthrastrum, Mentha aquatica.

Sisymbrium So'phia; the *Herb Sophia. Sophia Chirurgo'rum, Flix* or *Flux weed*, (F.) *Sagesse des Chirurgiens.* It was once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. It is not used.

SITICULOSUS. See Alterative.

SITIS, Thirst—s. Morbosa, Polydipsia.

SITOS, Aliment.

SIUM, *Sium nodiflo'rum, Creeping Water-parsnep*, (F.) *Berle nodiflore. Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. It is stimulant, and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. It is, sometimes, employed in cutaneous eruptions.

Sium Ninsi. The plant, whose root is called *Radix Ninsi, Ninzin, Nindsin.* This root was long supposed to be the same as ginseng, and it possesses similar, though weaker properties.

SIVVENS, Sibbens.

SKELETIA, Emaciation.

SKELETOL'OGY, *Sceletolo'gia*, (F.) *Squelettologie*, from σκελετος, 'a skeleton,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the solid parts of the body. This part of anatomy comprehends *Osteology* and *Syndesmology.*

SKEL'ETON, *Scel'etum*, from σκελετος, *cadav'er exsicca'tum*, (F.) *Squelette, Sceleton*, a dried body; from σκελλω, 'I dry.' The aggregate of the hard parts of the body, or the bones. A skeleton is found in almost all animals, although it may not be always formed in the same manner. In some, as in the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly *external.* In others, as in birds, the mammalia, &c., it is *internal.* It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts is greatly dependent. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be *natural;* when articulated by means of wires, *artificial.*

SKELETOPŒ'A, *Sceletopœ'ia*, from σκελετος, 'a skeleton,' and ποιεω, 'I make.' The part of practical anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chymical composition, mode of development, and changes—the different cavities formed by their union; and to demonstrate their connexions, relations, modes of union, &c.

SKEVISCH, Erigeron Philadelphicum.

SKIN, Cutis.

SKIRSE, Scirrhus.

SKUE-SIGHT, Dysopia lateralis.

SKULL-CAP, Scutellaria galericulata.

SKUNK CABBAGE, Dracontium fœtidum.

SLATE, IRISH, Hibernicus lapis.

SLATERS, Onisci aselli.

SLATKAIA TRAVA. See Spirit.

SLAV'ERING, from *Saliva, Ptyalis'mus iners, Driv'elling*, (F.) *Bave.* Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

SLEEP, *Somnus, Sompnus, Sopor, Dormitio, Hypnos*, (F.) *Sommeil.* Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. A repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion.

The act of quitting this condition is called *awaking*, (F.) *Exigilation, Reveil.* Sometimes this is progressive and natural; at others, sudden and starting, (F.) *Reveil en sursaut*, as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, &c.

SLEEPLESSNESS, Insomnia.

SLEEP-WALKING, Somnambulism.

SLING, (G.) Schlinge, *Mitel'la.* A bandage, employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm, in cases of injury done to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, &c. A handkerchief is often sufficient for this purpose. It must be folded diagonally, and tied, by the extremities, round the neck. The French surgeons have used many varieties of *Echarpes* or *slings;* as the *Grande écharpe, Écharpe moyenne, Petite écharpe, Écharpe de* J. L. Petit, &c.

SLOE TREE, Prunus spinosa.

SLOUGH, Eschar.

SLUG, Limax.

SLUMBER, Somnolency.

SMALLAGE, Apium graveolens.

SMALL-POX, Variola—s. Modified, Varioloid.

SMALT, *Protox'ide of Cobalt, Smaltum, Safre, Azur, Blue Starch.* This oxyd has been given in rheumatism, in the dose of ten to twenty grains. A larger quantity excites vomiting.

SMARAG'DUS, σμαραγδος, (F.) *Émeraude.* The emerald. It was formerly regarded as a tonic.

SMECTICA, Detergents.

SMECTIS, Cimolia terra.

SMECTRIS, Cimolia terra.

SMEGMA, Sapo—s. Articulare, Synovia.

SMELL, SENSE OF, Olfaction.

SMELLING, Olfaction.

SMILAX, Taxus baccata—s. Aspera Chinensis, S. China—s. Aspera Peruviana, S. sarsaparilla.

Smilax China, *China, China orienta'lis, Sankira, Gauquara, Smilax as'pera Chinen'sis, China Root*, (F.) *Squine, Esquine. Family* Smilaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Hexandria. Formerly much used in cutaneous and venereal affections.

Smilax Indica Spinosa, S. pseudo-China.

Smilax Pseudo-China, *Smilax In'dica spino'sa, China occidenta'lis, China spu'ria nodo'sa; American* or *West India China.* In scrofulous disorders, the root has been often preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases, it possesses similar virtues.

Smilax Sarsaparil'la, *Sarsaparil'la, Smilax as'pera Peruvia'na, Sarsa, Sarsa, Carivillan'di, Iva Pecan'ga, Macapatli, Zarsa, Zarzaparil'la, (America.)* (F.) *Salsepareille.* The root of the Sarsaparilla is inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous, and fibrous. It is of a dark colour externally; white within. It is possessed of diuretic and demulcent properties; and has been often employed in the sequelæ of syphilis; when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, &c., continue. It has also been advised in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c., but its efficacy is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt. Dose, ℈j to ʒj of the powder.

SMILĒ, σμιλη. A curved, two-edged bistoury. A knife, (q. v.)

SMILEON, Scalpel.

SMYRNA, Myrrha.

SMYRNISMOS, Embalming.

SMYR'NIUM OLUSA'TRUM, *Hipposeli'num, Smyr'nium, Macero'na, Macedonis'ium, Herba Alexandri'na, Gri'elum, Agrioseli'num, Alexan'ders.* A plant, formerly cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots more powerfully bitter. They have been recommended as resolvents, diuretics, emmenagogues, &c.

SNAIL, Limax.

Snail's Shell, Cochlea.

SNAKEROOT, BLACK, Actæa racemosa—s. Button, Eryngium aquaticum—s. Canada, Asarum Canadense—s. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.

SNAKEWEED, Polygonum bistorta.

SNEEZEWORT, Achillea ptarmica.

SNEEZING, from (G.) Niesen, *Clonus Sternuta'tio, Sternuta'tio, Sternutamen'tum, Ptarmos,* (F.) *Eternuement.* A convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles, by which the air is driven rapidly, and rushes sonorously, through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies, which adhere to the pituitary membrane, and which have occasioned the movement.

SNORING, *Ronchus, Rhoncus, Stertor, Renchus,* (F.) *Ronflement.* Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health and in disease, as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest—in some cases of pulmonary catarrh—a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear, or the stethoscope, to the chest.

SNOW, Sax. rnaþ, *Nix, Chion,* (F.) *Neige.* Water, in a solid state, which falls from the atmosphere in white flakes. It is used externally, as a tonic and discutient.

SNUFF, CEPHALIC, Pulvis asari compositus.

SNUFFLES, Teut. Snuffeln, *Grave'do neonato'rum, Rhinangia, Rhinanch'onē.* Breathing hard through the nose. An affection to which infants are liable. It is relieved by oiling the interior of the nostrils.

SOAP, Sapo—s. Berries, Sapindus saponaria—s. Castile, Sapo durus—s. of the Cocoa-nut oil, Sapo coconeus—s. Common or soft, Sapo mollis—s. Medicinal, Sapo medicinalis—s. Spanish, Sapo durus.

SOAPWORT, Saponaria.

SOB, from Sax. reopian, 'to grieve.' (F.) *Sanglot.* A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, immediately followed by relaxation; by which the little air, that the contraction has caused to enter the chest, is driven out with noise. It is an evidence of corporeal or mental suffering.

SOBRIETAS, Temperance.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS. See Parotid.

SOCI'ETY, *Soci'etas,* (F.) *Société.* An association for the promotion of some common object.

Med'ical Soci'eties, or associations of medical gentlemen for the promotion of science, have been numerous, and productive of valuable results.

In the United States, societies exist in many of the States, possessing the power of examining into the qualifications of every one who may be desirous of practising within their particular jurisdiction. In some of the States, however, the qualified and unqualified are permitted to exercise their profession with equal privileges and immunities.

Amongst the medical associations, that have published, from time to time, their useful transactions, are the following:

In America.—The *Massachusetts Medical Society;* the *Physico-medical,* and *Medical Society of the State of New York;* the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia.*

In Europe.—The *Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland;* the *Medico-Chirurgical,* and *Phrenological Societies of Edinburgh;* the *College of Physicians,* the *Medico-Chirurgical,* and *Medical Societies of London;* the *Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales,* and the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Association;* the *Royal Academy of Surgery,* the *Royal Society of Medicine,* the *Société Médicale d'Émulation,* the *Société de Médecine,* the *Royal Academy of Medicine,* and the *Société Médicale d'Observation, of Paris;* the *Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Vienna;* the *Medical Societies of Berlin and Copenhagen,* &c., &c.

In Asia. The *Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.*

Valuable medical essays are likewise contained in the published *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society;* of the *Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Göttingen,* &c.; of the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris;* the *Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg;* the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin;* the *Academia Imperialis Leopoldina Naturæ Curiosorum,* &c.

SODA. An Arabic word. *Soda impu'ra, Baril'la, Barigl'ia, Baril'lor, Soda Hispan'ica, Ana'tron, Natron, Ana'ton, Nitrum Antiquo'rum, Kelp, Aphroni'trum, Sal alkali'nus fixus fos'silis, Car'bonas Sodæ im'purus, Subcar'bonas Sodæ impu'ra, Anachron.* The *mineral alkali,* as soda is termed, is obtained from several sources;—naturally, in Egypt: artificially, from the incineration of marine plants; and from the decomposition of sulphate of soda, &c. It is principally, however, derived from plants growing on the sea-coast;—as the *Salso'la sati'va, S. soda, S. tragus, Salicor'nia herba'cea, Salicor-*

nia Arab'ica, &c. The *Barilla ashes* are from the ashes of the *Salicor'nia Europæ'a*:—the *Kelp*, *Soude de Varecq*, from the *Fucus vesiculo'sus* and other varieties:—the *Turkey Barilla*, *Roquette*, *Cendre du Levant*, *Rochet'ta Alexandri'na*, from the *Mesembryan'themum Cop'ticum*:—the *Al'icant Barilla*, *Soda Alicanti'na*, *S. Alonen'sis*, from the *Mesembryan'themum nodiflo'rum*:—and the *Carthage'na Barilla*, from the *Salicor'nia* and *Salso'la*.

The impure subcarbonate, (F.) *Soude du commerce*, consists of subcarbonate of soda, potash, chloride of sodium, clay, and other earthy substances. It is chiefly used for preparing the pure subcarbonate.

Soda, Cardialgia, Pyrosis.

Soda Aceta'ta, *Sodæ Ace'tas*, *Ac''etate of Soda*, *Terra folia'ta minera'lis*. This salt is used in similar cases with the acetate of potass.

Soda Aerata, Sodæ carbonas—s. Alonensis, Soda—s. Bicarbonate of, Sodæ carbonas—s. Boraxata, Borax.

Soda, Car'bonate of, *Sodæ Carbonas*, *Carbonas Nat'ricum*, *Soda Aera'ta*, *Bicar'bonate of Soda*, *Carbonate of protox'ide of So'dium*, (F.) *Carbonate de Soude*, *S. effervescente*, *S. aérée*, *S. crayeuse*. (*Sodæ subcarb.* ℔j *aquæ destill.* ℔iij.) Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; set it aside to crystallize. Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic, and is better adapted for effervescing draughts.

Soda Cau'stica, *Protoxide of Sodium*, *Caustic Soda*, (F.) *Soude caustique*, *S. à la Chaux*, *Soude pure*. The impure subcarbonate, treated by quicklime, and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid. It may be used as a caustic, like the *Potassa fusa*, and is even preferable to it, as it does not deliquesce, and run.

Soda, Chlor'ide of, *Sodæ Chloridum*, *Sodæ Chloruretum*, *Oxymu'riate of Soda*. This salt is used as a disinfecting agent; both to remove offensive smells in chambers, and to alter the condition of fetid ulcers.

Soda Hispanica, Soda—s. Hydrochlorate of, Soda, muriate of—s. Mephite of, S. subcarbonate of.

Soda, Muriate of, *Sodæ murias*, *Soda muria'ta*, *S. muriat'ica*, *Al'kali minera'le sali'num*, *Sal commu'nis*, *Sal culina'ris*, *Sal fon'tium*, *Sal gemmæ*, *Sal mari'nus*, *Natron muria'tum*, *Sal albus*, *Natrum muriat'icum*, *Common salt*, *Sea salt*, *Hydrochlorinas Natricus*, *Sal fos'silis*, *Sal lu'cidum*, *Muria*, *Rock salt*, *Bay salt*, *White salt*, *Quadrichlo'ruret of Sodium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of Soda*, *Chlorure'tum So'dii*, *Chloride of Sodium*, (F.) *Sel de Cuisine*. In an impure state, this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, and is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic. Externally, stimulant. It is a well known and useful culinary substance.

Soda, Nitrate of, *Sodæ Nitras*, *Al'kali minera'le nitratum*, *Nitrum Cu'bicum*, *Nitrate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Protoni'trate of Sodium*, *Nitrum Rhomboida'le*, *Nitras Natricum*. Its virtues are similar to those of the nitrate of potass, for which it has been substituted.

Soda, Oxymuriate of, Soda, chlorate of.

Soda, Phosphate of, *S. phosphora'ta*, *Subphosphate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Phosphas Nat'ricum*, *Natrum Oxyphosphoro'des*, *Subprotophosphate of Sodium*, *Al'kali minera'le phosphora'tum*, *Tasteless purging salt*, (F.) *Sel admirable perlé*. Cathartic, in the dose of from ʒss to ʒj.

Soda, Subcar'bonate of, *Sodæ Subcarbonas*, *Subcarbonate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Mephite of Soda*, *Natron præpara'tum*, *Sal Sodæ*, *Salt of Soda*, *Flos Salis*, *Sagi'men Vitri*, *Salt of Baril'la*, *Sal al'kali*, *Carbonas Sodæ*, of some. (F.) *Sous-carbonate de Soude*. The impure subcarbonate, dissolved in water; the solution filtered and crystallized. Soluble in two parts of water at 60°. It is much used as an antacid; and, also, as a deobstruent in scrofulous and other affections. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

The *dried Subcar'bonate of Soda*, *Sodæ Subcar'bonas exsicca'ta*, *Carbonas Sodæ sicca'tum*, (F.) *Sous-carbonate de Soude desséché*, is employed as an antacid and lithontriptic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

Soda, Sulphate of, *Sodæ Sulphas*, *Natron vitriola'tum*, *Sal cathar'ticus Glaube'ri*; *Al'cali minera'le sulphu'ricum*, *Natrum sulphu'ricum*, *Soda vitriola'ta*, *Sulphas nat'ricus*, *Sal miral'ilis Glaube'ri*, *Ape'rient Salt of Frederick*, *Glauber's Salts*. Obtained from the salt that remains after the distillation of muriatic acid; the superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda. It is soluble in three parts of water at 60°; is purgative, and, in small doses, diuretic. Dose, ʒvj to ʒx.

The Lymington Glauber's Salts is a *Sulphate of Magnesia and Soda*, and is obtained from the mother liquor of sea-water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt.

Soda, Tartrate of, *Soda Tartariza'ta*, *Tartarized Soda*, *Sal Rupellen'sis*, *Rochelle Salt*, *Sal Polychres'tum Seignet'ti*, *S. Seignetti*, *Seignette's Salt*, *Natron tartariza'tum*, *Tartris Potas'sæ et Sodæ*, *Tartras Potas'sæ et Sodæ*. (*Sodæ subcarb.*, p. 1; *potass. supertart.*, p. 3; *aq. ferv.*, p. 15.) Dissolve the subcarbonate in water; and add, gradually, the supertartrate. Filter the solution, and crystallize. It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Soda Vitriolata, S. sulphate of.

Sodæ Boras, Borax—s. Boras alcalescens, Borax—s. Boras supersaturus, Borax—s. Carbonas, Soda—s. subcarbonate of—s. Carbonas impurus, Soda—s. Chloras, Soda, chlorate of—s. Murias, Soda, muriate of—s. Nitras, Soda, nitrate of—s. Subboras, Borax—s. Subcarbonas impura, Soda.

SODII CHLORURETUM, Soda, muriate of.

SODIUM, Carbonate of protoxide of, Sodæ carbonas—s. chloride of, Soda, muriate of—s. Protonitrate of, Soda, nitrate of—s. Protoxide of, hydrochlorate of, Soda, muriate of—s. Protoxide of, Soda caustica—s. Protoxide of, nitrate of, Soda, nitrate of—s. Protoxide of, phosphate of, Soda, phosphate of—s. Protoxide of, subcarbonate of, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Quadrichloruret of, Soda, muriate of—s. Subborate of protoxide of, Borax—s. Subprotoborate of, Borax—s. Subprotophosphate of, Soda, phosphate of.

SOI-POUR-SOI, 'Self for self.' A law of

development, indicated by M. St. Hilaire; by which like parts unite to like parts, and which is occasionally seen in cases of monstrosity, when two fœtuses are united by the ischia, for example.

SOIE, Sericum.

SOIF, Thirst—*s. Excessive*, Polydipsia.

SOLAMEN INTESTINORUM, Pimpinella anisum—s. Scabiosorum, Fumaria.

SOLA'NUM, *S. nigrum*, *S. vulga'rĕ*, *Common Nightshade; Garden Nightshade*, (F.) *Morelle à fruit noir*. *Family*, Solaneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. A narcotic poison.—The *Huile de Morelle* is made, by macerating in oil, for several days, the leaves and fruit of this plant. The oil is anodyne and discutient.

Solanum Dulcama'ra; the *Bittersweet*, *Dulcamara*, *Solanum Scandens*, *Glycipicros*, *Amara dulcis*, *Solanum ligno'sum*, στρυχνος, of Theophrastus, *Woody Nightshade*, (F.) *Douce-amère*, *Morelle grimpante*. The taste of the twigs is bitter, followed by sweetness; hence its name. It has been used in many diseases, as a diuretic and sudorific, especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, various skin diseases, scrofula, and jaundice. Dose in powder, ℈j to ʒj.

Solanum Esculentum, S. tuberosum—s. Fœtidum, Datura stramonium—s. Furiosum, Atropa belladonna—s. Lethale, Atropa belladonna—s. Lignosum, S. dulcamara.

Solanum Lycoper'sicum; the *Love-apple plant*. The fruit of this, called *Toma'ta* or *Love-apple*, (F.) *Pomme d'Amour*, is much eaten in the United States; and with the French, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c., forms an esteemed sauce.

Solanum Magnum Virginianum Rubrum, Phytolacca decandra—s. Maniacum, Atropa belladonna—s. Maniacum, Datura stramonium—s. Melanocerasus, Atropa belladonna—s. nigrum, Solanum.

Solanum Melon'gena, *Melongena*, *Egg plant*, (F.) *Aubergine*. The *Mad Apple plant*; a native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, *Pomum Melon'genæ*, *Malum insa'num*, is prepared in soups and sauces in those countries, like the tomata.

Solanum Racemosum Americanum, Phytolacca decandra—s. Scandens, S. dulcamara.

Solanum Sanctum; the *Palestine Nightshade*. The fruit of this is globular, and is much eaten in the countries where it is a native.

Solanum Tuberos'um, *Bata'bas*, *Solanum esculen'tum*, *Papas America'nus*, *Pappus America'nus*, *America'num Tubero'sum*, *Batta'ta Virginia'na*; the *Pota'to*, (F.) *Pomme de Terre*. A native of Peru. A nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful, indeed, that exists. One hundred pounds of potatos afford ten pounds of starch, which is equal to arrow-root, as a nutrient and demulcent. It is called *Potato Flour*, *P. Starch*, *French Sago*, *Petit Sague*, *Common Arrow-root*, &c.

Solanum Urens, Capsicum annuum—s. Vesicarium, Physalis—s. Vulgare, Solanum.

SOLAR, *Sola'ris*. Having rays like the sun.

The Solar Plexus, *Centrum commu'nĕ*, *Cer'ebrum abdomina'lĕ*. A collection of ganglions and filaments, interweaving and anastomosing with each other repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments, composing it, are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions. It receives, also, branches from the pneumogastric. It seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches; furnishing many secondary plexuses, which are called the *infra-diaphragmatic*, *cœliac*, *superior mesenteric*, *inferior mesenteric*, *renal* or *emulgent*, *spermatic*, &c.

SOLDANELLA, Convolvulus soldanella.

SOLE, *Solum*, *Pe'dion*, *Peza*, *Pelma*, *Planta'ris superficies pedis*, *Facies concava* seu *inferior* seu *Planum* seu *Concavum* seu *Pars inferior* seu *Planities* seu *Planta Pedis*, (F.) *Plante du Pied*. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

SOLÉAIRE, Soleus.

SOLEN, Cradle.

SOLENA'RIUM, from σωλην, 'a canal.' An instrument of surgery, representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed, like a limb in a *cradle*, (q. v.)—Galen. The word *Solen* itself—σωλην, *Cana'lis*—was used, in antiquity, for a grooved channel, in which a fractured limb was placed.

SOLE'US, *Gastrocne'mius inter'nus*, *Tibio-calcanien*, (Ch.;) (F.) *Soléaire*, from *solea*, 'a sole of a shoe.' A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is broad, flat, and almost oval; and is attached, above, to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge of the tibia. It terminates, below, by a large tendon, which unites to that of the gastrocnemius externus, to form the tendo Achillis. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely.

SOLID, *Sol'idus*, *Stereos*. A body, whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion, that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids, in the human body, are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, &c. The anatomy, or rather study, of the solids, is called *Stereol'ogy*, from στερεος, 'solid,' and λογος, 'a discourse.'

SOLIDA'GO VIRGAU'REA, *Virga aurea*, *Herba do'rea*, *Cony'za coma aurea*, *Sym'phytum*, *Petræ'um*, *Elich'rysum*, *Consol'ida Saracen'ica*, *Golden Rod*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia superflua. (F.) *Verge d'or*. The leaves and flowers have been recommended as aperients and tonics, in urinary diseases, and in internal hemorrhage.

SOL'IDISM. The doctrine of those physicians, who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. To the believers in this doctrine, the appellation *Solidist* has been given.

The Solidists think, that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbific agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Solidism is, perhaps, the prevalent doctrine of the present day. It is scarcely necessary to say, that, in all our investigations, the condition of both solids and fluids must be regarded.

SOLIUM, *Baignoire*.

SOLUBIL'ITY, *Solubil'itas*. That property

of a body, by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF SOME SUBSTANCES IN WATER.

Names of Salts.	*Solubility in 100 parts water.*	
	at 60°.	at 212°.
Acids.		
Benzoic,	0.208	4.17
Citric,	133	200
Oxalic,	50	100
Tartaric,	very soluble	
Salts.		
Acetate of Potass,	100	
——— Soda,	35	
Carbonate of Ammonia,	50	
——— Magnesia,	2	
——— Potass,	25	
——— Soda,	50	
Chlorate of Potass,	6	40
——— Soda,	35	35
Muriate of Ammonia,	33	100
——— Lime,	200	
——— Magnesia,	100	
——— Potass,	33	
——— Soda,	35.42	36.16
Nitrate of Potass,	14.25	100
——— Soda,	33	100
Phosphate of Soda,	25	50
Sulphate of Ammonia,	50	100
——— Copper,	25	50
——— Iron,	50	100
——— Magnesia,	100	133
——— Potass,	6.25	20
——— Soda,	37	125
Subborate of Soda,	8.4	16.8
Supersulphate of Potass,	5.0	100
Supertartrate of Potass,	1.5	3.3
Tartrate of Potass,	25	
Tartrate of Potass and Soda,	20	
——— Antimony, ——— Potass,	6.6	33

SOLUM, Sole.

SOLUTIO ALEXITERIA GAUBIANA, see Disinfection—s. Ammoniæ subcarbonatis, Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis—s. Arsenicalis, Liquor arsenicalis—s. Arsenicata, Liquor arsenicalis—s. Arsenitis kalicæ, Liquor arsenicalis—s. Calcis, Liquor calcis—s. Camphoreæ ætherea, Tinctura ætherea camphorata—s. Camphoræ oleosa, Linimentum camphoræ—s. Guaiaci gummosa, Mistura guaiaci—s. Muriatis barytæ, Baryta, muriate of—s. Muriatis calcis, see Calcis murias—s. Muriatis Ferrici ætherea, Tinctura *seu* alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—s. Muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Resinæ Guaiaci aquosa, Mistura Guaiaci—s. Subcarbonatis ammoniaci spirituosa, Spiritus ammoniæ.

Solutio Sulpha'tis Cupri Compos'ita, *Aqua vitriol'ica cæru'lea, Sydenham's Styptic Water.* (*Sulph. cupri*, ℥iij, *alum., acid. sulph.*, ää ℥ij, *aquæ*, ℥viij: dissolve, and filter.)

Solu'tion, *Solu'tio, Lysis*, (F.) *Dissolution.* An operation, which consists in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Likewise, the product of such operation.

It means, also, with many, the termination of a disease:—with others, a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and, with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

A Solution of Continu'ity is any division of parts previously continuous;—as a wound, a fracture, &c.

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. of Acetate of morphine, Liquor morphinæ acetatis—s. of Alkaline iron, Liquor ferri alkalini—s. of Alum, compound, Liquor aluminis compositus—s. of Ammoniated copper, Liquor cupri ammoniati—s. Arsenical, Liquor arsenicalis—s. of Charcoal, concentrated, see Tinctura catechu—s. of Corrosive sublimate, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Fowler's, Liquor arsenicalis—s. of Hydriodate of potass, Liquor potassæ hydriodatis—s. of Iron, nitrated, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—s. of Lime, Liquor calcis—s. of Monro, Liquor of Monro—s. of Oxymuriate of mercury, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Plenck's, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*s. de Potasse*, Liquor Potassæ—s. of Potass, Liquor potassæ—s. of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—s. of Subacetate of lead, diluted, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—s. of Subcarbonate of potass, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—s. of Tartarized antimony, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—s. of Van Swieten, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

SOLUTIVUS, Laxative.

SOLVENS MINERALE, Liquor arsenicalis.

SOLVENT, (F.) *Fondant*, from *sol'verĕ*, 'to dissolve.' A medicine supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances. Thus we have *solvents* of the stone in the bladder, &c.

Solvent, Mineral, Liquor arsenicalis.

Solvents, Dissolventia.

SOMA, Body, Corpus.

SOMACETICS, Gymnastics.

SOMATOL'OGY, *Somatolo'gia*, from σωμα, 'the body,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the human body. Anatomy, (q. v.)

SOMATOTOMY, Anatomy.

SOMMEIL, Sleep.

SOMNAM'BULISM, *Somnambula'tio, Hypnobate'sis, Hypnob'asis, Selenoga'mia, Nyctobate'sis, Seleniasis, Selenias'mus, Somnambulis'mus, Nyctob'asis, Noctambula'tio, Paroni'ria am'bulans, Sleep-walking, Noctisur'gium, Oneirodyn'ia acti'va, Somno-vigil.* A condition of the brain, which occasions the individual to execute, during sleep, some of those actions that commonly take place when awake. It has been imagined, that the somnambulist is guided solely by his internal senses; but there are many facts which induce the belief that the external senses are not always entirely suspended. The causes of somnambulism are very obscure; and the principal indication of treatment is,—so to arrange the bed-chamber of the somnambulist, that he cannot get out of it during sleep; and to avoid suppers, as well as all bodily and mental excitement.

Magnet'ic or Artifi''cial Somnambulism is that peculiar nervous condition, into which individuals have been occasionally thrown by the *Animal Magnetizer*. It has occurred only in those of weak nervous temperament; in hysterical females, &c.

SOMNAMBU'LIST, *Somnam'bulus, Hypnob'ates;* from *somnus*, 'sleep,' and *ambula're*, 'to walk,' *Noctam'bulus*. A sleep-walker.

SOMNIF'EROUS, *Hypnot'icus, Soporif'ic, Soporif'erous, Soporati'vus.* A medicine, which causes sleep.

SOMNIUM, *Enyp'nion, Insomnium, a Dream*,

(F.) *Rêve, Songe.* A confused assemblage, or accidental and involuntary combination of ideas and images, which present themselves to the mind during sleep. Dr. S. Mitchell, of New York, used the word *Somnium* to signify the state between sleeping and waking, in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious.

For 'waking dreams,' see Hallucination.

Those distressing dreams which occur during a state of half sleep, are called, by the French, *Rêvasseries.*

SOMNO-VIGIL, Somnambulism.

SOM'NOLENCY, *Somnolen'tia, Heaviness, Carus Lethar'gus Cataph'ora, Cataphora, Coma Somnolen'tum, Caro'sis, Slumber,* (F.) *Assoupissement.* A state intermediate between sleeping and waking. It is often a symptom of disease.

SOMNUS, Sleep.

SOMPNUS, Sleep.

SON, Furfur.

SONCHUS OLERA'CEUS, *Cicer'bita, Sow Thistle,* (F.) *Laiteron doux. Family,* Cichoraceæ. Most of the species of Sonchus abound with a milky juice, which is very bitter, and said to possess diuretic virtues.

SONDE, Sound, Specillum.

SONDE CANNÉLÉE, Director.

Sonde d'anel. A very fine stylet of silver, awl-shaped at one end. It is used for probing the lachrymal passages through the punctum lachrymale.

Sonde de Belloc. An instrument, invented by Belloc for plugging the nasal fossæ in cases of hemorrhage. It consists of a curved, silver canula, open at both ends, and furnished with a button. The instrument is passed through the nares to the throat; and a plug is attached to the button, so that, when the instrument is drawn forwards through the nose, the posterior nostril is stopped.

Sonde Brisée (F.) *Eyed probe.* A long, straight stylet, composed of two parts, which may be screwed to each other; blunt at one end, and furnished, at the other, with an eye: so that it may be used either as a probe for punctured wounds, or for a seton needle.

SONDE A CONDUCTEUR (F.) A modification of the ordinary catheter;—to facilitate the changing of catheters, without the fear of making false passages. It is a common catheter, open at its beak. The *Stylet* or *Mandrin* is one half longer than that of the ordinary catheter. To use the instrument, the stylet is pushed into the cavity of the bladder through the catheter. The latter is then withdrawn by slipping it over the stylet, which is kept in its place, and serves as a guide to a fresh catheter.

Sonde de Laforest. A small, crooked canula, used for probing the nasal duct from below upwards, and for throwing up injections into it.

Sonde ou Pince de Hunter. A cylindrical, silver canula; of the size of a common catheter; open at both extremities, and containing a wire of iron, one of the ends of which is split into two parts; each being terminated by a small scoop, and separating from each other by virtue of their elasticity, when pushed out of the canula, and again approximating when drawn in. It has been used for laying hold of small calculi in the urethra.

SONDE DE VARECQ, Soda.

SONGE, Somnium.

SONUS VOCIS, Accent.

SOOJA. See Dolichos.

SOOT, Fuligo—s. Wart, Cancer, chimney-sweeper's.

SOPHIA, Sisymbrium sophia—s. Chirurgorum, Sisymbrium sophia.

SOPHISTICATION, Falsification.

SOPHO'RA HEPTAPHYL'LA, *Antichole'rica. Family,* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter, and are said to have been found useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, &c.

Sophora Tincto'ria; *Podalyr'ia Tincto'ria, Indigof'era, Wild Indigo, Indigo Weed, Broom.* An American plant, the taste of whose root is unpleasant, subacrid, and nauseous—very similar to Ipecacuanha. In a large dose, the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the *cortical part* of the root in cream, has been found an efficacious application to sore nipples and to ulcerated breasts.—Coxe.

SOPHROSYNE, Temperance.

SOPOR. A profound sleep, (q. v.) from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neuroses.

Sopor Caroticus, Carus.

SOPORATIVUS, Somniferous.

SOPORIFIC, Somniferous.

SORA, Essera.

SORB TREE, Sorbus domestica.

SORBASTRELLA, Pimpinella saxifraga.

SORBEFA'CIENT, *Sorbefaciens,* from *sorbere* 'to suck in,' and *fa'cere,* 'to make.' A remedy that promotes absorption.

The following are the chief Sorbefacients.

Acida Vegetabilia,	Spongia usta,
Alkalia,	—
Ammoniacum,	Compression,
Brominum,	(Methodical,)
Galbanum,	Friction,
Hydrargyri Præparata,	Mental Sorbefacients,
Iodinum,	(Imagination, Emotions.)
Liquor Calcis Muriatis,	

SORBIER DES OISELEURS, Sorbus acuparia.

SORBUM. See Sorbus domestica.

SORBUS, Cratægus aria, S. domestica.

Sorbus Acupa'ria, *Mes'pilus, Mountain Service, Mountain Ash, Quicken Tree, Roan Tree,* (F.) *Sorbier des Oiseleurs.* The berries of this tree are employed for similar purposes as the last.

Sorbus Domes'tica, *Sorbus, Oie, Service* or *Sorb Tree,* (F.) *Cormier. Family,* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Trigynia. The fruit of this tree, *Sorbum,* is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it, and also brandy.

SORDES, *Rhypos.* A dirty-looking sanies, discharged from ulcers. The French call an

ulcer, exhibiting such an appearance, *sordid*. Also, dirt of any kind.

Sordes, Ichor, Saburra—s. Ventris, Excrement.

SORE, Ulcer.

Sore, Bay. A disease, which Mosely considers to be a true cancer. It is endemic in the Bay of Honduras.

Sore Throat, Cynanche—s. Putrid, Cynanche maligna—s. Throat, ulcerous, Cynanche maligna.

SORENESS, from Teut. seer, (G.) Sehr, 'very,' Sax. rap, *Parap'sis acris teneritu'do*. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with a pressure, that does not usually excite distressing feeling. Often, a febrile symptom. Also, the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, &c.

SORGHUM, Panicum Italicum.

SORORIA'TIO. The period at which the breasts of the female become developed. A young maiden, whose mammæ begin to show was formerly called *sororians virgo*.—Plautus.

SORREL, COMMON, Rumex acetosa—s. French, Rumex scutatus—s. Garden, Rumex scutatus—s. Salt of, Potass, oxalate of—s. Roman, Rumex scutatus.

SOTIREL'LA. Ancient name of a medicine, composed of *opium*, several *narcotics*, *nutmeg*, *saffron*, *camphor*, and *soot*. It was used in certain diseases of the teeth.

SOUBRESAUT, Subsultus tendinum.

SOUCHERLOON, Bit noben.

SOUCHET DES INDES, Curcuma longa—*s. Odorant*, Cyperus longus—*s. Rond*, Cyperus rotundus.

SOUCI, Calendula officinalis, Panophobia—*s. des Champs*, Calendula arvensis.

SOUDE AÉRÉ, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Borate sursaturé de*, Borax—*s. Carbonate de*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Caustique*, Soda caustica—*s. à la Chaux*, Soda caustica—*s. du Commerce*, Soda—*s. Crayeuse*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Effervescente*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Pure*, Soda caustica—*s. Sousborate de*, Borax—*s. Souscarbonate de*, Soda, subcarbonate of.

SOUFFLE. See Murmur, respiratory.

SOUFRE, Sulphur—*s. Sublimé*, Sulphur sublimatum.

SOUND, *Specill'um*, *Stylus*, *Explorato'rium*. An instrument used, by surgeons, to discover whether there is a stone in the bladder. It is usually made of highly polished steel, and is shaped like the catheter.

(F.) *Sonde*. [This word has, however, a more extensive signification. It means, different instruments, introduced into cavities of certain organs, or into wounds, fistulas, &c. to investigate their condition; or to fulfil some therapeutical indication.] See Sonde.

Sound, *Bruit*—s. Bellows, Rasp, Saw, &c. see *Bruit*—s. Auricular, Apyromele.

SOUNDING, Searching.

SOUPIR, Sigh.

SOURCIL, Supercilium.

SOURCILIER, Corrugator supercilii, Superciliary.

SOURDS-MUETS. See Mutitas surdorum.

SOURIS, Nictation.

SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL, Deltoid—*s. Atloidien*, Subatloidæus—*s. Axoidien*, Subaxoidæus—*s. Clavier*, Subclavius—*s. Costaux*, Intercostal—*s. Cutané*, Subcutaneus—*s. Épineux*, Infra-spinatus—*s. Lingual*, Sublingual *s. Maxillaire*, Submaxillary—*s. Maxillo-labial*, Depressor anguli oris—*s. Mental*, Submental—*s. Métacarpo-lateri-phalangien*, Prior annularis—*s. Optico-sphéno-sclératicien*. Rectus inferior oculi—*s. Orbitaire*, Suborbitar—*s. Pubio-coccygien*, Levator ani—*s. Pubio-créti-tibial*, Gracilis—*s. Pubio-prétibial*, Gracilis—*s. Pubio-trochantérien-externe*, Obturator externus—*s. Pubio-trochantérien-interne*, Obturator internus—*s. Scapulaire*, Subscapularis—*s. Scapulo-trochinien*, Subscapularis—*s. Sels*, see Salt.

SOUTHERNWOOD, Artemisia abrotanum—s. Field, Artemisia campestris—s. Maritime, Artemisia maritima—s. Tartarian, Artemisia santonica.

SOWBREAD, Arthanita, Cyclamen.

SOY. See Dolichos soja.

SPA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town 7 miles S. E. of Liége, where there are several springs, possessing a sharp, acidulous taste; containing much carbonic acid, carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia: subcarbonate of soda, and muriate of soda. The water is much used as a tonic.

Artificial Spa Water. *Sodæ subcarb.*, gr. vij; *magnesiæ carbon.* ℈j; *limat. ferri*, gr. iij, *sodæ muriat.*, gr. j; *aquæ*, ℔iij. Impregnate with gas from *marble powder* and *sulph. acid.*, ää ℈x.

SPADO, Eunuch.

SPADONES. See Castrati.

SPAG"IRISTS, from σπαω, 'I separate,' and αγειρω, 'I assemble.' A sect of physicans, who pretended to account for the changes that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chymists, of their day, explained those of the inorganic kingdom.—*Medici'na Spagir'ica* was, likewise, called *Hermetica*; because it was believed that the means of cure, adopted in it, had been found in the books of Hermes.

SPAGYRIA, Chymistry.

SPANDARAPUM, Sparadrapum.

SPANISH FLY, Cantharis.

SPANOPO'GON, from σπανος, 'rare,' and πωγων, 'beard.' Loss of beard, or thinness of beard.—Vogel.

The Greeks called those who had little beard, or who had lost it, *Spanopogo'nes*, σπανοπωγωνες.

SPARADRAPIER, the name of a machine for spreading sparadraps. *A Plaster machine*. It consists of a table, with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points; by which the cloth can be stretched, and a lamina or blade of metal to extend the plaster over it.

SPARADRA'PUM, *Sparadrapus*, *Tela emplas'tica*, *Spandarapum*, (F.) *Sparadrap*. Any adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper. The chief sparadraps are the following:

Sparadrapum pro Fontic'ulis, *Issue Plaster*; which is sometimes made of *simple diachylon*, ℔ij; *Burgundy pitch*, and *sarcocolla*, each ℥iv; *common turpentine*, ℥j. Spread upon linen and polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber.

Sparadrapum Viride, *Corn Plaster*. This may be made of *yellow wax*, ℔ij; *Burgundy*

pitch, ℥xij; *common turpentine*, ʒvj; *verdigris*, ℥iij, spread on cloth, and polished.

Kennedy's Corn Plaster is made of *yellow wax*, lbj; *Venue Turpentine*, ℥ij; *verdigris*, ℥j.

Sparadrapum seu Tela Galteri, *Defensive Plaster*, (F.) *Toile de Gautier*. This is made of *olive oil*, lbss; *suet*, ℥iv; *wax*, ℥x; *litharge, common turpentine, thus, and mastich*, āā ℥ij; *bole armeniac, flour*, āā ℥j. Pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread. To issues, and to keep on dressings.

Sparadrapum Adhæsi'vum, *Adhe'sive Plaster*. A spread plaster of the *Emplastrum adhæsivum*, (q. v.) It is, also, called *Strapping*.

The English Court Plaster is a Sparadrap, (F.) *Taffetas agglutinatif*, *T. gommé*, *Taffetas d'Angleterre*, *Ser'icum An'glicum*, *Emplas'trum Anglicum*, *E. Anglica'num*, *E. adhæsi'vum Woodstock'ii*, *E. Ichthyocol'læ telæ induc'tum*, *E. Glutino'sum*, *Tela Ichthyocol'læ glu'tinans*. It is made by stretching black silk, and brushing it over with a solution of *isinglass* ℥j, in *proof spirit*, ℥xij, to which *tinct. benz.* ℥ij, are added. When dry, this is repeated five times; after this, two coats are given it of a solution of *tereb. chiæ* ℥iv, in *tinct. benz.* ℥vj, which renders it less liable to crack.

SPARAGMA, Laceration.

SPARAGMOS, Spasm.

SPARAL'LIUM, *Clyster uteri'nus*. An injection into the vagina.—Ruland and Johnson.

SPAREDIA, a ligature, covered with the white of egg.—Paracelsus.

SPAR'GANON, σπαργανον, 'swathing clothes;' forming a kind of bandage, with which children were formerly surrounded.—Foësius. Also, Fascia. (q. v.)

SPARGANO'SIS, *Intumescen'tia lactea mamma'rum*, *Mastody'nia polygala*, σπαργανωσις, from σπαργαω, 'I swell.' Extreme distention of the breasts by milk.—Galen.

Sparganosis Puerperarum, Phlegmatia dolens.

SPARROWGRASS, Asparagus.

SPARTIUM SCOPA'RIUM, *Genis'ta*, *Broom*, *Cytiso-genista*, *G. Tincto'ria*, (F.) *Génet. Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. *Broom Tops—Spartii Cacu'mina*—have a bitter taste, and are possessed of diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsies. Dose, of the powder, ℈j to ʒj. All the genistæ have similar virtues.

A decoction of the genista, along with cauterization of the pustules under the tongue, has been recommended in hydrophobia.

SPASM, σπασμος, *Sparag'mos*, from σπαω, 'I draw.' The Greeks gave this name to all kinds of convulsion. It is now usually applied to involuntary, muscular contractions; and these, again, have been divided into *tonic* spasms (see Tetanus,) which consist in complete rigidity and immobility of the muscles, that are the seat of it; and into *clonic* spasms, which consist in alternate contractions and relaxations, (see Convulsion.)

Cullen has a class, Spasmi.

Spasm, Clonic, Convulsion—s. Cynic, see Canine laugh—s. with Rigidity, Tetanus.

SPASMODES, Convulsive.

SPASMODIC, Spasmoticus.

SPASMOL'OGY, *Spasmolo'gia*, from σπασμος, 'spasm,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise on spasms.

SPASMOT'ICUS, *Spas'ticus*, *Spasmod'ic*. Any thing relating to spasm. Also, an antispasmodic. *Morbi constricto'rii*, *M. spasmot'ici*, &c., are diseases accompanied with spasm.

SPASMUS, Convulsion—s. Glottidis, Asthma thymicum—s. Maxillæ inferioris, Trismus.

SPAS'NIA. A term, used by Mercurialis to designate the lancinating pain, produced, at times, in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

SPASTICUS, Spasmoticus, Tonic spasm.

SPATHA, Hypaleiptron.

SPATHES'TER, from σπαω, 'I draw.' (?) A surgical instrument, used for drawing the prepuce over the glans, when too short.—P. Amman.

SPATHOMELE, Spatula.

SPATHULA FŒTIDA, Iris fœtidissima.

SPATILE, σπατιλη, 'human excrement.' A liquid fecal evacuation. Excrement, (q. v.)—Hippocr.

SPAT'ULA, Diminutive of *Spa'tha*, σπαθη, 'a broad-sword.' *Spathome'lē*, σπαθομηλη, *Specill'um latum*. An instrument, used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, &c.

SPEARWORT, Ranunculus flammula.

SPECIES, Powders, compound—s. Aromaticæ, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—s. Diacinnamomi, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—s. Diacretæ, Pulvis cretæ compos.—s. Diajalapæ, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—s. Diambræ sine odoratis, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—s. Diatragacanthæ frigidæ, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—s. Hieræ picræ, Pulvis aloes cum canellâ—s. Lætificantes Rhazis, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—s. e Scordio cum opio, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—s. e. Scordio sine opio, Pulvis cretæ compositus.

SPECIFICUM PARACELSI, Potassæ sulphas.

SPECIF'IC, *Specif'icus*. A substance to which is attributed the property of removing, directly, one disease rather than any other. It is doubtful whether any such remedy exists. *Mercury* in syphilis, and *sulphur* in the itch have been regarded as the strongest examples we possess.

SPECIL'LUM, *Melē*, *Stylus*, from *spe'cio*, 'I examine,'—*Specla'rion*, *Spicil'lum*: a probe, (F.) *Stylet*, *Sonde*, (q. v.) A surgical instrument, employed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, &c. It is usually formed of silver; and is terminated, at one end, by an olive-shaped button. The *eyed probe* has an aperture at the other extremity.

Specillum, Everriculum, Hypaleiptron, Sound—s. Auricularium, Apyromele—s. Cereum, *Bougie*—s. Latum, Spatula—s. Minus, Melotis.

SPECLARION, Specillum.

SPEC'TACLES, *Conspicil'la*, (F.) *Besicles*, *Lunettes ordinaires*, *Conserves*. Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes at the same time. These glasses are more or less *concave* or *convex*, according as the sight is more or less short (*Myopic;*) or long (*Presbyopic.*)

SPECULA'RIS LAPIS. A transparent mi-

neral, but of what nature is not clear, which was formerly employed in epilepsy.

SPEC'ULUM, *Catop'ter*, *Catop'tron*, *Diop'tron*. In Latin, 'a mirror.' In *surgery*, it means different instruments for dilating cavities, and facilitating their examination. See Dilator. There are various instruments of this kind,—the *S. Ani*, *S. Matri'cis*, *S. Oculi*, *S. Oris* ((F.) *Baillon*,) *S. Gutturis*, *S. Vesicæ*.

Speculum Citrinum, Orpiment—s. Indicum, Ferri limatura—s. Lucidum, S. lucidum—s. Oris, Glossocatochus—s. Veneris, Achillea millefolium.

SPEECH, Voice, articulated.

SPEECHLESSNESS, Mutitas.

SPEEDWELL, Brooklime, Veronica beccabunga—s. Female, Antirhinum elatine—s. Officinal, Veronica.

SPELTRUM, Zincum.

SPERM, *Spermat'ic fluid* or *liquor*, *Sem'inal fluid*, *Seed*, *Semen*, *S. viri'le* seu *masculi'num*, *Genita'lē*, *Humor genita'lis* seu *semina'lis*, *Uri'na genita'lis*, *Genitura*, *Sperma*, *S. viri'lē*, *Tho'rē*, *Tho'rus*, *Lac maris*, *Male's milk*, *Propagatory* or *genital liquor*, *Vita'lē virus*, *Vital* or *quickening venum*, from σπειρω, 'I sow.' A whitish, viscid fluid, of a peculiar smell, secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into actual contact with the germ of the female. The *Aura sem'inis* is incapable of effecting fecundation. The semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two different fluids; the one liquid and milky, which is considered to be the secretion of the prostate;—the other, white, and as thick as mucilage, the product of the testicular secretion. The sperm contains, according to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate.

Microscopic observations seem to show, that, like many other animal secretions, it contains animalcules—*Spermatozo'a*, (q. v.)

By careful examination, according to Wagner, other minute, round, granulated bodies may almost always be detected, which are in all cases much less numerous than the spermatozoa. These bodies he calls *seminal granules*, (q. v.) Pure sperm, he considers, in its most perfect state, consists principally of seminal animalcules and seminal granules. Both of which are enveloped in a small quantity of fluid.

SPERMACETI, Cetaceum—s. Whale, see Cetaceum.

SPERMACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMAT'IC, *Spermat'icus*, *Semina'lis*. That which relates to the sperm. A name given to different parts, connected with the organs of generation.

The Spermatic Arteries, *A. Spermaticæ*, *A. præparan'tes*, *Artères testiculaires*, *A. de l'ovaire* (Ch.,) are two in number;—one on each side,—and arise from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend, almost vertically, at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man, the spermatic artery, situate at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring; gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic chord, and divides into two fasciculi of branches, one of which goes to the testicle,—the other to the epididymis. In the female, the spermatic artery dips into the pelvis, and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

The Spermatic Veins are two or three in number, on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open:—those of the right, into the vena cava inferior:—those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, called, by some, the *Spermatic Plexus*; and another plexus before the psoas muscle, called the *Corpus pampiniforme*.

The Spermatic Plexuses of nerves, *Plexus testiculares*, are two in number, and are furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called *Spermatic nerves*, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man; and to the ovary and Fallopian tube in the female. They cannot be traced into the substance of those organs.

The Spermatic or Testic'ular Chord, *Funic'ulus Spermaticus*, *Corpus varico'sum*, (F.) *Cordon spermatique* ou *testiculaire*. The vascular and nervous chord, by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins; of other small vessels; of lymphatics; of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus, and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus; of the vas deferens; and, very often, of a fibro-cellular chord, which unites the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which, encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord occurs. All these parts are united together by a very lax, cellular tissue, and surrounded by coats, which, reckoning from without, are;—1. The skin and cellular membrane. 2. A fibro-cellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A very thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often, also, behind, the chord. 4. The proper sheath of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation, furnished by the fascia transversalis to the chord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic chord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left; and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends, almost vertically, from the superior margin of the testicle, as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal; passes through this canal, and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. At this part, also, the organs, composing it, separate from each other:—the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder;—the blood-vessels and lymphatics ascending towards the lumbar region, &c.

The Spermatic Passages or Ways, *Viæ Spermaticæ*, are the canals concerned in the excretion of semen.

SPERMATOCE'LE, *Her'nia semina'lis Scroti*, *Oscheoce'le semina'lis*, *Gonoce'le*, from σπερμα, 'sperm,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' The ancients gave this name to certain swellings of the testicle, which were regarded as produced by an

accumulation of sperm in the organ. Also, varicocele (q. v.)

SPERMATOID, Gonoides.

SPERMATOL'OGY, *Spermatolo'gia*, from σπερμα, 'sperm,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on sperm.

SPERMATOPŒ'US, *Spermatopoieus*, from σπερμα, 'sperm,' and ποιειν, 'to make.' Food, to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen; and, consequently of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and very nutritious substances have been so considered.

SPERMATORR'HŒA, *Spermorrha'a*, *Spermacra'sia*, *Gonacra'sia*, *Gonacrati'a*, (F.) *Flux de Sperme*. An involuntary emission of sperm, without copulation. See Gonorrhœa and Pollution (q. v.)

Spermatorrhœa Atonica, Gonorrhœa laxorum.

SPERMATOZO'A, from σπερμα, 'sperm,' and ζωον, 'animal.' *Zoospermes*. Spermatic animalcules. Animalcules seen in the sperm, and by some supposed to be the formative agents in generation.

SPERMORRHŒA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPHACELIA SEGETUM. See Ergot.

SPHACELISMUS, Sphacelus.

SPHAC''ELUS, σφακελος, *Gangræ'na Sphacelus*, *Sphacelis'mus*. This word is used, by some, synonymously with Gangrene (q. v.;) by others, with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. Commonly, it means the disorganized portion, in cases of mortification, which must be thrown off—is, in other words, totally dead. The foul, disorganized portion of an ulcer—called the *slough*—must be considered a kind of sphacelus.

SPHÆRA, Pila.

Sphæra Marina, Pila marina.

Sphæra Thalassia, Pila marina.

SPHÆRANTHUS INDICUS, Adaca.

SPHÆRIDION, Pilula.

SPHÆRION, Globule, Pilula.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR, Echinops.

SPHÆROCOCCUS CRISPUS, Fucus crispus.

SPHAGE, Throat.

SPHENDONE, Funda.

SPHÉNI-SALPINGO-MALLIEN, Laxator tympani.

SPHENO-MAXILLARY, *Sphæno-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

The Spheno-maxillary or Inferior Or'bitar Fissure, (F.) *Fente sphéno-maxillaire* ou *orbitaire inférieure*, called, also, *Fora'men lac''erum infe'rius*, *F. spheno-maxillarē*, is situate at the posterior part of the angle, formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones; and, before, by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbitar cavity and the zygomatic fossa.

The Spheno-maxillary Fossa, is a name given, by some anatomists, to a depression at the union of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

SPHENO-OR'BITAR. A name given, by Béclard, to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is developed by a variable number of points of ossification.

SPHENO-PAL'ATINE, *Sphenopalati'nus*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palate bones.

The Foramen Spheno-palatinum is a round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

The Spheno-palatine Artery, or *Large lateral nasal*, is the termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the spheno-palatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus.

The Spheno-palatine Ganglion, or *Ganglion of Meckel*, *Sphenoï'dal G.* (Ch.) A small, nervous, cordiform, or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situate without the foramen sphæno-palatinum, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure. It seems suspended, by several nervous filaments, to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off *internal* or *spheno-palatine filaments*, *inferior* or *palatine filaments*, and a *posterior filament*, which is the *Vidian* or *pterygoid nerve*.

The Spheno-palatine Nerves or *Lat'eral nasal*, arise from the ganglion—just described—at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the spheno-palatine foramen. They are 5 or 6 in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine*, (q. v.)

Spheno-Palatinus, Levator palati.

SPHENO PARIETAL, *Spheno-parieta'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

The Spheno-parietal Suture is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHENO-PTERYGO-PALATINUS, Circumflexus—s. Salpingo-staphylinus, Circumflex.

SPHENO-STAPHYLINUS, Levator palati.

SPHENO-TEM'PORAL, *Spheno-tempora'lis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

The Spheno-temporal Suture is the suture at the articulation of the great alæ of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Béclard gives the name—*spheno-temporal*—to the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed by distinct points of ossification.

SPHENOID, *Sphenoï'des Os*, from σφην, 'a wedge,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' *Os basila're* seu *cuneifor'mē* seu *cu'neo compara'tum*, seu *sphenoida'lē*, seu *multifor'mē*, seu *az'ygos*, seu *papilla're*, seu *polymor'phon*, seu *paxilla're*, seu *baxilla're*, seu *alæfor'mē*, seu *sphecoï'des*, seu *vespifor'mē*, seu *inconjuga'tum*, *Pter'ygoid Bone*. An azygous bone, situate on the median line, and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the other bones of that cavity; supports them, and strengthens their union. Its

form is singular, and resembles a bat with its wings extended. It has, 1. An *inferior* or *guttural surface*, on which is situate the crista, that joins the vomer; a channel, which concurs in forming the pterygo-palatine foramen; the pterygoid process; the pterygoid fossa; the scaphoid depression; the Vidian or pterygoid canal; the foramina—ovale, spinale, &c. 2. A *superior* or *cerebral surface*, on which are:—the clinoid processes; the pituitary fossa; the foramina (ovale, rotundum, and spinale;) the *Apophysis of Ingrassias* or lesser wing; the foramen opticum, &c. 3. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is articulated with the basilary process of the occipital bone. 4. An *anterior* or *orbito-nasal surface;* having, anteriorly, a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone; and, on each side, a round aperture, which leads into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the *sphenoidal sinuses*. 5. Two *zygomato-temporal* or *external surfaces*, which correspond to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

Some divide the sphenoid into *body* or *middle portion;* and *alæ*, which are four in number, and are subdivided into *great* (*Temporal Plates* or *Wings*) and *little* (*Apophyses of Ingrassias.*) The *Sphenoid suture* surrounds the bone.

Sphenoid, Spinous Process of the, Sphenoidal spine.

SPHENOI'DAL, *Sphenoïda'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid.

The Cornua Sphenoida'lia, *Cornets sphénoïdaux*, *Cornets de Bertin*, *Ossa triangula'ria*, *Pyramids of Wistar*. Two small, thin, and curved bones, situate between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded, in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid, with the base turned backwards; and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate bone, and vomer.

The Sphenoidal or Supe'rior Or'bitary Fissure, *Fora'men lac''erum supe'rius*, (F.) *Fente sphénoïdale*, is a large fissure, situate between the great and little ala of the sphenoid. It is seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication.

The Sphenoi'dal Spine, (F.) *Épine sphénoïdale*, *Spinous Process of the Sphenoid;*—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process, *Apophyse sous-temporale*, (Ch.) met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process, a *styloid process* is frequently met with.

SPHENOIDES, Cuneiform.

SPHENOSIS. See Wedged.

SPHEX, Wasp.

SPHINCTER, *Constric'tor;* from *σφιγγω*, 'I constrict.' A name given to several annular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings.

Sphincter Ani, *Annula'ris Ani*. Many anatomists have described two sphincter muscles of the anus;—viz. 1. The *S. exter'nus*, *Aspidis'cos*, *S. cutaneus*, *Coccygio-cutané-sphincter*, *Orbicula'ris Recti*, *Constric'tor Ani*, *Coccygio-anal*, (Ch.) It is situate around the anus; is elliptical from before to behind; flattened, and pierced at its middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached, behind, to the extremity of the coccyx, by a dense, cellular substance; and are confounded, anteriorly, with the bulbo-cavernosi and transversus perinæi muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus.

2. The *inner* or *internal Sphincter Ani*, *Sphincter intestina'lis* of Winslow, is, by many anatomists, considered as the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situate around the inferior extremity of the rectum, to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other.

Sphincter Gulæ, Constrictores pharyngis—s. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of—s. Intestinalis, Sphincter ani internus—s. Labiorum, Orbicularis oris—s. Oculi, Orbicularis palpebrarum—s. Palpebrarum, Orbicularis palpebrarum—s. Pylori, see Pylorus—s. Vaginæ, Constrictores cunni—s. Ventriculi, Pylorus.

Sphincter Vesi'cæ, *Sphincter of the bladder*. Some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres, which surround the neck of the bladder, but do not constitute a particular muscle. Morgagni has given the name Pseudo-Sphincter to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which pass beneath the neck of the bladder, and, by their contraction, close that opening.

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOME'TA, from *σφραγις*, 'a seal,' *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' *αργος*, 'white,' or perhaps *αργυρος*, 'silver,' and *κομεω*, 'I adorn.' A charlatan who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings.—Aristophanes. Hippocrates.

SPHYG'MICA ARS, from *σφυγμος*, 'the pulse.' The art of judging by the pulse, in health or disease.

SPHYGMOCEPHALUS, Crotaphe.

SPHYGMOLO'GIA, from *σφυγμος*, 'the pulse,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of the pulse.

SPHYGMOMETER, Pulsilegium.

SPHYGMOS, Pulsation, Pulse.

SPHYRA, Malleolus.

SPHYXIS, Pulsation.

SPIC, Lavendula.

SPICA, *Fascia Inguina'lis;* the *Spica bandage*, (F.) *Épi*. A bandage, so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter *V*;—each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into *ascending* and *descending*. It may be applied over various parts of the body; and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the *Spica inguina'lis*, *Spica inguina'lis duplex*, the spica for the shoulder, and another for the thumb.

Spica Alpina, Valeriana Celtica—s. Celtica, Valeriana Celtica—s. Indica, Nardus Indica—s. Nardi, Nardus Indica.

SPICES, FOUR. See Myrtus pimenta.

SPICILLUM, Specillum.

SPIDERWORT, Liliago.

SPIGE'LIA MARILAN'DICA, *Anthel'mia*, *Spige'lia Lonic''era*, *Peren'nial Wormgrass* or *Indian Pink*, *Caroli'na Pink*. *Nat. Order*, Gentianeæ. *Class*, Pentandria. *Order*, Monogynia. Indigenous. The root is celebrated as an an-

thelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici. It is, also, asserted to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcotico-acrid. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

SPIGNEL, Æthusa meum.

SPIKENARD, Conyza squarrosa, Nardus Indica.

SPILAN'THUS ACMEL'LA, *Achmella*, *Acmella*, *Balm-leaved Spilanthus*. *Family*, Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. This plant possesses a glutinous, bitter taste, and fragrant smell. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been used in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints;—given in infusion.

Spilanthus, Balm-leaved, Spilanthus acmella.

Spilanth'us Olera'ceus, *Spear-leaved Spilanthus*, (F.) *Cresson de Para*. A tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothache.

SPILOSIS, Epichrosis—s. Ephelis, Ephelides—s. Poliosis, Poliosis.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBU'TIC DROPS. An empirical preparation, formed of *hydrarg. oxymur., rad. gentian., cort. aurant. sicc.*, āā ʒij, *antimon. crud., santal. rubr.* āā ʒj, *spiritus vini rectif., aquæ*, āā ℥viij.

SPINA, *Spine*, (F.) *Épine*. A process on the surface of a bone, which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes of this name, are:—the *nasal spine*, the *spine of the scapula*, the *spine of the ischium*, the *four iliac spines*, the *palatine spine*, the *maxillary*, the *sphenoid*, &c. The *spine of the back* is the collection of vertebræ constituting the *vertebral column*, (q. v.)

Spina, Penis—s. Acida, Oxycantha Galeni—s. Ægyptiaca, see Acaciæ gummi—s. Alba, Carduus marianus, Mespilus oxyacantha—s. Bifida, Hydrorachis—s. Cervina, Rhamnus—s. Dorsi, Vertebral column—s. Ferrea, Pin—s. Helmontii, *Aiguillon*—s. Hirci, Astragalus verus—s. Infectoria, Rhamnus.

Spina Vento'sa, *Spinæ ventos'itas*, *Tere'do*, *Fungus Artic'uli*, *Arthroc'acē*, *Pædarthroc'acē*, *White Swelling*, (of some,) *Sidera'tio Ossis*, *Cancer Ossis*, *Gangræ'na Ossis*, *Exosto'sis*. A term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words having been considered its synonymes. By some, it is defined to be—a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteo-sarcoma. By others, it is considered to be a tumour arising from an internal caries of a bone; occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes.

Spina Ventosa, Hydrarthrus, Mollities ossium—s. Vertebralis, Vertebral column.

SPINACH, Spinacia.

SPINA'CIA, *Spina'chia*, *Spina'cia olera'cea*, *Spin'age*, *Spinach*, (F.) *Épinard*. *Family*, Atriplicæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Pentandria. A plant which resembles the cabbage in its dietetic powers. The leaves boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. It has been used in phthisical complaints; but its medicinal properties, if it have any, are not now regarded.

SPINÆ VENTOSITAS, Spina ventosa.

SPINAGE, Spinacia.

SPINAL, *Spina'lis*, from *spina*, 'the spine.' That which relates to the vertebral column.

The Spinal Arteries are two in number, viz: 1. The *posterior spinal*, *Artère médiane postérieure du Rachis*, (Ch.) It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *anterior spinal artery*, *A. médiane antérieure*, (Ch.,) is larger than the last, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the anterior surface of the marrow; furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side, opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions.

The term *Spinal arteries* or *Rachidian arteries* is also given, in the abstract, to all the arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves.

Spinal Cord, Medulla spinalis—s. Prolongation, Medulla spinalis.

Spinal Irritation, *Rhachialgi'tis*. A modern pathological view, which refers most nervous diseases to irritation of the spinal cord. This irritation is presumed to be indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebræ, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. Such tenderness, however, by no means indicates the pathological condition in question, as it is often met with in those enjoying perfect health.

The treatment advised is cupping and counter-irritation on each side of the spine, which may be beneficial in such diseases, no matter what part of the frame may be in a morbid state, by exciting a new and revellent impression on a very sensible portion of the cutaneous surface.

The Spinal Nerve, *Ac'cessory of the Par vagum* or *8th pair*, *Accessory nerve of Willis*, *Spinal Accessory*, *Spino-cranio-trapézien*, *Superior respiratory N.*, *Eleventh pair of encephalic nerves*, *Trachélo-dorsal*, (Ch.) arises from the medulla spinalis, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle.

The Spinal Foram'ina, (F.) *Trous rachidiens*, in the abstract, are the foramina, formed by every two contiguous vertebræ, through which the spinal nerves issue. See Vertebral.

The term Foramen Spinale is especially applied, however, to a small foramen, in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is, likewise, called *Foramen spheno-spino'sum*, (F.) *Trou sphéno-épineux* ou *petit rond Trou épineux*.

Spinales Colli Minores, Interspinales colli

—s. et Transversales lumborum, Transversalis dorsi.

Spinalis Cervicis, Semi-spinalis colli—s. Colli, Semi-spinalis colli.

Spinalis Dorsi, *Grand épineux du dos, Spinalis Dorsi major.* Winslow calls thus, some fleshy fasciculi, which are situate on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes; from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar; and which form part of the transverso-spinalis of most authors. The same anatomist calls—*Spina'lis Dorsi minor, Petit épineux du dos*—some small, fleshy fibres, situate on each side of the interspinal ligament. They are short, flat, and pass from one spinous process to the other. Like the preceding, they form part of the transverso-spinalis. All these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column.

SPINATI, Interspinales colli.

SPINE, Vertebral column—s. Curvature of the, Gibbositas.

SPINI-AXOIDO-OCCIPITALIS, Rectus capitis posticus major—*s. Axoido-trachéli-atloidien,* Obliquus inférior capitis.

SPINITIS, Myelitis.

SPINO-DORSITIS, Myelitis.

SPINOUS, *Spino'sus,* (F.) *Épineux.* Having the shape of a spine or thorn.

The Spinous Proc''esses or Apoph'yses *of the Ver'tebræ, Acan'thæ, Cynol'ophoi,* (F.) *Apophyses épineuses,* are situate at the posterior part of each vertebra, and afford attachment to the muscles, whose office it is to extend the spine. See Vertebra.

SPIRACULA, Pores of the skin.

SPIRÆ'A FILIPEN'DULA, *Filipendula, Saxif'raga rubra, Dropwort,* (F.) *Filipendule. Family,* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this plant is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues.

Spiræa Trifoliata, Gillenia trifoliata.

Spiræa Ulma'ria, *Ulmaria, Regi'na Prati, Barba capræ, Meadow Sweet, Queen of the Meadows, Bar'bula capri'na,* (F.) *Ulmaire. Reine des Près.* The leaves have been recommended as mild astringents:—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

SPIRAMENTUM ANIMÆ, Pulmo.

SPIRATIO, Respiration.

SPIRIT, *Spir'itus,* (F.) *Esprit.* A name given to every liquid product of distillation. These were formerly distinguished into—*inflammable, acid,* and *alkaline;* and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors, of which the following are the chief.

Agua Ardiente. Distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the Agave, by the Mexicans.

Arrack. Distilled from coarse palm sugar, named jaggery, fermented with the bark of the Mimosa *leucophlea;* also from rice and the fermented juice of the Palm; made in India. Its varieties are—

1. *Mahwah Arrack.* Made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, Bassia *butyracea.*

2. *Tuba.* Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands.

Araka. Distilled, by the Tartars, from koumis, fermented mares' milk.

Araki. Distilled from dates, by the Egyptians.

Arika. A variety of koumis, distilled from fermented mares' milk, in Tartary and Iceland.

Brandy. Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, Persimmon apple, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, N. and S. America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bordeaux and Rochelle. The varieties are—

1. *Lau.* Made from rice, in Siam.

2. *Rakia.* Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

3. *Rossolio.* Made at Dantzic, from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants.

4. *Troster.* Made on the Rhine, from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

5. *Sekis-kayavodka.* Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Scio.

Geneva Hollands, (*genièvre,* French for juniper.) Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—

Gin. Made in England, from malted barley, rye, potatoes; rectified with turpentine.

Goldwasser. Distilled at Dantzic, from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseed, cinnamon, and other spices.

Kirschwasser. Distilled from the Malacheb cherry, in Switzerland.

Maraschino. Distilled from the Macarska cherry, at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia.

Rum, (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum:* but the native Americans called this liquor Rum.) Distilled, in the West Indies and South America, from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its variety is—

Slatkaia trava. Made at Kamtschatka, from a sweet grass.

Show-choo. Distilled, in China, from the lees of Mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice.

Whisky, (supposed to be derived from *usque,* the two first syllables of *usquebagh,* the original name in Ireland.) Distilled, in Scotland and Ireland, from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France, from sloes. In Ireland it was called *buil-ceaun,* or madness of the head. The best Scotch whisky is *Glenlivet,* the best Irish, *Ennishowen.*

Y-wer-a. Distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Tee-root, baked, pounded, and fermented.

To these may be added an intoxicating liquor, made by the Afghanistans, from ewes' milk; and that made at Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named Muchumer.

Spirit of Aniseed, Spiritus anisi—s. Bathing, Freeman's, see Linimentum saponis compos.—s. Bathing, Jackson's, see Linimentum saponis compos.—s. Bezoardic of Bussius, see Bussii spiritus Bezoarticus—s. Bone, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi—s. of Burrhus, Burrhi spiritus matricalis—s. of Carraway, Spiritus carui—s. of Ether, aromatic, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—s. Fuming, of Beguin, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Fuming, of Boyle, Ammoniæ

sulphuretum—s. of Hartshorn, Liquor cornu cervi—s. of Horseradish, compound, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—s. of Lavender, Spiritus lavandulæ—s. of Lavender, compound, Spiritus lavandulæ compositus—s. of Mindererus, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. of Nitre, sweet, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. of Nitric ether, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. of Pennyroyal, Spiritus pulegii—s. of Peppermint, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—s. Proof, Spiritus tenuior—s. of Salt, Muriaticum acidum—s. of Scurvygrass, golden, see Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—s. of Spearmint, Spiritus menthæ viridis—s. of Sulphuric ether, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—s. of Turpentine, Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum—s. Verdigris, Aceticum acidum—s. of Wine and camphor, Spiritus camphoræ.

SPIRITS, ANIMAL, Nervous fluid.

SPIRITUS, Breath, Respiration—s. Æthereus nitrosus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. Æthereus vitriolicus, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.

Spiritus Æ'theris Aromat'icus, *Æther Sulphu'ricus cum alcoho'lē aromat'icus, Elix'ir vitrioli dulcē, Sweet Elix'ir of Vit'riol, Viga'ni's Elixir of Vitriol, Aromat'ic Spirit of Ether. (Cinnam. cort.* contus. ʒiij, *cardam. sem.* contus. ʒiss, *piperis longi fruct.* cont., *zingib. rad.* concis., sing. ʒj, *spiritûs ætheris sulphuric.* ℔j. Macerate, for 14 days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain. *Ph. L.)* It is used as a stimulant in nervous affections. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Spiritus Ætheris Nit'rici, *Sp. Ætheris nitro'si, Sp. nitri dulcis, Sp. Æthe'reus nitro'sus, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Nitre Drops, Æther nitricus alcoolisatus, Spirit of Nitric Ether. (Spirit. rect.* ℔ij, *acid nitric,* pondere ℥iij. Pour the acid gradually on the spirit; being careful that the heat does not exceed 120°: then distil, by a gentle heat ℥xxiv. *Ph. L.)* It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gtt. xxv. to f. ʒj.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphu'rici, *Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcoho'lē, Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici, Liquor Sulphuricus alcoolisa'tus, Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. (Æther. sulphuric,* ℔ss, *sp. rect.* ℔j. Mix. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, ʒss to ʒiij.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compos'itus, *Sp. ætheris vitriol'ici compositus, Liquor anod'ynus Hoffmanni, Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor. (Spirit. æther. sulph.* ℔j, *olei ætherei* ʒij. Mix. *Ph. L.)* A stimulant and antispasmodic.

Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici Compositus, Spiritus ætheris sulphuric. comp.

Spiritus Ammo'niæ, *Al'kali ammoni'acum spirituo'sum, Al'cohol ammonia'tum, Sp. salis ammoni'aci, Ammoni'aca alcoholisa'ta, Liquor ammo'nii vino'sus, L. ammoniæ spirituo'sus, Lixiv'ium ammoniaca'lē vino'sum, Spiritus salis ammoni'aci vino'sus* seu *dulcis* seu *dulcifica'tus, Solu'tio subcarbona'tis ammoni'aci spirituo'sa,* (F.) *Esprit d'ammoniaque. (Sp. tenuior.* ℔iij. *ammoniæ muriat.* ℥iv, *potassæ subcarb.* ℥vj. Mix, and distil ℔iss. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromat'icus, *Alcohol ammonia'tum aromaticum, Aromatic ammonia'ted Alcohol, Sal volat'ilē Drops, Spiritus salis volat'ilis oleo'sus, Sp. volatilis aromaticus, Sal volatile oleosum Sylvii, Sp. ammoniæ compos'itus, Tinctu'ra aromatica ammoniata, Liquor oleo'sus Sylvii, Lixiv'ium ammoniaca'lē aromaticum. (Cinnam., cort.* cont., *caryoph.* cont., āā ʒij, *limonum cort.* ℥iv. *potass. subcarb.* ℔ss, *ammon. muriat.* ℥v, *sp. rectif.* ℔v, *aquæ,* congium. Mix, and distil ℔vj. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus, Spiritus aromaticus.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœt'idus, *Sp. volatilis fœt'idus, Fit Drops, Al'cohol ammonia'tum fœt'idum, Tinctu'ra asafœt'idæ ammoniata, Fetid Spirit of Ammonia. (Sp. ammoniæ* ℔ij, *asafœtidæ* ℥ij. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil ℔iss. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succina'tus, *Succina'ted Spirit of Ammonia, Common Eau de Luce, Ammoni'acum succina'tum, Aqua Lu'ciæ, Liquor ex Ammoniâ et Oleo Succini, Liquor ex'citans, Spiritus Ammoniæ cum Succino, Sp. Salis Ammoni'aci lactes'cens* seu *lacteus. (Mastich.* ʒiij, *sp. rect.* ʒix, *ol. lavand.* gtt. xiv, *succin. ol.* gtt. iv. *liq. ammon.* ℥x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture: add the rest, and shake. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. x to ʒss or ʒj.

Spiritus Ani'si, *Spiritus Anisi compos'itus, Aqua Anisi fortis, Aqua Sem'inum Anisi composita, Spirit of An'iseed,* (F.) *Esprit d'anis. (Anisi sem.* cont. ℔ss, *spirit. tenuior.* cong., *aquæ* quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. *Ph. L.)* Carminative. Dose, ʒss to ℥ss. In the compound spirit, angelica is usually an ingredient.

Spiritus Anthos, Spiritus rosmarini.

Spiritus Armora'ciæ Compos'itus, *Sp. Raph'ani compositus, Aqua Raphani composita, Compound Spirit of Horseradish,* (F.) *Esprit de raifort composé. (Armorac. rad.* recent. concis., *aurant. cort.* exsicc., sing. ℔j, *myrist. nuc.* contus. ℥ss, *spirit. ten.* cong. j, *aquæ* q. s. ad prohibendum empyreuma. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant and antiscorbutic, (?) Dose ʒj to ʒiv.

The *Golden Spirit of Scurvy Grass*—an empirical preparation—is formed by adding *gamboge* ℥viij, to one gallon of the *sp. armoraciæ compositus.*

Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth, is formed of *amygd. amar.* ℥ij, *lign. brasil., cassiæ bacc.,* āā ʒiv, *irid. florent.* ℥ij, *coccinell., sal. acetosellæ, alum,* āā ʒj, *sp. vin. rect.* ℔ij, *sp. armoraciæ comp.* ℥ss.

Spiritus Beguinis, Ammoniæ sulphuretum.

Spiritus Camphoræ, *Sp. camphora'tus, Sp. vino'sus camphoratus, Tinctu'ra Camphoræ, Spirit of Wine and Camphor, Spirit of Camphor,* (F.) *Esprit de Camphre, Alcool camphré, Eau de Vie camphré. (Camphor.* ℥iv, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant, anodyne and discutient. Used only externally.

Spiritus Car'ui, *Sp. Cari Carui, Spirit of Car'raway, Aqua Sem'inum Carui fortis, A. Sem'inum Carui, Strong Carui Waters,* (F.) *Esprit de Carvi. (Carui sem. cont.* ℔iss, *sp. tenuior.* cong. j, *aquæ* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.)* Carminative. Dose, ʒj to ℥ss.

Spiritus Cinnamo'mi, *Sp. Lauri Cinnamomi, Spirit of Cin'namon, Aqua Cinnamomi fortis, Aqua Cinnam. spirituo'sa, Strong Cinnamon Water,* (F.) *Esprit de Cannelle. (Cort. cinnam.*

℈v, *sp. rect.* ℔ivss.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒss.

Spiritus Col'chici Ammonia'tus, *Ammonia'ted Spirit of Colchicum.* (*Sem. colchic.* cont. ʒij, *sp. ammon. aromat.* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy. Dose, from gtt. xxx to ʒj.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi, Liquor C. C.—s. Fumans Beguini, Ammoniæ sulphuretum.

Spiritus Junip'eri Compos'itus, *Compound Spirit of Juniper, Aqua Junip'eri composita.* (F.) *Esprit de genièvre composé.* (*Bacc. junip. cont.* ℔j, *sem. carui* cont., *fœnicul. sem.* cont., ää ʒiss, *sp. ten.* cong. j, *aq.* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, ʒj to ʒss.

Spiritus Lauri Cinnamomi, Spiritus cinnamomi.

Spiritus Lavan'dulæ, *Sp. Lavandulæ spicæ, Spirit of Lav'ender, Sp. Lavand. simpl., Lavender Water,* (F.) *Esprit de Lavande.* (*Lavand. flor.* recent. ℔ij, *sp. rectif.* cong., *aquæ* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Usually made by adding the oil to rectified spirit. Used as a perfume chiefly.

Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus, *Tinctu'ra Lavandulæ composita, Red Hartshorn, Lavender drops, Compound Spirit of Lavender,* (F.) *Esprit de Lavande composé.* (*Sp. lavand.* ℔iij, *sp. rosmarin.* ℔j, *cinnam., cort.* contus., *myristic. nucleor.* cont., sing. ʒss, *pterocarpi ligni* conc. ʒj.) Stimulant. Dose, gtt. xl to ʒij.

Spiritus Lumbricorum, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperi'tæ, *Spirit of Peppermint, Aqua Menthæ piperit'idis spirituo'sa, Sp. Menthæ piperit'idis,* (F.) *Esprit de Menthe poivrée.* (*Olei menth. pip.* ℈vjss, *sp. rectif.* ℔ivss, *aquæ,* q. s. distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Carminative and stimulant. Dose, ʒss to ʒiij.

Spiritus Menthæ Sativæ, Spiritus menthæ viridis.

Spiritus Menthæ Vir'idis, *Spearmint, Spiritus Menthæ sati'væ, Aqua Menthæ vulga'ris spirituo'sa,* (F.) *Esprit de Menthe verte.* (*Olei Menth. virid.* ℈viss, *sp. rectif.* ℔ivss, *aq.* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Like the last in properties and dose.

Spiritus Millepedarum, Liquor cornu cervi.

Spiritus Myris'ticæ, *Spiritus Myristicæ Moscha'tæ, Sp. Nucis Moschatæ, Aqua Nucis Moschatæ, Nutmeg Water, Aqua Nephrit'ica,* (F.) *Esprit de Muscade.* (*Myrist. nucl.* cont. ʒij, *spirit. tenuior.* cong. j, *aquæ* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Cordial and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ, Spiritus pimentæ—s. Nitri vulgaris, see Nitric acid—s. Nitri acidus, Nitric acid—s. Nitri dulcis, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. Nitri duplex, Nitric acid—s. Nitri fumans, Nitric acid—s. Nitri Glauberi, Nitric acid—s. Nitri simplex, see Nitric acid—s. Nucis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—s. Ophthalmicus Mindereri, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

Spiritus Pimen'tæ, *Sp. Myrti Pimentæ, Spiritus Pimento, Spirit of Pimento, Aqua Miral'ilis.* (*Piment. baccar.* cont. ʒij., *sp. tenuior.* cong., *aquæ* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Cordial and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Spiritus Pule'gii, *Spirit of Pennyroyal, Aqua Pulegii spirituo'sa, Spirituous Pennyroyal Water,* (F.) *Esprit de Pouliot.* (*Olei pulegii* ℈vij, *sp. rect.* ℔ivss, *aquæ,* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose.

Spiritus Rectifica'tus, *Sp. Vini rectificatus, Œnostag'ma, Sp. Vino'sus rectificatus, Al'cohol, Spirit of Wine,* (F.) *Esprit de Vin rectifié.* Rectified spirit is much used, in Pharmacy, to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally: although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally, it is employed as a discutient.—S. G., according to the London Pharmacopœia, 0.838; according to that of Dublin, 0.840; of Edinburgh and United States, 0.835, and of Paris, 0.819 to 0.827.

Spiritus Rector, Aroma—s. Rhaphani compositus, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.

Spiritus Rosmari'ni, *Sp. Rorismarini officina'lis, Spirit of Rosemary,* (q. v.) *Spiritus Anthos, Hungary Water.* (F.) *Esprit de Romarin.* (*Ol. rosmarini* ʒj, *sp. rect.* cong. j, *aquæ* q. s. Distil a gallon. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Spiritus Salis Acidus seu Fumans, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis ammoniaci, Spiritus ammoniæ—s. Salis ammoniaci aquosus, Liquor ammoniæ—s. Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—s. Salis ammoniaci sulphuratus, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Salis Glauberi, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis marini coagulatus, Potassæ murias—s. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis volatilis oleosus, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, Tinctura ætherea composita—s. Sulphurico-æthereus martialis, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—s. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris per campanam, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris volatilis, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Sulphurosus volatilis, Sulphurous acid.

Spiritus Tenu'ior, *Alcohol dilutum, Spiritus vino'sus tenu'ior, Proof Spirit,* (F.) *Esprit de vin délayé.* Generally made, for pharmaceutical purposes, by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water. S. G. Lond. 0.920; Edinb. and United States, 0.935. It is employed in the same cases as those in which alcohol is used:—chiefly, as a solvent of vegetable matters, in the form of tinctures.

Spiritus Veneris, Aceticum acidum—s. Vini rectificatus, Spiritus rectificatus—s. Vinosus camphoratus, Spiritus camphoræ—s. Vinosus tenuior, Spiritus tenuior—s. Vitalis, Nervous fluid—s. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid—s. Vitrioli acidus Vogleri, Sulphuricum acidum dilutum—s. Vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Potassæ sulphas—s. Vitrioli dulcis, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—s. Vitrioli phlogisticatus, Sulphurous acid—s. Volatilis aromaticus, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatilis fœtidus, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

SPIROPTERA HOMINIS. See Worms.

SPISSANTIA, Incrassantia.

SPIT, Sputum.

SPITH'AMA, *Dorans.* A measure of twelve fingers' breadth.

SPITTLE, Saliva—s. Sweet, see Salivation.

SPLANCHNA, Entrails.

SPLANCHNEURYS'MA, from σπλαγχνον, 'an intestine,' and ευρυνω, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

SPLANCHNIC, *Splanchnicus*, *Visceral*, from σπλαγχνον, 'viscus.' That which relates to the viscera.

The Splanchnic Cav'ities are the three great cavities of the body;—those of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

The Splanchnic Nerves belong to the great sympathetic, and are two in number on each side. They are distinguished into:—1. The *great splanchnic nerve*, *Grand surrénal*, (Chaus.) Its roots—four or five in number, come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th thoracic ganglion. They descend inwards, on the sides of the vertebral column, beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach, and divides into several branches, which pass into the semilunar ganglion.

2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve*, *Splanchnique accessoire*, of Walther, *Petit surrénal*, (Ch.,) is composed of two distinct branches, proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglion, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord, that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the greater splanchnic nerve, whilst the other sends its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

SPLANCHNICA. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Also, the 2d order of the class *Cœliaca* of Good; defined,—diseases affecting the collatitious viscera, and characterized by,—disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNO'DYNĒ, from σπλαγχνον, 'an intestine,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' Pain in the bowels.

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY, *Splanchnogra'phia*, from σπλαγχνον, 'a viscus,' and λογος, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY, *Splanchnolo'gia*, from σπλαγχνον, 'a viscus,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the viscera:—also, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNOPATHI'A, from σπλαγχνον, 'an intestine,' and παθος, 'suffering. A disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY, *Splanchnoto'mia*, from σπλαγχνον, 'a viscus,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the viscera.

SPLEEN, σπλην, *Lien*, (F.) *Rate*. A soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ; of a more or less deep violet red, situate deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. Its ordinary length is 4½ inches; its thickness, 2½; and its weight 8 ounces. Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semi-transparent granulations. It is covered by a serous membrane, furnished by the peritoneum; and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, which is intimately united with it, and transmits, into its interior, some delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations. At its inner edge is a fissure, by which the vessels and nerves enter the tissue. The functions of the spleen are unknown. One of the latest opinions is, that it belongs to the lymphatic system.

Spleen, Hypochondriasis.

SPLEENWORT, Asplenium, Asplenium scolopendrium.

SPLENAL'GIA, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the spleen.

SPLENECTO'MIA, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Extirpation of the spleen.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and εμφραασσω, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the spleen.—Vogel.

SPLENES, Hypochondriasis.

SPLENET'ICUS, *Splen'icus*, (F.) *Ratéleux*. That which relates to the spleen: one labouring under diseased spleen. Medicines, adapted to diseases of the spleen.

SPLENIC, *Splen'icus*, from σπλην, 'the spleen.' That which relates to the spleen. A name given to several parts.

1. The Splenic Artery. It arises from the cœliac; and passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches, that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, and the *vasa brevia*.

2. The Splenic Vein arises from the spleen, and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course, it receives veins corresponding to the vasa brevia, the right and left gastro-epiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

The Splenic Plexus is a nervous network, which proceeds from the cœliac plexus, and accompanies the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division.

SPLENICUS, Spleneticus.

SPLENIS TUMOR, Ague cake.

SPLENI'TIS, from σπλην, 'the spleen.' Inflammation of the spleen. *Empres'ma splenitis*, *Lienis inflamma'tio*. A rare disease characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat; and which, sometimes, terminates by suppuration. It must be treated like other inflammations.

SPLENIUM, Compress.

SPLE'NIUS, *S. Cap'itis*, *S. Colli*, *Cervico-dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien*, *Posterior mastoid muscle*, *Cervico-mastoidien* (Ch.) So called from its resemblance to the spleen of certain animals. A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the neck, and upper part of the back. It is much broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. It is attached, by its inner edge, to the spinous processes of the five first dorsal vertebræ; to that of the 7th cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity, it is attached to the transverse processes of the two first cervical vertebræ, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions which they have called *Splenius colli*, and *Splenius capitis*. The

splenius extends the head, inclines it, and rotates it. If the splenii of each side act together, they extend the head.

SPLENOCE'LĒ, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the spleen.

SPLENOG'RAPHY, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENON'CUS, *Megalosple'nia*, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the spleen.

SPLENOPAREC'TAMA, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and παρεκταμα, 'excessive volume.' Excessive enlargement of the spleen.—Ploucquet.

SPLENOT'OMY, *Splenotom'ia*, from σπλην, 'the spleen,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT, Teut. Splinter, from splijten, 'to split:' *Hastel'la, Ass'ula, Asser'culum, Plag'ula, Narthex, Ferula*. (F.) *Attelle, Éclisse*. A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, used in the treatment of fractures, to keep the fragments in apposition, and prevent their displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, pasteboard, &c. They are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances.

SPLINTER, (F.) *Esquille*. Same etymon. This term is, sometimes, applied to a small portion of wood, which occasionally enters the skin, and gives occasion to much irritation, until it is removed.—*Acu'leus lig'neus*, (F.) *Écharde*.

It is, also, applied to fragments that separate from a fractured or diseased bone.

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM, Album græcum.

SPOLIARIUM, Apodyterium.

SPOLIATI'VA, from *spolio*, 'I take away.' *Phleboto'mia spoliati'va*, (F.) *Saignée spoliative*. Blood-letting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

SPOLIATORIUM, Apodyterium.

SPONDYLAL'GIA, from σπονδυλος, 'a vertebra,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the vertebræ. Cacorrhachitis, (q. v.)

SPONDYLARTHROCACE, Vertebral disease.

SPONDYLI, Vertebræ.

SPONDYLIUM, Heracleum spondylium.

SPONDYLOCACE, Vertebral disease.

SPOND'YLUS, σπονδυλος. A *vertebra*; and, especially, the second cervical vertebra.

SPONGE, BASTARD, Alcyonium.

SPONGIA, *Spongos, Spongia officina'lis, Spongia Marina, Sponge*, (F.) *Éponge*. An organized, marine substance, of the great class of Zoophytes, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. It is employed, in *surgery*, for cleansing or washing; for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers; suppressing hemorrhage, when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it, and for forming tents for dilating wounds; in which case, the sponge is immersed in melting wax, and cooled before being used. It is then called *Prepared Sponge* or *Sponge Tent*.

SPONGIA CYNOSBATI, Bedegar.

The SPONGIA USTA or *Burnt Sponge*, contains carbonate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, charcoal, and *iodine*. It is used in bronchocele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions; and its good effects seem to be dependent upon the iodine, (q. v.)

SPONGIÆ LAPIS. A name given to small friable stones found in sponge. They were formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

SPON'GION, σπογγιον. Ancient name of an epithem made of goats' dung: and, also, of a malagma, which was considered capable of absorbing the serum in dropsies, like a sponge.—Paulus, Gorræus.

SPONGOID INFLAMMATION, Hæmatodes fungus.

SPONGOS, Tonsil.

SPONSA SOLIS, Calendula officinalis.

SPONTANEOUS, *Sponta'neus*. That which occurs of itself, or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed *spontaneous*, which are not produced by medicine. *Spontaneous las'situde* is that, which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are also *spontaneous* which supervene without apparent cause.

SPORADIC, *Spor'ades, Sporad'ici, Morbi disper'si, Morbi sparsi*. Diseases are so called, which supervene indifferently in every season and situation, from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence.

SPRAIN, corrupted from *strain*:—*Subluxa'tio, Distor'sio, Dias'trophē, Diastrem'ma, Exarthre'ma, Exarthro'sis, Stremma, Thlasma Stremma*; a *wrench*, (F.) *Détorse, Entorse, Foulure*. A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as an incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—as in the foot, wrist, knee, &c. The violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and, often, the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels; and inflammation arises, which ends in resolution or induration.

Local, antiphlogistic applications are required, with perfect rest; and, when the inflammatory action has subsided, cold pumping and friction, with the application of a plaster and bandage will afford support, till the parts affected recover their due tone.

SPRAT, YELLOW-BILLED, Clupea thryssa.

SPRUCE BEER, *White Spruce Beer*. A beer, made as follows. To 10 gallons of *water* add 6 pounds of *sugar*, and 4 oz. of *essence of spruce*. Add yeast; and bottle, when ready. It is grateful and antiscorbutic.

SPRUCE BEER POWDERS may be formed of *white sugar*, ℥j and ℈ij; *sodæ subcarb.*, gr. xxvj; *essence of spruce*, gr. x, in each blue paper; and *acid of tartar*, ʒss, in each white paper. For half a pint of water.

SPUITIO, Exspuition.

SPUMA ARGENTI, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—s. Cerevisiæ, Yest—s. Trium draconum, Antimonium muriatum.

SPUMEUX, Frothy.

SPUMOSUS, Frothy.

SPUNK, Boletus igniarius.

SPUR, Sax. ƿpup, (F.) *Éperon des Artères.* The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk.

Spur, Ergot.

SPURGE, CAPER, Euphorbia lathyris—s. Cypress, Euphorbia Cyparissias—s. Flax, Daphne gnidium—s. Flowering, large, Euphorbia corollata—s. Garden, Euphorbia lathyris—s. Greater, Euphorbia palustris—s. Ipecacuanha, Euphorbia ipecacuanha—s. Laurel, Daphne laureola—s. Marsh, Euphorbia palustris—s. Olive, Cneorum tricoccum—s. Olive, Daphne mezereum—s. Sea, Euphorbia paralias.

SPUTAMEN, Sputum.

SPUTATIO, Exspuition.

SPUTUM, *Sputa'men*, *Pty'elon*, *Spit*, (F.) *Crachat.* The substance ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and by the membrane of the larynx and bronchi. The sputa are, sometimes, called *æruginous*, when of a greenish-yellow colour; *gummy*, when they resemble a thick solution of gum; *frothy*, (F.) *Mousseux*, when covered with froth; *rubiginous*, (F.) *Rubigineux* ou *rouillés*, when of a reddish-yellow; and *streaked*, (F.) *Striés*, when mixed with lines of blood.

Sputum Cruentum, Hæmoptysis—s. Sanguinis, Hæmoptysis.

SQUALLING, Vagitus.

SQUAMA, Scale, Table.

Squamæ, Scaly diseases.

SQUAMARIA, Plumbago Europæa.

SQUAMEUX, Squamous.

SQUAMOUS, *Squamo'sus*, from *squama*, 'a scale.' That which relates to a scale.

The Squamous Portion of the temporal bone, (F.) *Portion squameuse* ou *écailleuse du Temporal*, is the upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

The Squamous Suture, *Sutu'ra squamo'sa*, *S. mendo'sa* seu *lepidoeï'des* seu *lepido'des*, (F.) *Suture squameuse* ou *écailleuse.* The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

Certain *scaly* cutaneous affections are also called *squamous*, (F.) *squameux.* See Scale.

SQUELETTE, Skeleton.

SQUELETTOLOGIE, Skeletology.

SQUILL, Scilla—s. Vinegar of, Acetum scillæ.

SQUILLA, Scilla.

SQUINANCIE, Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillaris.

SQUINANCY, COMMON, Cynanche tonsillaris.

SQUINANTHIA, Cynanche.

SQUINANTHUS, Juncus odoratus.

SQUINE, Smilax China.

SQUINSY, Cynanche tonsillaris.

SQUINTING, Strabismus.

SQUIRRE, Scirrhus.

SQUIRRUS, Scirrhus.

STACHYS FŒTIDA, Galeopsis.

STACTE, Myrrha.

STADE, Stage.

STADIUM, Stage.

STAFF, (D.) *Staf.* An instrument of great importance in Lithotomy:—being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel; and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be more securely held. The groove is on its convex surface.

STAG'S PIZZLE. See Cervus.

STAGE, (F.) *Estage*, *étage*, *Sta'dium*; *Stade.* The period or degree of a disease: especially the period of an intermittent:—as the *cold stage*, *hot stage*, &c.

STA'GIUM. The sixth part of an ounce.

STAGMA, from σταζω, 'I distil.' *Stalag'ma.* Any distilled liquid or liquor.

Stagma, Gutta.

STAGNA'TION, *Stagnatio*, from *stagna're*, 'to form a pond.' Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

STAHLIAN. One who follows the doctrine of *Stahl.*

STAHL'IANISM. The doctrine of *Stahl*, which considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul.

STALAGMA, Stagma.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOIDES. See Cambogia.

STALAGMOS, Distillation.

STAMMERING, Balbuties.

STANGOS, Tin.

STANNI MURIAS, Tin, muriate of—s. Oxyduli murias, Tin, muriate of.

STANNIOLUM, Tinfoil.

STANNUM, Tin—s. Foliatum, Tinfoil—s. Indicum, Zincum.

STAPÉDIEN, Stapedius.

STAPE'DIUS, *Stapes*, *Pyramidal-stapédien.* A muscle of the middle ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards. (F.) *Stapédien.*

STAPES, (F.) *Étrier.* The innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup. It is situate horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outwards, is articulated with the os orbiculare. Its base faces inwards, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to which it is united by a membrane. Its *branches* are one *anterior*, and the other *posterior.* They are curved; and the space between them is parabolic.

Surgeons have given the name *Stapes* to a bandage, used in bleeding from the foot; which forms a figure of 8 around the ankles.

STAPHIS, Delphinium staphisagria.

STAPHISAGRIA, Delphinium staphisagria.

STAPHYLAGRA, Staphylepartes.

STAPHYLE, Uvula, see Vitis vinifera.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES, from σταφυλη, 'the uvula,' and επαιρω, 'I lift up.' *Staphylagra.* An instrument for laying hold of, and removing, the uvula.—Paulus.

STAPHYLINO-PHARYNGEUS, Palatopharyngeus.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS, Circumflexus.

STAPHYLITIS, Uvulitis.

STAPHYLODIALYSIS, Cionis.

STAPHYLO'MA, from σταφυλη, 'a grape.' *Uva'tio*, *Myoceph'alon*, *Parop'sis Staphylo'ma*, *Staphylo'sis*, *Polygro'ma.* A name given to different tumours of the anterior surface of the globe of the eye.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE CORNEA is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical tumour; of variable size; formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE SCLEROT'IC differs from the last, in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE IRIS is the disease, described by Scarpa under the name *Procidentia Iridis*. It is hernia of the iris, through an accidental opening into the cornea.

STAPHYLON'CUS, *Staphylon'cia*, from σταφυλη, 'the uvula,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' Tumefaction of the uvula.

STAPHYLŒDE'MA, *Angi'na uvula'ris, Dyspha'gia uvulo'sa, Hypostaphyl'ē, Prolap'sus u'vulæ, Œdema uvulæ, Produc'tio uvulæ à pituï'tâ, Craspedon*. Relaxation of the uvula, which, either from inflammation or infiltration, hangs down so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, &c. Scarification, astringent gargles, and, if necessary, excision, constitute the treatment.

STAPHYLOPLAS'TIC, *Staphyloplas'ticus;* from σταφυλη, 'the uvula,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' The operation for replacing the soft palate, where it has been lost.

STAPHYLOR'APHY, *Velosynth'esis, Staphylorrha'phia, Kionorrha'phia, Uranorrha'phia, Uraniskorrha'phia*, from σταφυλη, 'the uvula,' and ραφη, 'a suture.' The operation for uniting a cleft palate. It consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together.

STAPHYLOSIS, Staphyloma.

STARAPPLE, BROAD-LEAVED, Chrysophyllum cainito—Star Grass, Aletris farinosa—s. Knap-weed, Centaurea calcitrapa—star-stroke, Coup-de-soleil—s. Wort, Aletris farinosa—s. Wort, golden, Bubonium.

STARCH, Amylum—s. Blue, Smalt—s. Iodide of, see Iodine—s. Potato, see Solanum tuberosum.

STASIS, στασις, from σταω, 'I stop.' This word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids,—Stasis never.

STASIS, Station.

STATIC. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies, in contradistinction to the organic or vital.

STAT'ICE LIMO'NIUM, *Behen rubrum, Limo'nium, L. majus, Behen, Stat'icē Carolinia'na, Sea Lav'ender, Red Behen, Behmen Ackmar, Marsh Rosemary, Lavender Thrift*, (F.) *Behen rouge. Family*, Plumbagineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Pentagynia. The roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic.

STATION, *Statio, Stasis, Status*, from *sto*, 'I stand.' The act of standing.

STA'TIONARY, *Stationa'rius*, from *starē*, 'to stand.' A name given by Sydenham and Stoll to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years; and then give way to others.

STATIS'TICS, MED'ICAL. That part of Medicine which relates to the detail of facts connected with the mortality, salubrity, &c. of different countries and situations.

STATURE, *Statu'ra, Meg'ethos*. The height of the human figure. The following table exhibits the results of several admeasurements on the authority of Mr. Lawrence, with the heights of some of the monkey species.

	Stature. Feet.	In.
An Englishman	6 to 5	4½ 00
An Englishwoman	5 to 5	4 00
European male skeleton	5	8
Do.	5	5
A Negro at the Lunatic Hospital, Liverpool	5	10½
Another from Virginia	5	5½
Another from the Gold Coast	5	8
Another	5	00
Negro skeleton	4	11
Another	5	7½
A Lascar	5	4
Venus de' Medici	5	00
Tyson's Chimpansé (*Simia Troglodytes,*)	2	2
Mr. Abel's Ourang Outang	2	7
Camper's Do.	less than	30
Mr. White's Monkey	2	2

STATUS, Acme—s. Erethicus, Nervous diathesis—s. Nervosus, Nervous diathesis—s. Sthenicus, Sthenia—s. Verminosus, Helminthiasis.

STAVESACRE, Delphinium staphisagria.

STAXIS, *Apostax'is*. A slight epistaxis or nasal hemorrhage.—Hippocrates.

STEAR, Pinguedo, Sevum.

STEATITES, Polysarcia.

STEATOCE'LE, from στεαρ, 'suet,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A tumour formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA, στεατωμα, from στεαρ, 'suet.' *Seva'tio, Steato'sis, Emphy'ma encys'tis steatoma*. An encysted tumour, whose contents are similar to fat.

STEEL, Chalybs.

STEGANOP'ODES, στεγανοποδες, *Planip'edes*. They who have flat feet, or are web-footed, from στεγανος, 'covered,' and πους, 'foot.'

STEGNO'SIS, *Constipa'tio, Stipa'tio, Condensa'tio, Obstruc'tio*, from στεγνοω, 'I constrict.' Constriction of the pores and vessels. Constipation. Suppression of the evacuations.

STEGNOTICA, Astringents.

STEIROSIS, Sterilitas.

STELENGIS, Stridor dentium.

STELLA, *Fascia stella'ta*, (F.) *Étoile*. A bandage, improperly compared to a star, because it is crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied upon one or both shoulders. In the first case, it is called *simple;* in the second, *double*. It was employed in cases of fractures of the sternum, clavicle, scapula; in luxations of the humerus, &c.

STELLA TERRÆ, Plantago coronopus.

STELLATA RUPINA, Centaurea calcitrapa.

STELOCHITIS, Osteocolla.

STENAGMUS, Suspirium.

STENAXIS, Suspirium.

STENIA, Sthenia.

STENICUS, Active.

STENOBREGMATE. See Cranium.

STENOCARDIA, Angina pectoris.

STENOCHORIA, Angustia.

STENOTHORA'CES, from στενος, 'narrow,' and θωραξ, 'the chest.' They who have narrow chests.

STENTOROPHO'NUS, στεντοροφωνος, from Στεντωρ, *Stentor*, a Greek in the army before Troy; and φωνη, 'voice.' One who has a strong voice.

STEPHANE, Crown.

STE'PHENS, MRS., REMEDY FOR THE STONE. This consisted of lime, prepared by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, made into pills with soap. A decoction was, also, administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap. Its virtues were dependent upon the lime and the tonic properties of the decoction. Hales, Hartley, Kirkpatrick, Lobb, and others wrote in favour of this nostrum; and it was ultimately bought by the British Parliament for £5000!

STERA, Uterus.

STERCORA'CEOUS, *Stercora'rius*, from *stercus*, 'dung.' (F.) *Stercoraire*, *Stercoral*.

The French use the term *Fistules stercoraires* for those, which are kept up by the constant passage of fecal or *stercora'ceous matter*.

The name *Stercoraires* is sometimes given, in derision, to those physicians, who are fond of purging their patients: *à posteriori* has been similarly used.

STERCORAIRE, Stercoraceous.

STERCUS, Excrement, Fimus—s. Caninum album, Album Græcum—s. Diaboli, Asafœtida—s. Equi non castrati, Fimus—s. Lacertæ, Crocodilia.

STEREOS, Solid.

STEREOT'ICA, from στερεος, 'hard.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts. The 2d order, class *Tychica* of Good.

STERIL'ITAS, *Agon'ia*, *Steiro'sis*, *Stiro'sis*, *Agenne'sia*, *Steril'ity*, *Acye'sis*, *Bar'renness*, *Apho'ria*, *Atec'nia*, *Acie'sis*. Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be *absolute* or *relative*. The former depends upon some vitious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed; and, occasionally, admits of cure. Sterility is *relative*, when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility, in females, is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus, characterized by membranous menstruation.

STERNALGIA, Angina pectoris.

STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR, *Sterno-clavicula'ris*. That which relates to the sternum and clavicle.

The STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR ARTICULATION is the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two *radiated sterno-clavicular*, (F.) *Sterno-claviculaires rayonées; one* anterior, and *one* posterior; —an *inter-clavicular ligament*, extending between the two clavicles, and two synovial capsules, separated by an *inter-articular fibro-cartilage*. The costo-clavicular ligament may, also, be considered to belong to this articulation.

STERNO-CLAVIO-MASTOIDIEN, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus—s. Cleido-hyoideus, Sterno-hyoideus.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS, *Sterno-mastoïdeus*, *Cleido-mastoïdeus*, *Mastoïdeus*, *Sterno-clavio-mastoïdien*, *Mastoïdeus anterior*; (F.) *Sterno-mastoïdien*; from στερνον, 'the sternum,' κλεις, 'the clavicle,' and μαστος, 'the mastoid process.' A muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened: simple, above; and divided into two portions below; where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum, and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process,—which it embraces,—at the neighbouring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward; inclines, and rotates it to one side. When both contract, they bend the head directly forwards.

STERNO-COSTAL, Triangularis sterni—*s. Costo-clavio-huméral*, Pectoralis major—*s. Huméral*, Pectoralis major.

STERNO-HYOIDEUS, *Sterno-cleido-hyoïdeus*, *Sterno-hyoïdes*, *Hyoïdes primus*; from στερνον, 'the sternum,' and υοειδης, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck; inserted, above, at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum:—at the posterior part of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the os hyoides.

STERNO-MASTOIDIEN, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus—*s. Pubien*, Rectus abdominis.

STERNO-THYROIDEUS, *Sterno-thyroïdes*, *Bronchius*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck. It is attached, above, to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage; and terminates, below, at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum, and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts, it depresses the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides, by the medium of the thyro-hyoid membrane.

STERNODYNIA SYNCOPTICA ET PALPITANS, Angina pectoris.

STERNUM, *Sternon*, from στερρος, 'solid;' *Os asser* seu *pecto'ris* seu *xiphoïdes* seu *gladioli* seu *ensifor'mē*, *Scutum cordis*, *Breast Bone*. An azygous, symmetrical bone, situate at the forepart of the chest. It is flat; broad above, narrower in the middle; and terminates, below, by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid, (q. v.) It has an *anterior* or *cutaneous* surface, a *posterior* or *mediastinal*;—a *superior* or *clavicular extremity*, and an *inferior* or *abdominal*. It is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side, by means of their cartilages. According to Béclard, it is formed of six principal bones, which he names, from their position, 1. *Primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*: 2. *Duo-sternal*: 3. *Tri-sternal*: 4. *Quarti-sternal*: 5. *Quinti-sternal*: 6. *Ultimi-sternal* or *ensisternal*.

STERNUTAMENTORIA, Achillea ptarmica.

STERNUTAMENTUM, Sneezing.

STERNUTATIO, Sneezing.

STERNUTATOIRE, Sternutatory.

STERNUTATORIUM, Errhine.

STER'NUTATORY, *Sternutato'rius*, from *Sternutamen'tum*, *Errhi'num*, *Ptar'micum*, (F.) *Sternutatoire;* from *sternuta're*, 'to sneeze.' A substance, which provokes sneezing;—as tobacco, &c.—See Errhine.

STERTEUR, Stertor.

STERTOR, *Ronchus* or *Rhonchus*, *Renchus*, *Rhenchus*, (F.) *Sterteur*. That deep snoring, (q. v.) which accompanies inspiration, in some diseases,—particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be *stertorous*.

STETHODESMIUM, Corsets.

STETH'OSCOPE, from στηθος, 'the chest,' and σκοπεω, 'I examine.' An instrument, invented by Professor Laënnec, of Paris, for exploring the chest. The stethoscope, sometimes called *Pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long; pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The longer are generally composed of two portions, that fit together by means of a screw; and one of which is hollowed at the extremity, in the shape of a funnel. These two portions being screwed to each other, the physician lays hold of the instrument, as he would of a pen, puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other end. To *explore* the pulsations of the heart, the funnel is plugged up by a piece of the same kind of wood accurately adapted to it, and pierced by a canal of the same width as that in the body of the instrument. Stethoscopes are sometimes flexible, like the flexible ear-trumpet.

This mode of examining affections of the chest, &c. is what Laënnec terms, *Auscultation médiate*,—*Mediate Ausculta'tion*.

STETHOSCOPIA. See Auscultation.

STEW, Stove.

STHENI'A, *Steni'a*, *Diathesis sthen'ica*, *Status sthen'icus*, from σθενος, 'strength,' 'power.' Excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. A word used, especially by the Brunonians,—as well as *Asthenia*,—its antithesis. *Sthenic* or *dynamic diseases* are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

STHENOPYRA, Synocha.

STIBI, Antimonium.

STIBIALIS, Antimonial.

STIBIATUS TARTRIS LIXIVIÆ, Antimonium tartarizatum.

STIBII, Butyrum, Antimonium muriatum—s. Deuto-murias sublimatus, Antimonium muriatum—s. et potassæ deuto-tartras, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Oxidum acido muriatico oxygenato paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxidum album mediante nitro confectum, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxidum præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxodes album, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxodes sulphuratum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydi sulphurati hydro-sulphuretum luteum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulati sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulum vitreatum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum semivitreum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum sulphuratum, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—s. Subhydrosulphas, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Submurias præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Sulphurati hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Sulphuretum nigrum, Antimonium—s. Vitrum, Antimonii vitrum.

STIBIOSUM HYDROSULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxidum, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

STIBIUM, Antimonium.

STIFF JOINT, MUSCULAR, Contractura.

STIGMATA. See Nævus.

STILBOMA, Cosmetic.

STILLA, Gutta.

STILLICID'IUM, *Substil'lum*. This term is often used synonymously with *Strangury*. It means the flow of any fluid—particularly of the urine—drop by drop. Also, a kind of embrocation effected by dropping the liquid upon the part.

STILLICIDIUM NARIUM, Coryza.

STIMATO'SIS, *Stymatosis*, *Hæmorrha'gia Penis*, *Stymatorrha'gia*, *Phallorrha'gia*, from στυμα, 'priapism.' Hemorrhage from the male organ: accompanied, or not, with priapism.

STIMMI, Antimonium.

STIM'ULANT, *Stim'ulans*, *Ex'citans*, *Excitant*. A medicine, which has the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are *diffusible;* i. e. have a prompt but temporary action; others are *permanent* or *persistent*. The action of stimulants is called *Stimulation*.

The chief stimulants are the following:

Æther Sulphuricus,	Nux Vomica,
Ammonia,	Olea Essentialia,
Asafœtida,	Opium (in small dose,)
Brucina,	Piper,
Camphora,	Sinapis,
Capsicum,	Strychnina,
Castoreum,	Zingiber,
Cinnamomum,	———
Copaiba,	Alcohol,
Cubeba,	Caloric,
Guaiacum,	Electricity,
Hydrargyri Præparata,	Mental Emotions, (the Impetuous.)
Iodinum,	

STIM'ULUS, 'a goad.' *Incitamen'tum*, *Incita'tio*. Any thing which excites the animal economy.

STIPATIO, Stegnosis.

STIROSIS, Sterilitas.

STITCH, Pleurodynia—s. Common, Suture, common—s. Royal, Suture, common.

STIZOLOBIUM, Dolichos pruriens.

STLENGIS, Stridor dentium.

STOCHEION, Element.

STOCKING (LACED,) (F.) *Bas lassé*. A bandage used by surgeons, which consists of a stocking made of firm cloth or dog-skin, admitting of being tightly laced anteriorly. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

STOMA, Mouth.

STOMAC'ACE, *Stomal'gia*, *Labrisul'cium*, *Cheiloc'acē*, *Aloc'acē*, *Cheilomala'cia*, *Stomatono'ma*, *Stomatonecro'sis*, from στομα, 'the mouth,' and κακος, 'evil:' *Cancer Oris*, *Canker*. Fœtor of the mouth with a bloody discharge from the gums. (F.) *Cancer aquatique*. See Cancer Aquaticus. Also, Scurvy.

Stomacace, Porphyra nautica—s. Gangræ-nosum, Cancer aquaticus—s. Universalis, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

STOMACAL, Stomachal.

STOMACALGIA, Cardialgia.

STOMACH, *Stom'achus*, *Ventric'ulus*, *Nedys*, *Anocæ'lia*, *Gaster*, (F.) *Estomac*. One of the principal organs of digestion. It is a musculo-membranous reservoir; continuous, on the one side, with the œsophagus; on the other, with the duodenum. It is situate beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; and occupies the epigastrium and a part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is converted into chyme.

When viewed externally, the stomach has, 1. An *anterior face*, which looks a little upwards. 2. An *inferior face*, directed downwards. 3. An *inferior* or *colic margin*, which is convex and extensive, and is called the *greater curvature*, (F.) *Grand courbure*. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A *superior* or *diaphragmatic margin*, which is shorter, concave, and is called the *lesser curvature*, (F.) *Petit courbure*. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A *left* or *œsophageal orifice*, called, also, the *cardia*, *Os ventric'uli* or *upper orifice*. 6. A *right* or *intestinal*, or *inferior orifice*, called the *pylorus*. 7. A considerable dilatation, situate to the left of the cardia and greater curvature—the *great tuberosity of the stomach*; and, 8. A less extensive dilatation, situate to the right of the greater curvature:—*the lesser tuberosity* or *lesser culde-sac*, *Antrum Pylo'ri*.

The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white colour, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by a thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane, which presents numerous wrinkles.

The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous; and is an extension of the peritoneum; the middle coat is *muscular*,—some of its fibres running longitudinally; others, transversely: the innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve, called the *Pyloric valve*. These three coats are united by a dense, close, cellular membrane; and, between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called *Glands of Brunner*.

The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the coronaria ventriculi, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The veins have the same name, and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia, situate along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric, and three divisions of the cœliac plexus.

Stomach Disease, Limosis.

Stomach-Pump. A useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach, when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping up the contents of the stomach.

It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the nozzle, and passed down the throat,—the tube connected with the bottom of the syringe being placed in the fluid to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument.

This instrument has been of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists, and is at hand, should be administered immediately prior to its use.

The stomach-pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick, in the year 1812.

STOM'ACHAL, *Stomach'ic*, *Cardiacus*, *Stomach'icus*, *Stomacha'lis*, from στομαχος, 'the stomach,' (F.) *Stomacal*, *Stomachique*. That which belongs to the stomach; that which is good for the stomach; which strengthens the stomach. A medicine that gives tone to the stomach.

STOMACHIQUE, Stomachal.

STOMACHUS, στομαχος. This word has been used in several different acceptations; e. g. for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach, (see Cardia,) and for the stomach itself. Hippocrates calls the neck of the bladder στομαχος κυστεως; and the neck of the uterus, της μητρας στομαχος.

STOMAL'GIA, from στομα, 'mouth,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the mouth. *Stomacace*, (q. v.)

STOMAT'IC, *Stomaticus*, from στομα, 'mouth.' A medicine used in diseases, &c., of the mouth. Dentifrices, masticatories, &c., are stomatics.

STOMATI'TIS; from στομα, 'the mouth.' Inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatitis, Follicular, Aphthæ.

Stomatitis, Gangrenous, Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATONECROSIS, Stomacace.

STOMATONOMA, Stomacace.

STOMATOPA'NUS, from στομα, 'the mouth,' and πανος, 'a glandular tumour.' *Stomatophy'ma glandulosum*, *Panus Fau'cium*. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA, from στομα, 'the mouth,' and φυμα, 'a swelling.' A swelling in the mouth.

Stomatophyma Glandulosum, Stomatopanus.

STOMATOPLAS'TIC, *Stomatoplas'ticus*; from στομα, 'the mouth,' and πλασσω, 'I form.' The operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause.

STOMATORRHA'GIA, (F.) *Hémorrhagie buccale*, from στομα, 'the mouth,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the mouth. *Stomorrha'gia*.

Stomatorrhagia Gingivarum, Ulorrhagia.

STOMOMANICON, Platysma myoides.

STOMORRHAGIA, Stomatorrhagia.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculi, vesical—s. Binder, Osteocolla—s. Crop, Sedum—s. Pock, Acne.

STORAX, Styrax—s. Liquida, Liquidambar styraciflua.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. An empirical preparation, formed of *calomel* ℈j, *jalap.* ʒj, *zingib.* ℈ij, *sacch.* ʒj, *cinnab. antim.* q. s. to colour them; *syrup. simpl.* q. s. to make into cakes.

STOVE. Old French *Estuve*, *Stupha*; a *Stew*, *Æstua'rium*, (F.) *Étuve*. A limited space, warmed artificially, and in which the air is slowly renewed. It is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapour baths. In this case, the *stew* or *stove* is said to be *wet* or *humid*; in the opposite case, it is said to be *dry*, (F.) *sèche*. The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Laconi'cum* or *Calida'rium* of the Romans. The former is their *tepida'rium* or *vapora'rium*. These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration; and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

STRABI. See Strabismus.

STRABILISMOS, Strabismus.

STRABIS'MUS, *Strabilismos*, *Parop'sis Strabismus*, from στραβιζω, 'I squint.' *Strabos'itas*, *Distor'sio*, *Luscitas*, *Illo'sis*, *Squinting*, *Goggle Eye*, (F.) *Strabisme*, *Vue louche*, *Louchement*. Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motory muscles of the eye; on a convulsive state of one of those muscles; a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes; or a cerebral affection.

In the treatment, if the disease seems to depend upon an excess of strength, in one of the motory muscles, we must endeavour to give tone to that which is too weak, by placing before the eye a mask having a small aperture on the side to which it is necessary to direct the pupil; or by wearing glasses, provided with a piece of looking-glass, on the side to which the eye is vitiously turned; so that the reflection may be inconvenient, and occasion the organ to be turned in an opposite direction; or by putting a black patch on the angle opposite to that to which the eye is turned. If owing to weakness, the organ must be strengthened by being exerted alone, and by leaving the other at rest. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter.

Those affected with Strabismus, are called *Strabi*, *Strebli*; in French, *Louches*, *Bigles*.

STRABOSITAS, Strabismus.

To STRAIN, *Cola're*, (F.) *Couler*. To pass decoctions, infusions, &c., forcibly through linen; also, to exert an effort. This is accomplished by fixing firmly the parts where the muscles to be exerted originate, in order that their full power may be developed.

STRAINING, Nisus.

STRAMOINE, Datura stramonium—s. Majus album, Datura stramonium—s. Spinosum, Datura stramonium.

STRANGAL'IDES, from στραγγευω, 'I torment.' Small, hard tumours, which form in the breast, when the milk does not find issue.

STRANGULATIO, Orthopnœa—s. Uterina, Hysteria.

STRANGULA'TION, *Strangulatio*, *Pnix*, *Pnig'mos*, (F.) *Étranglement*, *Strangulation*. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is *strangulation* of an intestinal hernia, when the opening that gives passage to the portion of protruded intestine contracts, so as to intercept the continuity of the digestive canal.

In *Legal Medicine*, it means the forcible obstruction of the air-passages, by a ligature or by the hand for criminal purposes. See Suffocation.

STRANGULATION, UTERINE, *Strangulatio uteri'na*, *Suffocatio uterina*, *S. hyster'ica*, *Præfoca'tio*. The sense of suffocation which often accompanies attacks of hysteria.

STRANGURIA, Enuresis.

STRAN'GURY, *Strangu'ria*, *Paru'ria stillati''tia*, from στραγξ, 'a drop,' and ουρον, 'urine:' *Dysu'ria* (q. v.;) *Urinæ Stillicid'ium* vel *substil'lum*. Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, &c. See Ischuria, and Retention.

STRATIOTES, Achillea millefolium.

STRATUM PROLIGERUM, Proligerous Disc.

STRAWBERRY, Fragaria—s. Shrubby, Rubus arcticus.

STREATHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Streatham is a village near London. The waters are a saline cathartic.

STREBLI. See Strabismus.

STREMMA, Luxation, Sprain.

STREPITO'SUS MORBUS. A kind of flatulent disease, said by Sorbait to be not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumours form on different parts of the body,—accompanied by sonorous excretions of gas by the mouth and anus.

STREPITUS AURIUM, Tinnitus aurium.

STRETCHING, Pandiculation.

STRIÆ CORNEÆ, Tenia semicircularis—s. Semilunares, Tænia semicircularis.

STRIATUS, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

STRIBILIGO, Efflorescence.

STRICTURE, *Strictu'ra*, from *stringere*, 'to tie hard.' *Coarcta'tio*, (F.) *Rétrécissement*. A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, urethra, &c. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may, also, occur in the intestines, &c., when they are unmanageable;—with the exception of those of the rectum, which admit of topical applications.

STRIDOR DENTIUM, *Prisis*, *Prismos*, *Bryg'mus*, (q. v.) (F.) *Grincement des dents*. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom, in children, of gastric and other derangement; and often present when there is no reason to suspect any.

STRIGIL, *Strig'ilis*, *Stlen'gis*, *Stelengis*. An instrument, anciently used in the baths, for scraping off the sweat.

STROBILI'TES, from στροβιλος, 'a cone of the pine.' Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine.

STROEMIA, Cadaba.

STROMBULCUS, Forceps (bullet.)

STRONGLE, Strongylus.

STRON'GYLUS, from στρογγυλος, 'round.' Hippocrates, Chabert, and others mean the *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* by this term. The *Strongylus Gigas*, (F.) *Strongle*, is, however, distinct. It has an obtuse, flat head: mouth surrounded with six flattish papillæ: the whole bursa of the male truncated: the tail of the female rounded. It is sometimes met with,—five inches, a foot, a foot and a half, and even three feet long,—and from two lines to half an inch in

diameter. It is occasionally found in the human kidney: rarely in other viscera; and, still more rarely in the intestinal tube.

Strongylus, Teres.

STROPHOS, Tormina.

STROPH'ULUS, *Lichen'asis, Exanthe'ma strophulus, Exor'mia strophulus, Red Gum, Red Gown, Tooth Rash, White Gum.* It consists of an eruption of red, or sometimes whitish pimples; occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo; or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties, under this genus, arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums or other parts.

None of the eruptions are of any importance; and no medical treatment is usually necessary. If the stomach seems at all disordered, a little rhubarb and magnesia may be occasionally administered.

Willan and Bateman reckon five species,—the *Strophulus intertinc'tus, Red gum* or *gown;* the *S. al'bidus* or *white gum;* the *S. confer'tus* or *rank red gum, Tooth rash;* the *S. volat'icus* or *Erythe'ma volat'icum,* and the *S. can'didus.*

Strophulus Sylvestris, Ignis sylvaticus—s. Volaticus, Ignis sylvaticus.

STRUCTURE, *Structu'ra, Catasceu'ē,* from *struo,* 'I build.' The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed.

STRUMA, Bronchocele, Scrofula.

STRUTHIOPH'AGUS, from στρουθος, 'the ostrich,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Struthiophagous tribes still exist in some parts of Africa.

STRUTHIUM, Saponaria.

STRYCHNIA, Strychnina.

STRYCHNI'NA, *Strych'nine, Strychnia, Vau'queline.* An alkaline principle; solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been discovered in the *Strychnos nux vomica.*

The medical action of strychnine on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of nux vomica. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog; and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body, when in health. It has been given in paralysis and other cases like the nux vomica. Dose, gr. one-twelfth to one-eighth.

The Acetate of Strychnine (*Strychni'ni Acetas, Strychnium ace'ticum,*) the *Iodate* (*Strychninum Iodatum, Strych'nium Iod'icum,*) in the dose of one-eighth of a grain; the *Nitrate* (*Strychnini nitras, Strychnium nitricum,*) and the *Sulphate* (*Strychnini Sulphas, Strychnium Sulphu'ricum,*) have been given in the same cases as pure Strychnine.

STRYCHNOS, Solanum dulcamara.

Strychnos Nux Vom'ica, *Nux Vomica, Nux Metel'la, Caniram, Family,* Strychnoideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Vomiquier.* A tree of the family *Strychnoïdes,* which grows in India, and the seeds of which have been long sold in the shops, under the names, *Nux vomica, Vomic nut, Poison nut, Bachelor's buttons,* &c. (F.) *Noix vomique.* For a long time, these seeds were used only for poisoning rats; but, of late years, an alcoholic extract has been prepared from them, which has been administered in paralytic affections, in small doses. Dose of the *alcoholic extract, Extractum nucis vom'icæ spirituo'sum, E. nucis vomicæ resino'sum, E. N. V. alcohol'icum,* (F.) *Extrait alcoholique de noix vomique,* one or two grains. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts, when given to the requisite extent. It has, also, been administered in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

The wood of the Strychnos Colubri'na, an Indian tree, contains strychnine. It was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals; and was recommended by Boerhaave, in intermittents. It is the *Lignum Colubrinum.* (F.) *Bois de Couleuvre.*

STRYPHNOS, Acerb.

STUDIUM INANE, Aphelxia otiosa.

STUDY, BROWN, Aphelxia otiosa.

STUFFING, Cynanche trachealis.

STULTITIA, Fatuitas.

STUNNED. Old French *Estonné,* 'astonished.' (F.) *Étonné.* An epithet, applied to one, who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him, for a time, of his mental manifestations.

STUPA, *Stuppa, Stupeion,* στυπειον. Tow, used in certain surgical apparatus and dressings. Also, a *Stupe,* i. e. cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel, wrung out of hot water, and applied to a part, is a *stupe.*

STUPE, Stupa.

STUPEFACIENTIA, Narcotics.

STUPÉFACTIFS, Narcotics.

STUPEFACTIO, Narcosis.

STUPÉFIANTS, Narcotics.

STUPEION, Stupa.

STUPEUR, Stupor.

STUPHA, Stove.

STUPIA, Tin.

STUPOR, *Ecplex'is, Consterna'tio,* (F.) *Stupeur.* Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties; often amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses.

Stupor, Narcosis—s. Mentis, Fatuitas.

STUPPA, Stupa.

STUPRUM, *Rape,* (F.) *Défloration, Viol.* Forcible and illicit enjoyment of a married or unmarried female. When committed upon the latter, which is most commonly the case, it is also called *Deflora'tion, Defloratio, Devirgina'tio, Vitia'tio, Apanthis'mus,* &c. In judging whether rape has been committed, under such circumstances;—the state of the genital organs; the age of the individual; and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts—will have to be considered. It will be necessary, also, to be acquainted with the evidences of virginity; and to determine,—if signs of virginity no longer exist,—whether its loss is to be attributed to copulation, or to the introduction, into the vagina, of another body than the male organ, &c. *Recent deflowering* can be much more readily distinguished than that which has taken place for some time.

STYAN, Hordeolum.

STYE, Hordeolum.

STYGMATES. M. J. Cloquet has proposed this word or *Stigmates* to designate the marks, in form of cicatrices, which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of the hernial sac. They are, commonly, radiated folds, of a whitish appearance, more or less thick, and of a fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous nature.

STYLET, Specillum.

STYLIFORM, Styloid.

STYLO-CERATOIDES, Stylo-hyoideus—s. Cerato-hyoideus, Stylo-hyoideus.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDEUS. A name given, by Douglas and Albinus, to a fleshy fasciculus, which the stylo-hyoid muscle sometimes presents, and which is attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is the same fasciculus which Santorini calls *Stylo-hyoï'des novus*, *Stylo-hyoïdeus alter*.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind; much broader before; and is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the stylo-maxillary ligament; and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue and carries it backwards.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS, *Stylo-hyoïdien*, *Stylo-cer'ato-hyoïdæus*, *Stylo-ceratoï'des*, *Stylo-hyoïdes major*. A muscle, situate at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow,—especially posteriorly: anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, and carries it backwards.

The Stylo-hyoid Ligament is a fibrous, flattened cord, which passes from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides.

The Stylo-hyoid Nerve is the second branch given off by the facial nerve.

STYLO-MASTOID, *Stylo-mastoïdæ'us*. That which relates to the styloid and mastoid processes.

The Foramen Stylo-mastoidæum or *F. Aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii*, (F.) *Trou anonyme*, is situate at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius, and gives passage to the facial nerve.

The Stylo-mastoid Artery arises from the posterior auricular, and, in some subjects, from the occipital. It enters the stylo-mastoid foramen; passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum, and in the mastoid cells, and semicircular canals; and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the *Arteria meningæa media*, which enters by the *Hiatus Fallopii*. Murray has given the name —*Stylo-mastoid*—to the posterior auricular artery itself.

STYLO-MAX'ILLARY, *Stylo-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the styloid process and jaw.

The Stylo-maxillary Ligament is a ligamentous, flat cord, extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

STYLO-PHARYNGÆ'US, *Stylo-thyro-pharyngien*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender; thin, above; attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the parietes of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and carries it backwards. Prof. Chaussieur has united, under the name *Stylo-pharyngien*, the three constrictor muscles of the pharynx, the stylo-pharyngæus, and palato-pharyngæus.

STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, Stylo-pharyngeus.

STYLOID, *Styliform*, *Stylo'des*, *Graphioï'des*, *Belono'des*, from στυλος, 'a style,' 'a peg,' 'a pin,' and ειδος, 'shape,' shaped like a peg or pin.

The Styloid Processes or *pencil-like Processes*, *Proces'sus Beloïdes* seu *Belemnoï'des* seu *Belonoï'des* seu *Graphioïdes* seu *Graphoï'des*, are, 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngæus, and stylo-hyoidæus muscles; and the stylo-hyoid and stylo-maxillary ligaments. 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

STYMATOSIS, Stimatosis.

STYM'MATA, στυμματα, from στυμμα, 'that which constricts or thickens.' The most solid ointments. Also, the ingredients proper for increasing their consistence.

STYPSIS, Astriction, Constipation.

STYPTERIA, Alumen.

STYPTIC, EATON'S, see Ferrum tartarizatum—s. Helvetius's, see Ferrum tartarizatum.

Styptics, *Contrahen'tia*, *Constricti'va Medicamen'ta*, *Constringen'tia*, *Anastal'tica*, from στυφω, 'I constringe.' Sometimes used synonymously with astringent, (q. v.;) generally applied to a substance, employed to arrest hemorrhage;—*Ena'mon*.

A *mechanical styptic* is one that arrests the flow of blood, by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, *mechanically*, in the vessel.

A *chymical styptic* is one which coagulates, *chymically*, the blood around a bleeding orifice.

Eaton's Styptic. A name first given to *Helvetius's Styptic*, when introduced into Great Britain. It is now usually made of *calcined green vitriol*, ʒj; *proof spirit*, tinged with a little oak bark, lbij.

STYRAC'INUM O'LEUM. Oil, obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

STYRAX, from στυραξ, 'a reed,' in which it was preserved. A resin obtained from the *Styrax officina'lē*, and *S. calami'ta*. It is the *solid storax;—officinal storax*. There are two kinds of storax met with: 1. The *Red Storax*, *Gum Storax*, *Thus Judæo'rum*, *Styrax rubra*, *Styr'acis bal'samum*, *Balsamum styracis officinalis*, which is obtained by incision from the *Styrax officina'lē*, and, perhaps, from the *Liquidam'bar orienta'lis*. The purest is in tears; but it has lost some of its smell in drying. 2. *Common Storax*, *Styrax calami'ta*. That which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had saw-dust added immediately to thicken it.

The odour of storax is fragrant: the taste aromatic. It is considered, like the other bal-

sams, to be stimulant and expectorant, but is rarely used alone.

The Pu'rified Storax, *S. cola'ta*, *S. purifica'ta*, is prepared by heating the storax, and pressing it in bags, between hot iron plates. Dose, gr. x. to xxx.

Styrax Alba, see Myroxylon peruiferum—s. Benzoin, see Benjamin—s. Liquida, Liquidambar styraciflua.

SUB. A common Latin prefix, signifying 'beneath.'

SUBAC'TIO, *Chiro'sis*, *χειρωσις*. The operation of making plasters, extracts, &c. with the hand, or with the pestle and mortar.

SUB-ATLOIDÆ'US, *Infra-atloïdæ'us*, (F.) *Sous-atloïdien*. That which is situate beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. Chaussier has given this name to the second pair of cervical nerves.

SUB-AXOIDÆ'US, *Infra-axoïdæ'us*, (F.) *Sous-axoïdien*. That which is below the *axis* or *vertebra dentata*. Chaussier has given this name to the third pair of cervical nerves.

SUBBORAS NATRICUM, Borax.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM, Hypochondre.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *Subcla'vius*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *clavis*, 'the clavicle.' That which is under the clavicle.

The Subclavian Arteries, (F.) *Artères sous-clavières*, are situate at the upper part of the chest, and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachio-cephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name *axillary arteries*. The subclavian arteries run, for some distance, without sending off any branch. In the neighbourhood of the first rib, however, they give off, 1. *Upwards*, the *vertebral* and *inferior thyroideal*. 2. *Downwards*, the *internal mammary*, and *superior intercostal*. 3. *Outwards*, the *transverse cervical* or *posterior scapular*, the *superior scapular*, and the *posterior cervical* or *profunda*.

The Subclavian Veins, (F.) *Veines sous-clavières*, succeed the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short: the left, longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral, and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right,—the left internal mammary and left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian:—the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

The Subclavian or Subclavius Muscle, *Subclavi'nus*, *Costo-clavicularie* (Ch.,) (F.) *Sous-clavier*, is situate at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib; and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle, and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib.

SUBCLAVIUS, Subclavian muscle.

SUBCRUEN'TUS, *Hypha'mos*, *'υφαιμος*. That which has the colour and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances, which are mixed with blood, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCRURÆI. See Cruræus.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, *Subcutaneus*, *Intercuta'neus*, (F.) *Sous-cutané*. That which is placed immediately under the skin.

SUBDELIRIUM, Typhomania.

SUB'DITA, *Subditi''tia*, *Pros'theta*. Medicines introduced into some one of the natural apertures;—as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

SUBDITITIA, Subdita.

SUBDUCTIO, Dejection.

SUBER, *Cork*:—the bark of the *Quercus Suber* or *Cork Tree*, (F.) *Liége*. *Family* Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. Cork, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, &c. Surgeons use it for making tents; and it has been recommended to be worn as an amulet to suppress the secretion of milk.

SUBFRONTA'LIS SUTU'RA. A suture, resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and the proper bones of the nose.

SUBGRONDATION, Depression.

SUBHUMERATIO, Catomismos.

SUBINFLAMMA'TION, *Subinflamma'tio*, *Inflammatiuncula*, *Hypophlegmasia*. A mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name *inflammation*.

Broussais understands by the term, an augmentation in the vital phenomena of the vessels that convey white blood. Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer he considers subinflammations.

SUBINTRAN'TES FEBRES, *Communican'tes febres*. Fevers, primarily intermittent, whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that which preceded it has gone through its stages.—L. Bellini.

SUBLIMAMENTUM, Enæorema.

SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE, Hydrargyri oxymurias.

SUBLIMA'TION, *Sublimatio*, *Meteoris'mus*, *Hypso'sis*, &c. from *subli'mo*, 'I raise up.' An operation, by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. The oxymuriate of mercury, sal ammoniac, &c. are commonly obtained by sublimation. The product of sublimation is a *Sub'limate*, *Sublima'tum*, *Sublimé*.

SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, Hydrargyri oxymurias.

SUBLIMÉ, Sublimate—*s. Corrosif*, Hydrargyri oxymurias.

SUBLI'MIS, 'high, elevated, superficial.' Anatomists have given the name *sublimis* to certain muscles, which are situate more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last they have called *profundi*. Of the former, the *flexor sublimis digitorum* is an example.

The French use the term '*respiration sublime*' for the respiration which is accompanied by considerable elevation of the ribs, with separation of the alæ nasi at the time of inspiration.

SUBLIN'GUAL, *Sublingua'lis*, (F. *Souslingual*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *lingua*, 'the

tongue.' That which is seated under the tongue.

The Sublingual Gland, *Glan'dula sublingua'lis*, *G. Bartholinia'na*, *G. Rivinia'na*, is seated in the substance of the inferior paries of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts; *Ductus Rivinia'ni* seu *Waltheria'ni*, some of which open beneath the frænum linguæ, joining Wharton's duct, whilst others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid.

The Sublingual Artery, with some, is the *Lingual*, (q. v.) With others, it is a branch, given off by the lingual opposite the genio-glossus muscle, which is distributed, particularly to the sublingual gland, to the mylo-hyoid, and genio-glossus, muscles, &c.

SUBLUXATIO, Sprain.

SUBMAX'ILLARY, *Submaxilla'ris*, (F.) *Sous-maxillaire*. That which is seated beneath the jaw.

The Submaxillary Gland, *Maxillary Gland*, is a salivary gland, less than the parotid, seated at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called *Wharton's Duct*, and terminates at the side of the frænum linguæ, by a very small orifice. It is also called *Ductus inferior*.

The Submaxillary Ganglion is a small nervous ganglion, situate opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the Vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus which penetrates the submaxillary gland.

SUBMENTAL, *Submenta'lis*, (F.) *Sous-mental*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mentum*, 'the chin.'

The Submental Artery is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forwards along the attachment of the mylo-hyoideus, to which it furnishes branches, that cross it, to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infra-hyoid region.

The Submental Vein, which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

SUBMER'SION, *Submersio*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mergo*, 'I plunge.' The act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid.

Asphyx'ia by submersion or *drowning*, *Asphyxia Immer'sorum*, is not owing to a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air-passages; but simply to the interception of air, and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which, on dissection, are equivocal, without circumstantial evidence.

SUBMISSIO, Remission—s. Cordis, Systole.

SUBMURIAS AMMONIACO-HYDRARGYRICUS, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

SUBOR'BITAR, *Infra-orbitar*, *Infra-orbita'lis*, *Infra-orbita'rius*, (F.) *Sous-orbitaire*. That which is seated beneath the orbitar cavity.

The Suborbitar or Infra-orbitar Canal, (F.) *Canal* ou *Conduit sous-orbitaire*, is a small canal, which runs obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins, behind, by a simple gutter, and divides, anteriorly, into two branches;—one of which descends into the anterior paries of the Maxillary sinus, whilst the other passes out, in the canine fossa, by an orifice, called *Foramen infra-orbitarium*, (F.) *Trou sous-orbitaire*. The infra-orbitar artery and nerve pass along it.

The Infra-orbitar Artery proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infra-orbitar canal, and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infra-orbitarium, and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighbouring parts. The infra-orbitar vein follows the same course.

The Infra-orbitar or Suborbitar Nerves seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infra-orbitar canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the fossa canina, to divide into *superior* or *palpebral filaments*, *inferior* or *labial*, *internal* or *nasal*, and *external* or *buccal*.

SUBPOPLITÆUS, Poplitæus, muscle.

SUBPUBIO FEMORALIS, Adductor brevis—s. Prostaticus Compressor prostatæ.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS, (F.) *Sous-scapulaire*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *scap'ula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' *Sous-scapulo-trochinien*. That which is beneath the scapula.

Fossa Subscapularis. A considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated.

The Subscapularis Muscle, *Immersus*, *Infra-scapularis*, *Sous-scapulo-trochinien*. (Ch.,) *Porte-feuille*, (F.) *Muscle sous-scapulaire*. A muscle, situate in the preceding fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular; is attached, by its base, to the subscapulary fossa, and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inwards. It can, also, depress it, and bring it towards the body.

SUB'STANTIVE, *Substanti'vus*. An epithet applied by Dr. Paris to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to *adjective* aliments, which are themselves not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat for example, is a *substantive* aliment; the condiment, as mustard, eaten with it, an *adjective* aliment.

SUBSTANTIA SPONGIOSA URETHRÆ, Corpus spongiosum urethræ—s. Vitrea dentium, Enamel of the teeth.

Substantia Ostoidea, See Teeth.

SUBSTILLUM, Stillicidium.

SUBSULTIO, Palpitation.

SUBSUL'TUS TEN'DINUM, *Clonus sub-*

sultus, Subsultus, Carpholo'gia spasmod'ica, Myopal'mus, Twitching of the Tendons, (F.) *Soubresaut*. Twitching, communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres. It is more observable at the wrist than elsewhere; and is an evidence of great cerebral irritability, and debility, when it occurs at an advanced period of fever.

The muscular agitations or twitchings observed in febrile diseases, especially of children, have been termed *Convulsibil'itas, Scelotyrbē febri'lis*, and *Irritabilitas morbo'sa*.

SUBSURDITAS, Deafness.

SUBU'BERES, from *sub*, 'under,' and *ubera*, 'the breasts.' *Infantes sugentes, Sucking children*. Infants at the breast, in contradistinction to the *Exuberes*, απογαλακτοι, or those which have been weaned.

SUBVOLA, Hypothenar.

SUC GASTRIQUE, Gastric juice—*s. Medullaire*, Marrow.

SUCCA'GO. The inspissated juices of plants—robs, jellies, &c.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *Substitu'tum, Antemballom'enos, Quid pro quo*. An epithet for medicines, that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties.

SUCCHAR, Saccharum.

SUCCIN, Succinum.

SUCCINI RESINA, Musk, artificial.

SUC'CINUM, *Elec'trum, Ambra, Ambram, Ampar, Bereni'cē, Amber, Yellow Amber*, (F.) *Succin, Ambre jaune*. This substance, which is found on the shores of the Baltic, is composed of a resinous matter, of essential oil, and an acid, *sui generis*. It is inodorous, except when heated or rubbed. It is insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent, and has a shining lustre. S. G. 1.08: insoluble in water, and slightly acted on by alcohol. It is used for affording its essential oil—the *Oleum* or *Balsamum Succini*. This oil possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties, (F.) *Huile de Succin*.

The white amber, Leucelec'trum, (F.) *Ambre blanc*, is a variety.

The Succin'ic Acid, *Acidum Succini, A. Succinicum, Acor succineus, Sal Succini, Salvolat'ilē Succini*, has been considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic, in the dose of from five to twenty grains.

Succinum Cinereum, Ambergris—s. Griseum, Ambergris.

SUCCION, Sucking.

SUCCISA, Scabiosa succisa.

SUCCOLATA, Chocolate.

SUCCORY, WILD, Cichorium intybus.

SUC'CUBUS, from *sub*, and *cuba're*, 'to lie under.' Some authors have used this word synonymously with Nightmare. Others mean, by it, a female phantom, with which a man, in his sleep sometimes believes he has intercourse; —as *Incubus*, (q. v.) has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situate.

SUCCUS, *Juice*. The fluid obtained by pressing plants, flesh, &c. It is, also, applied to certain animal fluids, as *S. gastricus*, &c.

Succus Acaciæ Germanicæ Inspissatus, see Prunus spinosa—s. Acaciæ nostratis, see Prunus spinosa—s. Cicutæ spissatus, Extractum conii—s. Cyrenaicus, Laserpitium—s. Gastricus, Gastric juice—s. Japonicus, Catechu—s. Nerveus, Nervous fluid—s. Nutritius, Chyle—s. Spissatus aconiti napelli, Extractum aconiti—s. Spissatus atropæ belladonnæ, Extractum belladonnæ—s. Spissatus conii maculati, Extractum cicutæ—s. Spissatus hyoscyami nigri, Extractum hyoscyami—s. Spissatus lactucæ sativæ, Extractum lactucæ.

SUCCUSSION, *Hippocratic Succussion, Succus'sio*. A mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax, by giving the body one or more slight shakes.

Succussion, *Ballottement*.

SUCHOR, Saccharum.

SUCKING, *Suctio, Suctus, Athelx'is, Bdal'sis, Myze'sis*, (F.) *Succion*. The act of drawing liquid into the mouth, by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration.

To SUCKLE. *Lactare*, γαλακτοτροφειν, τιθηνειν, (F.) *Allaiter* ou *Alaiter*. To give suck. To nurse.

SUCKLING, Lactation.

SUCRE, Saccharum—*s. Candi*, Saccharum candidum—*s. de Saturne*, Plumbi superacetas.

SUCTIO, Exsuctio, Sucking.

SUCTION POWER is the force exerted on the blood in the veins, by the active dilatation of the heart. See Derivation.

SUCTUS, Sucking.

SUDAM'INA, *Hydro'a*, or *Hidro'a*, from *sudor*, 'sweat;' *Boa*. Small vesicles, which appear upon the skin, especially in the summer time, and in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating. It is a miliary, (q. v.) eruption.

Sudamina, Desudatio, *Echauboulures*, Lichen tropicus.

SUDARIUM, Achicolum, Vaporarium.

SUDATIO, Ephidrosis.

SUDATORIUM, Achicolum, Vaporarium.

SUDOR, *Hidros*, (F.) *Sueur*. The product of cutaneous transpiration, when visible on the surface of the body. It is colourless; of an odour more or less strong and variable; and of a saline taste. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of water, lactic acid, lactate of soda united with a little animal matter, muriate of soda, and a little muriate of potassa, an atom of earthy phosphate, and some oxyd of iron.

Sudor Anglicus, *Hidron'osos, Hidropyr'etos, Febris sudato'ria, Morbus sudatorius, Ephem'era malig'na, E. sudatoria, E. An'glica pes'tilens, Sweating Sickness*, (F.) *Suette, Sueur Anglaise*. A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486; and recurred, at different times, until about the middle of the 16th century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitation, frequency and inequality of the pulse, &c., and terminated favourably or unfavourably in the course of 24 hours.

The French have given the name Suette de Picardie, *Sudor Picard'icus*, to an epidemic disease, which has appeared several times in that province; the principal symptoms of which were, profuse sweats, and a miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and has been described, at length, by M. Rayer, who con

siders it to consist of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues; and proposes to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles.

Sudor Cruen'tus, *S. sanguin'eus, Hæmatidro'sis, Ephidro'sis cru'enta.* Cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood. A very uncommon affection.

Sudor Sanguineus, S. cruentus.

SUDORIF'IC, *Sudorif'icum, Sudorif'erum, Hidrot'icum*, from *sudor*, 'sweat,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A medicine which provokes sweating. See Diaphoretic.

The Four Sudorific Woods, *Quatuor ligna sudorifica*, were, formerly, *guaiacum, perfumed cherry, sarsaparilla*, and *sassafras*.

SUET, Sevum.

SUETTE, Sudor anglicus—*s. de Picardie*, Sudor Picardicus.

SUEUR, Sudor—*s. Anglaise*, Sudor Anglicus—*s. d'Expression*, Expression, sweat of—*s. de Sang*, Diapedesis.

SUFFIMEN'TUM, *Hypocapnis'ma, Suffi'men, Thymia'ma, Suffi'tus, Suffumiga'tio*, (F.) *Parfum.* A perfume. A fumigation, (q. v.)

SUFFITUS, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

SUFFOCATIO, Orthopnœa—s. Hysterica, Hysteria, Strangulation, uterine—s. Stridula, Cynanche trachealis—s. Uterina, Strangulation, uterine.

SUFFOCA'TION, *Suffoca'tio, Præfocatio, Apopnix'is, Asphyxia*, (q. v.) Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the *inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling*, or *smothering*. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are:—the lungs of a deep-blue colour, with the blood extravasated in the air-cells; right auricle and ventricle filled with dark blood, as well as the neighbouring veins; lividity of the countenance, turgescence, and, perhaps, rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general. The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm; and, if practicable, be immersed in a warm bath. Bloodletting must be used, if at all, with caution:—friction must be employed with salt or warm flannels:—stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to inflate the lungs. Laryngotomy, if necessary.

Suffocation, *Pnigopho'bia*, (F.) *Étouffement*, is used for threatened suffocation, as *strangling* is. It means the state of dyspnœa and oppression experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed;—as in cases of asthma.

SUFFUMIGATION, Suffimentum.

SUFFUSIO, Pseudoblepsia—s. Auriginosa, Icterus—s. Multiplicans, see Diplopia—s. Oculi, Cataract—s. Oculorum, Metamorphopsia.

SUGAR, Saccharum—s. Barley, Penidium—s. Candy, Saccharum candidum—s. Cane, see Saccharum—s. of Lead, Plumbi superacetas.

Sugars, Various, see Saccharum.

SUGILLA'TION. A *bruise*. By most authors used synonymously with Ecchymosis and Ecchymoma, (q. v.) It is, also, applied to the spots or ecchymoses which occur in consequence of intrinsic causes,—in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers: and an interesting question sometimes arises:—Whether the appearance has been induced before death or afterwards? Whether it is a case of *ecchymosis* or of *sugillation?* In the former, the extravasated blood will usually be coagulated; not so in the latter. It is often, however, difficult to form a correct judgment without reference to the history of the case.

SUICIDE, *Suici'dium;* from *sui cædes*, 'murder of one's self.' The act of killing one's self. *Autochi'ria, Melancho'lia Suicid'ium, Autocton'ia, Idiocton'ia.* Suicide is, very frequently, the result of disease of the mind; the individual seeming, at times, to be irresistibly impelled to self-destruction.

SUIE, Fuligo.

SUIF, Sevum.

SUITES DE COUCHES, Lochia.

SULCATUS, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

SULCUS. A furrow. (F.) *Sillon.* Anatomists have given this name to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

French writers on anatomy often use the term *Sillons* for the grooves which lodge the arteries and creep on the surface of bones; whilst those that receive veins are called *gouttières*, 'gutters.'

Sulcus, Groove—s. Antero-posterior jecoris, see Liver—s. Transversalis, see Liver—s. Umbilicalis, see Liver.

SULFATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniæ sulphas.

SULFURE DE CARBON, Carbonis sulphuretum.

SULPHAS AMMONIACÆ CUPRATUS, Cuprum ammoniatum—s. Cadmicus, Cadmii Sulphas—s. Kalico-aluminicum, Alumen—s. Natricus, Soda, sulphate of—s. Zincicum, Zinci sulphas.

SULPHUR, *Sulfur, Scorith, Thei'on, Thi'on, Averich, Terra folia'ta, Fumus cit'rinus, Aquila, Brimstone*, (F.) *Soufre.* The *Native Sulphur* is called *Rock Sulphur, Sulphur vivum*, &c. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in *rolls, Sulphur in rot'ulis, S. rotun'dum, Roll Brimstone.* It is a volcanic production, and is obtained, in large quantities, from Solfatara in Italy. *Roll Sulphur* is impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds. It is unpleasantly odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid; solid, and brittle. S. G. 1.99. Fusible at 226°; volatilizable by heat, and condensing unchanged.

The Sulphur Sublima'tum, *Sublimed Sulphur* or *Flowers of Sulphur*, (F.) *Soufre sublimé, Fleurs de Soufre*, is the sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels.

The Sulphur Lotum, *Sulphur sublima'tum lotum, Washed Sulphur, Magiste'rium Sulphuris, Sulphuris Flores loti*, is prepared by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it.

The Sulphur Præcipita'tum, *Lac Sulphuris, Milk of Sulphur, Precipita'ted Sulphur*, (F.) *Crème de Soufre*, is prepared by boiling sublimed sulphur and lime together, and adding muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur.

Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative,

and diaphoretic properties. As a laxative, it is used in hemorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it may be considered as a specific(?); and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections that are local. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

The fæces or dregs, left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur, are called *Horse Brimstone, Dregs of Sulphur vivum, Sulphur caballi'num, S. vivum, Sulphuris vivi recremen'ta.* They are very impure, and are used only externally.

SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Carburet of, Carbonis sulphuretum—s. Iodatum, see Iodine—s. Iodide of, see Iodine—s. Liver of, Potassæ sulphuretum—s. Vegetable, Lycopodium—s. Wort, Peucedanum.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Ammoniæ hydrogenatum, Liquor fumans Boylii—s. Kalicum, Potassæ sulphuretum—s. Lixiviæ, Potassæ sulphuretum.

SULPHU'RIC AC''ID, *Ac''idum Sulphu'ricum* vel *Sulfuricum, Oleum Vitrioli, Spir'itus Vitrioli, S. V. fortis, Acidum vitriol'icum, Oil of Vitriol, Vitriol'ic Acid, Acidum Vitrioli dephlogistica'tum, Acor Sulphuris.* Sulphuric acid is inodorous; has a strong acid taste, and is corrosive. S. G. 1.850. It is escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient. Mixed with lard, it is sometimes used in local pains, and certain cutaneous affections.

The ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM, *Dilute Sulphuric Acid, Acidum vitriol'icum dilutum, Elixir of Vitriol, Elixir vitrioli, Spir'itus vitrioli acidus Vogle'ri,* (F.) *Acide sulfurique délayé,* is formed, according to the London Pharmacopœia, by adding *aq. destillat.* ℥xiss to *acid. sulph.* ℥iss. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Dose, gtt. x to xx, largely diluted. When used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to ℥vj of water.

The ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMAT'ICUM, *A. vitriolicum aromaticum, A. vitrioli cum alcoho'lĕ aromaticum, Elixir vitrioli, E. V. aromaticum, E. vitrioli Mynsicht'i, E. vitriol Edinburgen'sium, E. vitrioli cum tinctu'râ aromaticâ, E. vitrioli dulcĕ* seu *acido-aromat'icum, Alcohol cum aromat'ibus sulphurica'tus, Tinctu'ra acidi sulphurici,* is formed of *rectified spirit* lbij, *sulphuric acid* ℥xvj, *cinnamon* ℥iss, *ginger* ℥j. Dose, gtt. x. to xxx. *Ph. L.*

SUL'PHUROUS ACID, *Acidum sulphuros'icum, A. sulphuris volat'ilĕ, A. Sulphuro'sum* vel *Sulfurosum, Spir'itus sulphuris, Spiritus sulphuro'sus volat'ilis, Sp. sulphuris per campa'nam, Sp. vitrioli phlogistica'tus, Gas sulphuris,* (F.) *Acide Sulfureux, Air Acide Vitriolique.* Obtained by treating mercury with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by burning sulphur. It is sometimes used in the gaseous, at others, in the liquid state. Sulphureous acid gas is used to disinfect cloths, confined air, letters coming from infected places, &c. It is also exhibited, with great success, in the form of fumigation, in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections, and of sciatic and rheumatic pains, in general. If respired pure, it acts in the manner of violent irritants; and is not long in producing death.

SULTZMALT, MINERAL WATERS OF. S. is a village in the department of the Upper Rhine; where are several sources of cold, acidulous waters, which seem to contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and a little bitumen. They are refrigerant, aperient, and alterative.

SUMAC DES CORROYEURS, Rhus coriaria—*s. Vénéneux,* Rhus toxicodendron.

SUMACH, Rhus coriaria.

SUMEN, Hypogastrium.

SUMMER DISEASES, see Estival—s. Rash, Lichen tropicus.

SUNBURN, Ephelides—s. Dew, Drosera Rotundifolia—s. Pain, see Hemicrania—s. Sunrash, Lichen—s. Stroke, *Coup de soleil.*

SUNSTROKE, EGYPTIAN, *Coup de soleil.*

SUPER. A common Latin prefix; in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPERBUS, Rectus superior oculi.

SUPERCILIARIS, Corrugator supercilii.

SUPERCIL'IARY, *Supercilia'ris.* That which relates to the supercilia or eyebrows. (F.) *Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier.*

The SUPERCIL'IARY ARCHES or RIDGES, (F.) *Arcades sourcilières,* are two, slightly projecting, apophyses, situate at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal *bosse,* and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment.

SUPERCIL'IUM, *Ophrys, Vallum,* (F.) *Sourcil.* The eyebrows are two arched eminences, —convex above, and more or less prominent, according to the individual,—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis, above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. Their inner extremity or *head* is more prominent than the outer or *tail.* The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed, obliquely, from within outwards, and are, commonly, of the colour of the hair.

The skin in which these hairs are implanted, rests on the *orbicularis palpebrarum, frontalis,* and *superciliaris* muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions.

The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance; and by covering the eye, defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration, also, from the eye.

SUPERCILIUM ACETAE'ULI. The edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

SUPEREVACUATIO, Hypercrisis.

SUPERFŒCUNDATIO, Superfœtation.

SUPERFŒTA'TION, *Superfœtatio, Epicyc'sis, Superimprægnatio, Epig'onon, Superfœcunda'tio, Epicye'ma,* from *superfœta're,* 'to conceive again.' Conception of a fœtus in a uterus which already contains one. The impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied, but there is abundant evidence to show, that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy.

SUPERGEMINALIS, Epididymis.

SUPERGENUALIS, Patella.

SUPERHUMERALE, Epomis.

SUPERIMPRÆGNATIO, Superfœtation.

SUPERIOR AURIS, Attollens aurem.

SUPERIOR ROTUNDUS CLITORIDIS, Ischio-cavernous.

SUPERLABIA, Clitoris.

SUPEROXALAS KALICUM, Potass, oxalate of.

SUPERPURGATIO, Hypercatharsis.

SUPERSCAPULARIS, Supraspinatus—s. Inferior, Infra spinatus.

SUPINATEUR COURT ou *PETIT*, Supinator radii brevis—*s. Grand* ou *long*, Supinator radii longus.

SUPINA'TION, *Supinatio*, from *supi'nus*, 'lying on the back.' The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the *anterior* surface of the latter becomes *superior*.

In Pathology, *Supination*, *Supinatio*, *Hyptias'ma*, *Hyptias'mus*, means the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back, and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness in disease.

SUPINA'TOR. Same etymon. That which produces supination. A name given to two muscles of the forearm.

Supinator Brevis seu Minor, Supinator radii brevis—s. Longus *seu* major, S. radii longus.

The Supinator Radii Longus, *S. longus* sive *major*, *Bra'chio-radia'lis*, *Humëro-sus-radial*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Long* ou *grand supinateur*, is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri, and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the outer edge of the radius, near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

Supinator Radii Brevis, *S. brevis* seu *minor*, *Epicondylo-radial*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Supinateur court* ou *petit supinateur*. A muscle, seated at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is flattened, triangular, and curved upon itself, in such a manner, that it embraces the superior extremity of the radius. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, the motion of supination.

SUPPOSITION DE PART, Pregnancy, pretended.

SUPPOSITORIUM UTERINUM, Pessary.

SUPPOSITORY, *Supposito'rium*, *Hypoth'eton*, from *suppon'ere*, 'to put under.' Any solid medicine, in the form of a long cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum;—either for the purpose of favouring intestinal evacuations, or to act as an anodyne. Purgative suppositories are made of soap, aloes, or any other irritating substance.

SUPPRESSIO LOTII, Ischuria.

SUPPRESSION DE PART. See Parturition.

SUPPURANS, Suppurative.

SUPPURA'TION, *Ecpye'ma*, *Purulen'tia*, *Pyo'sis*, *Pye'sis*, *Diapye'ma*, *Diapye'sis* (F.) *Aboutissement*. Formation or secretion of pus, (q. v., and also *Pyogenia*.) It is a frequent termination of inflammation, and may occur in almost all the tissues. This termination is announced by slight chills; by remission of the pain, which, from being lancinating, becomes heavy; by a sense of weight in the part, and, when the collection of pus can be easily felt, by fluctuation. When pus is thus formed in the cellular membrane, and is collected in one or more cavities, it constitutes an *abscess*. If it be formed from a surface exposed to the air, it is an *ulcer*; and such ulcers we are in the habit of establishing artificially in certain cases of disease.

SUP'PURATIVE, *Suppu'rans*, *Suppurati'vus*, *Diapye'ticus*, *Ecpye'ticus*, *Ecpyiscon'tus*. That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are, generally, vesicants mixed with lard.

SUPRA. A common Latin prefix: in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPRA-COSTA'LES, *Levato'res Costa'rum*, (F.) *Sur-costaux*. A name given to twelve small, fleshy fasciculi, which are flattened, triangular, and with radiating fibres. They pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ to the superior margin of the rib beneath. Spigelius, Cowper, Boyer, Chaussier, and others consider them to form part of the intercostales externi.

SUPRA-OR'BITAR, *Supra-orbita'lis*, *Supra-orbita'rius*. That which is situate above the orbit.

The Fora'men Supra-Orbitarium, *F. orbitarium supe'rius*, (F.) *Trou sus-orbitaire* ou *orbitaire supérieur*, is a foramen or notch completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbitar arch. It gives passage to the *supra-orbitar* or *superciliary artery*, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead, and is distributed thereto.

SUPRA-PU'BIAN, *Supra-pubic*, *Supra-pubia'nus*. That which is seated above the pubis.

The Supra-Pubian Nerve, (F.) *Nerf suspubien*, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. It is the *genito-crural* branch of Bichat. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle; and, near the crural arch, divides into two branches. One of these accompanies the spermatic cord, and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh. The other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments; traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh; and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

SUPRA-SCAPULARIS, Supra-spinatus.

SUPRA-SEMIORBICULARIS, Orbicularis oris.

SUPRA-SPINATUS, *Supra-spino'sus*, (F.) *Sur-épineux*, *Sus-épineux*. That which is seated above the spine.

The Fossa Supra-spinata, (F.) *Fosse Sus-épineuse*, is a triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

The Supra-spinatus Muscle, *Super-scapula'ris*, *Sus-spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, *Supra-scapularis*, *Petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien*, (Ch.) is situate in the fossa supra-spinata. It is elongated, thick, and triangular, and is attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa supra-spinata; and terminates, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle raises the arm.

The Ligamen'ta Supra-spinosa, *Supra-spi-*

nal lig'aments, are two in number. 1. The *Dorso-lumbar-supra-spinal ligament*, (F.) *Ligament sur-épineux dorso-lombaire*, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, from the 7th cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. *Cervical supra-spinal ligament*, (F.) *Ligament sur-épineux cervical*, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes, and is attached, above, to the outer occipital protuberance.

SURA. The *calf of the leg*, (F.) *Mollet*, *Gras de Jambe*. The projection, formed at the posterior part of the leg by the gastrocnemii muscles: the fibula, (q. v.)

SURCILIER, Corrugator supercilii, Superciliary.

SURCOSTAUX, Supracostalis.

SURDENT, (F.) *supra*, 'above,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' When a milk tooth does not fall out at the period of the second dentition, but is merely forced to one side by the new tooth, it is called a *surdent*.

SURDITAS, Cophosis, Deafness.

SURDITÉ, Cophosis, Deafness.

SUREAU COMMUN, Sambucus.

SURELLE, Oxalis acetosella.

SURÉPINEUX, Supraspinatus.

SURFEIT, Colica crapulosa.

SURGEON, *Chirur'geon;* old French, *Surgien*, *Chiro'nax*, *Chirur'gus*, *Vul'nerum med'icus*, *Cheiria'ter*, *Chiria'ter*, (F.) *Chirur'gien*, from χειρ, 'the hand,' and ἐργον, 'work.' One who practises surgery. The surgeon, says Celsus, ought to be young, or, at all events, not advanced in life. His hand must be steady, expert, and never tremulous: he must use the right or left with equal facility: his sight must be clear and penetrating: his mind intrepid; and although unmoved when he proceeds to operate, he must not be in haste, or cut less than is necessary, but finish his operation, as if the cries of the patient made no impression upon him.

SURGEON-APOTH'ECARY. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A *general practitioner*.

SURGEON-DENTIST, Dentist.

SUR'GERY, *Chirur'gia*, *Chiriatria*, *Cheirix'is*, *Metacheirix'is*, *Medici'na operati'va*, *Medici'na ef'ficax*, (F.) *Chirurgie*. The part of the healing art which relates to external diseases; their treatment; and, especially, to the manual operations adapted for their cure.

Surgery, Anaplastic, Morioplastice—s. Autoplastic, Morioplastice—s. Dental, Dentistry.

Operative Surgery is termed *Acur'gia*, and *Acidur'gia*.

Military Surgery, (F.) *Chirurgie militaire*, is that which relates to the operations to be performed on the field of battle, or subsequently;—with the attention to be paid to the wounded, &c.

SUR'GICAL, *Chirur'gicus*, (F.) *Chirurgical*, *Chirurgique*. That which relates to surgery; as *surgical anatomy*, *surgical operations*, *surgical instruments*, &c.

SURGIEN, Surgeon.

SURINAMINE. See Geoffræa Surinamensis.

SUROXYGENÈSES. A name given by Baumes to diseases attributed by that physician to superabundance of oxygen.

SURPEAU, Epidermis.

SURRECTA ALBA, Ranunculus flammula.

SURSELS. See Salt.

SURTOUTS LIGAMENTEUX DE LA COLONNE VERTÉBRALE, Vertebral ligaments.

SURVIE, Survivorship.

SURVI'VORSHIP, from *supervivĕre*, (F.) *Survivre*, 'to live longer,' (F.) *Survie*. In *legal medicine*, this word means the probability that any individual has survived others in an accident, which has been fatal to all. This is often an important question, connected with the inheritance of property, and on which physiology can rarely afford more than presumptive grounds for conclusion.

SUS-ACROMIO-HUMÉRAL, Deltoid—*s. Epinéux*, Supraspinatus—*s. Maxillo-labial*, Levator anguli oris—*s. Maxillo-labial, grand*, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—*s. Maxillo-labial, moyen*, Levator labii superioris proprius—*s. Maxillo-nasal*, Compressor naris—*s. Optico-sphéno-sclératicien*, Rectus superior oculi—*s. Phalangien du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis *s. Pubio-fémoral*, Pectinalis—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, le plus petit*, Teres minor—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, petit*, Supraspinatus—*s. Spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, Supraspinatus.

SUSCEPTIBIL'ITY. Sensibility, in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility. This term, with the epithet *nervous*, is sometimes used for that increase in the moral sensibility which is particularly observed in nervous affections.

SUSPENDICULUM, Cremaster.

SUSPENSOIRE, Suspensory.

SUSPENSORIUM TESTIS, Cremaster.

SUSPEN'SORY, *Suspenso'rius*, from *suspen'dere*, 'to hang under,' (F.) *Suspensoire*. That which sustains or suspends.

The Suspensory Ligament of the Liver is a triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, which is continuous with the great falx of the umbilical vein.

The Suspensory Ligament of the Penis is a fibro-cellular fascia, of a triangular shape, which extends from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. A similar ligament belongs to the clitoris.

The Suspensory Bandage, *Suspenso'rium*, is a bandage, intended to support the scrotum, in cases of disease of the testicles or of scrotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings, passing between the thighs, and fixed to the cincture behind.

SUSPENSUM, Enæorema.

SUSPIRIUM, *Mygmus*, *Mych'mus*, *Mychthis'mus*, *Stenag'mus*, *Stenax'is*. A *sigh*, (F.) *Soupir*. A slow, voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles; the effect of which is, to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free ourselves from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest, when we are much depressed—a weight, which appears to be chiefly dependent on the functions of the heart being disturbed through the moral influence. The sigh differs from the

sob:—the latter being involuntary and spasmodic.

Sighing, occurring in fevers to a great extent, indicates considerable depression. When accompanied with a vocal sound, it constitutes a *groan*.

SUSURRUS, *Bourdonnement*, Tinnitus aurium.

SUTELA, Suture.

SUTORIUS, Sartorius.

SUTTER, Saccharum.

SUTURA ABDOMINALIS, Gastroraphy—s. Arcualis, Coronal suture—s. Clavata, Suture quilled—s. Fronto-parietalis, Coronal suture—s. Jugalis, Sagittal suture—s. Lambdoidalis, Lambdoid suture—s. Lepidoides, Squamous suture—s. Mendosa, Squamous suture—s. Obelæa, Sagittal suture—s. Proræ, Lambdoid suture—s. Punctata, Suture common—s. Puppis, Coronal suture—s. Rhabdoides, Sagittal suture—s. Virgata, Sagittal suture.

SUTURE, *Sutu'ra*, *Sutela*, *Armē*, *Rhaphē*, from *suo*, 'I stitch.' *Dovetail joint*, (F.) *Engrenure*. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges, which are, as it were, *dovetailed* into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called *true sutures;* the two temporal are called *false sutures*.

Suture, in *Surgery*, *Rha'phē*, means an operation which consists in stitching the lips of a wound to procure their union. The suture was, at one time, largely employed: but, in modern times, its use has been wisely restricted. There are few wounds in which the edges may not be brought together by adhesive plaster appropriately applied. This kind of union, by adhesive plaster simply, has been absurdly termed *Sutura sicca* or *dry suture*, in opposition to the *Sutura cruenta* or suture, properly so called.

The suture is generally performed with waxed thread and straight or curved needles, according to the arrangement of parts.

The chief sutures are the *interrupted suture*, the *quilled suture*, the *glover's suture*, and the *twisted suture*.

1. The Interrupted Suture, (F.) *Suture à points séparés*, *Suture entrecoupée*, is performed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound, previously brought into contact, and then tying the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted. It is the suture most commonly used.

2. The Quilled Suture, *Sutura clava'ta*, (F.) *Suture enchevillée* ou *emplumée* ou *empennée*, *Compound Suture*, is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some surgeons, on account of there being less danger of the stitches tearing out. It is not much employed.

3. The Glover's Suture, *Continued Suture*, *Uninterrupted Suture*, (F.) *Suture de Pelletier*, *Suture en surget*, is executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and, in this manner, sewing up the whole extent of the wound. It has been chiefly used in wounds of the intestinal canal. It is now rarely employed except for stitching up dead bodies. The common stitch or suture, *Sutura punctata*, (F.) *Suture à points passés*, has been used in similar cases.

4. The Royal Stitch or Suture is the name of an old operation for the cure of Bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious, by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

5. The Twisted Suture, (F.) *Suture entortillée*, is employed, chiefly, to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edge of the lips. To perform it, a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately round the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure ∞. The number of pins and sutures must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of harelip, (q. v.)

6. The Suture à Anse of Le Dran has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose, the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; and all the ligatures which belong to one side of the wound, are tied together, and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally.

SUTURE À POINTS PASSÉS, Suture, common—s. Compound, Suture, quilled—s. Continued, S. Glover's—*s. Écailleuse*, Squamous suture—*s. Empennée*, Suture, quilled—*s. Emplumée*, Suture, quilled—*s. Enchevillée*, Suture, quilled—*s. Entortillée*, Suture, twisted—*s. Entrecoupée*, Suture, interrupted—s. False, Harmony—*s. Occipitale*, Lambdoid suture—s. Occipito-parietal, Lambdoid suture—*s. de Pelletier*, Suture, Glover's—*s. à Points separés*, Suture, interrupted—*s. Squameuse*, Squamous suture—*s. en Surget*, Suture, Glover's—s. Superficial, Harmony—s. Uninterrupted, see Glover's.

SWADDLING CLOTHES, Swathing clothes.

SWALLOW, Hirundo—s. Wort, Asclepias vincetoxicum.

SWATHING or SWADDLING CLOTHES, *Incunabu'la*, *Fasciæ*, *Panni*, from Sax. ꝑpeban, 'to bind,' (F.) *Maillot*. The kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children during the first year of life. It is now, properly, laid aside, and every freedom allowed to muscular exertion.

SWEAT SCAB, Crusta genu equinæ.

SWEATING OF BLOOD, see Diapedesis—s. Sickness, Sudor Anglicus.

SWEETFLAG, Acorus calamus.

SWEETPOD, Ceratonium siliqua.

SWELLING, *Exœde'sis*, *Presis*, *Extumefac'tio*, *Tumor*, *Tumefac'tio*, (F.) *Enflure*, *Gonflement*. Morbid increase of bulk in the whole, or a part, of the body. See Tumour.

Swelling, White, Hydrarthrus, Spina ventosa.

SWERTIA CHIRAYITA, Gentiana chirayita.

SWIETE'NIA FEBRIF'UGA, *Feb'rifuge Swiete'nia*, (F.) *Mahogon febrifuge*. *Family*, Meliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the East Indies, and called there *Rohena Bark*, has an aromatic odour and bitter taste. It is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents, and in diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij of the powder.

SWIMMING, Natation—s. of the Head, Vertigo.

SWOON, Syncope.

SYCAMINOS, Morus nigra.

SYCAMINUM. See Morus nigra.

SYCE, Ficus carica.

SYCEPH'ALUS, from συν, 'with,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' A monster having two heads united together.

SYCION, συκιον, from συκον, 'a fig.' A decoction of dried figs.

SYCI'TES, συκιτης. Wine, in which dried figs have been infused.

Sycites, Catorchites.

SYCOMA, Ficus.

SYCO'SIS, συκωσις. Same etymon. A tumour of the shape of a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. An excrescence about the eyelids.

Dr. Bateman defines it:—an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults; and usually clustering together in irregular patches;—*Phyma Sycosis*. Of this he has given two species: 1. The *Sycosis Menti, S. barbæ, Mentagra, Chinwhelk*, (F.) *Dartre pustuleuse mentagra*: and, 2. The *Sycosis Capil'li, S. Capilli'tii*. The treatment, in both cases, resembles that for Porrigo favosa.

Sycosis, Ficus.

SYDERATIO, Sideratio.

SYM, SYN, συν, 'with, together,' like the *cum, col, con, cor*, &c., of the Latins. A common prefix. Before *b, p, ph, ps*, and *m*,—*syn*, or *xyn* is changed into *sym* or *xym*, (com;) before *c, ch, g, k*, and *x*, into *syn* or *xyn*, συγ, ξυγ, (*con*;) before *l* into *syl* or *xyl*, (col;) before *r* into *syr* or *xyr*, (cor;) and before *s* into *sy* or *xy*, *sys*, (co and cos.)

SYMBLEPHARON, Ankyloblepharon.

SYMBLEPHARO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and βλεφαρον, 'an eyelid.' A preternatural adhesion between the eyelids; and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye.

Symblepharosis, Ankyloblepharon.

SYMBOLE, Commissure.

SYMBOLEUSIS, Consultation.

SYMBOLISMUS, Sympathy.

SYMBOLIZATIO, Sympathy.

SYMBOLOGICA, Symptomatology.

SYM'ELES; from συν, 'with,' and μελος, an extremity, a genus of monsters whose extremities are joined together. I. G. St. Hilaire.

SYMMET'RICAL, *Symmet'ricus*. An epithet given to those parts of the body, which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal, and perfectly like halves; or which, if situate—the one to the right, the other to the left of this line—have a similar conformation, and a perfectly analogous arrangement.

SYM'METRY, from συν, 'with,' and, μετρον, 'measure.' The regularity in form, observed in many parts, situate on the median line; and, also, the resemblance which exists between many organs that are situate on each side the median line. Bichat first noticed that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life; as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, of locomotion, &c.

SYMPARATERESIS, Observation.

SYMPASMA, Catapasma.

SYMPATHET'IC, *Sympath'icus, Sympatheticus*, (F.) *Sympathique*, from συν, 'with,' and παθος, 'suffering.' That which depends on sympathy.

Sympathetic Affections of an organ are those morbid phenomena that supervene, without any morbific cause acting directly on it, and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a *sympathetic affection*, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal.

The epithet is, also, given to different nerves. See Trisplanchnic, Pneumogastric, and Facial.

The Sympathetic Powder, *Pulvis sympathet'icus* of Sir Kenelm Digby, was composed of *calcined sulphate of iron*, prepared in a particular manner. It was long supposed to be able to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it; or, even to a portion of the bloody clothes. It is proper to remark, however, that the wound itself was carefully excluded from the air, and from all irritation.

Sympathetic, Great, Trisplanchnic nerve—s. Middle, Pneumogastric.

SYMPATHETICUS MINOR, Facial nerve.

SYMPATHETISMUS, Sympathy.

SYMPATHIA, Consent of parts.

SYMPATHICUS, Sympathetic.

SYMPATHIQUE, Sympathetic.

SYMPATHY, *Sympathi'a, Compas'sio, Consensus, Sympathetis'mus, Conflux'io, Conspira'tio, Commer'cium, Consor'tium, Homoiopathia, Homoethnia, Adelphix'is, Symbolis'mus, Symboliza'tio*, from συν, 'with,' and παθος, 'suffering.' The connexion that exists between the action of two or more organs, more or less distant from each other; so that the affection of the first is transmitted, secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown to us. A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organ towards which our therapeutical means should be directed. See Irritation.

SYMPEXIS, Concretion.

SYMPHITUM MINUS, Prunella.

SYMPHOREMA, Congestion.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY, *Symphysot'omy, Synchondrot'omy, Symphyseoto'mia*, from συμφυσις, and τεμνω, 'I cut.' The *operation* or *section of the Symphysis*. This operation is performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis, in order to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. To perform the operation, the female is placed on her back; the pubes is shaved; and, with a strong scalpel, the soft parts are divided on the

median line. The articulation is then cut. As soon as the fibrous parts, which hold the bones together, are divided, they separate to a certain distance from each other; and the delivery may be accomplished. The knife, with which the operation is performed, is called, by the French, *Couteau symphysien.*

SYMPHYS'IA, from συμφυσις, 'a growing together.' A malformation consisting in the union of parts that are usually divided.—Breschet.

SYM'PHYSIS, from συν, 'with,' and φυω, 'I grow;' or from συμφυω, 'I unite together.' A union of bones. The bond of such union. The aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations.

The name symphysis has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations; as to the *symphysis pubis, sacro-iliac symphysis*, &c.

Symphysis, Coalescence, Commissure, Insertion—s. Ossium muscularis, Syssarcosis—s. Pubis, Pubic articulation.

SYMPHYSOTOMY, Symphyseotomy.

SYMPHYTOS, Hereditary.

SYM'PHYTUM, from συμφυω, 'I unite.' *Symphytum officina'lĕ, Consol'ida major, Comfrey, Alum, Alus,* (F.) *Grande Consoude. Family*, Borragineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients. They are used in decoction, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa, &c.

Symphytum, Solidago virgaurea—s. Minimum, Bellis—s. Petræum, Sanicula.

Symphytum Petræ'um, *Coris Monspelien'sis, Montpel'ier Coris.* An intensely bitter and nauseous plant, which is said to have been useful in syphilis.

SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDUS, Dracontium fœtidum.

SYMPTOM, *Sympto'ma, Ac'cidens*, from συν, 'with,' and πιπτω, 'I fall.' Any change, perceptible to the senses, in any organ or function, which is connected with morbific influence. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected.

The term—*symptoms of symptoms* has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease; but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility arising from the frequency of the evacuations in dysentery, is a symptom of symptoms. See Sign.

SYMPTOMA TURPITUDINIS, Nymphomania.

SYMPTOMAT'IC, *Symptomaticus.* That which is a symptom of some other affection. Thus, we speak of a symptomatic disease, in opposition to one that is idiopathic.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY, *Symptomatolo'gia, Symbolog''ica*, from συμπτωμα, 'a symptom,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' The branch of pathology, the object of which is the knowledge of symptoms.

SYMPTO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and πιπτω, 'I fall.' Depression or rather emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

SYNÆTION, Concausa.

SYNANCHE, Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillaris.

SYNANCIE, Cynanche.

SYNARTHRO'DIAL, *Synarthrodia'lis*, from συν, 'with,' and αρθρωσις, 'articulation.' That which belongs to synarthrosis; as *Synarthrodial articulation.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *Abarticula'tio, Coarticula'tio.* An immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species:—*Suture, Harmony*, and *Gomphosis*

SYNATHROISMUS, Congestion.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilage;—as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation.

SYNCHONDROTOMY, Symphyseotomy.

SYN'CHRONOUS, *Synchronus*, from συν, 'with,' and χρονος, 'time.' That which occurs at the same time. Thus, the pulsations of an artery may be synchronous with those of the heart.

SYNCHYSIS, Confusio.

SYNCIPUT, Sinciput.

SYN'CLONUS, from συγκλονεω, 'I shake together.' *Clon'ici universa'les, Clonus* (Young.) Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will. See Tremor, Chorea, &c.

Synclonus Chorea, Chorea—s. Beriberia, Beriberi—s. Raphania, Raphania—s. Tremor, Tremor.

SYNCOMIS'TOS, συγκομιστος, *Autop'yros, Panis domes'ticus, secunda'rius, ciba'rius, confusa'neus.* Bread of the whole wheat or of the unsifted meal. *Household bread.*

SYN'COPE, from συγκοπτω, 'I fall down.' *An'imi defec'tio, Animi deli'quium, Leipopsych'ia, Apsych'ia, Apopsych'ia, Lipothym'ia, Su'bitus animi casus, Swoon, Fainting fit,* (F.) *Évanouissement, Défaillance, Pamoison.* Complete, and commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension, of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements.

Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart.

Placing the patient in the horizontal posture: sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose, are all that will be required during the fit. See Asphyxia and Suffocation.

Syncope Anginosa, Angina pectoris.

SYNCRITICA, Astringents.

SYNDESMOG'RAPHY, *Syndesmogra'phia*, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

SYNDESMOL'OGY, *Syndesmolo'gia*, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and λογος, 'a treatise, discourse.' A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDES'MO-PHARYNGÆ'US. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior (q. v.)

SYNDESMOS, Ligament.

SYNDESMO'SIS, *Synneuro'sis, Synymen'sis*, from συνδεσμος, 'ligament.' The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament;—as of the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMOT'OMY, *Syndesmoto'mia*, from

συνδεσμος, 'ligament,' and τεμνω, 'I cut or dissect.' Dissection of the ligaments.

SYN'DROMĒ, συνδρομη, *Concur'sus*, (q. v.) *Concourse*. A name given, by the Empirical Sect, to the union of symptoms, which takes place in diseases. *Syndromē plethorica*, e. g. meant the union of symptoms produced by plethora.

SYNDYASMUS, Coition.

SYNECHI'A, from συν, 'with,' and εχειν, 'to have.' Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former case is called *Synechia ante'rior*: the latter *S. poste'rior*.

SYNESIS, Intellect.

SYNEUROSIS, Syndesmosis.

SYNEZI'ZIS, *Synize'sis*, *Considen'tia*, from συν, 'with,' and ζευγνυειν, 'to join.' *Parop'sis Synizesis*, *Cali'go à Synizesi*, *Caligo Pupil'læ*, *Closure* or *occlu'sion* or *oblitera'tion of the Pupil*, *Phthisis Pupil'læ*, *Amyo'sis*. This disease is sometimes a case of faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the membrana pupillaris, or the absence of the pupil. It is, in other words, *congenital*. At other times, it is owing to accident, and supervenes on violent ophthalmia, or on the operation of the cataract.

Those who are affected with synezizis are completely blind;—the iris having no central aperture. In certain cases, a remedy may be obtained by making an opening in the iris, which may supply the place of the pupil, and through which the rays of light may reach the retina. This operation is called the *operation for artificial pupil*.

SYNGENES, Hereditary.

SYNIMENSIS, Synymensis.

SYNIZESIS, Considentia, Synezisis.

SYN'OCHA, from συνεχω, 'I continue.' *Inflam'matory Fever*, *Angiopyr'ia*, *Febris causo'des*, *Febris deu'rens*, *F. ardens*, *Febris contin'ua sanguin'ea*, *Febris contin'ua non putris*, *Syn'ochus* (Vogel,) *Febris acmas'tica*, *Synochus impu'tris* (Galen,) *Febris acu'ta*, *F. con'tinens*, *F. continens non putrida*, *F. angioten'ica*, *F. sthenica*, *F. sanguin'ea*, *Homot'onos*, *Sthenop'yra*, *F. inflammato'ria*, *Ene'cia cauma*, *F. ton'ica*, *Phlogop'yrus*, *Cauma*, *General inflamma'tion*, *Gastro-entérite intense*. A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine high-coloured; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment.

Synocha Rheumatica, Rheumatism, acute—s. Vaccina, Vaccina.

SYN'OCHUS, *Febris lenta* (Linnæus,) *F. continens putrida*, *F. continua Putrida* (of some;) same etymon. Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus:—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. *Mixed fever*, *Common continued fever*. See Fever, and Typhus.

Synochus, Synocha—s. Biliosa, Fever, gastric—s. Biliosus, Fever, bilious—s. Icterodes, Fever, yellow—s. Imputris, Synocha—s. Miliaria, Miliary fever—s. Varicella, Varicella.

SYNONIA, Synovia.

SYNOSTEOG'RAPHY, *Synosteogra'phia*, from συν, 'with,' οστεον, 'a bone,' and γραφω, 'I describe.' The part of anatomy which describes the joints.

SYNOSTEOL'OGY, *Synosteolo'gia*, from συν, 'with,' οστεον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise of the joints.

SYNOSTEOT'OMY, *Synosteoto'mia*, from συν, 'with,' οστεον, 'a bone,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the joints.

SYNO'VIA, from συν, 'with,' and ωον, 'an egg.' *Mucilago*, *Un'guen articula'rē*, *Synonia*, *Axun'gia articula'ris*, *Unguen'tum* seu *Smegma articula'rē*, *Mucilago articulo'rum* seu *junctura'rum*, *Humor articula'ris*, *Humor* seu *Humidum nati'vum* seu *Gluten articulo'rum*, (F.) *Synovie*. A fluid resembling the white of egg, which is exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the moveable articulations. The synovia of man, according to Hildenbrandt, consists of water, a little albumen, soda, muriate of soda, phosphate of lime, and—Fourcroy fancied—uric acid. Its use is to lubricate the joints, and the sheaths in which tendons play.

SYNO'VIAL, *Synovia'lis*. That which relates to the synovia.

The Synovial Glands, Havers's Glands, *Gland'ulæ articula'res*, *G. Synovia'les*, *G. Haversian'æ*, are the secretory fringes, which float in the interior of the synovial capsules (see Capsule.) They do not seem to be the glandular. They have been called *Syno'vial fim'briæ*, (F.) *Franges synoriales*.

SYNOVI'TIS; *from Synovia*, and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. A term, badly compounded, applied at times to inflammation of the synovial membrane.

Synovitis Rheumatismalis, Rheumatism, (acute.)

SYN'TASIS, συντασις, from συντεινω, 'I strain.' Tension of parts: hence συντατικα are medicines, which render parts tense. *Syntex'is*, on the other hand, means *Colliqua'tio*, or wasting of the body, from συντηκω, 'I melt together.'

SYNTAXIS, Articulation.

SYNTECOPYRA, Hectic fever.

SYNTECTICOPYRA, Hectic fever.

SYNTENO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and τενων, 'a tendon.' A species of articulation, in which two bones are joined by means of tendon; as the sesamoid bones with the toes, the rotula with the tibia, &c.

SYNTERETICUS, Prophylactic.

SYNTEXIS, Colliquation, Consumption.

SYN'THENA. A term employed, by Paracelsus, to designate a species of epilepsy, accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

SYN'THESIS, *Reu'nio*, from συν, 'with,' and τιθημι, 'I place.' A surgical operation, which consists in uniting parts that are divided; and approximating such as are separated or distant from each other. *Synthesis of continuity* means the union of the edges of a wound, or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Synthesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as in cases of hernia and luxations.

Synthesis, Composition.

SYNTHETIS'MUS, same etymon. The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture, and maintaining it reduced:—comprising extension, counter-extension, coaptation, and bandaging.

SYNTRIMMA, Contritio.

SYNTRIPSIS, Contritio.

SYNTROPHOS, Connutritus.

SYNULOTICA, Cicatrisantia.

SYNYMEN'SIS, *Synimen'sis*, from συν, 'with,' and υμην, 'a membrane.' Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fœtus.

Synymensis, Syndesmosis.

SYPHILIDES, same etymon as Syphilis. The cutaneous eruptions that accompany constitutional syphilis are so denominated by the French writers.

SYPHILIDOMANIA, Syphilomania.

SYPH'ILIS, *Morbus Gal'licus*, *Siphilis*, *Syphilis'mus*, *Cacochym'ia Vene'rea*, *Malum vene'reum*, *Mor'bus Ital'icus*, *M. Hispan'icus*, *Pudendagra*, *Lues*, *Me'rium*, *Lues vene'rea*, *Lues syphilis*, *Morbus aphrodis'ius*, *Syphilis venerea*, *S. malig'na*, *Morbus Neapolita'nus*, *Morbus In'dicus*, *Patur'sa*; the *Venereal Disease*, *Pox*, *French Pox*; the *Venereal*, (F.) *Vérole*, *Maladie vénérienne*, *Mal de Naples*, *Mal Francais*, *Maladie de Vénus*. The etymology of syphilis is unknown. Some consider it to proceed from συς, 'a hog;' and others, from σιφλος,—formed, by contraction, from αισχαλος, 'shameful,' 'dirty,' &c. It is an infectious disease, communicable by coition; or by the contact of parts that are only lined with a thin epidermis; as the lips, nipple, &c. It generally makes its first appearance by a chancre, (q. v.) followed sooner or later by a bubo. The chancre is a primary symptom or sore; but there are others, which are *secondary* or *constitutional*. These are:—ulcers in the throat; copper-coloured blotches on the skin; pains in the bones, nodes, &c.: the last are sometimes termed *tertiary* phenomena.

The origin of syphilis is not known. It is believed to have been introduced into Europe from America, at the end of the 15th century. Its progress is extremely variable, as well as its duration, which is often unlimited, if left to itself. Mercury may be esteemed the best remedy, but the disease admits of cure without it. Almost every antisyphilitic composition, whose use is attended with success, probably contains mercury united with diaphoretics or other medicines. It is generally sufficient to keep the mouth sore for a fortnight, for the cure of chancre: for venereal sore throat, and other recent constitutional symptoms, eight or ten weeks will be required; and, of course, a longer time, if these symptoms have persisted long. Sometimes, after mercury has been given for a time, the symptoms continue stationary; and do not yield until the mercury has been discontinued, and tonics and eutrophics have been administered.

The preparations of iodine have been much used, of late, in the revellent treatment of this disease.

Syphilis Indica, Framboesia.

Syphilis Pseudo-Syphilis, *Lues Syphilo'des*, *Pseudo-syphilis*. A term given to ulcers or other affections, that resemble syphilis, but are indeterminate in their character,—the symptoms being irregular in their appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously, or under the use of tonics, change of air, &c. The condition has not been at all well defined. The *Sivvens*, *Radesyge*, &c. have been referred to this head.

SYPHILISMUS, Syphilis.

SYPHILOMA'NIA, *Syphilidomania*, vulgarly, *Noddle Pox*. A mania, with which some persons are affected, so that they subject themselves to antivenereal treatment, under the belief that they are affected with syphilis.

SYPHO AURICULARIS, Otenchytes.

SYRIGMOPHO'NIA, from συριγμος, 'whistling,' and φωνη, 'voice.' A piping state of the voice.

SYRIGMUS, Tinnitus aurium.

SYRINGMOS, Tinnitus aurium.

SYRINGOTO'MUM, from συριγξ, 'a pipe,' 'a fistula,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut. A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano*. It is a bistouri, concave at its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. This stylet or probe was first introduced by the external opening of the fistula into the rectum, whence it was drawn externally through the anus, carrying with it the cutting edge of the instrument, which divided the intermediate parts. The operation for fistula in ano has been called *Syringotomy*.

SYRINX, Fistula—s. Hiera, Vertebral column.

SYRMAIS'MOS, from συρμαιζω, 'I evacuate.' A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYROP, Syrup—*s. d'Ail*, Syrupus allii—*s. d'Armoise composé*, Syrupus aromaticus—*s. de Chicorée composé*, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—*s. des Cinq racines*, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—*s. de Cuisinier*, Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus—*s. d'Ether*, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus—*s. de Gingembre*, Syrupus zingiberis—*s. de Guimauve*, Syrupus althææ—*s. de Longue vie*, Mellitum de mercuriali compositum—*s. de Mercure*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—*s. de Mûres*, Syrupus mori—*s. de Nerprun*, Syrupus rhamni—*s. de Pavots blancs*, Syrupus papaveris—*s. de Pommes composé*, see Syrupus sennæ—*s. de Quinquina avec le Vin*, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—*s. de Roses pâles*, Syrupus rosæ—*s. de Roses rouges*, Syrupus rosæ—*s. de Vinaigre*, S. aceti.

SYRUP, *Syru'pus*, *Sera'pium*, *Syrop*, *Syrup*; derived, according to some, from συρω, 'I draw,' and οπος, 'juice;' but, more probably, from the Arabic, *Siruph*, *Sirab* or *Scharab*, which signifies 'a potion.' A saturated solution of sugar in water, either simply, or united with some vegetable or other principle. Syrups, in general, require two pounds of sugar to the pint, and they are judged to be sufficiently boiled when a portion, taken up in a spoon, pours like oil. Syrups should be kept in small bottles in a cool place. They are chiefly used to render medicines palatable.

Syrup, see Syrupus—s. Antiscorbutic, Syrupus antiscorbuticus—s. of Buckthorn, Syrupus rhamni—s. of Capillaire, common, Syrupus simplex—s. of Cinchona with wine, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—s. of Clove July flower, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—s. of Clove pinks, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—s. of Ether, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus—s. of Five roots, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—s. of Garlick, Syrupus allii—s. of Ginger, Syrupus zingiberis—s. of Honey, Mellitum simplex—s. of Lemon, Syrupus limonis—s. of Marshmal-

lows, Syrupus althææ—s. of Meadow saffron, Syrupus colchici autumnalis—s. of Mugwort, compound, Syrupus aromaticus—s. of Mulberries, Syrupus mori—s. of Orange juice, see Syrupus aurantii—s. of Orange peel, Syrupus aromaticus—s. of Poppies, Syrupus papaveris—s. of Poppy, red, Syrupus rhœados—s. of Saffron, Syrupus croci—s. of Squills, Syrupus scillæ—s. of Succory, compound, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—s. of Tolu, Syrupus tolutanus—s. of Vinegar, Syrupus aceti—s. of Violets, Syrupus violæ.

SYRUPUS, S. simplex—s. Acidi acetosi, S. aceti.

Syrupus Ace'ti, *S. Acidi Aceto'si, Syrup of Vinegar*, (F.) *Syrop de Vinaigre. (Aceti* ℔iiss, *sacch. purif.* ℔iiss. Boil to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) It is refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Syrupus cum Æthere Sulphu'rico Para'tus, *Syrup of Ether*, (F.) *Syrop d'éther.* (Very *pure sugar*, 1000 p.; *distilled water*, 500 p.; dissolve in the cold, and strain; add *sulphuric ether*, 48 p. Shake for five or six days, and draw off the limpid syrup. *Ph. L.*) Properties like those of ether.

Syrupus Allii, *Syrup of Garlick*, (F.) *Syrop d'ail. (Rad. allii* concis. ℔j, *aquæ fervent.* ℔ij. Macerate for twelve hours: strain, and add sugar. *Ph. D.*) *Use*, same as that of garlic. Dose. ℥j to ℥iv.

Syrupus Althææ, *Syrup of Marshmallow, Syrupus ex Althææ, S. de Althææ, S. Althææ officina'lis*, (F.) *Syrop de Guimauve. (Althææ rad. recent.* cont. ℔ss, *sacch. pur.* ℔ij, *aquæ* ℔iv. Boil the root in the water to one-half; and press out the liquor; when cold, defecate; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Emollient and demulcent Dose, ℥i to ℥iij.

Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis, S. zingiberis—s. Anticausoticus, see Anticausodic.

Syrupus Antiscorbu'ticus, *S. de Armora'ciâ compositus, Antiscorbutic Syrup. (Leaves of cochlearia, buckbean, water-cresses, horseradish root* and *bitter oranges*, each ℔j; *cinnamon* ℥iss. Cut, and pour *white wine* ℔iv. Macerate for two days: distil over ℔j in a sand bath; add to this *sugar* ℔ij, and form a syrup. Again, take what remains in the cucurbit; pass it through cloth, let it rest; decant, and add *sugar* ℔ij; make into a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Mix it with the first while yet warm. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, &c. Dose, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Syrupus Aromat'icus, *S. de Artemisiâ compositus, Compound Syrup of Mugwort*, (F.) *Syrop d'armoise composé. (Tops of artemisia vulgaris, in flower*, ℥vj, *inula root, ligusticum levisticum*, and *fennel*, each ℥ss, *pennyroyal, catmint, savine leaves*, each ℥vj, *marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil*, each ℥iij, *aniseed* and *cinnamon*, each ℥ix; bruise, and macerate, in *hydromel* ℔xviij; distil over ℔ss; add to this a pound of *sugar*. Again, take the liquid that remains in the cucurbit, strain it gently; add *sugar* ℔iv. Then mix the two. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, emmenagogue, &c.

Syrupus de Armoracia Compositus, S. Antiscorbuticus—s. de Artemisiâ compositus, S. antiscorbuticus.

Syrupus Asparagi, see Asparagus—s. Balsamicus, S. tolutanus.

Syrupus Auran'tii, *S. Aurantio'rum, S. Citri Aurantii, S. Cor'ticis Aurantii, S. e. Cortic''ibus Aurantio'rum, S. de Corticĕ Aurantiorum, Syrup of Orange peel. (Aurant. cort. recent.* ℥ij, *aq. ferv.* ℔j, *sacch. pur.* ℔iij. Macerate the peel in the water for 12 hours. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

A *Syrup of Orange Juice, Orange Sherbet, Syrupus e succo Aurantiorum*, may be made by adding *white sugar* ℔ij to ℔j of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified.

Syrupus Caryophyl'li Rubri, *S. Dianthi Caryophylli, Syrup of Clove July Flower, Syrup of Clove Pinks, Syrupus infusio'nis florum caryophyllo'rum. (Petalorum dianth. caryoph. recent. unguibus resectis* ℔j, *aquæ bull.* ℔iv, *sacch. purif.* ℔vij. *Ph. E.*) Aromatic.

Syrupus Cassiæ Sennæ, S. sennæ.

Syrupus de Cicho'rio Compos'itus, *S de Rheo, Compound Syrup of Succory*, (F.) *Syrop de chicorée composé. (Root of succory* ℥vj, *leaves of succory* ℥ix, *leaves of fumitory* and *scolopendrium*, each ℥iij, *Alkekengi berries* ℥ij. Boil in *water* ℔xiv to ℔xij: pass through cloth, and dissolve in it *white sugar* ℔v. Boil till it has the consistence of syrup. Again, take *water* ℔viij, *rhubarb* ℥vj, *yellow sanders* and *cinnamon*, each ℥ss. Infuse for twenty-four hours; pass through linen, and add the preceding syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative and stomachic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ss.

Syrupus Cinchonæ cum Vino, S. de kinâ kinâ cum vino.

Syrupus Cinchoni'næ, *Syrup of Cinchonine. (Simple syrup* one pound; *sulphate of cinchonine* nine grains. Mix.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

Syrupus Citri Aurantii, S. aromaticus.

Syrupus Col'chici Autumna'lis, *S. Colchici, Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (Rad. colch. autumn. recent.* ℥j, *acidi acetosi* ℥xvi, *sacch. pur.* ℥xxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain, with gentle expression. To the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, antiarthritic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ss, or more.

Syrupus Corticis Aurantii, S. aromaticus—s. Citri medicæ, S. limonum—s. e Succo citronum, S. limonum.

Syrupus Croci, *Syrup of Saffron. (Croci stigmat.* ℥j, *aquæ fervent.* ℔j, *sacch. purif.* ℔iiss. *Ph. L.*) Cardiac. Chiefly used for colour.

Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli, S. caryophylli rubri.

Syrupus Emeti'næ, *Syrup of Em'etine. (Simple syrup* ℔j, *emetine* 16 gr. M.) In small doses, expectorant; and in large, emetic.

Syrupus Gentiani'næ, *Syrup of Gen'tianine. (Syrup of sugar* ℥xvj, *gentianine* 13 gr.) A pleasant bitter.

Syrupus Hydrargyri, S. de Mercurio mediante gummi—s. Infusionis florum caryophyllorum, S. caryophylli rubri.

Syrupus de Jalap'pa, *Syrup of Jalap. (Pulv. jalapæ* ℥x, *sem. coriandr., fœnicul. dulc.*, ää ℥ss, *aquæ* ℥xijss, *sacch.* ℥xxv, f. syrupus. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Dose, ℥ij to ℥ss for children.

Syrupus de Kina Kina cum Vino, *S. Cincho'næ cum vino, Syrup of Cinchona with wine*,

(F.) *Syrop de quinquina avec le vin.* (*Cort. cinchonæ officinalis* ℥ij, *ext. cinchonæ* ℥vj, *vini albi* (*v. de lunel*, vel *cujusvis ei similis,*) ℔j, *alcohol* (S. G. .985 to .915) ℥j, *sacchar. alb.* ℔iss. Bruise the cinchona; gradually add the alcohol, so as to form a soft mass; pour on the wine; macerate for two days, and strain. Dissolve the extract, add the sugar, and make a syrup. *Ph. P.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Syrupus Succi Limonis, S. limonum.

Syrupus Limo'num, *S. citri med'icæ, S. e succo citro'num, S. e succo limo'num, S. succi limonis, Syrup of Lemon, Lemon Syrup.* (*Limon. succ. colat.* ℔j, *sacchar. pur.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Cooling, antiseptic.

Syrupus e Meconio, S. papaveris—s. de Melle, Mellitum simplex—s. e Succo mororum, S. mori.

Syrupus de Mercu'rio Median'te Gummi, *Mercu'rius gummo'sus Plenck'ii, Syru'pus Hydrar'gyri,* (F.) *Syrop de mercure,* ou *Mercure gommeux de Plenck.* (*Hydrargyri pur.* ℥j, *p. gumm. acaciæ,* ℥iij, *syrup. diacod.* ℥ss. Rub together till the mercury is extinguished. *Ph. P.*) Possesses the properties of the blue pill. Dose, gr. ij to viij, or more.

Syrupus Mori, *S. e succo moro'rum, S. succi mori, Syrup of Mul'berries,* (F.) *Syrop de mûres.* (*Mori succ.* colat. ℔j, *sacchar. purif.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Gratefully refrigerant.

Syrupus Morphi'næ Aceta'tis, *Syrup of acetate of morphine.* (*Syrup,* one pound, *acetate of morphine,* gr. iv.) Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, as an opiate;—of about the strength of the same quantity of syrup of poppies.

The Syrupus Morphinæ Sulpha'tis is made in the same way.

Syrupus Papav'eris, *S. papaveris somnif'eri, S. papaveris albi, S. e meco'nio, S. de meconio, Diaco'dion, Syrup of poppies,* (F.) *Syrop de pavots blancs, ou diacode.* (*Papav. capsul. exsiccat. et contus. exemptis seminibus,* ℥xiv, *sacch. pur.* ℔ij. *aq. fervent. cong.* ijss. Macerate the capsules, in water, for 12 hours; boil to a gallon and express strongly. Boil the liquor to ℔ij; and strain while hot. Defecate by rest, and boil to ℔j, adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) One ounce contains about one grain of opium. Anodyne and demulcent.

The Dublin college has a Syrupus Opii, called *Common Syrup of Poppies,* which is made by dissolving 18 grains of the *Watery Extract of Opium* in 18 ounces of boiling water. Properties, those of opium and syrup.

Syrupus de Papavere Erratico, S. rhœados—s. de Pomis compositus, see S. sennæ.

Syrupus Quini'næ, *Syrup of Quinine.* (*Simple syrup,* 2 pounds, *sulphate of quinine,* 64 grains.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

Syrupus e Quinque Radi'cibus, *Syrup of five roots,* (F.) *Syrop des cinq racines.* (*Rad. apii, fæniculi, apii petroselini,* āā ℥v. Infuse for 24 hours in boiling water and strain. *Rad. asparag., rusci aculeati,* āā ℥v. Boil and reduce to half; adding, towards the end, the residue of the preceding infusion. Boil again for some minutes; strain, and add *white sugar* ℔vj. *Ph. P.*) Aperient and diuretic. Used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery; and in dropsy, &c. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j, or more.

Syrupus Rhamni, *S. rhamni cathar'tici, S. de spinâ cervinâ, S. spinæ cervinæ, Syrup of Buckthorn,* (F.) *Syrop de nerprun.* (*Rhamn. baccar. succ. recent.* ℔iv, *zingib. rad.* concis., *pimentæ bacc.* contrit., āā ℥ss, *sacch. purif.* ℔iiiss. Defecate the juice for 3 days, and strain. To a pint of this, add the ginger and pimento; macerate for 4 hours and strain; boil what remains to ℔iss. Mix the liquors and add sugar, so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, but apt to gripe. Dose, ℥iv to ℥ij.

Syrupus de Rheo, Syrupus de Cichorio compositus.

Syrupus Rhœ'ados, *S. de papav'erē errat'ico, S. papaveris erratici, Syrup of Red Poppy,* (F.) *Syrop de coquelicot.* (*Rhœad. petal. recent.* ℔j, *aq. fervent.* ℥xviij, *sacch. purif.* ℔iiss. To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals. Remove the vessel; macerate for 12 hours; express; defecate and add sugar to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Chiefly used to give colour.

A factitious syrup is often made of aloes dissolved in simple syrup.

Syrupus Rosæ, *Syrupus rosarum soluti'vus, S. e rosis siccis, S. rosæ centifo'liæ, S. rosa'ceus soluti'vus, Syrup of Roses,* (F.) *Syrop de roses pâles.* (*Rosæ centif. petal. exsicc.* ℥vij, *sacch. purif.* ℔vj, *aq. fervent.* ℔iv. Macerate the petals for 12 hours. Evaporate the strained liquor to ℔iiss. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Gently laxative. Dose, ℥ij to ℥iss or more.

Syrupus Rosæ Gal'licæ, *Syrup of Red Roses.* (F.) *Syrop de roses rouges.* (*Rosæ gallic. petal exsicc.* ℥vij, *aquæ bull.* ℔v, *sacch. purif.* ℔vj; prepared like the last. *Ph. E.*) Mildly astringent. Added to stomachic infusions.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ, *Syrup of Sarsaparilla.* (*Rad. Sarsap.* cont. ℔j, *aquæ bullient.* cong., *sacch. purif.* ℔j. Macerate the root for 24 hours; boil to ℔iv. Strain while hot; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Used in the same cases as the root. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv, and more.

Syrupus de Sarsaparilla et Senna Compos'itus, *Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Senna.* (F.) *Syrop de cuisinier.* (*Rad. Sarsap. concis.* ℔ij. Infuse for 24 hours in *warm water* ℔xij; boil for a quarter of an hour; pass with expression, and boil again the residuum in ℔x of water. Reduce this to ℔vj, and repeat the operation 2 or 3 times. Mix all the liquors and boil them together with *flowers of borage, white roses, senna leaves,* and *aniseed,* each ℥ij; reduce to half, pass, and add *honey* ℔ij. Boil to a syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is considered to be alterant, depurative, and sudorific. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Syrupus de Scammo'nio, *Syrup of Scammony.* (*Pulv. Scammon.* ℥ss. *sacch. alb.* ℥iv, *alcohol* (S. G. .985 to .915) ℥viij. Heat the mixture moderately; then set fire to the alcohol with a lighted taper; agitate constantly, until the flame is extinguished. Suffer it to cool; pass through cloth, and add *Syrup of Violets,* ℥iv. *Ph. P.*) ℥j contains 18 grains of scammony. Dose, ℥j to ℥ss.

Syrupus Scillæ, *S. scillit'icus, S. scillæ marit'imæ, Syrup of Squills.* (*Acet. scillæ maritim.* ℔iv, *sacch. pur.* cont. ℔vij. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used in the same cases as the oxymel.

Syrupus Sennæ, *S. cassiæ sennæ, Syrup of Senna,* (*Sennæ folior.* ℥ij, *sem. fœnicul.* cont. ℥j,

mannæ, ℥iij, *sacch. pur.* lbj, *aquæ ferv.* lbj. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for 12 hours. Strain, and add the manna and sugar. *Ph. L.)* Cathartic. Dose, ℥ij to ℥iss or more.

The Parisian Codex has a *Syrupus de Sennâ* of a compound character, called *Syrupus de pomis compos'itus, Syrop de pommes composé.* It contains, also, borage, bugloss, &c. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Syrupus Simplex, *Simple syrup, Common syrup of capillaire, Syrupus. (Sacch. purif.* lbiiss, *aquæ*, lbj. Dissolve the sugar; set aside for 24 hours; remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid. *Ph. L.)* Used to cover nauseous tastes, &c.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, S. Rhamni—s. de Stœchade communis, see Lavendula.

Syrupus Toluta'nus, *S. toluif'eræ balsami, S. balsam'icus, Balsamic syrup, Syrup of tolu. (Balsam. tolut.* ℥j, *aquæ fervent.* lbj, *sacchar. pur.* lbij. Boil the balsams for half an hour, in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring. Strain, when cold, and add *sugar* so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.) Use.* To give flavour.

Syrupus Vi'olæ, *S. violæ odora'tæ, S. viola'rum, S. e succo viola'rum, Syrup of Violets. (Flor. recent. viol. odorat.* lbij, *aq. bull.* lbviij, *sacch. pur.* lbxv. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for 24 hours; pass, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. E.)* Very gently laxative. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Syrupus e Succo Violarum, S. Violæ.

Syrupus Zingib'eris, *S. amo'mi zingiberis, Syrup of Ginger.* (F.) *Syrop de gingembre. (Zingib. rad.* concis. ℥ij, *aquæ fervent.* lbj, *sacch. purif.* lbij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, and form a syrup.

N. B. The Parisian Codex contains a few other compound syrups besides those enumerated, amongst these is a *Syrup of calf's lungs, Syrupus e pulmon'ibus vituli'nis, Syrop de mou de veau*, as an expectorant!!

The simple syrups are made according to the usual rule, and possess the virtues of the substances after which they are named.

SYSPA'SIA, from συσπαω, 'I contract.' Clonic spasm, with diminished sensibility and inability of utterances. A genus in Good's Nosology, which includes convulsion, epilepsy, and hysteria.

Syspasia Epilepsia, Epilepsy—s. Hysteria, Hysteria.

SYSSARCO'SIS, συσσαρκωσις, from συν, 'with,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' *Commissura ossium carnea, Symphysis ossium muscu'a'ris, Connexio ossium corno'sa, Carna'tio.* Union of bones by means of muscles; such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw, of the scapula with the ribs, &c.

SYSTAL'TIC, *Systal'ticus;* from συστελλω, 'I contract.' A *systaltic motion* in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See Systole.

SYSTAT'ICA, from συνιστημι, 'I associate.' Diseases affecting several or all the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind, extending to the muscles, or external senses; or of the muscles, or external senses, extending to the mind:—the 4th order, class *Neurotica*, of Good.

SYSTEM, *Syste'ma*, from συν, 'together,' and ιστημι, 'I place.' This word, taken in a good sense, means the collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other, or working towards the same end. In natural history, it means a methodical arrangement of beings, for the purpose of facilitating their study.

System is, however, sometimes used in an unfavourable sense in physical science, and often means,—a purely gratuitous supposition, by which the march of nature is attempted to be universally explained, and to which every thing is made to bend. In anatomy, *system* is an assemblage of organs, composed of the same tissues, and intended for similar functions; for instance the *nervous system, muscular system*, &c.

SYSTEMATISM. A method, according to which every fact of a science is collected around an opinion true or false. One, who reduces things to such a method is called a *Systematist.*

SYSTÈME VASCULAIRE À SANG NOIR, see Vascular—*s. Vasculaire à sang rouge*, see Vascular.

SYSTEMIC; belonging to the general system—as 'systemic circulation' in contradistinction to the 'pulmonic.'

SYSTOLE, *Constric'tio, Contrac'tio* seu *Angusta'tio* seu *Submissio* seu *Mica'tio cordis.* The movement of constriction or contraction (q. v.) of the heart, to give impulse to the blood or to cause its progression. It is opposed to the *Diastole* of the organ.

T

T. Bandage. *Fas'cia T. formis.* A bandage, shaped like the letter T. It consists of a strip of linen, of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached, at right angles, to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth. When two such strips are attached, at a distance from each other, the bandage is called a *double T.*

This bandage is used, principally, for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinæum, groin, anus, &c.

TABAC, Nicotiana tabacum—*t. des Vosges*, Arnica montana.

TABACUM, Nicotiana tabacum.

TABARZET, Saccharum album.

TABEL'LA, *Tab'ula, Tabula'tum, a lozenge; Tessel'la.* (F.) *Tablette.* A solid medicine, composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage; and generally shaped like a disk. See Pastil and Troch.

Tabella, Table.

TABELLÆ ABSORBENTES, T. de Magnesiâ.

Tabellæ Acidi Oxal'ici, *T. ad sitim, Lo-*

zenges of Oxalic Acid. (*Acid. oxalic.* ℥ j, *sacch. alb.* ℥ss, *ol. limonis.* gtt. xviij vel gtt. xij. Make into lozenges with *mucilage of gum tragacanth. Ph. P.*) Lozenges are made in the same way with the citric and tartaric acids. They are refrigerant.

Tabellæ de Althæa, *Lozenges of Marshmallows.* (*Rad. althææ pulv.* ℥iss, *p. sacchar. alb.* ℥ivss, f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent, expectorant.

Tabellæ Antimonia'les Kuncke'lii, *Tabellæ de stibii sulphuré'to, Lozenges of Sulphuret of Antimony. Mor'suli antimoniales, M. stibii, M. stibia'ti, Trochis'ci stibiati.* (*Amygdal. dulc.* ℥j, *sacch.* lbss, *Sem. cardam., cinnam. pulv., sulph. antim. præpar.* ää. ℥j, fiant tabellæ. *Ph. P.* Each to weigh 10 grains.) Recommended in cutaneous diseases, blennorrhagia, arthritic pains, &c. Dose, 4 or more.

Tabellæ ad Ardorem Ventriculi, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. Cardialgicæ, Trochisci carbonatis calcis.

Tabellæ de Cat'echu et Magne'sia, *Lozenges of Catechu and Magnesia.* (F.) *Tablettes de cachou et de magnesie.* (*P. catech.* ℥vj, *p. magnes.* ℥iv, *p. cinnam.* ℥iij, *sacch. alb.* lbss, *g. tragac.* gr. xij, *aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut f. massa. *Ph. P.* Each to weigh 12 gr.) Antacid, absorbent, and stomachic. Dose, 5 to 10 lozenges.

Tabellæ Cinchonæ, *T. de kinâ kinâ, Bark lozenges.* (*Ext. cinchon. sicc.* ℥ss, *sacch.* ℥iv, *cinnam.* ℥ss. *mucilag. g. trag.* f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Tonic.

Tabellæ de Citro et Diacarthamo, T. de Scammonio et Senna.

Tabellæ de Ferro, *Steel lozenges, Tabulæ martia'les, T. instauran'tes, T. antichlorot'icæ.* (*Ferri limat. porphyriz.* ℥ss, *p. cinnam.* ℥j, *p. sacch.* ℥v, *g. trag. et aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut fiat massa. Each lozenge to weigh 12 gr. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic. Dose, v. to x.

Aromatic lozenges of steel. These consist of *sulphate of iron,* with a small proportion of the *Tincture of Cantharides.*

Tabellæ de Kina Kina, T. cinchonæ.

Tabellæ de Magnesia, *T. absorbentes, Magnesia lozenges.* (*Magnes.* ℥j, *sacchar. alb.* ℥iv, *mucil. g. tragac.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Absorbent and antacid.

Tabellæ de Rheo, *Rhubarb lozenges.* (*P. rhej* ℥ss, *sacch.* ℥v, *mucilag. gum tragac.* q. s.; f. massa. Each to contain 12 grains. *Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative.

Tabellæ de Scammo'nio et Senna Compos'itæ, *Compound lozenges of scammony and senna, T. de citro et diacar'thamo.* (*Scammon.* ℥iij, *Sennæ* ℥ivss, *rhej* ℥iss, *caryoph.* ℥j, *corticis limon. confect.* ℥j, *sacch.* ℥vj, f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Purgative. Dose, ℥ij to ℥vj, or more.

Tabellæ ad Sitim, T. acidi oxalici—t. ad Sodam, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. de Stibii sulphureto, T. antimoniales Kunckelii.

Tabellæ de Sul'phure Sim'plices, *Simple su'phur lozenges.* (*Sulphur. lot.* ℥ss, *sacch.* ℥iv, *muc. g. tragac. cum aquæ rosæ præpar.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Expectorant, demulcent, &c. Used in diseases of the chest, and in cutaneous affections. Dose, 1 lozenge.

Tabellæ de Sulphure Compositæ, *Compound sulphur lozenges.* (*Sulph. lot.* ℥ij, *acid benzoic,* gr. xij, *rad. irid. p.* ℥ss, *ol. anisi.* gr. viij, *sacch.* ℥vss, *g. trag.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Aperient, expectorant, and stimulant. (?) Dose, 4 a day.

Tabes, *Maras'mus Tabes, Te'kedon, Atroph'ia, Decline.* Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever, and, for the most part, depressed spirits.

Tabes, Atrophy, Phthisis.

Tabes Dorsa'lis, *Maras'mus tabes dorsalis, Phthisis notias, Phthisis dorsalis, Myelophthi'sis, Tabes ossis sacri.* By this term is meant a wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins, and afterwards in the neck or head,—caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery.

Tabes Lactea, see Galactia.

Tabes Mesenter'ica, *Atroph'ia mesenterica, Scrof'ula mesenterica, Rachial'gia mesenterica, Phthi'sis mesura'ica, Physco'nia mesenterica, Mesenteri'tis,* (F.) *Carreau, Chartre.* An engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions. The disease is often owing to inflammation or irritation of the lining membrane of the intestines, giving occasion to enlargement of the glands of the mesentery, as injury to the upper or lower extremities causes inflammation, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin. It occurs, particularly, in children of a scrofulous diathesis; and in those who are weaned too early, or fed on indigestible substances. Diarrhœa, emaciation, anorexia, or immoderate appetite; hardness and swelling of the abdomen; and, towards the end, hectic fever, are the chief symptoms of this affection; the prognosis of which is usually unfavourable. On opening the bodies of those who die of the disease, the mesenteric glands are found disorganized, tubercular, or in a more or less advanced state of suppuration.

The treatment is the same as in scrophulosis. Frictions may be added over the abdomen and spine; and mercury, in small doses, so as to excite a new action in the system. The food must be easy of digestion, and the bowels be kept soluble.

Tabes Nutricum, see Galactia—t. Pectorea, Rachitis—t. Pulmonalis, Phthisis pulmonalis—t. Ossis sacri, T. dorsalis.

TABIDUS, Phthisicus.

TABLE, *Tabula, Tabella, Tabula'tum, Lam'ina, Paries, Squama.* A name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these one is external; the other *internal,* and called *Tab'ula vi'trea* on account of its brittleness.

TABLES DE MORTALITÉ, Mortality, bills of.

TABLET, Trochiscus.

TABLETTE, Tabella.

TABLETTES DE CACHOU ET DE MAGNESIE, Tabellæ de catechu et magnesiâ.

TABLIER, Ventrale cutaneum.

TABULA, Tabella, Table.

Tabulæ Antichlorotic*æ*, Tabellæ de ferro—t. Instaurantes, Tabellæ de ferro—t. Martiales, Tabellæ de ferro.

TABULATUM, Tabella, Table.

TABUM, Ichor, Sanies.

TAC, Influenza.

TACAMAHACA, Fagara octandra—t. Caragna, Caranna.

TACHE, Macula.

TACHES DE ROUSSURE, Ephelides.

TACITUR'NITY, *Taciturnitas*, *Sigē*, 'silence.' State of a person who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

TACT, *Tactus*. Modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous organ regarding bodies exterior to it. Tact is passive: Touch, active.

TACTUS, Touch.

TÆDÆ, *Dæs*, δαὶς. A term used for a medicine employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

TÆNIA, *Tænia*, from ταινια, 'a fillet, a riband.' See Bandage and Nymphomania. Also, a genus of intestinal worms, characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body, with four suctorial oscula on the head. Of this genus, two only inhabit the human body—the *Tænia lata*, (see Bothriocephalus latus,) and *Tænia solium*.

TÆNIA ACEPHALA, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. à Anneaux courts*, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Articulos demittens, T. solium—t. Cucurbitina, T. solium—t. Dentata, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Grisea, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Hippocampi, Corpora fimbriata—t. Humana armata, T. solium—t. Humana inermis, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Hydatigena, Hydatid—t. Lata, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Membranacea, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Osculis lateralibus geminis, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Osculis lateralibus solitariis, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Osculis marginalibus solitariis, T. solium—t. Osculis superficialibus, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Prima, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Secunda, T. solium.

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULA'RIS, *Gem'inum centrum semicircula're*, *Limbus poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti*, *Striæ cor'neæ*, *Striæ semiluna'res*, *Fræn'ulum novum*, *Fascia semicircula'ris*, *Bandelette des éminences pyriformes*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Bandelette*, *B. demicirculaire*, *Lame cornée*. A medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer, situate in the groove that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle.

The TÆNIA SOLIUM, *T. os'culis marginal'ibus solita'riis*, *T. cucurbiti'na*, *T. huma'na arma'ta*, *Hal'ysis so'lium*, *Vermis cucurbiti'nus*, *Lumbri'cus latus*, *Ténia sans épine*, *Ver cucurbitaire*, *Tænia articulos demit'tens*, *T. secun'da*, *Ténia à longues orticulations*, *T. à anneaux longs*, *ver solitaire*, or *Long Tape Worm*, has an almost hemispherical, discrete head; an obtuse beak; the neck full anteriorly; all the joints slightly obtuse, the anterior very short; the next almost square, and the rest oblong: the marginal foramina vaguely alternated.

The tænia solium is commonly a few feet long: sometimes its length is enormous. It is said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines, and is not common. The oil of turpentine, in some form, largely exhibited, is perhaps the best remedy.

TÆNIA TENELLA, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Vulgaris, Bothriocephalus latus.

TÆNIOLA, *Bandelette*.

TAFIA, Rum.

TAFFETAS AGGLUTINATIF, Sparadrapum adhæsivum—*t. d'Angleterre*, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—*t. Gommé*, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

TAILLADE, Incision, see *Entaille*.

TAILLE, Lithotomy—*t. Hypogastrique*, Hypogastric operation of lithotomy, see Lithotomy—*t. Par le rectum*, see Lithotomy—*t. Postérieure*, see Lithotomy—*t. Recto-vésicale*, see Lithotomy—*t. Sus-pubien*, see Lithotomy.

TAL. A word formerly employed for alkali. It also meant the dung of the peacock.

TALEN'TUM, ταλαντον. An ancient weight, equal to 54 pounds, 2 oz., 5 dr., and 24 grains *Poids de Marc*. See Weights and Measures.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION, Rhinoplastic.

TALIPES, Kyllosis (Clubfoot.)

TALPA, 'a mole.' *Topina'ria*, (F.) *Taupe*. A tumour situate on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole.

TALUS, Astragalus, Malleolus.

TAMARA CONGA, Averrhoa carambola.

TAMARÆA ZECLA, Tamarindus.

TAMARIN, Tamarindus.

TAMARIN'DUS. *T. Indica*, *Oxipha'nicon*, *Sil'iqua Arab'ica*, *Balampul'li*, *Tamaræ'a zecla*, *Oxyphœni''cia*, *Aca'cia In'dica*, *Tam'arind tree*, (F.) *Tamarin*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. The pulp of the tamarind, with the seeds, connected by numerous tough strings, is exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup. It is refrigerant and laxative. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling ℥ij of the pulp with ℔iss of milk. When strained, it is used as a diluent in fever.

TAMARISCUS, Tamarix gallica.

TAM'ARIX GAL'LICA, *Tamaris'cus*. The *Tamarisk tree*. *Family*, Portulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Pentagynia. The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally;—the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues, in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and some cutaneous affections.

TAMBOUR, *CAVITÉ DU*, Tympanum.

TAMPONNEMENT, Plugging.

TANACE'TUM, *T. vulga're*, *Tana'sia*, *Athana'sia*, *Parthe'nium mas*, *Tansy*, (F.) *Tanaisie vulgaire*. *Family*, Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia. The leaves and flowers of tansy have a peculiar, strong odour, and warm, bitter taste. They are tonic, deobstruent, (?) and anthelmintic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. The infusion is usually drunk as tea.

TANACE'TUM BALSAMI'TA, *Balsami'ta mas*, *B. suaveolens*, *B. major*, *Tanacetum horten'se*, *Costus horto'rum*, *Mentha Roma'na* seu *Saracen'ica*, *Costmary*, *Alecost*, *Cock-mint*, (F.) *Menthe coq*, *Herbe au coq*. *Grand Baume*. A fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, and formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

TANACETUM HORTENSE, T. balsamita.

TANAISIE VULGAIRE, Tanacetum.

TANASIA, Tanacetum.

TANGE, ταγγη, 'rancidity.' A putrescent tumour.

TANNIC ACID, Tannin.

TANNICUM PURUM, Tannin.

TANNIN, from (F.) *Tanner*, 'to tan.' *Tannicum purum*, *Tanninum*, *Princip'ium adstring'gens*, *P. Scytodeph'icum*. Tannic acid. A principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the principal agent in the process of *Tanning*.

Pure Tannin, obtained from galls has been lately introduced into medicine as an excellent and powerful astringent. Dose, two grains, repeated several times a day. The *Tannate of Lead*, *Plumbi Tannas*, has been applied, in the form of ointment, to excoriations, and sloughing sores from position, (℥ij of the tannate to ℥i of cerate.)

TANSY, Tanacetum—t. Wild, Potentilla anserina.

TAPER, HIGH, Verbascum nigrum.

TAPE'TUM, *Ta'pestry*. A shining spot, on the outside of the optic nerve, in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision.

TAPEWORM, BROAD, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Long, Tænia solium.

TAPIOCA. See Jatropha manihot.

TAPSARIA, Decoctum hordei.

TAR, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Barbadoes, Petrolæum—t. Mineral, Pissasphaltum.

TAR'ACHĒ, ταραχη, *Tarax'is*, ταραξις, 'disorder.' A disorder of sight, which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, or the action of dust, smoke or other external cause. By some, it is understood to signify mild or incipient ophthalmia.

TARAGON, Artemisia dracunculus.

TARANTALISMUS, Tarantismus.

TARAN'TISMUS, *Tarentis'mus*, *Tarantalis'mus*, *Tarentulism*. A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed, by the vulgar, to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantismus, considered peculiar to Africa and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentismus Tangita'nus*, *Janon-tarentisme*.

TARAN'TULA, from Tarentum or Tarento, a town of Italy where they abound; *Tarentula*, (F.) *Tarentule*. A species of spider—the *Ara'nea Tarentula* of Linnæus, *Lyco'sa Tarentula* of Latreille, whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous. Music has been thought to cure it.

TARAXIS, Tarache, see Ophthalmia.

TARCHON SYLVESTRIS, Achillea ptarmica.

TARENTISMUS, Tarantismus—t. Tangitanus, Tarantismus.

TARENTULA, Tarantula.

TARENTULISM, Tarantismus.

TARGAR, Juniperus communis.

TARI. Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called *Jagre*. It was once used as a tonic.

TARI'NI PONS. A cineritious substance between the corpora albicantia, which assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle.

TARQUETTE, Herniaria glabra.

TARSAL, *Tar'seus*. That which relates to the tarsus.

The TARSAL ARTICULATIONS result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other.

TARSEUS, Tarsal.

TARSO-METATARSAL, *Tarso-metatar'seus*. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus.

The TARSO-METATARSAL ARTICULATIONS are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. The term *Tarso-metatarsal* is, likewise, applied to ligaments, connected with these joints; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN DU POUCE, Adductor pollicis pedis—*t. Phalangien du pouce*, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis—*t. Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis—*t. Sous-phalangettien du premier orteil*, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

TARSUS, *Planta prima pedis*, *Rasse'ta pedis*, *Pedium*, *Cavic'ulæ pedis nodus*. 1. The posterior part of the foot. The tarsus consists of 7 bones, arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed.

The *first* or *Tibial row*, (F.) *Première rangée*, *R. jambiére*, consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the *second* or *metatarsal*, (F.) *seconde rangée*, *R. métatarsienne*, of the scaphoides, cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The *Tarsi*, Tarsal cartilages, *Tarsal fibro-cartilages*, *Orchoi*, *Crepid'ines* seu *Coro'næ* seu *Chelæ* seu *Un'gulæ Palpebra'rum*, *Tharsi*, are two small, cartilaginous layers, seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

TARTAR, Antimonium tartarizatum (improperly)—t. Calcareous, Potassæ subcarbonas—t. Crystals of, Potassæ supertartras—t. Emetic, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Salt of, Potassæ tartras, see Potash.

TARTA'REI MORBI. A term employed by Paracelsus to designate certain diseases which he attributed to tartar.

TARTARI CRYSTALLI, Potassæ supertartras.

TARTAR'IC ACID. *Acidum tartar'icum*, *A. tartaro'sum*, *Acor tartaricus*, *Acidum tartari essentia'lē*. *Tartareous acid*, *Sal tartari essentialē*. (*Potassæ supertart.* ℔iiss, *aq. destillat. ferv.*, *cong.* iij, *cretæ pp*tae. ℔j, *acidi sulph.* ℔j. Boil the supertartrate with two gallons of the water, and gradually add the prepared chalk, until no more bubbles appear; let the tartrate of lime subside; then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water, until it is tasteless. Pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water; and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter and evaporate to crystallize. *Ph. L.*) It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda.

TARTARUM, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

TARTARUS AMMONIÆ, Ammoniæ tar-

tras—t. Chalybeatus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t Crudus, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Dentium, Odontolithos—t. Emeticus, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Kalicoferricus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Kalinus, Potassæ tartras—t. Lixiviæ, Potassæ tartras—t. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Subpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras—t. Superpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras—t. Tartarizatus, Potassæ tartras.

TARTRATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniæ tartras.

TARTRE BRUT, Potassæ supertartras impurus—*t. Cru*, Potassæ supertartras impurus—*t. Émetique*, Antimonium tartarizatum—*t. Stibié*, Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTRUM SOLUBILE, Potassæ tartras.

TASIS, Extension, Tension.

TASTE, *Gustus*, *Geusis*, *Geuma*, *Geuthmos*, (F.) *Gout*. One of the five external senses, which instructs us of the savours of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ.

Gustation, *Gustatio*, is the exercise of this faculty. In disease, the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated.

TASTE, Savour.

TAUPE, Talpa.

TAUROCOLLA, ταυροκολλα. Glue made of the ears and genitals of the bull. It was formerly much esteemed.

TAUROS, Penis, Perinæum.

TAXIS, from τασσω, 'I order,' 'I arrange,' *Reposi''tio*, *Reduc'tio*. A methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumour, for the purpose of reducing it. This operation is generally easy in herniæ that are free from adhesions, of small size, and with a large opening to the sac; but it is very difficult and frequently impracticable in those that are adherent or strangulated. To perform the taxis, the patient should be put in the horizontal posture, and in one in which the parietes of the abdomen are relaxed.

The manual procedure varies in each species of hernia. In all cases, too strong pressure of the parts must be avoided; as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, exactly according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac.

The reduction is sometimes favoured by blood-letting *ad deliquium;* the warm bath; warm fomentations; tobacco, emollient glysters; and, at times, by cold applications, as ice, &c.

In a case of strangulated hernia, should the taxis fail, an operation becomes necessary.

TAXUS BAC'CATA. The *Yew tree*, *Smilax*, *Smilas*, *Thy'malos*, (F.) *If*. *Family*, Coniferæ. *Sex. Syst*. Diœcia Monadelphia. The ancients believed the yew to be poisonous; but the fruit may be eaten without inconvenience. The leaves have been often recommended in epilepsy. The resin, obtained from the bark, has been called *albir*.

TAYE, Caligo.

TEA, Thea—t. Berried, Gaultheria—t. Blankenheimer, see Galeopsis grandiflora—t. Mexico, Chenopodium ambrosioides—t. Mountain, Gaultheria—t. New Jersey, Celastrus—t. South sea, Ilex vomitoria—t. Spanish, Chenopodium ambrosioides.

TEAR, Sax. ꝺeaꝛ, *Lac'ryma*, *Lachryma*, *Lacruma*, *Dac'ryon*, (F.) *Larme*. An excrementitious humour, secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured between the globe of the eye and the eyelids, to facilitate the motions of those parts. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colourless. They turn the syrup of violets green; and contain muriate of soda, with excess of base, phosphates of lime and soda, and albumen.

TEASEL, CULTIVATED, Dipsacus sylvestris.

TEAT, Nipple.

TECNOCTONIA, Infanticide.

TECOLITHOS, Judæus (lapis.)

TEETH, EYE, Canine teeth—t. Jaw, Molar teeth—t. Milk, see Dentition—t. Neck of the, Collum dentium—t. Vitreous substance of the, Enamel of the teeth.

TEETHING, Dentition.

TEGULA HIBERNICA, Hibernicus lapis.

TEGUMEN, Integument.

TÉGUMENT, Integument.

TEGUMENTUM, Integument.

TEGUMENTUM VENTRICULORUM CEREBRI, Centre, oval of the brain.

TEIGNE, Porrigo—*t. Faveuse*, Porrigo favosa—*t. Furfuracé*, Porrigo furfurans.

TEINESMOS, Tenesmus.

TEINTURE, Tincture—*t. Ethérée*, Æthereal—*t. Rubéfiante*, Tinctura cantharidis.

TEKEDON, Tabes.

TELA ACCIDENTALIS MEDULLARIS, Encephaloid—t. Galteri, Sparadrapum Galteri—t. Ichthyocollæ glutinans, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

TELAMON, Habena.

TELAMO'NES, τελαμωνες, 'bandages.' Charpie, used for wounds; or linen, employed for bandages.

TELANGIECTASIA, OR TELANGIECTASIS (DILATATION OF VESSELS.) See Hæmatodes fungus.

TELE'PHIUM, *Ulcus telephium*. The ancients gave this name to an ulcer of a very bad kind and difficult to cure, because the wound, which Achilles inflicted on Telephus, degenerated into a similar ulcer.

TELEPHIUM, Sedum telephium.

TELLURISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

TELUM, Penis—t. Emplasticum, Sparadrapum.

TEMPE, Temple.

TEMPERAMENT, *Temperamen'tum*, *Temperatu'ra*, *Tempera'tio*, *Tempe'ries*, *Complex'io*, *Crasis*, *Eucrasia*. A name given to the remarkable differences that exist between different individuals, in consequence of the variety of relations and proportions between the constituent parts of the body. Thus, of old, it was supposed, that, according to the predominance of any one of the four humours then generally admitted—blood, lymph, bile, and atrabilis or black bile—the manifestations of the functions were *tempered* or modified so as to give rise to a *sanguine*, *lymphatic*, *choleric*, or *atrabilious* or *melancholic* predominance or temperament. The idea of the existence of certain of these humours has been banished, yet the influence of some, as of the blood, lymph, and bile, is still admitted by many.

Too much influence has, doubtless, been assigned to temperament in the sense in which it was formerly and still is generally understood, although there can be no question that difference of organization does occasion a difference in the activity of organs.

Temperament, Bilious, Choleric temperament.

TEM'PERANCE, *Sophros'ynē*, *Nephaliotes*, *Sobri'etas*, *Sobriety*. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. The advantage of temperance, in a hygienic point of view, requires no comment.

TEMPERANTS, Sedatives.

TEMPERATIO, Temperament.

TEMPERATURA, Temperament.

TEMPERIES, Temperament.

TEMPLE, *Tempus*, *Crot'aphus*, (F.) *Tempe*. A depression, on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly, and the ear posteriorly. The *temples*, distinguished into *right* and *left*, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is said to be from the Latin *tempus*, 'time,' because in this part the hair begins to turn white and to indicate age.

TEMPORAL, *Tempora'lis*. That which relates to the temples.

The Temporal Bone, *Os tem'poris* seu *tempora'lē* seu *arcua'lē* seu *arma'lē* seu *lapideum* seu *lapido'sum* seu *saxeum* seu *petro'sum* seu *lithoi'des* seu *lepidoi'des* seu *squamo'sum* seu *squamifor'mē* seu *durum* seu *mendo'sum* seu *prærup'tæ rupi assimila'tum* seu *nerva'lē*, *Crot'aphus*, is seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part; and contains, within it, the special organs of audition. It is usually divided into three portions:—1. The *squamous*, *Pars squamo'sa*, (F.) *Portion écailleuse ou squameuse*. 2. The *mastoid portion*, and 3. The *Petrous portion*, *Pars petro'sa*, *Pyr'amis trigona*, (F.) *Portion pierreuse*, *Rocher*. It has, *first*, an *auricular* or *external face*, on which is a surface that makes part of the temporal fossa; the *zygomatic process*; the *glenoid cavity*; the *fissure of Glaserius*; the *meatus auditorius externus*; the *mastoid process*; the *digastric groove*; the *canalis caroticus*; the *jugular fossa*; the *styloid process*; the *stylo-mastoid foramen*, &c. 2. A *cerebral* or *internal surface*, which corresponds to the cavity of the cranium and on which is the *Pars petrosa*, the *hiatus Fallopii*, the *meatus auditorius internus*, the *fissure of the aquæductus vestibuli*, *a portion of the gutter for the lateral sinus*, &c. 3. A circumference, on which is observed the orifice of the *bony portion of the Eustachian tube* and the *Aquæductus cochleæ*, &c. The temporal bone is articulated with the sphenoid, occipital, parietal, malar, and inferior maxillary bones. It is developed from five points of ossification.

The Temporal Fossa is an excavation, observed at each side of the head. It is filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and is formed by the temporal and sphenoid, below; by the parietal and frontal bones, above; is separated, by a transverse crista, from the zygomatic fossa, and completed, before, by the cheek bone.

The Temporal Muscle, *Temporalis*, *Arcadi-temporo-maxillaire*, *Crotaphi'tes*, *Temporo-maxillaire*, (Ch.) is a broad, flattened, triangular muscle, which fills the temporal fossa. Its fibres are attached to the temporal aponeurosis and fossa; and all converge into a strong tendon, which passes under the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and applies the teeth against each other.

The Temporal Aponeuro'sis is a very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining colour, which is attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone; to the posterior edge of the malar bone; to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch, and forms an envelope for the temporal muscle.

The Temporal or Crot'aphite Arteries, are several.

I. The *Temporal Artery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It ascends between the ramus of the jaw, the meatus auditorius externus, and the parotid gland, which covers it as far as the zygomatic arch. Above this, it becomes subcutaneous; and, when it has attained the middle of the temporal region, it divides into two branches: the one anterior—*A. temporalis frontalis* seu *interna* seu *anterior*; and the other posterior—the *A. temporalis occipita'lis* seu *externa* seu *superior*. The temporal artery, before its division, gives off, 1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The *transverse artery of the face*. 3. The *middle temporal*, which arises beneath the cheek-bone, and traverses the temporal aponeurosis, immediately beneath that bone.

II. The *Deep-seated Tem'porals*, *A. tempora'les profun'dæ*. These are two in number. They arise from the internal maxillary, and have been distinguished, from their position, into *anterior* and *posterior*. They send their principal divisions into the temporal muscle.

The *Temporal Veins* were formerly called *Ætoi* or *Aëtoi Phlebes*, *Aquilæ Venæ*.

The Temporal Nerves. These are distinguished into the *superficial temporal*, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the *temporales profundi*, *anterior* and *posterior*, furnished by the same nerve, at its exit from the cranium. Sömmering has given the name *temporal* to the divisions sent by the facial nerve to the temporal region.

TEMPORO-AURICULAIRE, Attollens aurem—*t. Maxillaire*, Temporal muscle.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, *Temporo-maxillaris*. That which belongs to the temporal bone and lower jaw.

The Temporo-maxillary Articulation or joint of the lower jaw, is seated between the glenoid cavity and transverse process of the temporal bone on the one hand, and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity, anterior to the fissure of Glaserius; the other belongs to the condyle. This articulation is furnished with an inter-articular fibro-cartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments:—the one internal, and the other external.

The Temporo-maxillary Nerves of Bichat

are the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMPUS, Temple.

TEMULEN'TIA, *Ebri'etas*, *Drunk'enness*. Plater gave this name to delirium; Ettmuller, to an apoplectic condition, depending upon drunkenness—the *Apoplex'ia temulen'ta* or dead drunkenness. Commonly, *Temulentia* is used synonymously with drunkenness, *Meth'ē*, and is often employed in the description of diseases to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. *Mania e temulentiâ* is the same as *Delirium tremens*, (q. v.)

TENACULA, Bone-nippers—t. Volsella, Forceps (lithotomy.)

TENAC'ULUM, from *te'neo*, 'I hold.' A kind of fine hook attached to a handle which is thrust through the parietes of a blood-vessel, to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

Tenac'ulum, Assalini's. An ingenious instrument, invented by Assalini. It consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery, which it is by a spring. It is of great use when the surgeon has no assistant at hand. The instrument is figured in S. Cooper's "First Lines."

TENAILLE INCISIVE, Bone-nippers.

TENDON, *Tendo*, *Pronerva'tio*, from τεινω, 'I stretch:' *Tenon*, a *Sinew*. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened; of a white, pearl colour, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones, by one extremity; by the other, they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres: sometimes, they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends;—as in the digastric muscle. The tendons must be considered as so many cords, for transmitting the motion of muscles to the bones or levers.

TENDON D'ACHILLE, Achillis tendo.

TENDONS, TWITCHING OF THE, Subsultus tendinum.

TENES'MUS, *Teinesmos*, *Tinasmus*, from τεινω, 'I stretch:' *Proc'tica Tenesmus*, *Obstipa'tio Tenesmus*, (F.) *Épreintes*. Frequent, vain, and painful desire to go to stool;—one of the chief symptoms of inflammation of the lining membrane of the digestive tube, as of dysentery.

Tenesmus Vesicæ, Bradysuria.

TENETTES, Forceps (craniotomy.)

TENIA, Tænia—*t. à Anneaux longs*, Tænia solium—*t. à Longues articulations*, Tænia solium—*t. Sans épine*, Tænia solium.

TENNESSEE', MINERAL WATERS OF. On the waters of French Broad River, in this State, is a large, clear, thermal spring. The heat is so great that, on first going into the water, it is almost insupportable.

TENON, Tendon.

TENONT'AGRA, from τενων, 'tendon,' and αγρα, 'seizure.' A variety of gout; which affects the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments, which strengthen certain articulations.

TENONTOTRO'TI, from τενων, 'tendon,' and τιτρωσκω, 'I wound.' They who are wounded in the tendons.—Galen.

TENOT'OMY, *Tenotomia*, from τενων, 'a tendon,' and τομη, 'incision.' The operation of dividing a tendon, often practised for the removal of Loxarthrus or deviations of the joints—as in club foot.

TENSEUR DE L'APONEVROSE FÉMORALE, Fascia lata muscle.

TENSION, *Tensio*, *Tasis*, *Diat'asis*, *Entonia*, (*Entonia* is also used for over-tension,) *Conten'sio*, *Disten'sio*, from *ten'dere*, 'to stretch.' State of a part, which is stretched, when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids, or the accumulation of gas, or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are, consequently, more resisting than usual.

TENSOR TARSI. A small muscle, belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, well described by Prof. Horner, of Philadelphia. It is about three lines broad and six long; arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis, near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forwards and outwards, lying on the posterior face of the lachrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two nearly equal parts; each of which is appropriated to a duct, and inserted along its course, almost to the punctum lachrymale. Its chief office seems to be, to influence the position of the puncta lachrymalia, and to regulate the course of the tears through the lachrymal ducts.

Tensor Tym'pani, *Inter'nus Auris*, *Internus Mallei*, *Salpingo-malléen*. A small muscle, which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminates by a tendon, which is reflected over the processus cochleaformis, and is inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus.

Tensor Palati, Circumflexus musculus.

Tensor Vaginæ Femoris, Fascia lata muscle.

TENT, *Tenta*, *Turun'da*, *Penic'ulus*, *Penicillus*, *Penicil'lum*, *Motos*, *Lemnis'cus*. (F.) *Tente*, *Bourdonnet*, *Mèche*. In Surgery, tents are small rolls of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, which are introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are sometimes also made of prepared sponge, gentian root, &c. They are not so much used as they formerly were.

TENTACULUM CEREBELLI, Tentorium.

TENTE, Tent—*t. du Cervelet*, Tentorium.

TENTIGO VENEREA, Nymphomania—t. Veretri, Satyriasis.

TENTIPEL'LUM, from *tendo*, 'I stretch,' and *pellis*, 'the skin.' Ancient name of a cosmetic, with which, it was pretended, wrinkles could be effaced.

TENTO'RIUM, *T. cerebel'lo super-exten'sum*, *T. cerebelli*, *Tentac'ulum cerebelli*, *Septum transverse*, (Ch.) *Transverse Septum*, *Septum enceph'ali*, *Intersep'ta horizonta'lia Pacchioni*. *Processus transversus duræ matris*, *Lateral Processes of the Dura Mater*, *Diaphrag'ma cerebri*. (F.) *Tente du cervelet*, *Plancher du Cerveau*. A process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forwards to the sella turcica of the sphenoid.

TENTORIUM CEREBELLO, Tentorium.
TENTUM, Penis.
TENTWORT, Asplenium ruta muraria.
TENUIS MATER, Pia mater.
TEPIDARIUM. See Stove.
TERAS, Monster.
TERATOL'OGY, *Teratolo'gia*, from τερας, 'genitive,' τερατος, 'a monster.' A description, or the doctrine, of monsters.
TEREBELLA, Trepan.
TEREBIN'THINA, from τερμινθος, or τερεβινθος, 'the turpentine tree.' *Tur'pentine, Botin, Albotim, Altilibat, Brutino.* (F.) *Térébenthine.* A substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the terebinthaceæ, and coniferæ families. It is viscid; shining; more or less transparent; inflammable; of a warm, pungent taste; strong smell, and is entirely composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol. See Turpentines.

All the turpentines are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS, see Pinus picea—t. Balsamea, see Pinus balsamea—t. Canadensis, see Pinus balsamea—t. Chia, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Communis, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Cypria, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Empyreumatica, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Veneta, see Pinus larix—t. Vera, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Vulgaris, see Pinus sylvestris.

TÉRÉBINTHINE, Terebinthina—*t. de Copahu*, Copaiba—*t. d'Égypte*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*t. de Gilead*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*t. du Grand Caire*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*t. de Judée*, see Amyris opobalsamum—*t de Melèze*, see Pinus larix—*t. de Vénise*, see Pinus larix.

TEREBINTHUS, Terminthus—t. Gummifera, Bursera gummifera—t. Lentiscus, Pistacia lentiscus—t. Vulgaris, Pistacia terebinthus.
TEREBRA, Trepan.
TEREBRATIO, Trepanning.
TEREDO, Caries, Spina ventosa.
TERES, *Strongylus, Cylindroides*, 'long and round,' (q. v.) An epithet given to many organs, the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi.

The TERES MINOR, *Margini-sus-scapulo-trochitérien, Nonus humeri Placenti'ni. Le plus petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien*, (Ch.) (F.) *Petit rond*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder: it is narrow and flattened, from above to below, in its inner half; and, from before to behind, in the outer. It is attached, on the one part, to the outer surface of the scapula, near its inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outwards. It also carries it backwards.

The TERES MAJOR, *Anguli-scapulo-huméral, Scapulo-huméral*, (Ch.) (F.) *Grand rond*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the inferior angle of the scapula; to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backwards and inwards, and carries it also inwards in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major, it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest, and keeps it forcibly there.

LIG'AMEN'TUM TERES, (F.) *Ligament rond.* This name is given to the round ligament in the cotyloid cavity, which is attached to the head of the bone, and to the bottom of the cavity. It is also given to a small fibrous fascia, which extends from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius.

TERESIS, Observation.
TERETRON, Trepan.
TERGUM, Dorsum, Vertebral column.
TERMIN'THUS, *Terebinthus*, from τερμινθος, 'the turpentine tree.' *Phyma Anthrax Terminthus, Berry* or *Fungous carbuncle.* The ancients gave this name to a tumour, surmounted by a black pustule, and resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree.

TERMINTHUS, Pistacia terebinthus.
TERMINUS SUPERIOR ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, Larynx.
TERRA ABSORBENS MINERALIS, Magnesiæ carbonas—t. Aluminis, Argilla pura—t. Amara, Magnesiæ carbonas—t. Amara sulphurica, Magnesiæ sulphas—t. Bolaris, Argilla pura—t. Foliata, Sulphur—t. Foliata mineralis, Soda acetata—t. Foliata tartari, Potassæ acetas—t. Fornacum, see Bricks—t. Fullonica, Cimolia purpurescens—t. Japonica, Catechu.

TERRA LIVON'ICA. A *Terra sigilla'ta* or *sealed earth* from Livonia, redder than that from Silesia, and very astringent.

TERRA MERITA, Curcuma longa.
TERRA NOCERIA'NA. A whitish, soft, and astringent earth, found in the environs of Nocera, in Italy.

TERRA ORLEA'NA, *Pigmen'tum urucu, Urucu.* (F.) *Rocou, Roucou, Bichet.* A ceraceous mass, obtained from the seeds of the *Bixa Orleana.* In Jamaica, it is recommended in dysentery, and is considered to possess astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, *Flag Annot'to, Roll* or *Egg Annotto.*

The *Spanish Annotto, Bixa*, is in small, oblong cakes. It is chiefly employed as a colouring matter.

TERRA PONDEROSA, Baryta—t. Ponderosa muriata, Baryta, muriate of—t. Ponderosa salita, Baryta, muriate of—t. Saponaria, Cimolia purpurescens.

TERRA PORTUGAL'LICA, *Barros, Bucaros.* A reddish, astringent, styptic earth, obtained from Portugal.

TERRA SIGILLA'TA, *Sealed Earth.* A bole or earthy matter, made into little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seigneur. To these belong the *Terra Silesiaca, Terra Lemnia, T. Tur'cica.*

TERRA SIGILLATA, Bolus alba.
TERRA LEMNIA, *Lemnian Earth, Lempnias.* A name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the Baobab, an African tree, according to Prosper Alpinus. It seems, however, to be an argillaceous earth. It has been employed as an astringent.

TERRA SILESIACA, see Terra sigillata—t. Talcosa oxyanthracodes, Magnesiæ carbonas—t.

Turcica, see Terra sigillata—t. Vitrioli dulcis, Colcothar.

TERRE-NOIX, Bunium bulbocastanum—*t. Pesante*, Baryta—*t. Sigillée*, Bolus alba.

TERRETTE, Glecoma hederacea.

TERTIAN FEVER, *Febris tertiā'na*, *An'etus tertianus*, *Tritæ'us*, *Tertian Ague*, (F.) *Fièvre tierce*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The *mildest*, and the most *pernicious*, intermittents belong to this head. As a general principle, it is the most manageable form of ague.

TERTIANARIA, Scutellaria galericulata.

TESSARA, Cuboid.

TESSELLA, Tabella.

TEST, DANIEL'S, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. Hydrostatic, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. Ploucquet's, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. Static, see Docimasia pulmonum.

TESTA'CEOUS, from *testa*, 'a shell.' A powder, consisting of burnt shells. These contain carbonate of lime, chiefly, and hence the term has been applied to cretaceous substances. See Creta.

TESTÆ FORNACEÆ, Bricks—t. Præparatæ, Creta præparata.

TESTES. The *Testicles*. A name given to the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina, (q. v.) to distinguish them from the superior, called *Nates*.

TESTES MINORES, Prostate.

TES'TICLE, *Testis*, *Testic'ulus*, *Orchis*, *Did'ymus*, *Gem'ini* (pl.;) (F.) *Testicule*, from *testis*, 'a witness,' because the testicles are evidences of virility. The name of two glandular organs, contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called *Tu'buli seminif'eri* vel *Vasa semina'lia*, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness; the number of which, according to the estimate of Monro, is 62,500, and the total length 5,208 feet. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens.

The testicles are covered, immediately, by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white colour, and very tough, called *Tu'nica Albugin'ea*, or, simply, *Albuginea*, *Perites'tis*, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis.

TESTICLE, SWELLED, Hernia humoralis.

TESTICONDUS, Crypsorchis.

TESTICULE, Testicle.

TESTICULUS ACCESSORIUS, Epididymis—t. Caninus, Orchis mascula.

TESTIS FEMINEUS, Ovary—t. Muliebris, Ovary.

TESTUDINATIO CRANII, Camarosis.

TESTU'DO, *Chelo'nē*, (F.) *Tortue*. A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet.

Also, an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. *Emphy'ma encys'tis gan'glion*. See Ganglion.

TESTUDO, Fornix.

TETANOMATA, Tetanothra.

TETANO'THRA, *Tetanom'ata*, *Erugato'ria*. Medicines which remove wrinkles. Gorræus.

TET'ANUS, from τεινω, 'I stretch;' *Spasm with rigidity*, *Convul'sio In'dica*, *Holoton'icos*, *Rigor nervo'sus*, *Exten'sio* seu *Disten'sio*, *Enta'sia Tetanus*, *Cat'ochus cervi'nus*, *Catochus holoton'icus*. A disease which consists in a permanent contraction of all the muscles or merely of some, without alterations of relaxation. It is characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forwards (*Emprosthot'onos*, q. v.;) sometimes backwards (*Opisthot'onos*, q. v.;) and sometimes to one side, (*Pleurothot'onos*, q. v.) When tetanus is confined to the muscles of the jaws, it is called *Trismus*. It is a most formidable affection. The means of treatment are:—copious and repeated blood-letting; bathing, cold and warm; powerful doses of opium, and other narcotics.

In TRAUMAT'IC TETANUS, or that which supervenes on a wound, every extraneous matter must, of course, be removed from the wound, and soothing applications be made to it.

TETANUS ANTICUS, Emprosthotonos—t. Dolorificus, Cramp—t. Dorsalis, Opisthotonos—t. Lateralis, Pleurothotonos—t. Maxillæ inferioris, Trismus—t Posterganeus, Opisthotonos—t. Posticus, Opisthotonos.

TETARTÆUS, Quartan.

TETARTOPHI'A, from τεταρτος, 'the fourth,' and φυω, 'I arise.' *Quarta'nus remit'tens*. A quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

TÊTE, Caput, Head.

TETRADRACH'MON, from τετρας, 'four,' and δραχμη, 'a drachm.' A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

TETRAGONUS, Platysma myoides.

TETRAMYRON, from τετρας, 'four,' and μυρον, 'an ointment.' An ointment of four ingredients. Galen.

TETRANGURIA, Cucurbita citrullus.

TETRANTHE'RA PICHU'RIM, *Faba Pichurim*. The seeds of this Brazilian plant have been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, flatulent colic, &c. Dose, ℈ij.

TETRA'O COTUR'NIX, *Coturnix*; the *Quail*, (F.) *Caille*. The quail is an esteemed article of diet. The Greek name is ορτυξ; and the places, called *Ortygia*, are named after it. The excrements of the quail were, formerly, extolled in epilepsy: and the fat in specks of the eye.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM, from τετρας, 'four,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' A medicine consisting of four ingredients.

TETROB'OLON. The weight of four oboli, or two scruples.—Gorræus.

TETROROS, Astragalus.

TETTER, Herpes—t. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa—t. Milky, Porrigo larvalis—t. Running, Impetigo—t. Scaly, Psoriasis.

TETTERWORT, Chelidonium majus.

TEU'CRIUM CHAMÆ'DRYS, *Chamædrys*, *C. minor repens*, *C. vulga'ris*, *Quer'cula minor* seu *Calamandri'na*, *Trissa'go*, *Chamæ'drops*, *Trixa'go*, *Common German'der*, *Creeping Germander*, *Small Germander*, *English Trea'cle*, (F.) *Petit chêne*, *Germandrée officinale*. *Family*,

Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This is possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. The dose of the dried powder is from ℥ss to ℥j.

The Teucrium Flavum has similar properties.

Teucrium Chamæp'itys, *Chamæpitys, Arthet'ica, Arthretica, Aju'ga, Abiga, Chamæmo'rum, Iva arthrit'ica, Holoc''yron, Io'nia, Sideri'tis, Common Groundpine.* (F.) *Petite Ivette.* Properties like the last. The tops or leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics; especially in female obstructions, and in paralytic disorders.

Teucrium Cret'icum, *Poley-mountain of Candy, Polium Cret'icum.* The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds—*Mithridate* and *Theriaca.* It has a moderately aromatic smell; and a nauseous, bitter taste, and is placed among the aperients and corroborants.

The Teucrium Capita'tum or *Poley-mountain of Montpel'lier, Polium Monta'num,* is, generally, substituted for the last. The common *Poley mountain* is the *Teucrium Monta'num;* and the *Golden Poley-mountain,* the *Teucrium Po'lium, Polion.*

The Teucrium Iva, *Chamæpitys moscha'ta, Iva moschata Monspelien'sium, Iva, Chamæpitys anthyl'lus, French Groundpine,* (F.) *Ivette musquée.* It has similar virtues to the Chamæpitys, but weaker.

Teucrium Marum, *Marum Syriacum, Marum Cret'icum, Majora'na Syriaca, Marum verum, M. Cortu'si, Chamæ'drys incana marit'ima, Marum germander, Syrian herb mastich, Orig'anum Syriacum,* (F.) *Marum* ou *Germandrée Maritime, Herbe aux chats.* A very aromatic plant; of a camphorated smell; and formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

Teucrium Scordium; the *Water Germander, Scordium, Trissa'go palus'tris, Chamædrys palustris, Al'lium red'olens,* (F.) *Germandrée Scorodone, Sauge des bois, Germandrée aquatique.* The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, and slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of the other Teucria.

TEXTURE, *Textu'ra,* from *texo,* 'I weave.' The particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

TEXTUS, Tissue—t. Desmosus, Desmoid tissue—t. Organicus, Cellular tissue—t. Parenchymalis, Cellular tissue.

THAL'AMUS, θάλαμος, (F.) *Couche;* 'a bed.' The place at which a nerve originates, or has been considered to originate.

Thal'ami Nervo'rum Optico'rum seu Op'tici, *Eminen'tiæ magnæ cer'ebri, Ganglia cerebri posti'ca, Crura medul'læ oblonga'tæ,* (of some,) *Stria'ta cor'pora super'na posterio'ra, Colic'uli nervorum opticorum, Couches des nerfs oculaires,* (Ch.,) (F.) *Couches des nerfs optiques, Couches optiques.* Two rounded and irregular surfaces, which are seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called *Corpora geniculata,* that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly, and adhere merely to the inner margin of those bodies. Gall considers that the thalami act as ganglions to the nerves; and, hence, he calls them *Grand ganglion cérébral inférieur.* They are also called *Posterior ganglion of the cerebrum.* From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upwards to constitute the convolutions of the brain, and the various bands that connect the different parts of the brain together.

The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *Commissu'ra mollis.* The posterior parts turn downwards and outwards; after which they are elongated to form the two white cords, termed *Tractus op'tici.*

THALIC'TRON, *Thalictrum, T. magnum, T. flavum, T. flaves'cens, Poor Man's Rhubarb, Rhabar'barum pau'perum,* (F.) *Pigamon jaunâtre, Rue des près, Fausse-Rhubarbe, Rhubarbe des pauvres. Family,* Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

THANATODES, Mortal.

THANATOLOGY, *Thanatolog''ia,* from θανατος, 'death.' A description, or the doctrine, of death.

THANATOS, Death.

THAP'SIA, from the island Thapsus. The *deadly carrot, Thapsia ascle'pias. Family,* Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards. It is not used.

THAPSUS BARBATUS, Verbascum nigrum.

THARSI. See Tarsus.

THÉ, Thea—*t. des Apalaches,* Ilex vomitoria—*t. de France,* Salvia—*t. d'Europe,* Veronica—*t. de la Mer du sud,* Ilex vomitoria—*t. du Mexique,* Chenopodium ambrosioides—*t. de Simon Pauli,* Myrica gale—*t. Suisse,* Falltranck.

THEA, *Chaa, Tea,* (F.) *Thé.* There are two principal species of tea-plants;—the *Thea Bohe'a* and *Thea vir'idis;* the *black* tea and the *green. Family,* Hesperideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. In commerce, many kinds of teas are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected, and the mode of their desiccation.

Tea-drinking was introduced into Europe about the year 1666; since which time its use has become universal; and, in spite of the assertions of medical terrorists, it is, except in particular idiosyncrasies, entirely harmless.

By an analogical transference, very common in language, the word *Tea* has been used almost synonymously with infusion, as *Beef tea, Mint tea,* &c.

Thea Germanica, Veronica.

THEBE'SIUS, VEINS OF. A name given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, which Christopher Adam Thebesius, a German anatomist, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle; and which have been called *Foram'ina Thebesii.* No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve, at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called *Valvula Thebesii, V. Guiffartia'na, V. venæ magnæ*

THECA, Case, Vagina or sheath—t. Cordis, Pericardium—t. Vertebralis, see Vertebral canal.

THEION, Sulphur.

THEIOTHERMÆ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

THELASIS, Lactation.

THELASMUS, Lactation.

THELE, Nipple, Papilla.

THELI'TIS, from θηλή, 'the female nipple,' 'the female breast,' and *Itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the nipple.

THELOS, Mamma.

THELYPTERIS, Pteris aquilina.

THENAR, θέναρ. The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

The Thenar Eminence is the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand, formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis.

Thenar Muscle. Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the anterior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot, Winslow gives the name *Thenar muscle* to the abductor, and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

Thenar, Flexor brevis pollicis manus, Palm.

THEOPLEGIA, Apoplexy.

THEOPLEXIA, Apoplexy.

THEORETICAL, *Theoret'icus*, *Theo'ricus*, from θεωρέω, 'I contemplate.' (F.) *Théorétique*, *Théorique*. That which is confined to theory, or is connected with it. An epithet also applied to a sect of physicians, who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

THÉORIQUE, Theoretical.

THE'ORY, *Theo'ria*, from θεωρέω, 'I contemplate.' The speculative part of a science. The connexion established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon: for example,—the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the most important natural phenomena are connected with a single fact, previously known by observation; viz. that the force of gravity acts inversely, according to the square of the distance. This constitutes the theory of universal gravitation. *Theory* must not be confounded with *system*. Theory regards nature as it is; and is a rigid deduction from facts. *System* is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend.

The Theory of Medicine, *Institutes of Medicine*, *Theoretical Medicine*, is that part of the science, which attempts, philosophically, to account for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease. It is the philosophy of Medicine.

The *Institutes of Medicine* are generally considered to comprise Physiology and its applications to Pathology, Hygiène, and Therapeutics.

THERAPEIA, Curation, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUSIA, Therapeutics.

THERAPEU'TICS, *Therapeu'ticē*, *Therapeu'sia*, *Iatrotech'nica*, *Practice of Physic*, *Therapei'a*, *Curato'ria Meth'odus*, *Methodus Meden'di*, from θεραπεύω, 'I remedy.' (F.) *Thérapeutique*. That part of medicine, the object of which is the treatment of disease. With others, the department which comprises an explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTIST. Same etymon. One who practises Therapeutics. A practitioner of medicine. To be a good therapeutist, he must be well versed in every department of medicine, and be capable of observing and of reasoning well. A man may be a good *observer*, and yet a bad *reasoner*. He cannot practise well unless he is both. Hence, the comparatively small number of good Therapeutists.

THERIAC OF ANTIPATER, Antipatri theriaca.

THERIACA, θηριακα, from θήρ, 'a ferocious or venomous animal,' and ἀκέομαι, 'I cure.' *Treacle*, (q. v.) (F.) *Thériaque*. Also, a medicine, believed to be capable of curing, or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. In this sense, it is chiefly used by writers.

The Theriaca Androm'achi or *Venice Treacle* is an ancient *alexipharmic electuary;* consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, possessing the most opposite properties. It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. It has received various modifications; and, to the discredit of the *Faculté de Medecine* of Paris, holds its place in their Codex, with even an additional number of ingredients. The *Electua'rium Opia'tum pólyphar'macum* of the Codex contains *acrid ingredients*, 5; *astringent*, 5; *bitter*, 22; *indigenous aromatics*, 10; *umbelliferous aromatics*, 7; *balsams and resinous substances*, 8; *fetid ingredients*, 6; *narcotics*, 1; *earthy substances*, 1; *gummy* or *amylaceous*, 4; *saccharine*, 3: total, 72! and one of these is the *flesh of the viper!* A little more than a grain of opium is contained in each drachm of the compound.

Theriaca Celestis, Tinctura opii—t. Communis, Melasses—t. Edinensis, Confectio opii.

Theriaca Germano'rum. An extract or rob, prepared from juniper berries. Used as a stomachic.

Theriaca Londinen'sis, *Cataplasma Cymini*. A cataplasm of *cumin seed*, *bay berries*, *germander*, *snakeroot*, *cloves*, *honey*, and sometimes *opium* or *syrup of poppies*.

Theriaca Rusticorum, Allium.

THÉRIAQUE, Theriaca.

THERIODES, Ferine.

THERIO'MA, *Therion*, from θήρ, 'a venomous animal.' Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes, confined to ulcers of the lungs.

THERION, Therioma.

THERIOTOMY, Zootomy.

THERMÆ, θέρμαι. Warm baths or springs. See Waters (*mineral.*)

THERMASMA, Fomentation.

THERMATICA, Calefacients.

THERME, Heat.

THESIS, *Disputa'tio*, *Inaug'ural Dissertation*. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in Medicine, which he is at times required to defend publicly. Often, however, it is a mere form giving useless labour and trouble to the student, inasmuch as it is executed as a task, and never afterwards regarded by the preceptor or

by others. Sandifort, Haller, Smellie, and Stoll, have published collections of these.

Also, a suffix denoting 'arrangement;'—hence *Diathesis*.

THEVE'TIA A'HOUAI, *Ahouai*. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. At the Antilles, its nuts are called *Noix de Serpent;* and they are used against the bites of serpents.

THIGH, Sax. Þeoh, *Femur*, *Femen*, *Crus*, *Meros*, (F.) *Cuisse*. The part of the lower limb, which extends from the pelvis to the leg. The thigh is larger at its superior than inferior part, and has the form of an inverted and truncated cone, slightly depressed from within outwards. *Above*, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the groin; *externally*, by the hip; *behind*, by the fold of the nates; and *within*, by the perineal region. *Below*, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the prominence of the knee; *posteriorly*, by the ham. It is formed of a considerable number of muscles, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, &c.; and is covered by a strong aponeurosis.

THIGHBONE, Femur—t. Neck of the, Collum femoris.

THION, Sulphur.

THIRST, Sax. ƿyrꞇ, Dutch, Dorst, *Sitis*, *Dipsa*, (F.) *Soif*. A simple desire or an absolute want for liquids. Physiologists are not entirely agreed regarding the seat of thirst; some place it in the fauces; others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the pharynx, produced by suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true; but, again, it is owing to the wants of the system,—a supply of fluid being required to compensate the numerous losses, that are constantly taking place. Thirst is an *internal sensation*,—an *instinctive want*,—arising from organization, and inexplicable. It is an urgent symptom in many diseases, particularly in those of vascular excitement.

THIRST, EXCESSIVE, Polydipsia—t. Morbid, Dipsosis.

THISTLE, BLESSED, Centaurea benedicta—t. Cotton, Onopordium acanthium—t. Globe, Echinops—t. Holy, Centaurea benedicta—t. Ladies, Carduus marianus—t. Milk, common, Carduus marianus—t. Pine, Atractylis gummifera—t. Sow, Sonchus oleraceus—t. Star, Centaurea calcitrapa.

THLASIS, Contusion—t. Depressio, Depression.

THLASMA, Contusion—t. Concussio, Concussion—t. Stremma, Sprain.

THLASPI, *Pennycress*. *Family*, Cruciferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliculosa. Two species of thlaspi are directed, in some pharmacopœias, for medical use:—the *Thlaspi arven'sĕ* or *Treacle mustard*, and the *Thlaspi campes'trĕ* or *Mith'ridate mustard*. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard.

THLIP'SIS, θλῖψις, *Compres'sio*. Compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause. Oppression, (q. v.)

THOLUS, Achicolum—t. Diocleus, Scapha.

THORACENTE'SIS, from θώραξ, 'the chest,' and κεντέω, 'I pierce.' The same as paracentesis of the thorax.

THORACHIQUE, Thoracic.

THORAC''IC, *Thorac''icus*, from *thorax*, 'the chest, (F.) *Thoracique* ou *Thorachique*. That which relates or belongs to the chest; as *Thoracic vis'cera*, &c.

The THORACIC LIMBS are the upper limbs;—so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest.

The THORACIC REGIONS are the different regions of the chest. Thus we say *anterior*, *lateral*, and *superior thoracic*, &c.

The ARTE'RIA THORACICA EXTERNA SUPERIOR, *A. thoracique supérieure*, *Première des Thoraciques* (Ch.,) arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial; and descends forwards between the pectoralis major and P. minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. In some subjects, there are two or three *Arteriæ thoracicæ externæ superiores*.

The ARTERIA THORACICA EXTERNA INFERIOR VEL LONGA, *A. mamma'ria externa*, *A. Thoracica inferior*, *Deuxième des Thoraciques* (Ch.,) arises from the axillary, a little below the preceding, and descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax, and the serratus major anticus. It afterwards bends inwards; becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches, which embrace the breasts. It gives numerous ramifications to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, intercostals, ganglions of the axilla, mamma, &c.

The THORACIC DUCT, *Ductus thorac''icus* seu *chylif'erus* seu *chyli* seu *lac'teus* seu *ro'rifer* seu *Pecqueti* seu *Pecquetia'nus*, *Vena alba thora'cis*, *Alveus ampulles'cens*, *Distributo'ria lactea thoracica*, *Ductus thoracicus poste'rior* seu *vertebra'lis*, *Galax'ia*, *Duct of Pecquet*, *Alimen'tary Duct*, (F.) *Canal* ou *Conduit Thoracique*, is the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the *receptaculum chyli* (q. v.,) which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks,—themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. The duct ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm, and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It contracts, in dimensions, as far as the 6th dorsal vertebra, when it inclines towards the left hand; ascends behind the arch of the aorta; passes behind the left internal jugular vein, and opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. Its embouchure is furnished with two valves, which prevent the blood from passing from the vein into the duct.

THORACIC, LONG OR INFERIOR, Mammary inferior external artery—t. Superior external, Mammary superior external artery.

THORACICA, Pectorals.

THORACICS, FIRST OF THE, Mammary superior external artery—t. Second of the, Mammary inferior external artery.

THORACIQUE, Thoracic.

THORACO-FACIAL, Platysma myoides—*t. Maxillo-facial*, Platysma myoides.

THORACODYNE, Pleurodynia.

THORACOSCOPIA. See Auscultation.

THORACYSTIS, from θώραξ, 'the chest,'

and κυστις, 'a bladder.' Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

THORAX, *Cith'arus, Me'dius venter, Pectus*, the *Breast*, the *Chest, Bir, Chelys, Cassa*, (F.) *Poitrine*. One of the splanchnic cavities; bounded, posteriorly, by the vertebræ; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and, below, by the diaphragm. It is destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation:—the lungs and the heart.

THORAX, Corset.

THORE, Sperm.

THORNAPPLE, Datura stramonium.

THOROUGHSTEM, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

THOROUGHWAX, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

THOROUGHWORT, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

THOROW-WAX, Bupleurum rotundifolium.

THORULUS STRAMINEUS, *Fanon*.

THREADWORM, LONG, Tricocephalus.

THREPSIS, Assimilation, Nutrition.

THREPTICE, Assimilation.

THRIDACE, Lactucarium,

THRIDAX, Lettuce.

THRIFT LAVENDER, Statice limonium.

THRIX, Capillus, Hair.

THROAT, θροτε, θροτα, *Jugulum, Guttur Sphagē*. The anterior part of the neck. (F.) *Gorge*. Also, the *Fauces*, (F.) *Gosier*.

THROATWORT, Campanula trachelium.

THROBBING, *Pulsati'vus*. A *throbbing pain*, (F.) *Douleur pulsative*, is a kind of pain, which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsations of arteries.

THROMBOSIS, Thrombus.

THROMBUS, *Thrombo'sis, Trumbus, Hæmato'ma*. A small, hard, round, bluish tumour; formed by an effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. The thrombus is most commonly owing to the opening in the vein and that of the skin not corresponding; to excessive smallness of the cutaneous orifice; or to small, fatty granules, which prevent the discharge of the blood. Compresses, dipped in salt water; camphorated spirit, and slight compression usually disperse it.

THRUSH, Aphthæ.

THRYPSIS, Comminution.

THUREA, Juniperus lycia—t. Virga, Juniperus lycia.

THUS, see Pinus abies—t. Fœmininum, see Pinus abies—t. Judæorum, Croton cascarilla—t. Judæorum, Styrax—t. Judæorum, Thymiama—t. Libanotos, Juniperus lycia—t. Masculum, Juniperus lycia—t. Verum, Juniperus lycia—t. Vulgare, see Pinus abies.

THUYA APHYLLA. See Sandarac.

THU'YA OCCIDENTA'LIS, *Arbor Vitæ, Tree of Life. Nat. Family*, Coniferæ. The leaves and wood were formerly in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. The expressed juice has been applied to condylomata. The arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed *Arbor Vitæ*, is also called *Thuya*.

THYM, Thymus.

THYMALOS, Taxus baccata.

THYMBRA, Satureia hortensis—t. Hispanica, Thymus mastichina.

THYME, COMMON, Thymus—t. Lemon, see Thymum serpyllus—t. Mother of, Thymus serpyllum—t. Wild, Thymus serpyllum.

THYMELÆA, Daphne gnidium.

THYMIA'MA, *Muskwood, Thus Judæo'rum*, (F.) *Narcaphte*. A bark from Syria, Cilicia, &c., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable, balsamic smell; approaching that of liquid storax.

THYMIAMA, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

THYMIATECH'NY, from θυμιαμα, 'an odour,' and τεχνη, 'art.' The art of employing perfumes in Medicine.

THYM'ION, *Verru'ca minor*, from θυμος, 'thyme.' A small wart on the skin, resembling the buds of thyme.

THYMIOSIS, Frambœsia.

THYMI'TES. Wine impregnated with thyme.

THYMOS, Rage.

THYMOXAL'ME, from θυμος, 'thyme,' οξυς, 'acid,' and 'αλς, 'salt.' A compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THYMUS, *Glandula Thymus, Corpus Thymia'mum* seu *Thymicum, Glandium, Thymus gland*. An organ, the uses of which are totally unknown, and which is seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. The thymus has the appearance of a glandular body. It is oblong; bilobate; soft, and very variable in size and colour. In the fœtus, it is very large, and contains a milky fluid: but it gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible.

The *arteries*, called *Thymic*, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and from the inferior cervical ganglia.

THYMUS, *T. vulga'ris, Common Thyme*, (F.) *Thym, T. Ordinaire. Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This herb has an agreeable, aromatic smell; and a warm, pungent taste. It is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. It is not much used.

THYMUS, Satureia capitata—t. Creticus, Satureia capitata.

THYMUS MASTICHI'NA, *Common Herb Mastich, Marum vulga'rē, Samp'suchus, Clinopo'dia, Mastichi'na Gallo'rum, Thymbra Hispan'ica, Jaca In'dica*. A low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. It has a smell like mastich. Its virtues resemble those of the *Ma'rum Syriacum*; but it is said to be less powerful.

THYMUS SERPYL'LUM, *Mother of Thyme, Wild Thyme, Herpylos, Herpyllos, Serpyl'lum, Serpul'lum, Serpil'lum, Gila'rum, Serpyl'lum vulga'rē minus*, (F.) *Serpolet*. This plant has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme; but has a milder, and rather more grateful flavour. *Lemon Thyme*, the *Serpyllum citra'tum*, is merely a variety of the *Thymus Serpyllum*. It is very pungent; and has a particularly grateful odour, approaching that of lemons.

THYMUS SYLVESTRIS, Satureia capitata.

THYRA, θυρα, 'a door,' *Thy'reus*, θυρεος, 'a

shield.' In composition, *Thyreo* and *Thyro*, mean the thyroid cartilage.

THYREMPHRAXIS, Bronchocele.

THYREO-ARYTE'NOID, *Thyro-arytenoïdeus*, or *Thyro-arytenoïdes*. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

The THYREO-ARYTENOID LIGAMENTS, *Inferior Ligaments of the Larynx*, *Lips of the Glottis*, *Vocal Cords*, are two ligaments about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See Glottis.

The THYREO-ARYTENOIDÆ'I MUSCLES are thin muscles, which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage: whence they proceed backwards and outwards, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis, in the production of the voice. Santorini has given the name *Thyr'eo arytenoïde'us obliquus* to a portion of the *arytenoïdeus* muscle.

THYREO-EPIGLOT'TIC, *Thyreo-epiglottideus*. Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis.

THYREO-HYOID, *Thyro-hyoïdæ'us*, *Thyro-hyoïdes*. That which belongs or relates to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides.

The THYREO-HYOIDÆ'US or *Hyo-thyreoïdæ'us Muscle* is situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. It approximates the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides to each other, by raising the cartilage, and with it the whole larynx: or, it can depress the os hyoides.

The THYREO-HYOID or HYO-THYROID MEMBRANE is a very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, which is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides; and, below, to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage.

THYREO-PHARYNGEUS, Thyro-pharyngæus.

THYREOID, Thyroid.

THYREOIDEUS, Thyroideal.

THYREONCUS, Bronchocele.

THYRO-ARYTENOID, Thyreo-arytenoid—t. Crico-pharyngæus, see Crico-pharyngeal—t. Hyoideus, Thyreo-hyoid.

THYRO-PHARYNGÆ'US, *Thyreo-pharyngeus*, Valsalva, Morgagni, Santorini, and Winslow have given this name to the portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, which is attached to the thyroid cartilage.

THYRO-PHARYNGEUS, Constrictor pharyngis—t. Pharyngæus, see Crico-pharyngeal—t. Pharyngo-staphylinus, Palato-pharyngeus.

THYROCELE, Bronchocele.

THYROID, *Thyreoid*, *Thyroï'des*, from θυρεος, 'a shield,' and ειδος, 'form.' That which has the shape of a shield.

The THYROID CAR'TILAGE, *Cartila'go Scutifor'mis*, *C. Scuta'lis*, *C. Clypea'lis*, *Coöperto'rium*, *C. Pelta'lis*, *Ada'mi Morsus Os*, is the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situate. It is larger transversely than vertically; broader above than below; and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce, by their union, an angle that projects forwards. Its two posterior margins terminate above, and on each side, by an ensiform prolongation, called the *greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage*; and, below, by a less prominent eminence, the *lesser cornu*, which is articulated with the cricoid.

The THYROID GLAND, *Corpus Thyreoïdeum*, *Glan'dula Thyreoïdea*, (F.) *Glande* ou *Corps Thyroïde*, is an organ, the uses of which are not known. It covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and seems to be composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the *Isthmus of the Thyroid Gland*.

The tissue of the thyroid is soft, spongy, and of a brownish colour; but its intimate structure is unknown. It is formed of several distinct lobules; collected in lobes of greater or less size. These are composed of granulations, some of which contain a yellowish or milky fluid. The thyroid gland receives four large arteries, called *Thyroideal*, as well as corresponding veins. Its nerves proceed from the pneumogastric, and from the cervical ganglia. No excretory duct has ever been found in it. Its uses are not known.

THYROIDEAL, *Thyroïdeus*, *Thyreoïdeus*, (F.) *Thyroïdien*. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage.

The THYROIDEAL ARTERIES are two on each side.

1. The *superior Thyroïdeal*, *superior laryngeal* or *superior guttural*, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid, and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a *laryngeal branch* and a *crico-thyroid*.

2. The *inferior Thyroïdeal*, or *infe'rior gut'tural*, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes, in a serpentine manner, to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighbouring parts, among which is the *cervicalis ascendens*.

The THYROIDEAL VEINS are, 1. A *superior thyroïdeal*, and several *middle thyroïdeal*, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An *inferior thyroïdeal*, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form—by anastomosing with those of the opposite side, in front of the trachea—a very remarkable venous plexus, which J. Cloquet calls the *infra-thyroïdeal plexus*. The inferior thyroideal veins open,—the left, into the corresponding subclavian;—the right, into the vena cava superior.

THYROIDIEN, Thyroideal.

THYROPHRAXIA, Bronchocele.

TIBI-PERONÉO-TARSIEN, Peronæus longus.

TIBIA MINIMA, Fibula.

Tib'ia, *Cnemē*, *Procne'mē*. A Latin word, which signifies a *flute*. *Focilē majus*, *Arun'do major*, *Canna major*, *Canna major* seu *domes'tica cruris*. The largest bone of the leg. A long, irregular, and triangular bone, situate on the inner side of the fibula. It has, 1. A *Superior* or *femoral extremity*, which is very large, rounded, and has two eminences at the sides, called *Tuberos'ities of the Tibia*, or *Tibial tuberosities*. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces, separated by a process, called *Spine of the tibia*, which are articulated with the condyles of the *Os femoris*. 2. An *inferior* or *tarsal extremity*, having an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence, which forms the malleolus internus; and, on the outside, a triangular surface, which articulates with the fibula. 3. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the *spine* or *crista of the tibia* or *tibial spine*. It is the *shin*. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. It is developed by three points of ossification, one for the body, and one for each extremity.

TIBLÆUS, Tibial.

TIBIAL, *Tibia'lis*, *Tibiæ'us*. (F.) *Tibial*, *Jambier*. That which relates to the tibia or to the leg.

The Tibial Aponeuro'sis, (F.) *Aponévrose jambière*, surrounds the muscles of the leg. It is continuous, above, with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises, also, from the head of the fibula, and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. Thence it descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends, below, an expansion, which passes before the tendo Achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peronei muscles.

Tibialis Anti'cus, *Cate'næ mus'culus*, *Tibio-sus-métatarsien*, *Tibio-sustarsien*, (Ch.) (F.) *Jambier antérieur*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, it is slender and tendinous. It is attached, above, to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia; to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone; and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone, and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, and directs its point inwards, at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot, and prevent it from falling backwards in standing.

Tibialis Gracilis, Plantar muscle.

Tibialis Posti'cus, *Tibio-tarsien*, *Tibio-sous-tarsien*, (Ch.) (F.) *Jambier postérieur*. This muscle is situate at the posterior and deep part of the leg. It is thicker above than below; and is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the fibula; to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. Its tendon terminates, below, at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg; at the same time raising its inner edge. It, likewise, extends the leg on the foot.

The Tibial Arteries are two in number. 1. The *Tibia'lis Anti'ca*, which arises from the popliteal artery, before its bifurcation; passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg; when it turns downwards, and descends, obliquely, between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament; glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tarsi*.

Amongst the numerous branches, given off by the tibialis antica, may be distinguished—the *Tibialis recur'rens*, *A. malleola'ris interna*, and *A. malleolaris externa*. 2. The *Tibialis posti'ca*, arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery; and, slightly tortuous, descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg; until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the *Plantar arteries*.

The Anterior and Posterior Tibial Veins have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

The Tibial Nerves are two in number. 1. The *anterior tibial nerve*, *Prétibio-susplantaire*, (Ch.) One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the arteria tibialis antica. 2. The *posterior tibial nerve*, *Branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplitée*, (Ch.) is the *internal popliteal*, (q. v.)

TIBIO-CALCANIEN, Soleus—*t. Phalangettien*, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans—*t. Sous-tarsien*, Tibialis posticus—*t. Sus-métatarsien*, Tibialis anticus—*t. Sus-tarsien*, Tibialis anticus.

TIBIO-TARSAL, *Tibio-tarseus*, (F.) *Tibio-tarsienne*. What relates to the tibia and tarsus.

The Tibio-Tarsal Articula'tion is the articulation of the foot with the leg. It is formed by the tibia and the astragalus; and is strengthened by lateral, and by anterior, and posterior ligaments.

TIBIO-TARSIEN, Tibialis posticus.

TIC, *Twitching*. A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; and, especially, of some of those of the face. It is, sometimes, called in France *Tic convulsif*, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux* or *neuralgia faciei*, (q. v.)

TIC DOULEUREUX, Neuralgia, facial.

TICKLE WEED, Veratrum viride.

TICKLING, (F.) *Chatouillement*. This word, sometimes, means the action of tickling (*titilla'tio;*) at others, the sensation produced by this action (*prurī'tus.*) A vivid sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted.

There are some parts of the body, where we are easier tickled than others; e. g. the soles of the feet, and the hypochondriac regions.

TIGE PITUITAIRE, Infundibulum of the

brain—*t. Sus-sphénoidale*, Infundibulum of the brain.

TIGILLUM, Crucible.

TIGULA, Saccharum.

TIKIMMA, Cacoucia coccinea.

TILBURY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A saline chalybeate at West Tilbury in Essex, England. It is not much frequented.

TILIA, *T. Europæ'a*, *Phil'yra*. The *Lime tree* or *Linden tree*, (F.) *Tilleul*. *Family*, Tiliaceæ. The flowers have been supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

TILLEUL, Tilia.

TILMOS, Evulsion.

TILMUS, Carphologia.

TIMAC. The name of an East India root, but of what vegetable is not clear. It is said to possess diuretic properties; and hence has been given in dropsies.

TIMIDUS, Rectus inferior oculi.

TIN, (D.) Tenn. *Stannum*, *Cassit'eros*, *Cattit'eros*, *Stangos*, *Ju'piter*, *Stu'pia*, *Laos*, *Plumbum album*, *Plumbum can'didum*, (F.) *Etain*. A solid metal; of a peculiar odour when rubbed; insipid; colour, whitish; S. G. 7.291; giving a peculiar *tinkling* sound when struck. It is used, in medicine, only as a mechanical anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj of the *Pulvis stanni* or *Granular tin*, in molasses.

TIN, BUTTER OF, Tin, muriate of—t. Chloruret of, Tin, Muriate of—t. Deutohydrochlorate of, T. muriate of

TIN-FOIL, *Stannum folia'tum*, *Stanniolum*, is used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

TIN-GLASS, Bismuth.

TIN, GRANULAR, see Tin—t. Muriate of, superoxygenated, T. muriate of.

TIN, MU'RIATE OF, *Butter of Tin*, *Fuming liquor of Liba'vius*, *Murias Stanni*, *Murias Oxyd'uli Stanni*, *Chlor'uret of Tin*, *Deu'to-hydrochlorate of Tin*, *Superoxygena'ted Muriate of Tin*. This is formed of *Tin*, one part; *concentrated muriatic acid*, three parts. To be crystallized by the aid of heat. A violent cathartic. Dose, gr. ij or iij.

TIN, SULPHURET OF, Aurum musivum.

TINASMUS, Tenesmus.

TINCTURA, from *Tingo*, 'I dye.' *Tincture*, *Essen'tia*, (F.) *Teinture*, *Alcoolat*, *Alcool*. The term tincture is generally restricted to spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. It corresponds, therefore, with the word *Quintes'sence*, in one of its old significations; and with the *Alcoola'tum* of the *Codex* of Paris. It is not unusual, however, to speak of *aqueous tincture*, *ethereal tincture*, &c. Tinctures are made, either with pure alcohol or proof spirit. The former are precipitated by water; and, therefore, are seldom used internally; the latter are common additions to infusions, decoctions, &c. They ought not, of course, to be united with any vehicle which can decompose them or separate any thing from them in a palpable form; unless such decomposition is desired by the prescriber.

In making tinctures, the ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder; and the maceration be made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of about 80°, and frequently shaken. When completed, they must be filtered, and put away for use in close bottles.

TINCTURA ABSIN'THII COMPOS'ITA, *Compound Tincture of wormwood*, *Essen'tia absin'thii composita* seu *ama'ra*. (*Absinth.*, *artem. pontic.*, *caryoph.* āā ʒss, *sacch.* ʒij, *alcohol* ℔ss. Macerate for fifteen days. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. Dose, ʒij to ℥ss.

TINCTURA ACACIÆ CATECHU, T. catechu—t. Acetatis ferri cum alcohole, see T. ferri acetatis—t. Acidi sulphurici, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum.

TINCTURA ÆTHE'REA CAMPHORA'TA, *Solu'tio camphoræ æthe'rea*, *Liquor nervinus Bangii*, *Spiritus sulphu'rico-æthereus camphora'tus*, *Naphtha vitrioli camphora'ta*. (*Camphor.* p. i. *Æther. sulphuric*, p. ii.) Stimulant in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia and spasm. Dose, 20 to 30 drops in white wine.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA FERRI, Alcohol (seu Tinctura) sulphurico-æthereus ferri—t. Alcoholica Chinæ composita, T. cinchonæ composita—t. Alcoholica corticum aurantiorum Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—t. Alexipharmaca Huxhami, Tinctura cinchonæ composita.

TINCTURA AL'OES, *T. Al'oes Socotori'na*, *Essen'tia Aloes*, *Al'cohol cum Aloe perfolia'tâ*, *Tincture of Al'oes*. (*Aloes*, *socotr. cont.* ℥ss, *ext. glycyrrh.* ʒiss, *aquæ* ℔j, *sp. rect.* ʒiv. Macerate. *Ph. L.*) Properties, those of aloes. Dose, ℥ss to ʒiss.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHE'REA, *Æthe'real Tincture of Aloes*, *Tinctura aloes vitriola'ta*. (*Aloes. socot.*, *g. myrrh*, āā ʒiss, *croci* ʒj, *sp. ætheris sulph.* ℔j. Digest the myrrh in the ether for four days; then add the aloes and saffron. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant and cathartic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, *Elix'ir Proprieta'tis*, *E. aperitivum*, *Elixir Aloes*, *Tinctura Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, *T. Aloes et Myrrhæ croca'ta*, *Elixir of long life*, *Compound Tincture of Aloes*. (F.) *Elixir de longue vie*, *Baume de vie de Lelièvre*. (*Ext. aloes spicat.*, *croci* āā ʒiij, *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, ℔j. *Ph. L. & D.*) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Radcliffe's Elixir is formed of *Aloes socotr.* ʒvj, *cort. cinnam.*, *rad. zedoar*, āā ʒss, *rad. rhei* ʒj, *coccinell.* ʒss. *syrup. rhamni* ℥ij, *sp. tenuior*, ℔j, *aquæ puræ* ℥v.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ CROCATA, T. A. composita—t. Aloes vitriolata, T. A. ætherea—t. Amara, T. gentianæ composita—t. Amomi repentis, T. Cardamomi—t. Amomi zingiberis, T. zingiberis.

TINCTURA ANGUSTU'RÆ, *Tincture of Angustura*. (*Cort. cuspar. in pulv. crass redact* ℥ij, *sp. vin. ten.* ℔ij. Digest. *Ph. D.*) Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIÆ SERPENTARIÆ, T. serpentariæ—t. Aromatica, T. cinnamomi composita—t. Aromatica ammoniata, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.

TINCTU'RA ASAFŒT'IDÆ, *T. Fer'ulæ Asafœtidæ*, *Tincture of Asafœtida*, *T. fœtida*, *T. asafœtidæ*, (*Asafœtid.* ʒiv., *sp. rect.* ℔ij. Digest.) Dose, gtt. xv to ʒj.

TINCTURA ASAFŒTIDÆ AMMONIATA, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

TINCTURA AURAN'TII, *T. Cor'ticis Aurantii*, *Tincture of Orange Peel*. (*Aurant. cort. recent.* ℥iij, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. Digest for 14 days.) Stomachic. Used as an adjunct to stomachic draughts. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

Tinctura Aurea, Alcohol seu tinctura sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

Tinctura Benzo'ini Compos'ita, *Compound Tincture of Benzoin, T. Benzoes composita, Friar's Balsam, Vervain's Balsam, Wade's Drops, Jesuit's drops,* the *Commander's Balsam, Wound Balsam, Balsam for cuts, Bal'samum Cathol'icum, B. Per'sicum, Balsamum traumat'icum, Elixir traumaticum. (Benzoin.* ℥iij, *styrac. balsam.* ℥ij, *tolut.* ℥j, *aloes spic. extract.* ℥ss, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant. Used chiefly to wounds and ulcers.

The basis of Turlington's Balsam of Life, is the Compound Tincture of Benzoin. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—*(Alcohol.* Oviij, *Benzoin.* ℥xij, *Styrac. liquid,* ℥iv, *Aloes socotrin.* ℥j, *Balsam Peruvian,* ℥ij, *Myrrhæ,* ℥j, *Rad. Angelic.* ℥ss, *Balsam Tolut., Ext. Glycyrrh.* āā ℥iv. Digest for ten days, and strain.)

The Essence of Coltsfoot consists of equal parts of the *Compound Tincture of Benzoin* and *Balsam of Tolu,* to which is added double the quantity of *Rectified Spirit of Wine.* It is sold as a pectoral.

Tinctu'ra Calum'bæ, *T. Colombæ, T. Colombo, Tincture of Columba, Columbo Bitters. (Calumb. rad. concis.* ℥iiss, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒss to ʒiv.

Tinctura Camphoræ, Spiritus camphoræ.

Tinctura Cam'phoræ Composita, *T. Opii Camphora'ta, Compound Tincture of Camphor, Elixir Paregor'icum, Paregor'ic Elixir. (Camphor.* ℈ij, *opii duri cont., acid. benz.* āā ʒj, *spirit ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* f. ℥j contains nearly gr. ij of opium. Anodyne. Dose, ʒj to ʒiij.

Squire's Elixir, an empirical carminative preparation, is thus made, according to one formula. *(Opii* ℥iv, *camphor.* ℥j, *coccinell.* ℥j, *fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ij, *tinct. serpent.* ℔j, *sp. anisi, cong.* ij, *aquæ* ℔ij, *auri musivi* ℥vj.)

Tinctura Canthar'idis, *T. C. Vesicato'riæ, T. Lyttæ, Tincture of Blistering Fly, T. of Spanish Fly, T. Meloes vesicato'rii.* (F.) *Teinture rubéfiante. (Cantharid.* cont. ℥iij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant and diuretic, but not often used internally. Externally, stimulant. Dose, gtt. x.

Matthew's Injection, a once celebrated nostrum for fistula in ano, consisted wholly of a dilute *Tincture of Cantharides.*

Tinctura Cap'sici, *Tincture of Capsicum, (Capsic. bacc.* ℥j, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Stimulant. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Tinctura Cardamo'mi, *T. amo'mi repen'tis, Tincture of Car'damoms. (Cardam. sem. cont.* ℥iij, *spirit. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. D.)* Use, the same as the seeds. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Solomon's Balm of Gilead, an empirical preparation, seems to be an aromatic tincture,—of which *Cardamoms* form a leading ingredient,—made with brandy. Some affirm that it contains *cantharides.*

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, *Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, Stomach Tincture, Tinctura Stomach'ica. (Card. sem., carui sem., cocci,* āā ʒij, *cinnam. cort. cont.* ʒiv, *uvar. passar. demptis acinis* ℥iv, *spirit. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Stomachic and carminative. Dose, ʒij to ʒiv.

Tinctura Carminati'va Sylvii, *Alcoola'tum Carminativum Sylvii, Carminative Elixir of Sylvius. (Rad. angelic.* 4 p., *rad. imperator., galang.* āā 6 p., *fol. rosmarin., majoran., rutæ, basilic.* āā 48 p., *baccar. laur. nobil,* 12 p., *sem. angelic., ligust. levist., anis.* āā, 16 p. *zingib., nuc. moschat.* āā, 6 p, *cinnam.* 12 p., *caryoph., cort. limon.* āā, 4 p. Add *alcohol,* 1500 p. Macerate and distil 1000 p. *Ph. P.)* A warm stomachic, carminative, &c. Dose, ʒss to ℥ss.

Tinctura Cascaril'læ, *T. Croto'nis Eleuthe'riæ, Al'cohol cum Crotone Cascarilla, Tincture of Cascarilla. (Cascarill. cort. cont.* ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Tinctura Casto'rei, *T. Castorei Rossici, Essentia Castorei, Al'cohol castoria'tum, T. Castorei Canaden'sis, Tincture of Castor. (Castor. cont.* ℥ij, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. Macerate for 7 days.) Tonic and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. xx to ʒij, or more.

Tinctura Castorei Compos'ita, *Compound Tincture of Castor. (Cast.* ℥j, *g. asafœtid.* ℥ss, *alcohol. ammoniat.* ℔j. *Ph. E.)* Antispasmodic. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv. Called, also, *Elixir fœtidum, Tinctura castorei fœtida* seu *fœtida ammonia'ta.*

Tinctura Cat'echu, *Tinctura Japon'ica, T. Mimo'sæ Catechu, T. Aca'ciæ Catechu, Tincture of Catechu. (Catech. Extract* ℥iij. *cinnam. cort.* contus ℥ij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* Astingent. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

The Concentrated Solution of Charcoal, sold for cleaning the teeth, seems to be little more than the tincture of catechu.

Tinctura Cicutæ, T. conii maculati.

Tinctura Cincho'næ, *Tincture of Cinchona, T. Cor'ticis Peruvia'ni Simplex, T Cort. Peruviani, Tincture of Bark. (Cinchon. lancifol. cort.* cont. ℥vij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. E. D.)* Dose, ʒj to ʒiv or more.

Tinctura Cincho'næ Amara, *Elixir antihypochondriacum, E. rob'orans Whyttii, E. Whyttii, Essentia Corticis Peruvia'ni Composita, Tinctu'ra alcohol'ica corticum aurantio'rum Whyttii, T. Kinkinæ ama'ra, Elixir stomach'icus spirituo'sus. (Cinch.* p. viij, *Gentian. Rad. Cort. Aurant.* 3 p. *Alcohol* (.900) 96 p. Digest.) Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Ammonia'ta, *T. Cor'ticis Peruvia'ni volat'ilis, Ammonia'ted Tincture of Bark, Volatile Tincture of Bark. (Cinchon. lancifol. cort. cont.* ℥iv, *sp. ammon. aromat.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.)* In dyspepsy, combined with acidity and languor.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Ætherea Composita, *T. Kinæ Kinæ æthe'rea compos'ita, Elixir'ium Antisep'ticum Docto'ris Chaussier, Chaussier's Antisep'tic Elixir. (Cinchon. officin.* ℥ij. *cascarill.* ℥ss, *cinnam.* ʒiij, *eroci* ʒss, *sacch. alb.* ʒxxxviij. Put these bruised into a mattress, and add *vin. alb. Hispanic.* vel *vin. muscat., alcohol.* āā ℔j. Macerate for two days, and add *sulphuric ether* ʒiss. *Ph. P.)* Tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, *Compound Tincture of Cinchona or Bark, Huxham's Tincture of Bark, T. Cor'ticis Peruvia'ni Compos'ita, T. febrif'uga Docto'ris Huxha'mi, Essen'tia Chinæ, E. Cor'ticis Peruviani Alexiphar'maca Huxha'mi, Essen'tia antisep'tica Huxha'mi, Tinctu'ra Alexiphar'maca Huxha'mi, Tinctu'ra Alcohol'ica Chinæ Compos'ita. (Cinchon. lancif. cort.*

cont. ℥ij, *aurant. cort.* exsicc. ℥iss, *rad. serpent.* cont. ℥iij, *croci stigmat.* ℥j, *cocci* cont. ℈ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥xx. *Ph. L.)* More grateful than the simple tincture. Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMO'MI, *Tincture of Cinnamon, Essen'tia Cinnamomi, T. Lauri Cinnamomi.* (*Cinnam. cort.* cont. ℥iij, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. D.*) Stomachic. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

TINCTURA CINNAMO'MI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, Tinctu'ra Aromat'ica, Essen'tia Aromatica, Alcool cum Aromat'ibus Compos'itus, Eau de Bonferme ou d'Armagnac.* (*Cinnam. cort.* cont. ℥vj, *cardam. sem.* cont. ℥iij, *piper. long. fruct.* cont, *zingib. rad.* cont ää ℥ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) *Use,* same as the last. Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA DE COCHLEA'RIIS, *Alcoola'tum de Cochlea'riis, A. antiscorbu'ticum.* (*Fol. cochlear. recent.* 2500 p., *rad. armoraciæ,* 230 p., *alcohol.* (22° to 32° Bé.) 3000 p., distil off 2000 p. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic. Dose, ℥ij to ℥j.

TINCTURA COLCHICI, Vinum colchici—t. Colombæ, T. Calumbæ.

TINCTURA CONII MACULA'TI, *T. Cicu'tæ, Tincture of Hemlock.* (*Conii fol.* sicc. ℥ij, *cardamom. sem.* cont. ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℥xv. *Ph. E.*) *Use;*—the same as that of the leaves.

TINCTURA CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ, T. jalapii—t. Corticis aurantii, T. aurantii—t. Corticis Peruviani composita, T. cinchonæ comp.—t. Corticis Peruviani simplex, T. cinchonæ—t. Corticis Peruviani volatilis, T. cinchonæ ammoniata.

TINCTURA CROCI SATI'VA, *T. Croci, Tincture of Saffron.* (*Croci Angl.* cont. ℥j, *alcohol. dilut.* ℥xv. *Ph. E.*) Slightly stomachic (?) Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA DE CROCO COMPOS'ITA, *Elixir'ium de Garus, Alcoola'tum de Croco Compositum, Compound Tincture of Saffron, Elixir of Garus.* (*Aloes socotr.* 320 p., *myrrh.* 64 p., *croci* 32 p., *cinnam., nuc. moschat., caryoph.* ää. 16 p., *alcohol.* 1000 p., *aq. flor. aurant.* 5000 p. Digest for two days; distil 4000 p. and add *syrup of capillaire,* 5000 p. *Ph. P.*) Aromatic, cordial, stomachic. It is, also, called *Elixir cordialē et stomach'icum,* and *E. anticol'icum croca'tum.*

TINCTURA CROTONIS ELEUTHERIÆ, T. cascarillæ.

TINCTURA DIGITA'LIS, *Tincture of Digitalis, T. Digita'lis purpu'reæ.* (*Digital. fol.* exsiccat. ℥iv, *spirit. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. D.*) *Use,* same as that of the leaves. Dose, gtt. x.

TINCTURA FEBRIFUGA DOCTORIS HUXHAMI, T. cinchonæ composita.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETA'TIS, *Tincture of Acetate of Iron.* (*Kali acetat.* ℥ij, *sulph. ferri* ℥j, *sp. rectif.* ℔ij. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass. Dry and rub with the spirit. Digest for 7 days, and pour off. *Ph. D.*) Tonic and astringent. Dose, gtt. xx. to ℥j. The Dublin college directs a *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcohole,* which differs from the other, in having half the quantity, only, of the *Acetate of Potass.*

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIA'TA, *Tincture of Ammoniated Iron, T. Ferri Ammoniaca'lis, T. Florum martia'lium, T. Martis Mynsich'ti.* (*Ferri ammon* ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) *Use*—same as that of the ammoniated iron. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIA'TIS, *Tincture of Muriate of Iron, T. Martis in Spiritû Salis, T. M. cum Spiritû Salis, T. Ferri Muria'ti, Tincture of Steel, Al'cohol ferra'tus.* (*Ferri subcarb.* ℔ss, *acid muriat.* ℔j, *sp. rectif.* ℔iij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake during three days. Pour off and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Tonic and styptic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

A solution of *nitrate of iron* has been recently recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Its virtues exactly resemble those of the muriate of iron.

The *Antivenereal Drops,* at one time so celebrated at Amsterdam, were examined by Scheele and found to be a tincture of muriate of iron and corrosive sublimate.

TINCTURA FERULÆ ASAFŒTIDÆ, T. asafœtidæ—t. Florum martialium, T. ferri ammoniata—t. Fœtida, T. asafœtidæ—t. Fœtida ammoniata, T. castorei composita—t. Fuliginis, see Fuligo.

TINCTURA GAL'BANI, *Tincture of Galbanum.* (*Galb.* ℥ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. D.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA GALLA'RUM, *Tincture of galls.* (*Gallar.* in pulv. trit. ℥ij. *sp. ten.* ℥vj. *Ph. E. & D.*) Astringent. Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA GENTIA'NÆ COMPOS'ITA, *Compound Tincture of Gentian, Tinct. Ama'ra, Spirit Bitters, Elix'ir Stomach'icum.* (*Rad. gent.* concis. ℥ij, *aurant. cort.* exsiccat. ℥j, *cardam. sem.* cont. ℥ss, *spirit tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Tonic and stomachic. Dose, ℥j to ℥iij.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL consists of the *Tinctures of Gentian, Columba, Cardamom, and Bark,* with the *Compound Spirit of Lavender, and Wine of Iron.*

STOUGHTON'S ELIX'IR is a compound tincture of gentian. The *Elixir'ium Docto'ris Stoughton* seu *Tinctura Amara* of the Parisian Codex is prepared as follows:—*Absinth. summit.* exsiccat., *Teucri chamædrys., Rad. gentian., cort. aurant.* ää ℥vj, *cascarillæ* ℥j, *rhei* ℥ss, *aloes socotr.* ℥j, *alcohol.* ℔ij.) Digest.

TINCTURA GENTIANI'NÆ, *Tincture of Gentianine.* (*Alcohol* (.903) ℥j, *gentianin.,* 5 gr.) Properties like those of the tincture of gentian.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI, *T. G. Officina'lis, Tincture of Gua'iacum.* (*Guaiac. res.* ℔ss, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant and sudorific. Used especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. Nearly the same as *Hill's Essence of Bardana.*

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIA'TA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum, T. Guaiaci'na Volat'ilis, Elixir Guaiaci Volatilis, Al'cohol cum Gua'iaco officina'li ammonia'tus, Al'cohol ammo'niæ et Gua'iaci, T. Gua'iaci, P. L. 1788, Vol'atile Tincture of Gua'iacum.* (*Guaiac. g. res.* cont. ℥iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* ℔iss. *Ph. L. E. D.*) Properties same as the last. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE—a nostrum—consists of *Guaiacum* and *Soap* ää ℥ij, *rectified spirit,* ℔iss.

TINCTURA HELLEB'ORI NIGRI, *Tincture of Black Hellebore, T. Hellebori, T. Melampo'dii.* (*Rad. helleb. nigr.* concis. ℥iv, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij, *Ph. L. E. D.*) Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

TINCTURA HIERA, Vinum aloes.

TINCTURA HU'MULI, *Tincture of Hops.* (*Humuli strobil.* ℥v, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Tonic and sedative. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iij.

TINCTURA HYOSCY'AMI, *T. Hyoscyami nigri, Tincture of Henbane.* (*Hyoscyam. fol.* exsicc. ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Narcotic, anodyne. Dose, gtt. xx to ℥ij.

Tinctura Iodi'næ, *Alcohol Iodii, Tincture of Iodine.* (*Alcohol. S. G.* .842, ℥j, *iodin.*, 48. gr.) The tincture spoils by keeping, or at least, deposits the iodine. It has been much used in goître, &c. Dose, ten drops, three times a day.

Tinctura Jala'pii, *T. Jalapæ, T. Convol'vuli Jalapæ, Tincture of Jalap, Vali'ga.* (*Jalap. rad.* cont. ℥viij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Cathartic. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Tinctura Jala'pii Compos'ita, *Elixir Jalap'pæ Compos'itum, Elixir purgans, Essen'tia catholi'ca purgans Rothii, Elixir anthelmin'ticum Suecorum, Eau de vie Allemande,* (*Jalap.* ℔ss, *Scammon* ℥j, *Alcohol,* (22°,) ℔vj. Macerate for eight days. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 60 to 100 drops.

Tinctura Japonica, T. catechu—t. Kinæ kinæ ætherea composita—T. cinchonæ ætherea composita—t. Kinkinæ amara, T. cinchonæ amara.

Tinctura Kino, *Tincture of Kino.* (*Kino* contrit. ℥iij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Astringent.) Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Tinctura Lauri Cinnamomi, T. cinnamomi—t. Lavandulæ composita, Spiritus lavand. comp. —t. Lyttæ, T. cantharidis—t. Martis Glauberi, see Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Martis in spiritû salis, Tinctura ferri Muriatis—t. Martis Mynsichti, T. ferri ammoniata—t. Martis vinosa, Vinum ferri—t. Melampodii, T. hellebori nigri —t. Meloes vesicatorii, T. cantharidis—t. Metallorum, Lilium Paracelsi—t. Mimosæ catechu, T. catechu.

Tinctura Moschi, *Tincture of Musk, Essence of Musk.* (*Mosch. in pulv. redact.* ʒij, *sp. vini rect.* ℔j.) Dose, ʒj to ʒiv.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, *Tincture of Myrrh, Simple Tincture of Myrrh.* (*Myrrhæ* contusæ, ℥iv, *sp. rect.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, and detergent. It is chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, &c.

Hudson's Preservative for the Teeth and Gums consists of *Tinct. myrrh, tinct. cinch., aq. cinnam.* āā ℥iij, *eau d'arquebuscade,* ℥j, *pulv. gum. Arab.* ℥ss. M.

Tinctura Nervina Bestucheffi, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—t. Nervina Halensis, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—t. Nervino-tonica Lamotte's, Alcohol seu tinctura sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

Tinctura Nucis Vom'icæ. *Tincture of Nux Vomica.* (*Alcohol.* S. G. .837, ℥j. *Dry Extract of Nux Vomica,* 3 gr.) Dose, gtt. v to xxx in cases where the nux vomica is indicated.

Tinctura Opii, *Tincture of Opium, Liquid Lau'danum, Theriaca cæles'tis, Alcohol cum Opio, Tinctura Theba'ica, Tinctura Sedati'va.* (*Opii duri contriti* ℥ijss, *spirit tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Nineteen minims contain about one grain of opium. Properties, those of opium. Dose, gtt. xx to lx and more. By macerating the dregs remaining after making the *Tinctura Opii* in a solution of *Tartaric Acid,* a solution is obtained, which is devoid of the exciting and constipating properties of the tincture of opium. Gray calls it *Haden's Liquor Opii Sedati'vus.*

Tinctura Opii Ammonia'ta, *Ammoniated Tincture of Opium, Edinburgh Paregor'ic Elix'ir.* (*Flor. benz., croci* āā ʒiij, *opii* ʒij, *ol. anisi* ʒss, *alcohol. ammoniat.* ℥xvj. digest. *Ph. E.*) ʒj contains one grain of opium. Used like the *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

Tinctura Opii Camphorata, T. camphoræ composita—t. Plumbosa, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

Tinctura Quassiæ, *T. Quassiæ excel'sæ, Tincture of Quassia.* (*Lign. quassiæ* ℥j, *sp. vini ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. E. & D.*) Tonic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Tinctura Quini'næ, *Tincture of Quinine.* (*Sulphate of Quinine,* gr. vj, *alcohol,* (.847) ℥j. M.) Dose, ʒj to ʒiv, in the day.

A Tinctura Cinchoni'næ may be made in a similar manner.

Tinctura Rhabarbari, T. Rhej—t. Rhabarbari composita, T. rhej—t. Rhabarbari vinosa, Vinum rhej palmati.

Tinctura Rhei, *T. Rhabarb'ari, T. Rhabarbari spirituo'sa, T. Rhœi, Tincture of Rhubarb, T. Rhei palma'ti.* (*Rhei. rad.* concis. ℥ij, *cardam. sem.* cont. ℥ss, *croci stigmat.* ʒij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed:—ʒj to ʒij as stomachic; ʒiv to ℥j as a purgative.

Tinctura Rhei Compos'ita, *T. Rhabarbari composita, Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.* (*Rhei rad.* concis. ℥ij, *glycyrrhiz. rad.* cont. ℥ss, *zingib. rad.* concis., *croci stigmat.* āā ʒij, *aquæ,* ℥xij, *sp. ten.* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) Properties same as the last.

Warner's Cordial—a nostrum—consists of *Rhubarb,* ℥j, *fol. sennæ* ℥ss, *croci* ʒj, *rad. glycyrrh.* ʒiv. *uvarum passarum* ℔j, *sp. vini Gallici* ℔iij.

Tinctura Rhei et Al'oes, *Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes, Elixir sacrum.* (*Rad. rhei* concis. ʒvij *aloes socot.* ʒvj, *sem. amom. repent.* cont. ℥ss, *alcohol dilut.* ℔ijss. *Ph. E.*) Properties like the last.

Rymer's Cardiac Tincture, consists of an infusion of *Capsicum, Camphor, Cardamom seeds, Rhubarb, Aloes* and *Castor* in *Proof Spirit,* with a very small quantity of *Sulphuric Acid.*

Tinctura Rhei et Gentia'næ, *Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian, Tinctura Rhei Ama'ra.* (*Rad. rhei* cont. ℥ij, *gentian. luteæ* cont. ℥ss, *alcoholis diluti* ℔ijss. *Ph. E.*) Properties same as the last.

Tinctura Rhœj, T. rhej—t. Rhœj amara, T. rhej et gentianæ—t. Sacra, Vinum aloes—t. Saponis camphorata, Linimentum saponis compositum—t. Saponis et opii, Linimentum saponis et opii—t. Sedativa, T. opii.

Tinctura Scillæ, *Tincture of Squill.* (*Scillæ rad. recent.* exsiccat. ℥iv, *spirit. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Properties, same as those of the bulb. Dose, gtt. xv to lx.

Tinctura Sennæ, *T. Sennæ Compos'ita, Elixir Salutis, Daffy's Elixir, Tincture of Senna.* (*Sennæ fol.* ℥iij, *Carui sem.* cont. ℥iij, *cardam. sem.* cont. ʒj, *uvarum passarum* demptis acinis, ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stomachic, carminative, and cathartic. Dose, ʒij, to ℥j.

Tinctura Serpenta'riæ, *T. S. Virginia'næ, T. Aristolochi'æ Serpenta'riæ, Tincture of Snakeroot.* (*Rad. Serpent.* ℥iij, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Tonic. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

Tinctura Stomachica, T. cardamomi composita.

Tinctura Strychni'næ, *Tincture of Strychnine.* (*Alcohol,* S. G. .837 ℔j, *strychnine,* gr.

iij.) Dose 6 drops to 24. Properties, those of the strychnine.

Tinctura seu Al'cohol Sulphu'rico-Æthe'reus Ferri, *Guttæ nervinæ, Liquor Anod'ynus Martialis, Al'cohol æthereus ferratus, Naph'tha Vitrioli Martia'lis, Solu'tio Muriatis ferrici æthe'rea, Spir'itus Sulphurico-æthe'reus Martialis, Tinctu'ra nervi'na Halen'sis, T. ton'ico-nervi'na Halen'sis, Tinctu'ra aurea, T. nervina Bestucheffii, T. nervino-tonica Lamotte's, T. æthe'rea ferri, Æther Martialis, De La Motte's Golden Drops, Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture, Elixir d'or de M. le Général De La Motte.* An ethereal solution of muriate of iron. It is much used in gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis, Liquor fumans Boylii—t. Thebaica, T. opii—t. Thebaica, Vinum opii.

Tinctura Toluif'eræ Bal'sami, *Tincture of Balsam of Tolu', T. Bal'sami Toluta'ni.* (*Balsam. Toluif.* ℥jss, *alcohol.* ℔j. *Ph. E.*) Reputed to be expectorant and corroborant. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j or more.

Tinctura Tonica Nervina Halensis, Alcohol seu Tinctura sulphurico-æthereus ferri.

Tinctura Valeria'næ, *Tincture of Valerian,* (*Valerian. rad.* ℥iv, *sp. ten.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammonia'ta, *Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of Valerian, T. Valerianæ Volat'ilis.* (*Valerianæ rad.* ℥iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Like the former. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Tinctura Vera'tri, *T. Veratri albi. Tincture of White Hellebore.* (*Rad. veratri. alb.* cont. ℥viij, *alcohol. dilut.* ℔ijss. *Ph. E.*) Emetic and cathartic; but not very manageable. Dose, gtt. v to x.

Tinctura Zingib'eris, *T. Amo'mi Zingiberis, Tincture of Ginger.* (*Zingib. rad.* concis. ℥ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℔ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒiij.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON, Tinctura ferri—t. of Balsam of Tolu, Tinctura toluiferæ balsami—t. of Bark, Tinctura cinchonæ—t. of Bark, ammoniated, Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata—t. of Bark, compound, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—t. of Bark, Huxham's, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—t. of Bark, volatile, Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata—t. of Blistering Fly, Tinctura cantharidis—t. Cardiac, Rymer's, Tinctura rhej et aloes—t. of Galls, Tinctura gallarum—t. of Ginger, Tinctura zingiberis—t. for the Gout, Dr. Wilson's, see Colchicum autumnale—t. Hatfield's, see Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—t. of Hellebore, white, Tinctura veratri—t. of Hemlock, Tinctura conii maculati—t. of Henbane, Tinctura hyoscyami—t. of Hops, Tinctura humuli—t. of Iron, ammoniated, Tinctura ferri ammoniata—t. of Iron, muriated, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. of Ludwig, see Ferrum tartarizatum—t. of Musk, Tinctura moschi—t. Nervous, Bestucheff's, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—t. of Orange peel, Tinctura aurantii—t. of Rhubarb, Tinctura rhej—t. of Rhubarb and aloes, Tinctura rhej et aloes—t. of Rhubarb and gentian, Tinctura rhej et gentianæ—t. of Saffron, Tinctura croci—t. of Saffron, compound, Tinctura de croco composita—t. of Snakeroot, Tinctura serpentariæ—t. of Spanish fly, Tinctura cantharidis—t. of Squill, Tinctura scillæ—t. of Steel, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. Stomach, Tinctura cardamomi composita—t. for the Teeth, Greenough's, see Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—t. of Wormwood, compound, Tinctura absinthii composita.

TINEA, Porrigo—t. Faciei, Porrigo larvalis—t. Favosa, Porrigo favosa—t. Ficosa, Porrigo scutulata—t. Furfuracea, Porrigo furfurans—t. Granulata, Porrigo scutulata—t. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis—t. Lupina, Porrigo lupinosa—t. Porriginosa, Porrigo furfurans.

TINKLING, METALLIC, *Tintement métallique.*

TINNIMENTUM METALLICUM, *Tintement métallique.*

TINNI'TUS AU'RIUM, *Paracu'sis imagina'ria, Susur'rus, Syrig'mus, Syring'mos, Sibi'lus, S. clango'sus, Strep'itus aurium, Echos, Enechema, Bombus,* (F.) *Tintement, Tintouin.* An imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, &c., heard in health and in sickness. It is, often, an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

TINTEMENT, Tinnitus aurium—*t. Bullaire, T. métallique.*

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE (F.) *Tintement bullaire, Tinnimen'tum metal'licum, Metallic Respiration, Metallic Voice, Metallic Tinkling.* A particular noise, heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and which, according to Laënnec resembles that, caused by striking metal, glass, or porcelain with a pin; but which is, perhaps, more like the sound of the keys of a musical snuff-box. The *tintement métallique* or *metallic tinkling* is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe; but is more distinct when he coughs. When the phenomenon is not so strongly marked it produces only the *metallic resonance.*

The 'metallic tinkling' is a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchi and cavity of the chest; in other words, of *Pneumothorax.*

TINTINNABULUM, Uvula.

TINTOUIN, Tinnitus aurium.

TIPSARIA, Decoctum hordei.

TIRE-BALLE, Forceps (bullet.)

TIRE-FOND, (F.) A surgical instrument, formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawn off by the trephine.

TIRE-PUS, Pyulcon.

TIRE-TETE, (F.) A name given to different instruments used for extracting the head of the child when left in the uterus, and in certain cases of difficult labour. The crotchet (q. v.) is one of those, as well as the *Tire-tête à bascule* of Levret, &c.

TISANE, *Ptisa'na* or *Ptissa'na, Ptisane',* from πτισανη, 'barley.' A name given to aqueous medicines, containing but little, if any, medicinal agent. The ancients gave the name particularly to the decoction of barley.

TISANE COMMUNE, Decoctum hordei.

TISSU, Tissue—*t. Accidentel,* see Accidental—*t. Caverneux,* Cavernous texture—*t. Celluleux des os,* Cancelli.

TISSUE, *Textus,* (F.) *Tissu.* By this term, in anatomy, is meant the various parts, which, by their union, form the organs; and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. General ana-

tomy is the anatomy of the tissues, and they are the seat of the investigations of the pathological anatomist. The best division, indeed, of diseases would be according to the tissues mainly implicated. For the elementary Tissues, see Fibre.

The compound tissues, which, by associating or combining variously, form every organ of the body, have been variously classed: but every division is imperfect and liable to objections. The following is one of the most recent.

TABLE OF COMPOUND TISSUES.

1. Cellular.
2. Serous.
3. Cutaneous, { Dermoid, Mucous.
4. Vascular. { Arterial, Venous, Lymphatic, Erectile.
5. Glandular.
6. Cartilaginous.
7. Fibrous, { Fibrous, Fibro-cartilaginous.
8. Osseous.
9. Muscular, { Voluntary, Involuntary.
10. Nervous, { Cerebral, Ganglionic.
11. Epidermoid.

The ACCIDENTAL OR ADVENTITIOUS TISSUES consist of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. Laënnec divides the accidental tissues into two sections. 1. Those that resemble others in the animal economy, or *analogous accidental Tissues;* and, 2. Those that have nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the *heterologous* or *heteroclite accidental tissues.*

To the first class belong;—ossifications; accidental fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, cartilaginous, cellular, and corneous tissues; hairs; the serous membranes of certain encysted tumours; the mucous membranes of fistulous canals, and accidental synovial membranes. To the second, belong tubercles, scirrhi, melanoses, &c.

TISSUE, AREOLAR, Cellular tissue—t. Cribriform, Cellular tissue—t. Filamentous, Cellular tissue—t. Laminated, Cellular tissue—t. Ligamentous, Desmoid tissue—t. Mucous, Cellular tissue—t. Porous, Cellular tissue—t. Reticulated, Cellular tissue.

TITHENESIS, Lactation.

TITHYMALUS, Euphorbia palustris—t. Cyparissia, Euphorbia cyparissias—t. Latifolius, Euphorbia lathyris—t. Paralias, Euphorbia paralias.

TITILLATIO, Gargale.

TITTHE, Nipple.

TITTHION, Nipple.

TITTHIS, Nipple.

TITTHOS, Mamma, Nipple.

TITUBANTIA, *Bredouillement.*

TITUBATIO, Fidgets.

TOADFLAX, Antirhinum linaria.

TOBACCO, Nicotiana tabacum—t. English, Nicotiana rustica—t. Indian, Lobelia inflata.

TOCETOS, Parturition.

TOCOLOGY, Obstetrics.

TOCOS, Parturition.

TODDY TREE, Mamei.

TOE, Digitus pedis.

TOEPLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. T. is a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous thermal springs. The water contains carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda; carbonates of lime and iron, &c.

TOFUS, Tophus.

TOILE D'ARAIGNÉE, Aranei tela—*t. Choroidienne*, see Choroid—*t. de Gaultier*, Sparadrapum Galteri.

TOKAS, Puerpera.

TOKOLOGY, Obstetrics.

TOLES, Tonsil.

TOLLES, Tonsil.

TOLU, Tonsil.

TOLUIF'ERA BAL'SAMUM. *Family*, Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The name of the tree, which affords the *Balsam of Tolu', Balsamum Toluta'num, Toluif'eræ Balsami Balsamum, Goac'onaz, Red Balsam of Peru'*, (F.) *Baume de Tolu, B. de Carthagène.* It has a very fragrant odour, and warm, sweetish taste; is thick, and of a reddish-yellow colour. It is stimulant and expectorant, (?) and is used in coughs. It is chiefly, however, employed on account of its flavour.

TOMATA, Solanum lycopersicum.

TO'ME, *Tom'us*, τομη, τομος, 'incision.' A common suffix, as in Litho*tomy*, Broncho*tomy*, &c.

TOME, Cut, Incision.

TOMEION, Knife.

TOMEN'TUM CER'EBRI, from *tomen'tum*, 'a flock of wool.' The infinite number of small vessels, which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain. They enter the substance of the brain at right angles.

TOMEUS, Knife.

TOMIS, Scissors.

TOMOTOCIA, Cæsarean section.

TONE, *Tonus*, from τεινω, 'I stretch.' The state of tension or firmness, proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of Tonicity, (q. v.)

TONE, Elasticity.

TONGUE, Sax. ꝑunʒ, (D.) *Tong*, *Lingua*, *Glossa*, *Glotta*, (F.) *Langue.* The tongue is a muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ; situate in the mouth, from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its use is, particularly, to procure for us the sensation of savours; and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and expuition. It has the shape of a pyramid, flattened above and below; rounded at its angles, and terminated, anteriorly, by a blunt point. Its *upper surface*, called the *Dorsum*, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, *Linea mediana;* at the posterior extremity of which is the *Foramen cæcum.* The *inferior surface* is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides: but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw, by means of the genio-glossus; and to the hyoides by the hyoglossus. Its *margins* are rounded; thick behind, thinner anteriorly. Its *tip or point* or *dental extremity* is rounded and free:—the *root, base,* or *hyoid ex-*

tremity is continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. It is very thick at the foramen cæcum; but thinner as it approaches the hyoid bone.

The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane—*Periglottis, Involu'crum linguæ, Membra'na* seu *Tu'nica vagina'lis* seu *Cutis, Epider'mis* seu *Tunica* seu *Involu'crum mucosum* seu *Crusta villo'sa linguæ*—which forms also the frænum beneath the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different *papillæ*, (q. v.) The nerves of this organ proceed from the *inferior maxillary, glosso-pharyngeal*, and *hypoglossal*. The first is perhaps connected with taste; the two last with the motions of the organ. Some recent observers, however, consider the glosso-pharyngeal to be the special nerve of gustation. The arteries are the *lingual*, from the external carotid; and the *palatine* and *tonsillar*, from the labial. The veins are the *superficialis linguæ, ranina, lingualis*, and *submentalis*. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into ganglia, situate at the edge of the hyoglossi muscles.

Tongue, Hernia of the, Glossocele—t. Inflammation of the, Glossitis—t. Scraper, *Curelangue*—t. Tie, see Ankyloglossum.

TONIC, *Ton'icus*. Relating to tone.

Tonic Power, Irritability.

Tonic Spasm, *Spasmus tonicus, Convul'sio tonica, Conductio, Spas'ticus, Tonos, Ento'nia, Enta'sia*. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c. See Tetanus and Spasm.

In Therapeutics, *Tonic, Ton'icus, Tono'ticus*, (F.) *Tonique, Fortifiant*, means a medicine, which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter, vegetable substances, which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle; preparations of iron; cold water, &c., act as tonics. They are also called *Comfortan'tia, Corroboran'tia, Confirman'tia, Roboran'tia*, &c.

The following are the chief Tonics.

Acidum Arseniosum,	Gentiana,
——— Nitricum,	Gentianina,
——— Sulphuricum,	Liriodendron,
Argenti Nitras,	Lupulina,
Bismuthi Subnitras,	Piperina,
Carbo Ligni,	Prunus Virginiana,
Cascarilla,	Quassia,
Cinchona,	Quinina,
Cinchonina,	Salix,
Colomba,	Salicina,
Cornus Florida,	Serpentaria,
Cupri Acetas,	Zinci præparata,
——— Sulphas,	
Cuprum ammoniatum,	Aquæ minerales acidulæ et ferruginæ,
Cusparia,	Mental Tonics, (Confidence,
Eupatorium perfoliatum,	Hope, Amusement.)
Ferri Præparata,	

TONICITY, *Tonicitas*, from τονος, 'tone,' 'tension.' The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonicity causes *er'ethism* or *crispness;* deficient tonicity, *atony* and *weakness*. *Tonicity* has been used in the same sense as irritability.

Tonicity, Elasticity.

TONIQUE, Tonic.

TONOS, Tonic spasm—t. Trismus, Trismus.

TONOTICUS. Tonic.

TONSIL, *Tonsil'la, Amygdala, Paristh'mia, Almond of the ear, Almond of the throat, Tolu, Tolles, Toles, Spongos*, Pl. *Anti'ades*, (F.) *Amygdale, Tonsille*. An ovoid follicle, about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situate, on each side, between the pillars of the velum palati. Their inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen cells, whence a transparent, viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition, by lubricating the isthmus faucium; and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus.

TONSILLARUM GANGRÆNA, Cynanche maligna.

TONSILLE, Tonsil.

TONSILLITIS, Cynanche tonsillaris.

TOOTH. Sax. ꝥoð, *Dens, Odous*, (F.) *Dent*. The teeth are small, hard bones, fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to lay hold of, and to cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is towards the interior of the mouth; and the apex, single or divided, towards the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situate out of the alveolus, and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or *corona*. It is bounded by a narrower portion, called the *cervix*, (F.) *collet*, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root*, (F.) *racine*. In the adult, the teeth are 32 in number; 16 to each jaw: these consist of 4 *incisors*, 2 *canine*, 4 *bicuspidati*, and 6 *molares*. (See these various terms.)

The teeth enclose a vascular and nervous pulp, in a central cavity, *Cavitas Pulpæ*. They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue; and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called Enamel, (q. v.) The incisor and canine teeth are developed by a single point of ossification; the lesser molares, by two; and the larger, by four or five. See Dentition.

Recent researches by Retzius, Müller and others, have shown that the ivory or bone of the tooth consists of tubular fibres, which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts; and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth, called by Professor Owen, *Calcigerous cells*, which also contain earthy salts.

At the part where the enamel terminates at the cervix of the tooth, the *crusta petrosa* or cortical substance commences in an extremely thin stratum, passes down and gradually increases in thickness towards the extremity of the root where it is generally the thickest. It is said to have been traced on the enamel, and Purkinje and Fränkel found it lining the cavitas pulpæ. They gave it the name *Substantia ostoidea*.

In the compound teeth of the herbivorous animal, a deposition is found on the surface of the enamel, which has been called the *cementum* or cement. Müller, however, regards it to be a deposit from the salts and the saliva, and to be essentially the same as what is called tartar in the human subject.

TOOTHACHE, Odontalgia—t. Tree, Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

TOOTH EDGE, *Agacement des Dents*, Hæmodia—t. Rash, Strophulus—t. Shell, dog-like, Dentalium.

TOPHACEOUS CONCRETION, Tophus.

TOPHUS, *Tofus*, *Topha'ceous Concre'tion*. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms, particularly, at the surface of joints affected with gout; and, occasionally, in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. It likewise meant gravel.

TOP'IC, *Topicus*. A local application. (F.) *Topique*. See Local.

TOPICUS, Local.

TOPINARIA, Talpa.

TOPIQUE, Topic.

TOR'CULAR, HEROPH'ILI, *Lechenei'on*, *Lenos*. The *Press of Heroph'ilus*, *Fourth Sinus*. (F.) *Confluent des Sinus*, *Pressoir d'Hérophile*. A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet. It is situate before the internal occipital protuberance, at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it :—one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus:—two below, answering to the occipital sinuses : one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus : and two lateral, and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinuses ; and convey, from the cavity, the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

TORCULAR, Tourniquet.

TORDYL'IUM OFFICINA'LE, *Ses'eli Creti'cum*, (F.) *Séseli de Crète*. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the theriaca (q. v.)

TORE'NIA ASIAT'ICA, *Cœla-dolo*. A small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

TORMENTIL'LA, *T. erec'ta*, *Common Tormen'til*, *Upright Septfoil*, *Heptaphyl'lum*, *Consol'ida rubra*, (F.) *Tormentille*. *Family*, Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The root has a slightly aromatic odour; and austere, styptic taste. It is astringent. Dose, of the powder, gr. x. to ʒj.

TORMENTUM, Ileus.

TOR'MINA, *Strophos*, *Cœlial'gia*, *Gripes*, *Mulligrubs*. (F.) *Tranchées*. Acute colicky pains. Dysentery, (q. v.)

TORMINA CELSI, Dysentery.

TORNACULUM, Tourniquet.

TOROS'ITAS, *Corpulen'tia carno'sa*, *Habitus athleticus*. Muscular strength.

TORPEDO, Narcosis.

TORPOR, *Parap'sis expers*, (F.) *Engourdissement*. State of a part which becomes numb, and almost incapable of motion. It is also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or of the whole of the body. (F.) *Accablement*.

TORPOR, Narcosis.

TORTELLE, Erysimum.

TORTICOL'LIS, *Obstip'itas*, *Caput obsti'pum*, *Obsti'pa cervix*, *Collum obsti'pum*, *Wryneck*; from *tor'queo*, 'I twist,' and *collum*, 'the neck.' *Trachel'agra*, *Enta'sia Loxia*, *Loxias*, *Cephalox'ia*. A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is, commonly, of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Rubefacients are the best topical applications.

TORTUE, Testudo.

TORTURA ORIS, Risus sardonicus, Trismus.

TOTA BONA, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

TOTUM CARNOSUM, Pancreas.

TOUCH, *Tactus*, *Tactio*, *Hap'hē*, *Hapsis*, (F.) *Toucher*. One of the five senses, and that which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies, such as their consistence, quality, &c. It is seated, particularly, in the hands; and differs from tact (q. v.) in being active.

TOUCH, ROYAL. It was at one time universally believed, in England, that the Royal touch would remove the *Scrofula* or *King's Evil*, (as it was thence called.) This superstition is now entirely exploded. Edward, the Confessor, was the first English king who *touched* for the Evil.

TOUCHWOOD BOLETUS, Boletus igniarius.

TOUCHER, Esaphe, Touch.

TOUR DE MAITRE, *Coup de maitre*.

TOURBILLON VASCULAIRE, Vasa vasorum.

TOURNESOL, Heliotropium Europæum.

TOURNIOLE, Paronychia.

TOUR'NIQUET, *Tor'cular*, *Tornac'ulum*, *Fas'cia tor'tilis*. A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in the limbs, by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in the middle of the 17th century; and was modified, subsequently, by Nuck, Verduc, Monro, Petit, and Louis. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb, during great operations; to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds; to compress certain aneurismal and other tumours, &c.

TOUTE BONNE, Salvia sclarea.

TOUTE EPICE, see Myrtus Pimenta—*t. Saine*, Sanicula.

TOUX, Tussis—*t. Bronchique*, Bronchial cough—*t. Caverneuse*, see Cavernous respiration—*t. Tubaire*, Bronchial cough.

TOXICAL, Poisonous.

TOXICATIO, Poisoning.

TOXICODENDRON, Rhus toxicodendron.

TOXICOHÆ'MIA, from τοξικον, 'a poison,' and 'αιμα, 'blood.' Poisoning of the blood.—Piorry.

TOXICOL'OGY, *Toxicolo'gia*, from τοξικον, (itself from τοξον, 'a bow,') 'a poison,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on poisons, (q. v.)

TOXICUM, Poison, Venom.

TRABECULA, Corpus callosum—t. Willisii, Chordæ Willisii.

TRABES CORDIS, Columnæ carneæ—t. Medullaris, Corpus callosum.

TRABS, Penis.

TRACHE'A, (generally, however, accented *Tra'chea*,) *Trache'a arte'ria*, *Bronchus*, *As'pera arteria*, *Fis'tula spirita'lis*, *T. pulmona'lis*, *Canna*; the *Windpipe*, (F.) *Trachée artère*, from τραχυς, 'rough,' and αρτηρια, 'artery,' composed of αηρ, 'air,' and τηρειν, 'to keep.' The trachea is a cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and

membranous tube, flattened behind, and situate on the median line, before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx, as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches, the *bronchi*, which separate to go to each lung, (q. v.)

The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed, 1. Of cartilaginous rings, incomplete behind, situate one above the other, and kept *in situ* by a fibrous membrane. 2. Of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally, and contains numerous mucous follicles. 3. Of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface. 4. Of vessels, which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroideal; and, 5. Of nerves, that are given off by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

Trachea Arteria, Trachea.

TRA'CHEAL, *Trachea'lis*. An epithet applied to the respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchi; the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration, and expelled again during expiration.

TRACHÉE ARTÈRE, Trachea.

TRACHEITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHELAGRA, Torticollis.

TRACHELIAN, Cervical.

TRACHELITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOIDO-OCCIPITAL, Obliquus superior capitis—*t. Atloido-basilaire*, Rectus capitis lateralis—*t. Basilaire*, Rectus capitis internus major—*t. Basilaire, petit*, Rectus capitis internus minor.

TRACHE'LO-DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Trachelo-diaphragmaticus*. The 4th pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises. —Chaussier.

TRACHÉLO-MASTOIDIEN, Complexus minor—*t. Occipital*, Complexus—*t. Phyma*, Bronchocele—*t. Scapulaire*, Levator scapulæ.

TRACHELOS, Collum.

TRACHITIS, Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHO'MA, *Aspre'do*, from τραχυς, 'rough.' (F.) *Asperité des Paupières*. A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids. A variety of ophthalmia, of which three kinds have been designated:—*T. sabulo'sum*, from sand, &c. getting between the eyelids; *T. caruncula'sum*, from fleshy excrescences; and *T. herpet'icum*, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. This last is also called *Ficosis* and *Palpebra ficosa*.

TRACHOMAT'ICON, τραχωματικον. A collyrium for removing roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids.—Galen.

TRACTORATION, Perkinism, see Tractors, metallic.

TRACTORS, METAL'LIC. Metallic agents, introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Connecticut, about the end of the last century, to cure diseases. The parts were rubbed with these tractors, and hundreds of thousands of cases were reported to have been cured by the *tractora'tion*. The affections, in which they were chiefly used, were local inflammations, and pains in different parts. The good effects were, doubtless, owing to the influence exerted by the mind over the body. The bubble did not exist long. See Perkinism.

TRACTUS RESPIRATORIUS, Respiratory tract.

TRAGACAN'THA, *Gummi Tragacan'tha, G. Astrag'ali Tragacanthæ, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Dragon;* the gum of the *Astragalus Tragacantha* or *Astragalus verus*, a native of Persia. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. (F.) *Gomme Adragant*. This gum is inodorous; nearly insipid; of a whitish colour; semi-transparent, and striated. It is in thin, vermiform pieces; and does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

TRA'GÉA, *Trage'ma*. 'Dessert.' An aromatic, powdered with sugar, and used as a carminative.—Galen.

Tragea Aromatica, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus.

TRAGEMA, Tragea.

TRAG'ICUS, *Tragien*, (Ch.) A small, flat, triangular muscle, which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base, and terminating at the top of the eminence.

TRAGIEN, Tragicus.

TRAGOPO'GON, from τραγος, 'a goat,' and πωγων, 'beard.' A genus of plants; *Family*, Cichoraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. (F.) *Barbe de Bouc;* of which the roots of the *Tragopogon porrifo'lium* or *Sal'sifi*, and the young shoots of the *T. praten'sē*, *Meadow Salsifi*, or *Common Goat's Beard*, (F.) *Salsifis des prés*, are eaten as food. The root of the latter has been used as a diuretic.

TRAGOSELINUM, Pimpinella saxifraga—t. Majus, Pimpinella magna.

TRAGUS, τραγος; 'a goat;' *Antilo'bium; Hircus*. A small, flattened, triangular nipple, situate before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. It is covered with hair in old people, whence its name.

Tragus Matthioli, Salsola kali.

TRAINASSE, Polygonum aviculare.

TRAMIS, Perinæum.

TRANCE, Catalepsy, Ecstasis.

TRANCHÉES, Tormina—*t. Utérines*, Pains, after.

TRANSFORMATIONS DE TISSU, (F.) The French pathologists designate thus the change that occurs in an organ, the tissue of which becomes similar to that of another organ. The chief transformations are cartilaginous, osseous, and adipous. See Tissue.

TRANSFU'SION, *Transfusio, Transfusio San'guinis, Cura Medea'na, Methæmachym'ia, Transplanta'tio Medica nova, Chirur'gia transfuso'ria, Exotichæmato'sis*, from *transfun'dere*, 'to pour from one vessel into another.' The act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another; an operation, which was formerly used to fulfil various therapeutical intentions. It has been revived in cases of uterine hemorrhage; and, apparently, with some success.

The operation can only be performed safely on animals having like kinds of blood. See Globule.

TRANSLATION, Metastasis.

TRANSPLANTA'TIO, *Metaphyteia*. A pretended method of curing diseases, devised by

Paracelsus—by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable.

Transplantatio, Morioplastice—t. Medica nova, Transfusion.

TRANSPIRATIO, Perspiration.

TRANSPORT, Delirium.

TRANSPOSITIO, Metathesis.

TRANSPOSI"TION, *Transpositio*, *Metath'esis*. Change of situation.

Transposition of the Viscera, *Polype'ria promis'cuo translati'va*, is a congenital vice of conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy: the heart, for example, being on the right side; the liver on the left, &c.

TRANSUDATIO, Diapedesis.

TRANSUDA'TION, *Transudatio*, from *trans*, 'through,' and *sudo*, 'I sweat.' The passage of a fluid through the tissue of any organ, which may collect in small drops on the opposite surface, or evaporate from it.

Transudation, Exosmose.

TRANSVERSAIRE ÉPINEUX, Transversalis dorsi—*t. Épineux du cou*, Semispinalis colli—*t. Grêle*, see Sacro-lumbalis—*t. Épineux du dos*, Semispinatus dorsi.

TRANSVERSAL DE LA CONQUE, Transversalis auris—*t. du Nez*, Compressor nasi.

TRANSVERSA'LIS ABDOMI'NIS, *Lumbo-abdominal*, (Ch.) (F.) *Transverse de l'Abdomen*. This muscle is seated, deeply, on the lateral parts of the abdomen. It is flat, thin, and broader before than behind. It is attached, above, to the cartilage of the last true rib, and to those of every false rib; and, below, to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium; to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres, moreover, are inserted, behind, by means of broad aponeuroses, into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ; and, before, into the linea alba, and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly, and diminishes the base of the chest, by drawing inwards the ribs to which it is attached.

Transversalis Anticus Primus, Rectus capitis lateralis—t. Collateralis colli, see Sacro-lumbalis.

Transversa'lis Colli, *Transversalis major colli*, *Portion of the Sacro-spinal*, (Ch.) (F.) *Transversaire*. A muscle, seated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is attached to the transverse processes of the 5 or 6 lowest vertebræ of the neck; and to those of the 4 or 5 first dorsal. It extends the vertebræ of the neck, and inclines them to its side.

Transversalis Colli, Semi-spinalis colli.

Transversalis Dorsi, *Transverso-spinalis*, *Multif'idus Spinæ*, *Lumbo-cervical portion of the Spinal*, (Ch.) (*Transverso-spinalis Lumbo'rum*, *Transverso-spinalis Dorsi*, *Transverso-spinalis Colli*,) *Mus'culus sacer*, *Spinales et transversales lumborum*, *Semi-spinalis internus*, *sive transverso-spinalis colli pars interna*, (Winslow,) *Lombo-dorsi-spinal*, &c. (F.) *Transversaire épineux*. This muscle, usually called by English anatomists, *Multifidus spinæ*, and including all the *transverso-spinales*, is situate in the vertebral gutters, and extends from the posterior part of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its *use* is—to straighten the vertebral column, and to impress upon it a slight rotary motion.

Transversalis Nasi, Compressor naris.

TRANSVERSE, *Transversus*, *Transversa'lis*. That which runs across: also, that which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

The Transverse Processes of the Ver'tebræ, (F.) *Apophyses transverses des vertèbres*, are the bony eminences that jut out transversely from the sides of the vertebræ.

The Transverse Suture, *Sutu'ra transversalis*, runs across the face, and sinks into the orbits; joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognised as a suture.

The Transverse Artery of the Face arises from the temporal; passes transversely across the face, in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek.

The Transverse Perineal Artery, *Urethro-bulbar* (Ch.,) is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic; and passes inwards and forwards above the transversus perinæi muscle, as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips;—subdividing into numerous branches.

TRANSVERSE DE L'ABDOMEN, Transversalis abdominis—*t. de l'Oricule*, Transversus auris—*t. du Perinée*, Transversus perinæi.

TRANSVERSO-SPINAL, Semi-spinalis colli, Semi-spinalis dorsi—t. Spinalis, Transversalis dorsi—t. Spinalis colli, Semi-spinalis colli—t. Spinalis dorsi, Semi-spinalis dorsi.

The Transversus Auris Muscle, *Transverse de l'Oricule* (Ch.,) (F.) *Transversal de la Conque*, is often wanting. It is formed of some transverse fibres, situate transversely, behind the projection of the helix which divides the concha into two portions.

The Transversus Perinæi, *Leva'tor Ani parvus*, *Ischio-perineal* (Ch.,) (F.) *Transverse du Perinée*, is placed at the posterior part of the perinæum. It is thin, triangular, and situate transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium: its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbo-cavernosus. The *use* of this muscle is,—to compress the urethra, and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle Santorini has given the name, *Ure'thræ Eleva'tor* seu *Ejacula'tor*.

Transversus Perinæ'i Alter, *Prostat'icus inferior*. A small muscle which occasionally accompanies the last.

TRAPA NATANS, (F.) *Macre flottante*, *Noix d'Eau*, *Chataigne d'Eau*. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The plant which affords the *Nuces Aquat'icæ*, *Trib'uli aquatici*, *Caltrops*. The nut is considered nutrient and demulcent, and is said to be useful in diarrhœa from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to discuss hard and indolent tumours.

TRAPÈZE, Trapezius.

TRAPE'ZIUM, OS. So called from its shape. *Os multan'gulum majus.* The first bone of the second row of the carpus. It is articulated, above, with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides, and second metacarpal bone. Anteriorly, posteriorly, and externally, it gives attachment to ligaments.

TRAPE'ZIUS, *Cuculla'ris, Dorso-susacromien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Trapèze, Capuchon.* A muscle, seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder, and at the upper part of the back. It has the shape of a trapezium; is attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebræ; and to those of all the dorsal vertebræ; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula; the acromion and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situate obliquely downwards and outwards; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outwards and inwards. This muscle elevates the shoulder; carries it backwards, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head, also, and inclines it to one side.

TRAP'EZOID LIGAMENT. The anterior part of the coraco-clavicular ligament, (q. v.) It is a very strong, fibrous fasciculus, which has the shape of a trapezium, and is situate obliquely, between the acromion process and clavicle.

TRAPEZOI'DES, OS, *Os multan'gulum minus, Os pyramida'lē Carpi.* The second bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situate. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments.

TRAULISMUS, See Balbuties and Blæsitas.

TRAULOTES. See Blæsitas.

TRAUMA, Wound.

TRAUMAT'IC, *Traumat'icus, Vulnera'rius*; from τραυμα, 'a wound.' Any thing relating to a wound.

TRAUMATICUS, Abstergent.

TRAVAIL D'ENFANT, Parturition.

TRAVELLER'S JOY, Clematis vitalba.

TREACLE, Melasses, Theriaca—t. English, Teucrium chamædrys—t. Venice, Theriaca.

TREAD, Cicatricula—t. of the Cock, Molecule.

TREE OF LIFE, Thuya occidentalis.

TRÈFLE D'EAU, Menyanthes trifoliata.

TREFOIL, BEAN, STINKING, Anagyris—t. Water, Trifolium fibrinum.

TREMA, Foramen.

TREMBLEMENT, Tremor—*t. Métallique*, see Tremor.

TREMBLES, Milk-sickness.

TREMBLING, Tremor.

TREMOR, *Trepida'tio, Syn'clonus Tremor, Tromus, Trembling*, (F.) *Tremblement.* Involuntary agitation of the body or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular, or of the nervous system; and, hence, is observed in convalescence, and in typhoid affections. It occurs, also, in old people; in hard drinkers; workers in mercury, lead, &c.; in the last case, it is called by the French, *Tremblement métallique.* Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion.

TREPAN, *Trep'anum, Terebel'la, Tripanon, Chæn'icis, Chænicion, Ter'ebra, Ter'etron, Tryp'anon*, from τρυπαω, 'I perforate.' A surgical instrument resembling a wimble and worked in the same manner. It is used for removing portions of bone, and particularly of the bones of the skull. The term, *trepan*, is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits, as the Crown, (q. v.,) the *Trépan perforatif* or *Perite'rion*, the *T. exfoliatif* or *Desquamato'rum trep'anum*, and the *T. abaptis'ta.*

In Great Britain and the United States, this instrument has been superseded by the trephine, which is more manageable.

TREPANATIO, Trepanning.

TRÉPANATION, Trepanning.

TREPAN'NING, *Terebra'tio, Anatre'sis, Cephalotrype'sis, Trepana'tio, Trype'sis, Tresis*, (F.) *Trépanation.* The methodical application of the trepan.

TREPANON, Trepan.

TREPANUM, Trepan.

TREPHINE. The instrument which has replaced the trepan in some countries. It consists of a simple, cylindrical saw; with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet, and from the centre of the circle, described by the teeth of the saw, a sharp little perforator projects called the *Centrepin.* This centrepin is capable of being removed, at the surgeon's option, by means of a key for the purpose. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove, sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. The pin must then be removed. Sometimes the pin is made to slide up and down, and to be fixed in any position, by means of a screw.

TREPHOUSA, Nurse.

TREPIDATIO, Tremor—t. Cordis, Cardiotromus.

TREPON'DO. A weight of three pounds.—Scribonius.

TRESIS, τρησις. A wound. Forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. A genus in the nosology of Good.

TRESIS, Trepanning, Wound—t. Causis, Burn—t. Punctura, Puncture—t. Vulnus, Wound—t. Vulnus laceratum, see Laceration—t. Vulnus simplex, Cut.

TRESSAILLEMENT, Shuddering.

TRESSO'RIA. *Episi'on.* A term formerly applied to the hair covering the mons veneris, the absence of which has, by the vulgar, been esteemed a matter of reproach.

TRI, τρι, in composition, 'three.' Hence:

TRIANGLE MEDULLAIRE, Fornix.

TRIAN'GULAR, *Trigo'nos, Triangula'ris.* That which has three angles.

TRIANGULARIS, Depressor anguli oris—t. Coccygis, Coccygeus—t. Nasi, Compressor naris.

The Infra-pubian or Triangular Ligament is a ligamentous fascia with short fibres, situate transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens.

The Triangularis Sterni muscle, *Sterno-costal* (Ch.,) *Pectora'lis inter'nus*, is situate at the anterior and inner parts of the chest, behind the cartilages of the ribs. It has the shape of a lengthened triangle, the base of which is directed downwards. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate by as many distinct digitations at the cartilages of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

TRIBADE (F,) τριβας, from τριβω, 'I rub.' A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as an hermaphrodite.

TRIBULI AQUATICI. See Trapa natans.

TRIBUTUM LUNARE, Menses.

TRICAGO, Teucrium chamædrys.

TRICAUDALIS, Retrahens auris.

TRICEPS, from *tris* for *tres*, 'three,' and *caput*, 'a head.' A name given to muscles that have three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities.

Triceps Adduc'tor Fem'oris. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles:—*Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *A. magnus*, (q. v.)

Triceps Auris, Retrahens auris—t. Brachialis, T. extensor cubiti.

The Triceps Cruris, *Triférnoro-rotulien* (Ch.,) *Crural*, *Triférnoro-tibi-rotulien*, *Femora'lis*, (F.) *Triceps crural*, *T. de la cuisse*, is situate at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh. It is formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz. 1. A middle fasciculus (the *crura'lis* of most anatomists.) 2. An external fasciculus (the *vastus externus*) and 3. An inner fasciculus (the *vastus internus*.) It is attached, above, to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera, from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below, it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and *vice versâ*.

TRICEPS DE LA CUISSE, T. cruris—*t. Crural*, T. cruris.

Triceps Extensor Cubiti, *Triceps Brachia'lis*, *Scapulo-huméro-olecranien* (Ch.,) (F.) *Triceps brachial*. This muscle, which occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, is described as two muscles by Douglas, and as three by Winslow.

It arises by three heads. The first or long head,—*long head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus major* of Winslow—arises from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the teres minor. The second head, or *short head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus externus* of Winslow, arises from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the base of the great tuberosity; and the third head—*Brachialis externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus internus* of Winslow, the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the latissimus dorsi. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

Triceps Magnus, Adductor magnus—t. Minor, Adductor longus femoris—t. Secundus, Adductor brevis.

TRICHÆ INCUBORUM, Plica.

TRICHIA, Entropion.

TRICHI'ASIS, *Trichio'sis*, *Tricho'sis*, from θριξ, 'hair,' *Morbus pila'ris*. This name has been given to several affections. 1. To a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances, resembling hairs, are passed in the urine. This is also called *Pilimic'tio*. It must be regarded as a variety of *Catar'rhus vesi'cæ*, (q. v.) 2. To a painful swelling of the breasts, in childbed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty:—a disease attributed, by Aristotle, to a hair swallowed by accident and carried to the breasts through the circulation; and 3dly, To inversion of the eyelashes. See Entropion.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS. Same etymon. A small species of entozoa discovered in the muscles of voluntary motion. They consist of very minute cysts, of an oblong figure having considerable resemblance in size and colour to young pediculi, and are somewhat allied to the eels found in paste and vinegar. No symptoms have as yet been observed to be pathognomonic of their presence.

TRICHIOSIS, Trichiasis.

TRICHIS'MUS. Same etymon. *Capilla'tio*, *Fissu'ra pila'ris*. A capillary fracture, fissure, or crack.

TRICHOLABIUM, Madisterium.

TRICHOLOGIA, Carphologia.

TRICHOMA, Capillamentum, Plica.

TRICHOMANES, Asplenium trichomanoides.

TRICHOMATION, Capillamentum.

TRICHOSCHISIS, Schizatrichia.

TRICHO'SIS, *Pila'rē malum*; same etymon. Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. A genus in the system of Good.

Trichosis, Entropion, Trichiasis—t. Area, Porrigo decalvans—t. Athrix, Alopecia—t. Distrix, Distrix—t. Hirsuties, Hirsuties—t. Plica, Plica—t. Poliosis, Poliosis—t. Setosa, Hystriciasis.

TRICHOTON, Scalp.

TRICHURIS, Tricocephalus.

TRICOCEPH'ALUS, *Tricocepli'alus dispar*; from θριξ, 'a hair,' and κεφαλη, 'head.' *Trichu'ris*, *Trichuris vulgaris*, *Trichuris intestina'lis*, *As'caris trichu'ria*, *Tricocephalus hom'inis*, *Mastigo'des hominis*, *long thread worm*. A worm, from an inch and a half to two inches long; the head acute; the body spirally involuted in the male, almost straight in the female. The *tricocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines. It gives rise to no peculiar symptoms, and requires the usual anthelmintic treatment.

TRICUS'PID, *Tricus'pis*; from *tris*, for *tres*, 'three,' and *cuspis*, 'a point.' That which has three points.

The Tricuspid Valves, *Valvulæ Tricuspides* seu *triglochines* seu *trisulcæ*, are three triangular, valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendineæ, which set out from the columnæ carneæ of the heart. These valves are depressed to allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle; and are raised to prevent its reflux into the auricle.

TRIENS, *Un'ciæ qua'tuor*. The third part of a pound. Four ounces, Troy.—Galen.

TRIFACIAL, Trigemini.

TRIFÉMORO ROTULIEN, Triceps cruris.

TRIFÉMORO-TIBI-ROTULIEN, Triceps cruris.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM, Oxalis acetosella—t. Aquaticum, Menyanthes trifoliata—t. Aureum, Hepatica triloba—t. Cervinum, Eupatorium cannabinum—t. Fibrinum, Menyanthes trifoliata—t. Hepaticum, Anemone hepatica.

Trifo'lium Melilo'tus Officina'lis, *Melilotus, Lotus sylves'tris, Ser'tula Compa'na, Trifo'lium caballi'num, Coro'na regia, Trifolium odora'tum, Common mel'ilot*, (F.) *Melilot*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in cases of ophthalmia. It has also been used in fomentations, glysters, &c.

Trifolium Paludosum, Menyanthes trifoliata—t. Palustre, Menyanthes trifoliata.

TRIGAS'TRIC, *Trigas'tricus*, *Triven'ter*; from τρεις, 'three,' and γαστηρ, 'belly.' That which has three bellies. An epithet for muscles so circumstanced.

TRIGEM'INI, from *tris*, 'three,' and *gem'inus*, 'double;' 'threefold,' 'triplets.' The *fifth pair of nerves*, *Par trigem'inum*, *Nervi divi'si*, *N. gustato'rii*, *Nervus quintus*, *Par quintum nervorum cerebra'lium*, *N. tre'mellus*, *N. mixtus*, *N. sympatheticus medius*, *N. sympathicus medius*, *N. anon'ymus*, *N. innomina'tus*, *Par trium funiculorum*, *Trifa'cial*, *Nerf gustatif, innominé*, *Nerf à trois cordes*, (F.) *Nerfs trijumeaux*. This nerve arises below the tuber annulare by one large posterior root from the corpora restiformia, and by two small anterior roots from the corpora olivaria, whence, proceeding forwards to the side of the sella turcica, the filaments composing the large root form a ganglion—the Gasserian. Emerging from this ganglion, the filaments, of which the large root consists, form, with those constituting the small roots, and which had not passed through the ganglion, two flattened trunks, each of which is soon divided into three branches, in such a manner, however, that the *first*, or *ophthalmic branch*, and the *second* or *upper maxillary*, are composed exclusively of the filaments that arose from the corpora restiformia and passed through the Gasserian ganglion; whilst the *third* or *lower maxillary branch* is composed in part of those filaments, and in part of those that arose from the corpora olivaria, and passed on one side of the ganglion without going through it.

The whole, therefore, of the first and second branches and a part of the third are sensiferous nerves, whilst the remaining part of the third—the *manducatory* or *masticatory*—is wholly motiferous, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

TRIGÔNE CÉRÉBRAL, Fornix—t. *Vésical*, see Urinary Bladder.

TRIGONEL'LA FŒNUM, *Fa'nugreek*, *Fœnum Græcum*, *Bu'ceras*, *Carphos*, *Ægoc'eras*. (F.) *Fénugrec*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste; accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

TRIGONOS, Triangular.

TRIGONUS LIEUTAUDI. See Urinary bladder.

TRIOR'CHIS, τριορχις, from τρεις, 'three,' and ορχις, 'a testicle.' One who has three testicles.

TRIOS'TEUM PERFOLIA'TUM. *Bastard Ipecacuan'ha*, *Fever Root*. In very large doses, the bark of the root proves emetic. It is a good cathartic, in doses of twenty or thirty grains. It sometimes operates as a diuretic.

TRIPHAR'MACUM, τριφαρμακον. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

TRIPSIS, Trituration.

TRIQUETRUM, (OS,) Cuneiform, (bone.)

TRISMUS, from τριζω, 'I gnash.' *Enta'sia Trismus*, *Capis'trum*, *Tonos Trismus*, *Locked Jaw*, *Spasmus maxillæ inferio'ris*, *Tet'anus maxill'æ inferio'ris*, *Tortu'ra Oris*, (F.) *Mal de Machoire*. Spastic closure of the under jaw; a partial tetanus. Cullen makes two varieties—*T. nascentium*, *Sarrete*, attacking infants during two weeks from birth; and *T. traumaticus*, originating from a wound.

Trismus Capistratus, *Brédissure*—t. Catarrhalis maxillaris, Neuralgia maxillaris—t. Clonicus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Dolorificus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Maxillaris, Neuralgia faciei.

TRISPER'MUM, τριοπερμον, from τρεις, three,' and σπερμα, 'a grain or seed.' A cataplasm, consisting of three seeds,—*cumin*, *bay*, and *smallage*.—Gorræus.

TRISPLANCHNIA, Cholera.

TRISPLANCH'NIC, *Trisplanch'nicus*; from τρεις, 'three,' and σπλαγχνον, 'viscus.' That which relates to three orders of viscera.

The Trisplanchnic Nerve, *Great sympathet'ic*, *Intercos'tal*, *Ganglion'ic nerve*, *Nerve of organ'ic life*, *Ver'tebral nerve*:—named by Bichat the *organic nervous system*, in opposition to the other nervous parts, called the *animal nervous system*. Gall terms it, the *nervous system of the automat'ic functions*. It is called *Trisplanchnic*, because it distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the head, chest, and abdomen. It is composed of a series of ganglia, united by intermediate branches, and passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk; communicating, by a branch, with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves; and detaching nerves from its several ganglia, which accompany the arteries, and are distributed, particularly, to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part it is concealed in the canalis caroticus and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of

nerves and by a twig from the Vidian nerve of the 5th pair. In passing down by the side of the spine, it forms three ganglia in the neck:—the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior;* 12 in the back,—the *thoracic;* 5 in the loins—the *lumbar;* and three or four *sacral.* When it reaches the coccyx it unites with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the *coccygeal.* Meckel divides it into two portions—1. The *central ganglions* or *central part*, composed of the numerous ganglionic plexuses in the abdomen; the centre of which is the *semilu'nar* and *solar plexuses.* 2. The *external ganglions*, *Limitrophes* or *external part*, which comprise the series of ganglions, situate at the sides of the spine, from the base of the cranium to the sacrum.

The great sympathetic seems to form a distinct nervous system, destined for the organs of involuntary motion; for, although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either.

TRISSAGO, Teucrium chamædrys—t. Palustris, Teucrium scordium.

TRISTEMANIA, Melancholy.

TRISTERNAL. Béclard has given this name to the third bony portion of the sternum;—that which corresponds to the third intercostal space.

TRISTIA, Athymia.

TRITÆOPH'YES, *Tritæoph'ya*, from τριταιος, 'tertian,' and φυω, 'I originate.' A fever, whose type approaches the tertian. Sauvages gave the name *Tritæophya Vratislaviensis* to an epidemic, which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century.

TRITÆUS, Tertian fever.

TRIT'ICUM ÆSTI'VUM, TRIT'ICUM HYBER'NUM, *Wheat*, *Pyros*, *Frumentum*, (F.) *Froment. Family*, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. From these plants our wheaten flour is obtained, by grinding the seeds; and to them we are indebted for our bread and pastry. The nutritive properties of wheaten flour are so well known as not to need comment.

Bread, (F.) *Pain*, mixed with milk, constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice;—and the *crumbs of bread*, *Micæ panis*—are a common excipient for pills and boluses.

TRITICUM FAGINUM, Polygonum fagopyrum.

TRIT'ICUM REPENS, *Gramen cani'num*, *Gramen Dioscor'idis*, *G. repens*, *Lolia'ceum radi'cē repen'tē*, *Dog's grass*, *Couch grass*, (F.) *Chiendent.* The roots are sweet and possess aperient properties. They are said, also, to be diuretic.

TRITIO, Contritio, Trituration.

TRITURA, Contritio.

TRITURA'TION, *Tritura'tio*, *Tritu'ra*, *Tri''tio*, *Tripsis.* The act of reducing a substance to powder.

TRITURATION, Contritio.

TRITUS, Contritio.

TRIVENTER, Trigastric.

TROCAR, *Acus paracen'tica*, *A. triq'uetra vulga'ris*, *Paracenti'cion*, ταραχεντειχιον. Corrupted from the (F.) *Troisquarts* or *Trocart*, "three quarters;" so called from the triangular shape of the point, *Triq'uetrum:*—an instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, &c.

A trocar consists of a perforator or stilet and of a cannula, which is so adapted to the perforator, that, when the puncture is made, both enter the wound with facility; after which, the stilet being withdrawn, the cannula remains in the wound and affords the fluid a ready passage outwards.

TROCART, Trocar.

TROCH, Trochiscos.

TROCHAN'TER, *Trokanter*, *Rota'tor*, from τροχαω, 'I turn.' Anatomists have given the names—*great* and *little trochanter* to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The *great trochan'ter* is the one on the outside; the *less* is lower down and more internally. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. Chaussier, by the word *trochanter*, means the larger process; the smaller he calls *trochantin.*

TROCHANTE'RIAN, *Trochanteria'nus*, *Trokante'rian.* That which belongs or relates to the great trochanter.—Chaussier.

TROCHANTIN'IAN, *Trokantin'ian*, *Trochantinia'nus.* That which belongs or relates to the trochantin or lesser trochanter.

TROCHES OF CARBONATE OF LIME, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. Escharotic, Trochisci escharotici—t. Gum, Trochisci gummosi—t. Liquorice, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ—t. Liquorice, with opium, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Nitre, Trochisci nitratis potassæ.

TROCHIA, Orbit.

TROCHILIA, Trochlea.

TROCHIN, from τροχειν, 'to turn.' Chaussier has given this name to the smaller of the tuberosities, at the upper extremity of the os humeri; because it gives attachment to one of the rotator muscles of the arm,—the subscapularis.

TROCHIN'IAN, *Trochinia'nus.* That which belongs or relates to the trochin.

TROCHIS'CUS, *Phthois*, *Artis'cus*, *Collix*, *Colix*, *Phthois'cos*, *Rot'ula*, *Cyclis'mos*, diminutive of τροχος, 'a wheel.' A *troch* or *round tablet*, (F.) *Trochisque.* See Pastil and Tabella. A solid medicine, prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, &c. In French nomenclature—the *trochisque* differs from the *tablette*,—the former containing no sugar. This form of preparation is adopted for the purpose of allowing the medicines, of which the troch is composed, to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and to pass gradually into the stomach.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI, Tr. glycyrrhizæ glabræ.

TROCHISCI CARBONA'TIS CALCIS, *Troches of Car'bonate of lime*, *Tabellæ ad ardo'rem ventric'uli*, *Lozenges for the heartburn*, *Tabel'læ cardial'gicæ*, *T. ad sodam*, *Trochis'ci e cretâ.* (*Carb. calc.* ppt. ℥iv, *g. acaciæ* ℥j, *nuc. moschat.* ℥j, *sacch. pur.* ℥vj. M. Form into troches with *water. Ph. E.*) Antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI E CRETA, Tr. carbonatis calcis.

TROCHISCI VEL PASTIL'LI EMETI'NÆ PECTORA'LES, *Pectoral Lozenges of Em'etine.* (*Sugar*, ℥iv, *emetine*, 32 grains. Form into lozenges of 9 grains each.) One is a dose.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI, *Escharot'ic Troches.* (*Hydrarg. oxymur.* p. 8, *amyli*, p. 16, *mucilag. g. tragac.* q. s. Make into troches to which a

few drops of laudanum may be added.) Used in foul ulcers, to remove excrescences, &c.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI DE MINIO. (*Oxyd. plumbi. rubr.* p. 16, *hydrarg. oxymur.* p. 32, *mic. panis*, p. 128, *aq. rosæ*, q. s.) Used like the last.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHI'ZÆ GLABRÆ, *Liquorice Troches, Black pectoral lozenges, Trochis'ci bech'ici nigri.* (*Ext. glyc. glabr., gum. acac.* āā, p. j, *sacch. purif.* p. ij. Dissolve in warm water; strain; evaporate, and form into troches. *Ph. E.*) Demulcent. To allay cough.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHI'ZÆ CUM OPIO, *Trochisci Theba'ici, T. sedati'vo-balsam'ici, T. pectora'les regis Dano'rum, Liquorice Troches with Opium.* (*Opii* ʒij, *tinct. bals. tolu.* ʒiv, *syrup. simpl.* ℥viij, *ext. glycyrrh. glabr., g. acaciæ* āā ʒv. Make into troches. *Ph. E.*) Demulcent and anodyne.

TROCHISCI GUMMO'SI, *Gum Troches.* (*G. acac.* p. v. *amyli*, p. i. *sacch. pur.* p. xij. Make up the troches with rose-water. *Ph. E.*) Demulcent.

TROCHISCI NITRA'TIS POTAS'SÆ, *Nitre Troches.* (*Nitrat. potassæ*, p. j, *sacch. pur.* p. iij. Make into troches with mucilage of tragacanth. *Ph. E.*) In slight inflammatory sore throat and fever.

The Parisian Codex has two formulæ for troches, for external use.

TROCHISCI PECTORALES REGIS DANORUM, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Sedativo-balsamica, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Stibiati, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—t. Thebaici, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISQUE, Trochiscos.

TROCHITER, from τροχειν, 'to turn.' The larger of the two tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; so called because it affords insertion to rotator muscles.—(Chaussier.)

TROCHITER'IAN, in the language of Chaussier, means any thing belonging or relating to the trochiter.

TROCHLEA, *Trochilia*, (F.) *Trochlée* ou *Troklée*. A pulley; from τροχαω, 'I turn.' The articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm.

Also, the cartilaginous pulley, over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbit.

TROCHLEARIS, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉATEUR, GRAND, Obliquus superior oculi—*t. Petit*, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉE, Trochlea.

TRO'CHOID, τροχοειδης, from τροχος, 'a wheel,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' *Trochoi'des, Axea commissu'ra.* An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another, like a wheel upon its axle; such as the *Atloï'do-axoid articula'tion.*

TROCHOIDES, Axea commissura.

TROISQUARTS, Trocar.

TROKANTER, Trochanter.

TROKANTERIAN, Trochanterian.

TROKANTINIAN, Trochantinian.

TROKLÉE, Trochlea.

TROMPE, Tuba—*t. d'Eustache*, Eustachian tube—*t. de Fallope*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Utérine*, Tuba Fallopiana.

TROMUS, Tremor.

TRONC, Trunk—*t. Brachial*, Brachial artery—*t. Basilaire*, Basilary artery.

TROPÆ'OLUM MAJUS, *Indian Cress, Nastur'tium Indicum, Acrivi'ola, Flos sanguin'eus monar'di, Nastur'tium Peruvia'num, Cardamin'dum minus. Family*, Geraniaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia, (F.) *Cresson des Indes, Cresson du Mexique, Capucine.* An antiscorbutic.

TROPHALIS, Colostrum.

TROPHE, Aliment, Cibatio, Pabulum.

TROPHIMOS, Nutritious.

TROPHODES, Nutritious.

TROPHON'OSI, *Trophonu'si*; from τροφη, 'nourishment,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of nutrition.

TROSTER. See Spirit.

TROU, Foramen—*t. Anonyme*, Foramen stylomastoideum—*t. Aveugle* ou *Borgne*, Cæcum foramen—*t. de Botal*, Botal foramen, Ovale foramen—*t. Déchiré antérieur*, Lacerum anterius foramen—*t. Déchiré postérieur*, Lacerum posterius foramen—*t. Épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Mentonnier*, Mental foramen—*t. Optique*, Foramen opticum—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Foramen supra-orbitarium—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Orbitar foramen superior—*t. Ovale*, Ovale foramen—*t. Rond, petit*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sous-orbitaire*, see Suborbitar canal—*t. Sous-pubien*, Obturatorium foramen—*t. Sphéno-épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sus-orbitaire*, Foramen supra-orbitarium.

TROUS CAROTIDIENS, Carotica foramina—*t. Condyloidiens*, Condyloidea Foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, Conjugationis foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, see Vertebræ—*t. Olfactifs*, Olfactory foramina—*t. Rachidiens*, Spinal foramina.

TROUSSEAU, Fasciculus.

TROUSSEAUX ARRIÈRE-MÉSENTÉRIQUES, (F.) A name given by Winslow to the nervous plexus situate between the two mesenteric plexuses, of which it is a dependence, and which descends into the pelvis to concur in the formation of the hypogastric plexus.

TRUBS, Lycoperdon tuber.

TRUELOVE, Paris.

TRUFFE, Lycoperdon tuber.

TRUFFLE, Lycoperdon tuber.

TRUMBUS, Thrombus.

TRUMPETWEED, Eupatorium purpureum.

TRUNK, *Truncus*, (F.) *Tronc.* The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts;—a *superior, the head*:—a *middle*, the *thorax*,—and an *inferior*, the *pelvis*. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities. They are united by a common *stalk*—the vertebral column. To the *middle*, are articulated the superior extremities; and, to the *inferior*, the lower extremities.

The *trunk* of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. It is, also, applied to the parent vessel, after branches have been sent off.

TRUSS, from (F.) *Trousser*, 'to tie up.' *Brache'rium, Bracheriolum, Amma*, (F.) *Brayer.* A hernial bandage, for keeping the hernia reduced. The ancient trusses were inelastic. They consisted simply of a pad and strap. At the present day, elastic bandages are alone employed. They possess the advantage of making

an equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac; and of yielding to the changes of form in the abdominal parietes.

The most important part of these bandages is a piece of narrow steel, flat and adapted to the shape of the body. This is the *spring*, (F.) *Ressort*. It embraces the body on the side affected; extends from beyond the spine, and terminates opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex *pad*, (F.) *Pelote*, adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap extends from its posterior extremity; passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad. This strap is pierced with numerous holes, which allow the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure.

Trusses have been variously constructed; and different patents obtained for the modifications. They all act upon the above principle. Sometimes they have a double pad.

TRYGODES, Feculent.

TRYPANON, Trepan.

TRYPESIS, Trepanning.

TRYPSIS, Friction.

TSIANA, Costus.

TSJAMPACA, Michelia champaca.

TUBA, *Tube*, *Trumpet*, *Salpinx*, (F.) *Trompe*. A name given to some parts, which are hollow and have the shape of a trumpet.

Tuba Aristotelica, Eustachian tube—t. Cæca, T. Fallopiana.

The Tuba Fallopia'na, *Oviduc'tus mulie'bris*, *Vas def'erens mulieris*, *Tuba uteri'na*, *T. cæca*, *Ductus varico'sus*, seu *Proces'sus latera'lis*, seu *Me'atus seminalis*, seu *Me'atus semina'rius u'teri*, (F.) *Trompe de Fallope*, *T. utérine*, is a canal, floating in the abdomen, and extending on each side from the superior angles of the uterus as far as the sides of the brim of the pelvis. They are 4 or 5 inches long. Near the uterus, they are straight and very narrow; but, in their course, they widen, become tortuous, and terminate by a free, expanded, and *fimbriated extremity*; called, also, *Folia'ceum ornamen'tum*, *Morsus diab'oli*, (F.) *Morceau frangé*, *Pavillon de la trompe*, *Morceau du diable*. Within, the tubes are hollow and lined by a mucous membrane: the tissue, which it lines, is spongy and erectile.

The use of the Fallopian tubes is to conduct the sperm to the ovarium, and the fecundated ovum back to the uterus. They establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus.

Tuba Uterina, T. Fallopiana.

TUBE, FALLOPIAN, Tuba Fallopiana.

TUBER, Hump, Lycoperdon tuber, Tubercle.

Tuber Cine'reum. A grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum.

Tuber Pellagra, Pellagra—*t. Atloido-occipital*, Rectus capitis posticus minor—t. Cibarium, Lycoperdon tuber—t. Gulosorum, Lycoperdon tuber—*t. Ischio-trochantérien*, Quadratus femoris—t. Ischii, see Ischiatic—t. Tympani, Promontory of the tympanum.

Tubera Terræ, Lycoperdon tuber.

TU'BERCLE, *Tuberculum*, *Tuber*. A tumour in the substance of organs, from the production of new matter:—sensation dull; growth sluggish. In *Pathological Anatomy*, the term is given to a species of degeneration which consists of an opaque matter, of a pale yellow colour: this, in its crude condition, has a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen, but greater: it subsequently becomes soft and friable, and gradually acquires a consistence and appearance analogous to those of pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body; but they are most frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Pulmonary tubercles are the cause of *Tubercular Phthisis*. *Mesenteric tubercles* are often met with in the same affection, but particularly in *Tabes Mesenterica*, (q. v.) Laënnec classes the tubercles among the accidental tissues, which have no resemblance to the natural tissues, and which never exist except in consequence of morbid action. Others consider them as a scrofulous degeneration. Broussais conceives that they are produced exclusively by inflammation of the white vessels.

When tubercles in any organ are few in number, they may pass to the state of permanent induration without danger to the patient; but when they are very numerous, they usually cause serious mischief. Dr. Baron considers, that they are produced by hydatids.

The morbid condition, which gives rise to the development of tubercles, is termed *Tuberculo'sis*, *Morbus tuberculo'sus*, and *Dyscrasia Tuberculosa*.

TUBERCLES DES GLANDES LYMPHATIQUES, Scrofula—*t. Pisiformes*, Mamillary tubercles—*t. Quadrijumeaux*, Quadrigemina corpora.

Tubercula Arantii, *Corpora Arantii*, *Corpuscula Arantii*, *Tubercles of Arantius* or *Aranzi*. Small eminences at the middle part of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

Tubercula Nervorum Nodosa, Ganglions, nervous—t. Parva duræ matris, Glandulæ Pacchioni.

TUBER'CULAR, *Tuberculous*, *Tuberculo'sus*, *Tuberculate*, (F.) *Tuberculeux*. That which relates to tubercles, or which is formed by tubercles.

Tubercular Constitution or Diathesis, *Phthisio'sis*, is the habit of body which predisposes to tubercular phthisis; as *Tuberculous Cachexia* is the condition of one labouring under Tuberculosis.

Tubercular Phthisis is that produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

Tubercular Matter is a morbid production, contained in cysts, or loose in the tissue of organs. It varies, in its consistence, at the different periods of the tubercular affection; being, at first, compact, and yellowish, and, at times, calcareous; afterwards pultaceous, semifluid, and curdy.

TUBERCULATE, Tubercular.

Tuberculate Sarco'ma of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma tuberculosum*, *Tumor tuberculosus*. Tubercles, firm, round, and clustering; pea-sized or bean-sized; yellowish or brownish-

red; when large, disposed to ulcerate, and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often, simultaneously, in other glands and organs.

TUBERCULEUX, Tubercular.

TUBERCULOSIS. See Tubercle.

Tuberculosis Pulmonum, Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Tuberculosus, Tubercular.

TUBERCULOUS, Tubercular.

Tubercolous Disease of the Lungs, Phthisis pulmonalis.

TUBER'CULUM CINEREUM, *Fasciola cinerea*. A mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius, which is continuous below with the posterior horn of cineritious substance in the cord, and upon the sides with the corpus restiforme.

Tuberculum Loweri, Lower, tubercle of.

TUBEROSITAS TYMPANI, Promontory of the tympanum.

TUBEROSITÉ BICIPITALE, Bicipital tubercle—*t. Sciatique*, see Ischiatic.

TUBEROS'ITY. Anatomists have given this name to eminences or processes, the surface of which is unequal and rough; and which give attachment to muscles or ligaments

TUBI MEMBRANACEI, see Villous membranes.

TUBULI DURÆ MATRIS, Sinuses of the dura mater—t. Pelvis renum, see Calix—t. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes.

TUBULUS, Canula.

TUBUS ACUSTICUS, Ear-trumpet—t. Nervorum, Neurilema.

TUE-CHIEN, Colchicum autumnale.

TULIP TREE, Liriodendron.

TULIPIER, Liriodendron.

TUMEFACTIO, Swelling—t. Mollis, Puffiness.

TUMEUR, Tumour—*t. Anomale*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Blanche*, Hydrarthrus—*t. Caverneuse*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Érectile*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Lymphatique des articulations*, Hydrarthrus—*t. Variqueuse*, see Hæmatodes fungus.

TUMOR, Swelling—t. Albus, Hydrarthrus—t. Carneus, Sarcoma—t. Cysticus, Encystis—t. Cysticus serosus, Hygroma—t. Ficosus, Ficus—t. Flatulentus, Emphysema—t. Fungosus sanguineus, Hæmatodes fungus—t. Gangliformis, Ganglion, nervous—t. Squamiformis carnosus, Lepidosarcoma—t. Tuberculosus, Tuberculate sarcoma—t. Tunicatus, Encystis.

Tumour, from *tumeo*, 'I swell;' *Oncos*, *Onco'sis*, *Epar'ma*. *Eparsis*, *Emphy'ma*, *Excrescen'tia* (Sauvages,) *Ecphy'ma*, (F.) *Tumeur*. Risings or prominences, of greater or less size, developed by a morbific cause in some part of the body. Cullen defines a tumour to be "a partial swelling without inflammation." Sauvages restricts the term to risings formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *excrescences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. Boyer defines it "any preternatural eminence developed in any part of the body." Good uses it synonymously with tubercle. Boyer's is the best general definition.

Tumours differ greatly from each other; according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c.

The French use the term *Tumeur blanche* synonymously with *White swelling*;—see Hydrarthrus. The term is, however, applied by the generality of surgeons, to swellings of the greater joints, without change of colour of the skin, and of a more or less firm consistence, which are dependent upon disease of the osseous or of the soft parts about the joint.

Scrofula is the most common cause of these affections.

An Erectile Tumour is a tumour, produced by the development of a soft, vascular tissue, which is susceptible of dilatation and depression. See Erectile.

A Var'icose Tumour, *Tumor varico'sus*, is a circumscribed, bluish tumour, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

TUNBRIDGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated acidulous chalybeate in Kent, England, which is much frequented.

TUNIC, *Tu'nica*, *Chi'ton*, a *coat*. An envelope. A name given to different membranes, which envelop organs; such are, the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c.

TUNICA ACINALIS, Uvea—t. Aciniformis, Uvea—t. Acinosa, Uvea—t. Adnata, Conjunctiva—t. Agnata, Conjunctiva—t. Alba oculi, Sclerotic—t. Albuginea, Albuginea—t. Albuginea oculi, Sclerotic—t. Arachnodes, Arachnoid membrane—t. Aranea, Arachnoid membrane—t. Caduca, Decidua—t. Candida oculi, Sclerotic—t. Carnosa, Panniculus carnosus—t. Conjunctiva, Conjunctiva—t. Costalis, Pleura—t. Crassa, Decidua—t. Dura oculi, Sclerotic—t. Durior et crassa, Sclerotic—t. Elytroides, Vaginalis tunica—t. Erythroides, Cremaster—t. Exterior ovi, Decidua—t. Extima oculi, Sclerotic—t. Filamentosa, Decidua—t. Hortensis, Dianthus caryophyllus—t. Innominata oculi, Sclerotic—t. Interna oculi, Retina.

Tunica Jacob'i. A highly delicate serous membrane, interposed between the retina and the choroid coat, discovered by Dr. Jacobs, of Dublin.

Tunica Muscularis, Dartos—t. Nervorum, Neurilema—t. Prætensa abdominis, Peritonæum—t. Reticularis, Retina—t. Retiformis, Retina—t. Rubicunda scroti, Dartos—t. Rubra, Dianthus caryophyllus—t. Subcostalis, Pleura—t. Thoracis, Corset—t. Uvalis, Uvea—t. Uviformis, Uvea—t. Vaginalis Linguæ, see Tongue—t. Vitrea, Hyaloid membrane.

TUNIQUE ALBUGINÉE, Albuginea.

TUNNYFISH, SALTED, Omotarichos.

TUPHLO-ENTERITIS, Typhlo-enteritis.

TUPHUS, Typhus.

TURBINATED BONES, *Ossa turbinata*, *Ossa spongio'sa*, *Cornua*, *Conchæ na'rium*, *Conchylia*, *Bucci'næ*, *Lam'inæ spongio'sæ nasi*, *Ossa tertia maxill'æ superio'ris*. Very thin, bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situate in the nasal fossæ.

1. The *Os spongiosum supe'rius* or *Cornet de Morgagni*;—the highest.

2. The *Os spongiosum me'dium*, the *middle cornu* of French anatomists,—the *ethmoid'al cornu* or *Os spongiosum superius*, *Os turbinatum*, of English anatomists,—*Os convolu'tum*

superius, *Concha*, (F.) *Cornet Moyen*. This bone projects inwards and downwards into the cavity of the nose, from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella, and serves to enlarge the organ of smell. It is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards.

3. The *Os spongiosum* vel *turbinatum inferius*, *Concha inferior*, *Convolutum inferius os*, *Os sous-ethmoïdal*, (Ch.) projects at the under part of the side of the nose, is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. It is connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis.

4. The *Sphenoïd'al cornua*, (q. v.)

All the turbinated bones extend the sphere of smell.

TURBITH BLANC, Globularia Alypum—t. Mineral, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—t. Montpellier, Globularia alypum—t. Plant, Convolvulus turpethum.

TURGENTIA, Turgescence.

TURGES'CENCE, *Turgescen'tia*, *Turgen'tia*, *Orgas'mus*, from *turges'cere*, 'to swell.' Superabundance of humours in a part. The term *Turgescence of Bile*, was formerly used to denote the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting.

A vital action of Turgescence—*Turgor vitalis*—or expansibility has been presumed to exist in certain organs, as in the capillaries; but the generality of physiologists do not admit it.

TURGESCEN'TIA VESIC'ULÆ FELL'EÆ, *Asci'tes hep'ato-cys'ticus*, *Physco'nia bilio'sa*, *Hepatal'gia Petitia'na*. Distention of the gall-bladder by bile.

TURGOR VITALIS. See Turgescence.

TURMERIC, Curcuma longa, Sanguinaria Canadensis.

TURNING, *Versio*, from (F.) *tourner*, 'to turn,' (F.) *Version*. The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremity, when the presentation of the child is such, that it cannot be delivered by the natural efforts.

TURNIP, Brassica rapa—t. Indian, Arum triphyllum.

TURPENTINE, Terebinthina—t. Briançon, see Pinus cembra—t. Chio, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Common, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Cyprus, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Horse, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Strasburg, see Pinus picea—t. Tree, Pistacia terebinthus—t. Venice, see Pinus larix—t. Venice, true, see Pistacia terebinthus.

TURPETHUM, Convolvulus turpethum—t. Minerale, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—t. Nigrum, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.

TURQUOISE. This stone has been long imagined to change its colour as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health:—a superstitious notion.

TURRE'IS. Ancient name of a stone, to which was attributed the property of preventing fractures in cases of falls.—Johnson.

TURUNDA, Tent.

TUSSEDO, Tussis.

TUSSILA'GO, *T. Far'fara*, *Be'chium*, *Bechion*, *Cal'ceum equi'num*, *Chamæleu'cē*, *Chamægei'ron*, *Fil'ius ante patrem*, *Farfarel'la*, *Galliomarchus*, *Farfara*, *Tussila'go vulga'ris*, *Farfara Bechium*, *Un'gula caballi'na*, *Coltsfoot*, (F.) *Pas d'ane*. *Family*, Corymbiferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. It is demulcent and expectorant, and has been used in coughs, and pulmonary affections in general, and in some cutaneous diseases.

TUSSILAGO PETASI'TES, *Butterbur*, *Petasites*, *Pestilent-wort*, *Petasites major*, *P. vulgaris*, *P. rubens*. The roots of this plant have been recommended as aperient and alexipharmic.—They have a strong smell; and a bitterish, acrid taste, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable.

TUSSIS, *Cough*, *Bex*, *Tussse'do*, *Bexis*, *Tussis nervo'sa*, *Catar'rhus*, *Pneusis Tussis*, (F.) *Toux*. Violent, sonorous, frequent, and short expirations; by means of which the air, in passing rapidly through the bronchia and trachea, carries along with it the mucus of the parts, which forms the sputa, (q. v.) The cough is said to be *dry*, when unaccompanied by expectoration. It is symptomatic of many diseases. See Bronchitis.

TUSSIS CATARRHALIS SIMPLEX, Catarrh—t. Clamosa, Pertussis—t. Clangosa, Pertussis—t. Convulsiva, Pertussis—t. Ferina, Pertussis—t. Spasmodica, Pertussis—t. Suffocativa, Pertussis.

TUTAMINA, *Tuta'men*, 'a defence,' 'a protection.' Parts are so called which defend or protect others.

The TUTAMINA CEREBRI are the scalp, pericranium, bones of the skull, and the meninges.

The TUTAMINA OCULI are the eyebrows, eyelids, and lachrymal apparatus.

TUTENAG, Zincum.

TUTHIA, Tutia.

TUTIA, *Pom'pholyx*, *Cadmia*, *Alfasa*, *Mesera*, *Capnitis*, *Tuthia*, *Ox'ydum zinci impu'rum*. The oxyd of zinc that attaches itself to the chimneys of furnaces, in which ores of zinc are smelted. It is in the form of gray incrustations; and is sometimes used for making an eye-salve. It is prepared, for this purpose, by levigation.

TWINKLING OF THE EYE, Nictation.

TWITCHING, Tic.

TYCH'ICA, from τυχη, 'accident.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities. The 7th class of Good's *Nosology*.

TYLOMA, Callosity.

TYLOSIS, Callosity.

TYMMA, Wound.

TYMPAN, Tympanum.

TYMPANIA, Tympanites.

TYMPANIAS, Tympanites.

TYMPANITA, Tympanites.

TYMPANI'TES, *Emphyse'ma Abdom'inis*, *Hydrops Tympanites*, *Affec'tio tympanit'ica*, *Pneumato'sis Abdom'inis*, *Hydrops abdominis aëreus*, *Physocæ'lia*, *Tympanosis*, *Physe'ma*, *Physe'sis*, *Hydrops siccus et flatulentus*, *Tympania*, *Tympa'nias*, *Tympanit'ta*, *Emphyse'ma Tympanites*, *Metereorismus*, *E. Tympanit'icum*, *Tym'pany*, (F.) *Ballonnement*, from τυμπανον, 'a drum;' so called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck. A swelling of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum.

Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former depends upon exhalation of

air from the inner surface of the intestine, or from the decomposition of substances contained in it; the latter is the result of some organic affection, and often depends upon obliteration of the digestive tube, which prevents the gas from escaping. Idiopathic tympanites may be more readily cured. The symptomatic is usually fatal. On dissection, in such cases, the stomach and intestines are found enormously distended; with strangulation or disorganization of some part of the mucous membrane of the intestine. Carminatives may be proper when tympanites depends upon atony of the digestive organs; but, in cases of the symptomatic kind, they cannot be productive of advantage, and may do harm.

Sometimes the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum—constituting the *Tympani'tes abdomina'lis* of some:—the accumulation in the intestines being called *Tympani'tes intestina'lis*

Tympanites, Uterine, Physometra.

TYMPANI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio tympani;* from τυμπανον, 'a drum;' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

TYMPANOSIS, Tympanites.

TYM'PANUM, τυμπανον, 'a drum.' The *Drum or Barrel of the Ear*. The names *Cavity of the Tympanum* or *Cavity of the Drum*, *Cavitas Tym'pani*. *Antrum* seu *Cavitas antro'sa Auris*, *Cavum Tym'pani*, (F.) *Tympan*, *Cavité du tympan*, *Caisse du tambour*—have been given to a cavity of an irregular shape, which constitutes the middle ear, and has been compared to a drum. It is situate in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, between the meatus auditorius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity is lined by a mucous membrane; and communicates, externally, by means of the Eustachian tube, which is situate between it and the pharynx. The tympanum has six parietes. 1. An *external*, which is almost entirely formed of the *Membrane of the Drum*, *Membrana tympani*, *Myrin'ga*, *Myrinx*, (F.) *Membrane du tympan*—a species of thin, transparent, circular septum; convex within, and concave without, which closes the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius. 2. An *internal*, on which are the *Fenes'tra ova'lis*, *Promontory*, and *Fora'men rotun'dum*. 3. A *superior*. 4. An *inferior*, on which is the *glenoid fissure*. 5. A *posterior*, on which are, the opening of the mastoid cells, and the pyramid. 6. An *anterior* on which are, the *Proces'sus cochleafor'mis* and the inner orifice of the *Eustachian tube*. The cavity of the tympanum is crossed by a series of four small bones, articulated with each other by diarthrosis, moved by certain muscles, and representing a kind of bent lever extending from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis. They are called the *Bones* or *Ossicles of the Ear*, and are the malleus, incus, orbiculare, and stapes.

For the nervous plexus of the tympanum, see Petrosal Ganglion, and Otic Ganglion.

TYMPANY, Tympanites—t. of the Womb, Physometra.

TYPE, *Typus*, from τυπος, 'a stamp,' itself from τυπτω, 'I strike.' The *type* is the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

TYPHA AROMATICA, Acorus calamus.

TYPHIQUE, Typhoid.

TYPHLO-ENTERI'TIS, *Typhlo-enteritis*, from τυφλος, *cæcus*, and *Enteritis*, 'inflammation of the intestines.' Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration.

TYPHLOSIS, Cæcitas.

TYPHLOTERON MONOCOLON, Cæcum.

TYPHLOTES, Cæcitas.

TYPHODES, Typhoid.

THYPHOHÆ'MIA, See Putrefaction.

TY'PHOID, *Typhoi'des*, *Typho'des*, *Lac'tica*, (F.) *Typhique*, *Typhode*. Resembling typhus; as *Typhoid Fever*. Also, typhus, according to some.

TYPHOMA'NIA, τυφομανια, from τυφος, 'stupor,' and μανια, 'delirium.' *Delir'ium with stupor*, *Subdelir'ium*. The kind of delirium common in typhus.

Typhomania, Coma vigil, Insomnia.

TYPHONIA, Coma vigil.

TYPHOSEPTOSES: from τυφος, 'stupor,' and σηψις, 'putrefaction.' Typhous affections.

TYPHUS, *Semipestis*, *Tuphus*, *Febris Typhodes*, (F.) *Fièvre adynamique*, *F. ataxique*, *Typhus d'Europe*, from τυφος, 'stupor.' A fever characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent pulse, with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance; its duration being usually from a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is continued fever, accompanied with great cerebral irritation and prostration. (See Fever.) By most writers, this disease has been divided into two varieties—the *Typhus mitior* and *Typhus gravior*.

1. Typhus Mitior, *T. simplex*, *T. nervo'sus*, *T. comato'sus*, *Fe'bris lenta nervosa*, *Blechropyrus*, *F. pu'trida nervosa*, *F. hec'tica malig'na nervosa*, *Nervous Fever*, *Neuropyra*, (F.) *Fièvre nerveuse*, is characterized by slight shiverings, heavy, vertiginous headache; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium.

2. The Typhus Gravior, *Typhus car'cerum*, *T. castren'sis*, *Febris pes'tilens malig'na*, *Febris nau'tica pestilentialis*, *Febris petechia'lis*, *Typhus petechia'lis*, *Pulicula'ris morbus*, *Febris puncticula'ris*, *F. Saprop'yra*, *F. car'cerum et nosocomio'rum*, *F. Putrida*, *Septopyra*, *Putrid Fever*, *Jail Fever*, *Hospital Fever*, *Camp Fever*, *Spotted Fever*, *Malignant Fever*, (F.) *Fièvre des Camps*, *F. nautique*, *F. d'Hôpital*, *F. nosocomiale*, *F. des Prisons*, *F. lenticulaire*, is attended with rigors and heat, alternating; little or no perspiration; pulse, tense and hard, usually quick, but fluttering; pain over the forehead and vertex; delirium, succeeded by stupor; signs of incipient putrescency; as petechiæ, vibices, hemorrhages, &c.

Typhus, under particular circumstances, seems to be communicable by contagion; but, if proper attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, there is not much danger of communication. The general principles of treatment, laid down under the head of Fever, are applicable here. All the varieties of continued fever resemble each other in the cardinal points: although they may differ in many of their

characters. Ventilation and cleanliness; warm or cold ablution or sponging; keeping the bowels free; and attending to symptoms as they may rise, with the avoiding of all irritation of every kind, are the main indications. When symptoms of great prostration occur, the strength must be supported by wine; and tonics be exhibited, with the mineral acids. Of the tonics, the sulphate of quinine is perhaps as good as any, whilst it is free from the objection which applies to most others,—of being too bulky. In the whole management of this affection, however, the physician has to discriminate carefully between oppression and prostration. The former may require evacuants: the latter cannot.

Of late, certain observers have endeavoured to show, that there is an essential difference between typhoid fever, and typhus: that the former is an abdominal affection, and dependent upon, or connected with, an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous follicles of the intestines; hence, it has received the names *Fièvre mesentérique*, *Exanthème intestinale*, *Dothinentérite*, (q. v.) *Ileodiclidite*, *Entérite folliculeuse*, *Gastro-entérite* with nervous affection of the brain, *Follicular gastro-enteritis*, *Typhus abdominalis*, *T. ganglionaris abdominalis*, *Febris intestinalis ulcerosa*, &c.

Accompanying this form of fever there is generally a typhoid eruption, consisting of rosered papulæ, which appear mostly on the abdomen. They are distinct from true petechiæ, as they can be removed by pressure, and distinct also from sudamina, which are perhaps the universal accompaniments of sweating, and are consequently a variety of miliaria.

The common continued fever, or Synochus (q. v.) of Great Britain, and of this country, has been presumed to be this variety: but further observations are needed to establish the distinctions which have been attempted, and there is some reason to believe, that the abdominal affection is a complication, existing in certain cases and epidemics, and not in others.

Typhus Abdominalis, see Typhus—*t. d'Amérique*, Fever, yellow—t. Aphthoideus, Aphthæ—t. Carcerum, Typhus gravior—t. Castrensis, Typhus gravior—t. Comatosus, Typhus mitior—*t. d'Europe*, Typhus—t. Ganglionaris abdominalis, see Typhus—t. Icterodes, Fever, yellow—*t. Miasmatique ataxique putride jaune*, Fever, yellow—t. Morbillosus, Rubeola—t. Nervosus, Typhus mitior—*t. d'Orient*, Plague—t. Pestis, Plague—t. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—t. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—t. Simplex, Typhus mitior—t. Vesicularis, Pemphigus.

TYRANNUS. See Critical days.

TYREM'ESIS, from τυρος, 'cheese,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting,' *Tyrosis*, *Tyreu'sis*. Vomiting of curdy matter, in infants especially.

TYREUSIS, Tyremesis.

TYRIASIS, Elephantiasis Arabica.

TYRODES, Cheesy.

TYROS, Cheese.

TYROSIS, Tyremesis.

U

ULA, Gingivæ.

ULCER, *Ulcus*, *Helcos*, *Elco'sis*, *Elco'ma*, *Helco'ma*, a *Sore*. (F.) *Ulcère*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing; accompanied by a purulent discharge, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. Professor Richerand makes four great distinctions between the wound and ulcer. 1. A wound arises from the action of an extraneous body;—the cause of an ulcer is inherent in the economy. 2. A wound is always idiopathic;—an ulcer is always symptomatic. 3. A wound has essentially a tendency to heal, because the action of its cause has been momentary;—an ulcer, on the contrary, has a tendency to enlarge, because its cause persists. 4. The treatment of a wound is purely surgical; that of an ulcer is medical as well.

The immediate cause of an ulcer is an augmented action of the absorbents; and a specific action of the small vessels, which secrete pus from the blood.

Ulcers have been variously divided, according to their nature:—into *simple*, *sinuous*, *fistulous*, *fungous*, *gangrenous*, *scorbutic*, *syphilitic*, *cancerous*, *inveterate*, *scrofulous*, *phagedenic*, *virulent*, *cacoethic*, *sordid*, *carious*, *varicose*, &c.

The treatment consists in removing, by appropriate means, the internal or local cause which keeps up the ulceration, and in exciting the vessels of the part, where necessary, by appropriate bandaging.

Ulcer, Malignant, Hospital gangrene—u. Putrid, Hospital gangrene.

ULCERA SERPENTIA ORIS, Aphthæ.

ULCERA'TION, *Ulcera'tio*, *Exulcera'tio*. A superficial ulcer. The formation of an ulcer, —*Exelco'sis*, εξελκωσις.

ULCÈRE, Ulcer—u. *de Larynx*, Phthisis laryngea.

ULCEROUS, *Ulcero'sus*, *Helco'des*, *Helcoïdes*, 'ελκωδης, 'ελκοειδης. Having the character of an ulcer.

ULCERS, EGYPTIAN, Ægyptia ulcera.

ULCUS, Ulcer—u. Atonicum, Rupia—u. Cancrosum, Cancer, Chancre—u. Depascens, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Syriacum, Cynanche maligna—u. Telephium, Telephium—u. Tuberculosum, Lupus.

ULCUSCULUM CANCROSUM, Chancre.

ULE. Cicatrix.

ULI'TIS, from ουλος, 'solid.' (Σαρξ ουλη, 'solid flesh:' hence ουλον, 'the gum.') Inflammation of the gums.

ULMAIRE, Spiræa ulmaria.

ULMARIA, Spiræa ulmaria.

ULMUS, *U. campes'tris*, *Ptelea*, *Common Elm*. (F.) *Orme*. *Family*, Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The inner, rough bark of this tree is inodorous; and has a bitter, austere, and mucilaginous taste. It is considered tonic, alterative, and diuretic; and has been used, chiefly, in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

Ulmus Ala'ta, *Lynn Wahoo*. The bark of

the root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation.

The Ulmus America'na, *Rough-leaved Elm, Red Elm, Slippery Elm.* The inner bark is highly mucilaginous, and is used in coughs, diarrhœas, and dysenteries; also, as a poultice for tumours; lacerated and contused wounds, &c.

Ulmus Campestris, Ulmus.

ULNA, *O'lenē, Foc''ilē inferius* seu *majus, Canna Brachii, Os cu'biti inferius, Os procubita'lē, Cu'bitus, Cubit, Arun'do bra'chii major;* the *Elbow*, (q. v.) Anatomists have given this name to the bone of the forearm, which forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. It is the longer and larger of the two bones, and is inserted at the inner side. Its upper and larger extremity has, behind, a considerable process, called *olecranon;* and, before, a smaller one, called *coronoid.* These two eminences are separated from each other by the greater *sigmoid* or *semilunar fossa*, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The tubercle of the ulna is a small, rough spot, under the root of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the *Brachialis internus.* On the outside of this extremity of the bone, is the *lesser sigmoid cavity.* It is articulated with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus, which is much smaller than the superior, and articulated with the radius, has a surface, that corresponds to the fibro-cartilage which separates it from the os cuneiforme; and a pointed process, called *styloid.* The body of the ulna is manifestly triangular. It is articulated with the os humeri and radius, and, mediately, with the os cuneiforme. It is developed by three points of ossification.

ULNARIS EXTERNUS, see Cubital muscles—u. Gracilis, Palmaris longus—u. Internus, see Cubital muscles.

ULOCACE, Stomacace.

ULON'CUS, from ουλον, the gum, and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the gums.

ULORRHA'GIA, *Stomatorrha'gia gingiva'rum*, from ουλον, 'the gum,' and ρηγνυμι, 'I break forth.' Bleeding from the gums.

ULOTICA, Cicatrisantia.

UL'TIMI-STERNAL. Professor Béclard has given this appellation to the 6th or last bony portion of the sternum. He calls it also *Ensi-sternal.*

ULTIMUM MO'RIENS. A term given to the part of the economy which dies last.

ULVA CRISPA, Fucus crispus.

UMBIL'ICAL, *Umbilica'lis*, from *umbil'icus*, 'the navel.' That which belongs or relates to the navel.

Umbilical Cord, Funiculus umbilicalis.

The Umbilical Region, (F.) *Région ombilicale*, is the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the *flanks* or *lumbar regions.* In the umbilical region, are the omentum majus; the inferior extremity of the duodenum; the jejunum; and the greater part of the mesentery; the aorta; vena cava; the trunks of the renal arteries and veins; the origin of the spermatic arteries, &c.

The Umbilical Ring, *An'nulus umbilica'lis*, (F.) *Anneau ombilical*, is a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

The Umbilical Vessels, (F.) *Vaisseaux ombilicaux*, include the two arteries, and umbilical vein. The umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus; to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.

The Umbilical Arteries, which exist only in the fœtus, seem, as it were, continuations of the primitive iliacs. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. As soon as respiration is established, the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated, as well as the vein, and are transformed into two very strong ligamentous cords; the vein forming the *Ligamen'tum rotun'dum* of the liver.

UMBILI'CUS, *Umbo, Om'phalos, Umbili'cum, Radix ventris, Mesompha'lium, Protme'sis* (*navel of a new-born child;*) the *navel*, from *umbo*, 'the button or prominence in the midst of a buckler.' (F.) *Ombilic, Nombril.* A round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen. It is in the situation of an aperture, which, in the fœtus, affords passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord.

Umbilicus Mari'nus, *Cotyle'don marina, Andros'acē, Acetab'ulum marinum, Androsacē Matthi'oli, Fungus petræ'us marinus.* A submarine production, found on rocks and the shells of fishes, in the south of France. It is reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

UMBO, Umbilicus.

UMBRELLA TREE, Magnolia tripetala.

UNCAS, INDIAN, Veratrum viride.

UNCIA, Ounce.

UN'CIFORM, *Uncifor'mis*, from *uncus*, 'a hook.' That which has the shape of a hook.

Unciform Eminence, Hippocampus minor.

Os Unciforme, *Os hama'tum, Os uncina'tum*, (F.) *Os crochu.* The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Its shape is very irregular. Inwards and forwards, it has a considerable eminence, which is curved upon itself, and gives attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the 4th and 5th metacarpal bones. It is developed from a single point of ossification.

UNCINUS, Hook.

UNCTIO, Inunction.

UNCTION, Unguentum hydrargyri.

UNCUS, Hook.

UNDIM'IA. A name given, by Paracelsus, to a tumour, filled with a gelatinous matter, like the white of egg.

UNDOSUS, Cymatodes.

UNDULATIO, Fluctuation.

UNEDO, Arbutus unedo—u. Papyracea, Arbutus unedo.

UNGUEN, Unguentum—u. Articulare, Synovia.

UNGUENT, ARMATORY, Hoplochrysma.

UNGUENTARIA, *Boitier*, see Myristica moschata.

UNGUENTA'RIUS, *Myropœ'us*, *Myrep'sus*, *Myropo'les*, *Pigmenta'rius*. One who sells ointments. A perfumer.

UNGUEN'TUM, *Unguen*, *Myron*, (F.) *Onguent*, from *un'gere*, 'to anoint.' Ointments are topical applications, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used, chiefly, as local applications to ulcers and wounds; but are sometimes rubbed upon a part, in cutaneous affections; and, especially, where it is desired that the constituents of the ointment should be absorbed. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

Unguentum Adipocerae Cetorum, Ceratum cetacei—u. Ægyptiacum, Linimentum æruginis—u. Ægyptium album, Crinomyron—u. Album, U. cetacei, U. oxidi plumbi albi, U. plumbi subcarbonatis.

Unguentum de Althæa, *Marshmal'low Ointment*, *U. de Terebin'thinâ et cerâ*, *Cera'tum de Althæâ*, *Emplas'trum mucilagino'sum*, *E. emol'liens*, *E. cit'rinum*, *E. flavum*, *E. de Althæâ*, *Unguentum flavum*, *U. cit'rinum*, *U. resi'næ pini sylves'tris compos'itum* seu *resumpti'vum* seu *leniti'vum*, (F.) *Onguent de guimauve*, *O. d'althéa*. (*Olei de mucilaginibus*, 1000 p., *ceræ flavæ*, 250 p., *resinæ*, *terebinthin.*, āā, 125 p. Liquefy; strain; and stir till cold. *Ph. P.*) *Common Olive oil* might be substituted for the *Oil of Mucilages*.

Unguentum Ac"idi Nitro'si, *Ointment of Nitrous Acid*, *Poma'tum* vel *Unguen'tum Nit'ricum* vel *Oxygena'tum*, (F.) *Pommade oxygénée*, *Graisse oxygénée*, *Pommade d'Alyon*. (*Adip. suillæ*, ℔j, *acid. nitros.* ℥vj. Melt the fat and rub in the acid, gradually, till cold. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant. Used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions, and in foul ulcers.

Unguentum Album Resolvens, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—u. Amygdalinum, Ceratum Galeni.

Unguentum Antimo'nii Tartariza'ti, *Ointment of tar'tarized an'timony*. (*Antimon. tartarizat* ℥j, *adipis suillæ* ℥vij.) If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part, night and morning, it will excite, in a few days, a painful pustular eruption. Hence, it is employed as a counter-irritant. This preparation is also called *Ung. Tar'tari stibia'ti* seu *emet'ici*, *Ung. e Tartaro stibiato*, *Adeps Tartarē stibii medica'tus*, *Ung. Tartratis Potassæ stibiati*, *Pommade d'Autenrieth*, *Pommade stibiée*.

Unguentum Armarium, Hoplochrysma—u. Arthanitæ, see Arthanita—u. Articulare, Synovia—u. Basilicon flavum, Ceratum resinæ—u. Basilicon nigrum, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Basilicum viride, U. subacetatis cupri—u. Cantharidis, U. lyttæ.

Unguen'tum Cerae (*albæ* vel *flavæ*) *Wax Ointment*. *Unguentum simplex*, *Linimen'tum simplex*, *Oil and Bees Wax*, (F.) *Onguent de cire*. (*Ceræ* ℔j, *adipis suillæ* ℔iv. *Ph. D.* or—*ceræ* ℥ij, *ol. oliv.* ℥v.) Emollient. A mild dressing. Also, the basis of most of the compound ointments.

Unguentum Ceratum, Ceratum Galeni—u. Cerussæ, U. oxidi plumbi albi, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Cerussæ acetatæ, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Citrinum, U. de althæâ.

Unguentum Ceta'cei, *Unguentum Sper'matis Ceti*, *U. album*, *Linimen'tum album*, *Spermace'ti ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de blanc de baleine*. (*Cetacei* ℥vj, *ceræ albæ* ℥ij, *ol. oliv.* ℥iij. *Ph. L.*) The ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations.

Unguentum Digesti'vum Simplex, *U. Terebin'thinæ et ovo'rum vitel'li*, *Simple digestive ointment*, (F.) *Onguent digestif simple*. (*Terebinthin. pur.* 64 p. *Vitell. ovor.* No. 2, vel 32. p. Mix, for a long time, in a glass mortar, and add, gradually, enough of the *Oil of the Hypericum* (*Millepertuis*) to make a soft ointment. *Ph. P.*) Detergent. It may be rendered more so by the addition of a little of the *Acetate of copper*.

Unguentum Elemi, Balsam of Arcœus, U. elemi compositum.

Unguentum El'emi Compos'itum, *Linimen'tum Arcæ'i*, *Unguentum e gummi elemi*, *Ung. de Terebin'thinâ et Adip'ibus*, *U. elemi*, *Ointment of Elemi*, (F.) *Baume d'Arcéus*. (*Elemi* ℔j, *terebinthinæ vulgaris* ℥x. *sevi præparati* ℔ij, *olivæ olei* ℥ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire; and mix in the turpentine and oil. Strain the mixture through a linen cloth. *Ph. L.* Stimulant and digestive. To keep open issues, &c.

Unguentum Epispas'ticum de Daphne Gnidio, *Adeps Cor'ticē daphnes gnidii medica'tus*, (F.) *Pommade de Garou*. (*Adip. præpar.* 320 p., *ceræ*, 32 p., *cort. daphn. gnid.* 128 p. Melt the fat and wax; and add the bark softened in water. Boil until the moisture is evaporated: then pass through cloth. *Ph. P.*) To keep open blisters, issues, &c.

Unguentum Epispasticum Fortius, Cerate of cantharides—u. Epispasticum mitius, U. lyttæ—u. Epispasticum viride, U. lyttæ medicatum—u. Flavum, U. de althæâ—u. e Gummi elemi, U. compositum—u. Hellebori albi, U. veratri.

Unguen'tum Hydrar'gyri, *U. cæru'leum*, *U. Neapolita'num*. *Blue ointment*, *Cera'tum mercuria'lē*, *Adeps Hydrar'gyro medica'tus*, *Mercurial Ointment*, *Unction*, (F.) *Onguent mercuriel* ou *Napolitain*.

The *Strong Mercurial Ointment*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius* of the London Pharmacopœia is thus made—*Hydrarg. purif.* ℔ij, *adipis præparat.* ℥xxiij, *sevi præp.* ℥j. Rub till the globules entirely disappear.

The *Milder Mercurial Ointment*,—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius*,—is made by adding, to one pound of the strong, two pounds of lard.

Mercurial ointment is antisyphilitic and discutient. It is rubbed on the inside of the thigh, in venereal affections; especially in those cases where mercury, given internally, runs off by the bowels. The *stronger* ointment is used for this purpose. The *weaker* is employed as a dressing, or as an application to cutaneous eruptions.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Calcis Albæ, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyri compositum, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Hydrargyri deutoxydi nitrati, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri cinereum.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitra'tis, *U. H nitrati, U. supernitra'tis hydrargyri, Ointment of Nitrate of Mer'cury, Citrine Ointment, Bal'samum mercurialē, Ung. hydrar'gyri compos'itum, U. mercurialē citrinum, Adeps nitra'tē hydrargyri medica'tus, Unguentum citrinum ad scabiem,* (F.) *Onguent de nitrate de mercure, O. citrin contre la gale.* (*Hydrarg. purif.* ℥j, *acid nitric. f.* ℥xj, *adipis præp.* ℥vj, *ol olivæ*, ℥iv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and, while hot, add the fat and melted lard. *Ph. L. & E.*)

A milder ointment—*Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri mitius*—is made with triple the quantity of oil and lard. It is stimulant and detergent, and is much used as an application to herpes, porrigo, and cutaneous eruptions. The weaker ointment is, sometimes, used in ophthalmia tarsi, &c.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nit'rico-oxydi, *Ung. subnitra'tis hydrargyri, Ung. Oxydi Hydrargyri rubri, Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury, Bal'samum ophthal'micum rubrum, Unguentum deutox'ydi hydrarg. nitrati, Red Precip'itate Ointment, Golden Ointment, Singleton's Eye Salve, U. Hydrargyri rubri, U. ex Hydrargyro oxyda'to rubro, U. mercurii rubrum, U. ophthalmicum rubrum, U. subnitra'tis hydrargyrici.* (*Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.* ℥j, *ceræ albæ* ℥ij, *adipis præparatæ* ℥vj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and escharotic. Applied to foul ulcers, to inflammation of the tarsi, &c. &c.

Unguentum ex Hydrargyro Oxydato Rubro, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri oxydi rubri, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipita'ti Albi, *U. submuria'tis hydrargyri ammonia'ti, Unguentum ad scabiem Zelleri, U. mercuria'lē album, U. mundif'icans Zelleri, Ointment of white precipitate, Ung. e mercu'rio præcipita'to, Ung. calcis hydrargyri albæ (Hyd. præcip. alb.* ℥j, *adipis suillæ* ℥iss. Melt the fat, and add the precipitate. *Ph. L.)* Detergent. Used in cutaneous eruptions, to destroy vermin, &c.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Rubri, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri submuriatis ammoniati, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyrici subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri supernitratis, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Infusi meloes vesicatorii, U. lyttæ—u. Irritans, U. lyttæ.

Unguentum Lau'rinum, *O'leum lau'rinum, Adeps lauro-medica'tus, Bay Ointment,* (F.) *Onguent* ou *Huile de laurier.* (*Fol. lauri,* 500 p., *adip. suillæ,* 1000 p. Bruise in a marble mortar; evaporate all humidity by boiling; and add *Bay berries,* in powder, 500 p. Digest and pass through linen. *Ph. P.)* Reputed to be corroborant and nervine. It is simply emollient.

Unguentum Lenitivum, U. de althæâ—u. Liliaceum, Crinomyron.

Unguentum Lyttæ, *Ung. canthar'idis, U. vesicato'rium, U. irri'tans, U. ad vesica'ta, Blistering Salve, Ung. infu'si mel'oes vesicato'rii, Ointment of Spanish Flies, Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies, Unguentum epispas'ticum mi''tius, Milder blis'tering Ointment. (Meloës vesicat., resinæ pini, ceræ flavæ,* sing. p. j, *resinæ liquidæ pini laricis, adipis suillæ,* sing. p. ij, *aquæ bull.* p. iv. Macerate the flies in the water for a night; strain strongly; boil the fluid with the lard till the humidity is consumed. Add the resin and wax; and, when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire and add the turpentine. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and epispastic; and is chiefly used for keeping up the discharge from a blistered surface.

Unguentum Lyttæ Medica'tum, *Adeps cantharid'ibus medica'tus, Poma'tum* seu *Unguentum epispas'ticum vir'idē stimulans ac'ribus, Green blis'tering Ointment,* (F.) *Pommade épispastique verte.* (*Pomati* vel *unguenti cantharid.* 64 p., *unguent. populei* 168 p., *ceræ albæ,* 256 p., *cupri acetat., ext. opii,* āā 24 p. Melt the ung. populeum, and wax, and add, as they cool, the oxyd of copper, cantharides, and opium. *Ph. P.) Use,* same as the last.

Unguentum Lyttæ Medica'tum Aliud, *Adeps cantharid'ibus medica'tus alius, Poma'tum epispas'ticum flavum et mitius, Yellow Blistering Ointment,* (F.) *Pommade épispastique jaune.* (*Pulv. cantharid.* 120 p., *adip. præp.* 1680 p., *aquæ* 250 p. Melt the lard; mix in the cantharides, and add the water at the same time; place the whole on a gentle fire; stir continually for two hours, and add a little water to replace that which has been evaporated. Pass through linen and strain. Keep it in a water bath, and add powdered *turmeric,* 8 p. Let it cool till the superfluous liquid separates; pour off and add *yellow wax,* 250 p., *Oil of Lemon,* 8 p. *Ph. P.* A complex preparation.) *Use,* same as the last.

An ointment, not very philosophically combined, was used by Dr. Physick, which is known by the name of "*Dr. Physick's Issue Ointment.*" It is made by boiling half an ounce of powdered cantharides in two ounces of rose-water, and evaporating until one half the fluid is driven off, having previously added 15 grains of tartar emetic. The decoction is to be strained, and three ounces of *olive oil,* an ounce and a half of *white wax,* and one ounce of *spermaceti* added to it, and the mixture then boiled till all the water is evaporated.

Unguentum Mercuriale Album, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercuriale citrinum, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. e Mercurio præcipitato, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercurii rubrum. U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Mundificans Zelleri, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi.

Unguentum Muria'tis Hydrargyri Oxygena'to Medica'tum, *Adeps muria'tē hydrargyri oxygena'to medicatus, Cyrillo's Ointment,* (F.) *Pommade de Cyrillo.* (*Hydrarg. oxymur.* 4 p. *adipis suillæ præp.* 32 p. *Ph. P.)* Antivenereal and alterative. Used in friction, ℥ss at a time.

Unguentum Nardinum, see Nardus Indica—u. Neapolitanum, U. hydrargyri—u. Nervinum, U. Sambuci—u. Nitricum vel oxygenatum, U. acidi nitrosi.

Unguentum Ophthal'micum, *Adeps ox'ido hydrargyri rubro et plumbi aceta'tē medica'tus, Regent's Pommade ophthalmique,* (F.) *Pommade ophthalmique.* (*Butyr. recent., aq. rosar. lavat.* 4½ p., *camphor., oxyd. hydrarg. rubr., acetatis plumbi* āā 0.25 p. Mix intimately. *Ph. P.)* In chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva or tarsi.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum, U. oxidi zinci

impuri—u. Ophthalmicum rubrum, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.

Unguentum Ox'idi Hydrargyri Cine'rei. *Adeps* seu *Unguentum ex hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Ointment of gray oxide of mercury*, (F.) *Onguent gris. (Oxyd. hydrarg. ciner.* p. j, *adipis suillæ*, p. iij. *Ph. E.)* Properties like the mercurial ointment. It is not much used.

Unguentum Ox'idi Plumbi Albi, *Ung. cerus'sæ, Ung. album, Ung. subaceta'tis plumbi, Ointment of white oxide of lead, White ointment. (Ung. simplicis*, p. v. *oxyd. plumb. alb.* p. j. *Ph. E. & P.)* Cooling and desiccative. Applied to excoriated and burnt surfaces.

Unguentum Ox'idi Zinci Impu'ri, *Unguentum tu'tiæ, Ung. ophthal'micum, Eye Salve, Adeps ox'idi zinci medica'tus, Tutty ointment, Ointment of impure oxide of zinc. (Linim. simpl.* p. v, *oxyd. zinc. impur. præp.*, p. j, *Ph. E.)* Generally used in ophthalmia tarsi and atonic ophthalmia.

Unguentum Picis Liq'uidæ, *Ung. Picis, Ung. e Picē, Tar Ointment. (Picis liquid., sevi præpar.*, sing. ℔j. Melt and strain through linen. *Ph. L. & D.)* Stimulant and detergent. Used in tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Unguentum Picis Nigræ, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Acetatis plumbi, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis—u. Plumbici carbonatis, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Plumbi oxydi carbonati, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Plumbi subacetatis, U. oxidi plumbi albi.

Unguentum Plumbi Subcarbona'tis, *Cera'tum de Cerus'sâ, Ung. album, U. album simplex, U. Carbona'tis Plumbici, U. Cerus'sæ, U. Ox'ydi Plumbi Carbona'ti.* (F.) *Onguent blanc de Rhazes, O. de Cerusse, O. de Tornamira. (Ceruss. pulv.* p. 1, *adip. suillæ*, p. 1½. Mix. *Ph. P.)* Chiefly used as a dressing for burns.

Unguentum Plumbi Superaceta'tis, *U. aceta'tis plumbi, Ointment of sugar of Lead, Unguentum Saturni'num, U. cerus'sæ aceta'tæ, Bal'samum universa'lē. (Olive oil*, ℔ss, *white wax*, ℥iss, *superacetate of lead*, ℥ij.) Cooling, desiccative. Called, also, *Balsamum Saturni'num, Buty'rum Satur'ni, Linimen'tum plumba'tum, Poma'tum satur'ni, Ung. triphar'macum.*

Unguentum Populeum, *Adeps papav'erē, hyoscy'amo, et belladon'nâ medica'tus.* (Fresh buds of the *Populus nigra*, 500 p., macerated in *adeps suilla præp.* melted, 1500 p. for 24 hours. Preserve this. Again, take *black poppy leaves, belladonna, hyoscyamus, black nightshade*, āā 128 p.; bruise in a mortar with the former preparation; boil until all the humidity is evaporated, and strain. *Ph. P.)* Anodyne. Applied to local inflammations, hemorrhoids, sore nipples, cancer, &c. Green elder ointment is often sold for this.

Unguentum Populeum, see Populus.

Unguentum Potas'sæ Hydriodatis, *Ointment of Hydri'odate of Potass. (Hydriodate of potass* ℥ss, *hog's lard* ℥jss.) Half a drachm of this ointment is rubbed on scrofulous glands, goître, &c.

Unguentum Pulvis Meloes Vesicatorii, Cerate of cantharides—u. Resinæ flavæ, Ceratum resinæ flavæ.

Unguentum Resi'næ Nigræ, *Ung. resinæ nigrum, Ung. basil'icon nigrum, Ung. tetrapharm'acum, Black Basilicon, Black resin ointment, Unguentum picis nigræ. (Resin. nigr., ceræ flavæ, resinæ flav.* āā, ℥ix, *olei olivæ* ℔j. *Ph. L.)* *Uses*, the same as the *Ceratum resinæ* or *Yellow basilicon*, (q. v.)

Unguentum Resinæ Pini Sylvestris Compositum, U. de althæâ—u. Resinosum, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—u. Resumptivum, U. de althæâ.

Unguentum Sambu'ci, *Ung. sambu'cinum, Green ointment, Unguentum nervinum, Elder ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de sureau. (Sambuci flor.* ℔ij, *adipis præp.* ℔ij. Boil. *Ph. L. & D.)* Emollient.

Unguentum Saturninum, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Sabinæ, Ceratum sabinæ—u. ad Scabiem Zelleri, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Simplex, Ceratum Galeni, U. ceræ—u. Solidum de cicutâ, Emplastrum cicutæ—u. Spermatis ceti, U. cetacei.

Unguentum Subaceta'tis Cupri, *Ung. deter'gens, Ung. basil'icum vir'idē, Ung. æru'ginis, Balsamum vir'idē, Ointment of subacetate of copper, Ver'digris ointment. (Ung. resinæ*, p. xv, *subacet. cupri*, p. j. *Ph. E.)* Detergent and escharotic.

Unguentum Sul'phuris, *Ung. e Sulph'urē, Sulphur ointment. (Sulph. sublim.* ℥iij, *adip. præp.* ℔ss. *Ph. L. E. D.)* Used chiefly in itch and some herpetic affections.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compos'itum, *Compound Sulphur Ointment, Itch Ointment, Unguentum Antipsor'icum, Jackson's Itch Ointment, Pommade antipsorique de Jasser. (Sulph. sublim.* ℔ss, *veratri rad.* contus. ℥ij, *potassæ nitrat.* ℥j, *saponis mollis* ℔ss. *Ph. L.)* *Use*, the same as the last; but it is more stimulating.

Unguentum Sulphura'tum ad Scabiem, *Adeps sul'phurē et ammo'niæ muria'tē medica'tus. (Adipis*, 120 p. *sulph. lot.* 60 p., *ammoniæ muriat., aluminæ sulphat.* āā 4 p., *fiat unguentum. Ph. P.)* Antipsoric.

Bailey's Itch Ointment is composed of *olive oil, lard, nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc*, and *cinnabar*, scented with *oil of aniseed, oil of origanum*, and *oil of spike*, and coloured with *alkanet root.*

Unguentum Sulphura'tum Alcali'num ad Scabiem, *Adeps sul'phurē et carbona'tē Potassæ medica'tus, Hel'merick's Alcaline Sulphu'rated Itch Ointment. (Adip. præp.* 800 p., *sulphur. lot.* 200 p., *carbonat. potass. pur.* 100 p., *fiat. ung. Ph. P.)* *Use*, same as the last.

Bateman's Itch Ointment resembles this. It is coloured with *cinnabar* and scented with *essence of bergamot.*

Unguentum Susinum, Crinomyron—u. Tartari emetici, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. Tartari stibiati, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. e Tartaro stibiato, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. Tartratis potassæ stibiati, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. de Terebinthinâ et adipibus, U. elemi compositum—u. de Terebinthinâ et cerâ, U. de althæâ—u. Terebinthinæ et ovorum vitelli, U. digestivum simplex—u. Tetrapharmacum, Basilicon, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Tripharmacum, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Tutiæ, U. oxidi zinci impuri—u. ad vesicata, U. lyttæ—u. ad vesicatoria, cerate of cantharides—u. Vesicatorium, U. lyttæ—u. Oxidi zinci, U. zinci.

Unguentum Vera'tri, *Unguentum helleb'ori albi, White hellebore ointment. (Veratr. rad.* cont. ℥ij. *adipis præp.* ℥viij, *olei limon.* gtt. xx. *Ph. L.)* Used in cases of itch, where sulphur is objected to. It is not equally efficacious.

The principal ingredients in the EDINBURGH OINTMENT are *white hellebore* and *muriate of ammonia*.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI, *Ung. ox'idi zinci*, *Zinc Ointment*. (*Zinci oxyd.* ℥j, *adipis præparat.* ℥vj *Ph. L.*) *Use*, the same as that of the *Unguentum tutiæ*.

UNGUIS, Hippocampus minor, Nail, Pterygion—u. Odoratus, Blatta Byzantia.

UNGUIS, Os, *Os Lachryma'lĕ*. A small, quadrilateral, very thin, and semi-transparent bone, which has been compared to a human nail, and is situate at the interior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lachrymal gutter and the nasal duct. It is articulated with the frontal, superior maxillary, ethmoid, and the inferior spongy bones, and is developed by a single *punctum ossificationis*.

UNITING BANDAGE, (F.) *Bandage unissant*. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation. The arrangement of such a bandage differs according as the wound is transverse or longitudinal.

UNGULA CABALLINA, Tussilago.

UNGULÆ PALPEBRARUM. See Tarsus

UNIO, Pearl.

UNIOCULUS, Cyclops.

UNOCULUS, Borgne, Cyclops.

UPAS. A word, used in the Archipelagos of Molucca and Sunda, and signifying *Vegetable Poison*, *Ipo*, *Bohon Upas*, *Boa Upas*, and *Pohon Antiar*, *Boon Upas*. A substance used by the natives of those places for poisoning their arrows. The smallest quantity is capable of destroying the largest animal. The tree, which produces it, is said to be the *Antia'ris Toxica'ria*. Another species of upas, the *U. Tieuté*, is the produce of a *Strychnos*. Many idle stories are told regarding the upas; most of which are fabulous.

U'RACHUS, *Uracus*, *Urinac'ulum*, from ουρον, 'urine,' and ἐχω, 'I contain.' (F.) *Ouraque*. The urachus, in certain animals, is a long membranous canal, which arises from the bladder, makes its exit from the abdomen by the umbilicus, and terminates in the pouch called *allantois*. According to Sabatier, this is the arrangement of the urachus in the human fœtus; but Bichat and other anatomists consider, that when the canal exists in the human fœtus, it is a malformation. They regard it as a kind of suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the top of that organ to the umbilicus; and, at the umbilicus, confounded with the abdominal aponeuroses.

URACUS, Urachus.

URANA, Ureter.

URANE, Urinal.

URANISCOPLAS'TICE, from ουρανισκος, 'the roof of the mouth,' and πλαστικος, 'forming.' The operation of engrafting in cases of deficiencies of the soft palate.

URANISCOS, Palate.

URANISKORRHAPHIA, Staphyloraphy.

URANORRHAPHIA, Staphyloraphy.

URAS, Urate.

URATE, *Uras*; from ουρον, 'urine.' A generic name for salts, formed by the combination of uric acid with different bases.

URATE OF SODA is found in arthritic calculi: — *Urate of Ammo'nia* in some urinary calculi.

UREA, *Uren*, *Uren'ium*, *Uricum*, (F.) *Urée*. Same etymon. A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous, and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. It exists, in great quantity, in the urine; and is an essential part of it. It has been used as a diuretic. Dose, gr. xv to ℈j.

URECCHYSIS, *Urechysis*, from ουρον, 'urine,' and εκχυσις, 'effusion.' Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

UREDO, Urticaria.

URÉE, Urea.

UREMA, Urine.

UREN, Urea.

URENIUM, Urea.

URE'SIS, *Uri'asis*, from ουρειν, 'to void the urine.' The act of passing the urine.

URE'TER. Same etymon. *Urana*, *Vena alba renum*, *Cana'lis ner'veus fistulo'sus renum*, *Ductus* seu *Ductor Urinæ*, *Vas urina'rium*, (F.) *Uretère*. A long, excretory canal—membranous and cylindrical—which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends, obliquely, between the pelvis of the kidney, with which it is continuous, and the *Bas fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters at the posterior and inferior part, for some distance, between the coats, and opens into the cavity of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*.

The ureter is formed of an exterior, white, opaque, and fibrous membrane; and of an inner, which is mucous.

URETERALG'IA, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the course of the ureter.

URETÈRE, Ureter.

URETER'ICUS. An epithet to ischury, &c. arising from an affection of the ureter.

URETERI'TIS. Inflammation of the ureter. Generally caused by calculus.

URETERO-LITH'ICUS, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' An epithet applied to ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

URETERO-PHLEGMAT'ICUS, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm or mucus.' Any affection caused by mucus accumulated in the ureter.

URETERO-PY'ICUS, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and πυον, 'pus.' An epithet applied to affections caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

URETERO-STOMAT'ICUS, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' and στομα, 'orifice.' That which is dependent upon obstruction of the orifice of the ureter.

URETERO-THROMBOI'DES, from ουρητηρ, 'the ureter,' θρομβος, 'grumous blood,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Ischury, from grumous blood in the ureter.

URE'THRA, ουρηθρα, *Cana'lis* seu *Mea'tus* seu *Ductus urina'rius*, *Urias*, *Ure'tra*, *Fis'tula urina'ria*, *Iter urina'rium*; (F.) *Urèthre*, *Urètre*, from ουρον, 'urine.' The excretory duct for the urine, in both sexes; and for the sperm, in man. In the latter, it is 10 or 12 inches long; and extends from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the penis, in which its external aperture is situate. In the male urethra, three portions are distinguished:—1. A *Prosta-*

tic portion, near the bladder, about an inch and a quarter in length, which traverses the prostate gland:—2. A *membranous portion*, from 8 to 10 lines long, which is separated from the rectum by the cellular tissue only:—3. A *spongy portion*, which expands, anteriorly, to form the glans, and which commences at the *bulb of the urethra*. Before opening externally, the canal has a dilatation, called the *Fossa* or *Fossicula navicularis*. On the interior of the urethra two white lines are perceptible—the one above, the other below. The latter commences at the *verumontanum;* and at the surface of this, the *ejaculatory ducts* and *prostatic ducts* open. The urethra is lined, in its whole extent, by a mucous membrane; on which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, called *Sinuses of Morgagni*.

The arteries of the urethra are numerous, and proceed from the internal pudic,—the largest branches entering the bulb. The veins follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics pass into the inguinal and hypogastric plexuses. The nerves come from the pudic and gluteal.

In the *female*, the urethra is only about an inch long. It is wider than in man and susceptible of great dilatation. It is very wide at its commencement; and descends obliquely forwards, to terminate at the top of the external aperture of the vagina, by the *mea'tus urina'rius*. In its course, it is slightly curved, the concavity being forwards.

URETHRA, BLIND DUCTS OF THE, see Cæcus—u. Mucous lacunæ of the, see Cæcus.

URÈTHRE, Urethra.

URETHRITIS, Gonorrhœa.

URETHROPHRAX'IS, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *φραασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHROPLAS'TIC, *Urethroplas'ticus;* from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet given to the operation which supplies defects in the canal of the urethra, through which the urethra escapes.

URETHRORRHA'GIA, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the urethra.—Frank.

URETHRORRHŒ'A, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A discharge from the urethra.

URETHROTOME, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument, so called by Le Cat, with which he divided the skin, and laid open the urethra, in the operation for lithotomy.

URETHRYMENO'DES, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *υμην*, 'a membrane.' That which is caused by a membrane, formed in the urethra.

URETICUS, Diuretic, Urinary.

URETRA, Urethra.

URÈTRE, Urethra.

URETRIS, Urinal.

URIAS, Urethra.

URIASIS, Lithia, Uresis.

URIC ACID, *Acidum U'ricum*, *Lithic Acid*. An acid which exists in human urine, and which constitutes the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited from the urine, in health. See Calculi, Urinary.

URICUM, Urea.

URICUS, Urinary.

URINA GENITALIS, Sperm—u. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—u. Vaccæ, Urine, cow's.

URINACULUM, Urachus, Urinal.

URINÆ PROFLUVIUM, Diabetes—u. Suppressio, Ischuria—u. Stillicidium, Strangury—u. Substillum, Strangury.

U'RINAL, *Urinato'rium*, *Chernib'ium*, *U'ranē*, *Ure'tris*, *Urinac'ulum*, *Urodochi'um*. A name given, 1. To certain vessels, used to pass the urine into. 2. To reservoirs, of different shapes and character, which are adapted to the penis, in cases of incontinence of urine, and which are intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

URINARIA, Antirhinum linaria, Leontodon taraxacum.

U'RINARY, *Urina'rius*, *U'ricus*, *Uret'icus*. That which relates to the urine.

The URINARY PASSAGES, (F.) *Voies urinaires*. The aggregate of canals and cavities, intended to contain the urine and convey it externally. These *ways* are composed of excretory ducts, which form the tubular portion of the kidney; of calices; pelvis; ureters; bladder; and urethra.

URINARY CALCULI. The calculi, which form in the urinary passages. See Calculi, Urinary.

The URINARY BLADDER, *Vesi'ca Urina'ria*, *Cystis*, (F.) *Vessie*. A musculo-membranous reservoir, intended for the reception of the urine, until the accumulation of a certain quantity solicits its excretion. The bladder is situate in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis, in man; and between the pubis and vagina, in the female. Its upper region is not covered, except by the peritoneum posteriorly. From its centre arises the *urachus*. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate, in man; and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum. In the female, it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this region bears the name *Bas-fond*. The anterior surface of the organ is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibro-cellular expansion called the *anterior ligament*. The posterior ligaments are duplicatures of the peritoneum on its posterior surface, which extend from this surface to the rectum, in the male, and to the uterus, in the female. The bladder is composed of a serous membrane, formed by the peritoneum;—of a muscular membrane; of a somewhat thick layer of cellular tissue; and is lined, on its inner surface by a mucous membrane, which is, sometimes, raised up, here and there, in long prominences or *columns* by the muscular fibres beneath. To this condition, the French anatomists give the term—*vessie à colonnes*. In the *Bas-fond* the two ureters open, and the urethra commences; and the triangular space, which the apertures of these three canals leave between them, is called, by the French, the *Trigône vésical* or *Vesical Triangle*, *Trigo'nus Lieutau'di*. In the orifice of the urethra, which is also called the neck of the bladder, there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, which is formed by the anterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*, and is called the *Vesical uvula*, (F.) *Luette vésicale*.

The arteries of the bladder proceed from the hypogastric, umbilical, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and internal pudic. Its veins, which are more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric venous plexus. Its nerves emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and its lymphatic vessels pass into the hypogastric ganglia.

URINATORIUM, Urinal.

URINE, *Uri'na*, *U'ron*, *Ure'ma*, *Lotium*, *Lot*, *Lapis au'reus*. An excrementitial fluid; secreted by the cortical part of the kidneys; filtered through their tubular portion; poured *guttatim* from the apices of the tubular papillæ into the pelvis of the kidney; and transmitted by it to the ureters; which convey it slowly, but in a continuous manner, into the bladder, where it remains deposited, until its accumulation excites a desire to void it. The excretion of the fluid takes place through the urethra: and is caused by the action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm and the contraction of the fibrous coat of the bladder.

Urine is transparent; of a citron-yellow colour: of a peculiar odour, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed, a short time after taking fluid, is less coloured, and less odorous and dense than that which is voided 7 or 8 hours after eating. The first is called by the French, *Urine de la Boisson*, *Urine from drink*:—the latter *Urine de la digestion*, *Urine de la coction*, *Urine cuite*, *Cocted urine*, *Urine of digestion*. According to the analysis of Berzelius, urine contains, in 1000 parts, 933 of water, 30.10 of urea, 3.71 of sulphate of potass, 3.16 of sulphate of soda, 2.94 of phosphate of soda, 4.45 of muriate of soda, 1.65 of phosphate of ammonia, 1.50 of muriate of ammonia, 17.15 of free lactic acid, lactate of ammonia united with an animal matter soluble in alcohol and an animal matter insoluble in that agent:—1.00 of earthy phosphate, with an atom of lime, 1.00 of uric acid, 0.32 of mucus of the bladder, and 0.03 of silica. There are found in it, moreover, albumen, sulphur, &c. Its average specific gravity is about 1.015.

The quantity passed by the adult in the 24 hours varies. On the average it may amount to two pounds and a half.

Sometimes, the urine, in health and disease, exhibits appearances, that have received special names. Thus, that which is characterized by a deficiency of solid matters generally, has been called *Hydr'uria*, (ὑδωρ, 'water,') by a deficiency of urea, *Anazotu'ria*, (αν, privative, and *azote*,) by a superabundance of urea, *Azotu'ria*. Urine, in which the deposite consists of lithic acid, and the lithates, has been termed *Lithu'ria*; and that in which the deposite consists of the earthy and earthy-alkaline phosphates, *Ceramu'ria*, (κεραμος, 'potter's earth,' &c. &c. At times, a *pellicle* forms on the surface (*Cremor urinæ*) which consists of mucus and some salts: at others, there is a *cloud*, (*Nubecula*, *nubes*) towards its upper part, which is called *Enæore'ma* when it is suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Occasionally, there is a sediment, to which the names *Hypos'tasis*, *Sedimen'tum*, &c. have been given. (See these various words.)

The urine is often deserving of attention in disease; but it has been considered a matter of more importance than it merits. Some empirics have presumed to pronounce on the nature of a disease by simply inspecting the urine. See Uroscopy.

Human Urine was, at one time, considered aperient; and was given in jaundice, in the dose of one or two ounces.

Cow's Urine, *Urina vaccæ*, *Allflower water*, was once used, warm from the cow, as a purge, in the dose of ℔ss.

Urine has been variously designated by pathologists, according to its appearance, &c.; for example:—

Crude Urine, (F.) *Urine crue*. Urine that is thin, transparent, and but little coloured, affording neither cloud nor deposite.

Cystin'ic Urine, *Cystinu'ria*. Urine containing cystine or cystic oxide in solution, or as a deposite.

Diabet'ic Urine, *Melitu'ria*. Urine passed in *Diabetes mellitus*. It does not contain, apparently, either urea or uric acid, except in accidental cases; but has a large quantity of sugar, analogous to that of the grape, which may be separated in the form of crystals. In other respects, the urine is very abundant and very limpid in that affection.

Drop'sical Urine is an ammoniacal urine, often containing much albumen and scarcely any urea.

Dyspep'tic Urine has been found to precipitate tannin abundantly, and to soon putrefy.

Floc'culent Urine, (F.) *Urine floconneuse*, is when the fluid is troubled by flocculi, suspended in it.

Gouty Urine, (F.) *Urine des goutteux*, contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids.

Hyster'ical Urine is clear, colourless, and similar to the *Urine de la Boisson*.

Icter'ical Urine contains bile.

Urine of Inflam'matory Diseases. This is, generally, small in quantity and very high-coloured.

URINE JUMENTEUSE, (F.,) a term used, by the French, for ammoniacal urine, rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

Milky Urine, (F.) *Urine lactescente* ou *laiteuse*. White and troubled urine.

Mucilag''inous Urine, (F.) *Urine épaisse*. Urine containing much mucus.

Nervous Urine. Thin and very liquid urine; such as is passed shortly after the attack of nervous diseases.

Urine of Nervous Fevers is generally very thin; and often deposites a mixture of uric and rosacic acids.

Oily Urine, (F.) *Urine huileuse*, is that which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle at its surface.

Oxalic Urine, *Oxalu'ria*. Urine containing a salt of the oxalic acid.

Phosphorescent Urine, *Phosphoru'ria*. Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

Pur'puric Urine, *Porphuru'ria*. Urine containing purpuric acid and its salts.

Rick'ety Urine contains much phosphate of lime.

This Urine, (F.) *Urine ténue*. Urine that is transparent, slightly coloured, and but little dense.

URINE ARDENTE, Ardent urine—*u. de la Boisson*, Urine, hysterical, see Urine—*u. de la Coction*, see Urine—*u. Crue*, Urine, Crude—*u. Cuite*, see Urine—*u. de la Digestion*, see Urine—*u. Épaisse*, Urine, mucilaginous—*u. Floconneuse*, Urine, flocculent—*u. des Goutteux*, Urine, gouty—*u. Huileuse*, Urine, oily—u. Incontinence of, Enuresis—u. Involuntary discharge of the, Enuresis—*u. Lactescente*, U. milky—*u. Laiteuse*, Urine, milky—u. sandy, Arenosa urina—u. Stoppage of, Ischuria—*u. Ténue*, U. thin.

URINIF'EROUS, *Urinif'erus*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *φερω*, 'I carry.' That which carries urine.

The Urinif'erous Tubes or Ducts of Bell'ni, *Tu'buli* vel *duc'tus urinif'eri Belli'ni*, *Bellenia'ni Ductus*, *Bellenia'næ Fis'tulæ*, are the collection of small tubes, converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ.

URINODES, Urinous.

URINOM'ETER, *Urinom'etrum*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' A hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of urine.

URINOUS, *Urino'sus*, *Urino'des*. Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

UROCRASIA, Enuresis.

UROCRIS'IA, *ουροκρισια*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *κρινω*, 'I judge.' *Urocrite'rion*, *ουροκριτηριον*. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after inspecting the urine.

UROCRITERION, Urocrisia.

URODIAL'YSIS, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *διαλυσις*, 'dissolution, loss of strength.' A partial and temporary suspension of the function of the kidney, such as occurs in the course of most acute diseases.

A condition of the function of the kidney and of the urine, similar to that observed in acute diseases, but without local mischief or preceding inflammatory fever, has been termed, when occurring in children, *Urodialysis Neonatorum*; in the aged, *Urodialysis Senum*.—Schönlein.

URODOCHIUM, Urinal.

URODYN'IA, from *ουρον*, urine,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain during the excretion of the urine.

UROLITHI, Calculi, urinary.

UROLITHIASIS, Lithia.

UROLITHOLOG''IA; from *ουρον*, 'urine,' *λιθος*, 'a stone,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A description of urinary calculi.

UROLITHOTOMIA, Lithotomy.

UROMANTI'A, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' *Uroscopia*. The art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine. One professing to be able to do this is called *Uroman'tes*.

URON, Urine.

URONOL'OGY, *Uronolo'gia*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

UROPYGION, Coccyx.

UROPYGIUM, *Croupion*.

URORRHAGIA, Diabetes.

URORRHŒA, Enuresis.

UROSCOPIA, Uromantia.

URO'SES, from *ουρον*, 'urine.' Diseases of the urinary organs.—Alibert.

URTI'CA, *U. Dioica*; the *Common stinging nettle*, *Adicē*, (F.) *Ortie*. *Family*, Urticeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Tetrandria. This plant has been long used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots, in the spring, are considered to possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

Urtica Dioica, Urtica—u. Iners magna fœtidissima, Galeopsis—u. Mortua, Lamium album—u. Pilulosa, U. Pilulifera—u. Roman, U. Pilulifera.

Urtica Pilulif'era, *Pill-bearing Nettle*, *U. Pilulo'sa*, *U. Roma'na*, (F.) *Ortie Romaine*. The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest. Nettles have been used as stimulants to paralytic limbs.

Urtica Urens, (F.) *Ortie brulante*. A lesser variety of the nettle, possessing similar virtues.

URTICA'RIA, from *urtica*, 'a nettle;' *Enanthe'sis urtica'ria*, *Ure'do*, *Scarlati'na urtica'ta*, *Febris urtica'ta*, *Pur'pura urticata*, *Febris rubra prurigino'sa*, *Saltans rosa*, *Nettle rash*; from *urti'ca*, 'a nettle,' because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle. A disease, distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called *wheals*. They have a white top, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness. They excite intolerable itching, especially when the person is warm in bed. The eruption frequently goes and comes, once or more in the 24 hours, and is generally dependent upon gastric derangement. In some people, nettle-rash is induced by shell-fish, eggs, nuts, &c. It is not, usually, a disease of any consequence, and its treatment is limited to the use of absorbent laxatives, and some general means. Willan has described six varieties of the complaint;—the *Urtica'ria febri'lis*, *U. evan'ida*, *U. perstans*, *U. confer'ta*, *U. subcuta'nea*, and *U. tubero'sa*.

Urticaria Porcellana, Essera.

URTICA'TIO, from *urtica*, 'a nettle.' A sort of flagellation, with nettles;—used with the intention of exciting the skin.

URUCU, Terra Orleana.

USNEA, Lichen saxatilis.

USTILAGO, Ergot.

USTIO, Burn.

USTION, *Ustio*, *Causis*, from *uro*, 'I burn.' The act of burning, or of applying the actual cautery. Also, the effect of cauterization;—a burn.

USTULA'TIO. An operation by which a substance is dried by warming.

USUS, Habit.

UTER, Uterus.

UTERI ANTEVERSIO, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Convulsivus morbus, Lorind matricis—u. Coryza, Leucorrhœa—u. Flexio, Hysteroloxia—u. Inclinatio, Hysteroloxia—u. Obliquitas, Hysteroloxia—u. Pronatio, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Pruritus, Nymphomania—u. Reflexio completa, Hysteroloxia posterior—u. Retroversio, Hysteroloxia posterior—u. Rheuma, Leucorrhœa—u. Versio incompleta, Hysteroloxia.

Uteri Adscensus, Hysteria.

U'TERINE, *Uteri'nus*, from *uterus*, 'the womb.' That which belongs or relates to the womb.

The Uterine Artery, *Arte'ria uterina hypogas'trica*, in size is always in a ratio with the greater or less state of development of the uterus. It arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic. It passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina, to which it gives branches; and afterwards ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a considerable number of very tortuous branches, which enter the tissue of the organ.

The Uterine Muscle of Ruysch consists of some fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus, which he regarded as forming a particular muscle.

UTEROGESTATIO, Pregnancy.

UTEROMANIA, Nymphomania.

U'TERUS, *Uter*, *Utric'ulus*, *Loci*, *Loci muliebres*, *Vulva*, *Venter*, *Arvum natu'ræ*, *Conceptac'ulum*, *Matrix*, *Ager naturæ*, *Hys'tera*, *Metra*, *Siera*, *An'gos*, *Delphys*, the *Womb*, (F.) *Matrice*, *Sien.* The uterus,—destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of conception till birth,—is a hollow, symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid: it is situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum, above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The uterus is flattened from before to behind, and is nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad, in its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina; terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cervix* or *neck*;—to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *body*.

From its *fundus* or upper portion the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. The cavity is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity, corresponding with the body, is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the Fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina.

The uterus is composed, 1. Of a *serous membrane*. This is external, and furnished by the peritoneum; which is reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and the anterior surface of the rectum. It forms, also, the *broad ligaments of the uterus*, *Ligamen'ta lata*, *Alæ vespertilio'nis*. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. They are two membranous productions or duplicatures of the peritoneum, sent from the edges of the uterus and posterior extremity of the vagina, in a transverse direction, to be fixed to, and to line, the side of the pelvis. 2. Of a *mucous membrane*, which is a prolongation of that of the vagina, and extends into the tubes. 3. Of a *proper tissue*, whose thickness is considerable. It is of a close texture; is grayish and elastic; and resists the instrument that divides it. Its intimate nature is but little known. During gestation it is truly muscular.

The arteries of the uterus proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course, and bear the same name as the arteries. They are very tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ,—called *Uterine Sinuses*. Its nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are very multiplied; and during pregnancy acquire enormous dimensions. The changes experienced by the uterus during gestation, and after delivery, are very numerous and important to be known. They regard its situation, direction, size, shape, texture, connexions, vital properties, &c.

Uterus, Abdomen—u. Anteversion of the, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Hourglass, contraction of the, *Chaton*—u. Inclinatus, Hysteroloxia.

Uterus, Irritable, *Neuralgia of the uterus*. A disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the lower part of the abdomen, and in the back and loins; generally diminished by lying down, and increased by exercise, and more severe for a few days preceding and during menstruation.

On examination *per vaginam*, the uterus is found to be tender on pressure; and the cervix and body slightly swollen, but not usually indurated.

It is an obstinate affection, but frequently ends of itself after years of suffering.

The treatment must be,—the horizontal posture; local blood-letting to the uterus; emollients; soothing injections; narcotics, warm bath, &c.

Uterus, Inversion of the, *Inversio Uteri*, *Metranas'trophē*, *Ædopto'sis Uteri inversa*, (F.) *Inversion de la Matrice*, *Renversement de la Matrice*. The uterus, displaced and turned inside out. This can only happen through want of caution on the part of the medical practitioner. It is a fatal accident, unless speedily reduced. This must be done by gradually returning the superior part, by grasping it with the hand, and making the rest follow.

Uterus Obliquus, Hysteroloxia—u. Retroversion of the, Hysteroloxia posterior.

Uterus, Rupture of the, *Metrorrhex'is*, *Ruptu'ra Uteri*, *Perfora'tio Uteri*, *Lacera'tion of the Womb*, (F.) *Rupture de la Matrice*. This dreadful accident occurs during labour, and is known to have taken place, when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, &c. When it is evident that this has occurred, the hand must be passed into the uterus, and the feet of the child be brought down.

Cases are on record, in which partial lacerations of the uterus have healed, and the patient has done well. This is a rare event, and not to be anticipated.

UTRICLE. See Semicircular canals.

UTRICULUS, Uterus—u. Lacteus, Receptaculum chyli.

UVA, Uvula, see Vitis vinifera—u. Ursi, Arbutus uva ursi.

Uvæ Corinthiacæ, see Vitis Corinthiaca.

Uvæ Passæ, *Dried Grapes*, *Raisins*. See Vitis Vinifera.

Uvæ Passæ Majores, see Vitis vinifera—u. Passæ minores, see Vitis Corinthiaca—u. Passæ solē siccatæ, see Vitis vinifera.

UVATIO, Ceratocele, Staphyloma.

UVEA, from *Uva*, 'an unripe grape.' *Tu'nica acino'sa*, seu *acinifor'mis*, seu *uva'lis*, seu *acina'lis* seu *uvifor'mis*, *Rhagoi'des*, *Rhox*, (F.) *Uvée*.

Some anatomists have given this name to the choroid coat of the eye; others, to the posterior surface of the iris, on account of the black and very thick varnish that covers it.

Uvea, Commissure of the, Ciliary ligament.

UVÉE, Uvea.

UVIGENA, Uvula.

UVIGERA, Uvula.

U'VULA, *Pinnac'ulum for'nicis guttura'lis, Ura, Staph'ylē, Tintinnab'ulum, Columel'la, Cion, Ci'onis*, (q. v.) *Garga'reon, Colum'na oris, Gurgu'lio, Intersep'tum, Processus* seu *Cartilago Uvifer, Uvi'gena, Uvi'gera, Pap of the Throat*, (F.) *Luette.* A fleshy appendix or prolongation, which hangs from the middle or free edge of the velum palati. The uvula has a conical shape, and is of a greater or less size in individuals. It is formed, especially, by the mucous membrane of the velum palati; and contains, within it, the azygos uvulæ muscle. Its use is not clear.

Uvula, Vesical, see Urinary bladder.

U'VULAR, *Uvula'ris*, from *u'vula*. That which belongs to the uvula.

The Uvular Glands are small follicles, belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

UVULARIA, Ruscus hypoglossum.

UVULI'TIS, *Angi'na uvularis, Staphyli'tis.* Inflammation of the uvula.

V.

VACCI'NA, *Vaccin'ia, Vari'ola vaccina, V. vaccinica, Exanthe'ma vaccina, Syn'ocha vaccina, Vacci'ola vera, Vacci'na antivariolo'sa, Vacciola scutellata, Vari'olæ tuto'riæ, Cowpox, Kine Pock, Inoc'ulated Cowpox, Em'phlysis vaccina inser'ta*, from *vacca*, 'the cow,' (F.) *Vaccine.* The cow-pox is a disease of the cow, arising spontaneously, which, if transmitted to man by means of inoculation, preserves him from small-pox contagion.

The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. Jenner. When inoculating for the small-pox in Gloucestershire, in 1775, he was surprised to meet with a number of persons in the same district, in whom the insertion of the virus produced no effect; although they had never passed through the small-pox. On investigation, he found that all these persons had previously been affected by a pustular eruption of the cow, which they had taken, by milking the animal; and which eruption they called *Cow-pox*. This discovery induced him to institute experiments, and he found that such preservative effect actually existed.

The *Vaccine Virus*, or the fluid of the eruption, is not now usually taken immediately from the cow; experience having demonstrated, that it is nearly as efficacious when obtained from the human vesicle.

The characteristic of cow-pox eruption is:—a semi-transparent, pearl-coloured vesicle, with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the 8th day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre; and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. This vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells, that communicate with each other. After the 8th or 9th day from the insertion of the virus, it is surrounded by a bright red, circumscribed aureola, which varies, in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches; and is usually attended with a considerable tumour, and hardness of the adjoining cellular membrane. This aureola declines on the 11th or 12th day: the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre; and the fluid, in the cells, gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab, or crust, of a reddish-brown colour, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached till three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent, circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, and a little depressed; the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells, of which the vesicle had been composed.

This is the progress of the *genuine cow-pox*. At times, fever occurs about the 9th or 11th day; but, at others, not the slightest indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur, which must be attended to; as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irregular* or *spurious cow-pox*. If the eruption runs speedily to a height; has an aureola too early; is irregular at its edges; and contains pus, instead of a limpid fluid,—it cannot at all be depended upon.

Small-pox occurs, at times, as an epidemic, after vaccination. For a time, the enthusiastic advocates of vaccination would not admit the affection to be small-pox; and, accordingly, they gave it the name Varioloid, (q. v.) It is unquestionably small-pox, but modified, and greatly divested of its terrors by previous vaccination; and it is said to happen less frequently after vaccination than after *small-pox inoculation*.

Vaccination is now practised every where, except amongst those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy. There is ground, however, for the belief, that for full protection, revaccination may be occasionally necessary.

Vaccina Antivariolosa, Vaccina.

VACCINA'TION, *Vaccina'tio*, from *vacca*, 'a cow.' *Cow-pox Inoculation, Jenne'rian Inoculation.* An operation, which consists in inserting the vaccine virus under the cuticle, so that it may come in contact with the absorbents. It is extremely simple, and requires

merely that the point of a lancet should be held under the cuticle for a short time.

The best time for taking the matter for vaccination is about the 7th or 8th day, before the appearance of the aureola, when it ought to be limpid and transparent. The most certain method is, to pass it from arm to arm; but this is not always convenient; and, hence, it is taken upon *points* or pieces of quill, or between glasses. It must, of course, be softened for use. This is done by means of a little water, which does not destroy its efficiency. The scab, too, which falls off about the end of three weeks—sooner or later—is capable of communicating the affection, if dissolved in water; and this is the most common method of transmitting the vaccine virus in some countries.

VACCINE, Vaccina.

VACCINELLA. A term employed by some to designate spurious cow-pox.

VACCINIA, Vaccina.

Vaccinia Palustris, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

VACCIN'IUM MYRTIL'LUS. The *Myrtle Berry, Vaccin'ia myrtil'lus, Bilberry, Blea-berry, Whortle-berry, Black Whorts, Vaccinium nigrum*, (F.) *Airelle Anguleuse, Raisin de Bois. Family*, Vaccineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia. The berries—*Baccæ Myrtillo'rum*—are esteemed to be antiscorbutic, when prepared with vinegar. They are also said to possess antiseptic and subastringent properties, when dried. They are not used in medicine; but are frequently eaten with milk and sugar.

Vaccinium Nigrum, V. myrtillus.

Vaccinium Oxycoc'cos, *Oxycoccos, Vaccinia palus'tris, Vitis Idæ'a palustris, Moorberry, Cranberry*, (F.) *Canneberge*. The berries are pleasantly acid and cooling. They make an agreeable preserve.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæ'a, *Red Bilberry, Am'pelos Idæ'a, Whortleberry, Cowberry*, (F.) *Airelle* ou *Canneberge ponctuée*. A decoction of the leaves has been used in calculous affections. They are astringent. The ripe berries are pleasantly acid, and refrigerant.

VACCIOLA SCUTELLATA, Vaccina.

Vacciola Vera, Vaccina.

VAGIN, Vagina.

VAGI'NA, 'a sheath.' *Vagi'na muliébris* seu *uteri'na* seu *Uteri, Sinus muliebris, S. Pudo'ris, Colpos, Vagi'na Penis, Vulvo-uterine canal*, (F.) *Vagin*. A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long; situate within the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum. It communicates by one extremity—*Aulos*—with the vulva; by the other, with the womb,—the neck of which it embraces. The vagina is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane; and is partly closed, in young females, by the hymen, and caruncuiæ myrtiformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue; and a cellulo-vascular membrane. A constrictor muscle; numerous vessels furnished by the vaginal artery particularly; veins and nerves, proceeding from the sciatic plexus, also, enter into the composition of the organ.

The term, Vagina or Sheath, *Theca*, is extended to many parts, which serve as envelopes to others.

The *Vagina* or *Sheath of the Vena Porta*, (F.) *Gaine de la Veine-porte*, is the cellular membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

Sheath, (F.) *Gaine*, is sometimes applied to the fascia enveloping the limbs; to cellular membrane, enveloping the muscles, and entering between their fibres; to that which surrounds the blood-vessels; to the synovial membranes surrounding tendons, and lining the gutters of bones, &c.

Vagina Glissonii, Capsule of Glisson—v. Muliebris, Vagina—v. Nervorum, Neurilema—v. Penis, Vagina—v. Portæ, Capsule of Glisson—v. Uterina, Vagina.

VAG'INAL, *Vagina'lis*, from *vagi'na*, 'a sheath.'

The Vaginal Artery exists, as a matter of course, only in the female. It arises from the hypogastric or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, &c, and sends its branches, first to the lateral parts of the vagina; and afterwards to the anterior and posterior surfaces.

The Vaginal Process of the temporal bone, (F.) *Apophyse vaginale* ou *engainante, Gaîne de l'apophyse styloïde, Chaton*, is a bony crista, which embraces the base of the styloid process.

The Tu'nica Vagina'lis, *T. Elytroï'des*, vel *Elytro'des*, is the serous membrane, which envelops the testicles. Before the descent of the testicle, the tunica vaginalis does not exist. It is formed by a prolongation—furnished by the peritoneum to the testicle, when it issues from the abdomen—which, subsequently, contracts; and, ultimately, is entirely separated from it, constituting a distinct coat. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac, which is reflected over the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity. Its inner surface is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid. Its outer surface adheres to the fibrous coat, common to the spermatic cord and testicle. This reflected portion is the *Tunica vaginalis testis*.

VAGINITIS, Leucorrhœa (vaginal.)

VAGISSEMENT, Cry, Vagitus.

VAGI'TUS, (F.) *Vagissement*. The cry, (q.v.) of the new-born child. *Squalling*.

VAGUS NERVUS, Pneumogastric.

VAIRON, (F.), *Dispar oculis*. One who has eyes of different colours. It also means a *wall-eyed* animal; or one whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle.

VAISSEAU, Vessel.

VASSEAUX CAPILLAIRES, Capillary vessels—*v. Chylifères*, Chyliferous vssels—*v. Lactés*, Chyliferous vessels—*v. Lactifères*, Lactiferous vessels—*v. Ombilicaux*, Umbilical vessels.

VALANIDA, Fagus sylvatica.

VALERIAN, GARDEN, Valeriana phu—v. Wild, Valeriana.

VALERIA'NA, *V. officina'lis, Wild Valerian, Valeriana minor, Officinal Valerian. Family*, Dipsaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Monogynia. The root has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It has a strong, fetid odour; bitterish, subacrid, and warm taste; and its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol.

Valeriana Celtica, *Celtic Nard, Spica Cel-*

tica, S. Alpina, Nardus Celtica, Saliun'ca, Nardum Gal'licum, Spica Celtica Dioscor'idis, (F.) *Nard Celtique*. The roots of this Alpine plant have been recommended as stomachic, carminative and diuretic. It has a moderately strong smell; and a warm, bitterish, subacrid taste.

VALERIANA MAJOR, V. phu—v. Locusta, V. dentata—v. Minor, Valeriana—v. Officinalis, Valeriana.

VALERIANA PHU, *V. major, Garden Valerian*, (F.) *Grand Valériane*. The root has been recommended in rheumatism; especially in sciatica, and in epilepsy, &c.

VALERIANA DENTATA, *V. locus'ta, Corn Salad*. A wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient.

VALÉRIANE GRANDE, Valeriana phu.

VALET À PATIN, (F.) *Volsel'la Pati'ni*. The common ligature forceps is a modification of this instrument invented by one Patin. It consists of two branches, united at the middle by a hinge, which may be separated or approximated by means of a screw or running ring. It is used for seizing hold of vessels that are to be tied.

VALETUDINARIUS, Sickly.

VALETU'DINARY, *Valetudinarian, Valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, 'health.' One of delicate health. One subject to frequent diseases. An *Invalid*.

VALETUDO, Sanitas.

VALGUS. See Kyllosis.

VALIGA, Tinctura jalapii.

VALLUM. The eyebrow or supercilium, (q. v.) Also, a species of bandage.—Galen.

VALS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, at Vals, six leagues from Viviers, in the department of Ardèche. There are five springs, containing carbonic acid, sulphate of iron, and alum. They are employed in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c.

VALVE, *Val'vula*, (F.) *Valvule*, from *volvo*, 'I fold up.' A small door. Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humours or other matters in the vessels and canals of the animal body. There are some valves, whose functions appear to be,—to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. See *Mitral, sigmoid, tricuspid, ileo-cæcal valve*, &c.

VALVE OF FALLOPIUS, Bauhin, valve of—v. Ileocœcal, Bauhin, valve of—v. of Tulpius, Bauhin, valve of—v. of Variolus, Bauhin, valve of.

VALVES, SEMILUNAR, Sigmoid valves.

VALVULA, Valve—v. Cæci, Bauhin, valve of—v. Cerebelli, V. Vieussenii—v. Coli, Bauhin, valve of—v. Foraminis ovalis, Ovalis fossa—v. Guiffartiana, see Thebesius, veins of—v. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of.

VALVULA vel PLICA SEMILUNA'RIS. A small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lachrymalis and the ball of the eye. In birds, this is large, and called *Membra'na nic'titans* vel *Pal'pebra ter'tia*.

VALVULA THEBESII, see Thebesius, veins of—v. Vaginæ, Hymen—v. Venæ magnæ, see Thebesius, valve of.

VALVULA VIEUSSE'NII, *Velum Vieussenii, Val'vula cerebel'li* seu *Willisia'na, Velum interjec'tum cerebelli, V. apoph'ysi vermiformi obtentum, Lacunar ventric'uli quarti superior, Velum medulla're* seu *medull'are anti'cum*. (F.) *Valvule de Vieussens, Voile medullaire supérieure*. A thin, medullary lamina, over the under end of the Aquæductus Sylvii, and upper part of the 4th ventricle. At the sides of the valves are two medullary tracts, called *Processus ad Testes, Columnæ Valvulæ Vieussenii*, or *Oblique intercerebral Commissure*.

VALVULA WILLISIANA, V. Vieussenii.

VALVULÆ CONNIVEN'TES; numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. They are folds of the mucous membrane; and their chief use appears to be,—to retard the course of the alimentary mass, and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyliferous vessels.

VALVULÆ EPISCOPALES, Mitral valves—v. Triglochines, Tricuspid valves—v. Trisulcæ, Tricuspid valves.

VALVULE, Valve—*v. d'Eustache*, Eustachian valve—*v. de Pylore*, see Pylorus—*v. de Vieussens*, Valvula Vieussenii.

VALVULES SIGMOIDES ou *SEMILUNAIRES*, Sigmoid valves.

VANELLOE, Vanilla.

VANIL'LA, *Banil'ia, Banilas, Banilloës, Banilla, Benzo'ënil, Ar'acus aromaticus*, (F.) *Vanille, Baume de Vanille*. The *Vanelloe* is a long, flattish pod; containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant, which affords this pod, is the *Epiden'drum Vanilla*, *Family*, Orchideæ. *Sex. Syst.* Gynandria Diandria. Vanelloes have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, like that of some of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

VAPORA'RIUM, *Atmiste'rion, Lacon'icum, Sudato'rium; a Vapour bath*. A useful remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections; and wherever it is important to relax the cutaneous capillaries.

VAPORARIUM, Hypocaustum. See Stove.

VAPORATIO, Evaporation.

VAPORES UTERINI, Hysteria.

VAPOURS, Hypochondriasis, Hysteria.

VARA, *Barre*.

VAREC, Kelp—*v. Vésiculeux*. Fucus vesiculosus.

VARENI, Ambulo-flatulentus, Gout (wandering.)

VARICE, Varix.

VARICEL'LA, (diminutive of *Variola*, Small-Pox.) *Emphlysis varicella, Exanthe'ma varicella, Syn'ochus varicella, Chicken pox, Variola lymphat'ica, V. spuria, Variolæ nothæ, V. illegitimæ, V. volat'icæ, V. pucillæ, Æoll'ion*, (F.) *Varicelle, Petite vérole volante, Vérolette*. A disease, characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops; are covered by a thin pellicle; and, about the 3d, 4th, or 5th day from their appearance, burst at the tip, and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin.

Three varieties have, sometimes, been designated. 1. The *V. lentiformes*, or *lenticular chicken pox*, which are irregularly circular, and flattened at the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterwards straw-coloured. This is the *common chicken pox*. 2. The *Varicella conifor'mis*, or *Conoï'dal Chicken Pox*, *Pem'phigus variolo'des*, *Variola lymphatica*, *Hydrach'nis*, *Swine Pox*, *Water Pox*, *Water Jags*, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated, and the fluid pellucid throughout; and 3dly, the *Varicel'la globularis* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger; the fluid being, at first, whey-coloured, and afterwards yellowish.

These divisions are, however, very arbitrary, for they are generally confounded.

Variola has been, sometimes, mistaken for this disease, and conversely. A little attention to the history of the eruption in the two affections will prevent error. Varicella is not contagious. At times, it prevails epidemically. It cannot be propagated by inoculation. The treatment is extremely simple; rest, abstinence, and the antiphlogistic regimen being all that is, generally, required.

VARICIFOR'MES PARAS'TATÆ. A name given, by some authors, to the ducts of the epididymis, because they seem knotty and varicose.

VARICOBLEPH'ARON, from *Varix*, and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.' A varicose tumour of the eyelid.

VARICOCE'LE, from *varix*, and κηλη, 'a tumour,' *Oscheoce'lē varico'sa*, *Her'nia varico'sa*, *Ramex varico'sus*, *Spermatocele*, (q. v.) *Cirsocele*. A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumour, situate in the course of the cord, and increasing from below upwards. It is less, when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect. It is, ordinarily, an affection of no moment, and is very common, requiring merely the use of a proper suspensory bandage. It has been advised, in bad cases, to tie the enlarged vein, but the operation is not free from danger induced by phlebitis. Sir A. Cooper has proposed the removal of a portion of the scrotum, so as to render the remainder of the scrotum a natural bandage. This plan has been found effectual.

VARICOMPH'ALUS, from *varix*, and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Varicose tumour of the umbilicus; cirsomphalus, (q. v.)

VAR'ICOSE, *Varico'sus*, (F.) *Variqueux*, affected with varix; or belonging to, or connected with, varix;—as a *varicose vein*, (q. v.;) *a varicose ulcer*, i. e. one kept up by *varices*.

VARICOSITAS CONJUNCTIVÆ, Cirsophthalmia.

VARIC'ULA, *Varix parva*. A diminutive of *varix*. Also, a varicose swelling of the veins of the tunica conjunctiva.—M. A. Severinus.

VARI'OLA, *Variolæ*, *Varioli*, *Small-Pox*, *Empye'sis Variola*, *Euphlogia*, *Chaspē*, *Æolec'thyma*, *Pox* (N. of England) *Pestis variolo'sa*, *Febris variolo'sa*; from *varius*, 'spotted,' or from *vari*, 'pimples.' (F.) *Variole*, *Petite Vérole*, *Picote*. A disease now of somewhat less interest than before the discovery of vaccination. It is of a very contagious nature, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the middle ages. It is characterized by fever, with pustules, appearing from the 3d to the 5th day, and suppurating from the 8th to the 10th, and it possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation, (q. v.;) but this *inoculated small-pox*—*Variola inserta*—communicates the disease as readily through the air as the *natural small-pox*, or that received without inoculation.

Small-pox is distinguished into two classes, according to the character of the eruption, the *discrete* or *distinct*, and the *confluent*.

1. In the Variola Discre'ta, *Empyesis variola discreta*, *Variola discreta benig'na*, *Variolæ regulares* seu *discretæ*, *Distinct Small-Pox*, the pustules are usually of the size of peas; distinct, distended, and circular; the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout; and ceasing when the eruption is complete.

2. In the Variola Con'fluens, *Empyesis variola confluens*, *Variolæ regula'res confluen'tes*, *Vesic'ulæ Divæ Bar'baræ*, *Vésicules de Sainte-Barbe*, or *Confluent Small-Pox*, the pustules are confluent or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children, diarrhœa, and, in adults, ptyalism, with swelling of the hands and feet generally appear towards the period of the *secondary fever*, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the *Erup'tive fever*. The prognosis is favourable in the distinct kind, if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous,—the unfavourable symptoms being—flattening of the pustules, or subsidence of the eruption; the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed; or marks of inflammatory and congestive affections in the different viscera.

The treatment of the distinct kind is very simple; the antiphlogistic regimen, with cathartics, being all that is necessary.

The confluent kind requires the same management as typhus fever.

Variola Amboinensis, Frambœsia—v. Inserta, Variola (by inoculation)—v. Lymphatica, Varicella—v. Spuria, Varicella—v. Vaccina, Vaccina.

VARIOLÆ, Variola—v. Illegitimæ, Varicella—v. Modificatæ, Varioloid—v. Nothæ, Varicella—v. Pucillæ, Varicella—v. Tutoriæ, Vaccina—v. Volaticæ, Varicella.

VARIOLE, Variola.

VARIOLI, Variola.

Varioli's Bridge, Pons Varolii.

VAR'IOLOID, *Varioloï'des*, *Variolæ modifica'tæ*, from *vari'ola*, small-pox, and ειδος, 'form,'—resembling small-pox. This is, really, small-pox, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called *modified small-pox*. That it is small-pox is proved by the fact, that matter, taken from a varioloid pustule, will communicate small-pox

to one who has never had it naturally or by inoculation, or who has never been vaccinated. It is, almost always, a milder disease than small-pox; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination. It has appeared epidemically.

VARIQUEUX, Varicose.

VARIX, *Phlebeurys'ma*, *Hernia* seu *Ectasia vena'rum*, *Angiecta'sia veno'sa*, *Izia*, *Cirsus*, *Varicose Vein*, (F.) *Varice*, is considered, by some, to come from the verb *variare*, 'to turn,' 'to twist;'—on account of the sinuosities of varicose veins. Dilatation of a vein.

Varices are owing to the retardation of venous circulation; and in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially of pregnant females. The tumour or tumours, formed by varices, are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid; without pulsation, and yielding readily to the impression of the finger; but returning as soon as the compression is discontinued. Sometimes, the vein bursts and gives rise to hemorrhage. The treatment is usually palliative, and consists in exerting a uniform and constant pressure upon the part, by means of an appropriate bandage. The radical cure has, also, been obtained by extirpation, division of the vein, or ligature. The second course is apt to be followed by phlebitis.

VARUS, Ionthus. See Kyllosis.

VAS, Vessel—v. Deferens mulieris, Tuba Fallopiana—v. Urinarium, Ureter.

VASA LACTEA, Chyliferous vessels—v. Sedalia, Hæmorrhoidal vessels.

VASA VASO'RUM. Small vessels that supply larger. However minutely we trace a vessel, we always find its parietes supplied with blood for its nutrition by a smaller vessel.

VASA VORTICO'SA, (F.) *Tourbillon vasculaire*. The contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye, ciliary veins, (q. v.)

VAS'CULAR, *Vascula'ris*, *Vasculo'sus*. That which belongs or relates to vessels;—arterial, venous, or lymphatic; but generally restricted to blood-vessels only. Bichat gave the name—*Vascular system*—to the blood-vessels, and of this he made two divisions.

1. The *Arterial System* or *System of red blood*, (F.) *Système vasculaire à sang rouge*, which commences with the radicles of the pulmonary veins; and includes the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart and the aorta, with all its ramifications. The blood, in this system, is distributed to the general capillary system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous.

2. The *Venous system* or *Vascular system of black blood*, (F.) *Système vasculaire à sang noir*, carries the venous blood from every part of the system to the lungs. It takes its origin in the general capillary system; continues in the veins, right auricle, and ventricle of the heart and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. See Circulation.

VASE À SAIGNER, Cup.

VASTUS. That which is *vast* or has a great extent.

The VASTUS EXTERNUS and V. INTERNUS are two considerable, fleshy masses, which form part of the Triceps Cruris, (q. v.)

VAULT, (old F. *Voulte*,) *Fornix*, *Cam'era*, (F.) *Voûte*. A name given by anatomists to several parts which are rounded superiorly; concave and arched inferiorly,—as the *Vault of the cranium*, or the upper part of the skull,—the *Palatine vault* or *roof of the mouth*, &c. &c.

VAUQUELINE, Strychnina.

VECTIS, Lever—v. Elevatorius, Elevator—v. Triploides, Elevator, triploid.

VEGETA'TION, *Vegeta'tio*. A morbid part, which rises as an excrescence in syphilis, &c.—as the *Cauliflower excrescence*, &c. The term is, also, applied to the fleshy granulations or *Hypersarcoses*, which sometimes arise at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers.

VE'HICLE, *Vehic'ulum*, *Oche'ma*, (F.) *Véhicule*, from *ve'here*, 'to carry.' Any thing which serves to carry; thus, air is the *vehicle* of sound; the arteries are the *vehicles* of the blood. In *Pharmacy*, the name *vehicle* is given to any excipient; or to substances which serve as the media of administration for any medicine.

VÉHICULE, Vehicle.

VEIN, *Vena*, *Phlebs*, *Phleps*, (F.) *Veine*. The veins are vessels for the conveyance of black blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries; and, altogether, form the *venous system*, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems. 1. The *General venous system*, which commences in all the organs, by very minute radicles; and terminates in the heart by the vena cava and the coronary vein. 2. The *Abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called, also, the *System of the Vena Porta*, or the *Portal System*. See Porta.

The veins form two sets, one *deep-seated*, *Venæ satel'lites*, *V. concom'ites*, which accompany the arteries; the other *superficial* or *subcutaneous*. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of two coats; the one, external, loose, extensible, and with parallel, longitudinal fibres—the *proper membrane;* the other, the *common* or *inner membrane*, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves. These valves are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or *vasa vasorum*, veins, and lymphatics. They have not as many nervous filaments as the arteries. These filaments are from the great sympathetic.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

- 1. Subclavians.
  - Receive the
    - 1. Axillary, which
      - 1. Basilic, formed of the
        - Receives the
          - 1. Posterior ulnar.
          - 2. Anterior ulnar.
          - 3. Median basilic.
      - 2. Cephalic, forming the
        - 1. Superficial radial.
        - 2. Median cephalic.
      - 3 Circumflex veins.
      - 4. Inferior scapular.
      - 5. Long thoracic.
      - 6. Superior thoracic.
      - 7. Acromial veins.
    - 2. External Jugular.
      - 1. Internal maxillary, composed of the
        - Receives the
          - 1. Pterygoid.
          - 2. Spheno-palatine.
          - 3. Alveolar.
          - 4. Infra-orbitar.
          - 5. Mental.
          - 6. Inferior dental.
          - 7. Deep temporal.
      - 2. Superficial Temporal, composed of the
        - 1. Middle temporal.
        - 2. Anterior auriculars.
        - 3. Transverse of the face.
      - 3. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of *External Jugular*, and, in its course along the neck, receives—
      - 4. Cervical Cutaneous.
      - 5. Trachelo-scapular, &c.
    - 3. Internal Jugular.
      - Receives
        - 1. Superior Cerebral Veins.
        - 2. Veins of the Corpus Striatum.
        - 3. Veins of the Choroid plexus.
        - 4. Superior Cerebellar Veins.
        - 5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins.
        - 6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.
      - 7. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the
        - 1. Lachrymal.
        - 2. Central of the retina.
        - 3. Infra-orbitar.
        - 4. Ciliary.
        - 5. Ethmoidal.
        - 6. Palpebral, and
        - 7. Nasal, Veins.
      - 8. Facial Vein, called *angular*, near the eye, receiving the
        - 1. Palpebral, and
        - 2. Superciliary Veins.
        - 3. Dorsals of the nose.
        - 4. Superior. (Coronaries of the lip.)
        - 5. Inferior. (Coronaries of the lip.)
        - 6. Several Buccal and
        - 7. Masseteric Veins.
        - 8. Ranine.
        - 9. Submental, and
        - 10. Inferior Palatine.
      - 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.
      - 10. Superior thyroid.
      - 11. Occipital, and
      - 12. Veins of the Diploë.
- 2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
- 3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Subclavians.
- 4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
  - 1. Right Bronchial.
  - 2. Intercostal Veins.
  - 3. Semi-azygos.

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

- 1. Common Iliacs.
  - Receive the
    - 1. External Iliacs, formed by the—
      - 1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the—
      - 2. Popliteal, commencing by 3 veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—
        - 1. External Saphena, and
        - 2. Internal Saphena, which receive—
          - 1. Several abdominal veins.
          - 2. Circumflex Iliac, and
          - 3. External pudic veins.
    - 2. Internal Iliac, which receives the—
      - 1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the
        - 1. Dorsal veins of the penis, in the male.
        - 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.
      - 2. Sacro-lateral Veins.
  - 3. Middle Sacral Vein.
  - 4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—
    - 1. Abdominal branch.
    - 2. Dorsal branch.
  - 5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the
    - 1. Spermatic plexus, in the male.
    - 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c. in the female.
  - 6. Renal Veins.
  - 7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.
  - 8. Hepatic Veins.
  - 9. Middle,
  - 10. Left, and
  - 11. Right (Hepatic Veins.)
  - 12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTÆ.

- 1. Splenic Vein.
  - Receives the
    - 1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia.
    - 2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
    - 3 Duodenal, and
    - 4. Pancreatic veins.
    - 5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and
    - 6. Small mesenteric vein.
- 2. Superior Mesenteric Vein.

VEIN, BRONCHIAL, LEFT, see Azygos—v. Demi-azygous, see Azygous—v. Frontal, see Facial vein—v. Semi-azygous, see Azygos, (vena,)—v. Superior intercostal, left, see Azygos—v. Tibio-malleolar, Saphena, great—v. Palato-labial, Facial vein—v. Peroneo-malleolar, Saphena minor—v. Varicose, Varix.

VEINE, Vein—*v. Cave*, Vena cava—*v. Céphalique*, Jugular vein, internal—*v. Céphalique du pouce*, Cephalic vein of the thumb—*v. Cubitale cutanée*, Basilic vein—*v. Fessière*, Gluteal vein—*v. Porte*, Porta vena—*v. Prélombo-thoracique*, Azygos, (vena,)—*v. Préparate*, Cephalic vein—*v. Radiale cutanée*, Cephalic vein, *v. Trachélo-sous-cutanée*, Jugular vein, external.

VEINES ARTERIELLES, Arterial veins—*v. Sous-clavières*, Subclavian veins.

VEINS, CORONARY, Cardiac veins—v. Supra-hepatic, Hepatic veins.

VEINSTONE, Phlebolite.

VELAMENTA BOMBYCINA, Villous membranes.

VELAMENTUM ABDOMINALE, Peritonæum—v. Corporis commune, Integument.

VELAR, Erysimum.

VELOSYNTHESIS, Staphyloraphy.

VELUM, V. pendulum palati—v. Apophysi vermiformi obtentum, Valvula Vieussenii—v. Interjectum cerebelli, Valvula Vieussenii—v. Medullare anticum, Valvula Vieussenii.

Velum Medulla're Inferius, (F.) *Voile médullaire inférieur.* A name given, by Reil, to the medullary band or strip, by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla.

Velum Palati, V. pendulum palati—v. Palatinum, V. pendulum palati.

Velum Pen'dulum Pala'ti, *Velum, Velum Palati'num, Velum Palati, Velum Pendulum, Velum Staphyli'num, Claustrum Palati, Soft Palate, Palatum Mollē, Septum Staphylin,* (Ch.,) (F.) *Voile du Palais.* A movable, soft, and broad septum, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its *anterior surface* corresponds to the mouth; the *posterior* to the pharynx. Its *superior edge* is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle—the *uvula.* The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, separated from each other by a triangular space; these are called the *pillars;* the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat, which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum, in which are the peristaphylini interni and p. externi muscles, the glosso-staphylini, the pharyngo-staphylini and the palato-staphylinus.

The arteries of the velum palati are furnished by the internal maxillary, the labial and the superior pharyngeal. Its veins open into the internal jugular. Its nerves are sent off from the ganglion of Meckel, and come from the palatine branches. The glosso-pharyngeal nerve, likewise, sends it some filaments.

Velum Staphylinum, V. pendulum palati—v. Vieussenii, Valvula Vieussenii.

VENA, Vein, Penis—v. Alba renum, Ureter—v. Alba thoracis, Thoracic duct—v. Apoplectica, Jugular vein, internal—v. Arteriosa, Porta vena—v. Capitis, Cephalic vein—v. Cubiti interior, Basilic vein—v. Falcis cerebri, Sinus longitudinal inferior—v. Lactea, Porta vena—v. Magna, Porta vena—v. Medina Arabum, Dracunculus—v. Ostiaria, Porta vena—v. Pari carens, Azygos, (vena.)—v. ad Portas, Porta vena—v. quæ ad Portas est, Porta vena—v. Ramalis, Porta vena—v. sine pari, Azygos, (vena,)—v. Stelechiæa, Porta vena—v. Subalaris, V. axillaris.

Venæ Apoplecticæ, Jugular veins—v. Concomites, see Vein—v. Galeni, Choroid, (veins.)—v. Lacteæ, Chyliferous vessels—v. Lymphaticæ, Lymphatic vessels—v. Micantes, (arteries,) see Artery—v. Pulsatiles, (arteries,) see Artery—v. Satellites, see Vein—v. Soporales, Jugular veins—v. Sphagitides, Jugular veins.

VENEFICIUM, Poisoning.

VENENATUS, Venomous.

VENENUM, Poison, Venom.

VENE'REAL, *Vene'reus, Aphrodisiacus, Vene'rean,* from *Venus,* 'the goddess of pleasure.' That which relates to the pleasures of love. In a more restricted sense, the word *Venereal* is synonymous with *syphilitic,* and also with *syphilis.* Some authors have proposed that those diseases should be called *venereal,* which are produced by excess in venery; and that *syphilitic* should be limited to those which are the result of impure connexion.

Venereal Disease, Syphilis.

VÉNÉRIEN, Venereal. This term, also, means one labouring under syphilis; as *Hôpital des vénériens.*

VEN'ERY. Same etymon. The pleasures of love. Sexual communication. Coition, (q.v.)

VENIMEUX, Venomous.

VENIN, Venom.

VENOM, *Vene'num, Tox'icum,* (F.) *Venin.* A poisonous fluid, secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir, to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs from *virus,* as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, may be produced by the individuals who receive it, in their turn, and be transmitted to others.

Venom, Quickening, Sperm—v. Vital, Sperm.

VEN'OMOUS, *Venena'tus,* (F.) *Venimeux.* An epithet applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, &c., and, also, to liquids, in the animal body, which have been so perverted by previous disease, that their contact occasions serious mischief in sound individuals; as happens in hydrophobia.

VENOUS SYSTEM, ABDOMINAL, Porta vena—v. System, see Vascular.

VENT, Wind.

VENTER, Uterus—v. Imus, Abdomen, Hypogastrium—v. Inferius, Abdomen—v. Medius, Thorax—v. Parvus, Hypogastrium—v. Propendens, Hysteroloxia anterior—v. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—v. Superius, Cavum cranii.

VENTEUX, Windy.

VENTILA'TION, *Ventila'tio;* from *ventus,* 'wind.' The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, and apartments, or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident, when it is considered that atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and that carbonic acid supplies its place. Stagnant air, also, becomes loaded with numerous impurities; and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements, of modern times, has been a proper attention to circulation of air. It is, moreover, one of the most valuable additions to our stock of therapeutical agents in many diseases.

Instruments, used for the purpose of renewing the air, in ships, apartments, &c., have been called *ventilators.*

VENTOSITÉ, Flatulence.

VENTOUSES SCARIFIÉES, Cupping with the scarificator.

VENTOUSES SÈCHES, Cupping, dry.

VENTRA'LE CUTA'NEUM, (F.) *Tablier.* An elongation of the nymphæ in the Bosjesman female, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

VENTRE, Abdomen—*v. Inférieur,* Abdomen—*v. Resserré,* Constipation.

VENTRICLE, *entric'ulus;* from *venter,* 'belly.' Literally, *a little belly.* A name given, in anatomy, to various parts.

The Ventricles of the Larynx, *Sac'culi laryngæ'i, Sinuses of the Larynx*, (F.) *Ventricules* ou *Sinus du larynx*, are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

The Ventricles of the Brain, *Ventriculi* seu *Cavita'tes* seu *Sinus Cer'ebri*, (F.) *Ventricules du cerveau*, are five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the *lateral ventricles, middle ventricle, 4th ventricle or ventricle of the cerebellum*, and *5th ventricle*.

The *middle ventricle*, or *3d ventricle*, (F.) *Ventricule moyen du cerveau*, is situate in front of the pineal gland. It is bounded, *above*, by the tela choroidea and the fornix; *below*, by a portion of cerebral substance, which separates it from the base of the cranium; *laterally*, by the thalami nervorum opticorum; *anteriorly*, by a medullary cord, called the *anterior commissure*; and, *posteriorly*, by another medullary cord, called the *posterior commissure*. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings, situate behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix.

The Lateral Ventricles, *Ventric'uli majo'res, V. prio'res, V. superio'res, V. tricor'nes*, (F.) *Ventricules latéraux*, are two in number. They are large, and owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. They are bounded, *above*, by the inferior surface of the corpus callosum; *anteriorly*, by the curved portion of the same body; *posteriorly*, by a considerable mass of cerebral substance; and, *internally*, they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles,—a medullary plate, which is given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the *Corpora striata, Thalami optici*, and *Tænia semicircularis*:—their inferior portion contains the *corpus fimbriatum, cornu Ammonis*, &c.

The Fourth Ventricle, (F.) *Quatrième ventricule*, is situate beneath the *aqueduct of Sylvius*, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla; and is seated in the substance of the tuber annulare.

The Fifth Ventricle, (F.) *Cinquième ventricule*, is the small serous cavity between the laminæ of the septum lucidum;—called, also, *Fissure* or *Fossa of Sylvius* or *Sinus of the septum lu'cidum*.

The Ventricles of the Heart, *Ventric'uli Cordis*, (F.) *Ventricules du cœur*, are two in number.

The Right Ventricle, *Pulmonary ventricle, Ventriculus anterior, V. primus, V. pulmona'lis*, (F.) *Ventricule droit* ou *pulmonaire*, is situate on the fore-part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ*. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the *Ostium venosum*, and from it the *Pulmonary artery* issues. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring, from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs.

The Left Ventricle, *Ventric'ulus aor'ticus, V. posterior, V. secundus*, (F.) *Ventricule gauche* ou *aortique*, is situate at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are much thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The *Columnæ carneæ* and *Cordæ tendineæ* are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the *Mitral valve*; and from it proceeds the largest blood-vessel of the body,—the aorta.

Ventricle, Pulmonary, V. right.

VENTRICULE AORTIQUE, Ventricle, left—*v. Cinquième*, Ventricle, fifth—*v. Droit*, Ventricle, right—*v. Gauche*, Ventricle, left—*v. Moyen de Cerveau*, Ventricle, middle, of the brain—*v. Pulmonaire*, Ventricle, right—*v. Quatrième*, Ventricle, fourth.

VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, Ventricles of the brain—*v. du Cœur*, Ventricles of the heart—*v. Latéraux*, Ventricles, lateral.

VENTRICULI CORDIS, Ventricles of the heart—v. Duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—v. Majores, Ventricles, lateral—v. Priores, Ventricles, lateral—v. Superiores, Ventricles, lateral—v. Tricornes, Ventricles, lateral.

VENTRICULUS, Stomach, Ventricle—v. Anterior, Ventricle, right—v. Aorticus, Ventricle, left.

Ventriculus Callosus. The *gizzard* or *third stomach* of the gallinaceous bird. It consists of a double-bellied or *digastric* muscle; is lined by a firm cuticle, and forms a kind of pouch depending from the alimentary tube, in which the second stomach terminates, and from which the duodenum or *Ventriculus succenturiatus* issues. In the interior of the gizzard, there are numerous pebbles, which seem to be destined to aid in the trituration of the food.

The gizzard is an organ of mastication, and is possessed of great muscular power.

Ventriculus Posterior, Ventricle, left—v. Pulmonalis, Ventricle, right—v. Primus, Ventricle, right—v. Secundus, Ventricle, left—v. Succenturiatus, Duodenum.

VENTRILOQUE, Engastrimythos.

VENTRILOQUIST, Engastrimythos.

VENTROSITAS, Physconia.

VENTUS, Wind.

VEN'ULA, *Phlebion*. A small vein. Hippocrates seems to use it in the same sense as *Arteria*.

VENUS, Coition, Cuprum—v. Crystals of, Cupri subacetas—*v. Crystaux de*, Cupri subacetas.

VER CUCURBITAIRE, Tænia solium—*v. de Guinée*, Dracunculus—*v. Luisant*, Cicindela—*v. Solitaire*, Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia solium.

VERATRIA, Veratrina.

VERATRI'NA, *Vera'tria, Ver'atrine*. A vegetable alkali, found in the seeds of the *Vera'trum Sabadil'la* and in the *Veratrum album* and *Col'chicum autumna'lē*. It is solid, white pulverulent, and inodorous; of a very acrid taste; decomposable by heat; very soluble in water, and soluble in alcohol. When prepared in the usual manner, it still contains other substances,—*Sabadillin, Vératrin*, gum resin of the Sabadilla, and a black greasy matter. It is extremely

poisonous, and is but little used internally in medicine. Magendie has given it as an emetic and drastic in very small doses. Of late, it has been recommended to be applied in the way of friction, or endermically, (from gr. v to xx, to ℥j of lard or cerate,) in various neuralgic affections.

VERATRINE. See Colchicum autumnale.

VERATRUM ALBUM, *Helleb'orus albus*, *Elleborum album*, *Cherbachem*, *White hellebore*, (F.) *Hellébore blanc*. The root of this common European plant is indebted to the *Veratrine* for its properties. It is inodorous; has a bitterish, acrid, and nauseous taste, and is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface. It is, also, possessed of errhine properties, and acts, externally, as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is given as a *sneezing powder;* but it operates with great violence. It forms, also, an itch ointment. See Ung. Veratri.

The VERATRUM SABADIL'LA, or *Sabadilla*, *Canis Interfec'tor*, *Caus'ticum America'num*, *Cevadil'la Hispano'rum*, *Sevadilla*, *Hor'deum caus'ticum*, (F.) *Cevadille*. The seeds of this plant have been used, mostly, as anthelmintics. Dose, gr. ij to a child, four years old. It possesses the same general properties as the veratrum album.

The VERATRUM VIRIDE, *American hellebore*, *Swamp héllebore*, *Indian poke*, *Indian Uncas*, *Poke weed*, *Bear weed*, *Itch weed*, *Tickle weed*, is indigenous in the swampy districts of almost every part of the United States. Its properties are like those of the genus.

VERBASCULUM, Primula veris.

VERBAS'CUM NIGRUM, *Black Mullein*, *Cande'la regia*, *Thapsus barba'tus*, *Candela'ria*, *Lana'ria;* and the *Verbas'cum Thapsus*, *great broad-leaved mullein*, *High Taper*, *Cow's Lungwort*, or *Yellow Mullein*, (F.) *Molène*, *Bouillon blanc*. *Family*, Solaneæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia,—especially the latter,—have been used as emollients, applied externally, in the form of fomentation. The large leaves have been chosen for this purpose. Occasionally, the mucilage, which they contain, has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS, V. nigrum.

VERBE'NA OFFICINA'LIS, *Verbena*, *Dichro'mos*, *Verbena'ca*, *Periste'rium*, *Hierobot'anē*, *Herba sacra*, *Vervain*, (F.) *Verveine*. *Family*, Pyrenaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. A plant, formerly held sacred; used in sacrifices, and suspended round the neck as an amulet. In the form of cataplasm, it is said to have relieved obstinate headaches, and to have been of service in scrofula. It is not used.

VERBENACA, Verbena officinalis.

VERBUS, Penis.

VERCOQUIN, *Phreni'tis vermino'sa*. A kind of phrenitis, attributed to the presence of a worm in the brain!

VERDET, Cupri subacetas.

VERDIGRIS, Cupri subacetas.

VERETRUM, Penis.

VERGE, Penis—*v. d'Or*, Solidago virgaurea.

VERGERETTE DE PHILADELPHIE, Erigeron Philadelphicum.

VERGETURES, (F.) from (F.) *verge*, 'a rod.' Linear, reddish impressions, similar to those which would be produced by the strokes of a rod, and which are seen in some diseases.

VERJUICE, *Ompha'cium*, (F.) *Verjus*. A sour kind of grape. Also, an acid liquor prepared from very sour grapes or crab-apples. It is principally used in culinary preparations; although, occasionally, an ingredient in medicinal compounds. See Vitis Vinifera.

VERJUS, Verjuice.

VERMES, Worms.

VERMICULAIRE BRULANTE, Sedum.

VERMICULAR, Vermiform.

VERMICULARIS, Lumbricalis, Sedum.

VERMIC'ULUM, *Vermic'ilum*. An elixir; a tincture.—Ruland and Johnson.

VERMICULUS CAPILLARIS, Dracunculus.

VER'MIFORM, *Vermic'ular*, *Vermicula'ris*, *Vermifor'mis*, from *vermic'ulus*, 'a small worm.' That which resembles a worm.

The PROCES'SUS VERMIFORMES, *Protuberan'tiæ vermiformes*, *Appendices vermiformes*, (F.) *Éminences vermiformes du cervelet*, are two medullary projections, at the surface of the cerebellum.

The *superior vermiform process*, *Vermis superior cerebelli*, is an elongated projection, at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum;—and the *inferior vermiform process*, *Vermis inferior cerebelli*, is a somewhat large projection, situate in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ.

The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process is elevated, and termed *Monticulus*.

VERMIFUGE, Anthelmintic, Helminthagogue.

VERMIFUGUS, Anthelmintic.

VERMILION, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMILLON DE PROVENCE, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMINATIO, Helminthiasis.

VERMINATION, CUTANEOUS, Malis.

VERMINEUX, Verminous.

VERMINOUS, *Vermino'sus*, (F.) *Vermineux*. That which is caused by worms; as a *verminous affection*.

VERMIS BOMBYCINUS, Cornu ammonis—v. Cerebelli, Vermiform process—v. Cucurbitinus, Tænia solium.

VERMITIO, Helminthiasis.

VERNIX SICCA, Sandarac.

VERNO'NIA ANTHELMIN'TICA, *Ascaricida anthelmintica*, *Calagirah*, *Calageri*. A plant, which is indigenous in India. *Family*, Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. It has great celebrity in the East Indies, and is a bitter tonic; but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic, in cases of ascarides and lumbrici in children.

VÉROLE, Syphilis—*v. Petite*, Variola—*v. Petite volante*, Varicella.

VÉROLETTE, Varicella.

VERONI'CA, *Veronica officina'lis*, *Veronica mas*, *Thea German'ica*, *Beton'ica Pauli*, *Chamædrys*, *Male Veronica*, *Fluellin*, *Officinal Speedwell*, (F.) *Véronique*, *Thé d'Europe*. *Family*,

Rhinanthodeæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. This plant was once used as a pectoral.

Veronica Aquatica, V. beccabunga.

Veronica Beccabun'ga, *Beccabunga*, *Anagal'lis aquat'ica*, *Larer German'icum*, *Veronica aquatica*, *Cepæa*, *Water Pim'pernel*, *Brooklimé*, *Brooklime Speedwell*, (F.) *Véronique cressonée*. This plant was formerly used in a variety of diseases. It is, however, almost insipid and inodorous; and has been long banished from practice.

Veronica Mas, Veronica—v. Officinalis, Veronica—v. Purpurea, Betonica officinalis.

VÉRONIQUE, Veronica—*v. Cressonée*, Veronica beccabunga.

VERPA, Penis.

VERRE, Vitrum—*v. d'Antimoine*, Antimonii vitrum.

VERRU'CA, *Ecphy'ma verruca*, *Phymato'sis verruco'sa*, a *Wart*, (F.) *Verrue*. A small, hard, mammillary tumour, which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface, and broad at the base; their roots being implanted in the dermis by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous.

Warts may be destroyed by caustic, or removed by excision. Their vitality is, generally, not great.

Verruca Minor, Thymion—v. Palpebrarum, see Hydatid.

VERRUCARIA, Heliotropium Europæum.

VERRUE, Verruca.

VERS, Worms.

VERSION, Turning.

VERT-DE-GRIS, Cupri subacetas.

VERTEBRA DENTATA, Axis.

VER'TEBRÆ, *Spon'dyli*, (F.) *Vertèbres*; from *ver'terĕ*, 'to turn.' This name has been given to the bones, which, by their union, form the vertebral or spinal column. The vertebræ are short, thick, very angular bones; twenty-four in number, and situate one above another. The *body* of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below, it is articulated, by means of a fibro-cartilage, with the contiguous vertebræ. The *Processes*, *Masses apophysaires*, of each vertebra are:—1. The *spinous process*, situate behind, and in the median line. 2. The two *transverse processes*, standing off from each side. 3. The *four articular processes*—two *superior*, and two *inferior*—which serve to unite the vertebræ with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These, by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebra, form the lateral foramina, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal.

The different processes are united with each other, so as to form a kind of ring of the lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra; and the foramen, within this, i. e. between the body and processes, concurs in forming the vertebral canal.

The vertebræ have particular characters, according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *lumbar*.

The first cervical is called *atlas*; the second, *axis* or *vertebra dentata*; and the seventh, *vertebra proëminens*.

The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone; and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

The cervical vertebræ are developed by nine points of ossification; the dorsal and lumbar by eight.

VER'TEBRAL, *Vertebra'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ.

The Vertebral Column, *Rachis*, *Rhachis*, *Notos*; the *Spine*; the *back bone*, *Acan'tha*, *Cari'na*, *C. hom'inis*, *Spina dorsi* seu *vertebralis*, *Colum'na spina'lis*, *C. vertebra'lis*, *C. dorsi*, *Spina*, *Dorsum*, *Tergum*, *Compages Vertebra'rum*, *Acan'tha*, *Sacra fistula*, *Hiera Syrinx*, (F.) *Colonne vertébrale*, *Épine du dos*, *Échine*. A kind of bony column, situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid; and hollowed by a *canal* called *vertebral*, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length.

The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid, whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck; concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures, are of course the reverse of these. There is also, in the dorsal region, a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is towards the left side.

Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an *anterior* or *prespinal* surface; a *posterior* or *spinal*; two *lateral*; a *base*, and an *apex* or top. In the nomenclature of Chaussier, the anterior surface, in the neck, is called *trachelian*; in the back, *predorsal*; and, in the loins, *prelumbar*. The dorsal surface has, at its middle, the spinous processes; and, at its sides, the *vertebral gutters*, (F.) *Gouttières vertébrales*, formed by the succession of the *vertebral plates*, (F.) *Lames vertébrales*, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacro-spinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina, resulting from the union of the *vertebral notches*, (F.) *Échancrures vertébrales*. These are called *vertebral foramina*, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, and give passage to the *vertebral nerves*. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum; and forms with it an angle, called *sacro-vertebral angle* or *promontory*. The *apex* or *top* of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes, the term *vertebral column* includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx.

The Vertebral or Spinal Canal, *Rachid'ian Canal*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous, above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the

Theca vertebralis, and lodges the spinal marrow.

The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves, and to numerous vessels.

The Vertebral Ligaments, (F.) *Ligamens vertébraux, Surtouts ligamenteux de la colonne vertébrale*, are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings; the *anterior* occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column; and the *posterior* seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and existing, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum.

The Vertebral Artery, *Posterior cerebral artery* (Ch.,) is the largest of the branches of the subclavian. It arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal, (F.) *Petit canal vertébral*, formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side, and to form the *Basilary artery*, (q. v.) Besides the branches sent to the neck, the vertebral artery gives off—the *anterior* and *posterior spinal arteries*, and the *inferior cerebellous*, in the cavity of the cranium.

The Vertebral or Spinal Nerves spring successively from the spinal marrow; from its origin to its termination. These nerves—30 pairs in all—arise by two roots; one *anterior*, and the other *posterior*, and afterwards issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots seems to have a distinct function; the *posterior* being destined to convey sensation to parts; the *anterior*, motion. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion.

Of the 30 pairs, 7 are *cervical nerves*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*. See Nerves.

Vertebral Disease, *Rachial'gia* (of some,) *Caries of the Vertebræ, Spondylarthroc'acē, Spondyloc'acē*. The spinal column is liable to distortion, (see Hump) at times, without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times, a more formidable affection is induced; the vertebræ becoming carious, and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated; followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott; and, hence, it has been called, by the French, *Maladie de Pott*. It usually occurs in scrofulous subjects, and the treatment consists in establishing a counter-irritation by blisters, issues, or the moxa, opposite the transverse processes of the diseased vertebra. The sore must be suffered to remain open, and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered; employing tonics—the free admission of fresh air, &c. at the same time.

Vertebral Nerve, Trisplanchnic.

VERTÈBRES, Vertebræ.

VERTEBRO-ILIAC LIGAMENT, Ileolumbar L.

VERTEX, *Cor'yphē*. The top or highest part of the head. See Sinciput.

Vertex Cubiti, Olecranon—v. Palpitans, Fontanella.

VERTIGE, Vertigo.

VERTI'GO, from *Ver'tere*, 'to turn;' *Dinos, Ilin'gos, Giddiness, Dizziness, Dinus verti'go, Hallucinatio vertigo, Autal'gia vertigo, Swimming of the head*, (F.) *Vertige, Étourdissement*. A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round; or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration. Two varieties have been designated;—*simple vertigo*, where the objects are seen; and *scotodynia*, in which the sight is obscured, and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain; and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy.

Vertigo Tenebricosa, Scotodynia.

VERUMONTANUM, Caput gallinaginis, Gallinaginis caput.

VERVAIN, Verbena officinalis.

VERVEINE, Verbena officinalis.

VESA'NIA, *Vesa'niæ*. Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term; under which they have included the different species of mental alienation, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and even hydrophobia. See Nosology.

Vesania Mania, Mania.

Vesaniæ, Insanity.

VESICA BILIARIA, Gall-bladder—v. Fellea, Gall-bladder—v. Intestinalis, Vesicula umbilicalis—v. Urinaria, Urinary bladder.

Vesicæ Irritabilitas, Cysterethismus.

VES'ICAL, *Vesica'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the bladder.

The Vesical Arteries vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three; the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one which is somewhat larger, the *Vesico-prostatic*, (Ch.,) and proceeds to the *bas-fond* of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts.

The Vesical Veins, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

VESICANT, Blister.

VÉSICATOIRE, Blister.

VESICATORIUM, Blister.

VESICLE, ALLANTOID, Allantois—v. Germinal, see Molecule—v. Purkinjean, see Molecule.

Vesicles of de Graaf, Folliculi Graafiani.

VES'ICO-VAG''INAL, *Vesi'co-vagina'lis*. Relating to the bladder and the vagina; as *vesico-vaginal fistula*.

VESIC'ULA, *Cystinx*, a diminutive of *vesica*, 'a bladder.' A small bladder.

Vesicula Ænigmatosa, V. umbilicalis—v. Alba, V. umbilicalis—v. Bilis, Gall-bladder—v. Chyli, Receptaculum chyli—v. Erythroidea, Erythroid vesicle—v. Fellis, Gall bladder—v. Omphalo-mesenterica, V. umbilicalis—v. Ovalis, V. umbilicalis.

The Vesiculæ Semina'les, V. *Semina'riæ*

seu *spermat'icæ*, *Cap'sulæ semina'les*, *Conceptac'ula semina'ria*, (F.) *Vésicules séminales*, *Gardouches*, *Greniers*, are two small membranous sacs, which serve as reservoirs for the sperm, and probably secrete a fluid to be mixed with the sperm. They are situate beneath the bladder, and above the rectum, behind the prostate and to the outer side of the vasa deferentia. They are of an irregular conoidal shape; flattened from above to below; embossed on their surface, and of a grayish tint. Their *posterior extremity*, or *fundus*, terminates by a round cul-de-sac. Their *anterior extremity* or *neck* is narrow and elongated, and is continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the vas deferens, and forms with it the ejaculatory duct. The interior of the vesiculæ exhibits several cells, which communicate with each other, and are lined by a very thin, mucous membrane.

Vesic'ula Umbilica'lis, *Umbilical Vesicle*, *Vesicula alba* seu *om'phalo-mesenter'ica* seu *ænigmato'sa* seu *ova'lis*, *Vesi'ca intestina'lis*, *Intestinal Vesicle*, *Vitelline Pouch*. A small, pyriform, round, or spheroidal sac, which, about the fifteenth or twentieth day after fecundation, is of the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions in the course of the third or fourth week. After the seventh week, it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situate between the chorion and amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion, or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them.

The *vitelline pedicle*, which attaches the vesicle to the embryo, is continuous with the intestinal canal; and, up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life, is hollow. Its arteries are the omphalo-mesenteric, (q. v.)

The *vitelline fluid*, contained in the vesicle, has been compared, from analogy, to the *vitellus* or yolk of birds; and, like it, is an oleaginous substance, and presumed to be inservient to the nutrition of the embryo.

In Pathology, *Vesic'ula*, *Ves'icle*, *Ecphlysis*, *Cystinx*, means a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded, either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab.

Vesiculæ constitute the 6th order of Bateman's classification of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

Vesiculæ, see Villous membranes—v. Divæ Barbaræ, Variola confluens—v. Gingivarum, Aphthæ—v. Pulmonales, see Cellule—v. Rotundæ cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ—v. Sanguinis, Globules of the blood—v. Seminales mulierum, Nabothi glandulæ—v. Spermaticæ, V. seminales.

VÉSICULE BILIAIRE, Gall-bladder.

VÉSICULE DU FIEL, Gall-bladder.

VÉSICULES DE SAINTE BARBE, Variola confluens—v. *Séminales*, Vesiculæ seminales.

VESPA, Wasp.

VESSEL, *Vas*, *Angei'on*, *Angos*, (F.) *Vaisseau*. A canal, more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of several membranes, and distinguished, according to its uses and general arrangement, into *Artery*, *Vein*, and *Lymphatic*, (q. v.) See, also, Vascular.

VESSELOUP, Lycoperdon.

VESSIE, Urinary bladder—v. *à Colonnes*, see Urinary bladder—v. *Col de la*, Collum vesicæ.

VESTIBULE, *Vestib'ulum*, (F.) *Vestibule*. A cavity of an irregular shape, which forms part of the labyrinth or internal ear. The vestibule is situate on the inner side of the tympanum; on the outer side of the meatus auditorius internus; before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of Cotunnius and branches of the auditory nerve. There is also another membrane, constituting the *membranous vestibule*, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity. It is composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other—the *sacculus vestibuli*, and the *sacculus* (q. v.) There are three contiguous *cavities* in the vestibule, one of which, the *semi-oval*, is situate above; another, the *hemispherical*, below; and the third, or *sulciform*, which is the orifice of the aquæductus vestibuli, behind.

Vestib'ulum is, also, a smooth cavity between the perinæum and nymphæ in the female, which leads to two passages—to the urethra above, and to the vagina below.

VESTIGE, (F.) *Vestigium*, 'a vestige,' 'a trace.' A kind of fracture of flat bones, consisting of a simple incision having the mark of the instrument that caused it.

The term is, also, applied to a part of the body, which may have no evident use in man, and yet may be greatly employed in animals. For example, the muscles of the external ear in man are almost devoid of use, or are *vestiges* of what they are in certain animals.

VESTIGIUM FORAMINIS OVALIS, Ovalis fossa.

VESTITUS, *Esthe'ma*, *Esthe'sis*, *Clothing*, *Res vestia'ria*, *Dress*, *Vesture*, (F.) *Vêtement*. Any substance used for the purpose of covering our nakedness, or preserving us from atmospheric temperature, by being worn on the body. The best clothing in winter is composed of articles that are bad conductors of caloric, and do not admit of ready evaporation of the matter of perspiration. In this respect, woollen vestments deserve the first place, and cotton the second. Colour has likewise to be regarded—the darkest hues transmitting the heat most readily through them. It has been found that the same rule applies to odours—the darker colours retaining a greater amount of odorous particles than the lighter. Hence, the necessity of white walls, white bed-clothes, &c., in the wards of hospitals, for it is probable the like law applies to contagious miasms.

VESTURE, Vestitus.

VETA, Puna.

VÊTEMENT, Vestitus.

VETERANA, Rubeola.

VETERNUS, Coma vigil.

VETONICA CORDI, Betonica officinalis.

VEXILLUM, *Drapeau*.

VIA, Way—v. Stomachi et ventris, Œsophagus.

VIABILITY. See Viable.

VI'ABLE, *Viab'ilis*, from *via*, 'way;' or from *vie* (F.) 'life,' (Orfila.) A word, which may be introduced, with great advantage, from the

French into our language. It is an epithet, applied to a fœtus, whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every fœtus is not *viable*. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they are not viable;—a part or the whole of the brain being wanting. The older the fœtus, the more viable is it. It is an idle prejudice that a child, born at the end of eight months, is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of *viability* are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation, &c. of the fœtus. It may be laid down as a general rule that no fœtus, born before the end of the seventh month, is viable.

VIAL, Phiala.

VIÆ LACHRYMALES, Lachrymal passages—v. Primæ, Ways, digestive—v. Secundæ, Ways, second.

VIBI'CES, *Molops*. Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavourable indications, as they denote great prostration.

VIBRANS, Vibratory.

VIBRATILE, Vibratory.

VI'BRATORY, *Vi'brative*, *Vibrans*, (F.) *Vibratile*, from *vibra're*, 'to quiver.' An epithet applied to the pain that accompanies some neuralgiæ; and which seems to the patient to vibrate along the nerves.

Vibratory Motion, see Cilia.

VIBRIS'SÆ. The hairs which grow at the entrance of the nostrils.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Vic-Le-Compte is a small village in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, three leagues from Issoire; where there is an acidulous chalybeate, which is aperient.

VICHY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carbonated chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, six leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. The springs are seven in number. Almost all are thermal; give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and have a slightly sulphureous odour. They deposite carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a little oxide of iron; and afford, on analysis, carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia, carbonic acid, sulphate and muriate of soda. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, &c.

The Factitious Vichy Water, *Aqua Vicien'sis*, (F.) *Eau de Vichy*, is made of simple *acidulous water*, impregnated with twice its bulk of *carbonic acid*, ℥xxss; *subcarbonate of soda*, gr. xxxij; *sulphate of soda*, gr. xvj; *muriate of soda*, gr. iv; *subcarbonate of magnesia*, gr. ss: *muriate of iron*, gr. ¼. Mix. *Ph. P.*

VIC'IA FABA. The *Common Garden Bean*, (F.) *Féve* ou *féve des marais*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Egypt, of which there are many varieties. Beans are not easy of digestion. They are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young, they are more digestible and wholesome. Bean meal was one of the four resolvent meals of the ancients.

VICINI TRACTUS, Erysipelas.

VICINITRAHA, Erysipelas.

VICTORIALIS FEMINEA, Gladiolus vulgaris—v. Longa, Allium victoriale—v. Rotunda, Gladiolus vulgaris.

VICTŪS RATIO, Diet.

VIDANGES, Lochia.

VIDIAN CANAL, Pterygoid C.

VIE, Life.

VIELLIESSE, Senectus.

VIF ARGENT, Hydrargyrum.

VIGILANCE, Insomnia.

VIGILIA, Egregorsis.

VIGILIÆ NIMIÆ, Coma vigil.

VIGNE, Vitis vinifera—*v. Blanche*, Bryonia alba—*v. du Nord*, Humulus lupulus—*v. Vierge*, Bryonia alba.

VIGOR, Acme.

VILLI. See Villous membranes.

VILLOUS, *Villo'sus*, from *villus*, 'a hair.'

Villous Membranes or Coats, *Velamen'ta Bombyc''ina*, (F.) *Membranes villeuses*, *Membranes veloutés*, are such as are covered with soft papillæ or *Villi*, *Flocci*, *Floc'culi*, *Vesiculæ*, *Cylindri*, *Tubi Membrana'cei*,—constituted of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; or such as are covered with fine down, so as to cause them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. Chaussier gives the name *simple villous membranes* to the serous membranes; and that of *complicated* or *follicular villous membranes* to the mucous membranes.

These villi are endowed with *ciliary motions*, (q. v.)

VIN, Wine—*v. de Bordeaux*, Claret—*v. de Quinquina composé*, Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum—*v. Sec*, Sack.

VINAIGRE, Acetum, see Aceticum acidum—*v. Scillitique*, Acetum scillæ.

VINAIGRE DE BOIS, Pyroligneous acid.

VINAIGRES MEDICINAUX, Acetica.

VINCA MINOR, *Vinca pervin'ca*, *Clem'atis daphnoi'des major*, *Lesser periwin'kle*, (F.) *Pervenche*, *Violette des Sorciers*. It has bitter and astringent properties, and has been used in gargles, and diseases of the chest.

VINCULA, Fascia.

VINCULUM, Bandage, Lien.

VINE, Vitis vinifera—v. Grape, Vitis vinifera—v. Poison, Rhus radicans.

VINEGAR, AROMATIC SPIRIT OF, see Aceticum acidum—v. Common, Acetum—v. Distilled, see Aceticum acidum—v. Marseilles, Acetum aromaticum—v. of Meadow saffron, Acetum colchici—v. Radical, Aceticum acidum—v. of Squills, Acetum scillæ—v. of the four Thieves, Acetum aromaticum—v. Thieves, Acetum aromaticum—v. of Wood, see Aceticum acidum.

VINETTIER, Oxycantha Galeni.

VINUM, Wine.

Vinum Medicina'le. A *Medicated Wine*. Wine, holding in solution one or more medicines. Medicinal wines are obtained by macerating or digesting medicinal substances in wine. They differ, of course, according to the nature of the medicine employed, the strength of the wine, &c.

In a late Pharmacopœia of the London College, all the wines were changed into weak tinctures; but the old names were left unaltered. Sherry is the wine usually employed

Vinum Album Hispanicum, see Wine—v. Album Montanum, see Wine.

Vinum Aloes, *V. aloës socotori'næ, Vinum aloët'icum, V. aro'mo-aloëticum, Wine of Aloes, Tinctu'ra hiera, Tinctura sacra.* (*Aloës spicat. extract.* ℥viij, *canellæ corticis* ℥ij, *vini* ℔vj, *sp. tenuioris* ℔ij. Macerate for 14 days, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Purgative and stomachic, according to the dose. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

Vinum Absinthi'tes, *Wine of Wormwood.* (*Fol. absinth. exsicc., absinth. Pontic.*, āā ℥vj, *vini albi* ℔iv. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, &c.

Vinum Amarum, V. Gentianæ comp.—v. Amarum scilliticum, &c. V. diureticum amarum—v. Amarum cum spiritû vini, V. gentianæ compositum.

Vinum Antimo'nii Tartariza'ti, *V. tartritis antimonii, Solu'tion of tar'tarized antimony, Essen'tia antimonii* seu *stib'ii, Antimonial wine, Vinum benedic'tum, Vinum antimonia'tum Huxha'mi, V. antimonialē, Aqua benedic'ta Rulan'di, Vinum emet'icum.* (*Ant. tart.* ℈j, *aq. destillat. ferv.* ℥viij, *sp. rectif.* ℥ij. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and add the spirit.)

The ordinary *Antimonial wine* is made with *glass of antimony* ℥j, *sherry* ℔iss.

Ward's Red Drop consists of a strong vinous solution of *tartarized antimony.*

Vinum Antiscorbu'ticum, *Antiscorbu'tic wine,* (*Rad. armoraciæ recent.* ℥j, *fol. cochleariæ recent., nasturtii aquat., trifol. aquatic., semin. sinap.*, āā ℥ss, *ammoniæ muriat.* ℥ij, *vin. albi* ℔ij. Macerate for 36 hours; filter, and add *tincturæ cochlear.* ℥ss. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant and tonic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Vinum Aromat'icum, *Aromatic wine.* (*Species aromatic.* ℥iv, *vin. rubr.* ℔ij. Macerate for 6 days, and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, and tonic. Used, externally, in fomentations, embrocations, &c.

Vinum Aromo-aloeticum, V. Aloes—v. Antimoniatum Huxhami, V. antimonii tartarizati—v. Benedictum, V. antimonii tartarizati—v. Canarinum, see Wine—v. Chalybeatum, V. ferri—v. Cinchonæ compositum, V. de kinâ kinâ comp.

Vinum Col'chici, *Wine of Colchicum, Tinctura colchici, Want's Eau d'Husson.* (*Colchic. rad. recent,* ℔j, *sp. tenuior,* ℥iv, *aquæ destillat.* ℥viii. *Ph. L.*) Diuretic, sedative, and purgative. Chiefly used in gout. Dose, gtt. 40 to ℥j

Reynolds's Specific for gout and rheumatism consisted of the fresh bulb of *Colchicum* ℥viij, *Sherry wine* ℥xvj. The colchicum was macerated for eight or ten days in the wine, at a gentle heat; coloured with *syrup of poppies* and flavoured with *rum.* Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over dose of it.

Vinum Diuret'icum Ama'rum, *Vinum amarum scillit'icum compos'itum in Charita'tis Nosocomi'o usurpa'tum, Bitter diuret'ic wine.* (*Cort. cinchon., winteran., limon.*, āā ℥ij, *rhus toxicodendr., scillæ, cacumin. angelicæ*, āā ℥ss, *fol. absinth., melissæ*, āā ℥j, *baccar. junip., macis*, āā ℥ss, *vin. alb.* ℔viij. Macerate and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥iss.

Vinum Emeticum, V. antimonii tartarizati.

Vinum Ferratum, V. ferri.

Vinum Ferri, *V. chalybea'tum, Steel wine, Wine of iron, Vinum ferra'tum, V. martia'tum, V. Martis, Tinctura Martis vino'sa, Tinctura Martis cum vino.* (*Iron* ℥j, *supertartrate of potass,* in powder, ℥vj, *distilled water* ℔ij or q. s., *proof spirit* ℥xx. Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air in a flat vessel, moistened with a fluid ounce of water for a fortnight; agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling them with water, to keep them moist. Then dry with a gentle heat, and mix with ℥xxx of *distilled water.* Filter the fluid and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Tonic. Dose, ℥j to ℥iv.

It is sometimes made by adding *two pints of wine* to *two ounces of iron filings*:—macerating and filtering.

Vinum Gentia'næ Compos'itum, *V. amarum, Compound wine of Gentian, Infu'sum ama'rum vino'sum, Vinum amarum cum spiritû vini, Wine bitters.* (*Rad. gentian luteæ* ℥ss, *cort. cinchon. offic.* ℥j, *cort. aurant.* ℥ij, *canellæ alb.* ℥j, *alcohol. dilut.* ℥iv, *vini alb. Hispanic.* ℔ijss. *Ph. E.*) Dose, ℥j to ℥vj.

Vinum Hippocraticum, Claret—v. Hordeaceum, Cerevisia.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, *Ipecacuan'ha wine.* (*Rad. ipecacuan.* cont. ℥ij, *vini* ℔ij. *Ph. L.*) Emetic, and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, ℥iv to ℥x.

Vinum de Kina Kina Compos'itum, *V. cincho'næ compositum, Compound bark wine,* (F.) *Vin de quinquina composé.* (*Cort. cinchon.* pulv. ℔ss, *quassiæ, cort. winteran., cort. aurant. sicc.*, āā ℥ss, *alcohol* (12° to 22° Beaumé) ℔j. Macerate for 24 hours; and add *vini albi* ℔vj. Macerate for four days, and filter, *Ph. P.*) Tonic, febrifuge, and stomachic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

Vinum Martiatum, V. ferri—v. Martis, V. ferri—v. Nicotianæ tabaci, V. tabaci—v. Opiatum fermentatione paratum, Laudanum abbatis Rousseau.

Vinum Opii, *Wine of Opium, Vinum de opio compos'itum, Laudanum liquidum Sydenha'mi, Laudanum liquidum Hoffman'ni, Tinctura Thebaica,* &c., *Ford's laudanum.* (*Ext. opii* ℥j, *cort. cinnam.* cont., *caryoph.* cont. sing. ℥j, *vini* ℔j. *Ph. L.*) Narcotic. Dose, gtt. xv to ℥j.

Vinum de Opio Compositum, V. opii—v. Picatum, Pissites.

Vinum Quini'næ, *Wine of Quinine.* (*Wine* ℔ij, *sulphate of quinine* gr. x. Mix.) Dose, ℥iss or more; according as it is used for a stomachic, or to arrest ague. A *Vinum Cinchoninæ* may be made in the same way.

Vinum Rhei Palma'ti, *Rhubarb Wine, Tinctura Rhabar'bari Vino'sa, Vinum Rhabarbari, Elixir Rhei dulcē, E. R. Compos'itum.* (*Rad. rhei* concis. ℥ij, *cort. canellæ* cont. ℥j, *alcohol. dilut.* ℥ij, *vini alb. Hispan.* ℥xv. *Ph. E.*) Laxative and stimulant. Dose, ℥iv to ℥iss.

Vinum Rhenanum, see Wine—v. Rhabarbari, V. rhei palmati—v. Rubrum Portugallicum, see Wine.

Vinum Tab'aci, *Vinum Nicotia'næ Tabaci, Tobac'co Wine.* (*Folior. nicotian. tabac.* ℥j, *vini alb. Hispanic.* ℔j. *Ph. E.*) Narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. In dropsical cases, colica

pictonum, and ileus. Not used. Dose, gtt. xx to xxxvj.

VINUM VERA'TRI, *Wine of White Hel'lebore. (Rad. veratr. concis.* ℥viij, *sp. ten.* lbj. *aquæ destillat.* lbiss. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) In cutaneous affections, and in gout. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

VIOL, Stuprum.

VI'OLA, *Viola adora'ta, Ion, Matrona'lis, Viola'ria*, the *Sweet Violet*, (F.) *Violette à bouquets, V. odorante.* The flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odour, and scarcely any taste. They are slightly laxative.

VIOLA CANI'NA. The *Dog Violet.* The root of this plant is emetic and cathartic. Dose, ℈j.

VIOLA IPECACUANHA, see Ipecacuanha—v. Lutea, Cheiranthus cheiri—v. Odorata, Viola—v. Palustris, Pinguicola vulgaris.

VIOLA TRICOL'OR, *Heart's ease, Pansies, Ja'cea, Herba Trinita'tis*, (F.) *Pensée, P. sauvage.* The decoction of this beautiful little plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, &c. Its roots are, also, emetic and cathartic.

VIOLARIA, Viola.

VIOLET, DOG, Viola canina—v. Sweet, Viola.

VIOLETTE À BOUQUETS, Viola—*v. Odorante*, Viola—*v. des Sorciers*, Vinca minor.

VIOLIER JAUNE, Cheiranthus cheiri.

VIORNA, Clematis vitalba.

VIPER, EGYPTIAN, Aspis.

VIPER'S GRASS, Scorzonera.

VIPERA, Coluber berus.

VIPERARIA, Aristolochia serpentaria, Scorzonera.

VIPERINA VIRGINIANA, Aristolochia serpentaria.

VIRGA, Penis—v. Cerea, *Bougie.*

VIRGIN'IA, MINERAL WATERS OF. There are several celebrated mineral springs in Virginia, on the Western side of the Blue Ridge. Two *Thermal* springs exist in Bath county. The *Warm Spring*, as it is called, issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a mill, and to keep the water of its basin at the temperature of 97°. The *Hot Spring* is a few miles from the Warm. Its temperature is 107°. They are both slightly sulphureous.

The *Sweet Springs* are at the Eastern foot of the Alleghany, in Botetourt county; and 42 miles from the Warm Springs. The water has a temperature of 70° and is highly impregnated with carbonic acid. The *White Sulphur*, as well as the *Red Sulphur*, and *Salt Sulphur Springs*, are also much celebrated. The Red Spring is affirmed to exert a sedative influence on the pulse, diminishing the number of its beats. About 15 miles from Staunton is *Stribling's Springs*—a sulphuretted water; and near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, there is a sulphureous water, called Lee's Springs, which is much frequented.

VIRGIN'S BOWER, COMMON, Clematis vitalba—v. Bower, upright, Clematis recta.

VIRGIN'S MILK, *Lac Vir'ginis, Lac Virgina'lē*, (F.) *Lait virginal.* A tincture of Benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance. Also, subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, &c.

VIRGO, Girl—v. Aurea, Solidago virgaurea.

VIRIDE ÆRIS, Cupri subacetas.

VIRILE, Penis.

VIRILITY, Adult age.

VIROSUS, Virulent.

VIRTUE, Faculty.

VIR'ULENT, *Virulen'tus, Viro'sus.* That which is of the nature of a virus or which is caused by a virus.

VIRUS. A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation.

By it is understood—a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the *variolic, vaccine*, and *syphilitic virus. Virus* differs from *venom*, in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process;—a *morbid poison.*

VIRUS, Ichor, Poison, Sanies—v. Vaccine, see Vaccina—v. Vitale, Sperm.

VIS, Force—v. Adhæsionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Attractionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Cohæsionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Conservatrix, V. medicatrix naturæ—v. Elastica, Elasticity—v. Insita, Irritability—v. Irritabilitatis, Irritability.

VIS MEDICA'TRIX NATU'RÆ, *Vis conservatrix, Autocrati'a*, (q. v.) *Autonom'ia, Autocratoria Physiat'ricē, Physioautocrati'a.* A term, employed, by some, to express that instinctive, healing power in an animal or vegetable, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it, or remove disease.

VIS MOR'TUA. Under this name, Haller included the mechanical properties of membrane,—flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, &c., which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete extinction of life in all its functions; seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chymical composition of the substance in which they reside, and not to be affected until the progress of decomposition has become sensible.

VIS PLASTICA, Plastic force—v. Reproductiva, Plastic force—v. Vitæ, Irritability—v. Vitalis, Irritability.

VISCERA, Entrails.

VISCERAL, Splanchnic.

VISCÈRES, Entrails.

VISCONIA, Physconia.

VISCUM ALBUM, *Mist'letoe, Ixos, Ix'ia, Dabach*, (F.) *Gui.* A parasitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. *Family*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Tetrandria. That of the oak—*Viscum quercinum*—has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses;—the wood or leaves being given in powder, in the dose of ℥ss or ℥j. The berries, also, called *Pommes hemorrhoïdales*, from their supposed virtues, are drastic; and, when applied externally, maturative.

VISIO, Pupil.

VISION, *Vis'io, Visus, Opsis*, (F.) *Vue.* The action of seeing. The *sight.* The sight is one

of the five senses; and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colours and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the luminous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline, the vitreous humour, and strike upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have emanated; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections, that might otherwise occur, the interior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is, itself, covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. As the rays, proceeding from an object, must cross each other in their course to the retina, it follows, that those, proceeding from the upper part of an object, must fall upon the lower part of the retina and conversely. So that the object must be impressed upon the retina, in an inverted position, yet experience teaches us to appreciate the position accurately.

Vision, Double, Diplopia.

VIS'UAL, *Visua'lis*. That which concerns the sight or belongs to vision.

The Visual Angle is the angle, formed by the crossing of two rays,—proceeding from opposite points of any body,—in their passage through the pupil. It is by the size of this angle, that we judge, to a certain extent, of the size of objects.

VISUS, Vision—v. Acrior, Nyctalopia—v. Coloratus, Chromopsia—v. Dimidiatus, Hemiopia—v. Diurnus, Hemeralopia—v. Duplicatus, Diplopia—v. Juvenum, Myopia—v. Nocturnus, Nyctalopia—v. Senilis, Presbytia.

VITA, Life.

VITAL PROPERTIES. See Properties, vital.

Vital Prin'ciple. The principle which, when allied to matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. We know nothing of this principle, except in its connexion with organization.

VITALBA, Clematis vitalba.

VITELLINE, *Vitellinus*, from *vitellus*, 'the yolk of an egg.'

Vitelline Disc, Proligerous Disc—v. Fluid, see Vesicula umbilicalis—v. Pedicle, see Vesicula umbilicalis—v. Pouch, Vesicula umbilicalis—v. Vessels, Omphalo-mesenteric.

The Vitelline Pedicle is the pedicle, which attaches the umbilical vesicle to the embryo. See Vesicula Umbilicalis.

VITELLO-MESENTERIC, Omphalo-mesenteric.

VITELLUM OVI. See Ovum.

VITEX, *V. Agnus Castus*, *Agnus Castus*, (F.) *Gattilier*, *Petit Poivre*, *Poivre sauvage*. *Family*, Pyrenaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Angiospermia. The *Chaste Tree*. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly, they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

VITI SALTUS, Chorea.

VITIATIO, Stuprum.

VITILIGO, Lepra—v. Alphus, Lepra alphoides—v. Melas, Lepra nigricans—v. Nigra, Lepra nigricans.

VITIS ALBA SYLVESTRIS, Bryonia alba—v. Apyrena, see V. corinthiaca.

Vitis Corinthiaca. *Family* of the Vines. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. This plant affords the *Uvæ pas'sæ mino'res*, *Passæ Corinthiacæ*, *Pas'sulæ mino'res*, *Uvæ Corinthiacæ*, or *Currants*, (F.) *Raisins de Corinthe*. They are the dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthiaca* or *Vitis apyrena*; and are similar, in their properties, to the raisin.

Vitis Idæa Palustris, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Vitis Vinif'era, *Am'pelos*, *A. Œnoph'oros*. The *Grape vine*, *the Vine*. (F.) *Vigne*. Vine leaves and the tendrils have an astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, &c. The juice or sap, called *Lach'ryma*, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called *Verjuice*, (q. v.) The *Grape*, *Uva*, *Botrys*, *Staph'ylē*, (F.) *Raisin*, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit; and, when dried, it forms the *Uvæ passæ majores*, *Passulæ majores*, *Uvæ passæ solē sicca'tæ*, *Raisins*. These are inodorous; and, to the taste, subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous. They are demulcent and nutritive.

VITIUM SCROPHULOSUM, Scrofula.

VITRARIA, Parietaria.

VITREUS, Hyaloid.

VITRINE AUDITIVE, (F.) from *vitrum*, 'glass,' *Endolymph*. The fluid contained in the *membranous labyrinth* of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the *vitreous* humour of the eye.

VITRIOL, Ferri sulphas—v. Blue, Cupri sulphas—v. Cœruleum, Cupri sulphas—v. Green, Ferri sulphas—v. Roman, Cupri sulphas—v. White, Zinci sulphas.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, Zinci sulphas—v. Ammoniacale, Ammoniæ sulphas—v. Cupri, Cupri sulphas—v. Cyprium, Cupri sulphas—v. Ferri, Ferri sulphas—v. Goslariense, Zinci sulphas—v. Viride, Ferri sulphas—v. Martis, Ferri sulphas—v. Romanum, Cupri sulphas—v. Veneris, Cupri sulphas—v. Zinci, Zinci sulphas.

VITRUM, *Hy'alos*, *Glass*, *Brancia*, (F.) *Verre*. Glass, coarsely powdered, has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea.

Powdered glass has been regarded, but erroneously, as a poison. It acts only mechanically.

The saline scum, which swims on glass when first made, has been used in tooth-powders. It is called *Sandiver*, *Sel de verre*, *Glass Gall*, *Fel vitri*, &c.

Vitrum Hypoclepticum, Separatorium—v. Sublimatorium, Aludel.

VITTA, *Bandelette*, a Caul.

VIVERRA CIVETTA. See Civetta.

VIVIP'AROUS, from *Vivus*, 'alive,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth de-

tached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the *Oviparous*.

VIVISECTION, *Vivisec'tio*, from *vivus*, 'alive,' and *seca're*, 'to cut.' The act of opening or dissecting living animals.

VOICE, *Vox*, *Audē*, *Phonē*, (F.) *Voix*. An appreciable sound, produced by the air, when driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function, by which this is effected, has been called *Phona'tion*. It is a function of *animal* life; and, in animals, is limited to the production of the *simple* or *instinc'tive voice*, as well as in the idiot; but, in intellectual man, becomes much more complicated and articulated—an evidence of his intellectual superiority.

The ARTICULATED VOICE or *Speech*, *Loque'la*, *Lalia*, *Phrasis*, (F.) *Parole*, *Voix articulée*, is the voice, as produced by the glottis, modified by the motions of the tongue, lip, and other parts of the mouth. Most physiologists agree in regarding the glottis or the space between the thyro-arytenoid ligaments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed, but the mechanism of this formation is a matter of dispute. The greater part of individuals regard the glottis and its ligaments, with the *vocal tube*—or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis—as a reed instrument, like the clarionet;—the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed.

In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips, teeth, &c. are concerned; but there are some authentic cases on record, where it has been accomplished after the tongue has been removed. In such cases, the articulated voice must have been produced in the glottis, alone or aided by an obscure action of the parts above it.

VOICE, BLEATING, Egophony.

VOICE, CONVULSIVE, *Voix Convulsive*, (F.) *Vox Convulsi'va*. A neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds—acute and grave—which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any effort of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

VOICE, GOAT'S, Egophony.

VOIE, Way.

VOIES DIGESTIVES, Ways, digestive—*v. Lacrymales*, Lachrymal passages—*v. Premières*, Ways, digestive—*v. Secondes*, Ways, second—*v. Urinaires*, Urinary passages.

VOILE DU PALAIS, Velum pendulum palati—*v. Médullaire inférieure*, Velum medullare inferius—*v. Médullaire supérieure*, Valvula Vieussenii.

VOIX, Voice—*v. Articulée*, Voice, articulated—*v. Bronchique*, Resonance.

VOLA, Palm.

VOLATICA, Lichen.

VOLATILIZA'TION, *Volatiliza'tio*. The operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapour.

VOLSELLA, Acanthobolos, Forceps, Madisterium—v. Patini, *Valet à Patin*.

VOLVULUS, Ileus.

VOMENDI CONAMEN INANE, Vomiturition.

VOMER, in Lat. 'a *ploughshare*,' *Os Vo'meris*, *Aratrum*, *Os maxillæ superio'ris undeci'mum*. One of the bones of the face, so called from its resemblance. It is an azygous bone, forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; and is articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; and above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, and cornets of Bertin. It is developed by a single point of ossification.

VOM'ICA, from *Vom'ere*, 'to vomit,' 'to spit up.' (F.) *Vomique*, *Crachement de pus*. A term, used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. The acceptation is commonly, however, restricted to purulent collections in the lungs, encysted or not, which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds of vomicæ are distinguished; the one, caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, of much more rare occurrence, formed by a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchi, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the cavity of the pleura, causing empyema.

VOMIQUE, Vomica.

VOMIQUIER, Strychnos nux vomica.

VOMISSEMENT, Vomiting—*v. de Sang*, Hæmatemesis.

VOMIT, BLACK, Fever, yellow—v. Black, Melæna.

VOMITIF, Emetic.

VOMITINE, Emetine.

VOM'ITING. *Vom'itus*, *Evomi''tio*, *Ana'trope*, *Em'esis*, *Vomi''tio*, *Palmus vom'itus*, *Ægritu'do ventric'uli*. *Sickness of the Stomach*, (F.) *Vomissement*. The act by which solids and liquids, contained in the stomach, are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the nerves of the stomach. It is not accomplished solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was, for a long time believed. That organ, indeed, assists in the process;—the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the viscus by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles.

Vomiting is a symptom, common to numerous diseases. At times, it is sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, &c. At others, it is symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, &c.

When very troublesome, it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms or blisters to the epigastric region, &c.

VOMITING OF BLOOD, Hæmatemesis.

VOMITO NEGRO, Fever, yellow—v. Prieto, Fever, yellow.

VOMITORIUM. Emetic.

VOMITURI''TION, *Vomituri''tio*, *Emesia*, *Dysemesia*, *Vomen'di cona'men ina'nē*, *Retching*. Ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors mean, by this term, the vomiting of but little matter, or that which occurs almost without effort. The first acceptation is the most general.

VOMITUS, Vomiting—v. Cruentus, Hæmatemesis—v. Pituitosus, Blennemesis—v. Sanguinis, Hæmatemesis.

VOÛTE, Vault—*v. Médullaire*, Corpus callosum—*v. à Trois piliers*, Fornix.

VOX, Voice—v. Convulsiva, *Voix convulsive*—v Rauca, Raucedo.

VUE, Vision—*v. Courte*, Myopia—*v. Diurne*, Hemeralopia—*v. Faible*, Amblyopia—*v. Longue*, Presbytia—*v. Louche*, Strabismus—*v. Nocturne*, Nyctalopia.

VULNÉRAIRE, Vulnerary—*v. Suisse*, see Falltranck.

VULNERARIUS. Traumatic.

VUL'NERARY, *Vulnera'rius*; from *vulnus*, 'a wound.' (F.) *Vulnéraire*. A name applied by the ancients, to medicines, which they considered capable of favouring the consolidation of wounds. The property has been ascribed to various plants.

VULNUS, Wound—v. Laceratum, see Laceration—v. Simplex, Cut.

VULTUEUX, (F.) *Vultuo'sus*. Corvisart has used the expression, *Face vultueuse*,—*Facies vultuosa*,—for the face, when it is more florid and swollen than in the natural state. This appearance, which is observed in active aneurism of the heart, according to Corvisart, is owing to the afflux of blood into the arterial capillaries, and hence differs from the livid and swollen appearance caused by the accumulation of blood in the venous capillaries, constituting the *Face injectée*.

VULTUS, Face.

VULVA, Uterus. See Vulva.

Vulva, from *valva*, 'a door,' *Hortus, Cunnus, Puden'dum mulie'bre, Choiros, Amphicaus'tis, Concha, Porcus, Porta, Interfemineum, Muliebria, Fossa magna mulie'bris, Episeion, Eschara, Hor'tulus cupidinis*, the *female pudendum*, *Bouba'lios, Byssos, Cava, Caver'na, Delphys, Delta, Fovea, Gynæce'um*. The *female organs of Generation*. (F.) *Vulve*. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum, and which is called, also, *Fossa magna*. Some anatomists mean, by this term, the whole of the external genital organs of the female;—mons veneris; labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule, separating them; the clitoris; nymphæ; meatus urinarius; entrance of the vagina; with the hymen or the caruncule myrtiformes, fossa navicularis and fourchette.

Vulva, *Fora'men commu'ne ante'rius, Iter ad infundib'ulum, Iter ad ter'tium ventric'ulum*. An opening, situate at the junction of the optic thalami, and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

VULVAIRE, Chenopodium vulvaria.

VULVAR, *Vulva'ris*. That which relates to the vulva. Chaussier gives this name to the external pudic arteries, because they are distributed to the vulva.

VULVARIA, Chenopodium vulvaria.

VULVE, Vulva.

VULVO-UTERINE CANAL, Vagina.

W.

WAD, Graphites.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT, *Indu'cula*, (F.) *Camisole, Gilet de force*. A dress, used for restraining maniacs, or those labouring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. It ought, of course, to be made of very resisting materials.

WAKE-ROBIN, Arum maculatum.

WALKING, *Gressus, Inces'sus, Deambula'tio, Ambula'tio, Badisis*, (F.) *La marche*. The action by which we change place, by means of a succession of steps in the same direction. In walking forwards, the centre of gravity is constantly altered; and a series of small, parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thigh bones, the extent of which is regulated by volition, under the guidance of vision.

WALLACHIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. There are many excellent sulphureous springs in this country, especially those at Bobotsch, Finceschti, Sibitschiudi Suz, Brăsa, Otschin, Serboneschte, Kimpalungi, Kosia, and Oloneschti. Chalybeate and saline springs have also been found at Sibitschiudi Suz.—Siller.

WALLFLOWER, Cheiranthus cheiri.

WALNUT, Juglans regia—w. White, Juglans cinerea.

WALLRUE, Asplenium ruta muraria.

WALTON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral spring near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, England. It is an acidulous chalybeate.

WANT, from past participle of Sax. þanian, 'to wane;' 'to fall away.' 'Need of that which is necessary.' (F.) *Besoin*. This word is sometimes used to express the imperious necessity which compels us to take food, drink, &c. (See Hunger and Thirst.) In a more general sense, it means the impressions transmitted, by the organs to the brain, when it is necessary that they should act; these wants are called *instinctive desires* and *internal sensations* or *stimuli*. Such are the desires to eat, drink, void the urine, &c. &c.

Want in the sense of *Indigence*, (L.) *Egestas, Indigentia*, is the cause of a number of diseases.

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR THE HEADACHE. Linimentum camphoræ compositum.

WART, Verruca—w. Corneous, Cornu.

WASH, BLACK, see Hydrargyri submurias—w. Preventive, Lotion, Hannay's—w. White, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

WASP, *Vespa, Sphex*. (F.) *Guèpe*. A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and the ant. They are armed with a sting, which pours a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it. (See Poisons, *Table of*.) The best application is the Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus, or some preparation of ammonia.

WASSERBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 28 miles east of Münich. The water, called also *Aqua Agatii*, contains carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime and magnesia; muriate of soda, carbonate of soda and oxide of iron.

WATER, *Aqua*, *Hydor*, ὑδωρ, *Alma*, (F.) *Eau*. Water was, at one time, regarded as a simple element. It is now known to consist of eight parts by weight of oxygen, and one of hydrogen. It freezes at 32°, and boils at 212°, of Fahrenheit; and is taken as the unit in all tables of the specific gravity of solid and liquid substances.—Water, as we meet with it, is very different in its state of purity; generally, it contains small quantities of saline matter; at other times, as in sea water and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated.

The characters of water, as met with under ordinary circumstances, are well compared by Celsus, "*Aqua levissima pluvialis est; deinde fontana, tum ex flumine, tum ex puteo: post hæc ex nive, aut glacie: gravior his ex lacû, gravissima ex palude.*" Pure water is one of the best diluents that can be used. When cold, and especially when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants; and, in the form of the cold, tepid, and warm bath, it is serviceable in numerous diseases.

Water, Rain, *Aqua pluvia'lis*, (F.) *Eau de pluie*, when collected at a distance from houses or other elevated objects, is the purest natural water, and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies which it usually holds in solution, are carbonic acid, and minute traces of carbonate and muriate of lime.

Water, Spring, *Aqua fonta'na*, *Hydropegē*, (F.) *Eau de fontaine*, contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, more or less sulphate of lime. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be *hard*; if not, *soft*. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft, for domestic and medicinal purposes.

Water, River, *Aqua fluviat'ilis*, is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain water. It is, generally, pretty pure.

Water, Well, *Aqua putea'lis*, (F.) *Eau de puit, Eau de source*, is the same as spring water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering into the wells, and conveying impurities into them.

Water, Snow, *Aqua niva'ta*, (F.) *Eau de neige*, has usually been deemed unwholesome. It exactly resembles rain water, in composition, and is equally salubrious.

Water, Lake, *Aqua ex lacû*, (F.) *Eau de lac*, is apt to be impure, from decayed animal and vegetable matter. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the collection, and the degree of stagnation.

Water, Marsh, *Aqua paludo'sa*, (F.) *Eau de Marais*, is the most impure of all. It is generally more stagnant, and of course more loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters.

Water, Distilled, *Aqua destilla'ta*, (F.) *Eau distillée, Holy Water*, is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, but is rarely used. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary, as water, containing any saline impregnation—hard water, for example—decomposes certain substances. (See Incompatibles, Table of.) Distilled water has been recommended as a diet-drink in cancerous affections; and it is used in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

Water, Mineral, *Aqua minera'lis*, *A. salu'bris*, *A. medica'ta*, *Fons saluta'rius*, *Aqua sote'ria*, (F.) *Eau minérale*. Water, holding in solution different saline and gazeous substances, in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties.

Mineral waters may be divided into four classes:—1. *Gazeous* or *Acidulous*. 2. *Chalybeate*. 3. *Saline*. 4. *Sulphureous*. These may be *thermal* or *cold*, *natural* or *artificial*. Many of these divisions, however, run into each other; some of the substances, which they hold dissolved, belonging to one class as well as to another.

1. *Gazeous*, *Acid'ulous* or *Car'bonated Min'eral Waters*, *Aquæ minera'les acid'ulæ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales gazeuses* ou *acidules*. The waters, referred to this class, are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate to it certain sensible qualities. Waters, impregnated with free carbonic acid, sparkle when drawn from the spring, or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste; but become vapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid, there are generally present portions of saline, earthy or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Waters, highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are grateful to the stomach; increase the appetite, and are diuretic; hence, their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline matter that may be also contained in them.

The most celebrated amongst the acidulous waters are those of Bar, Chateldon, Saint Myon, Mont d'Or, Langeac, Seltzer, Sultzmatt, Pyrmont, Spa, Carlsbad, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Springs of Virginia.

2. *Chalyb'eate* or *Ferru'ginous Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ minera'les ferrugino'sæ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales ferrugineuses*, contain iron—sulphate, muriate or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent, when taken from the spring; but, when exposed for some time to the air, a pellicle forms on the surface, and a deposite takes place of the iron. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds; in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters. In the present Dictionary, those only are specified which have some celebrity; yet there are nearly ninety; whilst there are about sixty of the saline, and thirty-five of the sulphureous.

The most celebrated chalybeates are those of Tunbridge, Scarborough, Spa, Bussang, Forges; Vichy, Pyrmont, Passy, Provins, and Vals.

3. *Saline Mineral Waters*, *Aquæ minerales salï'næ*, *Amna alcaliza'ta (Paracelsus,)* (F.) *Eaux minérales salines*. Waters, holding in solution different saline substances, in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. They differ in properties, according to the salts contained in them. The salts usually present, are sulphates, muriates, and carbonates; and the bases, with which the acids forming these are combined, are soda, magnesia, and lime.

Saline mineral waters are usually aperient; and the most noted are those of Seltzer, Sedlitz,

Balaruc, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Baden, Epsom, Cheltenham, &c.

To this class may also be added *Sea water.*

4. *Sulphu'reous Mineral Waters, Aquæ minerales sulphu'reæ;* when warm, termed *Theiothermæ, Fontes sulphu'rei cal'idi,* (F.) *Eaux minérales sulfureuses, Eaux sulfurées, E. sulfureuses, E. hépatiques,* &c. These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen; and are at once recognised by their peculiar, fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances, which modify their powers. From the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen, they are employed in cutaneous affections; and, from the combined action of this and the saline matter, they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions; and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections.

The most renowned sulphureous waters are those of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, Bonnes, Aix in Savoy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Enghien, Harrowgate, Moffat, Virginia Springs, &c.

Some springs, as those of Bath, Buxton, Dax, Matlock, Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia, &c., are almost pure *Thermal Mineral Waters.* They are valuable agents in rheumatic affections; the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them; which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath.

The following Table, by Dr. Ure, exhibits the composition of some of the principal mineral waters, as well as of that of the sea:

TABLE

OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MINERAL WATERS.

	NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Grains of water.	CUBIC INCHES OF GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				MURIATES OF				Silica.	Alumina.	Resins.	Temperature.
			Oxygen.	Carbonic acid.	Sulph. hydrogen.	Azote.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.				
							gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.
Acidulous.	Seltzer (1)	8,949	43.5	13.068			5.22	78.3	6.32						13.74							
	Pyrmont (1)	8,950		19.6				4.3	9.8	0.70		8.38	5.44		1.7							cold
	Spa (1)	8,933		9.8			1.85	1.85	4.35	0.70					0.21							cold
	Carlsbad (2)	25,320		50.0			38.5	12.5		0.11-4th	66.75				32.5				2.25			165°
	Kilburn (10)	138,240		84.0	36.0			2.4	1.25	1.31-4th	18.2	13.0	91.0		6.0	0.6	2.8				6.0	cold
Sulphurous.	Harrowgate (14)	103,643		8.0	19.0	7.0		18.5	5.5				0.5		615.5	3.0	9.1					cold
	Moffat (14)	103,643		1.0	10.0	4.0									3.6							cold
	Aix-la-Chapelle (3)	8,940			13.06			15.25	5.89						6.21							143°
	Enghien (5)	92,160		18.5	7.0			21.4	1.35			33.3	5.8		2.4		8.0					cold
Saline.	Sedlitz	58,309		8.0				6.7	21.0			41.1	1444	*			36.5					cold
	Cheltenham (6)	103,643		30.3	3.0	12.0			12.5	5.0	48.0	40.			5.0		12.5					cold
	Plombieres (20)	14,600					36.	0.4			1.0				2.0							cold
	Dunblane (16) sp. gr. 1.00475	7,291						0.5		0.17	3.7				21.	20.8						cold
	Pitcaithley (16)	7,291		1.				0.5			0.9				12.7	20.2						cold
Chalybeate.	Tunbridge (3)	103,643	1.4	10.6		4.0				1.0		1.25			0.5		2.25					cold
	Brighton (4)	58,309		18.0								32.7		11.2	12.2		6.0		1.12			cold
	Toeplitz (7)	22,540					13.5	16.5		32.5					61.3	28.5				15.1		cold
Calcareous, nearly pure.	Bath (8)	15,360						1.6		0.004	3.0	18.0			6.6				0.4			114°
	Buxton (9)	58,309				2.0		10.5				2.5			1.5							82°
	Bristol (11)	58,309						13.5			11.2	11.7			4.0		7.25					74°
	Matlock	58,309										trace.										66°
	Malvern (15)	58,309					5.33	1.6	0.92	0.625	2.896				1.55							cold
	Dead Sea (17) sp. gr. 1.211	100										.054			10.676	3.8	10.1					
	Do. (18) sp. gr. 1.245														7.8	10.6	24.2					
	Do. (19) sp. gr. 1.2283														6.95	4.0	15.31					
	Sea water, Forth (16)	7.291									25.6				159.3	5.7	35.5	trace†				

(1) Bergmann. (2) Klaproth. (3) Babington. (4) Marcet. (5) Fourcroy. (6) Fothergill. (7) John.
(8) Phillips. (9) Pearson. (10) Schmesser. (11) Carrick. 14) Garnet. (15) Dr. Philip. (16) Dr. Murray.
(17) Dr. Marcet. (18) Klaproth. (19) M. Gay Lussac. (20) Vauquelin. † Dr. Wollaston.

Artificial Mineral Waters, (F.) *Eaux minérales artificielles* ou *factices*. These are imitations of the natural; and some of them—as the factitious Cheltenham water, and Sedlitz water—answer the purposes of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated.

WATER, SEA, *Aqua Mari'na*, *Humor Dor'idis*, (F.) *Eau de Mer*. This contains common salts and sulphate of magnesia, in large quantity. It is cathartic and forms the usual glyster at sea. It makes an excellent tonic bath; superior in most cases—especially in scrofula—to the fresh water bath.

WATER OF AIX LA CHAPELLE, see Aix-la-Chapelle—w. Allflower, Urine, cows'—w. Barley, Decoctum Hordei—w. of Bitter Almonds, Aqua Amygdalarum concentrata—w. Brash, Pyrosis—w. Carui, strong, Spiritus carui—w. Cinnamon, strong, Spiritus cinnamomi—w. Epileptic of Langius, Langii aqua epileptica—w. Flag, yellow, Iris pseudacorus—w. Holy, Water, distilled—w. Honey, see Mel—w. in the Head, Hydrocephalus—w. Hungary, Spiritus rosmarini—w. Jags, see Varicella—w. Laurel, see Prunus lauro-cerasus—w. Lavender, Spiritus lavandulæ—w. Lime, Liquor calcis—w. Lime, compound, Liquor calcis compositus—w. Nutmeg, Spiritus myristicæ—w. Parsnep, creeping, Sium—w. Pennyroyal, spirituous, Spiritus Pulegii—w. Qualm, Pyrosis—w. Seydschütz, Sedlitz water—w. Styptic, Sydenham's, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—w. Tar, see Pinus sylvestris.

WATERS, DISTILLED, Aquæ destillatæ—w. First, Primitiæ.

WATTWEILER, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a small town in the department of Haut-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are acidulous chalybeates, and contain carbonates of iron, lime, and soda; muriate of soda, and free carbonic acid.

WAX, YELLOW AND WHITE, Cera flava et alba.

WAXING KERNELS, *Crescen'tiæ*, (F.) *Croissances*, *Croissants*, *Glandes de croissance*. A popular term for small tumours, formed by an enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groins of children, particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body, hence their name.

WAY, *Via*, *Passage*, *Odos*, (F.) *Voie*. A name given to different canals.

The DIGESTIVE WAYS or PASSAGES, *Primæ viæ*, (F.) *Voies digestives*, *Premières voies*, are the series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of mouth, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. The term is often restricted to the three first of these.

The SECOND WAYS or PASSAGES, *Secundæ viæ*, (F.) *Secondes voies*, comprise the chyliferous, lymphatic, and blood-vessels.

WEANING, Sax. penan. *Ablacta'tion*, *Ablacta'tio*, *Apogalactis'mus*, (F.) *Sevrage*. The act of depriving the infant, permanently, of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment.

WEB, MUSCULAR, Panniculus carnosus.

WEB-EYE, Caligo.

WEDGED, (D.) *wegge*, *Inclu'sus*, *Inhærens*, (F.) *Enclavée*. The head of the fœtus is said to be wedged in the pelvis, when it remains fixed notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

The condition is called *Incuneatio*, *Spheno'sis*, (F.) *Enclavement*. See Paragomphosis.

WEED, SILVER, Potentilla anserina.

WEIGHT, from Sax. pæʒan, 'to weigh,' (F.) *Pésanteur*. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part:—the stomach or head for example.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *Pon'dera et Mensu'ræ*, (F.) *Poids et Mésures*. The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries; and numerous endeavours have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The new French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not adopted out of France. The greatest diversity prevails over Europe in the measures both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France.

TROY WEIGHT, as used by the British Apothecaries.

The *pound*	lb	contains	12 ounces.
The *ounce*	℥		8 drachms.
The *drachm*	ʒ		3 scruples.
The *scruple*	℈		20 grains.
The *grain*	gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias, as well as in the American.

lb.		Oz.		Dr'ms.		Scrup.		Grs.
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

Poids de Marc.

The *pound*	contains	16 ounces.
The *ounce*		8 drachms.
The *drachm*		3 scruples.
The *scruple*		24 grains.
The *grain*		

Avoirdupois.

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Troy grains.
lb. 1	=	16	=	256	=	7000
		oz. 1	=	16	=	437,5
				dr. 1	=	27,34375

The avoirdupois drachm is sometimes divided into three scruples, and the scruple into ten grains. The pound or 7680 grains avoirdupois = 7000 grains troy, and hence 1 grain troy = 1.097 grain avoirdupois.

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French Pharmaciens, when the new weights are not.

The following Tables exhibit the relative value of the old French and English weights.

Poids de Marc.		*Troy Wt.*		*Avoird.*		*Troy grs.*
1 pd. (*livre*)	=	1.31268*lb*	=	1.080143*lb*	=	7.561
1 oz. (*ounce.*)	=	.984504*oz*	=	1.080143*oz*	=	472.5625
1 dr. (*gros.*)	=	.954504*dr*	=			59.0703125
1 gr.	=					.820421

Troy.		Poids de Marc.		French grains.
1 pound.	=	0.76180 *lb.*	=	7561
1 ounce.	=	1.01574 *once*	=	585.083
1 drachm.	=	1.01574 *gros*	=	73.135
1 grain.				1.219

Avoirdupois.		Poids de Marc.		French grains.
1 pound	=	0.925803 *lb.*	=	8532.3
1 ounce	=	0.925803 *once.*	=	533.27

To convert French grains into Troy grains, divide by	1.2189
——— Troy grains into French grains multiply by	
——— French ounces into Troy ounces, divide by	1.015734
——— Troy ounces into French ounces, multiply by	
To convert French pounds (*poids de marc*) into Troy pounds, multiply by	1.31368
——— Troy pounds into French pounds, divide by	

Troy grain.		*Poids de Marc* or French grain.
1	=	1.219
2	=	2.438
3	=	3.657
4	=	4.876
5	=	6.095
6	=	7.314
7	=	8.533
8	=	9.753
9	=	10.972

French grain.		Troy grain.
1	=	0.8233
2	=	1.6466
3	=	2.4699
4	=	3.2932
5	=	4.1015
6	=	4.9218
7	=	5.7421
8	=	6.5624
9	=	7.3827

New French Decimal Weights.

		Troy grains.				
Milligramme	=	.0154				
Centigramme	=	.1544				
Decigramme	=	1.5444				
Gramme	=	15.4440	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Decagramme	=	154.4402	= 0	0	2	34.4
Hectogramme	=	1544.4023	= 0	3	1	44.4
Kilogramme	=	15444.0234	= 2	8	1	24
Myriagramme	=	154440.2344	25	9	6	0

Comparative Value of the French Medicinal Pound and that of other places.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.	
Germany	0	15	4	48	
Amsterdam	1	00	0	42	
Belgium	1	00	0	42	
Berne	1	00	0	00	
Copenhagen	0	15	3	20½	
Florence	0	11	0	50	divided into 12 oz.
Genoa	0	10	5	60	do.
Geneva	1	00	0	18	
Hamburg	0	15	2	15	
Lisbon	0	15	7	68	
London	0	12	3	12	divided into 12 oz.
Madrid	0	15	0	16	
Milan	0	9	3	00	
Monaco	0	15	2	23	
Naples	0	10	7	54	divided into 12 oz.
Paris	1	00	0	00	divided into 16 oz.
Rome	0	11	0	50	do. into 12 oz.
Stockholm	0	13	7	8	
United States	0	12	3	12	divided into 12 oz.
Warsaw	1	10	4	24	
Venice	0	8	6	00	
Vienna	1	2	2	32	

Measures of Capacity.

English Measure of Fluids.

The *gallon (congius)*	C	contains	8 pints.
The *pint (octarius)*	O		16 fluid ounces.
The *fluidounce*	f. ℥		8 fluid drachms.
The *fluidrachm*	f. ʒ		60 minims.
The *minim*	♏		

Proportions of the Apothecaries and Wine Gallon.

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.	Cub. inches.
1 =	8 =	128 =	1024 =	61440	= 231
	1 =	16 =	128 =	7680	= 28.875
		1 =	8 =	480	= 1.8047
			1 =	60	= .2256

Imperial Measure, adopted by the London College in their Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 =	8 =	160 =	1280 =	76800
	1 =	20 =	160 =	9600
		1 =	8 =	480
			1 =	60

Comparative Value of the Proportions of the Wine and Imperial Gallons.

Wine.		*Imperial.*		
	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 6	13	2	23
1 pint	=	16	5	18
1 fluidounce	=	1	0	20
1 fluidrachm	=		1	2½

Imperial.		*Wine.*			
	Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 1	1	9	5	8
1 pint	=	1	3	1	38
1 fluidounce	=			7	41
1 fluidrachm	=				58

French Measures of Capacity.

		English cubic inches.		Wine measure.
Millilitre	=	.061028	=	16.2318 minims.
Centilitre	=	.610280	=	2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre	=	6.102800	=	3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre	=	61.028000	=	2.1135 pints.
Decalitre	=	610.280000	=	2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre	=	6102.800000		
Kilolitre	=	61028.000000		
Myrialitre	=	610280.000000		

Approximative comparison between the ancient French Measures of capacity and the new, and conversely.

	Grammes.		Litres.	Decilitres.	Centilitres.
1 *poisson*	= 125	or	0	1	2
1 *demi-setier*	= 250	or	0	2	5
1 *chopine*	= 500	or	0	5	0
1 *pinte*	= 1000	or	1	0	0

	Grammes.		lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.	
1 *centilitre*	= 10	or	0	0	2½	00	
1 *decilitre*	= 100	or	0	3	2	00	
1 *litre*	= 1000	or	2	0	3	36	= 2.113 E.w.pts.

Measures of Length.

	Inches.
1 *line*, the 12th part of an inch.	1.000
3 *barley corns*	3.648
A *palm* or *hand's breadth* (Scripture measure)	4.000
A *hand* (horse measure)	10.944
A *span* (Scripture measure)	12.000
A *foot*	18.000
A *cubit* (Scripture measure for common purposes)	21.888
A *cubit* (Scripture measure for sacred purposes)	27.000
A *Flemish ell*	3 ft. 00
A *yard*	3 " 09
An *English ell*	6 " 09
A *fathom* or *toise*	

New French Measures of Length.

	English inches.				
Millimetre	0.039				
Centimetre	0.393				
Decimetre	3.937		yd.	ft.	inch.
Metre	39.371	=	1	0	3.37

VALUES OF THE GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. *Weights of the Ancient Greeks.*

		lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *talent*	=	54	2	5	24
The *mina*	=		14	3	40
The *drachm*	=			1	11
The *obolus*	=				13
The *ceration*	=				4
The *chalcus*	=				2
The *septon*	=				½

2. *Weights of the Ancient Romans.*

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *pound* (*libra*)	10	6	48
The ounce (*uncia*)		7	16
The *duella*		2	29
The *sicilicus*		1	58
The *sextula*		1	14
The *consular denier*, *denarius*		1	2
The *imperial denier* or *drachm*, *drachma*			65
The *victoriatus*			37
The *scriptulum* or *scruple*			21
The *obolus*			11
The *siliqua*			4

The Greeks divided their obolus into *chalci* and *lepta*: some divided it into 6 *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into 7 lepta: others into 8 chalci, and every chalcus into 8 lepta or *minuta*.

3. *Weights said to be of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the barbarous periods of the Middle Ages.*

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *alchemion*	14	3	40
The *manes* or *ominos*	10	6	28
Sacros, *augbken*, *adar*, *assatil*		7	16
The *great* or *royal nut*		3	44
The *sextarius stater*		3	44
The *lesser nut*		2	50
Aliovanus		2	29
Aureus, *Alcobolus*		2	14
The *hazel nut*, *bendacate*, *holca*, *alchi*, *darchimi*, *atogochilos*, *ologinat*, *nabach*		1	11
The *acorn*, *lupine*, *Egyptian*, or *Syrian bean*, the *bachil*			42
The *Alexandrian bean* or *tremessis*			30
The *Greek bean* or *gramme*, the *kermet*, *gonum*, *harmi*, *gracchus*			21
The *ring*, *cumulus*, *seminet*, *onolosich*, *onolossat*			11
The *danich*			8
The *kirat*, *alkilat*, *kararit*			4

1. *Greek Measures.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *metretes*	84	4	3	00
The *chus*, *choa*, *congius*	7	0	2	66
The *zestes*	1	1	7	44
The *cotyle*		8	7	58
The *tetrarton*		4	3	65
The *oxybaphon*		2	1	69
The *cyathos*		1	4	00
The *conche*			6	00
The *mystron*			3	00
The *chama minor*			2	00
The *cochlearion*			1	00

2. *Roman Measures of Capacity.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *amphora* or *cadus*	56	2	7	24
The *urna*	28	1	3	48
The *congius*	7	0	2	66
The *sextarius*	1	4	7	44
The *hemina*		10	1	18
The *quartarius*		5	0	45
The *acetabulum*		2	4	23
The *cyathus* or *small glass*		1	5	30
The *ligula* or *spoonful*			3	24

3. *Measures said to be of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The *missohaes* weighed	3	8	1	33
Aben, *kirt*, *ejub*, *eberia*, or *Roman mina*	1	6	0	00
The *phial*, *haffilius*, or *hassitinus*	10	1	18	
The *calix* or *rejclati*	5	0	44	
The *handful*, *pugillum*, *cornusum*	3	2	68	
The *hazsuf*, *acsasse*, or *anesime*	2	4	20	
The *conos* or *coatus*, *alcantus* or *almunesi*, *briale cuabus*	1	5	34	
The *lesser bachates*		5	56	
The *largest spoonful*		4	44	
A *spoonful*		1	52	
The *colanos* or *reclanarium*		1	28	
A *small spoonful* or *flagerina*, or *cyanes*		1	14	
The *smallest spoonful* or *fahaliel*			42	

Besides the weights and measures, employed by the moderns, already mentioned, there are some modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:—

A *glassful* or *cupful*, ((F.) *Verre*) is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.
A *wine glassful*, 1½ ounce or 2 ounces.
A *table spoonful*, ((F.) *Cuiller à bouche*) about half an ounce.
A *coffee* or *dessert spoonful*, about 3 drachms.
A *tea spoonful*, a fluidrachm.
A *handful*, *manipulus*. ((F.) *Poignée.*)
The *Pugillus* is as much as can be held by the three fingers. ((F.) *Pincée.*)

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary, according to the article. The authors of the Parisian codex have valued them, as regards certain substances.

	oz.	dr.
A *Manipulus* of barley weighs	3	2½
" linseed	1	4
" linseed meal	3	3
" dried mallow leaves	1	3
" dried chicory leaves	1	0
" flowers of the tilia	1	2½

	dr.	scr.	gr.
A *Pugillus* of camomile flower weighs	2		
" arnica	1	2	
" marsh-mallow	1	1	
" mallow			60
" fennel seeds		1	61
" aniseed	2	½	

A *hen's egg*, newly laid, weighs about 2 ounces and 2 drachms:—when deprived of its shell 2 ounces. The *white* weighs 1 ounce, 2 drachms, and 57 grains: the *yolk*, 5 drachms and 15 grains.

WELK, Gutta rosea.

WEMDING, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about four leagues from Donawert in Bavaria. They contain sulphuretted hydrogen; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; sulphates of lime and magnesia; a little muriate of lime, and oxide of iron; and are much used in asthenic diseases.

WEN, Sax. pen, *Lu'pia*, *Tumour* (q. v.,) (F.) *Loupe*. A name given to circumscribed, indolent tumours, without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes confined to an encysted tumour.

WHEAT, Triticum—w. Indian, Zea mays—w. Turkey, Zea mays.

WHELK, Acne.

WHELK, CHIN, Sycosis.

WHEY, Serum lactis—w. Rennet, see Serum lactis—w. Tamarind, see Tamarindus.

WHISKEY. See Spirit.

Whiskey; a spirituous liquor obtained from oats, potatoes, &c. by distillation. See Spirit.

WHISTLING, *Sifflement.*

WHITE, FLAKE. Plumbi subcarbonas—w. Leg, Phlegmatia dolens—w. Root, Asclepias tuberosa—w. Spanish, Bismuth, subnitrate of—w. Swelling, Hydrarthrus—w. Swelling of lying-in women, Phlegmatia dolens—w. Wood, Liriodendron.

WHITES, THE, Leucorrhœa.

WHITLOW, Paronychia.

WHOOPINGCOUGH, Pertussis.

WHORTLEBERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis Idæa—w. Bears', Arbutus uva ursi.

WHORTS, BLACK, Vaccinium myrtillus.

WIDOW-WAIL, Cneorum tricoccum, Daphne alpina.

WIESSAU, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about four leagues from the Convent of Waldsassen in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; muriates of lime, magnesia, and alumine; carbonate of soda, and much oxide of iron. The Bavarians consider them to resemble the waters of Pyrmont.

WILD, Sax. ꝓilꝺ, (D.) *Wild.* An epithet given to the countenance, when not in harmony with the situation of the individual, and indicating strong, mental emotion. A *wild look*, (F.) *Physionomie égarée.*

WILDUNGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is situate a few miles from Cassel in Germany. In its neighbourhood are several mineral springs; the chief of which, according to Stucke, contain a bituminous matter; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate and sulphate of lime, &c. They are used, chiefly, as refrigerants.

WILLOW, Salix—w. Herb, common, Lythrum salicaria—w. Herb, purple, Lythrum salicaria—w. Red, Cornus sericea—w. Rose, Cornus sericea—w. Sweet, Myrica gale.

WIND, *Ventus, Anemos,* (F.) *Vent.* Winds exert considerable influence on the animal economy; acting by their temperature, which necessarily modifies that of the circumambient air, as well as by their moisture or dryness; and by the emanations of different kinds, which they transport to greater or less distances. The winds, which blow over a considerable extent of country, are dry and serene; those which come from the ocean, are moist and chilly.

Wind Dropsy, Emphysema—w. Flower, Anemone—w. Pipe, Trachea—w. Root, Asclepias tuberosa.

WINDY, *Flatulen'tus, Flat'ulent,* (F.) *Venteux.* That which causes wind or flatulence; also, that which is caused by wind or flatulence;—as *windy food, windy colic,* &c.

WINE, *Vinum, Œnos,* (F.) *Vin.* A name, given by chymists to all liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape; or of fruits, the product of whose fermentation resembles, in most respects, that of the juice of the grape.

Wine is composed of alcohol; saccharine matter; malic acid; tartaric acid; supertartrate of potass; acetic acid; an extractive colouring matter, more or less bitter, and partly resinous; and sometimes of an aromatic substance. The extractive colouring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is, also, formed during fermentation.

The following Table, drawn up by Mr. Brande, exhibits the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wine and liquors. It is proper, however, to remark, that many of these wines are prepared for the London market, and are more brandied or reinforced, than the same varieties sold in the United States. This is strikingly the case with port. Dr. Henderson, too, has remarked, that some of the wines analyzed by Mr. Brande, were mixed with a considerable quantity of adventitious alcohol. Dr. Henderson's additions and corrections have the letter H. affixed.

Proportion of Alcohol, s. g. 0.825, in one hundred parts by measure of the following Wines, and Malt and Spirituous Liquors.

1. Lissa	26.47
Do.	24.35
Average, (*a*)	25.41
2. Raisin Wine	26.40
Do.	25.77
Do.	23.20
Average,	25.12
3. Marsala	26.03
Do.	25.05
Average, (*b*)	25.09
4. Port—average of six kinds	23.48
Do.—highest	25.83
Do.—lowest	21.40
5. Madeira	24.42
Do.	23.93
Do. (Sercial)	21.45
Do.	19.24
Average,	22 27
6. Currant Wine	20.55
7. Sherry	19.81
Do.	19.83
Do.	18.79
Do.	18.25
Average,	19.17
8. Teneriffe	19.79
9. Colares	19.75
10. Lachryma Christi	19.70
11. Constantia—white	19.75
red. (*c*)	18.92
12. Lisbon	18.94
13. Malaga	18.94
14. Bucellas	18.49
15. Red Madeira	22.30
Do.	18.40
Average,	20.35
16. Cape Muscat	18.25
17. Cape Madeira	22.94
Do.	20.50
Do.	18.11
Average,	20.51
18. Grape Wine	18.11
19. Calcavella	19.20
Do.	18.10
Average,	18.65

(*a*) 15.90 H. (*b*) 18.40 H. (*c*) 14.50 H.

20.	Vidonia	19.25
21.	Alba Flora	17.26
22.	Malaga	17.26
23.	White Hermitage	17.43
24.	Roussillon	19.00
	Do.	17.26
	Average,	18.13
25.	Claret	17.11
	Do.	16.32
	Do.	14.08
	Do.	12.91
	Average, (*d*)	15.10
26.	Malmsey Madeira	16.40
27.	Lunel	15.52
28.	Scheraaz	15.52
29.	Syracuse	15.28
30.	Sauterne	14.22
31.	Burgundy	16.60
	Do.	15.22
	Do.	14.53
	Do.	11.95
	Average,	14.57
32.	Hock	14.37
	Do.	13.00
	Do. (old in cask)	8.88
	Average,	12.08
	Rudesheimer (1811) H.	10.72
	Do. (1800) H.	12.22
	Average, H.	11.47
	Johannisberger H.	8.71
33.	Nice	14.63
34.	Barsac	13.86
35.	Tent	13.30
36.	Champagne (still)	13.80
	Do. (sparkling)	12.80
	Do. (red)	12.56
	Do.	11.30
	Average,	12 61
37.	Red Hermitage	12.32
38.	Vin de Grave	13.94
	Do.	12.80
	Average,	13.37
39.	Frontignac	12.79
40.	Cote Rotie	12.32
41.	Gooseberry Wine	11.84
42.	Orange Wine—average of six samples made by a London manufacturer	11.26
43.	Tokay	9.88
44.	Elder Wine	9.87
45.	Rhenish Wine H.	8.71
46.	Cider—highest average	9.87
	lowest	5.21
47.	Perry—average of four samples	7.26
48.	Mead	7.32
49.	Ale (Burton)	8.88
	Do. (Edinburgh)	6.20
	Do. (Dorchester)	5.56
	Average,	6.87
50.	Brown Stout	6.80
51.	London Porter (average)	4.20
	Do. Small Beer (average)	1.28
52.	Brandy	53.39
53.	Rum	53.68
54.	Gin	51.60
55.	Scotch Whiskey	54.32
56.	Irish do.	53.90

(*d*) 12.91 H.

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopœias, is the *Sherry*, *Vinum*, *Vinum album Hispanicum*. It is a *dry wine;* the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. Other wines, used officinally are,—the *Canary or Sack wine*, *Vinum Canarinum; Mountain wine*, *Vinum album montanum; Tent wine; Rhenish wine*, *Vinum Rhenanum;* and *Port wine*, the *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum*.

The wines, habitually drunk, are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet, or contain a large portion of free, saccharine matter, are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic.

When wine is good, and of a proper age, it is tonic and nutritive; when new, flatulent and cathartic;—disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In Medicine, it is a valuable tonic in the last stages of typhus, when the skin is not too hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution; and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be suddenly dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the materia medica.

Wine, Aminæan, Aminæum vinum—w. of Aloes, Vinum aloes—w. Antimonial, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—w. Antiscorbutic, Vinum antiscorbuticum—w. Aromatic, Vinum aromaticum—w. Bark, compound, Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum—w. Barley, Cerevisia—w. Bitter, diuretic, Vinum diureticum amarum.

Wine Bitters, Vinum gentianæ comp. The formulæ for these may be various. The following is as good and agreeable as any. *(Rad. gentian.* ℔j, *cort. aurant.* ℥x, *sem. cardam. cort.* ℥iv, *cinnam. cort.* ℥iv, *wine*, foreign or domestic, three gallons and a half. Tonic and stomachic.

Wine, Cedar, Cedrinum vinum—w. Chian, Chium vinum—w. of Colchicum, Vinum colchici—w. of Gentian, compound Vinum gentianæ compositum—w. of Hellebore, white, Vinum veratri—w. Ipecacuanha, Vinum ipecacuanhæ—w. of Iron, Vinum ferri—w. Medicated, Vinum medicinale—w. of Opium, Vinum opii—w. Pullet, *Poulet, vin de*—w. of Quinine, Vinum quininæ—w. Rhubarb, Vinum rhej palmati—w. Steel, Vinum ferri—w. Tobacco, Vinum tabaci—w. of Wormwood, Vinum absinthites.

WINTER BARK TREE, Wintera aromatica—w. Berry, Virginia, Prinos—w. Green, round-leaved, Pyrola.

WINTERA AROMATICA. The *Winter Bark Tree*. The Bark, *Cortex Winterá'nus*, *Cortex Winteranus Magellan'icus*, *Cortex Magellan'icus*, (F.) *Écorce de Winter*, *Cannelle poivrée*, is very much allied in its properties to the Canella alba, (q. v.)

WISBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a town of Germany, about 6 miles north of Mainz, and 22 west of Frankfort. The waters appear to be simple sulphureous, and much frequented.

WISMUTHUM, Bismuth.

WOLFSBANE, Aconitum—w. Claw, Lycopodium.

WOMB, Uterus—w. Falling down of the, Prolapsus uteri—w. Grain, Ergot—w. Laceration of the, Uterus, rupture of the—w. Tympany of the, Physometra.

WOODBINE, COMMON, Lonicera periclymenum.

WOODLICE, Onisci aselli.

WOODROOF, SWEET-SCENTED, Asperula odorata.

WOODS, SUDORIF'IC, (F.) *Bois sudorifiques.* This term is applied, collectively, to the guaiacum, sassafras, china, and sarsaparilla; which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

WOODSORREL, Oxalis acetosella.

WORM BARK TREE, Geoffræa inermis—w. Goosefoot, Chenopodium anthelminticum—w. Grass, perennial, Spigelia Marilandica—w. Guinea, Dracunculus.

WORM LOZ'ENGES, CHING'S. Empirical preparations, which consist of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are directed to be taken in the evening; the latter on the following morning.

The YELLOW LOZENGES. (*Saffron*, ℥ss, *water* ℔j; boil, and strain: and add of *white panacea of mercury* (calomel washed in spirit of wine) ℔j, *white sugar* 28 ℔s, *mucilage of gum tragacanth*, q. s., to make a mass. Divide; so that each lozenge contains a grain of the panacea.)

The BROWN LOZENGES. (*Panacea* ℥vij, *resin of jalap* ℔iijss, *white sugar* ℔ix, *mucilage of gum tragac.* q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. ss of the panacea.)

WORM, SEED, Artemisia santonica, Chenopodium anthelminticum—w. Weed, Corsican, Corallina Corsicana—w. Weed, white, Corallina—w. Wood, common, Artemisia absinthium—w. Wood, creeping, Artemisia rupestris—w. Wood, Lesser, Artemisia pontica—w. Wood, Roman, Artemisia pontica—w. Wood, sea, Artemisia maritima—w. Wood, silky, Artemisia glacialis.

WORMIA'NA OSSA, *Ossa epacta'lia, Ossa triq'uetra, Ossa triangula'ria Blasii, Claves calva'riæ*, (F.) *Os Wormiens, Clefs du crâne, Os épactaux, Os surnuméraires*, (Ch.) *Os intercalés, Os triangulaires.* Small bones, which are sometimes observable in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, of which they form a part. They were called *Wormiana*, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by Guinterus Andernachus, a physician at Strasburg. The ossa wormiana exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull; especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable, and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium; and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

WORMS, *Vermes, Intes'tinal Worms, Entozo'a, Entozoa'ria, Enterozo'a, Vermes intesti'ni, Enthelmin'thes, Helmin'thi, Helminthia Alvi*, and *H. Pod'icis*, (F.) *Vers, Vers intestinaux, Entozoaires.* Animals which, according to Cuvier, form the medium between the class of worms and that of zoöphytes. They appear to have neither cartilages nor blood-vessels. Some species seem to have a nervous system formed of ganglions, but the majority are devoid of it. Their common character is that of existing only in animals, and hence their name *entozoa*, from ἐντος, 'within,' and ζωον, 'animal.' They are met with, not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissue of the organs. Cuvier, Rudolphi, Brera, Bremser, Laennec, and others, have endeavoured to class them,—some according to their shape; others, according to their anatomical characters.

The following table exhibits the entozoa, which have been met with in the human body, and their usual habitat.

Entozoa.	*Where Found.*
Tricocephalus dispar, Oxyuris vermicularis, Ascaris lumbricoides, Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia solium,	Intestines.
Diplosoma crenata, Spiroptera hominis, Dactylius aculeatus,	Urinary Bladder.
Distoma hepaticum,	Gall Bladder.
Strongylus gigas,	Kidney.
Filaria oculi,	Eye.
Acephalocystis endogena,	Liver.
Echinococcus hominis,	Liver, Spleen and Omentum.
Polystoma pinguicola,	Ovary.
Filaria bronchialis,	Bronchial glands.
Trichina spiralis, Cysticercus cellulosæ,	Muscles.
Acephalocystis multifida,	Brain.
Filaria medinensis,	Cellular texture.

The most common of these are;—the Oxyures vermiculares, Ascarides lumbricoides, and Tænia, which are found in the intestines. The origin of these worms is extremely singular and more favourable than any other fact to the hypothesis of spontaneous generation, in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They certainly do not resemble any worms out of the body. They are most commonly met with in children improperly fed; but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptom, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves, in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the other functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes.

Anthelmintics or *vermifuges*, employed, as the name imports, for their removal, may be of two kinds—*mechanical*, and *true.* To the first class—the *mechanical*—belong *Emetics, Purgatives*, the *Dolichos pruriens, powdered Tin*, &c. To the latter—the *true anthelmintics—Asafœtida, Petroleum, Turpentine*, the *Chenopodium Anthelminticum, Pink-root, Semina Santonici*, &c. Of these the best is the turpentine. See Oleum Terebinthinæ.

The great object, however, is to prevent their generation. This must be done by generous diet, fresh air, and tonics where necessary.

WORMS, Helminthiasis.

WORT, (F.) *Moût de la Bière.* An infusion of malt. This has been recommended in scurvy. One measure of ground malt is added to three equal measures of boiling water. The mixture must be well stirred, and left to stand covered three or four hours. Dose, one to four pints, daily. It has, also, been recommended in other cases, where a strong putrescent disposition appeared to prevail in the fluids, as in cancerous and phagedenic ulcers. It is not now employed.

WOUND, Sax. þund, *Vulnus, Plaga, Trauma, Tresis, Tresis Vulnus, Blabē, Tymma,* (F.) *Plaie, Blessure.* A solution of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences, as regards their situation; the parts interested; their direction; size; shape; the nature of the instrument or agent by which they are produced; their more or less simple or complex character, duration, &c. A wound is called *incised,* (F.) *Coupure, Incision,* when made by a cutting instrument;—*punctured,* (F.) *Piqure,* when made by a pointed instrument;—*lacerated,* (F.) *Déchirure, Plaie par arrachement,* when the parts are lacerated or torn by the wounding body; *poisoned* (F.) *Plaie envenimée,* when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced;—and *contused,* (F.) *Plaie contuse,* when produced by a blunt body. *Gunshot wounds, Sclopetoplagæ,* (F.) *Plaies d'armes à feu* ou *d'arquebusade, Coup de feu,* belong to the last division.

WRACK, BLADDER, YELLOW, Fucus vesiculosus—w. Sea, Fucus vesiculosus.

WRENCH, Sprain.

WRINKLE, *Ruga, Rytis,* (F.) *Ride.* A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, &c.

WRIST, Carpus.

WRONG HEIR, Cancellus.

X.

XALAPPA, Convolvulus jalapa.

XAN'THIUM, *X. struma'rium, Barda'na minor, Lappa minor.* The *lesser Burdock.* (F.) *Lampourde, Petit Glouteron, Petite Bardane.* This herb, as its name imports, was once esteemed in the cure of scrofula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

XANTHOP'SIA, from ξανθος, 'yellow,' and οψις, 'vision.' Yellow vision,—as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

XANTHORIZA, Zanthoriza apiifolia.

XANTHOS, Yellow.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM, Zanthoxylum clava Herculis.

XANTICA, Carminatives.

XANTOLINA, Artemisia santonica.

XERANSIS, Arefaction, Drying.

XERANTIA, Siccantia.

XERAPH'IUM, from ξηρος, 'dry.' A drying application, used in eruptions of the head and chin.—Paulus of Ægina.

XERA'SIA. Same etymon. A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust.—Galen.

XERION, Catapasma.

XEROCOLLYR'IUM, *Collyr'ium siccum.* A dry collyrium.

XEROMYCTE'RIA, from ξηρος, 'dry,' and μυκτηρ, 'the nose.' Dryness of the nose.

XEROMYRON, *Unguen'tum siccum;* from ξηρος, 'dry,' and μυρον, 'an ointment.' A dry ointment.—Gorræus.

XEROPHA'GIA, from ξηρος, 'dry,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Excessive use of dry aliment. A kind of regimen to which the ancient athletæ subjected themselves, with the view of increasing their strength.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthal'mia sicca;* from ξηρος, 'dry,' and οφθαλμια, 'inflammation of the eye.' A dry inflammation of the eye, without discharge. Also, Lippitudo, (q. v.)

XEROTRIBIA. See Friction.

XIPHOID, *Xiphoï'des, Ensifor'mis,* from ξιφος, 'a sword,' and ειδος, 'shape.' The *Cartila'go Xiphoïdes, C. Xiphoïdea, C. Ensiformis, En'siform cartilage, Furcel'la infe'rior, Mucrona'tum os, Mucronata Cartilago, Chondros,* (F.) *Appendice* ou *cartilage xiphoïde, Appendice sous-sternale, Palette.* The name of the appendix which terminates the sternum beneath; and which is so called from some resemblance to a sword.

The XIPHOID LIG'AMENT, *Costo-xiphoid L.* (F.) *Ligament xiphoïdien* ou *costo-xiphoïdien,* is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, into which it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

XYLO-ALOES, Agallochum—x. Balsamum, see Amyris opobalsamum—x. Cassia, Laurus cassia—x. Cinnamomum, Laurus cinnamomum.

XYRIS, Iris fœtidissima.

XYSMA, Rasura, Scobs.

XYSMOS, Rasura.

XYSTERA, Raspatorium.

XYSTOS, Linteum.

Y.

YAM. This esculent root is principally obtained from three species of *Dioscore'a*—the *ala'ta, bulbif'era,* and *sati'va.* They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten, promiscuously, as the potato is with us. Their taste is somewhat like the potato.

YARD, Penis.

YARROW, COMMON, Achillea millefolium.

YAUPON, Ilex vomitoria.

YAWNING, Sax. ȝeonan, *Chasmē, Chasmos, Hia'tus, Oscita'tio, Clonus pandicula'tio*

maxilla'rum, Gaping, (F.) *Baillement*. Yawning consists of a deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws; executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region, and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation; the causes producing it being commonly *ennui*, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, &c. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, &c., and it may, by its frequency, and obstinacy, become a true disease.

YAWS, Frambœsia.

YELLOW, *Flavus, Luteus, Xanthos*, from past participle of Sax. ȝeælan, 'to burn.' One of the seven primitive colours.

The Yellow Lig'aments, (F.) *Ligamens jäunes*, occupy the spaces between the *vertebral plates* (q. v.,) from the interval, which separates the second vertebra from the third, to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called, in consequence of their colour.

YEST, *Yeast*, Sax. ȝeꝛt, *Cerevis'iæ Fermen'tum, Spuma Cerevisiæ, Barm*, (F.) *Levure, Levure de la Bière*. The scum, which collects on the surface of beer whilst fermenting. Yest is antiseptic and tonic. It has been much extolled in putrid fevers,—a table spoonful being given as a dose in porter, wine, &c. It is, also, applied, in the form of cataplasm, to foul ulcers. In all these cases, it acts by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas.

YEUX ARDENS, Ardent eyes—*y. d'Écrevisse*, Cancrorum chelæ.

YEW TREE, Taxus baccata.

YLECH, Ilech.

YLIATER, Ilech.

YOLK OF EGG. See Ovum.

YOUTH, Adolescence.

YOPON, Ilex vomitoria.

YPSELOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.

YRIDES, Orpiment.

YSAM'BRA, *Pedigam'bra*. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

YUCCA, Jatropha manihot.

Y-WER-A. See Spirit.

Z

ZACCHARUM, Saccharum.

ZAEL, Borosail.

ZAFFRAN, Crocus.

ZANNA. A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative. It is also called *Zarnac'ha*.

ZANTHORI'ZA APIIFO'LIA, *Xanthoriza, Z. simplicis'sima, Z. marbois'ca, Zanthoriza Tincto'ria, Yellow Root, Parsley-leaved Yellow Root*. The root of this American plant is a strong and pleasant bitter; and, in the dose of two scruples, sits easy upon the stomach.

ZANTHOX'YLUM CLAVA HER'CULIS, *Prickly Ash, Toothache Tree*, (F.) *Clavalier à feuilles de frêne, Frêne épineux*. The bark is a very strong stimulant and powerful sialogogue. It has been given, internally, in rheumatism. Another species—the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifo'lium, Xanthoxylum fraxin'eum*,—possesses active powers. A spirituous infusion of the bark has been highly recommended in cases of violent colic. The fresh juice, expressed from the roots of the zanthoxylum, is said to afford relief in the dry-bellyache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is, sometimes, used as a wash to foul ulcers.

ZAPANIA NODIFLORA, Anacoluppa.

ZAR'ATHAN. A hard, irregular tumour of the breast, resembling cancer.

ZARNACHA, Zanna.

ZARSA, Smilax sarsaparilla.

ZARZAPARILLA, Smilax sarsaparilla.

ZEA MAYS, *Indian Corn, Corn, Turkey Wheat, Maize, Ador, Indian Wheat*, (F.) *Graine de Turquie, Blé d'Inde, Blé d'Espagne, Blé d'Italie, Blé de Turquie*. A native of America, and much used over the whole of the continent, as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, and forms an excellent bread.

ZEDOARIA, Kæmpferia rotunda.

ZEDOAIRE ROND, Kæmpferia rotunda.

ZEDOARY, Kæmpferia rotunda.

ZELOSIS, Zelotypia.

ZELOTYP'IA, from ζηλος, 'love,' and τυπος, 'form,' 'model;' *Zelosis*. It has been proposed to apply this name to the violent mental affection, produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object; and to the consequences of such affection;—melancholy; mania, &c.

ZEMA, Decoction.

ZEN'ICON, ζενικον. Ancient name of a Keltic poison, used for poisoning arrows.

ZEPHACH, Peritonæum.

ZERMA, Zerna.

ZERNA, *Zerma, Impeti'go ulcera'ta*. Ulcerated impetigo.

ZESIS, Effervescens.

ZEST. See Citrus medica.

ZIBETHUM, Civetta.

ZIGNITES, Zingritis.

ZINC, *Zincum, Zinkum, Speltrum, Tutenag, Zinchum, Zint, Stannum In'dicum*. A metal, obtained from calamine and blende. Its colour is bluish-white; lustre of the fresh surface considerable, but soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidates; hard; texture striated. S. G. 7.190. Melts at 700° Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxyd. Its use, in medicine, is in the formation of the following preparations.

Zinc, Butter of, Zinci chloridum—z. Chlo-

ride of, Zinci chloridum—z. Ferrohydrocyanate of, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Flowers of, Zinci oxydum—z. Iodide of, see Iodine—z. Hydrocyanate of, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Oxyd of, Zinci oxydum—z. Sulphate of, Zinci sulphas.

ZINCHUM, Zincum.

ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUS, Calamina.

Zinci Chlo'ridum, *Z. chlorure'tum, Zincum chlora'tum, Z. muriat'icum (oxydatum,) Chloride* or *Chloruret of Zinc.* Formed by adding oxide of zinc to pure muriatic acid by the aid of gentle heat until no more is dissolved. The solution is then evaporated to dryness, rubbed to powder, and kept in a closely stopped vessel. It is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *Butter of Zinc, Buty'rum Zinci.*

Chloride of Zinc is a powerful escharotic.

Zinci Chloruretum, Z. chloridum.

Zinci Cyanure'tum, *Hydrocy'anas Zinci, Zincum Cyanogena'tum, Z. Borus'sicum, Z. Zooticum, Hydrocy'anate of Zinc.* This salt is formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium. It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia. Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

It is chiefly used as a caustic; one part of the chloride being mixed with 4, 3 or 2 parts of flour, according to the desired strength, and a few drops of water being added to form a paste.

Zinci Ferrohydrocy'anas, *Cyanure'tum Ferrozin'cicum, Zincum Ferrohydrocyan'icum, Ferrohydrocyanate of Zinc.* Made by the mutual decomposition of boiling hot solutions of sulphate of zinc and ferrocyanate of potassa. It has been recommended in the same cases as the last preparation.

Zinci Hydrocyanas, Zinci cyanuretum.

Zinci Ox'ydum, *Zincum calcina'tum, Oxyd of Zinc, Flowers of Zinc, Nihil album, Lana Philosopho'rum, Nihil gris'eum, Pom'pholyx.* Procured by burning zinc in a long, deep crucible, placed so as to collect the sublimate. It is tonic; antispasmodic; externally, detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, &c. For its external use, see Ung. Zinci.

Zinci Oxydum Impurum, Tutia.

Zinci Sulphas, *Sulphate of Zinc, Zincum Vitriola'tum, Vitriolum album, White Vitriol, V. Goslarien'se, V. Zinci, Sulphas Zin'cicum, Gilla Vitrioli, Gilla Theophras'ti, Sal vomito'rium vitrioli, Chalcan'thum album, White Copperas, Sal Vitrioli.* The sulphate of zinc,—formed by the direct combination of zinc with sulphuric acid,—is inodorous; taste, styptic; it is in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in three parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and externally astringent. A nostrum, sold under the name—*Antipertus'sis*—and, as its title imports, given in hooping-cough, contains this salt as its chief ingredient. It is emetic. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to ʒss; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. Used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water ʒj.

ZINCUM BORUSSICUM, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Calcinatum, Zinci oxydum—z. Chloratum, Zinci chloridum—z. Cyanogenatum, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Ferrohydrocyanicum, Zinci ferrohydrocyanas—z. Iodatum, see Iodine—z. Muriaticum, Zinci chloridum—z. Vitriolatum. Zinci sulphas—z. Zooticum, Zinci cyanuretum.

ZINGIBER GERMANICUM, Arum maculatum—z. Officinale, Amomum zingiber.

ZINKUM, Zincum.

ZINT, Zincum.

ZINZIBER, Amomum zingiber.

ZIPHAC, Peritonæum.

ZIZIPHUM, Jujube.

ZINGRI'TES, *Zingri'tes.* A stone, resembling glass, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties.

ZOANTHRO'PIA, from ζωον, 'an animal,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A species of monomania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

ZOARA, Insomnia.

ZOE, Life.

ZOMOS, *Consommé*, Jus.

ZONA, Herpes zoster—z. Castitatis, Hymen—z. Ignea, Herpes zoster.

Zona Tendino'sa. The whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the right side of the heart.

Zona Virginitatis, Hymen.

ZONE, Cingulum.

ZONULA HILDANI, Cingulum Hildani.

ZOOCHYMY, Hygrology.

ZOOGENIUM, Azote.

ZOOHEMATINE, Hæmatine.

ZOOMAGNETISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

ZOONO'MIA, from ζωον, 'animal,' and νομος, 'law.' The laws which govern the organic actions of animals in general. *Animal Physiology, Zoophysiologia.*

ZOOPHYSIOLOGIA, Zoonomia.

ZOOSIS, Animation.

ZOOSPERMES, Spermatozoa.

ZOOTOMY, from ζωον, 'an animal,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' *Theriot'omy, Anatom'ia compara'ta, Compar'ative Anatomy.* The anatomy of animals.

ZOPYRON, Fomites.

ZOSTER, Herpes zoster.

ZOSTERA MARINA, Pila marina.

ZOZAR, Saccharum.

ZUCARO, Saccharum.

ZUCHAR, Saccharum.

ZUCHARUM, Saccharum.

ZUCHRA, Saccharum.

ZULAPIUM, Julep.

ZYGOMA, Malæ os.

ZYGOMATIC, *Zygomat'icus.* That which relates to the zygoma or cheek bone.

The Zygomatic Process, *Malar process, Jugal process*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone, by two roots; one of which is transverse, (*Condyle du temporal*, Ch.,) and the other longitudinal: between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes forwards, and is articulated with the posterior angle of the os malæ, with which it forms a bony bridge, called the *Zygomat'ic arch*, (F.) *Arcade Zygomatique.* The cavity, beneath this bridge, is sometimes called *Zygoma.*

The Zygomatic Fossa is the space, included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process and the crista, which

descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin.

The Zygomatic Muscles are two in number.

1. The *Zygomat'icus major*, *Zygomato-labial*, (Ch.,) *Distort'or Oris*, (F.) *Muscle grand zygomatique*, which is situate obliquely at the fore part and sides of the face. It is a small, rounded muscle; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outwards. It acts principally in laughing.

2. The *Zygomat'icus minor*, *Petit Zygomato-labial*, (Ch.,) (F.) *Petit Zygomatique*, does not always exist. It is situate on the inner side of the last; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outwards.

The Zygomatic Suture is placed between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones; and slants obliquely downwards and backwards.

ZYGOMATIQUE GRAND, Zygomaticus major—*z. Petit*, Zygomaticus minor.

ZYGOMATO-LABIAL, Zygomaticus major—*z. Labial, petit*, Zygomaticus major—*z. Maxillaire*, Masseter—*z. Oriculaire*, Anterior auris.

ZYGOPHYL'LUM FAGABO, (F.) *Fabagelle*. A Syrian and Mauritanic plant, possessed of an acrid and bitter taste. It has vermifuge properties.

The Arabs believe that the recently expressed juice of the *V. Zygophillum simplex* is capable of removing specks from the cornea.

ZYME, Ferment.

ZYMOMA, Ferment.

ZYMOSIS, Fermentation.

ZYTHOGALA, Posset.

ZYTHOS, Cerevisia.

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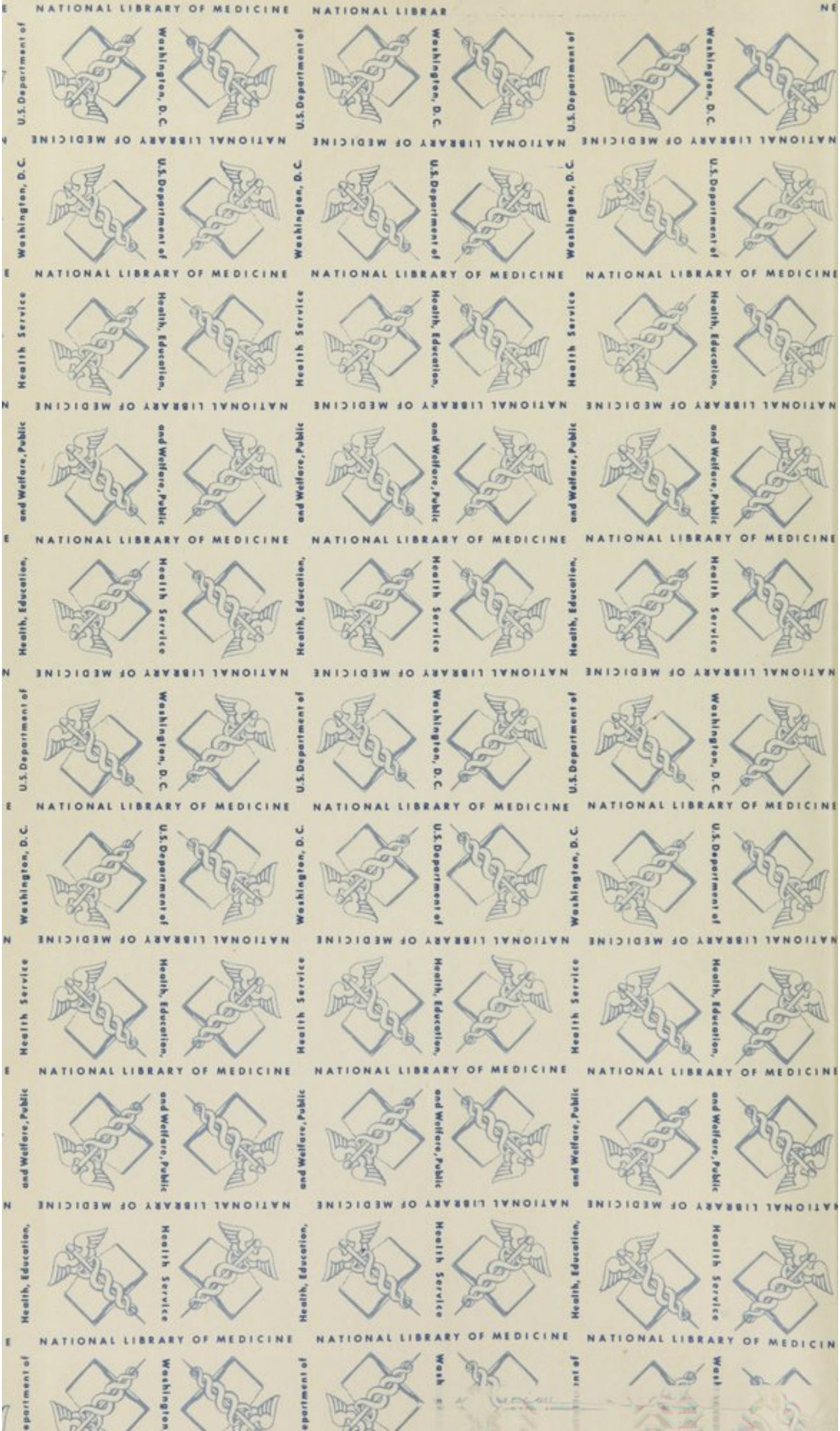
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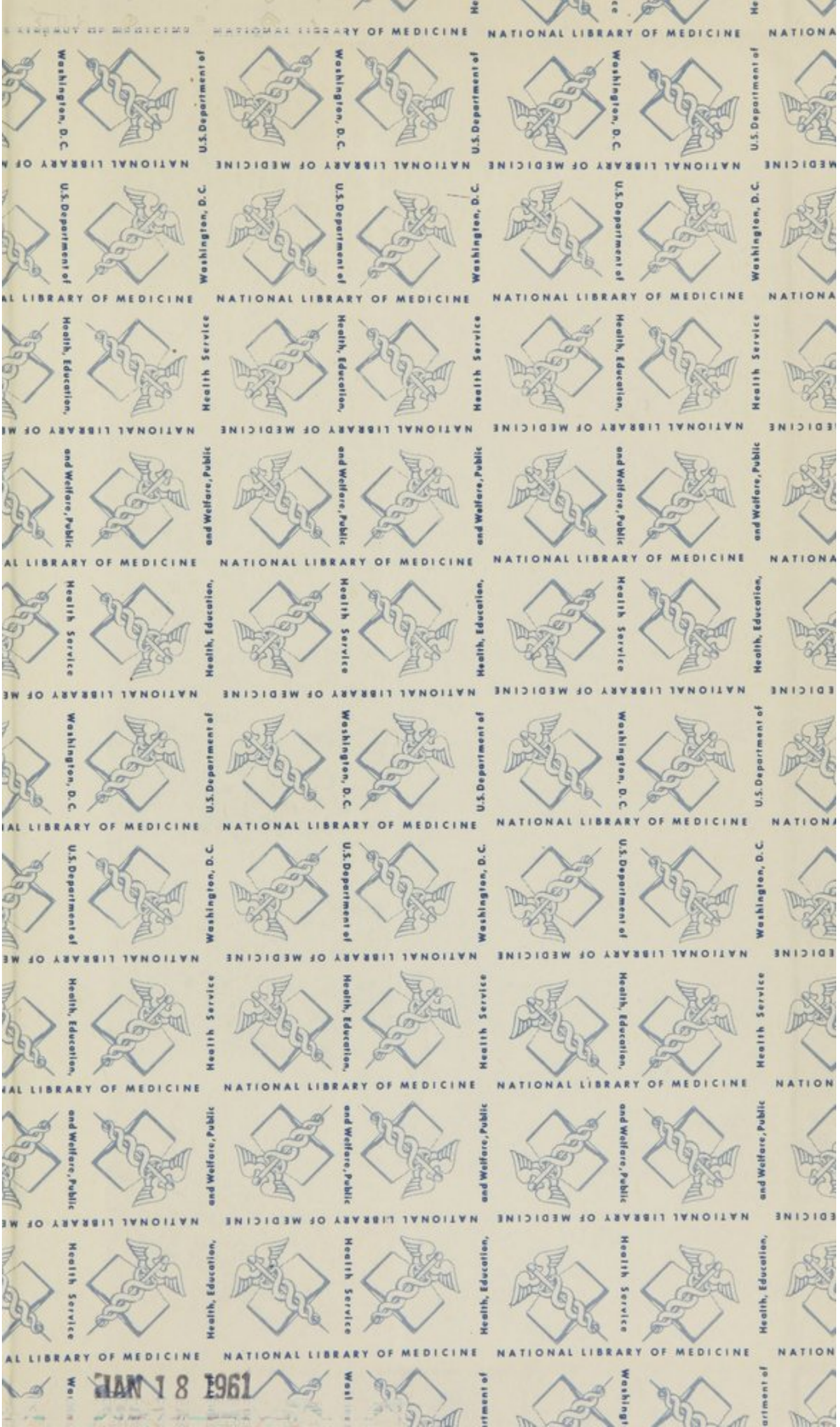
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