**A dictionary of medical terminology, dental surgery, and the collateral sciences / by Chapin A. Harris.**

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# DICTIONARY

OF

# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

AND

# DENTAL SURGERY.

A

# DICTIONARY

OF

# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY,

# DENTAL SURGERY,

AND THE

# COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

BY

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, M. D., D. D. S.

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SECOND EDITION.

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TO

ELEAZAR PARMLY, M. D, D. D. S.

LATE PROVOST OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

AS A TOKEN OF

ESTEEM FOR GREAT PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE WORTH,

AND AS A

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTIONATE REGARD,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

# PREFACE

## TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE steady and constantly increasing demand for this work having long since exhausted the first edition, the author is encouraged to believe that he was not altogether mistaken in his opinion that a Dictionary containing satisfactory definitions of the words and technicalities belonging to Dental Surgery, as well as to the other branches of Medicine and to the Collateral Sciences, was needed. But in the preparation of the first edition he omitted many of the terms belonging to the last mentioned departments of science, fearing they might be regarded as out of place in a lexicon designed principally for the student and practitioner of Dentistry. Subsequent reflection has convinced him that a more extended view of the subject was necessary, since the scope of professional education for the Dentist has become so widened that general Medicine and Collateral Science are now, to a considerable extent, embraced in the curriculum of Dental study. He has, therefore, introduced into the present edition, not only the words and phrases purposely omitted in the first, but also those that have subsequently

been added to the literature of the above mentioned departments of science, thus making it a complete *Dictionary of Medicine* as well as of *Dental Surgery.*

The present edition contains about eight thousand more words than the first. The introduction of these without very greatly increasing its size, which the author was anxious to avoid, rendered it necessary to rewrite and compress the heavier and more elaborate articles into much narrower limits than were originally assigned to them, and to strike out the Bibliographical and Biographical departments altogether. The last was done the more willingly, as a work embracing these subjects, by a very able pen, has already been announced as in preparation. The character of the book in this respect being changed, a corresponding alteration of title became necessary. All the words, technicalities and other subjects belonging to Dental Surgery proper, have been retained, and all new terms, descriptions of subsequent discoveries and improvements in the art and science, have been carefully added. Numerous synonyms have also been introduced, and it is believed that no important word, in any of the specialties of Medicine, which has at all passed into general use, has been refused a place and a minute and careful definition in the present edition of the work.

The author has of course, as stated in the preface to the first edition, made free use of the various Dictionaries of Medicine, Science and Art; among which he would particularly mention, Hooper's, Cooper's, Dunglison's, Gardener's, Palmer's, Hoblyn's, Motherby's, the first three hundred pages

of Mayne's Expository Lexicon, now in progress of publication; the French Dictionary of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History; Brande's Encyclopædia; Ure's Dictionary of the Arts, and Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary. It was his intention to give due credit to each author for all original matter taken from his pages, but this was soon found to be impracticable, inasmuch as a very superficial comparison of the several works of the kind, in our own and other languages, served to show that definitions had been considered common property, and transferred from one work to another without acknowledgment, until the paternity was beyond satisfactory ascertainment. He has, therefore, availed himself of the common privilege which seems to have been claimed by all lexicographers who have preceded him. For the definitions of the terms belonging to general Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, he claims no special originality, although where alterations seemed necessary, he has not hesitated to make them, and in all instances he has endeavored to be as concise as possible, and in most cases to give the definition of each word in immediate connection with it, without referring first to one, and then to another and another synonym for it, as is frequently done by most lexicographers. In these departments of the work he has confined himself, for the most part, to mere definitions, but on all subjects connected with Dental Surgery proper, as well as with the anatomical structures, diseases, treatment and operations on the mouth and adjacent parts, this Dictionary will be found very full. It also

contains many words belonging to the literature of general Medicine not found in other Dictionaries.

Besides the works already referred to, the author has availed himself of the best standard authorities in all the departments of Science and Art, the terms, phrases, and technicalities of which this volume professes to contain. In short, he has spared neither pains nor labor to make the work desirable and useful. To what extent his efforts will prove successful, remains for others to determine.

While the book was passing through the press, the author received many useful suggestions and much valuable aid from Professors A. S. Piggot and W. R. Handy, to whom he begs to express, in this public manner, his most grateful acknowledgments.

CHAPIN A. HARRIS.

NORTH EAST CORNER CHARLES AND LEXINGTON STREETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9th, 1854.

# DICTIONARY

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# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

AND

# DENTAL SURGERY.

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A. In some words of Greek derivation this letter is employed as a prefix, in a privative sense, denoting the absence or privation of any thing; as *acephalous*, headless; *aphonia*, voicelessness; *aphyllous*, leafless.

A. or ĀĀ. is an abbreviation of the Greek *ava*, *ana*, of each, and is used in Medical prescriptions to denote that an equal quantity of two or more ingredients is to be taken. See Abbreviation.

ĀĀĀ. In *Chemistry*, a contraction of *Amalgama*, an amalgam.

ABAC'TUS. The words *abactus venter* have been used to signify a miscarriage.

ABAN'GA. The eatable fruit of a palm tree, the *Palma ady*. It is called *caryoces* and *cariosse*. See Palma Ady.

ABAPTIS'TON. *Abaptis'ta*, from *a*, priv., and *βαπτιζω*, to plunge. The old trepan, which was shaped like a truncated cone, to prevent it from suddenly plunging into the brain. Various contrivances were adapted to it to avoid this difficulty.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A tree of the mountains of Brazil, supposed to be a *Mimosa*.

ABARTICULA'TION. From *ab*, and *articulus*, a joint. That species of articulation which admits of manifest motion. See Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis.

ABAS. See *Tinea*. Sometimes it signifies *Epilepsy*.

ABBEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate Spring, at Abbeyville, France.

ABBREVIA'TION. *Abbrevia'tio;* from *brevis*, short. In *Medical Prescriptions*, letters, parts of words, or certain symbols, by which the thing meant is designated. Thus,

A. or AA. ana, of each ingredient.

*Abdom.* Abdomen, the belly.

*Abs. febr.* Absente febre, in the absence of fever.

*Add.* Adde et addantur, add, let there be added.

*Ad def. animi.* Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.

*Ad gr. Acid.* Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.

*Ad lib.* Ad libitum, at pleasure.

*Admov.* Admovatur, let it be applied.

*Adst. febre.* Adstante febre, when the fever is on.

*Aggred. febre.* Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.

*Altern. horis.* Alternis horis, every other hour.

*Alvo adst.* Alvo adstrictâ, when the bowels are bound.

*Amp.* Amplus, large.

*Anodyn.* Anodynus, anodyne.

*Applic.* Applicetur, let there be applied.

*Aq.* Aqua, water.

*Aq. bull.* Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

*Aq. dist.* Aqua distillata, distilled water.

*Aqua ferv.* Aqua fervens, boiling water.

*Aq. font.* Aqua fontana, spring water.

*Aq. marin.* Aqua marina, sea water.
*Aq. pluv.* Aqua pluvialis, rain water.
*Aq. pur.* Aqua pura, pure water.
B. A. Balneum arenæ, a sand bath.
*Baln. mariæ.* Balneum mariæ, a salt water bath.
*Baln. tep.* Balneum tepidum, a warm bath.
*Baln. vap.* Balneum vaporis, a vapor bath.
*Bib.* Bibe, drink.
*Bis ind.* Bis indies, twice a day.
*Bol.* Bolus, a bolus.
*Bull.* Bulliat, let it boil.
*Cap.* Capiat, let him take.
*Cat.* Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
*Cath.* Catharticus, a cathartic.
C. C. Cornu cervi, hartshorn.
C. C. U. Cornu cervi ustum, burnt hartsborn.
C. M. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
*Cochl.* Cochleare, a spoon, a spoonful.
*Cochl. inf.* Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
*Cochl. magn.* Cochleare magnum, a table spoon.
*Cochl. mod.* Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
*Cochl. parv.* Cochleare parvum, a tea spoon.
*Col.* Colatus, strained.
*Colat.* Colatur, let it be strained.
*Colent.* Colentur, let them be strained.
*Comp.* Compositus, compound.
*Conf.* Confectio, a confection.
*Cong.* Congius, a gallon.
*Cont.* Continuetur, let it be continued.
*Cop.* Copiosus, abundant.
*Cort.* Cortex, bark.
*Coq.* Coque, boil.
*Crast.* Crastinus, for to-morrow.
C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
*Cucurb cruent.* A cupping glass.
*Cuj.* Cujus, of which.
*Cujusl.* Cujuslibet, of any.
*Cyath. theæ.* Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
*Deb. spiss.* Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
*Dec.* Decanta, decanted.
*Decub.* Decubitus, lying down, going to bed. Attitude of one lying down.
*De d. in d.* De die in diem, from day to day.
*Dej. alvi.* Dejectiones alvi, alvine evacuations.
*Dep.* Depuratus, purified.
*Det.* Detur, let it be given.
*Dext. lat.* Dextrum latalis, right side.
*Dieb. alt.* Diebus alternis, every other day.
*Dieb. tert.* Diebus tertiis, every third day.
*Dig.* Digeratur, let it be digested.
*Dil.* Dilutus, diluted.
*Dim.* Dimidium, one half.
*Dir. prop.* Directione propria, with a proper direction.
*Dist.* Distillata, distilled.
*Diuturn.* Diuturnus, long continued.
*Div.* Divide, divide.
*Donec. alv. sol. fuer.* Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels are opened.
*Drach.* Drachma, a drachm.
*Ed.* Edulcora, sweeten; Edulcorate.
*Ejusd.* Ejusdem, of the same.
*Elect.* Electuarium, electuary.
*Emp.* Emplastrum, a plaster.
*Enem.* Enema, a clyster.
*Exhib.* Exhibiatur, let it be given.
F. or ft. Fiat, let it be made.
*F. Pil.* Fiat pilula, make it into a pill.
F. V. S. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
*Feb. dur.* Febre durante, during the fever.
*Filt.* Filtra, filter.
*Fl.* Fluidus, liquid.
*Flor.* Flores, flowers.
*Fol.* Folium, a leaf.
*Fot.* Fotus, a fomentation.
*Gr.* Granum, a grain.
*Gtt.* Gutta, a drop.
*Gum.* Gummi, gum.
H. D. Horâ decubitus, at bed time.
H. S. Horâ somni, on retiring to rest.
*Ind.* Indies, daily.
*Inf.* Infusum, infusion.
*Inj. enem.* Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
*Inject.* Injectio, an injection.
*Jul.* Julepus, a julep.

*Lat. dol.* Lateri dolenti, to the pained side.

lb. Libra, a pound weight.

*Lim.* Limones, lemons.

*Liq.* Liquor, liquor.

*Lot.* Lotio, lotion.

M. Misce, mix.

*Mac.* Macera, macerate.

*Man.* Manipulus, a handful.

*Min.* Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm, by measure.

*Mist.* Mistura, a mixture.

*Mitt. Sang.* Mittatur sanguis, let blood be drawn.

*Mod. præs.* Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

*Mor. sol.* More solito, in the usual way.

*Muc.* Mucilago, mucilage.

N. Nocte, at night.

*No.* Numero, in number.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a pint.

*Ol.* Oleum, oil.

*Omn. alt. hor.* Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.

*Omn. hor.* Omni horâ, every hour.

*Omn. bid.* Omni biduo, every two days.

*Omn. bih.* Omni bihorio, every two hours.

*Omn. man.* Omni mane, every morning.

*Omn. noct.* Omni nocte, every night.

O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.

*Ov.* Ovum, an egg.

*Ox.* Oxymel, a syrup of honey and vinegar.

*Oz.* Uncia, an ounce.

P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.

*Part. vic.* Partitis vicibus, in divided doses.

*Per salt.* Per saltum, by leaps.

*Pil.* Pilula, a pill.

*P. r. n.* Pro re natâ, as circumstances may require.

*P. rat. æt.* Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

*Pro. pot. com.* Pro potu communi, for a common drink.

*Prox. luc.* Proxima luce, the day before.

*Pulv.* Pulvis, powder.

Q. P. Quantum placet, as much as you please.

Q. S. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

℞. Recipe, take.

*Rad.* Radix, root.

*Ras.* Rasuræ, shavings.

*Rect.* Rectificatus, rectified.

*Red. in pulv.* Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

*Reg. hep.* Regio hepatis, in the region of the liver.

*Reg. umb.* Regio umbilici, the umbilical region.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

*Sacch.* Saccharum, sugar.

*Scrob. cord.* Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

*Sem.* Semen, seed.

*Semi-dr.* Semi-drachma, half a drachm.

*Semi-h.* Semi-hora, half an hour.

*Seq. luce.* Sequenti luce, the following day.

*Serv.* Serva, keep; preserve.

*Si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

*Si vir. perm.* Si vires permittant; if the strength will permit.

*Signat.* Signatura, a label; also, signetur, let it be labeled.

*Sing.* Singulorum, of each.

*Sol.* Solutio, solution.

*Solv.* Solve, dissolve.

S. O. S. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

*Sp.* Spiritus, spirit.

*Sq.* Squama, scale.

*Ss.* Semissis, half.

*St.* Stet, let it stand.

*Subsulph.* Subsulphas, a subsulphate.

*Subtep.* Subtepidus, lukewarm.

*Succ.* Succus, juice.

S. V. Spiritus vini, spirit of wine.

S. V. R. Spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirits of wine.

*Syr.* Syrupus, syrup.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata. Paregoric elixir.

*Tr.* or *tinct.* Tinctura, tincture.

*Trit.* Tritura, triturate.

*Troch.* Trochiscus, a troche or lozenge.

*Umb.* Umbilicus, the navel.

*Ung.* Unguentum, ointment.

*Usq. ut liq. anim.* Usque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.

*Utend.* Utendus, to be used.

*Vent.* Ventriculus, the stomach.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

*Zz.* Zingiber, ginger.

℥. Minimum, a minim.

*Gr.* Grana, a grain.

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple.

℥. Drachma, a drachm, troy.

℥. Uncia, an ounce, troy.

℔. Libra, a pound.

*ss.* Semissis, half.

*j*, one; *ij*, two; *iij*, three; *iv*, four, &c. See Prescription.

ABDO'MEN. From *abdere*, to hide, because it conceals the viscera. The largest cavity in the body, bounded, superiorly, by the diaphragm; inferiorly, by the pelvis; laterally and anteriorly, by an expansion of muscles; and posteriorly, by the lumbar vertebræ.

ABDOM'INAL. Pertaining to the abdomen, as the abdominal muscles, abdominal viscera, &c.

Abdominal Regions. The abdomen is divided into three zones: 1. The *epigastric* or upper; 2. The *umbilical*, or middle; 3. The *hypogastric*, or lower region. Each of these is sub-divided into three compartments or *regions*, a middle and two lateral. The middle or the upper, situated over the small end of the stomach, is the *epigastric* proper; and the two lateral, under the cartilages of the ribs, are the hypochondriac regions. The middle region is divided into the central or *umbilical*, and two lateral or *lumbar* regions. The lower region is divided into the central or *hypogastric* proper, and on each side there is an *iliac* or inguinal region.

To the above, anatomists have added a tenth region, called the *regio pubica*, and situated on the front surface of the pubic bone.

ABDOMINA'LES. An order of soft-finned fishes which have the ventral fin placed under the abdomen, behind the pectorals, as the salmon, the trout, &c.

ABDOMINOSCO'PY. *Abdominoscopia;* from abdomen, and σκοπεω, I view. Examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

ABDU'CENT. Drawing apart or from. The sixth pair of nerves are called the *nervi abducentes*. See abductor.

ABDUCTION. *Abductio;* from *abducere*, to separate. The action by which a limb or part is separated from the axis of the body. In *Surgery*, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone in which the fragments recede from each other. Cœlius Aurelianus uses this word to express a strain.

ABDUC'TOR. From *abducere*, to separate. In *Anatomy*, a muscle which separates the part or member to which it is attached from some other part. Its antagonist is called *adductor*.

Abductor Auricularis. A portion of the posterior auris.

Abductor Indicis Manus. An interosseous muscle of the fore-finger.

Abductor Indicis Pedis. A muscle of the fore-toe.

Abductor Medii Digiti Pedis. A muscle of the middle toe.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Manus. A muscle of the little finger.

Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis. A muscle of the little toe.

Abductor Pollicis Manus. A muscle of the thumb.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis. A muscle of the great toe.

Abductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. A muscle of the foot.

ABELMELUCH. A species of Ricinus; also the name of a tree growing near Mecca, the seeds of which are said to act as a violent cathartic.

ABELMOS'CHUS. An Arabic name signifying *musked seeds*. The musky seeds, *Grana moschata*, of a species of *Hibiscus*, employed by the Arabians for flavoring coffee.

ABERRA'TION. *Aberratio;* from *ab errare*, to stray; to wander from. Deviated from that which is natural; irregularity; deviation from the healthy condition in the appearance, structure, or functions of one or more organs; mental alienation. In *Optics*, a deviation of the rays of light from a true focus, in certain lenses, producing a distorted or colored image. When the image is distorted the aberration is said to be *spherical;* when it is colored by prismatic hues, it is called a *chromatic* aberration.

ABERDEVINE. The *Carduelis spinus* of Cuvier, a small green and yellow finch, belonging to the same subgenus as the goldfinch of England.

ABEVACUA'TION. A term used by some old medical writers to express a partial or incomplete evacuation of the faulty humors, whether by nature or by art.

ABHAL. An Asiatic fruit, obtained from a species of cypress, supposed to be an emmenagogue.

ABIES. The Fir; a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, abounding in resin. All those trees which, like the spruce, the cedar, and the larch, have their leaves solitary, distinct at their base, and the scales of the cone even and thin. For the species of *abies*, see Pinus.

ABIE'TIC ACID. An acid recently discovered in the resin of trees of the genus Abies.

ABIETI'NÆ. A division of the natural order of coniferous plants, including the firs, pines, and araucaria-like pines, all of which have cones with many rows of scales.

ABIETINE. *Abietina.* A resinous substance obtained from the Strasburg turpentine.

ABIETIS RESINA. Thus, or frankincense; the resin of the spruce pine.

ABIRRITA'TION. *Abirritatio;* from *ab.* priv., and *irritatio*, irritation. Absence of irritation; debility; asthenia.

ABLACTA'TION. *Ablactio;* from *ab.* priv., and *lacto*, to give suck. Cessation of the periods of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period with regard to the child is termed weaning.

ABLA'TION. *Ablatio;* from *aufero*, to remove. Removal or separation of a part, limb, organ or tumor, by accident or surgical operation.

ABLEP'SY. *Ablepsia;* from *α*, priv., and *βλεπω*, to see. Blindness.

ABLUENTS. *Abluentia;* from *abluere*, to wash. Detergents; cleansing remedies.

ABLU'TION. *Ablutio;* to wash away. The act of cleansing or purifying with water.

ABNOR'MAL. From *ab*, from, and *norma*, rule. Not conformable to rule; irregular.

ABOLI'TION. *Abolitio;* from *abolere*, to abolish. Cessation of the function of the whole, or part of the body, as the loss of sight, hearing, &c.

ABOMA'SUS. *Abomasum.* The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, the one from which, in calves, rennet is formed.

ABOR'TION. *Abortio.* Miscarriage; expulsion of the fœtus before the sixth month.

ABOR'TIVE. *Abortivus;* from *abortio*, a miscarriage. In *Medicine*, that which has the power of exciting abortion. In *Botany*, plants that do not acquire their usual perfection; a flower only partially formed, or a seed which contains no embryo.

ABORTUS. Abortion.

ABRA'CHIA. From *α*, priv., and *βραχιων*, the arm. Absence of arms.

ABRAN'CHIATE. From *α*, priv., and *βραγχια*, gills. Without gills, like the earthworm, the leech, &c.

ABRACADAB'RA. The name of an ancient Syrian idol, which, when pronounced and repeated a certain number of times, was supposed to possess the power of curing fevers, and of preventing many diseases.

ABRACALAN. A cabalistic word used by the Jews as a substitute for the above, though but another name of the same divinity.

ABRA'SION. *Abrasio;* from *abradere*, to scrape. The act of wearing or rubbing off; also, the state of a part some of which has been worn off by attrition. In *Pathology*, superficial ulceration, with loss of substance in shreds of the intestinal mu-

cous membrane; also, excoriation and ulceration of the skin.

Abrasion of the Teeth. *Odontotribe.* Wearing away of the teeth; gradual loss of a portion of the substance of the teeth, which may be produced either by mechanical or chemical causes. When by the former, it is called *mechanical*, and when by the latter, *spontaneous abrasion.*

Abrasion of the Teeth, Mechanical. When the incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw shut over the corresponding teeth of the lower, it rarely happens that much loss of substance from mechanical causes takes place; it is only in those cases where the former fall plumb upon the latter, that mechanical abrasion, in any very considerable degree, occurs; but when they come together in this manner, their crowns are sometimes worn down to the gums, or at least, those occupying the anterior part of the alveolar arch. The reason of this is obvious. When the upper and lower front teeth strike upon each other, the lateral motions of the jaw are not in the least restricted; consequently the cutting edges of the incisors and points of the cuspidati, as well as the cusps of the bicuspids and molars, though not to the same extent, are subjected to an amount of friction to which they are not exposed in any of the other relationships which the upper and lower teeth sustain to each other.

The wearing away of the crowns of the teeth would expose the lining membrane, but for a most curious and singular provision of nature, which consists in the gradual obliteration of the pulp cavities, by the conversion of the pulp into *osteo-dentine.* By this wise provision of nature, an event from which the most painful consequences would result, is prevented, so that but little inconvenience results from it, or, at any rate, not until the crowns of the teeth are worn down to the gums.

Abrasion of the Cutting edges of the Front Teeth, Spontaneous. Spontaneous abrasion of the cutting edges of the front teeth, is an affection of rare occurrence. It commences on the central incisors of both jaws at the same time, and from thence proceeds to the lateral incisors, the cuspidati, and sometimes, though not very often, to the first bicuspids. In other respects, little or no inconvenience is experienced from it until the crowns of the affected teeth are nearly destroyed.

Mr. Bell gives a description of an interesting case of a gentleman whose teeth were thus affected: "About fourteen months since, 1831, this gentleman," says Mr. B "perceived that the edges of the incisors, both above and below, had become slightly worn down, and, as it were, truncated, so that they could no longer be placed in contact with each other. This continued to increase and extend to the lateral incisors, and afterwards, successively, to the cuspidati and bicuspids. There has been no pain, and only a trifling degree of uneasiness, on taking acids, or any very hot or cold fluids, into the mouth. When I first saw these teeth, they had exactly the appearance of having been most accurately filed down at the edges, and then perfectly and beautifully polished; and it has now extended so far, that when the mouth is closed, the anterior edges of the incisors of the upper and lower jaws are nearly a quarter of an inch asunder. The cavities of those of the upper jaw must have been exposed, but for a very curious and beautiful provision, by which they have become gradually filled by a deposit of new bony matter, perfectly solid and hard, but so transparent that nothing but examination by actual contact, could convince an observer that they were perfectly closed. This appearance is exceedingly remarkable, and exactly resembles the transparent layers which are seen in agatose pebbles, surrounded by a more opaque mass. The surface is uniform, even, and highly polished, and continuous, without the least break, from one tooth to another. It extends, at present, to the bicuspids, is perfectly equal on both sides, and when the molars are closed, the opening, by this loss of substance in front, is observed to be widest in the centre, diminishing gradually and equally on both sides to the last bicuspids."

"On the cause of this very extraordinary occurrence," says Mr. Bell, "I confess myself wholly at a loss to offer even a conjecture. It cannot have been produced by the friction of mastication, for these teeth have never been in contact since the first commencement of the affection; nor does it arise from any apparent mechanical cause; for nothing is employed to clean the teeth, except a soft brush. Absorption will equally fail to account for it; for not only would this cause operate, as it always does, irregularly, but we find that instead of these being the subjects of absorption, a new deposition of bony matter is, in fact, going on to fill the cavities which would otherwise be exposed."

Mr. Bell is correct in supposing that it is not the result either of mechanical action or absorption. If, then, neither of these agencies is concerned in its production, it must be the result of some chemical action, and the author is of the opinion that it is caused by acidulated mucus, secreted by the mucous follicles of the end of the tongue, which is brought in contact with the cutting extremities of the front teeth almost constantly, and he believes that it is in this way that their loss of substance is effected.

Dr. Nühn, a German physician, describes a gland which he has recently discovered in the interior of the tip of the tongue. It is represented as having a number of ducts opening through the mucous membrane over it. It is thought to be a mucous gland, and it may be, that this gland in peculiar idiosyncrasies, or habits of body, secretes the acidulated mucus which is concerned in the production of the affection under consideration. But whether this hypothesis be correct or not, it is evidently the result of the action of a chemical agent, and that this is furnished by the end of the tongue is rendered more than probable from the fact that the end of this organ is brought in contact with the cutting edges of the teeth every time the mouth is opened, giving to the teeth where the jaws are closed, a truncated appearance, and increasing their susceptibility to the action of acids, and to impressions from heat and cold.

The progress of the affection is variable. The destructive process sometimes goes on very rapidly; but at other times it proceeds so slowly that several years are required for it to produce any appreciable effect.

ABRAX'AS. *Abrabax*, a magical word comprehending the days of the year in numeral letters.

ABRO'MA. A gum-bearing tree of New South Wales.

ABROTA'NUM. Southern wood; a species of evergreen plant of the genus *Artemisia*.

ABRUPTE-PINNA'TUS. In *Botany*, a pinnate leaf terminating abruptly without an odd leaflet.

ABRUP'TION. *Abruptio;* from *abrumpere*, to tear asunder. In *Surgery*, sudden separation of one part of a bone from another.

ABRUP'TUS. Abrupt.

ABRUS. A genus of leguminous plants; wild liquorice.

AB'RUS PRECATORIUS. Jamaica wild liquorice. Its seeds, of a bright red, with a black spot, were formerly employed for necklaces and rosaries.

AB'SCESS. *Abscessus;* from *abscedere*, I separate from, or depart. An imposthume, or boil; a collection of pus in the cellular tissue, or some other part, resulting from inflammation and suppuration. An abscess is *acute* when succeeding acute inflammation, and *chronic* or *scrofulous* when resulting from chronic or scrofulous disease; *idiopathic*, when occupying the same site as the previous affection; and *symptomatic* or *metastatic*, when occurring in a remote situation. Abscesses are designated according to the part in which they are situated.

ABSCESSUS. Abscess.

Abscessus Lumborum. Lumbar abscess.

Abscessus Mammæ. Mammary abscess.

Abscessus Pectoris. Empyema.

Abscessus Pulmonum. Empyema.

Abscessus Oculi. Hypopion.

Abscessus Gangrænosus. Anthrax.

Abscessus Capitis Sanguineus Neonatorum. Cephalæmatoma.

ABSCIS'SION. *Abscissio;* from *abscidere*, to cut off. The excision of a morbid or superfluous part, especially of a soft part.

ABSCISSIO PRÆPUTII. Circumcision.

ABSIN'THATE. A salt of the absinthic acid.

ABSIN'THIA. *Absinthine.* The bitter uncrystallizable principle of absinthium.

ABSIN'THIC ACID. *Acidum absinthicum.* A peculiar acid of absinthium.

ABSIN'THIUM. Wormwood. See Artemisia.

ABSOR'BENT. *Absorbens;* from *absorbere*, to suck up, to imbibe. In *Anatomy*, a delicate transparent vessel, which exercises the function of absorption. In *Materia Medica*, any medicine which destroys acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c.

ABSORBENT SYSTEM. The vessels and glands of the body which exercise the function of absorption.

ABSORP'TION. *Absorptio.* In *Physiology*, an organic function common to all things endowed with life, plants or animals; whereby the former take up from without, and the latter from the interior of their own body, the materials necessary to their sustenance. In *Chemistry*, the action of certain solids and liquids in taking up gases and vapors, which may or may not enter into chemical composition with the absorbent.

ABSORP'TION INTERSTITIAL. The function by which the particles of the tissue filling the meshes of the capillary network are removed, as in the pupillary membrane of the fœtus, and in the development of the cells in bone.

ABSORPTION CUTANEOUS. A function of the skin, by which substances applied to the surface of the body are taken into the circulation, and produce the same action as when taken internally.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *Abstemius;* from *abs*, without, and *temetum*, wine. Abstaining from the use of wine. Also temperate living, with regard to diet, &c.

ABSTER'GENT. From *abstergere*, to cleanse. Any application which cleanses the part to which it is applied; a detergent.

AB'STINENCE. *Abstinentia;* from *abs*, from, and *tenere*, to hold. The act of voluntarily refraining from any indulgence, as from the use of certain articles of food, or drinks.

ABSTRAC'TION. From *abstraho*, I draw off. In *Chemistry*, the distillation of a liquid from any substance.

ABU'TILON. An Arabic name for the mallow. Recently it has been used as a generic name for certain plants which have been separated from the genus *sida*. *Abutilon avicennæ*, one of the commonest of our native malvaceous plants, is an example.

AB'SUS. *Cassia absus.* The small Egyptian lotus.

ACA'CIA. Ακακια, from ακη, a point. A genus of spiny trees and shrubs, with pinnated leaves, of the order *Leguminosæ*.

ACACIA CATECHU. The tree which produces the Catechu, or Terra Japonica.

ACACIA GUM. Gum Arabic, which is colorless or of a pale yellow; it is hard, brittle, soluble in water, but not in alcohol. It is mucilaginous, and used as a demulcent and for suspending oily medicines.

ACACIA VERA. The Egyptian thorn, which yields the *Gum Arabic.* This substance is also produced from other species of this genus.

ACALE'PHÆ. *Acalephans;* ακαληφη, a nettle. A class of soft marine zoophytes, including the medusæ, sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c.

ACALYPHA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

ACALYPHA BETULINA. Birch-leaved acalypha. The leaves have an aromatic odor, and are used in India as a stomachic in dyspepsia and cholera.

ACALYPHA INDICA. A Malabar plant, possessing anthelmintic properties.

ACALYPHA VIRGINICA. Mercury weed, found in most parts of the United States, and said to act as an expectorant and diuretic.

ACAN'THA. From ακη, a point. In *Botany*, a thorn or prickle of a plant. In

*Anatomy*, the spinous process of a vertebra, also the spina dorsi.

ACAN'THOPTERY'GII. Spiny-finned fishes. A great division of fishes established by Cuvier, characterized by strong spines in their dorsal fins. They comprise a very great number of the bony fishes, among others the perch family.

ACAN'THUS. A genus of spiny herbaceous plants.

ACAN'THUS MOLLIS. Bear's breech, brank-ursine. The leaves are mucilaginous and are used for the same purpose as marshmallow.

ACAR'DIAC. *Acardia;* from *a*, priv., and *καρδια*, the heart. Without a heart.

A'CARUS. From *a*, priv., and *κειρω*, to cut, too small to see divided. A numerous genus of insects. The tick or mite.

ACARUS AUTUMNA'LIS. The harvest bug, or wheat insect.

ACARUS DOMESTICUS. Domestic tick, found in the head and near gangrenous sores, and on dead bodies.

ACARUS DYSENTERIÆ. Dysentery tick.

ACARUS FOLLICULORUM. A tick said to be found in the follicles of the skin.

ACARUS SCABIEI. The itch tick.

ACARUS SIRO. The cheese mite.

ACATAPOSIS. From *a*, priv., and *καταπινω*, deglutition. Inability to swallow.

ACAULES'CENT. From *a*, priv., and *καυλος*, a stem. In *Botany*, apparently without a stem.

ACAWERIA. The Singalese name for the bitter root of *Ophyoxylum*, a supposed antidote to the poison of serpents.

ACCELERA'TION. *Acceleratio;* from *accelero*, to hasten. In *Physiology* and *Pathology*, increased action of the heart and respiratory organs.

ACCELERA'TOR URI'NÆ. A muscle of the penis.

ACCENT. Inflection of the voice.

ACCES'SION. *Accessio;* from *accedere*, I approach. The commencement of a disease, but usually restricted to the phenomena which signalize the recurrence of periodical diseases, as intermittent fever, comprehending their cold, hot, and sweating stages.

AC'CESSORY. *Accessorius;* from *accedere*, I approach. Connected with or dependent upon any thing; helping to produce an effect. In *Anatomy*, a name given to several auxiliary muscles and nerves, joined to other similar parts, and assist in their functions. In *Botany*, additional, supernumerary.

AC'CIDENT. *Accidens;* from *accidere*, to happen. Literally, the occurrence of an event not foreseen or expected. In *Pathology*, the unexpected occurrence of any thing in the course of a disease not essentially connected with it, and hence differing from an inherent symptom or phenomenon. In *Surgery*, hemorrhage, erysipelas and severe pain, constitute the accidents of a wound. In *Dental Surgery*, an injury inflicted upon any part of the mouth in the performance of an operation, or from the application of a remedy; as fractures of the teeth and alveolar processes, and hemorrhage after the extraction of teeth. The term is also applied, by French dentists, to the morbid phenomena which develop themselves during dentition.

ACCIDENT'AL. Happening by chance; casual. In *Morbid Anatomy*, all structures developed as the consequence of disease.

ACCIDENTAL COLORS. Ocular spectra.

ACCIP'ITER. The *Hawk;* from *accipere*, to take. A name given to a bandage applied over the nose, from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

ACCIPITRES. From *accipere*, to take. Rapacious birds, known by their crooked beaks and talons.

ACCLI'MATED. *Climati assuetus;* from *ad*, and *clima*, climate. Accustomed to a climate.

ACCOUCHÉE. A woman who has just lain in.

ACCOUCHE'MENT. Parturition; childbirth, the expulsion or extraction of the fœtus from the uterus.

ACCOUCHEUR'. A man who practices midwifery.

ACCOUCHEUSE'. A female midwife.

ACECHLORULE. A compound radical, ($C_4$ $CL_3$) of which chloral has been supposed to be the hydrated oxide.

ACCRE'TION. *Accretio;* from *ad*, and *crescere*, to increase. Growth; also, a growing together of parts.

ACCUM'BENT. Lying against any thing.

ACEPH'ALOBRACH'US. *Acephalobrachia;* from α, priv., κεφαλη, head, and βραχιων, arm. A fœtus without head or arms.

ACEPH'ALOCHEI'RUS. From α, priv., κεφαλη, head, and χειρ, hand. A fœtus born without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST. From α, priv., κεφαλη, head, and κυστις, bladder. The hydatid, or headless bladder worm.

ACEPH'ALOGAS'TER. From α, priv., κεφαλη, head, γαστηρ, stomach. A fœtus born without the head, chest and upper part of the abdomen.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA. From α, priv., κεφαλη, head, and στομα, mouth. A fœtus without a head, but with an opening at its upper part resembling a mouth.

ACEPHALOTHO'RUS. From α, priv., κεφαλη, head, θωραξ, chest. A fœtus born without head or chest.

ACEPH'ALUS. *Acaphela;* from α, priv. and κεφαλη, a head. Without a head. In *Anatomy*, the young of any animal born, from defect of organization, without a head. In *Zoology*, one of the divisions of a class of Molluscous animals, which have no head, as the oyster and mussel.

A'CER. A genus of trees of the order *Aceraceæ;* also, acrid, sharp.

ACER SACCHARI'NUM. The sugar maple, a tall tree, from two to three feet in diameter, containing a large quantity of sap in the spring of the year, from which sugar may be extracted.

ACERATE. A salt of the aceric acid.

ACERB'ITY. *Acerbitas;* from *acer*, sharp. A sour, bitter and astringent taste, properties met with in some kinds of unripe fruit.

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

ACE'RIDES. From α, priv., and κηρος, wax. A plaster without wax.

AC'EROSE. *Acerosus;* from *acus*, chaff. In *Botany*, chaffy; also leaves tapering to a point like a needle, as those of the pine.

ACERV'ULUS CEREBRI. A mass of yellow, sandy concretions, collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain, after the age of puberty.

ACES'CENT. *Acescens;* from *acescere*, to grow sour. Turning sour; a tendency to acidity.

ACETAB'ULUM. From *acetum*, vinegar, because it resembles the old saucer in which vinegar was held. A name given to the cavity which receives the head of the os femoris, or thigh bone.

ACETA MEDICATA. Pharmaceutical preparation of vinegar.

ACETAL. A colorless liquid, resembling ether, with a peculiar vinous odor, boiling at 200° to 204°. Its formula is $C_8 H_9 O_3$. It was discovered by Döbereiner, who called it oxygen-ether.

ACETARIUM SCORBUTICUM. A pickle, recommended to scorbutic patients, made of fol cochlear marine ℥ iij, sacch. aloes ℥ ij, sal cochlear ℥ j. These are well bruised and sacc. aurant ℥ ij, added.

ACETARIOUS PLANTS. From *acetaria*, a salad. Plants used for salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, &c.

AC'ETAS. From *acetum*, vinegar. A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an earthy, alkaline, or metallic base. An acetate. The medicinal acetates are those of ammonia, potassa, zinc and lead.

ACETAS AMMONIÆ. Acetate of ammonia.

ACETAS FERRI. Acetate of iron.

ACETAS HYDRARGYRI. Acetate of mercury.

ACETAS MORPHIÆ. Acetate of morphia.

ACETAS PLUMBI. Acetate of lead; sugar of lead.

ACETAS POTASSÆ. Acetate of potassa; a salt formed by the union of potassa and acetic acid.

ACETAS SODÆ. Acetate of soda.

ACETAS ZINCI. Acetate of zinc, a salt formed by the union of zinc and acetic acid.

AC'ETATE. *Acetas.* A salt of acetic acid.

ACE'TIC ACID. *Acidum aceticum.* The acid of vinegar. The sour principle

which exists in vinegar. It exists free and combined with bases in several vegetable products, and is the principal result of acetous fermentation. It unites readily with most of the earths, and acts slowly upon the teeth, increasing their sensibility, and putting them on edge. In *Medicine*, it is used as a rubefacient.

ACE'TICA. Pharmaceutical preparations, consisting of vegetable principles dissolved in vinegar.

ACETIC ETHER. See Ether Acetic.

ACETIM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

AC'ETONE. From *acetum*, vinegar. Pyro-acetic spirit. Formula, $C_3$ $H_3O$.

ACETONYL. The hypothetical radical of acetone.

ACETO'SA. From *acescere*, to be sour. *Rumex Acetosa*; Sorrel.

ACETOSEL'LA. From *acetosa*, sorrel, because of the acidity of its leaves. The wood sorrel, on account of the grateful taste of its leaves, is sometimes used in salads, but the oxalic acid which it contains is exceedingly hurtful to the teeth, inasmuch as it has a much stronger affinity for the lime of these organs than the phosphoric acid with which it is united. The teeth of persons in the country where sorrel abounds, are often injured by being frequently rubbed with its leaves for the purpose of removing stains and discolorations.

ACE'TUM. From *acer*, sour. Vinegar; a sour liquid, produced by fermentation. There are four varieties, viz: *wine* vinegar, *malt* vinegar, *sugar* vinegar, and *wood* vinegar. Common vinegar contains less than five per cent. of pure acetic acid.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic vinegar.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. Vinegar of cantharides.

ACETUM COLCHICI. Vinegar of meadow saffron.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM. Distilled vinegar.

ACETUM OPII. Vinegar of opium.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of squills.

ACETYL. A hypothetical compound radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by deoxydating processes. It derives its nature from acetic acid, which, with a series of other compounds, it pervades. Aldehyde is its hydrated oxyd. Its formula is $C_4$ $H_3$.

ACHÆ'NIUM. From *a*, priv., and *χαινω*, to open. In *Botany*, a small, hard, one-seeded, one-celled, *indehiscent* fruit.

ACHEI'LIA. From *a*, priv., and *χειλος*, lip. A Malformation, consisting in a deficiency of one or both lips.

ACHEIR. From *a*, priv., and *χειρ*, hand. Without hands.

ACHILLE'A. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. Milfoil; yarrow.

ACHILLEA AGE'RATUM. A plant possessing the qualities of tansy.

ACHILLLEA ATRA'TA. A plant possessing the same or similar properties.

ACHILLEA MILLEFO'LIUM. The common yarrow, or milfoil.

ACHILLEA PTAR'MICA. Sneezewort, or bastard pellitory.

ACHIL'LES. The name of a Grecian hero, after whom a tendon and plant have been named.

ACHILLIS TENDO. The strong round tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

ACHLAMYD'EOUS. From *a*, priv., and *χλαμυς*, a cloak. In *Botany*, plants in which the floral envelopes, the calyx and the corolla, are both absent.

ACHLYS. Dimness of sight. Opacity of the cornea.

A'CHOLIA. From *a*, priv., and *χολη*, bile. Deficiency of bile.

ACHOR. A pointed pustule, containing a light, straw-colored matter, and changing into a brown scab. Crusta lactea.

ACHRAS SAPOTA. See Sapota Achras.

ACHROA. *Crusta lactea*. From *a*, priv., and *χροα*, color. A colorless state of the skin.

ACHROMAT'IC. From *a*, priv., and *χρωμα*, color. A lens constructed so as to correct the refrangibility of the common lenses.

ACHROMATOP'SIA. From *a*, priv.,

χρωμα, color, and οπτομαι, to see. Inability to distinguish different colors from each other.

ACIC'ULAR. From *acicula*, a little needle. In *Crystallography*, needle-shaped crystals, and in *Botany*, leaves that are long, stiff, and pointed.

ACID. In common language, any liquid, solid or gaseous body, imparting to the organs of taste a sour sensation. In *Chemistry*, a compound capable of neutralizing an alkali; the electro-negative compound of a salt, consisting of more than two elements. The acids constitute a very numerous class of chemical substances. They are called mineral or organic, as they are derived from inorganic, or organic bodies. The names of those formed from the same base, change in their terminations according to the quantity of oxygen they are presumed to contain. Those which terminate in *ic*, contain the largest proportion of oxygen; those in *ous*, a less amount. Those which begin with *hyper*, denote an excess of oxydation; those with *hypo*, the lowest proportion. When combined with the alkaline and other bases, they form a class of bodies called salts.

ACIDIFI'ABLE. Capable of being converted into an acid, by uniting with an acidifying principle.

ACIDIFICA'TION. The act of being changed into an acid.

ACID'ITY. Sourness.

ACID'ULATE. To render slightly acid.

ACID'ULOUS. Slightly acid.

AC'IDUM. From *acer*, sour. An acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. See Acetic Acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM.—Camphorated acetic acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Dilute acetic acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CONCENTRATUM.—Concentrated acid of vinegar; vinegar deprived of its water.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. Acetum.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. See Arsenious Acid.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. See Benzoic Acid.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM. See Carbonic Acid.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. See Citric Acid.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. See Gallic Acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. See Hydrocyanic Acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Hydrochloric Acid; Muriatic Acid.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. See Muriatic Acid.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. Dilute Muriatic Acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. See Nitric Acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM PURUM. Pure Nitric Acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Dilute Nitric Acid.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. See Nitro-muriatic Acid.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. See Nitrous Acid.

ACIDUM OXALICUM. See Oxalic Acid.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. See Phosphoric Acid.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Phosphoric Acid.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. See Pyroligneous Acid.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. See Succinic Acid.

ACIDUM SULPHUREUM. See Sulphurous Acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. See Sulphuric Acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM. Pure Sulphuric Acid.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. See Tannic Acid.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. See Tartaric Acid.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM. See Sulphuric Acid.

ACIESIS. From *a*, priv., and κυειν, to conceive. Barrenness in females; inability to conceive.

AC'IFORM. From *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form. Needle-shaped.

ACINAC'IFORM. From *acinaces*, a cimeter, and *forma*, form. A term applied in *Botany* to the leaves of certain plants, from their shape.

ACINE'SIA. From *a*, priv., and κινησις, immobility. Loss of motion.

AC'INUS. A grape stone. In *Anatomy*, the ultimate secreting follicles of glands. The granulations of conglomerate glands, as in the liver, &c., are called *acini*.

ACIPEN'SER. A genus of fish of the order *Chondropterygii*. The sturgeon.

ACMAS'TICOS. From *ακμη*, the top, and *σταω*, I remain. A species of fever which preserves a uniform intensity to the end.

ACME. From *ακμη*, the top. In *Pathology*, the height of a disease.

ACMEL'LA. A Ceylonese plant, once used in nephrites.

ACNE. Stone-pock; maggot pimple; a small, slowly suppurating pimple, occurring, most frequently, on the face. Four varieties are enumerated. 1. *Acne simplex*, simple pimple; 2. *Acne punctata*, maggot pimple; 3. *Acne indurata*, stone-pock; 4. *Acne rosacea*, rosy drop; carbuncled-face.

ACNES'TIS. From *a*, priv., and *κναειν*, to scratch. That part of the back between the shoulder blades.

ACOL'OGY. *Acologia;* from *ακος*, a remedy, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of therapeutical agents.

ACONI'TIC ACID. A white crystalline acid, obtained from the *aconitum napellus*.

ACONITIC ETHER. Aconitate of oxyd of ethyl. A colorless oily liquid, with an odor like calamus.

ACONITINE. *Aconitina;* from *aconitum;* the name of a plant. A very poisonous alkaloid extracted from several species of aconitum.

ACONI'TUM. *Aconite.* Monkshood, wolf's-bane. A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Aconitum Antho'ra. Salutary monkshood, a poisonous plant like the rest of the genus.

Aconitum Napel'lus. Aconite; the common monkshood, or wolfs-bane. It is an active narcotico-acrid poison.

Aconitum Paniculatum. A species possessing properties similar to the last, very poisonous.

ACONU'SI. From *ακοη*, audition, and *νουσος*, disease. Diseases of the ears and audition.

AC'OPA. Medicines against weariness. Soft cerate, which was formerly applied to tumors.

A'COR. From *aceo*, to be sour. Acidity; acrimony.

ACO'RIA. From *a*, priv., and *κορεω*, to satisfy. Insatiable hunger; canine appetite.

A'CORUS. A genus of plants, of the order *Aroideæ*.

Acorus Calamus. Sweet flag; calamus aromaticus.

ACOTYLE'DON. From *a*, priv., and *κοτυληδων*, a seed lobe. Without a cotyledon; plants which have no seed lobes.

ACOUOMETER. From *ακουω*, to hear, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument invented by Itard, for measuring the degrees of the sense of hearing.

ACOUOPHO'NIA. *Cophonia;* from *ακουω*, I hear, and *φωνη*, voice. Auscultic investigation from the sounds produced by percussion.

ACOU'STIC. *Acousticus;* from *ακουω*, I hear. Belonging to the ear, as the acoustic nerve, acoustic medicine, &c.

ACOUS'TICS. The science of the cause, nature, and phenomena of sounds.

ACRAI. An Arabic word, signifying satyriasis or nymphomania.

ACRA'LEA. From *ακρος*, extreme. The extremities, as the hands, feet, head, ears, nose, &c.

ACRA'NIA. From *a*, priv., and *κρανιον*, cranium. Deficiency of a part or the whole of the cranium.

ACRA'SIA. From *a*, priv., and *κρασις*, mixing. Wine unmixed with water. Hence drunkenness and intemperance of all sorts, whether in eating, drinking or venery.

ACRATI'A. From *a*, priv., and *κρατος*, strength. Imbecility; weakness.

AC'RID. From *acer*, sharp. Having a hot, pungent taste.

AC'RIMONY. *Acrimonia;* from *acer*, sharp. A quality in substances which irritates, corrodes, or dissolves others.

ACRISIA. From *a*, priv., and *κρινω*, to judge. A state of disease, with regard to which no correct judgment can be formed.

ACRITES. *Acrita;* from *ακριτος*, indiscernible; so called because of the absence or indistinction of the nervous system. The lowest division of the animal kingdom, composed of the classes *spongiæ*, *polypi*, *polygastrica*, *sterelmintha*, and *acalephæ*.

ACROBYS'TIA. From *ακρος*, the tip, and *βυω*, to cover. The extremity of the prepuce.

ACHROCHOR'DON. From *ακρος*, extreme, and *χορδη*, a string. A small, dense tumor, attached by a narrow base or pedicle.

AC'RODUS. From *ακρος*, extreme, and *οδους*, a tooth. A genus of sharks, characterized by large polygonal, obtuse teeth, aggregated at the extremities of the jaws, and found only in the fossil state.

ACRODY'NIA. From *ακρος*, extremity, and *οδυνη*, pain. A name given to an epidemic, attended with great pain in the tendons, which prevailed in Paris in 1828-29.

AC'ROGENS. From *ακρος*, extreme, and *γενναω*, to grow. Cryptogamous and acotyledonous plants, which grow only by additions to their extremities.

ACROLEINE. In *Chemistry*, a volatile, oily, pungent liquid, obtained by boiling fats, but especially by the destructive distillation of glycerine.

ACROMAN'IA. From *ακρος*, extreme, and *μανια*, madness. Incurable madness.

ACRO'MIAL. *Acromialis.* Pertaining to the acromion.

Acromial Artery. The external scapular artery.

Acromio-Coracoid. Belonging or relating to the acromion and coracoid processes.

ACRO'MION. From *ακρος*, extreme, and *ωμος*, the shoulder. A process terminating the spine of the scapula.

ACROM'PHALON. The middle of the navel.

ACROP'ATHOS. A disease at the top of any organ or on the surface of the body.

A'CROPIS. From *ακρον*, the extremity, and *οψ*, the voice. Faulty articulation, from a defect in the tongue.

ACROPOS'THIA. That part of the prepuce which is cut off in circumcision.

ACROPSI'LON. The naked end of the glans penis.

ACROPO'DIUM. From *ακρος*, extremity, and *πους*, foot. In *Zoology*, the upper surface of the whole foot.

ACROT'ICA. From *ακρος*, summit. Diseases affecting the external surface of the body.

ACROTERIA. The extremities of the body.

ACROTERIAS'MUS. Amputation of an extremity.

ACROTIS'MUS. From *α*, priv., and *κροτος*, pulse. Defect of pulse; asphyxia.

ACTÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

Actæa Americana. White and red cohosh, a drastic purgative.

Actæa Racemosa. Black snake-root.

Actæa Spicata. Baneberry.

ACTI'NIA. From *ακτιν*, a ray of light. Sea-Anemones or Animal-flowers, so named from the resemblance of their tentacula to the petals of a flower. The genus contains upwards of twenty species, several of which are edible.

ACTI'NOLITE. From *ακτιν*, a ray of light. A variety of hornblende.

ACTINO-CHEMISTRY. From *ακτιν*, a ray of light. That department of chemistry which treats of the action of the sun's rays.

ACTINOM'ETER. From *ακτιν*, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument to measure the intensity of the sun's light.

ACTION. *Actio;* from *agere*, to act. The exertion of power or force; the operation of an active power. In *Physiology*, the performance of a function. The functions of the body may be divided into *voluntary*, *involuntary* and *mixed.* The *voluntary* are produced by acts of the will: the *involuntary* are either *mediate*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, or *immediate*, as those of irritability; and to the *mixed*, belong the acts of respiration.

Action, Morbid. A derangement of the ordinary functions of the body.

ACTIVE. *Activus* That which acts or

enters into action; energetic. The term is applied to medicines and diseases.

ACT'UAL. This word is applied to any thing endued with a special property inherent in itself. It is the reverse of potential. Thus,

ACTUAL CAUTERY is a red hot iron, or a fire, while a potential cautery is only a chemical caustic. The former was once much used by surgeons for the extirpation and cure of tumors and other diseases.

ACU'LEATE. From *aculeus*, a prickle. Prickly. In *Botany*, the surface covered with prickles, as the stem of a rose.

ACUMIN'ATE. Pointed; terminating in a point.

ACUPUNC'TURE. *Acupunctu'ra;* from *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture. The puncturing of parts with a small needle.

ACUS. A needle.

ACUTE'. Sharp. In *Pathology* a sharp pain; a disease characterized by a certain degree of severity, or which is attended by violent symptoms, and runs its course in a few days.

ACUTENAC'ULUM. *Porte aiguille.* A needle-holder.

ACUTENACULUM, DR. HULLIHEN'S. An instrument invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, of Wheeling, Va., to be used in passing the needle through the cleft edges of the soft palate in the operation of staphyloraphy. This instrument is composed of two parts, a staff and a slide. The staff is a small steel bar, six inches in length, two-eighths of an inch in breadth, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with an arm at the superior end, rising at a curved right angle from the staff, and half an inch long. On the external or superior side of this arm, a duplicate arm is retained by a steel spring attachment, which brings the two arms in close contact, forming the jaws of the instrument. Between these two arms, and on the duplicature is a small groove formed to receive the ligature, and when the ligature is pressed between the jaws of the instrument, they open, and it slides to the point designated for its reception, immediately below which, the jaws are perforated with a hole for the introduction of the needle during the employment of the instrument in the operation. Two inches from the inferior end of the staff, a pair of rings are affixed to receive the thumb and index finger, the rings standing parallel with the staff, and sideways to the direction of the arms of the instrument. A slide is formed of steel, equal in length, thickness, and breadth to the staff, made to fit to the upper surface of the staff, and to move with ease up and down on guides placed on the same. From the superior end of the slide is a short straight spear-shaped needle, constructed just back of its point, with a small notch opening to it from the upper surface.

When the ligature has been fitted in its place of reception in the jaws of the instrument, and the slide adjusted to the staff; the slide is forced upward, the needle and jaws approach each other, and the needle passes through the hole in the latter just under the ligature, which is caught in the notch of the needle, and as the slide is drawn backward, the eye of the needle is threaded and the ligature drawn through the velum, and the introduction of the stitch completed.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA. From *α*, priv., *κυανος*, blue, and *βλεπω*, to see. Inability to distinguish blue, from defective vision.

ACYE'SIS. Inability to conceive in females; barrenness.

ADAC'TYL. From *α*, priv., *δακτυλος*, a digit. In *Zoology*, a locomotive extremity without a digit.

AD'AMANT. From *α*, priv., *δαμαω*, to subdue. Diamond was formerly so named from its hardness.

ADAMANT'INE CEMENT. A nostrum used for filling teeth, consisting of finely pulverized silex or pumice-stone, mixed with an amalgam, of mercury and silver. See Amalgam.

ADAMANTINE SPAR. The crystals of corundum are so named from their hardness. See Corundum.

ADDEPHA'GIA. From *αδδην*, much, and *φαγω*, to eat. A voracious appetite; insatiable craving for food.

ADDU'CENT. *Adducens;* from *ad*, and *ducere*, to draw. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which perform the function of adduction.

ADDUC'TION. The action by which a part is drawn towards the axis of the body, or of a limb.

ADDUC'TOR. From *ad*, and *ducere*, to draw. In *Anatomy*, a muscle whose office consists in drawing the limb, or part moved by it, towards the axis of the body, or of the member to which it belongs.

Adductor Brevis Femoris. The short adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Indicis Pedis. The adductor of the first toe.

Adductor Longus Femoris. The long adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Magnus Femoris. The great adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Minimi Digiti Pedis. The adductor of the little toe.

Adductor Pollicis Manus. The adductor of the thumb.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis. The adductor of the great toe.

Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. The adductor of the third toe.

ADEC'TA. Sedatives.

ADEL'PHIA. From *αδελφος*, a brother. In *Botany*, a term applied by Linnæus, to those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine into one or more parcels or brotherhoods.

ADEMO'NIA. From *αδεμονεω*, I am grievously tormented. Restlessness; anxiety of mind.

A'DEN. *Αδην*. A gland.

ADENAL'GIA. From *αδην*, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in a gland.

ADEN'IFORMIS. From *aden*, a gland, and *forma*, resemblance. Resembling a gland.

ADEN'ITIS. Glandular inflammation.

ADENOG'RAPHY. From *αδην*, a gland, and *γραφω*, I describe. A description of the glands.

ADENOL'OGY. *Adenolog'ia;* from *αδην*, a gland, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the glands.

ADENO-MENINGEAL. From *αδην*, a gland, and *μηνιγξ*, a membrane. An epithet applied by Pinel to a fever, because, in his opinion, the *cryptæ* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane were principally affected by the disease.

ADENO-MESENTERI'TIS. From *αδην*, a gland, *μεσος*, midst, and *εντερον*, intestine. Inflammation of the Mesenteric glands. Tabes mesenterica.

ADENO-PHARYNGI'TIS. From *αδεν*, a gland, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHAL'MIA. From *αδην*, a gland, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

ADENO-SCLERO'SIS. From *αδην*, a gland, and *σκληρος*, hard. A name given by Swediaur to tumefaction and induration of the glands, which do not terminate in scirrhus.

ADENO'SUS. From *αδην*, a gland. Gland-like.

ADENOT'OMY. *Adenotom'ia;* from *αδην*, a gland, and *τεμνω*, I cut. Dissection of the glands.

ADEPS. Lard; the fat of the hog.

Adeps Anserinus. Goose grease.

Adeps Ovillus. Mutton suet.

Adeps Suillus. Hogslard.

Adeps Præparata. Prepared hogslard.

ADHE'SION. *Adhæ'sio;* from *adhæreo*, to stick to. In *Pathology*, the morbid union of parts naturally contiguous, but not adherent, by adhesive inflammation. In *Surgery*, the re-union of parts which have been separated by accident or design.

ADHESIVE INFLAMMA'TION. Inflammation which terminates by an adhesion of the inflamed and separated surfaces.

Adhesive Plaster. A plaster possessed of adhesive qualities, used by surgeons.

ADIAN'TUM. From *a*, priv., and *διαινω*, to moisten, so called because they cannot be made moist. A genus of ferns. See Asplenium.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS. Maidenhair.

ADIAPHORE'SIS. *Adiaphorosis;* from *a*, priv., and *διαφορεω*, to dissipate. Defect of cutaneous perspiration.

ADIAPHOROUS. From *a*, priv., and *διαφερει*, it differs. A volatile and inodorous principle obtained from tartar by distillation. Neutral; applied to medicines which have no effect either for good or ill. Also used to express neutral salts.

AD'IPIC ACID. A volatile and fusible acid, obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.

AD'IPOCERE. *Adipocera*, from *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax. A fat-like substance into which the human body is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth. Chevreul showed it to be an imperfectly saponified human fat.

AD'IPOSE. From *adeps*, fat. Fatty.

ADIPOSE MEMBRANE. *Membrana Adiposa.* The membrane which encloses the adeps or fat.

ADIPO'SIS. Excessive fatness.

ADIP'SIA. From *a*, priv., and *δεψα*, thirst. Absence of thirst, usually symptomatic of cerebral disease.

AD'JUVANT. From *adjuvare*, to aid. A medicine added to a prescription to assist the operation of the principal ingredient.

ADNA'TA. In *Botany*, this term is applied to parts which are closely united to one another. In *Anatomy*, the *tunica adnata* is that portion of the conjunctiva which covers the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ADOLES'CENCE. From *adolescere*, to grow. Growing; applied to the human race; the period between puberty and the full development of the body.

ADOP'TER. *Adapter.* A chemical vessel with two necks, placed between a retort and receiver.

ADULA'RIA. A mineral, the most perfect variety of feldspar.

ADULT' AGE. The age succeeding adolescence.

ADULTERA'TION. The admixture of noxious or inert ingredients with that which is pure.

ADUS'TION. *Adustio;* from *adurere*, to burn. Cauterization; the action of heat applied to the body.

ADUS'TUS. Burned; parched.

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *Adventitius;* from *advenio*, I come to. Accidental; not inherent. In *Medicine*, acquired diseases.

ADY. See Palma Ady.

ADYNA'MIA. *Impotentia;* from *a*, priv., *δυναμις*, power. A defect of vital power; debility.

ÆDOI'A. The pudenda.

ÆDOI'TIS. From *αιδοια*, pudenda, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the pudenda.

ÆDOPSOPH'IA. A name given by Sauvages to a fetid air issuing from the vagina or urethra.

Æ'GIDES. Small white spots on the pupil.

ÆGID'ION. A collyrium.

ÆGILOPS. From *αιξ*, a goat, and *ωψ*, the eye. A sore under the inner angle of the eye, so called because goats were supposed to be subject to it.

ÆGOPH'ONY. *Ægopho'nia;* from *αιξ*, a goat, and *φωνη*, voice. A peculiar sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat. It is diagnostic of pus in the pleural sac.

ÆOLIPILE. A hollow metallic ball, with a small pipe for the conversion of water into steam. Also an alcohol blow-pipe.

AËR. *Αηρ.* Air, gas; often used as a prefix denoting the presence of air or gas.

AËRA'TED. Impregnated with air or gas.

AËR'IFORM. Air-like; a term applied to gaseous fluids.

AËROL'OGY. *Aërologia;* from *αηρ*, air, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the nature and properties of air.

AËROM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of air, or bulk of gases.

ÆROSUS LAPIS. The name given by Pliny to *lapis calaminaris*, a native carbonate of zinc.

ÆRU'GO. Verdigris; properly the rust of metal, but especially of copper.

ÆS'CULINE. An alkaloid discovered in the *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

ÆS'CULUS. From *esca*, food. Horse-chestnut. A genus of trees of the order *Æsculaceæ.*

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM. The horse-chesnut tree.

ÆSTHE'SIA. From *αισθανομαι*, to feel. Perceptive sensation; feeling.

ÆSTI'VAL. From *Æstas*, summer. Belonging to summer.

ÆSTIVA'TION. *Præfloration.* A term employed in *Botany* to express the particular state of a bud, before the expansion of the corolla.

ÆS'TUS VOLA'TICUS. From *æstus*, heat, and *volo*, to fly. Transient heat or flushing of the face.

ÆTAS. Age.

ÆTHAL. See CETYL.

ÆTHER. From *αιθηρ*, air. A highly volatile and inflammable fluid; oxyd of Ethyl.

ÆTHER ACET'ICUS. Acetic ether.

ÆTHER HOFFMANNI. *Spiritus Etheris Sulphurici Compositus.* Hoffmann's anodyne solution.

ÆTHER HYDROCYAN'ICUS. Cyanuret of ethyl. Hydrocyanic ether.

ÆTHER MURIAT'ICUS. Chloride of ethyl. Muriatic ether.

ÆTHER NITRO'SUS. Nitrous ether.

ÆTHER RECTIFICA'TUS. Rectified ether.

ÆTHER SULPHU'RICUS. Sulphuric ether.

ÆTHER'EA. The ethers.

ÆTHE'REAL OIL. Oleum ætherium.

ÆTH'IOPS. From *αιθιοψ*, sun-burnt, swarthy. A term employed by the ancients to designate several black powders, oxyds, sulphurets, &c.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIA'LIS. A compound obtained by treating black sulphuret of mercury with sulphuret of antimony. Huxham's formula was to rub up mercury, ℥ iv, sulphuret of antimony, ℥ iij, and sulphur, ℥ ij.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIA'LIS. Deutoxyde of iron.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS. Black sulphuret of mercury.

ÆTHIOPS VEGETABILIS. A species of charcoal, obtained by burning the *Fucus vesiculosus* (sea-oak) in a covered crucible and reducing it to powder. It contains iodine and was employed in glandular diseases.

ÆTH'MOID. Ethmoid.

ÆTHOGEN. From *αιθων*, brilliant, *γεινομαι*, to become. A compound of boron and nitrogen, so called from the brilliant phosphorescent light it gives when heated before a blow-pipe.

ÆTH'RIOSCOPE. From *αιθρια*, serene weather, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie, for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation of heat.

ÆTHU'SA. A genus of *umbelliferous* plants.

ÆTHUSA CYNA'PIUM. Fool's parsley, or lesser hemlock, possessing poisonous properties.

ÆTIOL'OGY. *Ætiolo'gia;* from *αιτια*, a cause, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the causes of disease.

AETI'TES LAPIS. See Eagle-stone.

AFFEC'TION. *Affectio.* In *Medicine*, a disease; in common language, an emotion or modification of the mind.

AFFIN'ITY. *Affinitas.* In *Chemistry*, attraction, or that tendency which different substances have to unite, and form another body.

AFFINITY, COMPOUND. Affinity is called compound, when three or more bodies, by their mutual attraction, unite and form one homogeneous body.

AFFINITY, DOUBLE. *Double elective attraction.* "When two bodies, each consisting of two elementary parts, come in contact, and are decomposed, so that their elements become reciprocally united and produce two new compound bodies; the decomposition is then termed decomposition by double affinity."

AFFINITY, ELECT'IVE. The preference manifested by one body to combine with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

AFFINITY, SINGLE. The power by which two elementary bodies combine.

AFFLA'TUS. From *afflare*, to blow upon. A term applied in *Pathology*, to a

species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFLUX'US. From *affluere*, to flow in. The determination of fluids to a part.

AFFU'SION. *Affusio;* from *affundere*, to pour upon. The pouring of any liquid upon the body.

AFTER-BIRTH. The placenta and membranes of the ovum are so called from their being expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

AFTER-PAINS. The pain succeeding childbirth.

AGACE'MENT DES DENTS. Teeth set on edge.

A'GAMOUS. From *a*, priv., and γαμος, marriage. A term applied in *Botany* to *cryptogamous* plants, from the supposition that they do not possess sexual organs.

AGAR'ICUS. *Ag'aric.* The generic name of the mushroom family; order, *Fungi;* class, *Cryptogamia*, comprehending several species.

AGARICUS MINERALIS. One of the purest of the native carbonates of lime.

AGARICUS PIPERA'TUS. The pepper mushroom, or pepper agaric.

AGARICUS QUERCUS. *Boletus igniarius.* Agaric of the oak; a fungus formerly used for arresting external hemorrhage.

AGARICUS VIOLAC'EUS. Violet mushroom.

AGATE. A variegated chalcedony.

AGA'VE. A genus of plants found in some parts of America, resembling aloes in its mode of growth and appearance.

AGAVE AMERICANA. Mexican aloe.

AGAVE CUBENSIS. American aloe; the roots of which resemble the sarsaparilla of the shops.

AGE. In *Human Physiology*, the duration of the life of man: also, a certain period of life marked by a difference of state. The ancients divided life into six stages: 1. *Infantia vel pueritia*, reckoned from birth to the fifth year of age. 2. *Adolescentia, ætas bona;* youth reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth, properly so called, to the twenty-fifth year. 3. *Juventus*, from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year. 4. *Virilis ætas, ætas firmata*, thirty years; *ætas constans*, forty years; *ætas matura*, fifty years; manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fifty-fifth year. 5. *Senectus, ætas provecta, ætas mala;* old age, from fifty to sixty. 6. *Crepita ætas, ætas ingravescens, ætas decrepita, ætas affecta, ætas exacta, ætas extrema:* decrepid age, ending in death.

The most common division of life is into four stages, or ages; namely, *infancy, youth, manhood*, and *old age.* But the division of Hallé seems to be more distinctly marked by changes in the economy than any other. He divides life into,

1. *Infancy*, extending from birth to the seventh year of age. To this, three subdivisions have been proposed. 1. The period of the commencement of the eruption of the temporary teeth, which is usually about the seventh month from birth. 2. The period of the completion of first dentition, which is ordinarily about two and a half years after birth. 3. When the temporary teeth begin to be replaced by the permanent teeth.

2. *Childhood*, from the seventh to the fifteenth year, during which period the whole contour of the face and expression of the countenance is changed by the elongation of the jaws, development of the alveolar borders, and dentition of all the permanent teeth, except the dentes sapientiæ, or last molars.

3. *Adolescence*, or *adolescentia*, extending from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth year of age, during which period, the jaws elongate sufficiently to admit the last molars, the eruption of which completes the dentition of the permanent teeth.

4. *Adult age*, or *virilitas*, a period of life extending in man from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year of age, and in woman from the twenty-first to the fiftieth. This period is divided again, into increasing, established, and decreasing virility, during which, the teeth undergo no change except that which they experience from disease.

5. *Old age*, or *senectus*, embracing that period when the powers of the body are declining, ending in death. During this time

the alveolar processes often waste away, causing the teeth to loosen and drop out.

AGENESIA. *Agennesia;* from *α*, priv., *γενναω*, to beget. 1. Impotence; male sterility; inability to beget offspring. 2. Atrophy and imperfect development of the brain.

A'GENT. From *ago*, to act. Any thing which produces an effect. In *Pathology*, the extraneous causes of disease are termed *morbific agents*. In *Therapeutics*, any thing used in the treatment of disease is termed a *therapeutic agent*. In *Chemistry*, any substance capable of producing chemical action, is termed a *chemical* agent, &c.

AGEUS'TIA. From *α*, priv. and *γευομαι*, *gusto*, to taste. Loss or diminution of taste.

AGGLOM'ERATE. From *agglomerare*, to wind up yarn into a ball, to collect together. Applied to humors or glands in aggregation.

AGGLUTINA'TION. From *Agglutinare*, to glue together. The act of being united by means of some tenacious substance. In *Surgery*, the adhesion of divided parts, as the lips of a wound.

AG'GREGATE. *Aggregatus;* from *aggrego*, to assemble together. Bodies of the same kind when united together, are called an aggregate. Glands which are in clusters are called *glandulæ aggregatæ*.

AGGREGA'TION. A form of attraction usually termed cohesion, by which particles are aggregated or retained in the state of a solid.

AGIL'IA. From *agilis*, swift. A family of rodents, including the squirrels and dormice.

AGITA'TION. *Agitatio;* from *agito*, freq. of *ago;* to act. Restlessness; constant movement of a patient; inquietude. It often arises from the irritation attending dentition. See Dentition, Morbid.

AG'LIUM. A glossy tubercle on the face; also, a white speck on the eye.

AGLOS'SIA. From *α*, priv., and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Absence of the tongue.

AGNA'THIA. From *α*, priv., and *γναθος*, aw. A malformation consisting in the want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

AGNOI'A. *Agnœa.* From *α*, priv., and *γινωσκω*, I know. Want of memory; forgetfulness.

AG'NUS CAS'TUS. The chaste tree; a species of *vitex*; also *castor oil.*

AGOMPHI'ASIS. *Agomphosis;* from *α*, priv., and *γομφοω*, I nail. Looseness of the teeth, usually caused by disease in the gums and the gradual destruction of the alveoli. See Gums, diseases of; also, Alveolar Processes, destruction of the.

AG'ONE. Henbane.

AGONOS. Barren.

AG'ONY. From *αγων*, a contest. The last struggle of life against death.

AGRES'TIS. Wild. When applied to disease by the old writers, it means violent, unmanageable.

AG'RIA. Holly. Also, a malignant pustule.

AGRIAM'PELOS. The wild vine.

AGRIELÆA. The wild olive.

AG'RIMONIA EUPATORIA. The common agrimony; a plant of the natural order *Rosaceæ*.

Agrimony Hemp. Eupatorium cannabinum.

AGRIOTHYM'IA. From *αγριος*, wild, and *θυμος*, disposition. Furious insanity.

AGRIPAL'MA. Motherwort, or wild palm. *Leonurus cardiaca.*

AGRIP'PA. From *αγρα*, a capture, and *πους*, a foot; or perhaps from *ægre partus*, born with difficulty.

AGRYPNOCO'MA. From *αγρυπνια*, sleeplessness, and *κωμα*, drowsiness. Lethargic watchfulness.

AGRYP'NIA. From *α*, priv., and *υπνος*, sleep. Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

A'GUE. Trembling; shuddering; intermittent fever.

Ague and Fever. Intermittent fever.

Ague, Dead. *Ague, Dumb.* An irregular or masked intermittent.

Ague-Drop. A solution of arsenite of potassa in water.

Ague-Tree. Laurus sassafras.

Ague-Weed. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Ague-Cake. A hard tumor on the left side below the false ribs, caused by a visceral obstruction, generally of the spleen,

which may be felt externally. It is the effect of intermittent fever.

AIR. Ἀηρ. *Aër;* from *αω*, I breathe. Atmospheric air; an elastic, invisible fluid, surrounding the earth to the height, it is said, of fifteen or sixteen leagues.

Air Cells of the Lungs. Bronchial cells.

Air, Fixed. Carbonic acid; mephitic air.

Air, Inflammable. Hydrogen.

Air Passages. The larynx, trachea, bronchia, &c.

Air Vital. Oxygen.

AISTHETE'RION. *Æstheterium.* The *sensorium commune.*

AJUGA CHAMÆPITAS. Ground pine.

AL. The Arabic definite article.

AL'A. *Pinna; pteryx.* A wing. Parts projecting like a wing from the median line are designated by anatomists by this name, as the alæ nasi, &c. In *Botany*, the lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

Ala Auris. The wing of the ear. This is the upper part of the external ear.

Ala Nasi. The cartilage which forms the outer part of the nostril.

ALABAS'TER. A variety of compact gypsum; it has a white or grayish color. It was at one time much used in dentifrices, but at present it is seldom employed for this purpose. When used upon the teeth, no matter how finely pulverized, it gets between the free edges of the gum and necks of these organs, where its mechanical action is often productive of much injury. There are two kinds of alabaster: 1. *Gypseous alabaster*, a natural semi-crystalline sulphate of lime, forming a compact gypsum of various colors, employed in making statuary, vases, &c. 2. *Calcareous alabaster*, a mixed carbonate and sulphate of lime, deposited by the dripping of water in stalactitic caves.

ALÆ MINORES The *nymphæ.*

ALÆFORM. *Alæformis.* From *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, a resemblance. Resembling a wing; wing-shaped.

ALANIN. An alkaloid obtained by acting on aldehyd-ammonia with hydrocyanic acid.

ALAN'TINE. Inuline; a whitish starch-like substance, extracted from the roots of the *Inula helenium, and of Colchicum.*

ALARIS. From *ala*, a wing. Wing-like; belonging to a wing.

Alaris vena. The inner of the three veins at the bend of the arm.

ALAU'DA. A Linnæan genus of passerine birds. The larks.

Alauda Arvensis. The field lark.

ALBAMEN'TUM. The white of an egg.

ALBA'TION. *Albatio.* The act of becoming white.

ALBICAN'TIA COR'PORA. From *albico*, to become white. See Corpora albicantia.

ALBI'NISM. The anomalous constitution which characterizes the albino.

ALBI'NO. From *albus*, white. A Spanish word applied to the white progeny of negro parents. The skin has a pallid hue; the hair on every part of the body resembles bleached flax; the iris has a pale reddish color, and is so sensitive that it can scarcely bear the light of day. The term is also applied to all persons who have these characteristics.

AL'BITE. Soda feldspar; a silicate of alumina, possessing properties similar to common feldspar, with the substitution of soda for potash.

AL'BORA. A species of leprosy.

ALBOR'CA. An old name for mercury.

ALBOTIM. Turpentine.

ALBUGIN'EA OCULI. The white fibrous membrane of the eye, situated immediately under the conjunctiva. The white of the eye.

Albuginea Testis. The thick, white membrane which immediately invests the testicle.

ALBUGIN'EOUS. From *albus*, white. A term applied by anatomists to textures and humors which are white.

ALBU'GO. From *albus*, white. A white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

ALBUM GRÆ'CUM. *Album canis.* The white fæces of dogs.

Album Nigrum. The fæces of mice and rats.

ALBU'MEN. A protein compound, the chief constituent of the body, or rather the material from which the tissues are mainly

formed. It is found in great abundance in the serum of the blood, and constitutes the white of the egg, whence its name. Heat, creosote and the acids (excepting the acetic) coagulate it.

*Vegetable Albumen*, found in most vegetable juices, is identical with and is probably the source of, animal albumen.

ALBUMEN ALUMINO'SUM. Alum curd.

ALBUMEN O'VI. The white of an egg.

ALBU'MINATE OF SODA. When albumen is treated with soda, it loses some of its properties. Heat does not coagulate it, but changes it to a jelly. When the solution is boiled, a film forms on the surface resembling that of casein under similar circumstances.

ALBU'MINOSE. *See Peptones.*

ALBU'MINOUS. Of the nature of, or containing albumen.

ALBUMINOUS GROUP. A term of Prout's classification, signifying that class of animal and alimentary substances the composition of which is analogous to albumen. It includes *albumen, fibrin, gluten, legumin, globulin, casein, and the substances called oxyds of Protein.*

ALBUMINU'RIA. A disease in which the urine contains albumen. It is commonly appled to Bright's disease.

ALBUR'NUM. The soft white substance found between the inner bark and wood of trees; in time it becomes wood.

ALCALES'CENT. Becoming alkaline.

ALCAR'GEN. Cacodylic acid.

ALCAR'SIN. Oxyd of kakodyl; a liquid obtained by treating acetate of potash and arsenious acid, remarkable for its insupportable odor and spontaneous inflammability in air.

ALCALI. Alkali.

AL'CEA. A genus of malvaceous plants. The hollyhock.

ALCEA RO'SEA. The common hollyhock.

ALCHEMIL'LA. A genus of Rosaceous plants, so called from their pretended alchemical properties.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. Ladies' mantle; parsley breakstone.

AL'CHEMIST. One who practices alchemy.

AL'CHEMY. The mysterious art which pretends to transmute the baser metals into gold, and to find a panacea for all diseases.

AL'CHITRAN. The oil of juniper; also the name of the dentifrice of Mesue, an ancient Arabian physician.

AL'COHOL. Pure or highly rectified spirits of wine. It is a powerful diffusible stimulant, and is used both as a medicinal and pharmaceutic agent. Chemically pure alcohol is styled *absolute alcohol.* It is an oxyhydrate of ethyl, and is represented by the formula AeO, HO, Ae, or ethyl, being $C_4 H_5$. The empirical formula is therefore $C_4 H_6 O_2$. The common alcohol of the shops, however, contains a variable quantity of water.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM. A combination of alcohol and ammonia.

ALCOHOL OF SULPHUR. Busulphuret of carbon.

ALCOHOLATES. Officinal medicines, in which alcohol is first impregnated with medicinal principles by maceration, and then by distillation, so that it only retains the volatile portions. Also, compounds of alcohol with salt, called alcoates.

ALCORNOQUE. *Alcornoco.* The bark of an unknown South American tree, extolled as a specific in phthisis pulmonalis.

ALCYO'NIUM. Bastard sponge; the ashes of which were formerly used as a dentifrice.

AL'DEHYDE. The hydrated protoxyde of acetyl, an ethereal fluid.

AL'DER. Betula alnus.

ALE. *Alla.* A fermented infusion of malt, usually combined with hops.

ALEI'PHA. From *αλειφω*, to anoint. Medicated oil.

ALE'MA. From *a*, priv., and *λιμος*, hunger. Any thing which satisfies hunger. Boiled meat. Farina.

ALEM'BIC. *Alembicus;* a vessel made of glass, metal, or earthenware, for the reception of volatile products from a retort.

ALEM'BROTH SALT. A compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac. The *Salt of Wisdom* of the alchemists.

ALETRIS. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

ALETRIS FARINOSA. Star-grass, the root of which is employed as a tonic.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC. From *αλεξειν*, to repel, *φαρμακον*, poison. An antidote. A term formerly applied to sudorifics, because they were supposed to eliminate the poisonous matter of fevers through the skin.

ALEXITE'RIUM. From *αλεξω*, to ward off, and *τηρεω*, to preserve. An ancient medicine used as a prophylactic against poison.

AL'GA. Meergrass; sea-weed.

AL'GÆ. Plants which vegetate exclusively under water, and are destitute of sexual organs.

AL'GAROTH, POWDER OF. From *Algaroth*, the name of a physician of Verona, its inventor. Oxychloride of antimony.

ALGE'DO. From *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the region of the neck of the bladder and anus, caused by sudden suppression of gonorrhœa.

AL'GOR. Chilliness, rigor.

AL'ICES. From *αλιζω*, to sprinkle; or *alica*, a kind of grain, from their size. The reddish spots which appear on the skin previously to the eruption of small-pox.

ALIENA'TION. *Alienatio;* from *alieno*, to estrange. Applied to a wandering of the mind; insanity; mental derangement; delirium.

AL'IFORM. *Aliformis;* from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, likeness. Pterygoid; wing-like.

AL'IMENT. *Alimentum;* from *alo*, to nourish. Food. Any substance which, when introduced into the alimentary canal, may, after being subjected to the action of the digestive organs, afford nourishment to the body.

ALIMENT'ARY. Pertaining to food, or aliment.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. A musculo-membranous tube, through which the food passes. It extends from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTARY DUCT. Alimentary canal.

ALIMENTA'TION. The act of nourishing; the assimilation of food.

ALIPTÆ. From *αλειφω*, I anoint. Those who anointed the Athletæ after bathing.

ALIS'MA PLANTAGO. Water plantain.

ALIZARINE. The red coloring matter of madder.

ALKALES'CENT. Any substance containing manifest alkaline properties, or in which these properties are becoming developed or predominate.

AL'KALI. A term applied to certain oxyds, soluble in water, possessing the power of neutralizing acids, so as to form a saline compound, and of changing some vegetable blues to green, and some vegetable yellows to brown. There used to be reckoned three kinds of alkalies. 1. The *vegetable*, or *potash;* 2. The *mineral*, or *soda;* and 3. The *animal*, or *ammonia*, also called the *volatile alkali*. Modern chemistry has added to these, *lithia*.

ALKALI CAUSTICUM. Caustic alkali.

ALKALI FIXUM. Fixed alkali.

ALKALIM'ETER. An instrument for determining the purity of the alkalies of commerce.

AL'KALINE. Substances which contain, or partake of the nature of an alkali.

ALKALINE EARTHS. Earths which possess alkaline properties, as magnesia, lime, baryta and strontia.

ALKALIZA'TION. The impregnation of any thing with an alkaline salt.

AL'KALOID. A salifiable base existing as a proximate principle in some vegetables, and possessing the properties of an alkali in a greater or less degree.

AL'KANET. See Anchusa Tinctoria.

ALKEKENGI. Winter cherry, the fruit of the *Physalis alkekengi*.

ALKERM'ES. A celebrated electuary, in which kermes is the basis.

ALLANTO'IC FLUID. The fluid filling up the space between the allantois and the amnion. In the cow it contains allantina, albumen, lactates, phosphates and chlorides.

ALL'ANITE. A mineral of a brownish black color, having associated with it mica and feldspar.

ALLANTO'IS. *Membrana allantoïdes;* from *αλλας*, a sausage, and *ειδος*, likeness. A membrane of the fœtus, found in most of the mammalia, situated between the chorion and amnion.

ALLANTO'INE. A crystalline substance obtained from the allantoic fluid of the cow. Its formula is $C_8$ $H_4$ $N_5$ $O_5$ + HO.

ALLEN'S FUSIBLE SILICEOUS CEMENT. A composition for uniting single porcelain teeth to a plate and to each other; the use of which is secured to Dr. John Allen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by letters patent. It consists of silex, 2 oz.; white or flint glass, 2 oz.; borax, 1 oz.; wedgwood, ¼ oz.; asbestos 2 drachms, feldspar, 2 drachms; kaolin, 1 drachm. This composition is intermixed or underlaid upon the plate with scraps of gold or platina. A plate having been prepared, and the teeth arranged on it, the composition is applied in a plastic state upon the outside, between and around the base of the teeth, forming an artificial gum upon the teeth and plate. This is covered with a thick mixture of asbestos and plaster of Paris. The wax is now removed from the inside of the teeth, and the composition applied on the plate and between and around the base of the teeth. When dry, the piece is put in the furnace, and when the composition fuses, is withdrawn, and cooled slowly.

The plaster mixture is now removed and gum enamel, composed of feldspar, ½ oz., white glass, 1 oz., oxyd of gold, 1½ grains, applied. The piece is again placed in the furnace, and when the enamel has fused sufficiently, is withdrawn and cooled as before.

We believe the above formulæ have been altered somewhat since the patent for its use was obtained. See Hunter's Fusible Silicious Cement.

ALLIA'CEOUS. *Alliaceus;* from *allium*, garlic. Pertaining to garlic; similar to garlic.

ALLIA'RIA OFFICINA'LIS. *Erysimum alliaria.* Hedge garlic. The seeds are diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant.

ALLIGA'TION. From *alligo*, to bend. An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportions of the constituents of a mixture when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action.

ALLITURIC ACID. An acid generated when allantoine is boiled with hydrochloric acid.

A'LLIUM. Garlic. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ.*

ALLIUM ASCALONICUM. The shallot, a bulbous plant resembling the garlic.

ALLIUM CEPA. The common onion.

ALLIUM PORRUM. The leek or porret.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. Garlic.

ALLIUM SCHÆNOPRASUM. The chive.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA. From *αλλοτριος*, strange, and *φαγω*, I devour. A desire, or morbid longing to eat inedible substances, as chalk, leather, coal, &c.; depraved appetite.

ALLŒO'SIS. *Alloiosis;* from *αλλοιοω*, to change. Alteration in the character of a disease, or in the constitution.

ALLŒO'TICA. From *αλλος*, another. Alterative medicines.

ALLOGNO'SIS. From *αλλος*, another, and *γινωσκω*, to know. Perversion of mind; incapability of distinguishing persons.

ALLOPATHIC. *Allopathicus.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLO'PATHIST. One who practices or advocates allopathy.

ALLOP'ATHY. *Allopathia;* from *αλλος*, another, and *παθος*, disease. An empirical designation applied to the practice of medicine, in contradistinction to homœopathy, or that system of medical practice which proposes the cure of disease by establishing in the system a condition opposite to, or different from, the disease to be cured.

AL'LOPHANE. The name of a mineral, of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color.

ALLO'TRIODON'TIA. From *αλλοτριος*, foreign, and *οδους*, a tooth. The transplantation of teeth. See Transplanting Teeth.

ALLO'TROPISM. Allotropy. The property witnessed in elementary bodies, as carbon, sulphur, &c., of existing in different modifications.

ALLOX'AN. Erythric acid; purpuric acid. Its formula is $C_8$ $H_4$ $N_2$ $O_{10}$. It is formed by the action of nitric upon uric acid.

ALLOXANIC ACID. An acid discovered by Wohler and Leibig, in decomposing alloxan with alkalies. Its formula is $C_8$ $H_2$ $N_2$ $O_8$ + 2 HO.

ALLOXAN'TINE. A crystalline substance formed by the deoxidation of alloxan. Formula, $C_8 H_5 N_2 O_{10}$.

ALLOY. A compound of two or more metals by fusion. See Gold Plate; also, Gold Solder.

ALLYL. Oil of garlic, obtained by distillation of garlic with water, and purified by re-distillation. Formula, $C_6 H_5$.

ALLSPICE. Jamaica pepper. See Myrtus Pimenta.

AL'MOND. The nut of the *Amygdalus communis*. Amygdala.

ALMONDS, BITTER, OIL OF. Volatile oil of almonds. A golden yellow oil, obtained by distilling with water, or with water and salt; the cake of bitter almonds from which the fixed oil has been expressed. It is a deadly poison.

ALMONDS, OIL OF. Fixed oil of almonds. A bland fixed oil, usually obtained from either sweet or bitter almonds, but chiefly the former, by compression. It has a mild oily taste.

ALMOND PASTE. A popular cosmetic for softening the skin, made from equal parts of blanched bitter almonds, the white of an egg, and rectified spirits.

ALMONDS. A term applied in popular language to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils, as the *almonds of the ear*, &c.; the *almonds of the throat*.

AL'NUS. A genus of plants. The alders. See Betula Alnus.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA. Common European alder.

ALNUS SERRULATA. Common American swamp alder. The *Sambucus Canadensis* is also called alder.

AL'OË. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*.

AL'OES. The inspissated juice of the several species of aloe. The three principal commercial varieties are, *Cape*, *Socotrine*, and the *Hepatic* or *Barbadoes*.

ALOES, CAPE. The aloes obtained from the *Aloë Spicata* and other species which grow in great abundance in Southern Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. This variety is used almost exclusively in the United States.

ALOES HEPATIC. Barbadoes aloes. The name was originally applied to a product from the East Indies, but from a supposed resemblance between this and the aloes from the West Indies, the name is now very generally applied to the latter.

ALOES SOCOTORINA. The aloes produced in the Island of Socotra. The species of aloe which yields this variety, is supposed to be the same as those which produce the Cape aloes.

ALOES WOOD. *Lignum aloes*. A fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk; the *aquilaria ovata*.

ALOET'IC. A medicinal preparation containing aloes.

ALOETIC ACID. *Aloetinic acid*. The precipitate obtained by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOÏN. The bitter principle of aloes after the resin is removed.

ALOGOTROPH'IA. From *αλογος*, disproportionate, and *τρεφω*, to nourish. Disproportionate nutrition, as of the bones in rickets. Hypertrophy of a part or organ.

ALOPE'CIA. From *αλωπηξ*, a fox. Falling off of the hair; baldness.

ALO'SA. The shad. A genus of fishes of the order *Malacopterygini*.

ALOUCH'I. A gum obtained from the canella alba

ALPAM. A Malabar shrub, from which an ointment for the itch is made.

ALPHON'SIN. An instrument for the removal of bullets, so called from the name of the inventor.

AL'PHOS. *Αλφος*; from *αλφαινω*, to change; because it changes the color of the skin. Lepra alphoides.

ALPHO'SIS. The albino skin.

ALTERA'TION. *Alteratio*; from *alter*, other. In *General Pathology*, a change in the structure of an organ, or in the nature of excreted fluids. In *Dental Pathology*; applied to the changes which occur in the structure of the enamel of the teeth, or the dentinal tissue of these organs, from the action of morbific agents. Also, to changes which take place in the gums.

AL'TERATIVE. *Alterans*; from *altero*, to change. A medicine given for the pur-

pose of restoring the healthy functions of the body without causing any sensible evacuation.

ALTHÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*. Marsh-mallow.

ALTHÆA OFFICINA'LIS. The systematic name of marsh-mallow.

ALTHIONIC ACID. An acid obtained from the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas.

ALUDEL'. A subliming vessel resembling the head of an alembic, used in distilling mercury.

AL'UM. A double sulphate of potassa and alumina.

ALUM EARTH. A massive mineral of a blackish brown color.

ALUM CURD. A coagulum made of alum with the white of an egg.

ALUM ROOT. Heuchera contusa.

ALUM STONE. A silicious subsulphate of alumina.

ALUM WHEY. A whey made by boiling alum with milk.

ALU'MEN. Alum.

ALUMEN CATINUM. Potash of commerce.

ALUMEN COMMU'NE. Common alum.

ALUMEN EXSICCA'TUM. Burnt alum; Alum melted until ebullition ceases.

ALUMEN FIXUM. Potash.

ALUMEN ROMA'NUM. Roman alum. Red alum.

ALUMEN RUPEUM. Native alum.

ALU'MINA. Alumine. The earth of pure clay.

ALUMINA PURA. Alumina.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS FUSUS. Alumen exsiccatum.

ALU'MINOUS. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, alum.

ALUMINUM. The metallic basis of alumina.

ALU'MINITE. An opaque, dull-white mineral; the hydrated subsulphate of alumina.

ALU'SIA. Illusion; hallucination.

ALVEA'RIUM. From *alveare*, a beehive. The bottom of the concha or hollow of the ear, terminating in the meatus-auditorius externus, or external auditory canal.

ALVEO-LABIALIS. The buccinator muscle.

ALVE'OLAR. *Alveolaris*; from *alveus*, a cavity. Pertaining to the alveoli.

ALVE'OLAR ABSCESS. *Gum-boil*. A collection of pus in a sac formed in the socket of a tooth at the extremity of the root, which generally escapes through the gum. The popular designation of the affection is gum-bile, or gum-boil, a name that by no means conveys a correct idea of its true character; inasmuch as the gums are only secondarily affected, while the seat of the disease is always within the alveoli. Hence, Mr. Bell has given it the more appropriate name of *alveolar abscess*.

Abscess is one of the most common affections to which the alveolar cavities are liable. Its effects are always exceedingly pernicious, not only to the socket in which it is seated, and the gums covering it, but, also, very often to the general health.

Whenever severe inflammation of the periosteum of the root of the tooth, or of that of the alveolus is excited, an effusion of coagulable lymph takes place, which, hardening, attaches itself to the root, around its apex, and ultimately a sac is formed. This, as suppuration takes place, distends and presses against the surrounding wall of the alveolus, causing an opening to be formed through the socket and gum for the escape of the matter.

A direct lateral passage, however, is not always effected through the alveolus and gum. The confined matter sometimes makes for itself a passage through the roof of the mouth, the cheek, or lower part of the face; at other times it traverses the jaw for a considerable distance, divesting it of its periosteum, causing necrosis and exfoliation; at other times again it is discharged into the maxillary sinus.

The formation of an abscess in the alveolus of a dens sapientiæ of the lower jaw, is sometimes attended with severe inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, so as not unfrequently to render deglutition exceedingly difficult. At other times it induces inflammation and rigidity of the muscles of the cheek.

The immediate cause of alveolar abscess is, inflammation of the lining or investing membrane of the tooth, and whatever tends to produce this, may be regarded as its exciting cause. It often happens that a filling in a tooth in which the lining membrane has been destroyed, gives rise to the formation of abscess by preventing the escape of the matter forming at the apex of its root. Its egress being thus prevented, it accumulates, and becomes a source of irritation to the investing membrane in its immediate vicinity, which, in consequence, thickens, forms a tubercle, and ultimately suppurates. The roots of teeth, too, on which artificial crowns are placed, for the same reason, often give rise to abscess.

The treatment of alveolar abscess should be preventive, rather than curative; for the latter, to be effectual, calls for the removal of the tooth. When, therefore, the formation of abscess is apprehended, leeches should be promptly applied to the gum over the affected alveolus. Should this fail to check the inflammation, nothing short of the removal of the tooth or the destruction of the pulp, will afford relief.

When a tooth occupying the affected alveolus is removed, the sac often comes away with it, and thus the formation of an exterior opening for the escape of the matter is prevented.

But there are circumstances which sometimes render the performance of this operation inadvisable; for example, certain states of the constitutional health, as well as that of the mind of the patient. In such cases, the escape of the matter through the face or cheek, should be carefully guarded against by the application of fomentations to the gums, and by opening the tumor as soon as it becomes soft, with a lancet or other suitable instrument.

The application of fomentations and emollient poultices to the face, is, perhaps, under hardly any circumstances, advisable; unless the disease is seated in the socket of a front tooth, where there is no danger of the formation of an external opening, and even then it is very questionable whether they are productive of any advantage. But, even where this happens, the opening generally, soon closes, after the removal of the tooth. The face, however, will ever after be disfigured by a scar, and sometimes by a depression in the cheek.

The irritation consequent upon an abscess in the socket of a wisdom tooth is usually much greater than that produced by one in the socket of any other tooth. In one case which came under the observation of the writer, it terminated in lock-jaw, and Dr. Greenwood, of New York, describes a case, in the American Journal of Dental Science, in which the matter from an abscess in the socket of a lower dens sapientiæ, made a passage for itself to the ear, and escaped from the meatus auditorius externus. Dr. Moberly, of New Market, Maryland, communicated to the writer a case which terminated in phthisis pulmonalis, and death.

The occurrence of alveolar abscess, previously to the shedding of the temporary teeth, frequently causes necrosis and exfoliation of the alveoli of several of the adjoining organs, and sometimes of considerable portions of the jaw, often injuring, and occasionally carrying away the rudiments of several of the permanent teeth. Two examples of this sort have fallen under the observation of the author.

Alve'olar Arches. The margins of the two jaws in which the teeth are implanted. They are more or less elliptical in their shape—the lower more so than the upper. The number of cavities which they contain corresponds with the number and shape of the roots of the teeth. They consist of two bony plates, an external and an internal, with transverse septa which form the alveoli.

At first, the growth of the alveolar arches keeps pace with, and, for a time, outstrips that of the teeth, enclosing them in cells, by which admirable provision of nature, a firm support is given to the gums previously to the eruption of the teeth.

The structure of the outer and inner plates of these arches is compact, while interiorly, it is cellular. Each alveolus is pierced at the bottom with one or more

minute foramina for the transmission of the vessels and nerves which go to the lining membrane of the tooth.

ALVE'OLAR ARTERY. This artery arises from the internal maxillary, and winds around the maxillary tuberosity from behind forward, sending off twigs through the posterior dental canals which supply the molar teeth, and go to the maxillary sinus—while the main branch passes forward, furnishing the gums and alveolo-dental periosteum.

ALVE'OLAR BORDER. *Limbus alveola'ris.* The parts of the jaws in which the alveolar cavities are situated.

ALVE'OLAR EXOSTO'SIS. See Exostosis of the alveoli.

ALVE'OLAR NECRO'SIS. See Necrosis of the Alveoli.

ALVEOLAR PROCESSES. The alveoli, or sockets of the teeth.

ALVEOLAR PROCESSES, DESTRUCTION OF THE. A gradual wasting of the alveoli, causing the teeth to loosen and sometimes to drop out. It is an affection of frequent occurrence, and in the majority of cases results from a diseased condition of the gums. See Wasting of the Alveolar Processes.

ALVEOLAR STRUCTURE. A name given by Hewson to the minute superficial cavities observed in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestines.

ALVE'OLAR VEIN. The distribution of this is similar to that of the artery.

ALVE'OLO-DENTAL PERIOSTEUM. The membrane which lines the alveoli and invests the roots of the teeth. It is attached to the gums at the necks of the teeth, and Mr. Thos. Bell is of the opinion that it also forms the lining membrane of these organs. "The periosteum of the maxillary bones," says he, "after covering the alveolar processes, dips down into each alveolar cavity, the parietes of which it lines. From the bottom of the cavity, where the vessels and nerve of the internal membrane enter, it appears to be reflected over the root of the tooth, which it entirely covers as far as the neck, at which part it becomes intimately connected with the gum."

In enumerating the membranes of the teeth, he divides them into *deciduous* and *persistent*. The former consists of two lamellæ which form the sac, and which, after performing the functions assigned them, are absorbed—the latter derived from the periosteum of the maxillary bones, consists of the periosteum of the internal dental cavity, which, during the formation of the tooth, had performed the office of secreting the bone, the periosteum of the root, and the periosteum of the alveolus, of which the last mentioned is a reflection.

Delabarre, and other writers, are of the opinion that the alveolo-dental periosteum is derived from the membranes of the sac, especially the outer, and that it is continuous with the gums.

ALVE'OLI. The cavities in which the roots of the teeth are implanted.

ALVEOLI, INFLAMMATION OF THE. *Odontobothri'tis.* The immediate cause of this affection is inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and when continued for a considerable length of time, and especially in bad habits of body, it is apt to terminate in necrosis.

ALVE'OLUS. *Odontoboth'rium.* A diminutive of *alveus*, a cavity. The socket of a tooth.

AL'VEUS. A cavity.

ALVEUS AMPULLAS'CENS. The enlarged part of the thoracic duct.

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. The common duct of the ampullæ of the semi-circular canals of the internal ear.

ALVIDU'CA. From *alvus*, the belly, and *duco*, to draw. Purging medicine.

ALVIFLUX'US. From *alvus*, and *fluo*, to flow. A diarrhœa.

AL'VINE. From *alvus*, the belly. Relating to the belly or bowels.

AL'VUS. The abdomen, stomach and intestines.

ALVUS ASTRICTA. Constipation; costiveness.

ALVUS RENUM. The pelvis of the kidney.

AL'YCE. From *αλυω*, to be anxious. Morbid restlessness.

ALYS'MUS. From *αλυω*, to be vexed. Anxiety; restlessness arising from disease.

ALYS'SUM. From *α*, and *λυσσα*, canine madness, because it was supposed to cure hydrophobia. Madwort; water-plantain.

AMAL'GAM. *Amalgama;* from *αμα*, together, and *γαμειν*, to marry; or *αμα* and *μαλαττω*, to soften. A combination of mercury with some other metal or metals. Within the last few years an amalgam of mercury and silver, either alone, or in combination with finely pulverized silex, glass or pumice-stone, has been much used by many dentists for filling teeth, but it is thought by eminent practitioners to be the most objectionable material that has ever been employed for this purpose. In the first place, being introduced in a soft state, it shrinks from the walls of the cavity in hardening. Secondly, the exposed surface soon oxydizes, turns black, and gives to the tooth an exceedingly disagreeable appearance; and thirdly, in the mouths of individuals very susceptible to the action of mercury, it is liable to produce salivation, and even in the best constitutions it seldom fails to exert a morbid effect upon the aveolo-dental periosteum, gums, and mucous membrane of the mouth.

AMALGAMA'TION. In *Metallurgy*, the process of combining mercury with some other metal, as practiced in separating silver and gold from some other ores.

AMANI'TA. A genus of fungi.

Amanita Muscaria. Fly amonita, a plant possessing a poisonous principle.

AMANI'TINE. A name given by Letillier to the poisonous principle of fungi.

AMARA DULCIS. Bitter-sweet. See *Dulcamara*.

Amara Medicamenta. Bitters; tonics.

AMARIN. The bitter principle of vegetables.

AMA'RUS. Bitter. The principal bitters used for medicinal purposes are, gentian, quassia, columba, cinchona, &c.

AMASE'SIS. *Amassesis;* from *α*, priv., and *μασησις*, mastication. Impaired or imperfect mastication.

AMAURO'SIS. From *αμαυροω*, to darken or obscure. Gutta serena. Partial or total loss of sight, without any apparent alteration in the eye, arising from paralysis of the optic nerve, and generally characterized by dilatation of the pupil, immobility of the iris, and want of natural expression.

AMAUROT'IC. Affected with amaurosis.

Amaurot'ic Cat's Eye. *Amblyopia senilis.* An amaurotic affection, occurring chiefly in very old persons, and accompanied by remarkable paleness of the iris.

AMBE. *Αμβη.* The edge of a rock. The name of an ancient machine used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

AMBER. *Succinum.* A hard, brittle, tasteless, bituminous substance, sometimes transparent, but often semi-transparent or opaque. It is met with of all colors, but is most frequently yellow or orange.

AM'BERGRIS. *Ambragrisea.* A concrete substance, exhaling a pleasant aromatic odor, found in irregular masses floating on the sea, near the Molucca islands, Madagascar, Sumatra, on the coast of Coromandel, Brazil, America, China and Japan. It is thought by some to be produced in the intestines of the whale.

AMBIDEX'TER. *Amphidexius;* from *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right. One who uses both hands with equal facility.

AMBLO'SIS. Miscarriage; abortion.

AMBLYAPH'IA. From *αμβλυς*, dull, and *αφη*, touch. Loss of the sense of touch or general feeling.

AMBLYO'PIA. From *αμβλυς*, dull, and *ωψ*, the eye. Dimness of sight; partial amaurosis.

Amblyopia Dissitorum. Shortsightedness.

Amblyopia. Proximorum. Longsightedness.

AMBLYG'ONITE. A phosphate of alumina and lithia, a rare mineral.

AMBREIC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained by treating ambreine with nitric acid.

AMBREAS. *Ambreate.* A salt formed from ambreic acid with a salifiable base.

AMBREINE. *Ambreina.* The fatty substance which forms the greater part of ambergris, and is somewhat analogous to cholesterine.

AM'BON. The margins of the sockets in which large bones are lodged.

AMBULANCE. From *ambulare;* to

move about. A light caravan, furnished with a surgeon, surgeon's assistants and every thing necessary for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMBUS'TION. *Ambustio;* from *amburo*, to burn. A burn or scald.

AMELINIC ACID. An acid generated by the action of chlorine upon caffein.

AMENORRHŒ'A. From *α*, priv., *μην*, a month, and *ρεω*, to flow. A partial or totally obstructed menstruation.

AMENTA'CEÆ. Amentaceous plants.

AMENTACEOUS. Resembling an ament or thong; growing in an ament.

AMEN'TIA. From *α*, priv., and *mens*, the mind. Imbecility of mind.

AMEN'TUM. Ament. A species of inflorescence, ranged along a stalk or slender axis, as in birch, oak, chestnut, &c.

AMER. The bitter principle produced by digesting nitric acid on raw silk.

AMERICAN CENTAURY. Sabbatia angularis.

American Dittany. Cunila mariana.

American Hellebore. Veratrum album.

American Ipecacuanha. Euphorbia ipecacuanha, and Gillenia trifoliata.

American Sanicle. Heuchera Americana.

American Senna. Cassia marilandica.

American Spikenard. Aralia racemosa.

AMETHYST. From *α*, priv., and *μεθυω*, to be intoxicated. Purple rock crystal, a variety of quarz.

AMETRIA. Intemperance.

AMIAN'THUS. From *α*, priv., and *μιαινω*, to pollute. Mountain flax; asbestos, an incombustible mineral, consisting of fine silky fibres.

AMIDES. Saline compounds containing a base composed of one atom of nitrogen and two of hydrogen.

AMIDOGEN. A compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, $NH_2$, existing in combination with a few metals and organic substances. Kane regards it as the basis of all the ammoniacal compounds. According to him, ammonia is an amide (Ad H), and ammonium a subamide (Ad $H_2$) of hydrogen. Its symbol is Ad.

AMID'INE. The soluble part of starch.

AMILINE. *Amylen.* A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling hydrated oxyd of amyl with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

AMMA. A truss.

AMMI. A genus of umbelliferous plants; Bishop's-weed, comprising several species, of which the *ammi majus* furnishes aromatic seeds, formerly employed as a carminative and tonic.

AMMO'NIA. A transparent colorless, elastic alkaline gas, of a penetrating odor and acrid taste, obtained by the destructive distillation of animal matters. It is composed of three parts hydrogen and one nitrogen, and is supposed to contain a metallic base, *ammonium*.

AMMONI'ACUM. Gum-ammoniac. The inspissated juice of the *dorema ammoniacum*, an umbelliferous plant which grows in Persia. It is brought to this country in small white globules, clustered together, or in lumps of a brownish color.

AMMONIACO. A term prefixed to salts in which ammonia has been added in sufficient quantity to combine with both the acid and the base.

AMMONITE. A name given to a fossil shell, allied to the genus *Nautilus*.

AMMO'NIUM. A name given to a hypothetical compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, $NH_4$, the supposed metallic base of *ammonia*.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR. *Aqua ammonia acetatæ.* A solution of acetate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Liquor. Liquor of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Murias. Muriate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Nitras. Nitrate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonas. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis Liquor. A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Tartras. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia.

AMMONIURET. A compound of ammonia and a metallic oxyd.

AMNESIA. From *a*, priv., and *μνησις*, memory. Loss of memory; forgetfulness.

AMNION. *Amnios.* The innermost membrane which surrounds the fœtus in *utero.* In *Botany*, the innermost membrane which surrounds the seeds.

AMO'MUM. A genus of *Zingiberaceous* plants.

AMO'MUM CARDAMO'MUM. *Cardamomum minus.* Less cardamomum, an East India plant, the seeds of which, when chewed, impart to the mouth a grateful aromatic warmth.

AMO'MUM GRANUM PARADISI. *Cardamomum majus.* The plant which affords the grains of paradise, or the greater cardamomum seeds.

AMOMUM VERUM. The true stony parsley.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER. The plant which affords ginger.

AMOR. Love.

AMOR'PHA. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Decandria*, of which only one species is known. The bruised root of this is said to possess anti-odontalgic virtues.

AMORPH'OUS. Of an irregular shape; without a determinate form.

AMPHARIS'TEROS. From *αμφι*, both, and *αριστερος*, left-handed. Awkward with the hands; opposed to ambidexter.

AMPHEMERINUS. From *αμφι* and *ημερα*, a quotidian fever.

AMPHI. *Αμφι.* A Greek preposition, used as a prefix, signifying about, on all sides, &c.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS. From *αμφι*, both, and *αρθρωσις*, an articulation. A mixed articulation, in which the articular surfaces of bones are united by an intermediate substance, which admits of but little motion, as the vertebræ by the intervertebral cartilages.

AMPHIB'IA. A class of animals so formed as to be capable of living on land, and for a long time under water.

AMPHIB'IOUS. Capable of living in two elements, air and water, as the crocodile, beaver, frog, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES. From *αμφιβλεστρον*, a net, and *ειδος*, a resemblance. Reticular; like a net.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS. From *αμφι*, both, and *διαρθροσις*, a movable articulation. The temporo-maxillary articulation is so designated by Winslow, because it partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

AM'PHORA. From *αμφορενς*, that which can be carried on both sides, by reason of its two handles. A measure used by the Romans, containing, as is supposed, about nine gallons.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE. From *amphora*, a vessel. A stethescopic sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter.

AMPLEXICAUL. From *amplexus*, an embrace, and *caulis*, a stem. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves which embrace the stem.

AMPUL'LA. A term applied in *Chemistry*, to a large bellied bottle; in *Anatomy*, to the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canal in the ear; and in *Pathology*, to a water-bladder on the skin, hence pemphigus is sometimes called *Febris ampullosa.*

AMPULLAS'CENS. See Alveus Ampullascens.

AMPUL'LULA. Dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle. A term sometimes applied in *Anatomy*, to a sac slightly enlarged in the centre.

AMPUTA'TION. *Amputatio:* from *amputare*, to cut off. The removal of a limb, or any projecting part of the body by means of a cutting instrument.

AM'ULET. *Amuletum:* from *amolire*, to remove, or put away, because it was supposed to drive off evil spirits and diseases. Any image or substance worn around the neck for the prevention of disease or evil.

AMYEL'A. From *a*, priv., and *μυελος*, marrow. A monstrosity, in which there is a partial or complete absence of the spinal marrow.

AMYG'DALA. From *αμυξω*, to strain milk, from the resemblance of the blanched almond to curd, or milk strained and separated from its serum. The almond, of which there are two kinds; the *amygdala*

*amara*, and *amygdala dulcis*. The tonsils are also called *amygdalæ*.

AMYGDALA AMARA. The bitter almond.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. The sweet almond.

AMYG'DALÆ OLEUM. Oil of almonds.

AMYG'DALUS. The common almond tree.

AMYG'DALUS COMMUNIS. The systematic name of the plant from which the common almond is procured.

AMYGDALUS PER'SICA. The peach-tree.

AMYL. The radical of a class of bodies resembling the Ethyl Series. It is, as now obtained, a colorless, transparent fluid, of slightly etheric odor, and varying taste. It is found as an oxyhydrate in fusel oil from potato whiskey. Its formula is $C_{10}H_{11}$.

AMYLA'CEOUS. Having the properties of starch.

A'MYLUM. Starch.

AMYLUM MARANTÆ. Arrow-root.

AMYO'SIS. Imperforate iris.

AMYRIDA'CEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin.

AM'YRIS. A genus of plants abounding in resin.

AMYRIS ELEMIF'ERA. The plant from which the *gum elemi* is obtained.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS. The name of the plant from which the *opobalsamum* is obtained. The balm of Gilead tree.

AMYX'IA. From *α*, priv., and *μυξα*, a mucus. Deficiency of mucus.

ANA. A word, in *medical prescriptions*, signifying, of each. Its abbreviations, ā and āā, are more frequently employed. It is also used as a prefix, denoting *through*, *above*, *upward*, &c.

ANAB'ASIS. From *αναβαινω*, I ascend, Augmentation or paroxysm of disease.

ANABEX'IS. From *αναβηττω*, to cough up. Expectoration.

ANABLEP'SIS. From *ανα*, again, and *βλεπω*, to see. Recovery of sight.

ANAB'OLE. From *ανα*, up, and *βαλλω*, I cast. Vomiting; expectoration.

ANABROCHE'SIS. From *ανα*, again, and *βροχεω*, to absorb. Re-absorption of matter.

ANACARDIACEÆ. The cashew tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, which abound in resinous, sometimes acrid, and very poisonous juice.

ANACAR'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Anacardiaceæ*.

ANACARDIUM, OIL OF. A volatile oil distilled from the cashew nut. It is powerfully irritant and vesicant.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE. The cashew nut.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE. The Malacca bean.

ANACATHAR'SIS. From *ανα*, upward, and *καθαιρειν*, to purge up. Purgation upward; expectoration.

ANACATHAR'TIC. An expectorant or emetic.

ANACHREMP'SIS. Hawking up from the lungs.

ANACLA'SIS. From *ανακλαω*, to bend back. Recurvature of any part.

ANACLINTE'RIUM. A recumbent chair or couch.

ANACOLLE'MA. From *ανα*, together, and *κολλαω*, I glue. A collyrium composed of agglutinating substances, and stuck on the forehead; also, healing medicines.

ANACONCHYLIS'MOS. From *ανακογχυλιζω*, to sound as a shell. A gargarism; so called, because it makes a noise in the throat like the sound of a shell.

ANACTE'SIS. From *ανακταομαι*, to recover. Recovery of strength; recovery from sickness.

ANADIPLO'SIS. From *ανα*, again, and *διπλόω*, I double. A redoubling or frequent return of paroxysms, or disease.

ANADORA. Excoriation.

ANÆ'MIA. From *α*, priv., and *αιμα*, blood, arising either from repeated hemorrhages or disease, and characterized by paleness of the face, lips, and general surface of the body; quick, feeble pulse, impaired appetite, &c.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY. *Anæmotrophia*: from *α*, priv., *αιμα*, blood, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

ANÆSTHE'SIA. From α, priv., and αισθανομαι, I feel. Want of feeling; loss of the sense of touch; insensibility.

ANÆSTHE'TIC. Pertaining to want of feeling, as *anæsthetic agents*, those which prevent feeling.

ANÆSTHETIC AGENTS. The agents employed to prevent pain during surgical operations and parturition. It has recently been ascertained that the inhalation of the vapor of ether or chloroform will have this effect. The practicability of producing it by the inhalation of a gaseous substance is believed by some to have originated with Dr. H. Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Ct., but the credit of fully demonstrating that the inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether would do it, has been very generally awarded to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, though the idea of employing this particular agent in this way, is said to have been suggested to him by Dr. C. T. Jackson, an eminent chemist of that city. More recently, Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has discovered that the vapor of chloroform would produce the same effect, and more promptly than that of ether.

Much judgment and care are required in the employment of these agents, as loss of life has resulted from their use in a great number of instances. In general surgery, and during parturition, they may be often used, no doubt, with great advantage, but they should seldom be resorted to in so simple an operation as the extraction of a tooth.

A variety of instruments has been invented from which to inhale the vapor of these agents, but the usual and best method of administration consists in pouring three or four tea spoonfuls of ether, or from fifty to a hundred and twenty drops of chloroform, into the interior of a hollow sponge, or on a pocket handkerchief or napkin, and holding it to the mouth and nose. In this way the vapor may be freely inhaled, and the desired effect will generally be produced in from seven to ten minutes with the former, and in from thirty seconds to two minutes with the latter.

ANAGALL'IS ARVEN'SIS. Scarlet pimpernel; a plant of the order *Primulaceæ*.

ANAL'CIME. Cubic zeolite.

ANALEP'SIS. From αναλαμβανω, to restore. Recovery of strength after disease. In *Surgery*, the support of a fractured limb by means of a suitable apparatus.

ANALEP'TIC. Restorative; applied to medicines and food which restore health and accelerate the progress of convalescence.

ANALO'SIS. From αναλισκω, to consume. Atrophy; wasting.

ANAL'YSIS. From αναλυω, to resolve. The separation of any compound substance into its primary and constituent parts.

ANAMNES'TIC. From αναμιμησκω, to remember. A term sometimes applied to medicines which have the effect of invigorating and improving the memory.

ANANAS. *Bromelia ananas*. The common pine apple.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS. From αναφαλαντας, bald. Loss of the hair of the eyebrows, and baldness in general.

ANAPHORYX'IS. From αναφορυσσω, to grind down. The reduction of any thing to a fine powder.

ANAPHRODIS'IA. From α, priv., and αφροδιτη, the Grecian name of Venus. Impotence; from organic, functional, or other causes.

ANAPLERO'SIS. From αναπληροω, to fill again. The restitution of wasted parts.

ANAPLEU'SIS. From αναπλεω, to float. Looseness of an exfoliated bone, or of a tooth. For the latter, see Gomphiasis.

ANAPNEU'SIS. From αναπνεω, to respire. Respiration.

ANAPTO'SIS. From αναπιπτω, to fall back. A relapse.

ANARRHŒ'A. From ανα, up, and ρεω, to flow. An afflux of fluid to the head or towards the upper part of the body.

A'NAS. A genus of Anserine birds.

ANAS ANSER. The Goose.

ANAS CYGNUS. The Swan.

ANAS DOMESTICUS. The tame Duck.

ANASAR'CA. From ανα, through, and

σαρξ, flesh. General dropsy, or an accumulation of serum in the cellular membrane.

ANASTAL'TICA. From αναστελλω, to contract. Styptic medicines.

ANASTOMO'SIS. From ανα, through, and στομα, a mouth. The communication of vessels with each other.

ANASTOMO'TIC. *Anastomoticus.* Medicines which were thought to open the pores and mouths of vessels.

ANATASE. Pyramidal titanium ore. It is pure titanic acid. It occurs in octahedral or tabular crystals. Its color is brown of various shades, passing into indigo blue or greenish yellow by transmitted light. It is said to accompany native titanium in the slags from the iron furnaces in Orange Co., New York.

ANAT'OMY. From ανα, and τεμνιεν, to cut. The dissection of organized bodies so as to expose the structure, situation, and use of the various parts. The word, as at present used, has reference also to the study of the parts of organized bodies and their uses. In a word, it may be properly called the science of organization, though it is commonly limited to the study of the human body.

ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE. Zootomy. The comparative study of the organs of animals generally.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE. The anatomy of the various organs of the human body, including their shape, mutual relations, &c.

ANATOMY, GENERAL. This treats of the structure and properties of the different tissues common to several organs, embracing an examination of the general characters of all the organs and humors.

ANATOMY, MORBID, OR PATHOLOGICAL. This treats of diseased states or alterations of structure.

ANATOMY, SPECIAL. This treats of the healthy state of the organs.

ANATOMY, TRANSCENDENTAL. The investigation of the plan or model upon which the living frame and its organs are formed.

ANATRE'SIS. From ανα, and τιτραω, to perforate. A perforation like that made by trepanning.

ANATRIBE. *Anatripsis.* From ανατριβω, to rub. Friction upon the body.

ANAU'DIA. From α, priv., and αυδη, the speech. Privation of speech. Catalepsy.

AN'CHILOPS. From αγχι, near to, and ωψ, the eye. An inflammatory tumor in the inner angle of the eye.

ANCHORA'LIS. A name applied to the coracoid process.

ANCHU'SA. A genus of plants of the order *Borragineæ.*

ANCHUSA OFFICINA'LIS. The officinal bugloss.

ANCHUSA TINCTO'RIA. The alkana of the Parmacopœias; the *alkanet* plant.

ANCHUSIN. A resinous coloring matter, extracted from alkanet.

ANCHYLO'SIS. *Ancylosis. Ankylosis.* From αγκυλος, crooked. A stiff-joint.

ANCONE'US. From αγκων, the elbow. The name of a muscle situated on the back of the elbow.

ANCONEUS EXTERNUS. Triceps extensor cubiti.

ANCONOID. Resembling the elbow.

ANC'TER. A fibula or clasp to connect the edges of a wound.

ANCUNNUEN'TA. A menstruating woman.

ANCUS. From αγκων, the elbow. A distorted or stiff elbow.

ANCYLOBLEPH'ARON. From αγκυλη, contraction, and βλεφαρον, an eyelid. A disease of the eye, by which the eyelids are closed.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUM. From αγκυλη, a hook, and γλωσσα, the tongue. Tongue-tied.

ANCYLO'SIS. Anchylosis.

ANDA. An Euphorbiaceous tree of Brazil, the fruit of which is an oval nut, containing two seeds. From these an oil is obtained possessing strong cathartic properties, which has also an emetic effect.

ANDI'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Mimoseæ.*

ANDIRA INERMIS. The cabbage tree.

ANDRO'CEUM. From *ανηρ*, a man, a term applied in *Botany* to the male organs in plants; the stamens.

ANDROG'YNUS. From *ανηρ*, a man, *γυνη*, a woman. An hermaphrodite. An effeminate man.

ANDROMA'NIA. From *ανηρ*, a man, and *μανια*, fury. Nymphomania.

ANDROM'EDA. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*.

ANDROMEDA MARIA'NA. Broad-leaved moorwort; leather leaf.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. The sorrel-tree. The leaves have an acid taste, and have been used in decoction in fevers.

ANDROTOM'IA. *Androtome;* from *ανηρ*, a man, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The dissection of the human body.

ANDRUM. A name given by Kæmpfer to a species of hydrocele, connected with elephantiasis, endemic in the south of Asia.

ANEBIUM. From *αναβαινω*, to ascend. The alkanet is so called because of its quick growth.

ANECPYE'TUS. That which is not likely to suppurate.

ANEMIA. Anæmia.

ANEMOM'ETER. From *ανεμος*, wind, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONIA. A camphor obtained by distillation from *Anemone nemorosa, pulsatilla and pratensis*. Its formula is $O_{15}$ $H_6$ $O_6$. Boiled with baryta water, it is converted into *anemonic acid*, $C_{15}$ $H_7$ $O_7$.

ANEMO'NE. A genus of Ranunculaceous plants. The wild-flower.

ANEMONE HEPAT'ICA. The *Hepatica nobilis*, or herb trinity.

ANEMONE NEMORO'SA. The systematic name of *Ranunculus albus*

ANEMONE PRATEN'SIS. Meadow animony.

ANENCEPH'ALUS. From *α*, priv., *εγκεφαλον*, the brain. A monster without brains.

ANE'SIS. From *ανιημι*, to remit. Remission of a disease or symptom.

ANE'THUM. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

ANETHUM FŒNIC'ULUM. The fœniculum of the shops; sweet fennel.

ANETHUM GRAV'EOLENS. The systematic name of anethum. Dill.

ANET'ICA. From *ανιημι*, to remit. Medicines that ease pain.

AN'EURISM. *Aneurisma;* from *ανευρυνειν*, to dilate or distend. A tumor formed by the dilatation of an artery, or of the heart. There are three varieties of aneurism. 1. When the blood in the dilated artery does not escape, but is covered by the arterial coats, it is called *True aneurism*. 2. When there is an opening in the artery, and the blood escapes into the cellular tissue which forms a sac around it, it is called *False* or *spurious aneurism*. 3. When, in opening a vein an artery is wounded, and blood escapes into the vein, and causes it to become varicose, it is called *varicose aneurism*.

ANEURIS'MAL. Belonging to an aneurism.

ANEURISMAL SAC OR CYST. The sac or pouch of an aneurism.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY. *Anfractus;* from *am*, around, and *fractus*, broken. A winding or curvature; applied in *Anatomy* to a winding depression or grove. The furrows which separate the convolutions of the brain are called *cerebral anfractuosities*.

ANGEIAL. From *αγγειον*, a vessel. Vascular; abounding with, or full of minute vessels.

ANGEIOL'OGY. See Angiology.

ANGEIOT'OMY. See Angiotomy.

ANGEIOPATHI'A. From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *παθος*, a disease. Disease of the vessels.

ANGEIOSPERMIA. From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *σπερμα*, seed. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp.

ANGEIOSTEO'SIS. From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *οστεωσις*, ossification. Ossification of vessels.

ANGEL'ICA. So called from its supposed angelic virtues. A genus of umbelliferous plants; the garden angelica, the roots of which have a fragrant odor and pungent taste, possessing aromatic and car-

minative properties. They are used by the Laplanders in pectoral affections.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELI'CA. The name for the angelica of the shops.

ANGELICA SYLVES'TRIS. Wild angelica.

ANGELIC ACID. An acid found with valerianic acid in the roots of *angelica*. Formula, $HO_1\ C_{10}\ H_7\ O_3$.

ANGELI'NA. A Malabar tree of great size; the *Andira inermis*.

ANGELI'NÆ CORTEX. The bark of a tree of Grenada, called by that name.

ANGI'NA. From *angere*, to strangle. Inflammation of the throat and air passages.

ANGINA MALIGNA. Malignant sore throat.

ANGINA PAROTIDEA. The mumps.

ANGINA PEC'TORIS. A disease characterized by severe pain about the lower part of the sternum, accompanied with difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart, and great anxiety.

ANGINA TONSILLARIS. Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANGINA TRACHEALIS. Cynanche trachealis.

ANGIOG'RAPHY. *Angiographia*; from αγγειον, a vessel, and γραφω, I describe. A description of the vessels of the body.

ANGIOL'OGY. *Angeiolog'ia*; from αγγειον, a vessel, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the vessels.

ANGIOP'ATHY. *Angiopathia*; from αγγειον, a vessel, and παθος, disease. A term applied in *Pathology* to vascular disease, or a morbid affection of the vessels.

ANGIOPLERO'SIS. From αγγειον, and πληρωσις, repletion. Engorgement of the vessels; vascular congestion.

ANGIOT'OMY. *Angiotomia*; from αγγειον, a vessel, and τμνω, I cut. Dissection of the vessels.

AN'GLE. *Angulus*. The incidence of two lines, straight or curved; the point where two lines or surfaces meet. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to parts which have an angular shape, as the external and internal angle of the eyes, the angle of the lower jaw, &c.

ANGLE, FA'CIAL. The facial angle, according to Camper, is formed by the union of two lines; one drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the edge of the alveolar border of the upper jaw, opposite the incisors; the other, from the meatus auditorius externus of the same point. By the size of this angle it is said the relative proportions of the cranium and face may be ascertained, and to a certain extent, it is thought by some, but with how much probability of truth the author is unable to say, the amount of intelligence possessed by individuals and animals. These lines form an angle, in the white varieties of the human species, of about 80°; in the negro, of from 65° to 70°. In descending the scale of animals the angle grows less and less until it almost entirely disappears.

ANGLE, OPTIC. Visual angle; the angle formed by two rays of light proceeding from different points, and meeting in the pupil of the eye.

AN'GLICUS SUDOR. A sweating fever, once very prevalent and fatal in England.

AN'GONE. From αγχω, to strangle. A nervous constriction of the fauces, in hysterical women, attended with a feeling of suffocation.

AN'GOR. Intense pain about the epigastrium, attended with great anxiety, and often with palpitation.

AN'GULAR. *Angularis*; from *angulus*, an angle. Belonging to an angle.

ANGULAR ARTERY. The end of the facial artery, which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with the ophthalmic artery.

ANGULAR PROCESSES. The orbitary processes of the os frontis.

ANGULAR VEIN. The vein which accompanies the angular artery.

ANGULA'RIS SCAPULÆ. The levator anguli scapulæ.

ANGULO'SUS. Angular.

ANGUSTU'RA BARK. The product of a South American evergreen tree. It possesses bitter, aromatic, tonic properties, and is but little inferior to the Cinchona bark.

ANGUSTURA BARK, FALSE. A poisonous

bark, which was formerly occasionally mixed with the genuine angustura bark, and which produced some unlucky accidents. It contains the alkaloid *brucia*.

ANHELA'TION, *Anhelatio;* from *anhelo*, I pant. Shortness of breath; panting, symptomatic of lesion of the pulmonary functions.

ANHEL'ITUS. Panting.

ANHYDRITE. Anhydrous gypsum.

ANHY'DROUS. From *α*, priv., and *υδωρ*, water. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a salt which contains no water of crystallization; also, to any substance deprived of water.

ANIL. The plant from which indigo is prepared.

ANILIN. An alkaloid obtained by the destruction of various organic substances. It is a volatile, colorless, pungent liquid. Formula, $C_{12}$ $NH_7$. It is found in coal, tar oil, and in Dippel's oil.

AN'IMA. From *ανεμος*, wind or breath. A word used to denote the principle of life. Also, a soul, or the intellectual manifestations of man.

ANIMA ALOES. Refined aloes.

ANIMA HEPATIS. Sal martis; sulphate of iron.

ANIMA PULMONUM. The soul of the lungs. A name given to saffron, on account of its being used in asthmas.

AMIMA RHABARBARI. The best rhubarb.

ANIMA SATURNI. Sugar of lead.

ANIMA VENERIS. A preparation of copper.

AN'IMAL. An organized animated being, endowed with the power of locomotion. The term, according to its common acceptation, is restricted to irrational creatures. Animals are divided by Cuvier into four classes, viz: 1. *Vertebrata;* 2. *Mollusca;* 3. *Articulata*, and 4. *Radiata*. The *vertebrated* animals are those which have a spinal column, composed of vertebræ; the *mollusca* are those which have soft bodies, with no osseous frame work, as the shellfish; the *articulated* are those whose bodies are supported by a hard external envelope, divided into numerous pieces, articulated together by a membrane in such a manner as to admit of free motion, and which are moved by means of muscles attached to them interiorly; the *radiated*, have all their parts attached in a circular manner, with their mouth in the centre.

ANIMAL. Adjective. That which belongs to or concerns animals.

ANIMAL HEAT. The heat or caloric of the body of a living animal resulting from, and necessary to, its vitality, and which enables it to preserve nearly a uniform temperature, whatever may be the external changes.

ANIMAL ECONOMY. The conduct of nature in the preservation of the organism. The organism itself.

ANIMAL KINGDOM. The whole series of animated beings, from man to the lowest zoophyte.

ANIMAL'CULE. A very small animal, invisible to the naked eye.

AN'IMALIZATION. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living structures of the body.

AN'IME GUMMI. A resinous substance obtained from the trunk of *Hymenæa courbaril*, or locust-tree.

AN'IMUS. See Anima.

ANISET'TE DE BOURDEAUX. A French liquor made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed, with brandy, sugar and water.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed.

ANI'SUM. Pimpinella anisum; the anise plant.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON. From *αγκυλη*, a clasp, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids to each other.

ANKYLOGLOS'SUM. From *αγκυλος*, crooked, or contracted, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Restricted or impaired motion of the tongue.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS. From *αγκυλη*, a contraction, and *μερος*, a part. Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLO'SIS. See Anchylosis.

ANKYLOT'OMUS. From *αγκυλος*, crooked, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. A curved knife.

ANNEAL'. From the Saxon, *Annelan*,

to heat. To heat and cool slowly, as glass, gold or other metals.

ANNEAL'ING. The process of applying heat to a metal for the purpose of removing brittleness and increasing its ductility and malleability. Glass is rendered less frangible by the same process. Without annealing, glass flies to pieces very readily, as may be seen in Prince Rupert's drops. In many of the arts, the process of annealing is a matter of great importance, and in none more so than that of the dentist. The gold employed for filling teeth, unless thoroughly and uniformly annealed, cannot be introduced, in a sufficiently thorough and substantial manner, to prevent its liability of coming out, and at the same time to secure the perfect preservation of the organ.

During the process of manufacturing gold into foil, it is necessary frequently to subject it to the process of annealing, which consists, after it is reduced to leaves, in heating each leaf separately to a cherry-red heat, either over the flame of a spirit lamp, or on a plate of stone or metal, over a furnace. But in annealing gold foil, different methods are adopted by different manufacturers. [See Gold Foil.] In annealing gold, during its preparation for plate, less nicety is required. It simply consists in bringing the metal, after it has been cast into ingots, before it be planished, and also frequently during its lamination, to a cherry-red, by putting the gold upon charcoal or rather peats, which have a more equal and lively flame, and covering it quite up and taking care that the thin parts of the gold do not become hotter than the thick. When the gold has by this process acquired its proper heat, it should be removed to hot ashes to cool, without coming in contact, more than possible, with the cold air, by which its temperature would be too suddenly changed. But gold and even silver are not so much affected by a sudden transition from heat to cold, as are many of the other metals, yet it does, to some extent, increase their brittleness.

ANNELIDE'S. *Annelidæ, annellata;* from *annullus*, a little ring. The lowest order of Cuvier's class *articulata*. Their body consists of a number of segments, each of which is a ring. The leech and earth-worm belong to this order.

ANNOTTO. *Annotta*. A brownish red substance obtained from the pellicles of the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, a South American tree. In the *Arts* it has been used for dying silks and cotton an orange yellow; and in *Pharmacy*, to color plasters.

AN'NULAR. *Annularis;* from *annulus*, a ring. Shaped like a ring.

ANNULAR BONE. *Circulus osseus*. A circular bone, situated before the cavity of the tympanum in the fœtus.

ANNULAR CARTILAGE. The cricoid cartilage of the larynx is so called from its resemblance to a ring.

ANNULAR LIGAMENTS. A name given to certain ligamentous bands, as the *annular ligament* of the *radius*, which is of a fibro-cartilaginous structure, and which, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, forms a ring around the head of the radius; and the *annular ligaments* of the *carpus* and *tarsus*, to each of which there are two.

ANNULAR VEIN. The name of a vein situated between the annular, or ring finger, and little finger.

AN'NULARIS. The finger between the little and middle fingers is so called, because this is the one on which the wedding ring is worn.

ANNULATE. *Annulatus*. Furnished with rings or belts; surrounded by rings.

AN'NULUS. A ring. In *Anatomy*, a circular orifice traversed by a tube, vessel, or other organs. In *Botany*, the name of the membrane which surrounds the stem of the fungi.

AN'NULUS ABDOMINIS. The abdominal ring.

ANNULUS ALBIDUS. The ciliary ligament, or circle.

ANNULUS OVALIS. The rounded border on the septum, occupying the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus.

ANODE. From *ανα*, upward, and *οδος*, a way. That part of the surface of a body decomposing under the influence of electricity, at which the current enters.

ANODOUS. *Edentulus.* From α, priv., and *οδους*, a tooth. Without teeth; toothless.

AN'ODON. From α, priv., and *οδους*, a tooth. In *Zoology*, the name of a genus of *Lamellibranchiate Bivalves*, the shell of which has no articular processes, or teeth, at the hinge.

AN'ODYNE. *Anodynus.* From *αν*, priv., and *οδυνη*, pain. A medicine which relieves pain; as opium and belladonna.

ANODYNUM MARTIALE. Ammonio-chloride of iron, precipitated from water by potassa.

ANODYNUM MINERALE. Nitrate of potassa.

AN'ODYNIA. Absence of pain; insensibility.

ANOMALOTROPHY. From α, priv., *ομαλος*, regular, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Irregular nutrition of organs.

ANOM'ALOUS. From α, priv., and *ομαλος*, regular. Irregular; deviation from that which is natural. In *Medicine*, something unusual in the symptoms which properly belong to a disease. In *Odontology*, something unnatural in the conformation or growth of a tooth, or of the alveolar arches; and in *Dental Pathology*, in the phenomena of the diseases to which the teeth are liable.

ANOMALY. Deviation from ordinary laws; as sometimes seen in the development of certain organs or parts of the body.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS. From α, priv., *νομος*, rule, and *κεφαλη*, head. Having a deformed head.

ANOM'PHALUS. From α, priv., *ομφαλος*, the navel. Without a navel.

ANONA'CEÆ. The fourth order of the Jassienan system. It contains nine genera, all trees or shrubs, and mostly tropical.

ANON'YMOUS. From α, priv., and *ονομα*, name. Without a name.

ANOPHTHAL'MUS. *Anommatus;* from *αν*, priv., and *οφθαλμος*, an eye. A monster without eyes.

ANOP'SIA From *αν*, priv., and *οψ*, the eye. A case of monstrosity, in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

ANOR'CHIDES. From *αν*, priv., and *ορχις*, a testicle. Such as are born without testicles are so termed.

ANOREX'IA. From *αν*, priv., and *ορεξις*, appetite. Want of appetite without loathing of food.

ANORMAL. *Abnormal;* from *anormis*, without rule. Irregular; not in accordance with ordinary laws.

ANOS'MIA. From α, priv., and *οσμη*, odor. Loss of the sense of smelling.

ANSER. The goose.

ANSER DOMESTICUS. The domestic goose.

ANSERI'NA. Silver weed, or wild tansey.

ANT. See Formica.

ANTAC'IDS. From *anti*, against, and *acida*, acids. Medicines which remove acidity in the stomach, as the carbonates of soda, magnesia, &c.

ANTAGONIST. *Antagonistes;* counter-acting. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to muscles which act in opposition to each other, as the flexors and extensors of a limb.

ANTAL'GIC. From *αντι*, against, and *αλγος*, pain. Medicines which relieve pain.

ANTAL'KALINE. From *αντι*, against, and *alkali*, an alkali. That which neutralizes alkalies.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC. *Antaphrodit'ic;* from *αντι*, against, and *αφροδισιακος*, aphrodisical. A term applied to medicines which repress the genital appetite.

ANTAPODO'SIS. From *ανταποδιδωμι*, I return in exchange. Succession and return of febrile paroxysms.

ANTARTHRIT'IC. *Antarthriticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *αρθριτις*, gout. Remedies against gout.

ANTEN'NÆ. In *Zoology*, certain appendages borne in the head of insects, crustaceans, and some mollusks.

ANTECENDEN'TIA. The premonitory symptoms of disease.

ANTELA'BIA. From *ante*, before, and *labia*, the lips. The extremity of the lips.

ANTEM'BASIS. From *αντι*, mutually, and *εμβαινω*, I enter. The mutual reception of bones.

ANTENEAS'MUS. From *αντι*, against, and *εαυτου*, one's self. A description of madness, in which the patient attempts his own life.

ANTE'RIOR. Before.

ANTERIOR AUR'IS. The name of a muscle of the ear.

ANTERIOR INTERCOSTAL NERVE. A branch of the great intercostal nerve, given off in the thorax.

ANTEVER'SIO UTERI. From *ante*, before, and *verto*, to turn. A morbid inclination of the fundus of the uterus forward.

ANT'HELIX. See Antihelix.

ANTHELMIN'TIC. *Anthelminticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *ελμινς*, a worm. A remedy for the destruction or expulsion of worms.

AN'THEMIS. From *ανθεω*, to blossom. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The chamomile.

ANTHEMIS COTULA. The systematic name of the plant called *cotula fœtida*. Mayweed, dog-fennel, or wild chamomile.

ANTHEMIS NOB'ILIS. The systematic name of the common chamomile.

ANTHEMIS PY'RETHRUM. The plant from which the pyrethrum is obtained. The Spanish chamomile, or pellitory of Spain.

AN'THER. From *ανθεω*, to flourish. The male sexual organ in plants, forming the summit of the stamen, and containing the pollen and fecundating substance.

ANTHE'RA. From *ανθηρος*, florid, so called from its having this color. The name of an ancient remedy, compounded of myrrh, sandarac, alum, &c.

ANTHE'SIS. From *ανθεω*, to blossom. The period when flowers expand.

ANTHIARIN. The active principle of a gum-resin, obtained from the *Anthiaris toxicaria*, the most deadly of the upas poisons.

ANTHO'DIUM. From *ανθωδης*, full of flowers. The head of flowers like the thistle, daisy, &c., and in all cases where a number of florets are combined in a head, with one common involucrum.

AN'THORA. From *αντι*, against, and *θορα*, corruption. A term applied in *Botany* to an European species of Aconitum, or wolfsbane.

ANTHRA'CIA. From *ανθραξ*, coal. Carbuncular exanthem. An eruption of imperfectly suppurating tumors, with indurated edges.

ANTHRACIA PESTIS. The plague.

ANTHRACIN. A volatile substance obtained from the distillation of coal in company with *naphthalin*. Formula, $C_{30}$ $H_{11}$.

AN'THRACITE. From *ανθραξ*, a burning coal. A species of *stone-coal*, containing no bituminous substance and yielding no inflammable gases by distillation.

ANTHRACO'SIS. *Anthracia, carbo-palpebrarum*, from *ανθραξ*, coal. A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and eyeballs.

ANTHRAKOK'ALI. From *ανθραξ*, coal, and *kali*, potassa. A remedy of recent introduction in the treatment of certain hepatic affections.

ANTHRAX. From *ανθραξ*, a coal. A hard, circumscribed, inflammatory tumor, resembling a boil, seated in the cellular membrane and skin on the back, which soon becomes gangrenous, and discharges an exceedingly fetid sanies.

ANTHROPO-. From *ανθρωπος*, a man. A prefix to many words, signifying human.

ANTHROPOG'ENY. *Anthropogenia*; from *ανθρωπος*, man, and *γενεσις*, generation. The study of the phenomena of the generation of man.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY. From *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *γραφω*, to write. A description of the human organism.

ANTHROPOL'OGY. *Anthropologia*, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the structure and functions of the human body.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY. From *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *μετρον*, measure. The admeasurement of the proportions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOPHAG'IA. From *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *φαγω*, I eat. Cannibalism; feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOT'OMY. *Anthropotomia*; from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *τεμνω*, I cut. The dissection of the human body.

ANTHYPNOT'IC. *Anthypnot'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *υπνωτικος*, stupefying. A remedy against sleep or drowsiness.

ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC. *Anthypochondri'acus;* from *αντι*, against, and *υποχονδριακος*, hypochondriac. A remedy for hypochondriasis, or low-spiritedness.

ANTHYSTERICA. From *αντι*, against, and *υστερα*, the womb. Medicines which relieve hysteria.

ANTI. Αντι. A Greek preposition signifying against, opposed to.

ANTIADES. The tonsils.

ANTIADITIS. Inflammation of the tonsils.

ANTIAGRI. From *αντιας*, a tonsil, and *αγρα*, a prey. Swelling of the tonsils.

ANTIARIN. See Anthiarin.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC. *Antiarthrit'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *αρθριτις*, the gout. A remedy against gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'IC. *Antiasthmat'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *ασθμα*, asthma. A remedy against asthma.

ANTIATROPH'IC. *Antiatroph'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *ατροφια*, an atrophy. A remedy against atrophy or wasting away.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL APONEURO'SIS. A portion of the aponeurotic sheath, which envelops the whole of the upper limb, is so termed.

ANTICACHEC'TIC. *Anticachec'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *καχεξια*, a cachexy. A remedy against cachexy or a bad habit of body.

ANTICAN'CEROUS. *Anticancero'sus; Anticarcinom'atous;* from *αντι*, against, and *καρκινωμα*, cancer. Opposed to cancer. A remedy against cancer.

ANTICAR'DIUM. From *αντι*, against, and *καρδια*, the heart. The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

ANTICATARRH'AL. *Anticatarrha'lis;* from *αντι*, against, and *καταρρος*, a catarrh. Opposed to, or a remedy for, catarrh.

ANTICHEIR. The thumb.

ANTICHOL'IC. From *αντι*, against, and *κωλικος*, the cholic. A remedy against the cholic.

ANTIDIARRHŒ'IC. A remedy against diarrhœa.

ANTIDI'NIC. From *αντι*, against, and *δινος*, vertigo. Medicines used against vertigo.

AN'TIDOTE. *Antid'otum;* from *αντι*, against, and *διδωμι*, I give. A remedy for combating or counteracting the effects of poison.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC. *Antidysenter'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *δυσεντερια*, a flux. Opposed to, or remedy for, dysentery.

ANTIEMET'IC. *Antiemet'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *εμετικος*, a vomit. That which prevents vomiting.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC. *Antiephial'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *εφιαλτης*, the nightmare. That which is opposed to nightmare.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC. *Antiepilep'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *επιληψια*, the epilepsy. That which is opposed to epilepsy.

ANTIFE'BRILE. *Antifebrilis;* from *αντι*, against, and *febris*, a fever. A febrifuge, or that which opposes fever.

ANTIHEC'TIC. *Antihec'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, *εκτικος*, hectic fever. A remedy against hectic fever.

ANTIHE'LIX. From *αντι*, against, and *ελιξ*, the helix. The inner circle of the ear is so named from its opposition to the outer, which is called the helix.

ANTIHEMORRHOID'AL. *Antihæmorrhoida'lis;* from *αντι*, against, and *αιμορροιδες*, hemorrhoids. Remedies against the piles.

ANTIHERPET'IC. *Antiherpet'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *ερπες*, herpes. That which is opposed to herpes.

ANTIHYDROPHOB'IC. *Antihydrophob'icus;* from *αντι*, against, *υδωρ*, water, and *φοβος*, dread. Opposed to hydrophobia.

ANTIHYDROP'IC. *Antihydrop'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *υδρωψ*, dropsy. A remedy for dropsy.

ANTI-ICTERIC. From *αντι*, against, and *ικτερος* jaundice. A remedy against jaundice.

ANTILITH'ICS. *Antilith'ica;* from *αντι*, against, *λιθος*, a stone. A remedy to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

ANTILO'BIUM. From *αντι*, against, and *λοβος*, the bottom of the ear. That part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

ANTILOI'MIC. *Antiloi'micus;* from *αντι*, against, and *λοιμος*, the plague. Opposed to the plague.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *Antimonia'lis;* from *Antimonium*, antimony. A preparation in which antimony is an ingredient.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. A peroxyd of antimony combined with phosphate of lime.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM. Chloride of antimony.

ANTIMONIC ACID. *Acidum stibicum.* A combination of one part of antimony with five of oxygen, ($SbO_5$.) Its salts are called antimoniates. The best known of these is *antimoniate of lead*, the *Naples yellow* of the painters.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of antimony and potash.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM. Oxyd of antimony.

ANTIMONII SULPHURE'TUM PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

ANTIMONII SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM. Red sulphuret of antimony.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI VINUM. Wine of tartarized antimony.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. Glass of antimony.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID. *Acidum stibiosum.* A white powder formed by oxydating antimony with nitric acid. Its salts are called antimonites. It colors glass and porcelain yellow.

ANTIMO'NIUM. Antimony.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORET'ICUM. White oxyd of antimony.

ANTIMONY. From *αντι*, against, and *μονος*, alone, because it is not found alone; or according to others, from *αντι*, against, and *moine*, a monk, because as some affirm, Valentine, by a careless administration of it, poisoned his brother monks. Antimony is a heavy, solid, brittle metallic substance, seldom found in its native state. It has a slight inclination to a metallic lustre and a steel-gray color. Its symbol is Sb; its combining number 129.24.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC. *Antinephrit'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *νεφριτις*, inflammation of the kidneys. A remedy for inflammation of the kidney.

ANTIODONTAL'GIC. *Antiodontal'gicus;* from *αντι*, against and *οδονταλγια*, tooth-ache. Remedies against tooth-ache. See Odontalgia.

ANTIODONTAL'GICUS. The name of an insect, so called from its supposed antiodontalgic properties. It is described by Germi, in a work published at Florence, 1794. It is a sort of *Curculio*, found on a species of thistle, *Carduus spinosissimus.* The manner recommended for using these insects is, to rub a number of them between the thumb and fore-finger, until they lose their moisture, and then to touch the decayed part of the painful tooth. In some instances it was said to have produced immediate relief, except when the gums around it were inflamed, in which case it failed to produce the desired effect. Other insects are also said to possess the property of relieving the tooth-ache, as the *Scarabæus ferrugineus* of Fabricius; the *Coccinella septempunctata*, or lady-bird; the *Chrysomela populi*, &c. These insects at one time, were quite popular as remedies for tooth-ache in Germany, but their antiodontalgic virtues have not proved so great as represented by those who recommended them, and to be realized in any sensible degree, requires a larger amount of credulity than most persons possess; consequently they have fallen into disrepute. It is possible, by exciting the gum, they might sometimes produce temporary relief.

ANTIPARALYT'IC. *Antiparalyt'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *παραλυσις*, the palsy. Medicines against palsy.

ANTIP'ATHY. *Antipathia;* from *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, passion, affection. Aversion to particular objects or things.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC. *Antiperistal'ticus;* from *αντι*, and *περιστελλω*, I compress or contract. Any thing which obstructs the peristaltic motion of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPHAR'MIC. *Antipharmi'cus;* from *αντι*, against, and, *φαρμακον*, a poison. Preservatives against, or remedies for poison. A counter-poison.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC. *Antiphlogis'ticus;* from αντι, against, and φλεγω, I burn. That which opposes inflammation.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL. *Antiphthis'icus;* from αντι, against, and φθισις, consumption. Opposed to consumption.

ANTIPHY'SIC. *Antiphysi'cus;* from αντι, against, and φυσαω, to blow. A carminative or remedy against flatulence.

ANTIPLEURIT'IC. *Antipleurit'icus;* from αντι, against, and πλευριτις, pleurisy. A remedy against pleurisy.

ANTIPODAG'RIC. *Antipodag'ricus;* from αντι, against, and ποδαγρα, the gout. Opposed to the gout.

ANTIPRAX'IS. From αντι, against, and πρασσω, I work. A contrary state of different parts in the same individual.

ANTIPYRET'IC. *Antipyret'icus;* from αντι, against, and πυρετος, fever. Opposed to fever; a febrifuge.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM. From *αντι*, against, and *quartana*, a quartan fever. A remedy for quartan fever.

ANTIRACHIT'IC. *Antirhachit'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *rachitis*, the rickets. Opposed to the rickets.

ANTIRRHI'NUM. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophularineæ.*

ANTIRRHI'NUM ELATI'NE. The systematic name of the plant called fluellen, or female speedwell. The elatine of the shops.

ANTIRRHINUM LINA'RIA. The common toad flax, a perennial indigenous plant.

ANTISCOL'IC. *Antiscol'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *σκωληξ*, a worm. Opposed to worms. Anthelmintic.

ANTISCORBU'TIC *Antiscorbu'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *scorbutus*, the scurvy. Remedies for the scurvy.

ANTISCROF'ULOUS. *Antistrumo'sus;* Opposed to scrofula.

ANTISEP'TIC. *Antisep'ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *σηπω*, to putrefy. That which is opposed to putrefaction.

ANTISPASMOD'IC. *Antispasmod'icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, a spasm. That which possesses the power of allaying or removing spasms.

ANTISTRUMO'SUS. Anti-scrofulous.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC. Anti-venereal.

ANTITHE'NAR. Abductor pollicis pedis, a muscle of the foot.

ANTITRAG'ICUS. *Antitragus;* a small muscle of the ear.

ANTITRAG'US. From *αντι*, against, and *τραγος*, the tragus. An eminence opposite the tragus of the outer ear.

ANTIVENE'REAL. From *αντι*, against, and *venereus*, venereal. A remedy for the venereal disease.

ANTIZYM'IC. From *αντι*, and *ζυμος*, yeast. That which prevents or arrests fermentation.

ANTO'NII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire. Erysipelas.

ANTRITIS. From *antrum*, a cave, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation, Inflammation of any cavity of the body, especially of the maxillary sinus.

AN'TRUM. *αντρον*, a cave or cavern. A cavity which has a small opening into it.

AN'TRUM AURIS. The cochlea of the ear.

ANTRUM DENTALE. The pulp cavity of a tooth. See Dental Cavity.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM. Antrum of Highmore, called so after the name of the anatomist who gave the first correct description of it. See Maxillary Sinus.

ANTRUM MAXILLARE. Maxillary sinus.

ANTRUM PYLORI. A cavity of the stomach near the pylorus.

ANTYL'ION. From *Antyllus*, its inventor. An astringent cataplasm, recommended by Paulus Ægineta.

ANURIA. From α, priv., and *ουρον*, urine. Literally, without urine, but the term is usually used synonymously with *ischuria*, retention of urine.

ANUS. A contraction of *annulus*, a ring. The opening at the inferior extremity of the rectum. The term anus is also applied to an opening of the third ventricle of the brain which communicates with the fourth.

ANUS, ARTIFICIAL. An artificial opening, made to supply the natural anus.

ANUS, IMPERFORATE. A malformation in which the anus is wanting. Imperforation of the anus.

AN'VIL. A mass of iron with one smooth surface, on which metals are ham-

mered and shaped. It is used by smiths, jewelers and mechanical dentists.

AN'VILED. Shaped or wrought on an anvil.

ANXI'ETY. *Anxie'tas.* Restlessness; agitation; general indisposition, with a distressing sense of oppression about the epigastric region.

AOCHLE'SIA. From α, priv., and οχλος, disturbance. Calmness; tranquillity; a state of rest.

AOR'TA. From αορτη, a vessel. The great trunk of the arterial system. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, passes upward, forms a curve and descends in front, but rather on the left side of the spine, into the abdomen.

AORTI'TIS. From *aorta*, and *itis*. Inflammation of the aorta.

AO'TUS. From α, priv., and ους, an ear. A monster without ears. Also, a genus of Australian plants.

APALOT'ICA. From απαλοτης, softness, tenderness. Accidental lesions, or deformities of soft parts.

APANTHRO'PY. *Apanthro'pia;* from απο, from, and ανθροπος, a man. Melancholy, with aversion to society.

APARI'NE. From ρινη, a file, so called, because its bark is rough like a file. Galium aparine, or goose-grass.

APARTHRO'SIS. From απο, and αρθρον, a joint. Diarthrosis.

AP'ATHY. *Apathi'a;* from α, priv., and παθος, affection. Morbid insensibility; indifference.

AP'ATITE. Native phosphate of lime.

APEL'LA. From α, priv., and *pellis*, skin. Shortness of the prepuce.

APEP'SIA. From α, priv., and πεπτω, to concoct. Dyspepsia.

APE'RIENT. *Ape'riens;* from *aperire*, to open. A mild purgative, or medicine which operates gently upon the bowels.

APERISTAT'UM. Aperistation; a small ulcer not surrounded by inflammation.

APER'TOR OCULI. The levator palpebræ superioris.

APET'ALOUS. From α, priv., and πεταλον, a petal. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have no petals.

A'PEX. The point or extremity of a part, as the apex of the tongue, nose, root of a tooth, &c.

APHÆR'ESIS. The amputation or extirpation of a superfluous or injured part.

APHAGIA. From α, priv., and φαγω, I eat. Inability to take food.

APHELX'IA. From αφελκω, I separate or abstract. A disease which induces absence or abstraction of mind.

APH'ESIS. From αφιημι, I relax. The remission or cessation of a disease.

APHLOGISTIC LAMP. From α, priv., and φλεγω, to burn. A lamp which burns without a flame.

APHIDÆ. A family of insects of the order Hemiptera, embracing the Linnean genus *aphis*.

APHIS. The plant-louse. A genus of insects remarkable for fecundity.

APHO'NIA. From α, priv., and φωνη, the voice. A loss or privation of voice.

APH'ORISM. *Aphoris'mus;* from αφοριθω. to distinguish. A principle or maxim set forth in few words, or in a short sentence.

APHRODISI'A. From αφροδιτη, Venus. Venereal commerce. Puberty.

APHRODIS'IAC. From αφροδιςια, venery, A term applied to food or medicine which excites the venereal appetite.

APHRODIS'IUS MORBUS. Syphilis.

APHRODITARIUM. A powder recommended by Paulus Ægineta for hollow ulcers.

APHRODITI. A species of Meerschaum, from Sweden.

APHROSYNE. From αφρων, silly. Folly or dotage.

APHTHÆ. From απτω, I inflame. The thrush. A disease which consists of roundish, pearl-colored ulcers or vesicles, upon the tongue, gums, and inner walls of the mouth, sometimes extending through the whole of the alimentary canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs.

Aphthous ulcers are supposed by Professor Wood, to be the result of vesicular eruption of the mouth, and in treating of the disease, he says, "The vesicle is small, oval or roundish, white or pearl-colored, and consists of a transparent serous fluid

under the elevated epithelium. In a few days the epithelium breaks, the serum escapes, and a small ulcer forms, more or less painful, with a whitish bottom, and usually a red circle of inflammation around it. The vesicles are sometimes distinct and scattered, sometimes numerous and confluent. The distinct variety, though painful, is a light affection, continuing in general only a few days or a week, and is usually confined to the mouth. It produces little or no constitutional disorder, though it may be associated with fever and gastric irritation as an effect. It attacks equally children and adults; but it is said not to be very common in early infancy. In adults it is frequently occasioned by the irritation of decayed teeth. The confluent variety is much more severe and obstinate. This frequently extends to the fauces and pharynx, and is even said to reach the intestinal canal, though it may be doubted whether the affection of the stomach and bowels is identical with that of the mouth. When it occupies the fauces, it renders deglutition painful. It is sometimes attended with gastric uneasiness, vomiting, and intestinal pains, and diarrhœa. Fever occasionally precedes it, and it moderates without entirely ceasing upon the appearance of the eruption. The fever sometimes assumes a typhoid character." The cause of the disease is obscure, though it is, probably, dependent upon a vitiated state of the humors of the body and acidity of the gastric juices.

In the treatment of the disease, Prof. Wood says, "Magnesia may be given to correct acidity, and the diet regulated by the state of the stomach. In the severer cases, fever should be obviated by refrigerant cathartics and diaphoretics, and by a liquid farinaceous or demulcent diet. When the disease attacks the fauces or pharynx, it occasions painful swallowing, and is attended with much fever and a strong pulse; general bleeding may become necessary, and, subsequently, the application of leeches to the throat. Diarrhœa must be counteracted by the usual remedies calculated to relieve intestinal irritation, among which may be mentioned, as especially useful, emollient applications to the abdomen, and the warm bath. When the fever assumes the typhoid form, a tonic and supporting treatment may be required.

"In the early stages, the local treatment should consist of demulcent applications, as flaxseed tea, mucilage of gum arabic, or almond emulsion, with or without a little laudanum, or some preparation of morphia. But after the inflammation has somewhat subsided, and ulcers are left indisposed to heal, astringent washes may be resorted to. Solutions of acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc, and alum; water acidulated with sulphuric or muriatic acid, and sweetened with the honey of roses; and various vegetable astringent and tonic infusions have been recommended. The author usually employs a strong solution of sulphate of zinc, in the proportion of fifteen to twenty grains to the ounce of water, which he applies by means of a camel's hair pencil, exclusively to the ulcers, with the almost uniform effect of disposing them to heal; and, even in the eruptive stage, this application will often be found to effect an almost immediate cure."

Dr. Berg, physician to the Children's Hospital at Stockholm, recommends the use of alkalies and their carbonates, giving the preference to soda, for correcting the disordered condition of the digestive functions, arising from superabundant formation of lactic, butyric, acetic, and carbonic acids; and when excessive development of gas ensues, lime water and magnesia; when attended by colicky pains, he advises the use of antispasmodics.

With regard to the local treatment, the last named writer says, After the aphthous crusts fall off, little more is necessary than to wash the affected parts with soft and tepid water; he also advises the use of a solution of subcarbonate of soda and borax, varying the strength according to the necessity of the case. Nitrate of silver has been used in some cases with advantage.

When it occurs in females during lactation, weaning the child is sometimes found necessary.

APH'THOUS. Relating to aphthæ.

APHYLLÆ. The second division of the class *Cellulars* in Botany.

APHYL'LUS. From α, priv., and φυλλον, a leaf. Leafless. A plant without leaves.

APIC'ULATED. From *apex*, a sharp point. A term applied in *Botany* to a leaf or other part, terminated in a distinct point.

APIIN. An alkaloid found in parsley.

APIRIN. A substance obtained by Bixio, from the fruit of the *Cocos lapidea*, by extracting with water and hydrochloric acid, and precipitating with ammonia.

APIS. A genus of hymenopterous insects. The bee.

APIS MELLIF'ICA. The honey-bee.

APITES. *Apites vinum*. From απος, a pear tree. Wine of the pear or cherry.

A'PIUM. A genus of plants of the order *umbelliferæ*.

A'PIUM GRAV'EOLENS. The herb smallage. When cultivated it is called celery.

APIUM PETROSELI'NUM. The pharmacopœial name of common parsley.

APLAS'TIC. From α, priv., and πλασσω, to form. Not plastic. A term applied to those effusions which are unsusceptible of organization; as tubercle, &c.

AP'LOME. The name of a very rare mineral; a variety of chrystallized garnet.

APNEUSTIA. Apnœa.

APNŒ'A. From α, priv., and πνεω, I respire. Difficult respiration.

APNEOL'OGY. *Apneologi'a*. From απνοια, loss of breath, and λογος, discourse. A treatise on apnœa.

APO- Απο. A Greek preposition, signifying from, off, out, and used as a common prefix.

APO'CARPÆ. From απο, from, and καρπος, fruit. Apocarpous; a term applied in *Botany* to plants which have distinct carpels.

APOCATHAR'SIS. From απο and καθαιρω, to purge. Complete purgation.

APOCATHARTIC. Cathartic.

APOCENO'SIS. From απο, out, and and κενοω, to evacuate. A morbid flux of blood or other fluids.

APO'COPE. From απο and κοπτω, to cut. Abscission; amputation; extirpation.

APOCRENIC ACID. A dark colored acid, soluble in water and alcohol, found in soils, springs, &c. It is manifestly a product of decomposition. It is formed artificially by treating *ulmin* or *humin* with nitric acid.

APOCYE'SIS. From απο and κυω, to bring forth. Parturition; bringing forth young.

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

APOCYNINE. A bitter principle from *Apocynun cannabinum*.

APOC'YNUM. A genus of plants of the order *Hypocynaceæ*. Dogsbane.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFO'LIUM. Dogsbane; Milk-weed. The root possesses emetic properties—thirty grains producing about the same effect as twenty of ipecacuanha.

APOCYNUM CANNAB'INUM. Indian hemp. This species is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and sometimes produces diuretic and diaphoretic effects.

A'PODES. From α, priv., and πους, a foot. A term applied in *Anatomy*, to animals destitute of feet. In *Zoology*, to footless animals, and fishes which have no ventral fins.

APOGALACTIS'MUS. From απογαλακτεξω, to wean. Weaning; removal of the infant from the mother's breast.

APOGEU'SIS. From απο and γευομαι, to taste. Impaired sense of taste; ageustia.

APOLEP'SIS. From απο and λαμβανω, to take from. A suppression or retention of any of the natural evacuations.

APOM'ELI. From απο, from, and μελι, honey. An oxymel or decoction made of honey.

APOMYLE'NAS. From απομυλλαινω, I make a wry mouth. Projection of the lips

by pressing them against each other; it is sometimes a symptom of disease.

APONEURO'SIS. From *απο* and *νευρον*, a nerve. A fibrous or tendinous expansion, supposed by the ancients to be nervous; hence its name.

APONEUROT'IC. Relating to aponeuroses.

APO'NIA. From *α*, priv., and *πονος*, pain. Without pain.

APOPEDA'SIS. From *απο* and *πηδαω*, to jump from. A luxation.

APOPHLEGMA'SIA. From *απο* and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. A discharge of mucous.

APOPHLEGMAT'IC. *Apophlegmat'icus;* from *απο* and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. *Apophlegmatizan'tia.* Medicines which excite mucous secretions from the mouth and nose.

APOPH'YLLITE. A mineral; an hydrated silicate of potassa and lime, sometimes containing fluorine.

APOPH'YSIS. From *αποφυω*, to proceed from. In *Anatomy*, a projection or process of a bone. In *Botany*, the enlarged base of the capsule adhering to the frondose mosses.

APOPLEC'TIC. From *αποπληξια*, apoplexy. Belonging to apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXY. *Apoplex'ia;* from *απο* and *πλησσω*, to strike or knock down; because when a person is attacked by this disease, he suddenly falls down. A disease characterized by a sudden loss of sense, motion, and stertorous breathing. The term is used by some to denote a sudden effusion of blood into the substance of organs or tissues, but it is usually restricted to the brain, and the above are among the phenomena which characterize cerebral apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, CUTANEOUS. Sudden determination of blood to the skin and subjacent cellular tissue.

APOPLEXY, PULMONARY. A violent determination of blood to the lungs, and effusion into the bronchial cells, followed by suffocation.

APOPNIX'IS. From *αποπνιγω*, I strangle. Suffocation.

APOPTO'SIS. From *αποπιπτω*, to fall down. The falling down of any part from relaxation; the relaxation of bandages.

APO'RIA. From *α*, priv., and *πορος*, a duct. Restlessness caused by the stoppage of any of the natural secretions.

APOSI'TIA. From *απο*, from, and *σιτος*, food. Loathing of food.

APOSPAS'MA. From *αποσπαω*, to tear off. A violent severance of a ligament or tendon.

APOSPHACELI'SIS. Mortification, usually resulting from bandaging wounds and fractures too tightly.

APOSTE'MA. From *απο*, from, and *ιστημι*, I settle, or from *αφιστεμι*, I recede. A term used by the ancients to denote abscesses in general.

APOTHE'CA. From *αποτιθημι*, to place. A place where medicines are kept.

APOTH'ECARY. *Apotheca'rius;* from *απο*, and *τιθημι*, *pono*, to put: so called, because his employment is to prepare and keep the various articles of medicine, and to compound them for the physician's use. In every country, except Great Britain, one who sells drugs, and puts up prescriptions. In addition to this, apothecaries in England exercise in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, the duties of the physician.

APPARA'TUS. From *apparo*, to prepare. A collection of instruments or means for any business or operation whatever. In *Anatomy*, an assemblage of organs which work for the accomplishment of the same end, or a system of organs formed of a similar texture or having analogous functions. In *General* and *Dental Surgery*, a collection of the various instruments and appliances necessary for an operation or dressing; also, certain methods of operating for stone. In *Chemistry*, the instruments required for chemical experiments and investigations.

APPARATUS, DENTAL. See Dental Apparatus.

APPARATUS, PNEUMATIC. Instruments by which aëriform fluids may, in distillations, solutions, and other operations, be caught, collected, and properly managed.

APPAREIL. Apparatus.

APPENDIC'ULA. A small appendage.

APPENDICULA CÆCI VERMIFORMIS. A vermicular process, about four inches long, of the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestinum cœcum of the human body.

APPENDICULA CEREBRI. The pituitary gland.

APPENDICULÆ EPIPLOICÆ. The adipose appendices of the colon and rectum, which are filled with adipose matter.

APPENDICULA'TUS. A term applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., that are furnished with an additional organ for some purpose not essential to it.

APPEN'DIX. From *appendere*, to hang to. An appendage; something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it. In *Anatomy*, a part attached to, or continuous with, an organ. In *Botany*, the parts which project from the organs of plants.

APPENDIX AURICULARIS. A process of the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

AP'PETENCY. From *appetere*, to desire. The disposition of organized beings to imbibe and appropriate such substances as serve to support and nourish them; also, ardent desire for an object.

AP'PETITE. From *appetere*, (*ad* and *petere*,) to desire. An internal desire, which warns us of the necessity of exerting our digestion or generative functions; a relish for food; a desire for sensual pleasures.

AP'PLE. The fruit of the *Pyrus malus*.

APPLE, ACID OF. Malic acid.

APPLE, ADAM'S. See Pomum Adami.

APPLE OF THE EYE. The pupil.

APPLICA'TION. *Applicatio*; from *applicare*, to apply. In *Therapeutics*, external remedies, as opposed to medicines designed to be given internally.

APPOSI'TION. Adding to, sitting to, addition, accretion. In *Dental Prosthesis*, it is sometimes employed synonymously with coaptation.

AP'TERA. From α, priv., and πτερον, a wing. Insects without wings.

APTYS'TOS. From α, priv., and πτυω, I spit. Without expectoration.

APYRET'IC. *Apyret'icus*; from α, priv., and πυρ, fire. Without fever. A word applied to those days in which there is no paroxysm of disease.

APYREX'IA. From α, priv., and πυρεξις, fever. Absence of fever. Intermission between the febrile paroxysms.

APYROUS. From α, priv., and πυρ, fire. A term applied to substances which contain a strong heat without change of shape or other properties; refractory.

A'QUA. U. S. Any natural water of good quality. This substance when in a pure state, is a transparent liquid, without color, taste, or smell, and is composed of one part hydrogen and eight of oxygen, by weight, and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen by volume.

AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI. Carbonic acid water. Artificial seltzer water.

AQUA AMMONIÆ. Water of ammonia.

AQUA AMYGDALA'RUM CONCENTRA'TA. Water of bitter almonds.

AQUA ANETHI. Dill water.

AQUA BROCCHIE'RI. A supposed styptic, which at one time attracted considerable attention in France, but which is said to possess no efficacy.

AQUA CALCIS. Lime water.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. Compound lime water.

AQUA CARBONATIS SODÆ ACIDULA. Acidulous water of carbonate of soda.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. Camphor water.

AQUA CARUI. Caraway water.

AQUA CASSIÆ. Water of cassia.

AQUA CHLORINII. Chlorine water.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. Cinnamon water.

AQUA DISTILLATA. Distilled water.

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII. Orange flower water.

AQUA FLUVIALIS. River water.

AQUA FONTANA. Spring water.

AQUA FORTIS. Weak and impure nitric acid.

AQUA FŒNICULI. Fennel water.

AQUA LAURO-CERASI. Cherry-laurel water.

AQUA MARINE. Beryl.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Peppermint water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII. Pennyroyal water.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Spearmint water.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar water.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. Pimento water.

AQUA REGIA. A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.

AQUA ROSÆ. Rose water.

AQUA SAMBUCI. Elder water.

AQUA STYP'TICA. A powerful astringent, composed of sulphate of copper, sulphate of alumina, and sulphuric acid.

AQUA TOFFANA. The name of a subtile, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman of that name in Sicily.

AQUA VITÆ. Brandy.

AQUA VULNERA'RIA. From *vulnus*, a wound. A remedy applied to wounds; *arquebusade*.

AQUÆ DISTILLA'TÆ. Distilled waters, made by putting mint, pennyroyal, &c., into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is impregnated with the properties of the plants.

AQUÆ MINERA'LES. Mineral waters.

AQUÆ STILLATIT'IÆ SIMPLICES. Simple distilled waters.

AQUÆ STILLATI'TIÆ SPIRITUOSÆ. Spirituous distilled water.

AQ'UÆDUCT. *Aquæduc'tus; aqueduct;* from *aqua*, water, and *ducere*, to convey. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to certain canals, occurring in different parts of the body, because they were supposed to carry water.

AQUÆDUCT OF FALLO'PIUS. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, first accurately described by Fallopius.

AQUÆDUCT OF SYLVIUS. A canal communicating between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUÆDUC'TUS CER'EBRI. See Infundibulum of the Brain.

AQUÆDUCTUS COCH'LEÆ. A narrow canal proceeding from the tympanic scala of the cochlea, to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIB'ULI. A canal proceeding from the vestibule near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opening at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUAT'IC. *Aquat'icus;* from *aqua*, water. Living or growing in water, as an *aquatic* plant, bird, &c.

A'QUEOUS. Watery; composed of water, or resembling it in color and consistence.

AQUEOUS HUMOR OF THE EYE. The limpid fluid which fills both chambers of the eye.

AQUET'TA. The name of a poison used by the Roman women, under the Pontificate of Alexander VII.

AQUIFO'LIUM. From *acus*, a needle, and *folium*, a leaf; so called because it has a prickly leaf. *Ilex aquifolium*. Holly.

A'QUILA. Literally, *an eagle*. A name given by the Alchemists to sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur and the philosopher's stone.

AQUILA AL'BA. One of the names by which calomel was designated among the ancients.

AQUILA ALBA PHILOSOPHO'RUM. *Aquila alba Ganymodis*. Sublimated sal ammoniac.

AQUILA CŒLESTIS. A panacea, or universal cure; of which mercury was a constituent.

AQUILA VEN'ERIS. An ancient preparation made of verdigris and sublimated sal ammoniac.

AQUILÆ LIG'NUM. Eagle-wood.

AQUILÆ VE'NÆ. The temporal veins.

AQUILE'GIA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. The herb Columbine.

AQUILE'GIA VULGA'RIS. Columbine; a perennial herbaceous plant, formerly considered diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. It has been employed externally as a vulnerary.

AQUU'LA. Diminutive of *aqua*, water. Hydatid

AR'ABIN. The chief constituent of Gum Arabic. Formula, $C_{12}$ $H_{10}$ $O_{10}$.

AR'ABIS. A genus of plants of the order *cruciferæ*.

AR'ACA MIRA. A shrub found in the Brazils, the roots of which are said to be diuretic and anti-dysenteric.

ARACEÆ. *Aroideæ.* The arum tribe of *Monocotyledonous* plants.

ARACHNI'DA. *Arachni'des;* from αραχνη, a spider. A class of apterous Condylopeds, comprising articulated animals, generally with four pairs of legs, without wings or metamorphosis. The class contains numerous genera. The bite of some of the species has occasionally been attended with fatal consequences.

ARACH'NOID. *Arachnoi'des;* from αραχνη, a spider, or spider's web, and ειδος, likeness. Cobweb-like.

ARACH'NOID MEMBRANE. *Membrana arachnoides.* A thin membrane, without vessels and nerves, between the dura and pia mater, and surrounding the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata and medulla spinals.

A'RACK. *Arac.* The name of an East Indian spirituous liquor.

ARÆOM'ETER. *Areometer.* From αραιος, thin, and μετρον, a measure. Hydrometer. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

ARÆO'TICA. From αραιοω, to rarefy. Medicines supposed to possess the quality of rarefying the fluids of the body.

ARA'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ.*

ARALIA NUDICAU'LIS. False Sarsaparilla; wild Sarsaparilla; small spikenard. It is a gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, and is sometimes used in rheumatic, syphilitic, and cutaneous affections.

ARALIA RACEMO'SA. Large spikenard, said to possess properties similar to those of the other species. It has been recommended as an application to chronic ulcers.

ARALIA SPINOSA. Angelica tree; toothache tree; prickly ash. An indigenous arborescent shrub, possessing stimulant and diaphoretic properties. An infusion of the recent bark is emetic and cathartic.

ARA'NEA. The spider.

ARANEA'RUM TELA. Cobwebs. The web of the common house-spider. It is often used as a domestic remedy for ague.

ARANEOSUS PULSUS. A pulse described by Galen as moving as though shaken by short puffs of air.

ARANTII CORPORA. The tubercles on the semilunar valves of the great arteries at their origin. So called from Julius Cæsar Arantius, an anatomist of Bologna, born in 1571, who first described them.

AR'BOR. A tree. In *Botany,* it signifies a plant having but one trunk, which rises to a great height, is durable, woody, and divided at its top into many branches, which do not perish in winter. In *Anatomy,* the word is applied to parts which ramify like a tree, as the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum; and in *Chemistry* it is applied to crystallizations which ramify like the branches of a tree.

ARBOR AL'BA. *Melaleuca minor;* the plant which is said to afford the cajuput oil.

ARBOR DIA'NÆ. The silver tree; made by precipitating a solution of nitrate of silver with mercury.

ARBOR MA'RIS. Coral.

ARBOR TOXICA'RIA. The Upas tree.

ARBOR VI'TÆ. Literally, the tree of life. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the arborescent appearance of the cerebellum when cut vertically.

ARBOR VITÆ UTERI'NA. An epithet applied to the arborescent folds of the interior of the cervix uteri.

ARBORES'CENT. Having the appearance of a *tree,* as distinguished from that of a shrub.

AR'BUTUS. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ.*

AR'BUTUS UVA URSI. Bear's berry; bear's whortleberry. The leaves are astringent, tonic, and employed in diseases of the urinary organs.

ARC. From *arcus,* an arch. Arch; a term applied in *Anatomy* to any part which has the shape of an arch.

AR'CA ARCANO'RUM. Literally, a *chest of secrets.* The mercury of philosophers—the alchemical name of the philosopher's stone.

ARCA COR'DIS. The pericardium.

ARCA'NUM. A secret; a nostrum, the preparation of which is kept a secret to enhance its supposed value.

ARCANUM DUPLEX. *Arcanum duplica-*

*tum;* a name formerly given to sulphate of potassa.

ARCANUM TARTARI. Acetate of potassa.

ARCH. A term applied in *Anatomy* to any part which exhibits the figure of an arch.

ARCH, ALVE'OLAR. See Alveolar Arches.

ARCH, ANASTOMO'TIC. The union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line.

ARCH, DEN'TAL. See Dental Arches.

ARCH, FEM'ORAL. An arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis.

ARCHÆ'US. *Arche'us;* from *αρχη*, commencement. A word adopted by Van Helmont, and used to designate the active principle of the material world. This universal archæus, according to Van Helmont, is an immaterial principle, which exists in the seed prior to fecundation, and presides over the growth and development of the body, and over all organic phenomena.

ARCHE. From *αρχη*, the beginning. The beginning or first manifestations of a disease.

ARCHIL. A violet-red dye, or paste, prepared from *Lichen roccella*, and other species of *Lichen*, called *Roccella tinctoria*, and *fuciformis*.

ARCHOPTO'MA. From *αρχος*, anus, and *πιπτω*, to fall. Prolapsus ani.

AR'CIFORM. From *arcus*, a bow, and *forma*, likeness. A term applied by Solly to a set of curved fibres proceeding from the corpus pyramidale, beneath the corpus olivare to the cerebellum.

ARCTA'TIO. From *arcto*, I make narrow. Contraction of a natural opening, as of a canal. A constipation of the intestines from inflammation.

ARC'TIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

ARC'TIUM LAP'PA. Clot-burr, or common burdock, the roots of which are diuretic, aperient, and sudorific.

ARCTIZITE. The foliated scapolite.

ARCTU'RA. From *arcto*, I straiten. Inflammation of the finger caused by a nail grown into the flesh.

ARCUA'TIO. From *arcus*, a bow. An anterior gibbosity of the sternum.

AR'CULÆ. A diminutive of *arca*, a chest. The sockets of the eyes.

ARCULA COR'DIS. The pericardium.

AR'CUS SENI'LIS. Opacity around the cornea, occurring in advanced life.

AR'DENT. *Ardens;* from *ardere*, to burn. Burning, or ardent; applied to fevers; also to alcoholic spirits.

AR'DOR. From *ardere*, to burn. Burning or intense heat.

ARDOR FEBRI'LIS. Feverish heat.

ARDOR URI'NÆ. A scalding sensation produced by the urine in the urethra.

ARDOR VENTRIC'ULI. Heartburn.

A'REA. A vacant space; a term applied by Celsus to two kinds of baldness: 1. *Area diffluens*, consisting of bald plots on the scalp of an indeterminate figure; and 2. *Area serpens*, baldness commencing at the occiput and winding to each ear, and sometimes to the forehead.

AREA PELLU'CIDA. The areated space formed, after a few hours, around the first trace of the embryo in the incubated egg, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

AREA VASCULO'SA. The second space around the area pellucida, in which blood-vessels are formed.

AREA VITELLI'NA. A third space, surrounding the area vasculosa, which ultimately encloses the whole yolk.

ARE'CA. A genus of palms.

ARECA CAT'ECHU. *Areca Indica.* From the nut of this plant two kinds of catechu are extracted, the *cuttacamboo* and *cash-cutti*.

ARECA OLERA'CEA. *Areca Americana.* The cabbage-tree palm.

AREFAC'TION. The process of drying substances previously to pulverizing them.

ARE'NA. Sand. An old term applied to gravel deposited in urine.

ARENAMEN. Armenian bole.

ARENA'TIO. From *arena*, sand. A sand bath, or the application of hot sand to the body. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to the small interstices of the cellular or other tissues; and in *Pathology*, to an inflamed ring around pustules.

ARE'OLA. A diminutive of *area*, a

void space. The circle which surrounds the nipples of females. In *Pathology*, the disk which surrounds pustular inflammations of the skin.

AREOLAR TISSUE. Cellular Tissue. Divided into areolæ or small spaces.

AREOM'ETER. See Araeometer.

AR'GAND LAMPS. Lamps with hollow or circular wicks, so called from the name of the inventor.

AR'GEMA. From αργος, white. A small white ulcer of the eye.

ARGEM'ONE. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*.

Argemone Mexica'na. Thorn poppy; prickly-poppy; the inspissated juice of which is said to be useful as a hydragogue in dropsy and jaundice.

AR'GENTAN. German silver; an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

ARGEN'TI CYANURE'TUM. Cyanuret of silver. A tasteless white powder, having no medical uses.

Argen'ti Ni'tras. *Argen'tum nitra'tum; causticum lunare.* Nitrate of silver. Lunar caustic; a white salt, in the form of hard brittle sticks, having an intensely bitter taste; is deemed tonic, alterative, and antispasmodic, as an internal remedy; and externally it is employed as a vesicant, stimulant, alterative, and escharotic.

ARGENTI'NA. A genus of abdominal fishes of the salmon family, characterized by a small mouth, without maxillary teeth, with curved teeth on the tongue, and a transverse row of small teeth on the vomer.

ARGEN'TUM. *Ar'gyrus;* from αργος, white; because it is of a white color. Silver.

Argentum Folia'tum. Silver leaf. This, when not too thin, is sometimes used for filling teeth, but in consequence of its hardness and great liability to be acted upon by the secretions of the mouth, it is seldom employed for this purpose. Tin is by far preferable.

Argentum Musi'vum. Mosaic silver; a preparation of tin and bismuth melted together, with the addition of quicksilver.

Argentum Nitra'tum. Nitrate of silver.

Argentum Vi'vum. Quicksilver; mercury.

ARGIL'LA. From αργος, white. Argil; white clay. See Alumina.

Argilla Pu'ra. Pure argil, or alumina.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. Of, or belonging to argilla, or aluminous earth.

Argillaceous Tooth Polisher. See Tooth Polisher, Argillaceous.

AR'GOL. *Ar'gal.* Wine-stone; crude tartar; a concrete acidulous salt, deposited by wine.

ARICINA. An alkaloid, analogous in its properties to cinchona and quina, found in Cusco bark.

ARID'ITY. *Arid'itas.* A term employed in *Pathology* to express dryness of any part, especially of the chin and tongue.

ARID'IUM. A new metal recently discovered by M. Ulgren, of Stockholm. It is found in the mineral chromate of iron of Reoras. Its oxyds are analogous to those of iron, but exhibit distinct reactions.

ARIDU'RA. From *areo*, to be dried up. Atrophy, as wasting of a limb or part.

ARIL'LUS. From *arère*, to be dry or parched. The tunic of the permanent husk investing a seed, which falls off spontaneously as it becomes dry.

ARIS'TA. In *Botany*, the sharp, stiff, bristle-like appendage from the husk or glume of grasses. In *Zoology*, the long slender bones in the muscular structure of fishes, unconnected with the skeleton, called the *Ossicula musculorum*, and very numerous in the shad.

ARISTALTHÆ'A. *Althæ'a.* The common marsh-mallow.

ARISTOLOCHI'A. From αριστος, best, and λοχια, or λοχεια, parturition; because it was supposed to aid in parturition. A genus of plants of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*.

Aristolochia Anguici'da. The snake-killing birthwort; supposed to be an antidote for the bite of serpents.

Aristolochia Clemati'tis. *Aristolochia vulgaris.* Upright birthwort.

Aristolochia Longa, and Aristolochia Rotunda. The long and round birthwort.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTA'RIA. Virginia snakeroot. This species of Aristolochia is an herbaceous plant with a perennial root, consisting of numerous slender fibres, proceeding from a short horizontal caudex. It is a stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and, when taken in large doses, occasions nausea, griping pains in the bowels, sometimes vomiting and dysenteric tenesmus.

ARISTOLOCHIA TRILOBA'TA. Three-lobed birthwort.

ARISTOLOCHIA'CEÆ. The birthwort tribe of *Dicotyledonous* plants.

ARM. *Brachium.* That part of the upper extremity between the shoulder and elbow.

ARMENIAN BOLE. See Bole, Armenian.

ARMENIAN STONE. A variety of the azure carbonate of copper.

ARMIL'LÆ MANUS MEMBRANOSÆ. The annular ligaments of the carpus.

ARMORA'CIÆ RADIX. The root of the *Cochlearia armoracia.* Horse-radish root.

AR'NICA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

AR'NICA MONTA'NA. The systematic name for the arnica of the pharmacopœias. Leopard's-bane.

ARNICA SPU'RIA. See Inula Dysenterica.

AROIDEÆ. See Araceæ.

ARO'MA. Αρωμα, perfume; from αρι, intensely, and οζω, to smell. *Spiritus rector.* The odorous principle of plants and other substances.

AROMAT'IC. *Aromat'icus;* from αρωμα, an odor. Any thing which has a grateful spicy scent, and an agreeable pungent taste, as cinnamon, ginger, cardamoms, mint, &c.

AROMATIC VIN'EGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, rosemary and lavender.

AROMATOPO'LA. From αρομα, an odor, and πωλεω, I sell. One who sells drugs and spices.

ARQUEBUSADE'. From *arquebus,* a hand-gun. A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics, so called because it was originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

ARRACHE'MENT. From *arracher,* to tear out. The separation of a part of the body, tearing it from the part with which it was connected. The term is sometimes applied to the extraction of a tooth.

ARRACK. Arack.

AR'RAGONITE. A mineral of a greenish pearly-gray color. It is a carbonate of lime, containing a little carbonate of strontia.

AR'RAPHON. From α, priv., and ραφη, a suture. Without suture. A term applied to the cranium when it has no sutures.

ARRHŒ'A. From α, priv., and ρεω, I flow. The suppression of any natural flux. Amenorrhœa.

ARRIERE' DENT. *Dens serot'inus.* A wisdom tooth.

ARROW ROOT. The fecula of the root of the *Maranta arundinacea,* a plant which grows in the West Indies. See Maranta.

ARSE'NIATE. From *arsenicum,* arsenic. A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with salifiable bases.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA. *Ammoniæ arsenias.* A crystallized salt, formed by a combination of arsenic acid and ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia.

ARSENIATE OF IRON. *Ferri arsenias.* A salt formed by double decomposition, by adding a solution of sulphate of iron to one of arseniate of soda. It precipitates in the form of a dirty green powder.

AR'SENIC. *Arsenicum.* The name of a metal of a blackish or steel-gray color. It is found native, as an oxyd, and a sulphuret. Its symbol is As; its combining number 753. Arsenic and its various preparations are among the most active of all poisons. Hydrated sesqui-oxyd of iron, freshly precipitated, is an antidote to it. Magnesia has also been used for the same purpose.

ARSENIC ACID. *Acidum arsenicum.*

ARSENIC, OXYD OF. White arsenic. Arsenious acid.

ARSENIC, WHITE. Oxyd of arsenic, or arsenious acid.

ARSEN'ICAL CAUS'TIC. A preparation composed of two parts of levigated antimony and one of white arsenic.

ARSENICA'LIS LIQUOR. Fowler's solution; arsenical solution.

ARSENICAL PASTE. *Pâte Arsenicale.* A French composition, used as an application to malignant ulcers, composed of seventy parts red sulphuret of mercury, twenty parts dragon's blood, and eight parts arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. White arsenic.

ARSE'NIOUS ACID White arsenic, Oxyd of arsenic. Ratsbane. This compound is prepared by digesting the metal in dilute nitric acid. It combines with the earthy and akaline bases, forming arsenites.

This powerful agent has been extensively employed, both in America and Europe, during the last few years, for destroying the pulps of decayed teeth, but in consequence of the great liability of a tooth, after the destruction of its lining membrane, to give rise to inflammation of the alveolo-dental membrane, and abscess, its indiscriminate use is rapidly falling into disrepute. Dr. Maynard of Washington city, however, has proposed a plan of treatment, by which it is thought these effects may, in the majority of cases, be prevented. See Filling Teeth.

Dr. Spooner, of Montreal, was the first to use arsenious acid for the destruction of an exposed dental pulp, but the discovery was first made known to the dental profession, by his brother, Dr. S. Spooner, of New York, through the medium of a popular treatise on the teeth, published in 1836.

The application of a fortieth or fiftieth part of a grain, with an equal quantity of the sulphate of morphia, to an exposed dental pulp, will destroy its vitality in from three to seven hours, and often without causing any unpleasant sensation, but in most instances it is productive of more or less pain. It should always be used with great care, to prevent it from coming in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth, or from becoming displaced, and being swallowed. To prevent any accident of this sort, the cavity in the tooth should be tightly and securely sealed up with yellow or white wax.

ARSENIS POTASSÆ. Arsenite of potash.

ARSENITE. A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

ARSENITE OF COPPER. Scheele's green.

ARSENITE OF POTASH. Liquor arsenicalis.

ARSENOVI'NIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

ART. The application of a system of rules to the performance of certain actions.

ART, HEALING. The application of the rules of medicine in the treatment of disease.

ART, DENTAL. The application of the rules of dental surgery to the treatment of the diseases of the teeth, and the replacement of the loss of these organs.

ARTANECK. Arsenic.

ARTEMIS'IA. So called because it was first used by a queen of that name, or from Αρτεμις, Diana, because it was formerly employed in the diseases of women, over whom she presided. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

ARTEMISIA ABROT'ANUM. Common southernwood.

ARTEMISIA ABSIN'THIUM. *Absinthium vulgare.* Common wormwood.

ARTEMISIA CHINEN'SIS. *Moxa japonica.* Mugwort of China.

ARTEMISIA GLACIA'LIS. Mountain wormwood.

ARTEMISIA JUDA'ICA. *Santonicum.* See Artemisia Santonica.

ARTEMISIA MARIT'IMA. *Absinthium maritimum.* Sea wormwood.

ARTEMISIA PON'TICA. *Absinthium ponticum.* Roman wormwood.

ARTEMISIA RUPES'TRIS. Creeping wormwood; sickly wormwood.

ARTEMISIA SANTON'ICA. The Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed.

ARTEMISIA VULGA'RIS. Mugwort.

ARTERIA. From αηρ, air, and τηρειν, to keep, because it was supposed by the

ancients that they contained air. An artery.

ARTE'RIAC. A medicine formerly prescribed for diseases of the trachea.

ARTE'RIÆ ADIPO'SÆ. The arteries which secrete the fat about the kidneys.

ARTE'RIAL. *Arterio'sus.* Belonging to the arteries.

ARTERIAL BLOOD. The red blood is so called because it is contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins also contain red blood, on which account they have been called arterial veins.

ARTERIAL SYSTEM. All the arteries of the body.

ARTERIALIZA'TION. The conversion of the *venous* into arterial blood; a term applied to the change which the blood undergoes as it passes through the lungs, produced by the evolution of carbonic acid and the absorption of oxygen.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY. *Arteriogra'phia;* from αρτηρια, artery, and γραφη, a description. A description of the arteries.

ARTERI'OLA. A small artery.

ARTERIOL'OGY. *Arteriolog'ia;* from αρτηρια, artery, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIOSTEIE. From αρτηρια, artery, and οστεον, a bone. Ossification of an artery.

ARTERIO'SUS DUC'TUS. See Ductus arteriosus.

ARTERIOT'OMY. *Arteriotom'ia;* from αρτηρια, an artery, and τεμνω, I cut. The opening of an artery to draw blood.

ARTERI'TIS. From αρτηρια, an artery, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of an artery.

AR'TERY. *Arte'ria.* A firm and elastic cylindrical tube, composed of three membranes, a common or external, a muscular, and an internal, for conveying the blood from the heart. There are but two main arteries, the pulmonary artery and the aorta; all the rest are branches. The first originates from the right ventricle of the heart, and the second from the left. It is by means of the arteries that the blood is conveyed to every part of the body. The pulsation of the arteries corresponds with that of the heart.

The principal arteries of the body are mentioned in the following table:

TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

1. The *pulmonary artery.*

The pulmonary artery, soon after emerging from the right ventricle of the heart, divides into two branches, a right and a left, which are distributed to the lungs.

2. The *aorta.*

The aorta arises from the left ventricle of the heart, and is the great trunk from which the other arteries of the body are derived. These are given off in the following order. At its origin it gives off,

1. The *anterior cardiac,* or *right coronary artery.*

2. The *posterior cardiac,* or *left coronary artery.* At the arch it gives off three branches,

1. The *arteria innominata,* which divides into the *right carotid* and *right subclavian.*

2. The *left carotid.*

3. The *left subclavian.*

The carotids are divided into *external* and *internal.*

The external gives off,

1. The *superior thyroid.*

2. The *lingual.*

3. The *labial* or *facial.*

4. The *inferior pharyngeal.*

5. The *occipital.*

6. The *posterior auris.*

7. The *internal maxillary,* which gives off the *spinous artery* of the dura mater, the *maxillary,* and several branches which go to the palate and orbit.

8. The *temporal.*

The following branches are given off from the internal carotids,

1. The *ophthalmic.*

2. The *middle cerebral.*

3. The *communicans.*

The following are the branches given off by the subclavian arteries,

1. The *internal mammary,* which sends off the *thymic, comes phrenici, pericardiac* and *phrenico-pericardiac* arteries.

2. The *inferior thyroid,* from which the *tracheal, ascending thyroid,* and *transversalis humeri* are derived.

3. The vertebral, which forms within the cranium the basilar artery, which gives off the *anterior cerebelli*, the *posterior cerebri*, and many other branches.

4. The *cervicalis profunda.*

5. The *cervicalis superficialis.*

6. The *superior intercostal.*

7. The *supra-scapular.*

When the subclavian arrives at the axilla, it receives the name of the *axillary artery*, and the latter when it reaches the arm is called *brachial.*

The following are the branches given off by the axillary artery,

1. *Four mammary arteries.*

2. The *sub-scapular.*

3. The *posterior circumflex.*

4. The *anterior circumflex.*

The following branches are given off by the brachial artery,

1. *Many lateral branches.*

2. The *profunda humeri superior.*

3. The *profunda humeri inferior.*

4. The *great anastomosing artery.*

At the bend of the arm, the *brachial artery* divides into the *ulnar* and *radial arteries.*

The ulnar gives off,

1. *Several recurrent branches.*

2. The common interosseal.

3. The *palmaris superficialis*, the *palmar arch*, and the *digital.*

The radial artery gives off the following branches.

1. The *radial recurrent.*

2. The *superficialis volæ*, after which it divides into the *palmaris profunda*, and the digitals.

The arteries given off by the DESCENDING AORTA in the thorax are,

1. The *bronchial.*

2. The *œsophageal.*

3. The *inferior intercostals.*

4. The *inferior diaphragmatic.*

In the abdomen the aorta gives off,

1. The *cœliac*, which, at the distance of half an inch from its origin, divides into three branches: the *gastric* or *coronary artery*, 2. the *hepatic*, and 3. the *splenic.* The hepatic artery, before it reaches the liver, gives off; 1. the right *gastro-epiploic*, and 2. the *cystic artery.* The splenic artery gives off the *pancreatica magna*, the *left gastro-epiploic*, and the *vasa brevia.*

2. The *superior mesenteric*, which gives off, 1. the *colica media*, 2. the *colica dextra*, and 3. the *ileo-colica.*

3. The *inferior mesenteric.*

4. The *emulgent* or *renal arteries.*

5. The *spermatics.*

6. The *lumbar arteries.*

7. The *middle sacral.*

After giving off the foregoing, the aorta divides into two branches, called the *internal* and *external iliac arteries.*

The internal iliac or hypogastric artery gives off,

1. The *ilio-lumbar.*

2. The *lateral sacrals.*

3. The *obturator.*

4. The *middle hæmorrhoidal.*

5. The *gluteal* or *posterior iliac.*

6. The *ischiatic.*

7. The *pudica interna*, from which the *inferior hemorrhoidals*, the *transverse perineal*, and the *dorsalis penis* arise.

The external iliac or great artery of the lower extremity gives off,

1. The *epigastric.*

2. The *circumflexa ilii.*

After passing under Poupart's ligament, the artery of the lower extremity takes the name of *femoral* artery, and gives off,

1. The *profunda.*

2. The *anastomotica.*

When it reaches the ham, it is called the popliteal artery. It here gives off *articular* branches, and below the joint divides into the *anterior* and *posterior tibial.*

The anterior tibial gives off,

1. The *recurrent.*

2. The *internal malleolar.*

3. The *external malleolar.*

4. The *tarsal.*

5. The *metatarsal.*

6. The *dorsalis hallucis.*

The posterior tibial gives off the following,

1. The *peroneal* or *fibular.*

2. The *nutritia tibiæ.*

3. The *internal plantar.*

4. The *external plantar*, which makes a

curvature across the metatarsal bones, where it gives off four digital arteries, which, after reaching the base of the toes, divides into the digital arteries.

ARTERY, ANGULAR. See Facial Artery.

ARTETIS'CUS. From *artus*, a limb. One deprived of a limb, or having a very imperfect one.

ARTHANI'TA. From αρτος, bread. The herb sowbread. See Cyclamen Europæum.

ARTHANITIN. A crystalline substance found in the root of the *Cyclamen europæum*.

ARTHET'ICA. The herb ground-pine, so called because it was supposed to be useful in diseases of the joints.

ARTHOI'CUM. *Artoi'cum;* from αρτος, bread. An oil formerly made by digesting several roots with bread.

ARTHRAL'GIA. *Arthronal'gia;* from αρθρον, a joint, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the joints.

ARTHREM'BOLUS. From αρθρον, a joint, and εμβαλλω, to impel. An instrument employed by the ancients for the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRIT'IC. *Arthrit'icus;* from αρθριτις, the gout. Pertaining to the gout.

ARTHRI'TIS. From αρθρον, a joint. The gout. See Podagra.

ARTHROC'ACE. From αρθρον, a joint, and κακια, defect. Disease of the joints, and especially caries of the articular surfaces. The term is also applied to spina ventosa.

ARTHRO'DIA. From αρθρον, a joint. A movable articulation or connection of bones, in which the head of one is applied to a superficial cavity of another, so that it can be moved in every direction.

ARTHRODYN'IA. From αρθρον, a joint, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in a joint; chronic rheumatism. See Rheumatism.

ARTHROL'OGY. *Arthrolog'ia;* from αρθρον, a joint, and λογος, a description. A description of the joints.

ARTHRON. Αρθρον. A joint.

ARTHROPYO'SIS. From αρθρον, a joint, and πυον, pus. Suppuration, or a collection of pus in a joint.

ARTHRO'SIA. From αρθροω, to articulate. Arthritis; inflammation of the joints. A genus of diseases in Good's Nosology, embracing rheumatism, gout and white swelling.

ARTHRO'SIS. From αρθροω, to articulate. An articulation.

ARTHROSPON'GUS. From αρθρον, a joint, and σπογγος, a sponge. A white fungous tumor of the joints.

ARTIC'ULAR. *Articula'ris;* from *articulus*, a joint. Pertaining to a joint.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE. Several small branches are given off from the popliteal artery, which surround the tibio-femoral articulation, and from their situation, are designated by this name. They are divided into superior and inferior, and there are generally three of the former and two of the latter.

ARTICULAR VEINS OF THE KNEE. These generally follow the course of the arteries.

ARTICULA'TA. A term applied in *Zoology* to a primary division of the animal kingdom, characterized by an external articulated covering, consisting of a series of rings corresponding to the internal skeleton of vertebrated animals.

ARTICULA'TION. *Articulatio;* from *articulus*, a joint. The connection of bones with each other. Articulations are generally divided by anatomists into three kinds; namely, *diarthrosis*, *synarthrosis*, and *amphiarthrosis*. In *Physiology*, the formation of distinct syllables or words by the organs of speech. In *Botany*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints.

ARTICULATION OF DENTAL SUBSTITUTES. The adjustment and arrangement of one or more artificial teeth, so that it or they, if there be more than one, when placed in the mouth, shall sustain the same relationship to the organs with which they antagonize, when the jaws are closed, as the natural teeth do previously to their loss.

ARTICULATION OF THE TEETH. See Teeth, Articulation of.

ARTICULATION, TEMPORO-MAXILLARY. See Temporo-Maxillary Articulation.

ARTICULATION OF MODELS. See Models for artificial teeth, antagonizing.

Articulation, False. A false joint formed between the united extremities of a fractured bone, or between the articular extremity of a luxated bone and the parts with which it is in contact.

ARTICULAT'US. *Artic'ulate.* Jointed.

ARTIFICIAL. *Artificia'lis.* That which is formed by art.

Artificial Eye. A sort of hollow hemisphere, painted so as to represent the anterior part of the globe of the eye, and enameled, applied beneath the eyelid. The manufacture of artificial eyes has been brought to such perfection in Paris, that it is difficult for a common observer to distinguish the difference between them and the natural organs.

Artificial Lower Lip and Chin. It sometimes happens that persons are deprived of the lower lip and chin by wounds or other causes, so as greatly to interfere with the utterance of speech and the retention of the saliva. To remedy such loss, various contrivances have been invented, varied in their construction to suit the peculiarity of the cases to which they have been applied.

In the construction of an appliance of this sort, the first thing to be done is to take an impression of the lip and chin of a person, resembling, as near as possible, in these parts of the face, the individual requiring such substitute. From this impression, suitable plaster and metallic models and counter-models are obtained. Between these a platina plate may be stamped, which, after being fitted to the parts to which it is to be applied, should be enameled and properly colored.

But the best substitute of this sort which has been invented, is described by M. Delabarre in his *Trait de la Partie Mecanique de l'Arte du Chirurgien Dentiste.* It consists of a thin layer of gum-elastic in solution, applied to a plaster model. After this has become dry, another and another is applied, then a piece of hempen cloth, after which, three more layers of a solution of gum-elastic are put on. Upon these a piece of fine linen is spread, and over the whole a piece of kid, properly colored, is glued. This substitute is kept in place by means of two straps of cloth, covered with kid, properly painted.

If the subject be a man, false whiskers are applied, which will more effectually conceal the mode of attachment. To the end of each strap a piece of metal may be fixed, and bent so as to be secured to the ear, or the straps may be fastened behind the head. For greater security it is recommended that metallic plates be fixed to the sides of the artificial chin, which may be made fast and concealed in the folds of the cravat.

Artificial Upper Lip. In the construction of an upper lip, the method of procedure is very similar to that for supplying the loss of the lower; the only difference consists in the method of attachment. Besides the straps covered with beard, two plates are fastened to it, which pass up along the nose, and secured to a pair of preservers, whose branches serve as a means of attachment. We should think the best method of retaining an artificial upper lip in its place, would be to fix means of attachment on the inner side, which might be secured to the teeth.

But a substitute for either the upper or lower lip cannot be so constructed as to be worn without inconvenience, and it is fortunate that they are seldom required.

The method of procedure consists, first, in taking an accurate impression of the void occasioned by the destruction of the natural organ, then making a model to fit the inequalities of the parts; and afterwards obtaining a metallic model and counter-model, between which a thin plate of gold or platina is swaged. After fitting this accurately to the parts, it should be enameled and painted to correspond with the rest of the face.

Artificial Nose. As in the case of artificial lips, it is impossible to construct a substitute for the nose that can be worn without some inconvenience, yet the latter is by far more frequently called for, and happily can be made to subserve a much better purpose, as it can be more permanently and securely applied.

The methods of attachment are various. The simplest is by means of a slip of leather, painted flesh color, passing up over the middle of the forehead, and made fast under the hair. But this method is objectionable. The leather is visible, and it does not afford a firm and secure support to the artificial appliance. Another method consists in attaching to the interior of the nose a superior and two lateral wings, which are made to act above and on each side in such a way as to retain the piece in its place; but it has been found that these cause not only a loss of the soft tissues against which they are made to act, but that they are liable to give rise to disease. Mr. Ballif, however, reports the case of a woman who had lost her nose in consequence of a syphilitic disease, for whom he constructed an artificial substitute with three wings, which he moved by means of a spring made to work by means of a button fixed in one of the nostrils. Although it caused a little pain at first, he states that this did not last long, and that she did not ultimately suffer any serious inconvenience from it.

When the loss of the organ is the result of disease, as is almost always the case, it is generally complicated with the loss of other parts, generally of the hard and soft palate, which also, as far as practicable, require replacement; and in this case the two may be connected together in such a way as to serve as a mutual support for each other. The author had an opportunity of examining a complication of appliances of this sort a few years ago, constructed by his brother, the late Dr. John Harris, for a young lady about twenty years of age. So far as the loss of the nose was concerned, an unsuccessful effort had been made by an eminent surgeon of Cincinnati, Ohio, to supply the defect, by the transfer of integument from the arm, over the deltoid muscle, by what is called the rhinoplastic or Taliacotian operation.

The artificial nose, in this case, was made of very close-grained apple-tree wood, painted to correspond exactly with the color of the skin, and so accurately adapted to the parts upon which it rested, as almost to elude detection. The palatine obturator was of fine gold, covering the entire vault of the palate, and secured by clasps, one on either side, to a molar tooth. To the upper surface of this plate, at a point corresponding with the central portion of the opening in the palate, and on a line between the two teeth, to which the clasps were attached, one end of a gold wire, three-fourths of an inch in length, was soldered; this passed forward and upward through the opening of the palate, the upper end being parallel with, and at a convenient distance from the opening of the nares, the point of attachment between it and the artificial nose. Through the upper end of this upright wire, on a level with the opening in the nose, a platina wire, one inch in length, with a screw cut on it, was passed; upon the anterior extremity of the platina wire there was a hook which acted as a support to the artificial nose, by means of a gold loop attached to the septum, the tightness of which was regulated by screwing the horizontal wire in or out, and by altering the position of the upright wire by bending it backward or forward. By this simple contrivance, which was worn with the greatest comfort and satisfaction, a deformity which before had shut this young lady out from society, was completely removed.

Artificial Palate. A mechanical contrivance for supplying the loss of the whole or a portion of the hard or soft palate, or both. The simplest description of substitute of this sort, consists in a thin plate of gold, fitted to the gums covering the palatine portion of the alveolar border, behind the dental arch; concave inferiorly, and convex superiorly, and confined by means of clasps fitted to one or more teeth on each side of the mouth. But this, while it prevents, to some extent, the passage of fluids and food from the mouth into the nose, remedies but very partially the defective utterance of speech, while the sharp edge of the plate posteriorly, if it be extended sufficiently far back to separate the buccal from the nasal cavities, is apt to interfere

with and irritate the tongue. But whatever may be the description of substitute employed, the advantages derived from it will greatly depend upon the accuracy of its adaptation and the extent of its surface.

In the application of an artificial palate, it often becomes necessary to connect with it one or more artificial teeth, which can easily be done by extending the plate over so much of the alveolar ridge as may be required for the last named substitute.

Delabarre, Desirabode, Stearns, Hullihen, and Blandy, have invented substitutes of this sort, which, under certain circumstances, answer a most excellent purpose. For a full description of the various appliances which have been employed for remedying defects of the palatine organs, the reader is referred to the author's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, fifth edition.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Contributing, as the teeth do, to the beauty and pleasing expression of the countenance—to correct enunciation, to the function of mastication, which they are the chief agents in performing, and to the health of the whole organism,—it is not surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, and that art should be invoked to replace such loss with artificial substitutes. So great, indeed, is the liability of the human teeth to decay, and so much neglected are means of their preservation, that few persons reach even adult age without losing one or more of these invaluable organs. But happily for suffering humanity, they can now be replaced with artificial substitutes so closely resembling those planted in the jaws by the hand of nature, as almost to elude detection, even by the most critical and practiced observers. Though there is a perfection in the works of nature that can never be equaled by art, artificial teeth can, nevertheless, be so constructed and applied as to subserve, to a considerable extent, in the majority of cases, the purposes of the natural organs, though not as perfectly, nor with the same convenience to the person wearing them.

There are difficulties connected with the insertion of artificial teeth which none but an experienced practitioner has any idea of. Besides those of properly constructing and applying them in such a manner, as that they may be easily removed and replaced by the patient, and at the same time be securely fixed in the mouth, and in such a way as not to produce injury to the parts with which they are connected or associated, there are sometimes others equally difficult to overcome. For example: the loss of a tooth in one jaw is generally followed by the gradual protrusion from its socket of the one with which it antagonized in the other, so that if that be replaced with an artificial tooth of equal size, it will strike against this at each occlusion of the mouth, and prevent the other teeth from coming together. This tendency of the teeth in one jaw to protrude is always in proportion to the number lost in the other; and if not soon counteracted by the replacement of the latter with artificial substitutes, it often gives rise to an obstacle to their proper application, which will require no little ingenuity and tact to overcome. If it were necessary, the author could mention other difficulties connected with this branch of practice, equally great, but will let it suffice to state that there are few, as formidable as they oftentimes are, which the well-informed and skillful dentist cannot overcome.

*Substances employed for Artificial Teeth.* Among the substances which have been employed for replacing the loss of teeth, are, 1. The *crowns of human teeth;* 2. The *teeth of neat cattle, sheep, &c.;* 3. The *ivory of the elephant's* and *hippopotamus's tusk;* and lastly, *mineral* or *porcelain teeth.*

*Human Teeth.* The crowns of human teeth are preferable to any other osseous substance, and when used for this purpose they should be of the same class as those whose place they are designed to supply. If well selected, and properly inserted, the artificial connection with the alveolar ridge cannot easily be detected.

The durability of these teeth, when thus

employed, depends on the density of their structure, the soundness of their enamel, and the condition of the mouth in which they are placed. If they are of a close texture, and have sound and perfect enamel, and are inserted in a healthy mouth, they will last from six to twelve, or a greater number of years.

*Teeth of Cattle.* Of the various kinds of osseous substance employed for dental substitutes, the teeth of neat cattle are, perhaps, after the human teeth, the best. By slightly altering their shape they may be made to resemble very closely the incisors of some persons; but a configuration similar to the cuspidati cannot be given to them; and in the majority of cases they are too white and glossy to match any of the human teeth.

There are other objections to the use of these teeth. In the first place, they are only covered anteriorly with enamel, and, in the second, their structure is less dense than that of human teeth, and consequently they are more easily acted on by chemical agents. They are, therefore, less durable, seldom lasting more than from two to four years.

*Ivory of the Tusk of the Elephant and Hippopotamus.* The employment of ivory for artificial teeth has been sanctioned by usage from the earliest periods of the existence of this branch of dentistry, but we must not hence conclude that it has been approved by experience. On the contrary, of all the substances that have been used for this purpose, this is certainly the most objectionable.

The ivory of the elephant's tusk is more permeable than that obtained from the tooth of the hippopotamus. So readily does it absorb the fluids of the mouth, that, in three or four hours after being placed there, it becomes completely penetrated with them. Consequently it is liable to chemical changes; and when several teeth, formed from it, are worn, they affect the breath to such a degree as to render it exceedingly offensive.

The ivory of the tusk of the hippopotamus is much firmer in its texture, and, as it is covered with a hard thick enamel, teeth may be cut from it, which will, at first, very much resemble those given us by nature. There is, however, a peculiar *animation* about the natural teeth which those made from this substance do not possess. They, moreover, soon change their color, assuming first a yellow, and then a dingy or dark bluish hue. They are also, like those just mentioned, very liable to decay, and to give to the air, returned from the lungs, an insufferably offensive odor, which cannot be corrected or prevented. They may be washed half a dozen times a day, and taken out and cleansed again at night, and it will still be grossly perceptible.

But objectionable as this substance is, it is still employed by a few practitioners, and twenty years ago it was used by one-half of the dentists in the country.

*Mineral or Porcelain Teeth.* The manufacture of porcelain teeth did not for a long time promise to be of much advantage to dentistry. But by the ingenuity and indefatigable exertions of a few, they have, within the last fifteen or eighteen years, almost entirely superseded every other kind of artificial teeth.

The French, with whom the invention of these teeth originated, encouraged their manufacture by favorable notices; and the rewards offered by some of the learned and scientific societies of Paris, contributed much to their improvement. They were still, however, deficient in so many qualities, that they received the approbation of very few of the profession, and then only in some few cases.

It is principally to American dentists, that we are indebted for that which the French so long labored in vain to accomplish.

A want of resemblance to natural teeth, in color, translucency, and animation, was the great objection urged against the porcelain; and, had not these objections been obviated, they would have prevented them from ever being extensively employed. Until recently, all that were manufactured had a dead, opaque appearance, which rendered them easy of detec-

tion, when placed along side of the natural teeth, and gave to the mouth an unhealthy and sickly aspect. But so great have been the improvements in their manufacture, that few can now distinguish any difference between them and the natural organs.

The advantages which these teeth possess over every sort of animal substance, are numerous. They can be more nicely fitted to the mouth, and be worn with greater convenience. They do not absorb its secretions, and consequently, when proper attention is paid to their cleanness, they do not contaminate the breath, or become, in any way, offensive. They never change their color. They are not acted on by the chemical agents found in the mouth; and hence the name incorruptible, which has been given to them.

*Artificial Teeth—Different Methods of Applying.* The methods of applying artificial teeth are, 1. *On the roots of the natural teeth.* 2. *On a plate with clasps.* 3. *With spiral springs.* 4. *By atmospheric pressure.* The peculiar advantages of each of these methods we shall point out briefly, as well as the cases in which they are particularly applicable.

*Artificial Teeth placed on Natural Roots.* This method of inserting artificial teeth, on account of its simplicity, was formerly more extensively practiced than any other, and, under favorable circumstances, is unquestionably the best that can be adopted. If the roots on which they are placed be sound and healthy, and the back part of the jaws supplied with natural teeth, so as to prevent those with which the artificial antagonize from striking them too directly, they will subserve the purposes of the natural organs more perfectly and effectually than any other description of dental substitute. When thus placed, they rest on firm bases, and if they are properly fitted and secured, their connection with the natural roots cannot easily be detected. But unfortunately the incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw, are the only teeth which it is proper to replace in this way.

The insertion of an artificial tooth on a diseased root, or on a root having a diseased socket, is always followed by injurious effects. The morbid action already existing in the root or its socket, is aggravated by the operation, and often caused to extend to the contiguous parts, and, sometimes, even to the whole mouth. Nor is it always proper to apply a tooth immediately after having prepared the root. If any irritation is produced by this preparatory process, the tooth should not be inserted until it has wholly subsided. The neglect of this precaution not unfrequently gives rise to inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum and alveolar abscess.

The manner of preparing a root and applying a tooth to it, will be noticed in another article.

*Artificial Teeth mounted on a Plate with Clasps.* This method of applying artificial teeth is, perhaps, in favorable cases, with the exception of the one just noticed, the best that can be adopted; and, on account of its more extensive applicability, may be considered as more valuable even than that. By this means, the loss of a single tooth, or of several teeth, in either or both jaws, may be supplied. A plate may be so fitted to an aperture in the dental circle, and secured with clasps to the other teeth, as to afford a firm support to six, eight, ten, or twelve artificial teeth.

Teeth applied in this way, when properly constructed, will last for many years, and sometimes during the life of the individual. But it is necessary to their durability that they should be correctly arranged, accurately fitted, and substantially secured to the plate, and that the plate itself be properly adapted to the gums, and attached to teeth that are firmly fixed in their sockets.

Gold, until recently, was almost the only metal employed for making the plate and clasps. This, for the former, should be from twenty to twenty-one carats fine, and from eighteen to nineteen for the latter. If gold of an inferior quality be used, it will be liable to be acted on by the secretions of the mouth. Platina, when the teeth are to

be united to the plate by means of a fusible silicious cement, answer a better purpose than gold; but there are few persons in the United States who understand melting and reconverting the scraps into plate; and when this cannot be done, the use of it is attended with great loss.

*Artificial Teeth with Spiral Springs.* When attached to plates, the only difference between the method last noticed, of applying artificial teeth and the one now to be considered, consists in the manner of confining them in the mouth. The former is applicable in cases where there are other teeth in the mouth to which clasps may be applied; the latter is designed for confining whole sets and parts of sets, where clasps or other means of attachment cannot be conveniently employed for their retention.

When plates are employed, the teeth are attached to them in the same manner as when clasps are used; but instead of being fastened in the mouth to the other teeth, they are kept in place by means of spiral springs, one on either side of the artificial denture, between it and the cheeks, passing from one piece to the other.

*Atmospheric or Suction Method of Applying Artificial Teeth.* The method last described, of confining artificial teeth in the mouth, is often inapplicable, inefficient and troublesome, especially for the upper jaw; and it is in such cases, more particularly, that the atmospheric or suction method is valuable. It was for a long time thought to be applicable only for an entire upper set, because it was supposed that a plate sufficiently large to afford the necessary amount of surface for the atmosphere to act upon could not be furnished by a piece containing a smaller number of teeth. Experience, however, has proven this opinion to be incorrect. A single tooth may be mounted upon a plate presenting a surface large enough for the atmosphere to act upon it sufficiently for its retention in the mouth. For a like reason it was thought that the narrowness of the inferior alveolar ridge would preclude the application of a plate to it upon this principle, and in this opinion the author participated; but he has succeeded so perfectly in confining lower pieces by this means, that he rarely finds it necessary to employ spiral springs for double sets.

The firmness of the adhesion of the plate or base to the gums, to which the teeth are attached, depends upon the extent of the surface which the plate presents, and the accuracy of its adaptation. It is also important that the teeth should be so arranged and antagonized, that they shall strike those in the other jaw all the way around at the same instant. This is a matter that should never be overlooked, for if they meet on one side, before they come together on the other, the part of the plate or base not pressed on, will be detached, and the admission of air between it and the gums will cause it to drop.

The application of artificial teeth on this principle has been practiced for a long time; but the plates formerly used were ivory instead of gold, and could seldom be fitted with sufficient accuracy to the mouth to exclude the air; so that, in fact, it could hardly be said that they were retained by its pressure. Unless fitted in the most perfect manner, the piece is constantly liable to drop, and the amount of substance necessary for such a base renders it awkward and clumsy; and besides, ivory absorbs the fluids of the mouth so readily, that after being worn for a few weeks it becomes exceedingly offensive.

The application of artificial teeth upon this principle originated with the late Dr. Gardette, of Philadelphia, and we believe that soon after he made his first successful experiment, Mr. John Woffendale, of New York, constructed a dental substitute for the upper jaw, which was retained in the mouth in the same way; and at the time he did it he was not aware that it had ever been done by any one else.

The adhesion may be greatly increased by the formation of an air chamber in the plate opening upon the gum or roof of the mouth.

Other methods, as the ligature and transplanting, have been employed in the application of artificial teeth; but as they have long since been abandoned, a descrip-

tion of them in this place is not deemed necessary. See Mechanical Dentistry; Pivot Teeth, Manner of inserting; Metallic Base for Artificial Teeth; Models, Plaster; Model and Counter-model; Mounting Artificial Teeth upon a Metallic Base, and other articles on dental prosthesis.

ARTIS'CUS. A little loaf or roll; a troch.

ARTOCAR'PUS. From *αρτος*, bread, and *καρπος*, fruit. A genus of plants of the order *Artocarpeæ*.

ARTOCARPUS INCISA. The bread fruit tree.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA. The Jack fruit tree. Caoutchouc.

ARTOM'ELI. A cataplasm of bread and honey

ARUM. A genus of plants of the natural order *Aroideæ*.

ARUM DRACUN'CULUS. The systematic name of dragonswort.

ARUM MACULA'TUM. Common arum, or wake-robin. The root is the medicinal part of this plant, and when recent is acrimonious. There are also several other species of Arum.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. From *arundo*, a reed. Reed-like; pertaining to a reed.

ARUN'DO. A genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ*. A reed.

ARUNDO BAM'BOS. The bamboo plant.

ARUNDO BRACHII MAJOR. An old name for the Ulna.

ARUNDO BRACHII MINOR. Old name for the Radius.

ARUNDO MAJOR. Old name for the Tibia.

ARUNDO MINOR. Old name for Fibula.

ARUNDO PHARGMI'TES. The common reed. It has been used in syphilis.

ARUNDO SACCHARIF'ERA. The sugar cane.

ARVIC'OLA. From *arvum*, a field, and *colere*, to inhabit. A genus of rodents, of the family of the rat and mouse, characterized by the prismatic and fangless structure of the molar teeth.

ARVINA. Old name for hogslard.

ARVUM. Vulva.

ARYTÆ'NO. Belonging to the arytænoid cartilage.

ARETÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDE'US. A muscle of the epiglottis, arising from the arytænoid cartilage.

AR'YTÆNOID. *Arytænoi'des*. From *αρυταινα*, a funnel, and *ειδος*, shape. A term applied in *Anatomy* to two cartilages of the larynx, and the muscles, glands, &c., connected with them.

ARYTÆNOID CARTILAGES. The name of two cartilages of the larynx.

ARYTÆNOID GLANDS. Small glandular whitish bodies, anterior to the arytænoid cartilages.

ARYTÆNOIDE'US. The name of a muscle which passes from one arytænoid cartilage to the other. It is divided by some anatomists into three portions.

ARYTENOIDEUS MAJOR. See Arytænoideus transversus.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS MINOR. See Arytænoideus Obliquus.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS OBLIQUUS. The name of a muscle of the glottis.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS. TRANSVER'SUS. An azygos or single muscle of the glottis.

ARYTH'MUS. Αρρυθμος; from *α*, priv., and *ρυθμος*, rythm—measure. A term sometimes applied to an irregular pulse.

ASAB. See *Borozail*.

ASABEN. Old name for soap.

ASAFŒ'TIDA. *Assafœ'tida;* from the Hebrew word *asa*, to heal. A gum resin; the concrete juice of the *Ferula asafœtida*. An *umbelliferous* plant.

ASAGIN. Dragon's blood.

ASAGRÆ'A OFFICINA'LIS. The name recently given to the plant from which is obtained the alkaloid veratria.

ASAPHA'TUM. From *α*, priv., and *σαφης*, clear. A cutaneous affection, consisting of collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which, when pressed out, look like small black-headed worms.

ASAPHI'A. From *α*, priv., and *σαφης* clear. Defective utterance or articulation resulting from disease of the palate.

ASARABAC'CA. From *asarum*, a kind of plant, and *bacca* berry. A small, stemless, hardy European herbaceous plant, of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*. See Asarum Europœum.

AS'ARIN. A sort of stearoptene obtained from the *Asarum europœum*.

AS'ARUM. From α, priv., and σαιρειν, to adorn; so called because it was not admitted into ancient coronal wreaths. A genus of plants of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*.

AS'ARUM CANADEN'SE. *Asarum carolinia'num*. Canada snakeroot; wild ginger.

AS'ARUM EUROPŒUM. The asarabacca of the shops, formerly used as an emetic, but at present seldom employed, except as an errhine.

ASBES'TOS. *Asbes'tus*. A mineral more or less flexible and fibrous. The ancients manufactured cloth from it for wrapping up dead bodies when exposed on the funeral pile. In consequence of its being a non-conductor of caloric, the application of it to the bottom of cavities of very sensitive teeth was recommended by Dr. S. Brown, a few years since, in the American Journal of Dental Science, to prevent the painful sensation sometimes produced in cases of this sort, by cold or hot fluids, or air, when taken into the mouth. As a non-conductor of caloric it possesses every desirable property, and it is as indestructible in a tooth as gold.

ASBOLIN'. From ασβολη, soot. A name given to a substance, supposed to be a peculiar principle, obtained from soot; but said by others to be only a combination of acid pyretin with that form of pyretin and pyrelain obtained from the distillation of pyretin. The anthelmintic qualities ascribed to soot have been supposed to reside in this substance.

ASCARDAMYC'TES. One who stares with fixed eyes without moving the eyelids.

AS'CARIS. From ασκαριζω, to leap. A genus of intestinal worms, comprehending a great number of species.

ASCARIS VERMICULA'RIS. The thread or maw-worm, found in the rectum.

ASCARIS LUMBRICOI'DES. The long round worm.

AS'CELES. One without legs.

ASCEN'DENS. From *ascendere*, to ascend. Ascending. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have their origin lower than their termination.

ASCEN'SUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCIA. A name given to a kind of bandage from its supposed resemblance to a hatchet.

ASCI'TES. From ασκος, a sack or bottle; so called because of its bottle-like protuberance. Dropsy of the abdomen, or rather of the peritoneum, characterized by fluctuation, increased size of the abdomen, &c.

ASCLEPIADA'CEÆ. The Asclepias tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

ASCLE'PIAS. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

ASCLE'PIAS ASTHMAT'ICA. A creeping plant of the Isle of France. Coromandel ipecacuanha; supposed to be a specific in asthma.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTE'A. Mudar; an East Indian plant possessing purgative, alterative and diaphoretic properties.

ASCLEPIAS SYRI'ACA. Syrian dogsbane, the juice of which is an acrid poison.

ASCLEPIAS TUBERO'SA. Butterfly-weed; pleurisy-root. The root is sometimes used in pulmonary affections; it is diaphoretic, and slightly cathartic.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOX'ICUM. *Vincetoxicum*. Swallow-wort. It is said to possess hydragogue properties, and was formerly thought to be beneficial in cutaneous eruptions.

ASCO'MA. From ασκος, a bottle. The eminence of the pubes of females at the age of puberty is so called from its shape.

ASEP'TA. From α, priv., and σηπω, to putrefy. A term applied to substances not subject to putrefaction.

ASHES. The remains of the combustion of organic substances.

ASIATIC PILLS. Pills composed of one-fourteenth of a grain of arsenious acid and a little more than half a grain of black pepper.

AS'INUS. The ass. The milk of the female ass is given to patients suffering under phthisis or debilitated stomach, as being more easy of digestion than cow's milk.

ASI'RACUS. The old name of a kind

of locust, supposed to be an antidote to the poison of the scorpion's sting.

ASIT'IA. From *α*, priv., and *σιτος*, food. Abstinence from food; want of appetite.

ASO'DES. From *αση*, disgust, satiety. A fever attended with a sense of nausea, loathing, and great internal heat.

ASPALASO'MUS. From *ασπαλαξ*, a mole, and *σωμα*, body. A genus of monsters having the eye imperfectly developed. (J. G. St. Hilaire.) Also a malformation in which the lower part of the abdomen is opened and the viscera exposed, the urinary apparatus, the genitals and rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices.

ASPAR'AGUS. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*.

ASPAR'AGUS OFFICINA'LIS. Common asparagus. The root is supposed to be diuretic, and the young shoots are much prized as an article of diet.

ASPAR'AMIDE. *Aspar'agin, Althœin, Malamid.* A peculiar principle discovered in the juice of asparagus, the root of marsh-mallows and liquorice.

ASPAR'MIC ACID. *Aspartic acid, Malaminic acid.* An acid obtained from asparamide.

ASPA'SIA. A ball of wood soaked in infusion of galls, used to constringe the vagina.

AS'PEN. See Populus Tremula.

ASPER'ITY. Roughness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the inequalities on the surface of bones, usually serving for the insertion of tendons of muscles; and sometimes, in *Pathology*, to inflammation of the eyelids on account of the sensation of roughness which attends the movements of these organs upon the eyeballs.

AS'PERA ARTERIA. The trachea; so called from the inequalities of its cartilages.

ASPERMA'SIA. From *α*, priv., and *σπερμα*, seed. Deficiency or want of semen.

ASPERMATIS'MUS. Same etymon. *Dyspermatis'mus refluus.* Absence or non-emission of semen, owing to its reflux into the bladder.

ASPERSION, *Aspersio.* From *aspergere*, to besprinkle. The act of sprinkling water or other fluid on the surface of the body, or any part of it.

ASPHAL'TUM. A bituminous substance found in a soft liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, by age, becomes hard and dry.

ASPHODE'LEÆ. A tribe of *Monocotyledonous* plants, allied to the lilies.

ASPHOD'ELUS. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*.

ASPHOD'ELUS RAMO'SUS. The name for the officinal, or branched asphodel. The bulb was formerly supposed to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

ASPHYX'IA. From *α*, priv., and *σφυξις*, pulse. This term was originally employed to signify privation of pulse, but it is now applied to suspension of all the vital phenomena produced by causes operating on the respiratory organs, but in which life is not actually extinct. Dr. John Mason Good divides asphyxia into four varieties: 1. *Asphyxia suffocationis*, asphyxy produced by hanging or drowning. 2. *Asphyxia mephitica*, chokedamp; or asphyxy, produced by inhaling carbonic acid or some other irrespirable exhalation. 3. *Asphyxia Electrica*, Electrical asphyxy, produced by a stroke of lightning or electricity. 4. *Asphyxia Algida*, frost-bitten asphyxy, produced by intense cold.

The effects of asphyxy upon the teeth are peculiar. It causes their bony or osseous tissue to be slightly injected with red blood, giving to them a faint red or purplish tinge. This is particularly observable in the teeth of persons who have been drowned or hung, or who have died from the Asiatic cholera, and demonstrates, beyond doubt, the vascularity of these organs. The author has a number of specimens of teeth thus injected in his cabinet.

ASPHYXIA IDIOPATH'ICA. Fatal syncope, caused by relaxation of the heart.

ASPHYXIA, LOCAL. Gangrene.

ASPHYXIA NEONATO'RUM. A term applied to asphyxy of new-born infants.

ASPHYX'IED. In a state of asphyxia.

ASPIDIS'CUS. The sphincter ani.

ASPID'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Filices*. Male fern.

Aspidium Fi'lix Mas. Male fern; polypody. The root has acquired great celebrity for its effects upon tape-worm.

ASPIS. Ασπις. *Asp, Aspic.* The ancient name for the Egyptian viper, supposed to be the serpent which killed Cleopatra.

ASPLE'NIUM. A genus of ferns of the order *Filices*.

Asplenium Adian'tum Nigrum. Leek fern; black maiden-hair, used as an astringent and pectoral.

Asplenium Cet'erach. The systematic name of spleenwort. Miltwaste, used in diseases of the chest and in nephritic and calculous affections.

Asplenium Filix Fœ'mina. Female fern.

Asplenium Ru'ta Mura'ria. Wall-rue; white maiden-hair. It has been used as a remedy for abscess of the lungs.

Asplenium Scolopen'drium. The systematic name of scolopendrium. Hart's tongue.

Asplenium Trichom'anes. The systematic name of trichomanes. Common maiden-hair, or spleenwort.

ASPRE'DO. Gr. Syn. τραχωμα. *Asper*, rough. A hardness and unequal roughness between the eyelids.

AS'SALA. Old name for the nutmeg.

ASSAFŒ'TIDA. Asafœtida.

ASSARABAC'CA. Asarum Europœum.

ASSAY'. From the French, *essayer*, to try. A chemical process, the object of which is to determine the quantity of metal contained in any mineral, or metallic mixture, by analyzing a small part of it.

There are two processes, the *dry*, and the *humid* or *wet*. By the *first* the metal is extracted by the agency of fire and fluxes, and it is by this assay that ores are bought and sold. The *second* is more accurate, and is accomplished by dissolving the ore or other substances in acids and precipitating the metals from the solution.

When the term assay is used alone without the qualifying name of any metals, it usually alludes to the analysis of an alloy of gold or silver, or both; and is sometimes equivalent to *parting*.

ASSIDEN'TIA SIGNA. Accessory symptoms. Those which are usually but not always present in a disease.

ASSIMILA'TION. *Assimilatio;* from *assimilare*, to make like to. The conversion of food into nutriment, a function common to all organized things, animal and vegetable. Nutrition.

ASSO'CIATE MOVEMENTS. *Consensual movements.* Movements which accompany other voluntary motions.

ASSODES. *Asodes;* from αση, loathing. A fever attended with internal fever, anxiety and loathing of food.

AS'TACUS. A genus of shell-fish.

Astacus Fluvia'tilis. The crevis, or cray-fish.

Astacus Mari'nus. The lobster.

AS'TATIC. From α, priv., and σταω, to stand. A term applied to the magnetic direction of one needle neutralized by another, the two standing in any position, but not constantly north and south.

ASTHEN'IA. From α, priv., and σθενος, strength. Debility; want of strength.

ASTH'MA. From ασθμαζω, to breathe with difficulty. Difficult respiration, recurring at intervals, attended with a sense of stricture across the breast, and in the lungs, with a wheezing cough. It is placed by Dr. Cullen in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

ASTHMAT'IC. Affected with, or relating to, asthma.

ASTIG'MATISM. From α, priv., and στιγμα, a mark, spot or sign of any thing; terminal, ισμος. A structural error or malformation of the crystalline lens, causing dimness of vision.

AS'TOMUS. Αστομος, from α, priv., and στομα, a mouth. Without a mouth.

ASTRAG'ALUS. From αστραγαλος, a die; so called because of its supposed resemblance to the die used in the ancient games. In *Anatomy*, a short bone of the tarsus. In *Botany*, a genus of leguminous plants.

Astragalus Creticus. *Astragalus trag-*

*acantha.* Cretan milk-vetch, a plant which was supposed to afford the gum-tragacanth.

ASTRAGALUS EX'SCAPUS. Stemless milk-vetch, said to be antisyphilitic.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACAN'THA. See Astragalus Verus.

ASTRAGALUS VE'RUS. Goat's-thorn; milk-vetch. The gum-tragacanth of commerce is said to be principally derived from this species.

ASTRAN'TIA. A genus of plants of the order *Digynia.*

ASTRANTIA MA'JOR. *Astrantia vulgaris; Astrantia nigra.* Black master-wort; the root is purgative.

ASTRIC'TION. *Astrictio.* The action of an astringent.

ASTRIC'TUS. From *astringo,* to bind. When applied to the abdomen, it signifies costiveness.

ASTRIN'GENT. *Astringens;* from *astringo,* to bind. That which has the property of contracting and rendering more solid the organic textures.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. Tannin or tannic acid.

ASTROBOLIS'MOS. From *αστρον,* a star, and *βελλω,* to smite. That which is planet-struck. Applied formerly to the blasting of a tree. It has been used to express apoplexy and sphacelus. Obsolete.

ASTROL'OGY. *Astrologia;* from *αστρον,* a star, and *λογος,* a discourse. The art of divining by inspecting the stars.

AS'TRUM. A star. In the *old chemistry* it signifies that virtue which substances acquire from preparation; thus the *astrum* of a salt is its resolution to a fluid state, so that it can exert its power upon the œconomy.

AS'TRUM DUPLICA'TUM. A medicine composed of the tinctures of antimony and coral; essence of amber and musk.

ASUOLI. Soot.

AT'AVISM. From *atavus,* an old grandsire or ancestor, indefinitely. The re-appearance of an anomaly or disease, after it had been lost in one or more generations.

ATAX'IA. From *α,* priv., and *ταασω,* to order. In *Physiology,* irregularity in the functions of the body, and in *Pathology,* in the symptoms of a disease.

ATAX'O-ADYNA'MIC FEVER. Typhus fever; so called because of the inequality of its nervous symptoms, and the prostration of strength which attends it.

ATCHAR. A condiment made of green plants of various kinds, garlic, ginger, mustard and pimento, pickled in vinegar. It is used in India.

ATECH'NIA. *Anaphrodisia.*

ATELEC'TASIS PULMO'NUM. *Pneumonatelectaisis.* Imperfect dilatation of the lungs at birth, or coming on occasionally during the first weeks of life.

AT'ELES. *Ατελης.* In *Zoology* a genus of monkeys. The spider monkeys. *In Anatomy,* imperfect; defective.

ATELOCHEI'LIA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *χειλος,* lip. Imperfect development of the lip.

ATELOENCEPHAL'IA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *εγκεφαλον,* the encephalon. Imperfect development of the brain.

ATELOGLOS'SIA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *γλωσσα,* tongue. Imperfect development of the tongue.

ATELOGNA'THIA. From *ατελης* imperfect, and *γναθος,* the jaw. Imperfect development of the jaw.

ATELOMYEL'IA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *μυελος,* marrow. Imperfect development of the spinal marrow.

ATELOPROSO'PIA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *προσωπον,* the face. Imperfect development of the face.

ATELOSTOM'IA. From *ατελης,* imperfect, and *στομα,* mouth. Imperfect development of the mouth.

ATHAMAN'TA. From Athamas in Thessaly. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

ATHAMANTA CRETEN'SIS. Candy carrot. The seeds are carminative and diuretic.

ATHAMANTA OREOSELI'NUM. The systematic name for the officinal *oreoselinum.* Black mountain parsley. An oil, obtained from the seed by distillation, was esteemed a valuable odontalgic remedy.

ATHAMAN'TIN. An alkaloid obtained from the last named plant.

ATHANA'SIA. From α, priv., and θανατος, death, because its flowers do not easily wither. Tansey. The term has also been applied to several medicines. Its regular meaning is immortality.

ATHE'NA. A highly prized plaster used in wounds of the head, described by Oribasius, Aëtius, Paulus Ægineta, &c. It was composed of oxyd of copper, galls, verdigris, myrrh, colophony, ammoniacum, galbanum, wax, pitch, &c.

ATHELAS'MUS. From α, priv., and θηλη, a nipple. Inability to give suck, either from want of a nipple, or some other cause.

ATHENIP'PUM. An ancient collyrium made from pompholyx, oxyd of copper, saffron, myrrh, spikenard, hæmatite, white pepper, opium, and chian wine.

ATHERO'MA. From αθηρα, pap or pulp. An encysted tumor, containing a soft substance of the consistence of a poultice.

ATHEROM'ATOUS. Pertaining to atheroma, as an *atherom'atous tumor*.

ATHEROM'ATOUS DISEASE. Fatty degeneration.

ATHLE'TA. From αθλος, combat. The men who exercised themselves in combat at the public festivals were called Athletæ.

ATHLET'IC. *Athleticus*. Possessing great muscular strength.

ATHYM'IA. From α, priv., and θυμος, courage. Pusillanimity; despondency; melancholy.

ATIN'CAR. Borax.

ATLAN'TAL. Relating to the atlas.

ATLAN'TO-AX'OID. *Atloido-Axoid*. Pertaining to both the atlas and the axis.

ATLAN'TO-OCCIP'ITAL. *Atloido-Occipital*. Belonging to the atlas and occiput.

AT'LAS. From ατλαω, I sustain, because it sustains the head; or from the fable of Atlas, who was supposed to sustain the world upon his shoulders. The name of the first vertebra.

ATMIATRI'A. *Atmidiatrice*. From ατμος, vapor, gas, and ιατρεια, treatment. The treatment of disease by the action of vapors or gases.

ATMOM'ETER. From ατμος, vapor, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument invented by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of vapor exhaled from a moist surface in a given time.

AT'MOSPHERE. From ατμος, vapor, and σφαιρα, a globe. The elastic invisible fluid which surrounds the earth.

ATMOSPHER'IC. Belonging, or pertaining to the atmosphere.

ATO'CIA. From ατοκος, a root, which, with the ancients, signified barrenness, not from physical causes, but from avoidance of the man. Barrenness; sterility.

ATOCIUM. An old name for a remedy which was supposed to destroy the power of conception.

AT'OM. From α, priv., and τεμνω, to cut. A particle of matter incapable of further division. In *Chemistry* it is synonymous with *equivalent*.

ATOM'IC THE'ORY. A theory for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations, founded on the belief that matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles, called *atoms*, in the same body, but differing in weight in different bodies, and that bodies combine in different proportions with reference to those weights.

ATON'IC. *Atonicus*. Diminished as to muscular power.

AT'ONY. *Atonia*; from α, priv., and τονος, tone. Debility. Want of tone; weakness.

ATRABIL'IARY. From *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile. Black bile. An epithet applied by the ancients to melancholic and hypochondriac dispositions, because it was believed that the atrabilis predominated in them.

ATRACHE'LUS. From α, priv., and τραχηλος, the neck. Short-necked.

ATRAC'TYLIS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The distaff thistle.

ATRACTYLIS GUMMIF'ERA. Pine thistle. A gummy matter exudes from the root when wounded, which, when chewed, is said to harden the gums.

ATRAMEN'TUM. Ink. It has been used as an astringent, and an external application in herpetic eruptions.

ATRE'SIA. From α, priv., and τραω,

to perforate. Imperforation, usually applied to deficiency of a natural opening.

ATRE'TUS. From α, priv., and τραω, I perforate. Imperforate in the anus or parts of generation.

AT'RICES. Small tubercles which sometimes appear about the anus.

ATRICH'IA. Baldness.

AT'RICI. Small sinuses about the anus, but which do not perforate the rectum.

ATRIP'LEX. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

ATRIPLEX FŒ'TIDA. See Chenopodium Vulvaria.

ATRIPLEX HORTEN'SIS. *Atriplex sativa*. Grass-leaved sea-orache; the herb and seeds are said to be antiscorbutic.

A'TRIUM. A name applied to certain cavities of the body; as *atrium vaginæ*, the vestibulum vaginæ; *atrium cordis*, an auricle.

AT'ROPA. From Ατροπος, the goddess of destiny, so called from its fatal effects. A genius of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

ATROPA BELLADON'NA. Belladonna. Deadly nightshade or dwale; a powerful narcotico-acrid poison.

ATROPA MANDRAG'ORA. Mandrake. Mountebanks used to sell it as a wonder-working medicine, especially as an incentive to love.

AT'ROPINE. *Atropia*. A highly poisonous organic base found in all parts of Atropa Belladonna, and possessing the property, in the minutest proportion, of dilating the pupil of the eye. One fiftieth of a grain is dangerous. It is a narcotic and powerful sedative. The homœopathists put it in their pillicules.

AT'ROPHY. *Atrophia*. From α, priv., and τρεφω, to nourish. Marasmus. Atrophy. A gradual wasting of the body, usually attended by fever, loss of appetite and impaired digestion. Any organ of the body thus affected is said to be atrophied.

ATROPHY OF THE TEETH. *Odontatrophia*. An affection characterized either by perforations in, or discolored spots on the enamel, of a shriveled, yellowish, or brownish aspect, of two, four, or more teeth in each jaw. But the strict applicability of the term atrophy, as the two principal varieties of the affection consist rather in a congenital defect, and most frequently of some portion of the enamel of two or more teeth, than wasting, from want of nourishment, of any of the dental tissue, may, perhaps, be considered as somewhat questionable; and this would seem to be rendered still more so by the fact that neither of the two principal varieties occurs subsequently to the formation of the enamel. But as the congenital form of the disease is evidently the result of altered function in a portion of one or more of the formative organs, if not of absolute degeneration from vicious nutrition, the term may, perhaps, be regarded as the most applicable of any that can be applied to it.

Atrophy of the teeth may very properly be divided into three varieties, each having distinctive peculiarities which characterize it from either of the others.

The *first variety* is characterized by white, light or dark brown irregular-shaped spots on the labial or buccal surface of the affected tooth. This variety occurs oftener than the third, and less frequently than the second, rarely appearing on more than one or two teeth in the same mouth. The temporary teeth are rarely affected by it. The size and shape of the spots are exceedingly variable.

The *second variety*, which may very properly be termed *perforating* or *pitting* atrophy, is characterized by irregular depressions or holes in the enamel, extending transversely across and around the tooth. These holes or pits are sometimes separated one from another; at other times they are confluent, forming an irregular horizontal groove. They sometimes penetrate but a short distance into the enamel; at other times they extend entirely through it, the surface of their walls presenting an irregular but usually a glossy and polished appearance, a peculiarity which always distinguishes this variety from erosion. Teeth are sometimes marked with two or three rows of these pits.

Two, four, six or more corresponding teeth of each jaw are always affected at the

same time, the disease never being confined to a single tooth.

In the *third variety* the whole or only a part of the crown of the tooth may be affected, the dentine being often implicated as well as the enamel, and in this variety the affected organ has a pale yellow, or brownish and shriveled appearance; it is also partially or wholly divested of enamel, and its sensibility and susceptibility to external impressions are greatly increased. The disease is often confined to a single tooth, but more frequently it shows itself on two corresponding teeth in the same jaw, and the bicuspids are oftener attacked than the incisors, cuspids or molars.

The first variety seems to be the result of the action of some cause capable of destroying the bond of union between the enamel and the subjacent dentine subsequently to the formation of the crown of the tooth. When the affection occurs previously to the eruption of the tooth, the intermediary membrane, which constitutes this bond of union, may, at the affected place, have perished, as a consequence either of local or constitutional disease; but when the atrophy occurs subsequently to this period, the destruction of this membrane at the atrophied spot is doubtless the result of mechanical violence.

The second variety of dental atrophy, which is always congenital, we have every reason to believe, results from constitutional disease, whereby the secretion of earthy salts, deposited in the enamel cells, or secretory ducts of the enamel membrane, is interrupted, and by occurring at the time this process is going on, prevents them from being filled, causing them to wither and perish, and hence the pitted appearance which characterizes this variety of the affection. In other words, the secretion of the inorganic constituents of the enamel being interrupted for a short time, the horizontal row of cells in the enamel membrane, into which it should be deposited, will not be filled, and as a consequence as might naturally be supposed, they waste away, leaving a circular row of pits around the crown of the tooth; but as soon as the constitutional disease has run its course, the secretion of earthy matter for the enamel fibres will be resumed, and unless the child experiences a relapse, or has a second attack of disease capable of interrupting the secretory functions of the cells of the enamel membrane, the other parts of the enamel will be well formed.

It is to the occurrence of eruptive diseases that the interruption of this peculiar function seems to be principally attributable.

Atrophy, characterized by an imperfect development of the osseous part of the crown of a tooth, discoloration, &c., of the enamel, is doubtless the result of diseased action in the pulp at the time of ossification.

The nature of this affection, under consideration, is such as not to admit of cure. The treatment, therefore, must be preventive rather than curative. All that can be done is to mitigate the severity of such diseases as are supposed to produce it, by the administration of proper remedies. By this means the effects may, perhaps, be partially or wholly counteracted.

It seldom happens that atrophied teeth decay more readily than others, so that the only evil resulting from the affection is disfiguration of the organs. When the cutting edges of the incisors only are affected, the diseased part may sometimes be removed with a file without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.

ATTEN'UANTS. *Attenuans;* from *attenuo*, to make thin. Medicines which increase the fluidity of the blood.

AT'TITUDE. Law Latin, *aptitudes;* from *apture*, to fit. Situation or posture of the body. It is a very important point in Semeiology.

ATTOL'LENS. From *attollo*, to lift up. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles, the peculiar function of which, is to lift up the parts to which they are attached.

ATTOL'LENS AUREM. A lifting muscle of the ear.

ATTOL'LENS OCULI. A lifting muscle of the eye. The rectus superior.

ATTONITUS. Thunder-struck. Apoplectic.

ATTRACTION. *Attractio;* from *attraho,* to attract. Affinity; tendency of bodies or particles of matter to approach one another and adhere together. See Affinity.

Attraction, Capillary. The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube or between two plates, higher than the liquid which surrounds it.

Attraction of Cohesion. Cohesion; the force which unites similar particles into masses.

Attraction, Elective. Chemical attraction. The tendency of those substances in a mixture which have the strongest affinity for each other to unite. Thus, if sulphuric acid be poured into a solution containing baryta, magnesia and soda, it elects the baryta and forms, by its union with it, sulphate of baryta.

Attraction, Electrical. The approach of bodies dissimilarly electrified.

Attraction of Gravitation. The mutual tendency of bodies to each other.

ATTRAHENS AURIS. *Anterior auris.* The anterior auris muscle which draws the ear forward and upward.

ATTRAHENTS. *Attrahent;* from *ad,* to, and *traho,* I draw. Remedies which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied. Stimulants.

ATTRI'TION. From *ad* and *terere,* to bruise. Friction; bruising. Anciently applied to severe cardialgia.

A'TYPIC. *Atypus;* from α, priv., and τυπος, a type. Literally without type. A term applied to periodical diseases which have no regular type.

AU. Symbol for gold.

AUAN'TE. A name applied by Hippocrates to a disease attended with emaciation, supposed to proceed from an acid ferment in the stomach, and a morbid state of the pancreatic juice.

AUDIT'ION. From *audire,* to hear. Hearing.

AU'DITORY. *Auditorius;* from *audire,* to hear. Belonging to the organ of hearing.

Auditory Arteries and Veins. The vessels which enter the auditory canals.

Auditory Canals. See Meatus Auditorius Externus, and Meatus Auditorius Internus.

Auditory Nerve. Portio mollis of the seventh pair.

AUGITE. A green, black, or brown mineral, found in volcanic rock and basaltes.

AU'RA. From αω, to breathe. Any subtile vapor or emanation.

Aura Elec'trica. A cold sensation, that of wind blowing on a part, occasioned by the reception of electricity from a sharp point.

Aura Epilep'tica. The peculiar sensation experienced before an attack of epilepsy.

Aura San'guinis. The odor exhaled from blood immediately after being drawn. The halitus.

Aura Semina'lis. The subtile emanation from the semen, supposed, by some physiologists, to impregnate the ovum; but the existence of this aura is not established.

Aura Vita'lis. The vital principle.

AURANTIA'CEÆ. The orange tribe of *Dicotyledonous* plants.

AURAN'TIUM. The orange-tree; a species of *Citrus.*

Aurantium Curassaven'tia. The Curassoa apples or oranges. Immature oranges.

AURAN'TII A'QUA. *Aqua florum aurantii.* Orange-flower water.

Aurantii Cor'tex. Orange peel.

AURANTINE. *Aurantin.* The bitter principle of the orange rind.

AU'RATE OF AMMO'NIA. Fulminating gold.

AU'RIC AC'ID. The peroxyd of gold, so called from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

AURICHAL'CUM. Brass.

AU'RICLES OF THE HEART. The two cavities of the heart which receive the blood from every part of the body; the right from the two venæ cavæ, and coronary vein, and the left from the four pulmonary veins.

AURIC'ULA. Diminutive of *auris*, the ear. An auricle; the prominent part of the ear; also a name applied to two cavities of the heart.

AURICULA JUDÆ. See Peziza Auricula.

AURICULA MURIS. *Hieracium Pilosella.* Mouse-ear.

AURIC'ULAR. *Auricula'ris;* from *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the ear.

AURIC'ULO-VENTRIC'ULAR OPENINGS. The openings between the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

AURIC'ULATE. Eared. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves which have two rounded lobes at the base.

AURIPIGMEN'TUM. From *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, paint. Yellow orpiment.

AURISCALP'IUM. From *auris*, the ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape. An ear-scraper.

AU'RISCOPE. An instrument for exploring the ear to ascertain the condition of the Eustachian tube. It resembles a flexible stethoscope.

AURIST. From *auris*, the ear. One who occupies himself with the treatment of the diseases of the ear.

AURIUM TINNITUS. Buzzing or ringing in the ears.

AURU'GO. Jaundice.

AU'RUM. Gold.

AURUM FOLIA'TUM. See Gold Foil.

AURUM FUL'MINANS. *Aurate of ammonia.* The precipitate formed by putting ammonia into a solution of gold.

AURUM GRAP'HICUM. A gold ore.

AURUM HORIZONTA'LE. Oil of cinnamon and sugar.

AURUM LEPRO'SUM. Antimony.

AURUM MUSI'VUM. Mosaic gold; a preparation used as a pigment for giving to plaster figures a golden color. It is a bisulphuret of tin.

AURUM POTA'BILE. Dissolved gold mixed with oil of rosemary.

AUSCULTA'TION. *Auscultatio;* from *auscultо*, to listen. Auricular exploration, used as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the lungs, heart, &c. Auscultation is either *mediate* or *immediate*. In the latter the ear is applied directly over the walls of the chest—in the former a stethoscope is interposed between the ear and the chest.

AUTOCARATEI'A. The vital principle.

AUTOGONIA. Equivocal generation, applied to a medicine given to act on another in its operation.

AUTOMAT'IC. From αυτοματιζω, to act spontaneously. A term applied in *Physiology* to those functions which are performed independently of the will.

AUTOPHO'NIA. From αυτος, self, and φωνη, voice. An auscultatory process of noting one's own voice when speaking with the head close to the patient's chest, which, it is said, will be modified by the condition of the subjacent organs.

AUTOPLAS'TY. The restoration of lost parts.

AUTOP'SORIN. A homœopathic slang phrase used to express the disgusting practice of those quacks of making a patient swallow his own scabs when he happens to be afflicted with the itch, cancer, pox, &c.

AUTOP'SIA. From αυτος, himself, and οψις, vision. Ocular examination. Dissection of a dead body.

AUXIL'IARY. Assisting. That from which assistance is obtained.

AVEN'TURINE. A reddish brown variety of quartz filled with spangles of mica.

AVELLAN'A CATHAR'TICA. The purgative nut of the *Jatropha curcas.*

AVE'NA. The oat plant.

AVE'NÆ SEMINA. Oats. The fruit of the *Avena Sativa*, of the order *Gramineæ.*

AVENÆ FARI'NA. Oat-meal; used as an article of diet for the sick.

AVE'NIUS. Veinless. In *Botany*, a term applied to leaves which have no veins.

A'VES. From *avis*, a bird. The fourth class of *vertebrated* animals.

AVIS MED'ICA. The peacock.

AVUL'SION. *Avulsio;* from *avello*, to tear asunder. Pulling or tearing from; a rending or forcible separation.

AXE-STONE. A species of nephrite, a tough silico-magnesian stone.

AXIF'EROUS. From *axis*, a centre, and *fero*, I bear. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which consist of an axis, without leaves or other appendages.

AXIL'LA. The arm-pit, or cavity under the arm.

AX'ILLARY. *Axilla'ris;* from *axilla*, the arm-pit. Belonging to the axilla or arm-pit.

AXILLARY ARTERY. *Arteria axillaris.* The axillary artery is a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the clavicle to the insertion of the pectoralis major.

AXILLARY NERVE. *Nervus axillaris.* Articular nerve. A branch of the brachial plexus, and sometimes of the radial nerve.

AXILLARY VEIN. *Vena axillaris.* A continuation of the brachial veins, which terminates in the subclavian.

AXINITE. From αξινη, an axe. A mineral, so called from its axe-shaped crystals; an alumina-silicate of lime and iron.

AX'IS. From *ago*, to act. A right line passing through the centre of a body. In *Anatomy*, the second vertebra. In *Botany*, the part around which particular organs are arranged.

AXUN'GIA. From *axis*, an axletree, and *unguo*, to anoint. Hogslard.

AYALLY. A grass of St. Domingo, used as a laxative.

AZA'LEA. From αζαλεος, dry. A genus of beautiful plants, so named from their brittleness.

AZALEA PON'TICA. Pontic azalea. It exudes a nectareous, intoxicating and poisonous juice.

AZELA'IC ACID. An acid closely resembling the suberic; a product of the nitric or oleic acid.

AZOBEN'ZIDE. A substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitro-benzid with an alcoholic solution of potassa.

AZOCAR'BYLS. A name applied by Lœwig to organic radicals, composed of nitrogen and carbon, as cyanogen, paraban, &c.

AZOERYTH'RINE. A coloring principle obtained from archil.

AZOLIT'MINE. A deep red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

AZOODYNA'MIA. From α, priv., ζωη, life, and δυναμις, strength. Privation or diminution of the vital powers.

AZOTANE. A compound of chlorine and azote.

AZOTE'. From α, priv., ζωη, life. One of the constituents of atmospheric air. See Nitrogen.

AZOTE, PROTOX'YD OF. A gaseous oxyd of nitrogen.

AZ'OTIZED. Impregnated with azote or nitrogen.

AZO'TIC ACID. Nitric acid.

AZOTU'RIC. A class of diseases characterized by a great increase of urea in the urine.

AZUL'MIC ACID. A black substance deposited during the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

AZURE STONE. An azure blue mineral, the *Lapis lazuli*, from which the unchanageable blue color, *ultramarine*, is prepared.

AZURITE. Prismatic azure spar. See Lazulite.

AZ'YGOS. From α, priv., and ζυγος, a yoke, because it has no fellow. Applied to single muscles, veins, bones, &c.

AZYGOS U'VULÆ. A small muscle of the uvula.

AZYGOS VEIN. *Vena sine pari.* A vein situated in the right cavity of the thorax, receiving its blood from the vertebral, intercostal, bronchial, pericardiac, and diaphragmatic veins, and discharging it into the vena cava superior.

AZYMUS. Unfermented bread.

# B.

B, in the chemical alphabet, is Mercury. It is also the chemical symbol of Boron.

BA. The chemical symbol of Barium.

BABIAN'A. A genus of Cape plants of the order *Iridaceæ*.

BAB'ILLARD. A small frugivorous Passerine bird, the *Curruca gurrula*, or babbling fauvette, or lesser white throat.

BABOON'. A name common to several of the larger species of monkeys, belonging to the genus *Quadrumana*, and family *Simiæ*.

BABUZICA'RIUS. From *βαβαζω*, to speak inarticulately. The incubus or nightmare.

BAC'CA. A berry. Fruit having seeds; a pulpy pericardium enclosing seeds connected by a delicate membrane, dispersed through the pulp, as in the gooseberry.

BAC'CATED. Bearing berries; set or adorned as with pearls.

BAC'CHARIS. *Βακκαρις*. A plant with an aromatic root, yielding an oil, worn by the ancients in their garlands to destroy enchantment.

BAC'CHI'A. From *bacchus*, wine. A red or pimpled face resulting from intemperance. Gutta Rosacea. Acne.

BACCHICA. The ivy.

BACCIF'ERUS. From *bacca*, a berry. Berry-bearing. Plants which bear berries are called by this name.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Pills of hellebore and myrrh.

BACOPA. A Linnæan genus of plants of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*.

Bacopa Aquatica. A species used in Cayenne as a remedy for burns.

BA'DEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. At Baden, six miles from Vienna, are twelve springs containing carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda, and chlorides of sodium and aluminum. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. There are two other towns of the same name, at which are warm sulphur springs, one in Suabia, the other in Switzerland, near Zurich.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal springs situated about a league from the high road between Basle and Frankfort. Their temperature is from 130° to 154° Fahrenheit.

BADIA'GA. An *alga*, used in Russia for dispelling the livid marks of bruises. Its powder, applied to the part, is said to have this effect in a single night.

BADISIS. From *βαδιζω*, to go. Ambulation; walking.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. A saline spring in London resembling the Epsom.

BAL'ANCE. *Bilanx;* from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish. Literally, the double dish. A pair of scales for weighing bodies, consisting of a beam suspended exactly in the middle with a scale or basin attached to each extremity of equal weight.

BALANCE ELECTROMETER. An instrument for estimating the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces.

BALANI'TIS. Inflammation of the *glans penis*.

BA'LANOS. *Balanus*. An acorn. The glans penis.

BALANIOS. A gem, a sort of carbuncle.

BA'LANO-POSTHITIS. Inflammation of the glans and prepuce, attended by a fetid, muco-purulent discharge.

BALARUC, MINERAL WATERS OF. These are saline and thermal, are considered tonic, and are much used. Temperature 118° Fahr.

BALBITO'DES. *Βαλβιτωδης*, from *Βαλβις*, an oblong cavity. An ancient term, used by Hippocrates, to express the trochlea of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna.

BALAN'DA. The beech tree.

BALBU'TIES. From *balbutio*, to stammer. Stammering; a defect of articulation, the causes of which are but little understood.

BALD'NESS. *Calvities*. Loss of the hair.

BALLIS'MUS. From *βαλιζω*, to dance. Chorea; St. Vitus's dance.

BALLOON'. In *Pharmacy*, a spherical glass vessel with a cylindrical neck, to serve as a receiver in condensing vapors from a retort.

BALLOT'A. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

Ballota Ni'gra. *Ballota fœtida*. Black, or stinking hoarhound.

Ballota Lana'ta. A Siberian plant, supposed to be diuretic, recommended by Brera in rheumatism, gout and dropsy.

BALLOTTEMENT. F. The motion imparted to the fœtus *in utero*, by an impulse of the fingers or hand.

BALM. The name of several plants or shrubs; any thing which soothes or mitigates pain.

Balm of Gilead. Balsam of Gilead; Mecca Balsam.

BAL'NEUM. A bath, or bathing house.

Balneum Animale. An animal bath. A term used to indicate that application of heat which was made by opening a newly killed animal and applying it to a part or a whole of the body.

Balneum Arenæ. The sand bath.

Balneum Mariæ. In *Chemistry*, the salt water bath.

Balneum Siccum. Balneum arenæ.

Balneum Vaporis. The steam bath.

BAL'SAM. *Balsamum;* from *baal samen*, Hebrew. The name of any natural vegetable resin, concrete or liquid, having a strong odor, inflammable, not soluble in water, but readily dissolved in volatile oil, alcohol, or ether. There are five natural balsams; namely, those of Peru and Tolu, Benzoin, solid styrax, and liquid styrax. Besides these, there are a number of pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances which have a balsamic odor, that have received the name of balsam. But these last are termed *artificial* balsams.

Balsam Apple. Momordica balsamina.

Balsam of Arcœus. An ointment made by melting together 2 parts of mutton suit and 1 of lard, 1½ of turpentine and as much resin.

Balsam, Canada. Canada turpentine; balsam of fir; the product of the *Abies balsamea*. It is transparent when fresh, of a slightly yellowish color, of the consistence of honey; has an acrid bitterish taste, and a strong agreeable odor.

Balsam, Carpathian. The product of the *Pinus cembra*, or *Siberian stone-pine* of the Alps and Carpathian mountains.

Balsam, Chalybeate. A mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol and oil.

Balsam, Commander's. Compound tincture of Benzoin.

Balsam, Cordial of Sennertus. A stimulant, composed of musk, ambergris and the oils of citron, cloves and cinnamon. Dose 6 to 15 drops.

Balsam, Friar's. Tr. Benzoin comp.

Balsam, Green of Metz. A green caustic oil used in atomic ulcer. It is composed of fixed oils, holding in solution subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes and the essential oils of cloves and juniper.

Balsam, Hungarian. A product of the *Pinus pumilio*, growing in the mountains of Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

Balsam, Hypnot'ic. A preparation of opium, hyoscyamus, camphor, &c., used externally to procure sleep.

Balsam, Hyster'ic. A preparation of opium, aloes, asafœtida, castor, oils of rue, amber, &c. It is held to the nose, or rubbed on the abdomen in hysterical cases.

Balsam, Indian. Balsam of Peru.

Balsam of Copaiva. The juice of the *Copaifera officinalis* and other species of *copaifera*.

Balsam of Fierabras. A Spanish vulnerary balsam, mentioned by Cervantes.

Balsam of Fioravente. This name has been applied to various products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic substances.

Balsam of Fourcroy or of Laborde. A liniment used in chapped skin and cracked nipples. It is composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac and olive oil.

Balsam of Fir. Balsam of Canada. Canada turpentine.

Balsam of Gilead. *Balm of Gilead.* A resinous juice of the *Amyris gileadensis*, which, by exposure, becomes solid.

Balsam of Genevieve. An ointment used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c. It is made of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders and camphor.

Balsam of Honey, (Hill's.) A pectoral mixture, made of *tolu, honey,* (āā lbj.) and *spirit* (a gallon.)

Balsam of Hoarhound. (Ford's.) A tincture of *hoarhound, liquorice root, camphor, opium, benzoin, dried squills, oil of aniseed and honey.*

Balsam of Leictoure of Condom or Vincequine. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of camphor, saffron, musk and ambergris, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients used it for dispelling or overcoming unpleasant odors.

Balsam of Life. (Hoffman's.) A stimulant tincture, composed of essential oils and amber.

Balsam of Locatelli, or Lucatelli. A mixture formerly administered in phthisis. It is composed of wax, oil, turpentine, sperry and balsam of Peru, colored with red saunders.

Balsam of Mec'ca. Balsam of Gilead.

Balsam, Nephrit'ic. (Fuller's.) A liquid medicine obtained by the action of sulphuric acid in certain oils, resins and balsams.

Balsam, Nervous. An ointment composed of fat, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, &c., used in sprains and rheumatism.

Balsam of Pareira Brava. A domestic compound of balsam, resin, chloride of ammonium and powder of the root of *Pareira brava.*

Balsam of Peru. The juice of *Myroxylon toluiferum.*

Balsam, Paralytic of Mynsicht. A liniment of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, of turpentine and amber.

Balsam of Rackasi'ra or of Rakasi'ri. A yellowish brown substance, brought from India in gourd shells, and used in diseases of the urinary and genital organs, especially in blennorrhagia.

Balsam, Riga. *Balsamum carpaticum.* The juice of the young twigs of the *pinus cembra.*

Balsam of Saturn. A solution of acetate of lead in turpentine, evaporated and mixed with camphor.

Balsam of the Samaritan. A liniment made by boiling together equal parts of wine and oil.

Balsam, Saxon. Hoffman's balsam of life.

Balsam of Sulphur. *Oleum sulphuratum.* An extremely fetid, acrid, viscid fluid, resulting from the reaction of sulphur upon olive oil at a high temperature.

Balsam, Sympathetic. An unguent made of blood, human fat and the raspings of the human skull, applied to the instrument which inflicted the wound.

Balsam, Thibault's. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, hypericum flowers and chian turpentine.

Balsam of Tolu. The juice of the *Myroxylon toluiferum.*

Balsam, Turkey. Dracocephalum Canariense.

Balsam of Turpentine. The red residue of the distillation of oil of turpentine in a glass retort.

Balsam, Vervain's. Tinctura Benzoini composita.

Balsam, Vulnerary of Mindererus. A liniment made of turpentine, resin, oil of clenri, oil of hypericum and wax.

Balsam Weed. Jewel-weed; touch-me-not.

BALSAM'IC. *Balsamicus;* from *βαλσαμον*, balsam. Having the qualities of balsams.

BALSAMIF'ERA. Balm-bearing.

BALSAMI'TA SUA'VEOLENS. A plant of the family *compositæ corymbiferæ*, common in the south of France, where it is used for the same purposes as tansy.

BALSAMODEN'DRON MYRRHA. A plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, the tree which yields the gum-resin myrrh.

BALSAMUM. A balsam.

Balsamum Canadense. Canada balsam.

BALSAMUM CARPATICUM. Riga balsam.

BALSAMUM GILEADENSE. Balsam of Gilead.

BALSAMUM LIBANI. Riga balsam.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Balsam of Peru.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Balsam of Tolu.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM. Vulnerary balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

BALSAMUM VITÆ. A name formerly applied to several artificial balsams.

BALUX. A name applied to iron sands containing gold.

BAMBALIA. Stammering.

BAMBA'LIO. From *βαμβαινω*, I speak inarticulately. One who stammers or lisps.

BAMBAX. Cotton.

BAMBOO. A plant of the reed kind, growing in India and other warm climates.

BANAN'A. A tropical tree; a species of the Musa, the fruit of which is extensively used as an article of diet.

BAN'DAGE. A piece of cloth for surrounding parts of the body in surgical operations, or binding up a wound. A bandage may be *simple* or *compound*. The first consists of a simple piece of cloth intended to encircle a limb or part. The second, of two or more pieces united. Names expressive of the manner of its application have been given to the simple bandage; as the *circular*, the *spiral*, the *creeping*, &c. The names applied to the compound are expressive of its shape or the parts to which it is applied.

BANDAGE, FOX'S. See Fox's Bandage.

BANDY LEG. A leg in which the bones are curved outward or inward.

BANG. An intoxicating liquor prepared from the leaves of the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp.

BANGER'S OINTMENT. An ointment composed of half a pound of litharge, two ounces of burnt alum, one ounce and a half of calomel, half a pound of Venice turpentine, and two pounds of lard, well rubbed together. It is used in porrigo.

BANIL'LA. Epidendrum vanilla.

BA'OBAB. The Adansonia digitata, a gigantic tropical tree. The bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona.

BAPTICA COCCUS. The kermes insect.

BAPTIS'IA TINCTO'RIA. Wild indigo. The root in small doses is laxative, but in large doses is emetic and cathartic.

BAPTORRHŒ'A. From *βαπτος*, corrupt, poisoned, and *ρεω*, to flow. A name proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne for the disease hitherto known by the names of *Gonorrhœa*, *Blennorhœa*, and *Blennorrhagia*, &c.

BAPTOTHECORRHŒA. From *βαπτος*, infected, *θηκη*, a sheath, and *ρεω*, to flow. Gonorrhœa in women. Literally an infectious flow from the vagina.

BAPTURETHRORRHŒA. Gonorrhœa in males.

BARAS. An Arabic name for white leprosy.

BAR'BA. The beard. In *Botany*, a pubescence on the leaves of some plants.

BARBA'DOES LEG. *Elephantiasis Arabum*. A disease characterized by great distention of the cellular tissue of the leg, and dark color.

BARBADOES NUTS. The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*.

BARBADOES TAR. *Petroleum barbadense*. A dark-colored liquid bitumen.

BARBA'RIA. Rhubarb.

BARBARY GUM. A variety of gum arabic, said to be obtained from the *Acacia gummifera*

BARBA'TUS. From *barba*, a beard. A term applied in *Zoology* to animals which have a beard or an appendage resembling a beard. In *Botany*, the hair-like appendage on the leaves or other parts of some plants, as the *Mesembryanthemum barbatum*, &c.

BAR'BELS. Small cylindrical vermiform processes, appended to the mouth of certain fishes.

BABBIERS. A term applied to a paralytic affection of the tropics, followed by loss of voice, emaciation, and prostration of strength.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. These are composed of colocynth ʒ ij, ex-

tract of jalap ʒ i, almond soap ʒ iss, guiac. ʒ iij, emetic tartar gr. viii; essential oils of juniper, carroway, and rosemary, of each gtt. iv, made into a mass with syrup of buckthorn, and divided into sixty-four pills.

BARDAN'A. Burdock.

BARGES. A village on the east side of Pyrénées, celebrated for its thermal sulphurous waters.

BARIL'LA. Impure soda obtained from the ashes of different plants that grow on the sea shore.

BA'RIUM. From *baryta*, from which it is obtained. The metallic basis of the earth baryta.

BARK. A name formerly applied to three species of *Cinchona*.

BARLEY. The fruit of the *Hordeum distichon*. See Hordei Semina.

BARNET, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barnet is near London, and its waters have cathartic properties like those of Epsom, though not so strong.

BAROMACROM'ETER. From βαρος, weight, μακρος, long, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants.

BAROM'ETER. From βαρος, weight, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of air.

BAR'RAS. The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir trees.

BARREES, DENTS. See Barred Teeth.

BARRED TEETH. Teeth, the roots of which, after separating, come together, embracing a greater or less portion of the maxillary bone, and which cannot be extracted without bringing away the part thus enclosed.

BARRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal, diuretic, and tonic waters at Barre, six leagues from Strasburg.

BAR'REN. Unfruitful, sterile. A term applied in *Botany* to a flower which has no pistile.

BAR'RENNESS. Sterility.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. Extracts prepared by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum made by admitting steam into the apparatus.

BARTHOLINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. The sublingual glands named after Bartholin.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood brought from Africa.

BARYOCOCCALON. The Datura Stramonium.

BARYECOI'A. From βαρυς, heavy, and ακοη, hearing. Deafness.

BARYPHO'NIA. From βαρυς, heavy, φωνη, the voice. Difficulty of speech.

BARY"TA. From βαρυς, heavy; so called because of its ponderosity. An oxyd of barium. A simple alkaline earth of a gray color, very ponderous, and not easily fused.

BARYTA, HYDRIODATE OF. Iodide of barium.

BARYTA, MURIATE OF. Chloride of barium.

BARYTES. Baryta.

BARYTIN. A new base obtained from *Veratrum album*.

BASAAL. An Indian tree, the leaves of which, made into a decoction, are used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are anthelmintic.

BASANASTRA'GALA. Pain in the ankle-joint; gout in the foot.

BASALT. Trap-rock of a dark-green, gray or black color, consisting of silica, alumina, oxyd of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BASANITE. A variety of silicious slate, sometimes used for testing the purity of gold by the color of its streak. Mortars for pulverizing medicines were formerly made of it.

BASCULA'TION. A word of French derivation, applied to the half see-saw movement of the uterus, in examinations of that organ in retroversion, the fundus being pressed upward and the cervex drawn downward.

BASE. *Basis*, from βαινω, I go, I rest I support myself. The foundation or support of any thing; the principal ingredient of a compound. In *Chemistry* it is applied to alkalies, earths, metals, sulphurets, organic and other compounds, in their relations to acids, metalloids and salts. In *Medical Prescriptions* and *Pharmacy*, the

principal constituent of a compound. In *Dental Surgery*, a metallic, ivory, or hippopotamus plate or cuvette, used as a support or attachment for artificial teeth. In *Anatomy*, the lower or broader portion of a bone or organ.

Bases for Artificial Teeth. In the construction of a base for artificial teeth, a transfer or model of plaster of Paris is first obtained. Then a metallic model and counter-model, if the base is to be of metal, is procured, and between these a plate of suitable size and thickness is swadged. In this way it is made to fit accurately the parts upon which it is to rest. If the base is to be constructed from the ivory of the elephant or hippopotamus's tusk, the plaster model alone is sufficient. The ivory is cut to the proper size and then carved until it fits the model. But ivory is now seldom used for this purpose. See Metallic Base; Osseous Base, and Mineral Base.

BASIA'TOR. Orbicularis oris.

BASIC. Belonging to, or of the nature of a base.

Basic Water. Water combined with an acid or other substance, as a regular metallic base, and not only in crystals or as a hydrate.

BASIL. See Ocimum.

BAS'ILAR. *Basila'ris*. A name given to several parts of the body which serve as bases to others.

Basilar Artery. An artery of the brain, formed by the union of two vertebral arteries within the cranium.

Basilar Fossa. A fossa in the upper surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basilar Process. The inferior angle of the occipital bone.

Basilar Surface. Inferior surface of the basilary process.

Basilar Vertebra. The last lumbar vertebra.

BASILEION. Βασιλικος, royal, from its excellence. An ancient collyrium reputed efficacious against dimness of sight.

BASIL'IC. *Basilicus;* from βασιλικος, royal. A name given by the ancients to parts which were supposed to play an important part in the animal economy.

Basilic Vein. A large vein running along the internal part of the arm; at the fold of the elbow it lies over the humeral artery. The *median basilic vein* crosses this at the bend of the arm and joins the great vein. Either of these veins may be opened in the operation of bleeding.

BASIL'ICON. An ointment composed of pitch, resin, wax and oil.

BASILICUS PULVIS. A name given to a powder, formerly composed of calomel, rhubarb and jalap, called the royal powder.

BA'SIO. Muscles originating from the basilary process of the occipital bone are so called.

Basio-Ce'rato-Glos'sus. A name given to the hyoglossus muscle, from its connection with the base and horn of the hyoid bone and the tongue.

Basio-Glossus. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle inserted into the base of the hyoid bone.

Basio-Pharyngæ'us. The constrictor pharyngis medius.

BASIS. A base.

Basis Cordis. The base of the heart.

BASSI COLICA. A medicine composed of aromatics of honey, invented by Julius Bassus.

BASSORA GUM. A gum brought from the neighborhood of Bassora, on the Gulf of Persia, in irregular pieces of various sizes, white or yellow, intermediate in the degree of transparency between gum Arabic and tragacanth.

BASSORIN. A constituent part of Bassora gum, as also of gum tragacanth and of some gum resins. It does not dissolve in water, but swells and forms a mucilage with it.

BASTARD. False; spurious.

Bastard Dittany. Dictamnus fraxinella. It has no apparent medicinal properties.

BASYLE. From βασις, a base, and υλη, nature. A term applied by Mr. Graham to the metallic radicle of a salt.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. A mixture composed of tincture of castor,

with camphor and opium, flavored with aniseed and colored with cochineal.

BATH. Βαλανειον; *balneum*. A bath. A receptacle of water for persons to wash or plunge in; a bathing place. Baths are either hot or cold, natural or artificial.

BATH, ACID. Acid hydrochloric lb. ij, aquæ cong. lxvj.

BATH, ALKALINE. Half a pound of pearlash or carbonate of soda, to sixty-six gallons of water.

BATH, ANIMAL. Balneum animale.

BATH, ANTIPSO'RIC. Sulphuret of potassium ʒ iv, dissolved in water, cong. lx.

BATH, ANTISYPHILIT'IC. Two drachms to an ounce of corrosive sublimate dissolved in sixty gallons of water.

BATH, BLOOD. Baths of human blood were formerly used against leprosy.

BATH, COLD. A bath the temperature of which is from 30° to 60°

BATH, COOL. A bath at 60° to 75°

BATH, DRY. A bath used by the ancients, composed of ashes, salt, sand, &c.

BATH, CHEMICAL. An apparatus for regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing sand or other substances between the fire and the vessel to be heated. See Bath, Sand.

BATH, ELECTRIC. An electric bath consists in placing a person upon an insulated stool, connected by a metallic wire with the principal conductor of an electric machine in action.

BATH, FOOT. *Pedilu'vium*. A bath for the feet.

BATH, HALF. *Semicu'pium*. A bath adapted for only half of the body, as for the hips or extremities.

BATH, HAND. *Manulu'vium*. A bath for the hands.

BATH, HEAD. *Capitilu'vium*. A bath for the head.

BATH, HOT. *Balneum cal'idum*. A bath having a temperature of 98° and upwards.

BATH, MED'ICATED. *Balneum medica'tum*. A bath consisting of decoctions or infusions of certain vegetable substances or any medicinal ingredients.

BATH, NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. A bath consisting of dilute aqua regia, employed by Dr. Scott, of India, in hepatic diseases.

BATH, SAND. *Balneum Are'næ*. A vessel filled with sand and placed over a fire; into this another is placed containing the substance to be evaporated.

BATH, SHOWER. *Implu'vium*. A bath where the water falls like a shower on the body.

BATH, STEAM. The introduction of steam into a closed vessel or room, in place of water.

BATH, SUCCES'SION. *Transition bath*. The rapid succession of baths of different temperatures.

BATH, SUL'PHUROUS. Water in which sulphuret of potassium is dissolved in the proportion of four ounces of the latter to thirty gallons of the former.

BATH, TAN. An astringent bath made by adding a decoction of two or three handfuls of tan to the water of a bath.

BATH, TEM'PERATE. A bath at from 75° to 85°

BATH, VAPOR. See *Vaporarium*.

BATH, WARM. A bath at 92° or 98°

BATH, WATERS OF. The waters of Bath, England, are celebrated for their thermal qualities rather than their mineral components—their temperature being from 112° to 117° Fahrenheit.

BATHMIS. From βαινω, to enter. Bathmus. The seat or base; the cavity of a bone which receives the head or protuberance of another.

BATHRON. From βαθρον, bench. An instrument invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures and luxations.

BATRA'CHIA. From βατραχος, a frog. An order of *Reptilia*, including among others the frog. The toad tribe.

BATRACHUS. Ranula.

BATTARIS'MUS. *Battalism'us*. From βατταριζω, to stammer. Stammering with hesitation.

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL. A term applied to a combination of Leyden jars for collecting electricity, all of which may be charged and discharged at the same time.

BATTERY, GALVANIC. A name applied to pairs of zinc and copper plates. See Galvanic Battery.

BATTLEY'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus.* A narcotic preparation of which acetate of morphia is supposed to be the active ingredient.

BAUDRICOURT, WATERS OF. The waters of Baudricourt, a town in France, are sulphurous.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF. A name given to a transverse valve situated where the ileum opens into the cœcum.

BAU'LAC. An Arabic name for nitre or salt in general. From this word comes borax.

BAURIN, WATERS OF. The mineral waters of Baurin, a village in the department of the Somme, are strongly chalybeate.

BAY BERRIES. The berries of the *Laurus nobilis.*

BAY-RUM. Spirit flavored with bay-leaves.

BAY-SALT. *Chloride of sodium.* Salt obtained by evaporating sea-water by the sun in warm countries.

BAY SORE. A disease endemic at Honduras, and supposed by Dr. Mosely to be a true cancer, commencing with scirrhus.

BAY, SWEET. See Laurus Nobilis.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. An adhesive plaster composed of six drachms of resin and one pound of litharge.

BAYNTON'S BANDAGE. Strips of adhesive plaster regularly encircling the leg, and overlapping each other They are used in the treatment of ulcers.

BDELLA. A leech.

BDELLO'METER. An artificial leech, consisting of a cupping glass, to which is attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe.

BDEL'LIUM. A gum resin resembling impure myrrh.

BDEL'LUS. *Bdelygmus, Bdolus.* A discharge of wind from behind.

BDELYG'MIA. Nausea, or dislike for food; also a disgusting fœter. Bdolus.

BEAD PROOF. An epithet denoting the strength of spirituous liquors as shown by the continuance of bead-like bubbles on the surface.

BEADED. Knotted like a string of beads.

BEAK. The bill of a bird; a point; the jaws of forceps employed for the extraction of teeth are sometimes so called. In *Chemistry,* the tubular portion of a retort.

BEAN. A term applied to several kinds of Leguminous seeds and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly the *Vicia, Phaseolus,* and *Dolichos.*

BEAN, FRENCH. The kidney bean.

BEAN, MALAC'CA. The Fruit of the *Semicarpus Anacardium,* a tree growing in Malabar and other parts of India.

BEAN OF ST. IGNA'TIUS. *Faba Sancti Igna'tii.* The fruit of the *Strychnos Ignatii,* a tree, native of the Philipine Islands.

BEARD. The hair growing on the chin, lip and cheeks in adults of the male sex.

BEAR'S BERRY. See Arbutus Uva Ursi.

BEAR'S BREECH. See Acanthus Mollis.

BEAR'S FOOT. Stinking hellebore. See Helleborus Fœtidus.

BEAUME DE VIE. Balm of life. A compound decoction of aloes.

BEAVER. An amphibious quadruped of the genus *Castor.* See Castor Fiber.

BEBEER IA. *Bebeerine.* An alkaloid obtained from the Bebeeru, or greenheart tree of British Guiana. Its sulphate has been used as an anti-periodic.

BEC. A French word signifying beak.

BEC-DE-CORRIN. A Surgical instrument; forceps for the extraction of teeth. See Extraction of Teeth.

BEC-DE-CUILLER. A surgical instrument for the extraction of balls from gunshot wounds.

BEC-DE-LIEVRE. Hare-lip.

BEC D'ANE. A name given by Fouchard to a trenchent chisel-pointed instrument employed for the removal of salivary calculus.

BEC DE PERROQUET. An instrument so called, by Fauchard, from its resem-

blance to the point of the bill of a parrot, for removing salivary calculus from the teeth.

BE'CHICS. *Be'chica, bec'chica,* from *βηξ*, a cough. Medicines for relieving a cough.

BECONGUIL'LES. A South American root possessing emetic properties.

BEDEGUAR. *Bed'egar.* A spongy excrescence found on various species of the wild rose, produced by the puncture of several species of insects.

BEDFORD SPRINGS. Several springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous, at Bedford, Pa.

BEE. A numerous species of insects of the genus *Apis*, but of which the honey bee, *Apis mellifica*, is the most important.

BEEF, ESSENCE OF. This is made by putting finely cut lean beef into a bottle, corking it, and then immersing it in boiling water. The juice of the meat, highly concentrated, is found in the bottle.

Beef Tea. *Jus bovinum.* An infusion of beef. Take two pounds and a half of beef free from fat, cut it in fine pieces into three pints of water in an earthen pipkin; let it simmer, but never boil, till it is reduced to a pint and a half.

BEER. *Cerevis'ia.* A fermented infusion of malted barley and hops. The term is also applied to various saccharine beverages in a partial state of vinous fermentation, differently flavored, as spruce beer, &c.

BEEST'INGS. The first milk taken from the cow after calving.

BEES'WAX. See Cera.

BEET. A plant of the genus *Beta*, See Beta Vulgaris.

BEG'MA. From *βησσειν*, to cough up, to expectorate, to spit. Expectorated matter.

BEGO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Begoniaceæ*. The roots of some of the species are used in Peru in diseases of the chest and in scurvy.

BEGUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. Hepatized ammonia; hydrosulphate of ammonia.

BEJUIO. The bean of Carthagena famed as an antidote against the poison of all serpents.

BELCH'ING. Eructation.

BELEMNOI'DES. From *βελεμνον*, a dart, and *ειδος*, form. Having the form of a dart.

Belemnoides Processus. The styloid processes.

BELL METAL. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony.

BELLADON'NA. See Atropa Belladonna.

BELLADONNIN. A volatile alkaline principle found in belladonna, said to be distinct from atropia.

BELLIS. The daisy. This flower was once used as a vulnerary.

BELLOTAS. The berries of the *Ilex Major*.

BEL'LOWS. An instrument for propelling air through a tube or small orifice. It is variously constructed according to the purpose for which it is designed to be used. In the laboratory of the dentist it is used for blowing the fire of a furnace for melting gold or other metals. The air, being permitted to escape only by a small orifice, rushes out with great velocity.

Bellows and Blow-pipe, Van Emen's. A circular bellows nine or ten inches in diameter, with a small gum-elastic tube, three or four feet in length, terminating in a tapering metallic tube, to be inserted in a blow-pipe leading from it. The bellows is worked by the foot, while with the blow-pipe held in the hand, a jet of flame from a lamp may be projected on the object designed to be heated. Although intended for the use of the mechanical dentist, it may be employed advantageously by chemists, mineralogists, and jewelers.

Bellows Sound. A peculiar sound resembling that produced by a pair of bellows, sometimes heard through a stethoscope, as a morbid phenomenon indicating enlargement of the heart, or contraction of its orifices.

BEL'LY. The abdomen.

BELUL'CUM. From *βελος*, a dart, and *ελκω*, I draw out. An instrument used by

surgeons for the extraction of darts and thorns.

BEN NUT. The fruit of the *Moringa aptera.*

Ben Oil. The expressed oil of the Ben nut.

BENEOLEN'TIA. From *bene,* well, and *olere,* to smell. Sweet-scented medicines.

BENEDIC'TA CENTAUREA. The blessed thistle.

Benedicta Laxati'va. Rhubarb, and the lenitive electuary.

Benedicta Sylves'tris. Gum rivale.

BENEDIC'TUS. From *benedico,* blessed. A term formerly applied to certain herbs and compositions on account of their supposed good qualities.

BENIG'NUS. Benign; not malignant; applied to mild forms of disease.

BEN'JAMIN, or BENZOIN. *Belzoim.* A dry, resinous, brittle substance, obtained from the styrax benzoin. See Styrax Benzoin.

Benjamin Flowers. Benzoic acid.

BENNE. Sesamum orientale.

REN'ZAMIDE. A substance obtained by saturating chloride of benzoyl with dry ammonia, and washing to remove the muriate of ammonia.

BEN'ZIDAM. An oil of a light yellow color, obtained by passing sulphureted hydrogen through nitro-benzid. It is identical with *Anilin* and *Kyanole.*

BEN'ZILE. A substance obtained by passing a stream of chlorine gas through fused benzoin.

BENZIL'IC ACID. An acid obtained from *benzile.*

BEN'ZIN. Hyduret of benzid, $C_{12}$, $H_6$, obtained by heating benzoic acid with lime.

BENZO'IC ACID. *Acidum benzoicum.* An acid obtained from benzoin, by sublimation. It exists, however, in nearly all the balsams. Its salts are *benzoates.*

BENZOIN. A balsam obtained from incisions made in the styrax benzoin.

BENZOYL. Benzin, which see.

BENZONE. A colorless oily fluid, produced by distilling, in the dry way, benzoate of lime.

BENZONITRILE. A clear, colorless liquid, formed during the fusion of benzoate of ammonia.

BENZULE. *Benzoyle.* From *benzoin,* and ὑλη, principle. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, supposed to be the base of benzoic acid.

BER'BERIN. A yellow crystalline substance obtained from the root of the barberry.

BERBE'RIS. A genus of plants of the order *Berberidaceæ.*

Berberis Vulga'ris. Barberry. The berries of this shrub are refrigerant, astringent, and anti-scorbutic.

BER'GAMOT. A species of citron or small orange, of an agreeable taste and pleasant odor. An oil is obtained from its bark, which is much used as a perfume.

BERGMEHL. Mountain-meal. An earth composed of the shells of infusoria, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities.

BER'IBERI. *Beribe'ria.* A disease characterized by debility and tremor, peculiar to India.

BERLIN BLUE. Prussian blue.

BER'RY. See Bacca.

BERS. An exhilarating electuary, formerly used by the Egyptians.

BER'YL. *Aqua marine.* A valuable mineral of a greenish yellow color.

BE'TA. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* The beet.

Beta Rubra. The red beet.

Beta Vulga'ris. The common beet root.

BETEL. *Piper-betel.* An Indian plant, which, when chewed, blackens the teeth. Its properties are said to be tonic and astringent.

BETON'ICA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

Betonica Officina'lis. Wood betony. A perennial European herb, having a warm and somewhat astringent taste, highly esteemed by the ancients, and employed in numerous diseases. The leaves are said to possess aperient, and the root emetic properties.

BET'ONY. Betonica officinalis.

BETONY, WATER. See Scrofularia Aquatica.

BET'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Betulineæ*.

BETULA AL'BA. White birch. The leaves and bark are slightly astringent and tonic.

BETULA AL'NUS. The *alnus* of the pharmacopœias. The common European alder.

BET'ULINE. A peculiar white substance obtained from the bark of the *Betula alba*.

BEX. From *βησσω*, to cough. A cough.

BEXAGUILL'O. The white Ipecacuanha of Peru.

BEZAHAN. Fossil bezoar.

BEZ'OAR. From *pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poison. Lapis bezoardicus; an earthy concretion found in the stomach, intestines and bladder of animals. These bezoars were formerly supposed to possess wonderful alexipharmic virtues.

BEZOAR BOVI'NUM. The bezoar of the ox.

BEZOAR GERMAN'ICUM. Bezoar from the Alpine goat.

BEZOAR HYSTRICIS. *Lapis porninus; lapis malacensis; petro del porco.* Bezoar of the Indian porcupine.

BEZOAR MICROCOS'MICUM. The calculi found in the human bladder.

BEZOAR OCCIDENTALE. The occidental bezoar, found in the fourth stomach of the wild goat of Peru.

BEZOAR ORIENTALE. Oriental bezoar stone, found in the fourth stomach of the *Capra ægagrus*.

BEZOAR SIMIÆ. Bezoar of the monkey.

BEZOAR'DICUM. Bezoardic medicine. A name given to numerous complex bodies.

BEZOAR'DICUM JOVIA'LE. A greenish powder composed of tin, antimony, mercury and nitric acid, as a diaphoretic.

BEZOARDICUM LUNA'RE. A preparation of silver and antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MARTIA'LE. A preparation of iron and antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MINERA'LE. Deutoxyd of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM SATUR'NI. A preparation of antimony and lead.

BEZOARDICUM SOLA'RE. A preparation of gold filings, nitric acid and butter of antimony, possessing diaphoretic properties.

BEZOARDICUS PULVIS. Pulverized oriental bezoar stone.

BI. From *bis*, twice; prefixed to words used in anatomy, chemistry and botany, meaning two, twice, double, a pair, &c. Also, when standing alone, the chemical symbol for Bismuth.

BIARTIC'ULATE. From *bis*, twice, and *articulus*, a joint; two-jointed. A term applied to the antennæ of insects which have but two joints.

BIAURIC'ULATE. From *bis*, twice, and *auricula*, an auricle. A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve Molluscles, &c.

BIBA'SIC. A term applied in *Chemistry* to acids which combine with two atoms of base; also, to salts having two distinct bases.

BIBITO'RIUS. *Bibitorious*, from *bibo*, to drink, for the reason that when the eye is drawn inward toward the nose, it causes those who drink to look into the cup. A name formerly applied to the *rectus internus oculi*.

BIBLIOG'RAPHY. From *βιβλος*, a book, and *γραφω*, I describe. Skill in the knowledge of books, their authors, subjects, editions and history. Among the most distinguished dental bibliographers, are Duval, Laforgue, Delabarre, Maury, Desirabode, Nasmyth, Owen, Müller, Fitch, Hayden, Bell and Goddard.

BIB'ULOUS. Having the property of absorbing water.

BICAP'SULAR. In *Botany*, having two capsules.

BICAR'BONATES. Salts which contain a double portion of carbonic acid.

BICAUDA'LIS. Two-tailed. Sometimes applied to the *Posterior auris* muscle, which consists of two small bundles of fibres.

BICEPHA'LIUM. A sarcoma on the head so large as to appear like a second head.

BI'CEPS. From *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head. Two-headed. A term applied to muscles which have two heads.

BICEPS EXTER'NUS. The long portion of the triceps extensor cubiti.

BICEPS FLEX'OR CRU'RIS. A muscle situated on the back part of the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CU'BITI. *Biceps Brachii.* A flexor muscle of the forearm on the fore-art of the os humeri.

BICHICHIÆ. Old pectoral troches made of liquorice, sugar, starch, tragacanth, almonds and mucilage of quince-seeds.

BICHO DI CULO. A disease endemic in Brazil, consisting of great relaxation of the anus.

BICHOS. Portuguese name for Indian worms that penetrate the toes, and are destroyed by the oil of the cashew-nut.

BICIP'ITAL. A term applied to any thing relating to the *biceps*, as the *bicipital groove* between the tuberosities of the os humeri, which lodges the tendon of the long head of this muscle; and the *bicipital tuberosity* near the upper extremity of the radius, which gives attachment to the *biceps* muscle.

BICON'JUGATE. Arranged in two pairs; a term applied in *Botany* to leaves in which the common petiole is divided at its summit, and each bifurcation supports a pair of leaflets.

BICUS'PID. *Bicuspidatus*, from *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a spear. Having two points.

BICUS'PID TEETH. *Dentes bicuspidati. Bicuspides*, or *bicuspidati*, the plural of *bicuspis*, which is derived from *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point. The two teeth on each side of each jaw, between the cuspidati and the first molars. They are so called from their having two distinct tubercles or cusps on their friction surface, one outer and one inner. Their crowns are slightly flattened from before backward, and their transverse diameter is greater than their antero-posterior. The cusps upon their friction or grinding surfaces are separated from each other by a furrow running in the direction of the alveolar arch. The external cusp is more prominent than the internal. In the lower jaw the cusps are smaller than in the upper, as are also the teeth themselves, and the groove which separates them is not so deep. The inner tubercle of a first bicuspis in the lower jaw is sometimes wanting. The roots of the bicuspids are generally simple, but have a vertical groove on their anterior and posterior surfaces, which frequently unite in the upper jaw, forming two roots, each having an opening for the vessels and nerves to enter.

The bicuspid teeth belong to second dentition, and replace the temporary or milk molars. They are sometimes termed small molars.

BI'DENS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

BIDENS TRIPARTI'TA. Hemp agrimony, formerly supposed to be diuretic, sudorific and vulnerary.

BIDEN'TAL. *Bidentatus*. In *Zoology*, animals which have only two teeth, as the *Physeter bidens, two-toothed* Cacholot. In *Botany*, organs which have the bidental character.

BIDET'. F. A chamber bathing apparatus which is bestridden when used. It is employed in hœmorrhoids, prolapsus ani, diseases of the genitals and other affections demanding local applications to the perineum.

BIEN'NIS. *Biennial*. In *Botany*, a term applied to plants that are in leaf one year and in flower the next, after which they perish. Less strictly, it has been used to denote the fructification of perennial plants, like some oaks, which bear fruit only every other year.

BIFA'RIOUS. Arranged in two series or opposite rows.

BI'FER. *Biferous*. Applied to plants that bear fruit twice in every year.

BIF'IDUS. From *bis*, twice, and *fido*, to cleave. Forked; divided in two; bifid.

BIFURCA'TION. *Bifurcatio*, from *bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork. Division into two branches, as of a tooth into two roots; of the trachea and of the aorta into two branches.

BIGNO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Bignoniaceæ*.

Bignonia Catal'pa. The catalpa tree.

BILABIATE. Two-lipped; a term applied in *Botany*, to all or any of the parts of a flower divided into two parcels or lips.

BILABE. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder, through the urethra.

BILAMELLA'TUS. Having two lamina.

BILAT'ERAL. Having two symmetrical sides. In *Surgery*, applied to an operation in which incisions are made into both sides of an organ, as the bilateral operation for the stone.

BILBERRY. The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of *Vaccinium*.

BILE. *Bilis*. A bitter, yellow, greenish fluid, secreted by the liver. The gall. Bile is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*, the former flows directly from the liver, and the latter from the gall-bladder.

BIL'IARY. *Bilia'ris*, from *bilis*, the bile. Pertaining or belonging to the bile.

Biliary Apparatus. The parts concerned in the secretion and excretion of bile.

Biliary Concre'tions. Concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

BILIFUL'VIN. Gall yellow; a bile-pigment supposed to be derived from cholepyrrhine.

BILIN. Picromel. The resinous or gummy portion of the bile.

BIL'IOUS. *Bilio'sus*; from *bilis*, bile. Pertaining to, containing, or produced by bile. A term applied to certain constitutions, and to diseases supposed to be produced by too great a secretion of bile.

BILIPHÆ'IN. Cholepyrrhine.

BILIVER'DIN. A name given by Berzelius to the green precipitate produced by dropping acids into the yellow coloring matter of the bile.

BILOBATE. Two-lobed. A term applied in *Botany* to organs of plants divided into two lobes by an obtuse sinus.

BILOC'ULAR. *Bilocularis*; from *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a little cell. Having two cells; two-celled.

BI'MANUS. From *bis*, twice, and *manus*, a hand. Two-handed; a term applied solely to a man, because he is the only animal that has two perfect hands.

BI'NARY. *Bina'rius*. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a compound of two simple or elementary substances.

BINATE. *Binatus*. In pairs.

BINOC'ULAR. Relating to or affecting both eyes; as *binocular vision*, seeing one object with both eyes.

Binocular Microscope. A microscope contrived to be used by both eyes. It gives a wonderful distinctness and elevation to objects examined through it.

BINOC'ULUS. From *binus*, double, and *oculus*, the eye. Having two eyes; also, a bandage for both eyes.

BIN'SICA. A disordered mind.

BIOCHYMIA. Vital Chemistry.

BIOL'OGY. *Biologia*; from βιος, life, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of life.

BIOLYCHNION. *Biolychnium*. Animal heat. Also, a secret preparation from human blood.

BIOL'YSIS. Destruction of life.

BIOLYT'IC. Destroying life.

BIOTE. From βιος, life. Life. Also, that which is necessary for its preservation.

BIOTHAN'ATI. From βια, violence, or βιος, life, and θανατος, death. A violent or sudden death, as if there were no space between life and death.

BIPAR'TITE. *Bipartitus*. A term in *Botany*, applied to an organ divided almost to its base.

BI'PED. *Bipes*; from *bis*, twice, and *pes, pedis*, a foot. Two-footed. A term in *Zoology*, applied to all two-footed animals.

BIPINNATE. *Bipinnatus*; from *bis*, twice, and *pinna*, the fin of a fish. Double pinnate; in *Botany*, applied to a variety of compound leaves.

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance prepared from the middle bark of the holly.

BIRTHWORT. See Aristolochia.

BISCHE. *Biecho*. Dysentery of a malignant character, which often prevails in the Island of Trinidad.

BIS'CUIT. From *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked. A named applied to porcelain paste, which, after having been moulded

or carved, has been subjected to a red heat in the muffle of a furnace or a charcoal fire, for the purpose of hardening it sufficiently for trimming, and to receive the enamel. This process is termed biscuiting porcelain.

BIS'MUTH. *Bismuthum; wismuthum; regulus of bismuth; marcasita.* Tin glass. A metal of a yellowish white color, somewhat different from lead, possessing but little malleability, and fusible at 400° Fahrenheit. When combined in the proper proportion with tin and lead, the alloy is known by the name of D'Arcet's metal, fusible at the temperature of boiling water, and was at one time used for filling teeth. See D'Arcet's Metal.

Bismuth Subnitrate. *Bismuthum album. Bismuth trisnitrate.* An insoluble, inodorous, tasteless, beautifully white powder, called pearl powder, Spanish white, and magistery of bismuth.

Bismuth, Butter of. Chloride of bismuth.

Bismuth, Flowers of. Sublimed oxyd of bismuth.

Bismuth, Valerianate of. A salt of bismuth and valerianic acid. It is a nervine medicine.

BI'SON. A species in *Zoology* of the bovine genus, improperly called the *buffalo.*

BISTOURI' CACHÉ. A bistoury, the blade of which is concealed in a sheath and starts out on pressing a spring.

BIS'TOURY. From *Pistori,* a town once celebrated for the manufacture of these instruments. A small knife with a straight or curved blade, plain or guarded at the point, used in surgery.

BIS'TORTA. *Polygonumbistorta.* Snake weed.

BISULPHAS. Bisulphate.

BIT NOBEN. Supposed to be the salt of bitumen; a white saline substance used by the Hindoos as a panacea.

BITTER. See Amarus.

Bitter Apple. The fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Bitter Salt. Sulphate of magnesia.

Bitter Spar. A term applied to certain crystallized varieties of *dolomite,* or double carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Bitter Sweet. *Solanum dulcamara;* a plant possessing feeble narcotic properties.

Bitter Wood. Quassia.

BITTERN. The mother water which remains after the crystallization of the salt in sea or salt spring water.

BITTERS. Medicines of a bitter taste.

BITU'MEN. Asphaltum, of which there are several varieties. See Asphaltum, Naphtha and Petroleum.

BITUMINOUS. Of the nature of bitumen.

BIVEN'TER. From *bis,* twice, and *venter,* a belly. A name applied to muscles which have two bellies, as the digastricus and biventer cervicis of the lower jaw.

BIX'A. A genus of plants of the order *Bixaceæ.*

Bixa Orella'na. The name of the plant affording the terra orellana or anotto, a substance used in Jamaica, in dysentery.

BLACCIÆ. Rubeola; measles.

BLACKBERRY. The fruit of the *Rubus fructicosus.*

Black Chalk. Drawing-slate.

Black Draught. An infusion of senna with salts.

Black Drop. A fermented aromatic vinegar of opium.

Black Flux. A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating cream of tartar with half its weight of nitre.

Black Jack. A name applied by miners to Sulphuret of zinc.

Black Lead. Plumbago.

Black Lion. Syphilis, attended with phagedæna.

Black Naphtha. *Petroleum.* Rock-oil.

Black Vomit. One of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; also, a name by which a disease that sometimes prevails during the months of August and September, in some of the western and southern parts of the United States, is designated.

Black Wadd. One of the ores of manganese.

Black Wash. A lotion of calomel and lime water.

BLADDER. See Urinary-bladder and Gall-bladder.

BLÆ'SITAS. From *blæsus*, one who stammers. Inaccurate enunciation of articulate sounds.

BLAIN. An elevation of the cuticle filled with a watery fluid.

BLANC-MANGE. An animal jelly to which has been added sugar, milk of almonds and an aromatic.

BLANCH. To whiten.

BLAS. An unintelligible term used by Van Helmont to denote certain motions of the body.

BLASTE'MA. From *βλαστανω*, I germinate. A bud or shoot; a germ; a soft, plastic, gelatinous mass; the rudiment of an organ in a state of development; also, used by some of the ancients to signify a bud-like cutaneous pimple.

BLASTODERMA. From *βλαστανω*, I germinate, and *δερμα*, skin. The germinal membrane.

BLASTODERMIC VESICLE. A distinct granular envelope immediately surrounding the yolk of a bird's egg, and covered by the vitelline membrane.

BLAT'TA BYZAN'TIA. *Anguis odoratus*. A marine substance obtained from some shell-fish and used by the ancients as a remedy for hysteria, epilepsy and hepatic obstructions.

BLAUD'S PILLS. Pills recommended by M. Blaud for the cure of chlorosis. The following is his formula: "Take of gum tragacanth, in powder, six grains; water one drachm; macerate in a glass or marble mortar until a thick mucilage is formed; then add sulphate of iron, in powder, half an ounce; beat well until the mixture is quite homogeneous; then add subcarbonate of potassa half an ounce. Rub this until the mass, which quickly becomes of a yellowish green, passes into a deep green, and assumes a soft consistence. Divide into forty-eight pills.

BLEACHING. A chemical process of whitening linen or woolen cloths.

Bleaching Liquid. Oxymuriatic alkaline water.

Bleaching Powder. Chloride of lime.

BLEAR-EYE. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids.

BLEB. A bulla, or bladdery tumor, or small vesicle of the skin.

BLEEDING. The operation of blood-letting; also, the discharge of blood.

BLENNA. Βλεννα. *Blena*. Mucus.

Blenna Narium. Mucus from the nose.

BLENNADENI'TIS. Inflammation of mucous follicles.

BLENNELYT'RIA. From *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ελυτρον*, a sheath.

BLENNEM'ESIS. Mucous vomiting.

BLENNENTERIA. Dysentery.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA. Purulent ophthalmia.

BLENNOP'TYSIS. From *βλεννα*, and *πτυω*, I spit. Expectoration of mucus. Catarrh.

BLENNOP'YRA. A term applied by Alibert to fevers complicated with mucous inflammation.

BLENNORRHA'GIA. Gonorrhœa.

BLENNORRHŒ'A. From *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ρεω*, I flow. Discharge of mucus from any of the mucous surfaces, but particularly from the urethra.

BLENNO'SES. Catarrhal affections of the mucous tissues.

BLENNU'RIA. Cystorrhœa.

BLEPHARI'TIS. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHARON. *βλεφαρον*. The eyelid. From this word various others are compounded.

BLEPHAROPHTHAL'MIA. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *οφθαλμια*, a disease of the eye. Inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *πτωσις*, fall. Prolapse or falling of the upper eyelid.

BLEPHAROSPAS'MUS. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σπασμος*, spasm. A spasmodic action of the eyelid.

BLEPHARADENITIS. Ophthalmia tarsi.

BLEPHAROBLENORRHŒA. Purulent ophthalmia.

BLEPHAROPLASTY. Formation of an eyelid from the neighboring integument.

BLEPHAROXYS'TUM. An instrument used by the ancients to scrape away callosities from the eyelids.

BLESTRIS'MUS. Restlessness of the sick.

BLIGHT. A term applied to the sudden death of plants, or the withering and drying up of some of their leaves and branches. In *Pathology*, a slight palsy, caused by sudden cold or damp.

BLINDNESS. *Cæcitas.* Deprivation of the power of vision.

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium.* Any substance which, when put on the skin, raises the cuticle in the form of a vesicle, and occasions a serous secretion. The cantharides, or blistering flies, are most frequently employed for this purpose, but there are other substances which will produce this effect on the cuticle. Also, elevation of the cuticle with a deposition of serous fluid underneath.

BLISTERING FLY. See Cantharis.

BLI'TUM. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* Strawberry blite.

BLITUM FŒTIDUM. The *chenopodium vulnaria*, or stinking orach.

BLOCK TEETH. Two or more artificial teeth carved from a piece of ivory, or from a mass of porcelain paste and afterwards baked and enameled. The former substance, at present, is seldom used for this purpose. The latter has, within the last few years, been brought to a very high state of perfection. But a dental substitute of this description, unless of the most perfect construction, is not worn with as much comfort as single teeth when properly mounted on a gold base, and, moreover, it is more liable, from a fall or other accident, to break, and when broken, cannot be as easily repaired. Many dentists use them, notwithstanding; and when well adapted to the inequalities of the parts against which they are placed, they subserve a good purpose. See Porcelain Teeth.

BLOOD. *Sanguis.* A red homogeneous fluid, formed chiefly from chyle, of a saltish taste and glutinous consistence, circulating in the cavities of the heart, arteries and veins. The average quantity of this fluid in an adult is estimated at twenty-eight pounds, and the veins are supposed to contain nearly four times the quantity that the arteries do. The blood in the arteries is of a florid red; in the veins it is of a dark brownish red, except in the pulmonary vessels. Here the color is reversed, the arteries containing the dark and the veins the red blood.

Blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrin, an animal coloring matter, a little fat, and several salts.

BLOOD-LETTING. Every artificial discharge of blood procured for the prevention or cure of disease. An operation which consists in opening a vessel for the extraction of blood. It is divided into *general* and *topical. Venæsection* and *arteriotomy* are examples of the first, and the application of leeches, or cupping glasses, after scarification, of the latter.

BLOOD-ROOT. Sanguinaria canadensis.

BLOOD-SHOT. Distention of the vessels of the eyeball with red blood.

BLOODSTONE. *Hæmatite.* A dark green silicious mineral, variegated by red spots. It is a native oxyd of iron, and being susceptible of a very high polish, it is sometimes used by *jewelers* and *mechanical dentists* as a burnisher.

BLOOD-VESSEL. A vessel containing and conveying blood.

BLOODY FLUX. Dysentery.

BLOW-PIPE. A cylindrical tube from twelve to eighteen inches long, about a half an inch in diameter at one end, and gradually tapering to a fine point or nozzle, which may be straight or bent at right angles, according to the purposes for which it is to be used. With an instrument of this sort, "a jet of air may be injected into the flame of a lamp or candle, so as to divert it in a long and slender cone upon a piece of charcoal or other substance placed to receive it." The greatest heat of a flame when thus urged is just beyond the extremity of the inner flame, for the reason that the greatest amount of combustion is at this point. To the mechanical dentist, as well as to the jeweler and chemist, the blow-pipe is an instrument of great importance.

Blow-pipe, Elliot's Compound Self-acting. A combination of the common with the self-acting blow pipe.

Blow-pipe, Hook's Self-acting. A brass globe composed of two hemispheres firmly fastened together, having an orifice at the top for the purpose of introducing alcohol, and a tube leading from the upper to the flame of a spirit lamp placed underneath the brass globe. When this is partly filled with alcohol, and a lamp placed underneath it, the alcohol is soon converted into vapor, which finding no vent, excepting through a small tube, rushes directly against the flame of the lamp which ignites it and forms a jet of flame of great intensity.

Blow-pipe, Oxy-Hydrogen. See Oxy-Hydrogen Blow-Pipe.

Blow-pipe, Parmly's Self-acting. An apparatus invented by Dr. Jahial Parmly of New York, consisting of a copper globe, about five inches and a half in diameter, and two alcoholic reservoirs, arranged in a small portable japanned tin case. One of the reservoirs is placed beneath the globe on the floor of the case, which it completely covers. This is about an inch and a half deep, and in its centre, immediately beneath the globe, a burner is placed. The other reservoir is of the same size, and placed immediately above the globe. In the top of one side of this, one extremity of a curved tube or siphon, provided with a stop-cock, enters, while the other extremity passes down through a protuberance on the top of the globe, to near the bottom of the globe. Through this tube alcohol is introduced from the upper reservoir into the globe, and when a sufficient supply has been let in, the stopcock is closed, and the communication between the two cut off. In the top of the other side of the upper reservoir, a burner is fixed. A little above this, a tube, communicating with the protuberance in the top of the globe, terminates. When both burners are lighted, the vapor, generated in the globe from the alcohol by the heat from the lower burner, rushes through the tube last described, into the flame from the upper burner, ignites, and throws off a jet of flame laterally five or six inches in length. Each burner is provided with an extinguisher, which can be so managed as to increase or diminish the volume of flame projected laterally by the blow-pipe or vapor-tube.

Accompanying the blow-pipe is a small sheet-iron furnace, for heating a piece of work before soldering, and also for melting metals for casting models.

Blow-pipe and Furnace, Somerby's. An apparatus invented by Dr. R. Somerby, of Louisville, Ky., consisting of a furnace and blow-pipe, arranged in an iron frame, supplied with air from a bellows.

BLUE DISEASE. See Cyanosis.

Blue Ointment. *Unguentum hydrargyri;* strong mercurial ointment.

Blue Pill. *Pilulæ hydrargyri.* Mercurial Pill.

Blue Stone. *Cupri sulphas.* Sulphate of copper.

BLUNT HOOK. An instrument used by obstetricians to draw down the fœtus.

BOA. A genus of serpents, of which some of the species, as the Boa Constrictor, attain an immense size. Also, the Latin word for a papular eruption.

BODY. Generally, every substance which is cognizable by our senses.

It is applied by the manufacturers of porcelain teeth, to the paste composing the principal portion of the artificial organ.

Body. In *Anatomy*, the collection of organs which compose the animal body, or the main part, or trunk of such body, as distinguished from the head and limbs; also, the principal portion of a bone or muscle. In *Physics*, a portion of matter consisting of molecules united by cohesive attraction, the existence of which can be perceived by any of our senses. Bodies are *solid*, *liquid*, or *gaseous*, according to the forms in which they exist.

BOETHE'MA. A medicine; aid; succor.

BOFAREI'RA. The *ricinus communis*, used as a galactagogue or stimulant to the flow of milk.

BOLE. Βωλος, a mass. An argillaceous earth, used as an absorbent and alexipharmic.

Bole, Arme'nian. *Bolus Armeniæ.* A pale, bright red-colored earth, supposed to possess astringent and styptic properties. It constitutes a principal ingredient in many of the tooth-powders vended in the shops.

BOLETIC ACID. *Acidum Boleticum.* An acid obtained from the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius.*

BOLE'TUS. A genus of fungi, characterized by numerous vertical tubes arranged beneath the pileus of the plant.

Boletus Esculen'tus. The eatable mushroom.

Boletus Ignia'rius. The systematic name of the agaricus of the pharmacopœias. Agaric of the oak; touchwood boletus; female agaric. It was formerly much used as a styptic by surgeons.

Boletus Pur'gans. *Boletus laricis.* Larch agaric, a drastic purgative, in the dose of from one to two drachms.

Boletus Suave'olens. The *Fungus Salicis* of the Pharmacopœias, formerly given in phthisis pulmonalis and asthma.

BOLOG'NIAN STONE. A native sulphate of baryta, found at Bologna. It becomes a powerful solar phosphorus when heated with charcoal.

BOLUS. Βωλος, a bole. A bolus. Any medicine having the shape of a pill, but larger, and not too large to be swallowed.

Bolus Armeniæ. Bole, Armenian.

Bolus Armeniæ Albus. The white Armenian bole.

Bolus Gallicus. French Bole. Bolar earth, of a pale red color, with irregular variegated veins of white and yellow, possessing absorbent and antacid qualities.

BOM'BAX. A genus of very large trees, containing many species of the order *Bombaceæ.* The cotton tree.

BOM'BUS. Βομβος. A ringing or buzzing in the ears, sometimes accompanied by a sensation like what might be supposed to be produced by blows repeated at certain intervals. See Tinnitus Aurium.

BONE. *Os,* οστεον. Bones are hard, insensible organized parts of the body, of a whitish color, and a spongy compact structure. They constitute the solid framework of the bodies of animals of the superior classes. They serve as a support and protection to other organs, and give attachment to muscles. With the exception of the crowns of the teeth, they are covered with a fibrous and vascular membrane, called the periosteum, from which they are liberally supplied with vessels for their nutrition. The bones of an animal, united, constitute the skeleton; *artificial,* when united by artificial means, such as wires, &c., and *natural,* when connected by their own ligaments.

The texture of bones varies. The middle portion of long bones is compact, with a cavity in their centre: their extremities are spongy, "and the central cavity is occupied by a long net-work, formed of thin plates and fibres, called the reticulated tissue of the bones."* The greater number of bones have several processes and cavities, which are distinguished from their figure, situation, use, &c. Thus, processes extending from the end of a bone, if smooth and round, are called *heads,* and *condyles* when flattened either above or laterally. That part which is beneath the head, and which exceeds the rest of the bone in smallness and levity, is called the neck. Rough, unequal processes are called *tuberosities,* or tubercles, but the longer and more acute, *spinous* or *styloid* processes, from their resemblance to a thorn. Their broad processes, with sharp extremities, are known by the name of *cristæ* or *sharp edges.* Other processes are distinguished by their form, and called *alar,* or *pterygoid, maxillary,* or *mastoid, dentiform,* or *odontoid,* &c. Others, from their situation, are called *superior, inferior, exterior* and *interior.* Some have their names from their direction; as *oblique, straight, transverse,* &c., and some from their use, as *trochanters, rotators,* &c. *Furrows, depressions* and *cavities,* are destined either for the reception of contiguous bones to form an articulation with them, when they are called *articular cavities,* which are sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower; or they receive hard parts, but do not constitute a joint with them," &c.†

* Wistar's Anatomy. † Hooper's Med. Dic.

According to Barzelius, every one hundred parts of bone in man contain,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cartilage, (gelatin,) completely soluble in water | 32.17 |
| Vessels | 1.13 |
| Neutral phosphate of lime | 51.04 |
| Carbonate of lime | 11.30 |
| Fluate of lime | 2.00 |
| Phosphate of Magnesia | 1.16 |
| Soda, with a small proportion of chloride of sodium | 1.20 |
| | 100.00 |

According to some anatomists, there are two hundred and forty-eight bones in the human adult, namely:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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* | Sup'r Maxill | 2 |
| | | Jugal | 2 |
| | | Nasal | 2 |
| | | Lachrymal | 2 |
| | | Palatine | 2 |
| | | Infe'r spongy | 2 |
| | | Vomer | 1 |
| | | Infe'r maxil. | 1 |
| | *Dentes* or *teeth* | Incisors | 8 |
| | | Cuspidati | 4 |
| | | Bicuspids | 8 |
| | | Molars | 12 |
| | Bone of the *tongue* | Hyoides os | 1 |
| | Bones of the *ear*, within the temporal bones | Malleus | 2 |
| | | Incus | 2 |
| | | Stapes | 2 |
| | | Orbiculare os | 2 |
| Bones of the Trunk. | The *spine* | Vertebræ: Cervical | 7 |
| | | Vertebræ: Dorsal | 12 |
| | | Vertebræ: Lumbar | 5 |
| | | Sacrum | 1 |
| | | Coccygis os | 2 |
| | The *thorax* | Sternum | 1 |
| | | Ribs | 24 |
| | The *pelvis* | Innom'ata ossa | 2 |
| Bones of the Upper Extrem. | The *shoulder* | Clavicle | 2 |
| | | Scapula | 2 |
| | The *arm* | Humeri os | 2 |
| | The *forearm* | Ulna | 2 |
| | | Radius | 2 |
| | The *hand*: *Carpus* or *wrist* | Naviculare os | 2 |
| | | Lunare os | 2 |
| | | Cuneiforme os | 2 |
| | | Orbiculare os | 2 |
| | | Trapezium os | 2 |
| | | Trapezoides os | 2 |
| | | Magnum os. | 2 |
| | | Unciforme os | 2 |
| | The *hand*: *Metacarpus* | | 10 |
| | The *hand*: *Phalanges* | | 28 |
| Bones of the Low. Extr. | The *thigh* | Femur | 2 |
| | The *leg* | Patella | 2 |
| | | Tibia | 2 |
| | | Fibula | 2 |
| | The *foot*: *Tarsus* or *instep* | Calcaneus | 2 |
| | | Astragalus | 2 |
| | | Cuboides os. | 2 |
| | | Naviculare os | 2 |
| | | Cuneiforme os | 6 |
| | The *foot*: *Metatarsus* | | 10 |
| | The *foot*: *Phalanges* | | 28 |
| Sesamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occasionally found | | | 8 |
| | | Total | 248 |

Bone Black. Ivory black; charred bones.

Bone Earth. The inorganic basis of the bones of animals, consisting of phosphate of lime.

Bone Nippers. Forceps with cutting edges, furnished with strong handles, used by surgeons for cutting off splinters of bone, and by dentists for the excision of the decayed crowns of teeth.

BONE'SET. Eupatorium perfoliatum; thoroughwort.

Bone Spirit. Impure ammonia, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

BONES, SOFTENING OF. Mollities ossium.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. A tall South American tree, from which it was supposed the *Angostura*, or *Cusparia bark*, was obtained. See Galipia officinalis.

BO'NY. Osseous. Pertaining to, of, or resembling bone.

BORAC'IC ACID. *Acidum boracium*. The acid of borax.

BO'RACITE. Native borate of magnesia.

BORAGINA'CEÆ. *Boragineæ*. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. The Borageworts. Most of the species are mucilaginous and emollient, and many of them are diuretic. A red coloring matter is obtained from the roots of several.

BORA'GO. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*.

Borago Officina'lis. Borage; a European plant, formerly esteemed as a cordial and diuretic.

BO'RAS. Borate.

BORAS SODÆ. Borate of Soda.

BO'RATE. A salt of Boracic acid and a salifiable base.

BO'RAX. *Boras sodæ; sodæ biboras.* A saline compound of boracic acid and soda found in a native state in Thibet and South America. When purified, borax is white, transparent, presenting in its fracture a greasy appearance, and affecting the form of six-sided prisms, terminating in three-sided, or six-sided pyramids. It is used as a flux in metallurgy. In soldering or uniting pieces of gold or silver, it is the principal one employed. It is seldom used as a medicine, except as a lotion in aphthæ.

BORBORYG'MUS. From βορβορυξω, I make a dull noise. Rumbling noise in the intestines caused by flatus.

BOR'DER, ALVE'OLAR. Alveolar arch.

BOR'NEEN. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, which acquires the properties of *Borneo camphor* on being exposed to moisture.

BORNEO CAM'PHOR. A white foliaceous crystalline solid, somewhat translucent, of an odor analogous to that of common camphor, found in longitudinal fissures of the *Dryobalonops-trees*, of the Islands of Sumatra and Borneo. These trees also yield a fragrant liquid, called *oil of camphor*.

BO'RON. *Bori'um.* A solid substance of a greenish-black color, forming the combustible base of boracic acid.

BOR'OZAIL. A disease endemic on the shores of the river Senegal. It affects the genital organs, but differs from syphilis, though arising from venereal excess.

BOSWEL'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. A large tree growing in the mountains of India, from which the India *olibanum* is obtained.

BOTAL FORA'MEN. The foramen ovale of the heart.

BOT'ANIST. *Botan'icus.* One who understands the nature and history of plants; one skilled in every thing pertaining to plants.

BOT'ANY. *Botan'ica.* Βοτανικη, from βοτανη, an herb or grass, which is derived from βοω, or βοσκω, to feed, because grass is the chief food of animals most useful to man. The science of plants; a knowledge of every thing relating to the natural history of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the terminology, classification, synonyms, sensible qualities, anatomy, physiology, &c., of plants.

BOTANY-BAY GUM. A resinous exudation from the *Acarois Resinifera.*

BOTHRENCHY'MA. From βοθρος, a pit, and εγχυμα, *enchyma.* A term in *Botany*, recently applied to the *pitted tissue*, or *dotted ducts* of former writers.

BOTH'RION. Βοθριον. A little pit. A small cavity; the socket of a tooth; a small deep ulcer of the cornea.

BOTHRIOCEPH'ALUS LATUS. From βοθριον, a pit, κεφαλη, the head. *Tænia lata.* The broad tape-worm.

BOTTS. The larvæ of the horse gadfly, found in the stomach and intestines of horses.

BOTULIN'IC ACID. A poisonous, fatty acid, produced by decomposing sausages.

BOUGIE'. Literally, a wax candle. A slender, flexible instrument, designed to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra.

BOULIM'IA. From βους, an ox, and λιμος, hunger. A canine or voracious appetite; insatiable hunger.

BOURBON-LANCY. A small village in France, where there are thermal saline springs, containing carbonic acid, muriates of soda and lime, carbonates of lime, iron and silica.

BOURDONNEMENT. A name given by the French to certain sounds heard by persons while under the influence of disease, termed, 1. *Syrigmus*, or singing in the ears; 2. *Susurrus*, or whizzing sounds; 3. *Bombus*, or beating sounds.

BOVINA FAMES. From *bos*, an ox, and *fames* hunger. Voracious appetite.

BOW-DRILL. A drill turned by a stock with a bow and string or cord.

BOW-DRILL, ELLIOT'S IMPROVED. An

improvement made by Dr. W. H. Elliot, of Montreal, which consists in using two cords instead of one. This prevents them from slipping upon the pully, and at the same time prevents any friction of the cord. The drill stock is also furnished with a universal joint, which enables the operator to drill the fangs of the back teeth.

BOX PLATE. A metallic plate with an air-tight chamber, used as an obturator, or in connection with artificial teeth, for the replacement of the loss of natural structure. See Raised Plate.

Box-Tree. See Buxus Sempervirens.

Box-Wood. See Cornus Florida.

BRACHE'RIUM. From *brachiale*, a bracelet. A truss or bandage for hernia.

BRACHIÆ'US. *Brachial.* Belonging to the arm.

BRA'CHIAL. *Brachia'lis.* That which belongs to the arm.

Brachial Aponeurosis. An aponeurosis enveloping the muscles of the arm.

Brachial Artery. *Arteria brachialis.* A continuation of the axillary artery, running down on the side of the arm to the bend of the elbow, where it divides into the radial and cubital arteries.

Brachial Muscle, Anterior. A muscle situated on the anterior and inferior part of the arm.

Brachial Plexus. *Plexus brachialis.* A nervous plexus, seated deeply in the hollow of the axilla, extending to the inferior and lateral part of the neck.

Brachial Veins. Two veins, which frequently anastomose with each other, and accompany the artery.

BRACHIALE. A bracelet. Anatomists have applied the term to the carpus, the part on which a bracelet is worn.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS. See Triceps Extensor Cubiti.

Brachialis Internus. A muscle of the forearm.

BRACHI'ATE. *Brachia'tus;* from βραχων, an arm; armed; brachiated. A term in *Botany*, applied to the branches of a plant or tree, which go off at nearly right angles from the trunk or stem.

BRACHILUVIUM. An arm bath.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL. Belonging to the brachium and cubitus or ulna.

Brachio-Radial. *Brachio-radialis.* Belonging to the brachium and radius.

BRACHIOCYLLO'SIS. From βραχων, an arm, and κυλλωσις, curvature. Paralysis or loss of power from curvature of the arm.

BRACHION'CUS. From βραχιων, the arm, and ογκος, a swelling. A tumor of the arm.

BRACHIO'PODA. From βραχων, an arm, and πους, a foot. Arm-footed animals; an order of headless bivalve Molluscous animals.

BRACHIORRHEU'MA. Rheumatism of the arm.

BRA'CHIUM. Βραχων, the arm. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist.

Brachium Arterius and Brachium Posterius. Two rounded processes which pass from the tubercula quadrigemina into the optic thalamus.

BRACHU'NA. Nymphomania. Satyriasis.

BRACHYCHRO'NIUS. From βραχυς, short, and χρονος, time. A disease of short duration.

BRACHYPNŒ'A. From βραχυς, short, and πνεω, to breathe. Difficulty of breathing; shortness of breath.

BRACHYAU'CHEN. Short-necked.

BRACHYGNA'THUS. From βραχυς, short, and γναθος, a jaw. A monster with too short an under jaw.

BRACHYPOT'IC. Persons who drink rarely.

BRACHYRHYN'CHUS. A monster with too short a nose.

BRACT. *Bractea.* A term in *Botany*, applied to a leaflet situated below the point of the insertion of flowers, and which it assists in covering previously to its development.

BRACTEIFORM'IS. Resembling a bract.

BRADYÆSTHE'SIA. From βραδυς, difficult, and αισθησις, sensation. Impaired sensation.

BRADYBOLIS'MUS. See Bradyspermatismus.

BRADYECOIA. Deafness.

BRADYLOG'IA. Difficulty of speech.

BRADYMASE'SIS. *Bradymasse'sis*; from *βραδυς*, difficult, and *μασησις*, mastication. Difficult mastication. Dysmasesis.

BRADYPEP'SIA. From *βραδυς*, slow, *πεπτω*, to concoct. Slow digestion.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS. Too slow an emission of semen.

BRADYSU'RIA. From *βραδυς*, difficult, and *ουρεω*, to pass the urine. Painful evacuation of urine; dysuria.

BRAIN. The cerebrum; the highest and largest portion of the encephalon; but according to the popular acceptation of the word, the entire contents of the cranium.

Brain, Little. The Cerebellum.

BRAMBLE. The *Rubus fructicosus*, or common blackberry.

BRAN. *Furfur tritici*. The proper coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flower.

BRANCH. From *βραχων*, an arm, because branches of a tree, &c., go off like an arm. Generally applied to the principal division of an artery or nerve. It is usually employed as synonymous with ramus.

BRANCHÆ. From *βραγχος*, hoarseness. Swelling of the tonsils and thyroid gland.

BRAN'CHIÆ. From *βραγχια*, the gills of a fish. Gills. The respiratory organs of those animals which extract oxygen from air contained in water.

BRANCHIO'PODA. From *βραγχια*, gills, and *πους*, a foot. An order of crustaceans in which the gills perform the functions of feet.

BRANCHUS. From *βραγχος*, hoarseness; sore throat; overstraining of the voice.

BRANDY. *Spiritus gallicus*. A powerful and diffusible stimulant, obtained by distillation from wine.

BRANKS. Mumps.

BRASDOR, CORSET DE. An apparatus employed by Brasdor in fractures of the clavicle.

BRASDOR'S OPERATION FOR ANEURISM. Tying the aneurismal vessel on the distal side of the tumor.

BRASMA. *Brasmos*. From *βραασω*, to boil. Fermentation.

BRASS. A yellow metal; an alloy of copper and zinc.

BRAS'SICA. Cabbage, or colewort. Also, the name of a genus of cruciferous plants.

Brassica Acidulata. Sauer kraut.

Brassica Alba. White cabbage.

Brassica Apiana. Jagged or crimpled colewort.

Brassica Congylodes. Turnip cabbage.

Brassica Cuma'na. Red colewort.

Brassica Eru'ca. Garden rocket.

Brassica Flor'ida. The cauliflower.

Brassica Lactur'ria. The Savoy plant.

Brassica Na'pus. Wild navew, or rape.

Brassica Ra'pa. The turnip.

Brassica Sativa. American garden cabbage.

Brassica Ru'bra. Red cabbage, of which there are several varieties. It is used as a test for acids and alkalies. For this purpose it is superior to litmus; alkalies turn it green, and acids turn it red.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. An Abyssinian tree of the family *Rosaceæ*. An infusion of the flowers is esteemed by the natives as of great value as a vermifuge, especially against tape-worm.

BRAZIL NUTS. The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*. Brazil chesnuts.

Brazil Wood. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*. It is used in dying.

BREAD FRUIT. The fruit of the *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the Isles of the Pacific ocean.

BREAK-BONE FEVER. Common name for *Dengué*.

BRA'THU. Juniperus sabina.

BREAST. The mamma; also the forepart of the thorax.

Breast Glass. A glass resembling a small cup, adapted to the nipple, and used for the reception of the milk when secreted in too large a quantity.

Breast Pump. A small bell-shaped glass, furnished with an air pump or syringe, and used for the purpose of drawing the milk from tumid breasts.

BREGMA. From *βρεχω*, to moisten. The sinciput or upper part of the head; the junction of the parietal bones.

BRE'VIA VASA. Short Vessels. Applied to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins.

BRE'VIS CU'BITI. The anconeus muscle.

BREVIS'SIMUS OCULI. The obliquus inferior.

BREZILIN. The coloring matter of Brazil wood.

BRICK, OIL OF. Oil of Spike.

BRICKLAYER'S ITCH. A species of tetter on the hands of bricklayers, produced by the contact of lime.

BRI'ER, WILD. Rosa canina.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. A granular degeneration of the kidney, generally attended by the presence of albumen in the urine, and a train of other morbid phenomena.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The *iliopectineal* line leading from the tuberosities of the ossa pubis, outward and backward, to the prominent point of the sacrum, dividing the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen.

BRIMSTONE. Sulphur.

BRISTOL HOT WELL. A thermal spring near Bristol, England. The water is slightly acidulated.

BRITISH GUM. Starch reduced to a gum-like state by being heated to 700° Fah.

BRITISH OIL. Common Petroleum; also, a rubefacient liniment, for the preparation of which there are various formulæ.

BROACH, WATCHMAKER'S. A five-sided steel instrument, three or four inches long, with a flattened point, very gradually increasing in size towards the extremity intended for the handle. It is sometimes used by dentists for enlarging the canal in the root, and the opening into a decayed cavity in the crown of a tooth.

BROCHUS. According to some, a person whose teeth project, or one who has a prominent upper lip.

BRO'DIUM. *Jus'culum.* The liquor in which any thing is boiled; broth.

BRO'MAL. A colorless, caustic oily liquid compound.

BROMATOG'RAPHY. *Bromatograph'ia.* From *βρωμα*, food, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of aliments.

BROMATOL'OGY. *Bromatolog'ia, sitiol'ogy.* From *βρωμα*, food, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on food.

BROME'LIÀ. A genus of plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ.*

Bromelia Ana'nas. The pine-apple tree.

Bromelia Pen'guin. Broad-leaved wild ananas; the plant that produces the penguin fruit.

BRO'MIC ACID. A combination of bromine and oxygen, obtained by decomposing bromate of baryta with sulphuric acid.

BRO'MIDE. A compound formed by the union of bromine with a base.

BRO'MOFORM. A combination of bromine and fomeyl analogous to chloroform.

BRO'MINE. From *βρωμα*, a strong odor. An undecomposed substance, of a very volatile nature, offensive smell, and suffocating odor, resembling chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms the bromic acid.

BROMIUM. Bromine.

BRON'CHIA. *Bron'chiæ; bronchi;* from *βρογχος*, the throat. The two tubes which arise from the bifurcations of the trachea, with their ramifications.

BRON'CHIAL. *Bronchia'lis.* Belonging to the bronchia.

Bronchial Arteries. The arteries given off by the thoracic aorta which go off to the lungs and accompany the bronchia in their ramifications.

Bronchial Cells. The air-cells at the termination of the bronchia.

Bronchial Glands. Numerous blackish glands, seated in the course of the bronchia and trachea.

Bronchial Nerves. The nerves of the bronchia, furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

Bronchial Veins. The veins which arise from the left division of the bronchial arteries.

BRONCHIEC'TASIS. Dilatation of one or more of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHIOSTENO'SIS. Contraction or narrowing of the bronchi.

BRONCHI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHLEMMI'TIS. Croup.

BRONCHOCE'LE. From *βρογχος*, the windpipe, and *κηλη*, a tumor. The Derbyshire neck; *wen; goitre.* A tumor on the forepart of the neck, resulting from an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

BRONCHOPH'ONY. Bronchial resonance of the voice.

BRONCHO-PNEUMO'NIA. From *βρογχος*, bronchus, and *pneumonia.* Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

BRONCHORRHŒ'A. From *βρογχος*, bronchus, and *ρεω*, I flow. Increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages.

BRONCHOT'OMY. *Bronchotom'ia;* from *βρογχος*, the windpipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Tracheotomy; an operation which consists in making an opening into the larynx or trachea for the removal of foreign bodies, or the admission of air to the lungs.

BRON'CHUS. The trachea, or windpipe; also its first divisions.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper and tin.

BROOKLIME. Veronica beccabunga.

BROWN SPAR. *Pearl spar. Siderocalcite.* A white, red, brown or black spar, harder than the calcareous.

BRU'CEA. A genus of plants of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

Brucea Ferrugin'ea. An Abyssinian shrub, the bark of which is employed by the natives in the cure of dysentery and diarrhœa. The second bark is known by the name of false angustura,

BRU'CIA. *Brucine.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura, or *brucea antidysenterica.*

BRUIT'. Sound. A term from the French, applied, in *Pathology,* to the sounds heard on auscultation and percussion.

Bruit de Craquement. *Bruit de cuir.* A sound resembling the creaking of new leather, produced by the friction of the two surfaces of the pericardium when roughened by inflammation.

Bruit de Diable. A sound resembling that of the humming-top, heard in the veins and arteries of the neck, and denoting impoverishment of the blood.

Bruit de Frottement. Friction sound.

Bruit de Mouche. A sound like the buzzing of a fly, heard in chlorosis.

Bruit Musculaire. The first sound of the heart.

Bruit de Parchemin. Parchment sound, said to be heard when the valves of the heart are thickened and stiff.

Bruit de Pot Félé. Sound of cracked vessels, heard when percussion is made over a cavern in the lungs filled with air and having a narrow outline.

Bruit de Râpe. Rasping sound; heard in various valvular diseases of the heart.

Bruit de Scie. Sawing sound; resembles the last.

Bruit de Soufflet. Bellows sound.

Bruit Tympanique. Tympanic sound; the clear sound obtained by percussing over the stomach or intestines when these organs are inflated with air.

BRUN'NER'S GLANDS. *Brunneri glandulæ.* The muciparous follicles situated between the villous and cellular coats of the intestinal canal.

BRUNO'NIAN THEORY. A system of medicine founded by John Brown, in which all changes of the excitable powers are attributed to previous excitement, &c.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. *Friesland Green.* An ammonio-chloride of copper, used as a pigment.

BRUSH. An instrument for cleansing the teeth; for finishing metallic appliances for the mouth, and for the application of a solution of borax to pieces of metal that are to be united by soldering. See Tooth Brush, Polishing Brush, and Pencillus. Brushes are also used for other purposes, as rubbing the surface of the body, painting, &c.

BRU'TA. *Juniperus sabina.* The Savin plant.

BRU'TIA. A resinous pitch, obtained from Brutia, in Italy, and used to make the *Olium picinum.*

BRUXANELLI. A tall Malabar tree;

the bark of which is diuretic, and the root antiarthritic.

BRYG'MUS. Βρυγμος, *Stridor dentium.* Grinding of the teeth.

BRYO'NIA. From βρυω, to abound, from its abundance. Bryony; also, a genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Bryonia Al'ba. White bryony. The root is purgative, hydragogue, emmenagogue, diuretic, and, when fresh, emetic.

Bryonia Mechoacan'na Ni'gricans. *Convolvulus jalapa.* The jalap plant.

BUBASTECOR'DIUM. *Artemisia vulgaris.* Mugwort.

BU'BO. From βουβων, the groin. A tumor of the glands of the groin, and also of the axilla, resulting from local absorption of irritating matter, such as venereal poison, or it may be symptomatic of constitutional disease.

BUBON. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Bubon Gal'banum. The name of the plant from which the officinal galbanum, at first a gummy-resinous juice, but which soon becomes concrete, is obtained.

Bubon Macedon'icum. The name of the plant which affords the *Semen petroselini Macedonici* of the shops. Macedonian parsley.

BUBONAL'GIA. From βουβων, the groin, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the groin.

BUBO'NIUM. A plant formerly used in diseases of the groin; a species of starwort.

BUBONOREX'IS. From βουβων, the groin, and ρηξις, a rupture. Bubonocele accompanied by division of the peritoneum.

BUBONOCE'LE. From βουβων, the groin, and κηλη, a tumor. Inguinal hernia, or rupture of the groin.

BUBON'ULUS. A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It occasionally accompanies gonorrhœa.

BUC'CA. *Gnathos.* The mouth. The hollow of the cheeks. Also, the vulva.

BUC'CAL. *Buccalis*, from *bucca;* the mouth, or rather cheek. Belonging to the mouth, and especially the cheeks.

Buccal Artery. The sub-maxillary artery.

Buccal Membrane. The mucous membrane which lines the cavity of the mouth.

Buc'cal Gland. Follicles in the buccal mucous membrane.

Buccal Nerve. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve going to the Buccinnator muscles.

Buccal Teeth. The teeth behind the canines are so called because they are situated on the inside of the cheeks. In the human subject, they are the bicuspids and molars.

BUC'CEA. From *bucca*, the cheek. A polypus of the nose, because it was supposed to come from the mouth; also, a morsel, a mouthful.

BUCCINA'TOR. From *buccina*, a trumpet; so named from its agency in forcing the wind into the trumpet. The buccinator, or trumpeter's muscle, which is broad and flat, forming a large portion of the walls of the cheek.

BUCCO. Blub-cheeked or wide-mouthed.

Bucco-Facial Obturator. An instrument for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease, through the cheek into the cavity of the mouth. The inconvenience resulting from a very considerable opening from the mouth through the wall of the cheek, is a very serious one, and the closure, on replacement of it with an artificial substitute that can be worn with convenience, becomes an object of great importance. When it can be done with natural integument, by means of a plastic operation, it is certainly better than any mere mechanical appliance, but inasmuch as it cannot always be closed by means of a surgical operation, an artificial obturator sometimes becomes indispensable, and in France it has been successfully applied.

In treating upon bucco-facial obturators, M. Delabarre says, "In order to construct a proper and capable instrument for filling this indication, it is only necessary to take an impression of the wound with soft wax. From the model procured from this, a gold or platina cap is formed, composed of two parts, entering the one within

the other, covered with a shield or plate. That for the mouth should be slightly concave, whilst that for the face should be slightly convex. If the loss of substance embraces the duct from the gland, it will be necessary, for the escape of the saliva in the mouth, to form a new channel, by making it pass through a pipe formed in the machine, and opening through the buccal plate. Finally, the surface of the facial plate may be rendered unequal by cutting it with a knife, and afterwards covering it with enamel," of a pale rose color, slightly tinged with yellow, so as to make it resemble the natural skin.

BUCCO-LABIAL. *Bucco-Labialis.* Belonging to the cheek and lips. A name sometimes applied to a nerve of variable origin, but generally a branch of the inferior maxillary.

BUCCO-PHARYNGE'AL. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx.

BUC'CULA. From *bucca*, the mouth. A small mouth; the fleshy part under the chin.

BUCCELLA'TIO. A method of arresting hemorrhage, by the application of small pieces of lint to the bleeding vessels.

BUCHU. Diosma crenata, a South African plant.

BUCK'BEAN. *Menyanthes Trifoliata.* A plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, possessing tonic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic properties.

BUCK-EYE. The *Æsculus glabra*, a small tree indigenous in the Western States.

BUCK'THORN. The popular name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or common purging buckthorn. The berries yield a delicate green, called by painters *verdevissa.*

BUCK'WHEAT. A kind of grain, the product of the *Polygonum fagopyrum;* cultivated in some countries as an article of food.

BUCNE'MIA. From βου, a Greek augmentative, and κνημη, the leg. A diffuse, inflammatory swelling of the leg.

BUCNEMIA SPARGANO'SIS. Phlegmasia dolens.

BUCNEMIA TROP'ICA. Elephantiasis Arabum.

BUCTON. Old name for the hymen.

BUFO. The Toad; a genus of *Batrachian* animals.

BUF'FALO. A species of the Bovine genus; a name applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly, though incorrectly, to the bison of North America.

BUFFY COAT. *Corium Phlogisticum.* The grayish crust or buff which appears on the surface of the coagulum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

BUGAN'TIA. Chilblain.

BUG. Cimex.

BUG'GERY. The unnatural crime.

BUGLOSS. The popular name of *Anchusa officinalis.*

BULAM FEVER. A name given to yellow fever by the natives of the African coast.

BULB. Parts of the body which have a bulbous shape, as the *bulb* of a tooth; the bulb of the urethra; the bulb or root of the hair; the bulb or globe of the eye, &c.

BULBIF'ERUS. From *bulbus*, and *fero*, to bear. Bulb-bearing. Having one or more bulbs.

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS. So called from its origin and insertion. The accelerator urinæ muscle.

BULBUS. A bulb. A term in *Botany*, applied to a scaly pyriform body formed on a plant, above or beneath the surface of the earth, which shoots forth a flowering stem, and sends out roots from the base. In *Anatomy*, parts of the body which bear some resemblance to the root of a bulbous plant.

BULIM'IA. *Boulimus.* Canine appetite.

BULGA. The vulva.

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.

BUL'LA. A clear vesicle arising from burns, scalds, or other causes.

BU'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

BUNIUM BULBOCAS'TANUM. Earth-nut; pig-nut, supposed to be useful in strangling.

BUN'YON. *Bun'ion;* from βουνος, an eminence. Inflammation and swelling of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHAL'MUS. From βους, an ox, and οφθαλμος, an eye. Hydropthalmia. Dropsy of the eye.

BUPEI'NA. Bulimia.

BUPLEU'RUM ROTUNDIFO'LIUM. An herb formerly celebrated as a cure for ruptures.

BUR'DOCK. Arctium lappa.

BUR'GUNDY PITCH. The prepared resin of the *Pinus abies.*

BURIN' À TROIS FACES. A name applied by Fouchard to a long-pointed engraving instrument which he employed for the removal of tartar from the teeth.

BURIS. A scirrhous hernia, or hard abscess.

BURN. *Ambustio.* An injury or lesion produced by the action or application of too great heat.

BURNING. *Brenning.* Old English name for gonorrhœa.

BURNT SPONGE. *Spongia usta.* Sponge cut into pieces and burnt in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable, then rubbed into very fine powder.

BURNEA. *Pinus sylvestris;* pitch.

BURN'ISHER. One who polishes. Also, an instrument used in polishing different kinds of metals, and in the laboratory of the dentist, for finishing pieces of dental mechanism. The burnishers used by dentists are generally made of steel, and have differently shaped, rounded, and highly polished points, so that they may be readily applied to any part of the piece. Burnishers are also sometimes made of firm, fine-grained wood, bone, agate, or other stone.

BUR'SA. From βυρσα, a leather bottle. A bag or purse.

Bursa Cor'dis. Pericardium.

Bursa Test'ium. The scrotum.

BURSÆ MUCO'SÆ. Small membranous bags or sacks, situated about articular cavities, filled with an oily mucus for lubricating the tendons, muscles and bones.

Bursæ Synovia'les. Bursæ mucosæ.

BURSAL'OGY. *Bursalog'ia;* from βυρσα, a bag, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine or consideration of the bursæ mucosæ.

BURSULA. Scrotum.

BUTIGA. Gutta rosea.

BUT'TER. *Butyrum;* from βους, a cow, and τυρος, coagulum or cream. A concrete oil obtained from the cream of milk.

Butter-Nut. The fruit of an American tree; the *Juglans cinerea.*

Butter-Bur. *Tussilago petasites.* Pestilent-wort.

BUTYRAL'. Oxyhydrate of Butyryl. A clear thin liquid obtained by the dry distillation of butyrate of lime.

BUTYR'IC ACID. A clear, thin acid liquid obtained by saponifying butter.

BUTYRIN'. The fatty matter of butter. It is a butyrate of oxyd of lipyl.

BUTYRONE'. A colorless fluid, of peculiar penetrating odor and burning taste, obtained with butyral by cautiously heating butyrate of lime.

BUTY'RUM. Butter.

Butyrum Antimonii. *Murias antimonii.* Butter of antimony.

Butyrum Zinci. Chloride of zinc.

BUTYRYL. The base of butyric acid, &c. $C_8 H_7$.

BUXINE'. An alkaloid obtained from *Buxus sempervirens.*

BUX'US. From πυκαζω, to become hard; the box-tree. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Buxus Semper'virens. The leaves of this plant have been used, in decoction, in dropsy and asthma.

BYRETH'RUM. A sort of cap filled with cephalic substances.

BYSAU'CHEN. From βυω, to hide, and αυχην, the neck. Morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYSSA'CEOUS. Divided into very fine filaments, like flax, as the roots of some agarics.

BYS'SOLITE. From βυσσος, flax, and λιθος, a stone. A fibrous mineral found on the Alps.

BYS'SUS. The hairy appendages by which certain acephalous molluscs attach themselves to rocks.

In Italy it is woven into clothes which are worn, it is supposed, with benefit by rheumatic patients.

BYTHOS. Βυθος, deep. Applied by Hippocrates to the bottom of the stomach.

## C.

C. Chemical symbol for carbon.

CAA-AP'IA See Dorstenia Braziliensis.

CAA-ATAY'A. A Brazilian plant, possessing bitter and cathartic properties.

CAB. Alchemical term for gold.

CAB'ALA. *Kabbala;* from the Hebrew *Kibel*, to receive; because it was said to have been received from the Deity by Moses, and transmitted, in uninterrupted tradition, through Joshua, the seventy elders, &c., to the Rabbinical doctors. A term applied to the whole system of occult philosophy cultivated by the Rabins. These doctrines were adopted by the Rosicrucians, and by Paracelsus, who divided it into *Judaic* or *theological*, and *Hermetic* or *medical*. The latter, according to them, was the art of knowing the most secret properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits; the knowledge thus acquired being obtained by inspiration, and consequently infallible.

CABAL'AAN. A Mexican plant used for poisoning arrows.

CAB'ALIST. *Cabalista*. One instructed in traditionary knowledge.

CAB'BAGE, The vernacular name of a genus of cruciferous plants. See Brassica.

CABBAGE-BARK TREE. *Geoffræya Jamaicensis*. The *Andira inermis;* a native of Jamaica and other West India Islands. The bark is cathartic, and in large doses sometimes occasions vomiting, fever and delirium.

CABBAGE SKUNK. See Dracontium fœtidum.

CACÆ'MIA. *Cachæmia;* from κακος, bad, and αιμα, blood. A bad condition of the blood.

CACÆSTHE'SIS. From κακος, and αισθησις, feeling. Morbid sensation; indisposition.

CAC'AGOGUE. An ointment composed of alum and honey, and applied to the anus to produce alvine dejections.

CACA'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

CACALIA ALPI'NA. Strange colt's foot, supposed to possess desiccative properties.

CACALIA HASTALA. A plant of Siberia, possessing violent purgative, and it is said antisyphilitic properties.

CA'CAO. The chocolate nut.

CACA'TION. Defecation.

CACEPHEBOTE'SIA. From κακος, bad, and εφεβοτης, puberty. Morbid puberty. Disease occurring at the period of puberty.

CA'CHALOT. The spermaceti whale.

CACHEX'IA. From κακος, bad, and εξις, a habit. A depraved habit or condition of the body, as a scorbutic, cancerous, &c.

CACHEXIA AFRICA'NA. A sort of Pica to which the negroes are subject. Its prominent symptom is a desire for eating dirt.

CACHEXIA LONDINEN'SIS. The cachexy of London and of other large cities.

CACHEXIA SPLE'NICA. The cachexy accompanying enlarged spleen.

CACHEXIA VENE'REA. Syphilis.

CACHEX'IÆ. An important class of diseases in the Nosology of Cullen and Sauvages, depending upon a depressed habit of body.

CACHIRI. A fermented liquor made in Cayenne of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACHINNA'TION. From *cachinno*, I laugh. Excessive laughter, a symptom of hysterical and other affections.

CACHLEX. Old term for a little stone or pebble, found on the sea-shore, which, when heated and quenched in whey, communicates astringency; formerly used in dysentery.

CACHOLONG. A species of quartz.

CACHOU. Catechu.

CACHRYS. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

CACHRYS LIBANO'TIS. A plant possessing aromatic and astringent properties.

CACHUN'DE. A medicine composed of a number of aromatic ingredients, perfumes, earths, &c., supposed, in India, to possess wonderful therapeutical virtues.

CACOCHO'LIA. From κακος, bad, and χολη, bile. A vitiated or depraved condition of the bile.

CACOCHROI. From κακος, bad, and χροα, color. Diseases in which the complexion is changed.

CACOCHYL'IA. From κακος, bad, and χυλος, chyle. Depraved chylification.

CACOCHYM'IA. From κακος, bad, and χυμος, juice, humor. A morbid or depraved condition of the humors.

CACOCNE'MOS. From κακος, bad, and κνημη, the leg. A defect in the legs.

CACOCORE'MA. From κακος, bad, and κορεω, I purge or cleanse. A medicine which purges off morbid or vitiated humors.

CACODÆ'MON. From κακος, bad, and δαιμων, a spirit. An evil spirit supposed to preside over the bodies of men and to afflict them with many disorders. The nightmare.

CACO'DIA. From κακος, bad, and ωζω, to smell. Anosmia, or defect in the sense of smelling.

CACODYL. From κακος, bad, and οδυς, odor. A limpid, ethereal liquid of a fetid odor, resembling arsenical compounds derived from acetyl.

CACODYL'IC ACID. Alcargen; an acid obtained by oxydation of cacodyl and its oxyd.

CACOE'THES. From κακος and ηθος, disposition. A bad habit of body, or a malignant sore.

CACOGALACTIA. From κακος, and γαλα, milk. A bad or vitiated condition of the milk.

CACOMORPHIA. From κακος, and μορφη, form. Deformity.

CACONYCHIA. From κακος and ονυξ, a nail. A morbid condition of the nails.

CACOPATHI'A. From κακος, bad, and παθος, affection. A disordered state of mind.

CACOPHO'NIA. Defective articulation.

CACOPRA'GIA. From κακος, bad, and πραττω, I perform. A morbid condition of the chylopoietic organs.

CACORRACHI'TIS. From κακος, and ραχις, the spine. Disease of the vertebral column.

CACORRHYTH'MUS. From κακος, and ρυθμε, rhythm. Irregular pulse, or intermittent fever.

CACOSIT'IA. From κακος, bad, and σιτιον, aliment. Aversion to food.

CACOSPHYX'IA. From κακος, bad, and σφυξις, pulse. A bad condition of the pulse.

CACOS'TOMUS. From κακος, bad, and στομα, mouth. A deformity, or diseased condition of the mouth.

CACOTHYM'IA. From κακος, bad, and θυμος, the mind. A vicious or diseased condition of mind.

CACOTROPH'IA. From κακος, bad, and τροφη, nutriment. Bad nutrition.

CACOX'ENE. From κακος, bad, and ξενος, foreign. A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating crystals, containing phosphoric and fluoric acids, Peroxyd of iron and silica.

CAC'TUS. The artichoke; also a genus of plants of the order *Cactaceæ*.

CACTUS COCCINELLI'FER. Napal—the leaves of which are inhabited by the cochineal insect.

CACTUS OPUN'TIA. *Opuntia*. The Indian fig, or prickly pear.

CADA'VER. From *cadere*, to fall. A body deprived of life; a dead body.

CADET', FUMING LIQUOR OF Chloride of arsenic.

CADIA. An Egyptian leguminous plant, used by the Arabs against colic.

CADMI'A. A name applied to several

metallic compounds, as Calamine, Cobalt, Tutly, &c.

CADMI'I SULPHAS. Sulphate of cadmium; a salt used as a collyrium in diseases of the eye.

CADMI'UM. A metal found in carbonate of zinc, of a compact texture, and a bluish-gray color, approaching tin. It has recently been combined with mercury for the formation of an amalgam for filling teeth. The result of the experiments, however, which have been made with the compound, has not been as satisfactory as was at first anticipated.

CADU'CITY. The French use the term *caducité* to express that portion of life which immediately precedes decrepitude.

CADU'CIBRAN'CHIATE. From *caducus*, fading, and *branchiæ*, gills. A term, in *Zoology*, applied to those Batrachians, which, before they arrive at maturity, undergo a metamorphosis, and lose their branchial apparatus, as the frog, toad, salamander, and newt.

CADU'COUS. From *cadere*, to fall. Deciduous. A term in *Botany*, applied to parts or organs of a plant which are not permanent, but fall early. In *Anatomy*, to the *tunica decidua uteri*, and the temporary or milk teeth. In *Pathology*, to epilepsy, because its attacks are attended by the sudden falling of the patient; and in *Zoology*, to insects, as the caterpillar, the legs of which do not appear in all the changes through which the animal passes.

CÆ'CAL. Belonging to the cæcum.

CÆ'CITAS. From *cæcus*, blind. Blindness. See Caligo and Amaurosis.

CÆ'CUM. *Intestinum cæcum*. From *cæcus* blind. The cæcum or blind gut is so called from its being perforated only at one end.

CÆ'CUS. Blind. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to cavities or holes which have but one opening.

CÆCUM FORA'MEN. A small cavity in the frontal bone at the inferior extremity of the external coronal crest.

CÆSALPI'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*, all of which afford dye-wood, known in commerce by the name of Brazil woods. The principal species are the *Cæsalpinia echinata*, which is the best; the *Cæsalpinia crista*, and the *Cæsalpinia Sappan*, a Siamese tree.

CÆSA'RIAN OPERATION. *Cæsarian section*. From *cædere*, to cut. In *Obstetric Surgery*, an operation which consists in making an incision into the uterus for the removal of the fœtus.

CÆSPITOSE. From *cæspes*, turf. Cespitose. In *Anatomy*, growing in tufts.

CAFFEIC ACID. An acid obtained from coffee in the form of a white powder. When heated it yields the odor of roasted coffee.

CAFFEIN. A white, silky, crystalline substance obtained from coffee. Its salts have been lately used as nervines.

CAIN'CA. *Chainca. Caincæ radix*. The root of a species of *Chiococca*, celebrated as an antidote to the bite of serpents. It is tonic, emetic and diuretic.

CAJEPUT OIL. *Oleum Cajuputi*. The volatile oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi*.

CALA'BA. The Indian mastich-tree.

CALAME'DEN. A term applied to various fractures.

CAL'AMINE. *Calamina*. A native carbonate of zinc. It was used in the manufacture of brass.

CALAMI'NA PRÆPARA'TA. Calcined calamine reduced to an impalpable powder.

CALAMIN'THA. Calamint. See Melissa Calamintha.

CALAMINTA. Dry styrax.

CAL'AMUS. The pharmacopœial name of the *Acorus calamus*. The acorus is a genus of seed-plants of the order *Araceæ*.

CALAMUS AROMAT'ICUS. *Acorus calamus*. Sweet flag. The root is stimulant, tonic, and aromatic.

CALAMUS DRA'CO. The plant which yields dragon's blood.

CALAMUS SACCHARI'NUS. *Calamus Indicus*. The common sugar-cane.

CALAMUS SCRIPTO'RIUS. A small cavity or furrow at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to a pen.

CALCEOLA'RIA. A genus of beautiful shrubby plants, with yellow, orange, or purple flowers. Slipperwort.

CALCIG'EROUS CELLS. The cells of the bony or dentinal part of a tooth are so called by Professor Owen.

CAL'CII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of calcium.

CALCINA'TION. From *calx*, lime. Oxydation. The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance for the purpose of depriving it either of its water, or any other volatile substance entering into its composition, and reducing it to ashes or cinders.

CAL'CINATUM MA'JUS POTE'RII. Mercury dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated with salt and water.

CAL'CINED MAGNE'SIA. The protoxyd of magnesium.

CAL'CIS A'QUA. *Calcis liquor*. Lime-water.

Calcis Mu'rias. Muriate of lime; old name for the chloride of lime.

Calcis Os. The bone of the tarsus which forms the heel.

Calcis Oxymurias. Chloride of lime.

Calcis Sulphure'tum. *Hepar calcis*. Sulphuret of lime.

CAL'CIUM. The metallic base of lime.

CALCULIF'RAGUS. From *calculus*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. A stone-breaker; an instrument for breaking a stone in the human body—a lithontriptic instrument.

CAL'CULI, ARTHRIT'IC. *Calculi articular*. Concretions formed in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints of persons affected with gout.

Calculi, Bil'iary. Biliary concretions; gall-stones.

Calculi in the Ears. Hard concretions formed in the meatus auditorius externus.

Calculi Intes'tinal. Intestinal concretions. Bezoars.

Calculi, Lach'rymal. Concretions formed in the lachrymal ducts.

Calculi, Pancreat'ic. Concretions formed in the pancreas.

Calculi of the Pine'al Gland. Concretions formed in the pineal gland.

Calculi of the Prostate Gland. Concretions in the prostate gland, usually composed of phosphate of lime.

Calculi, Sal'ivary. Concretions of a calcareous kind formed in the substance of the salivary glands, or in their excretory ducts, or upon the teeth. See Odontolithos, and Salivary Calculus.

Calculi, Spermat'ic. Concretions found occasionally in the vesiculæ seminales.

Calculi of the Stomach and Intestines. Concretions formed in the stomach and intestines.

Calculi of the Ton'sils. Concretions formed in the tonsils.

Calculi, Urina'ry. Concretions of an earthy nature formed in the bladder.

CAL'CULUS. Diminutive of *calx*, a limestone. An earthy concretion formed in the bladder, kidneys, mouth, or some other part of the body.

Calculus Denta'lis. Salivary calculus.

CALDAR. The old Arabic chemical name for *tin*.

CALDA'RIUM. A cauldron. Applied by the old writers to the hot bath.

CALDE'RIÆ ITAL'ICÆ. Warm baths in the neighborhood of Ferrara, in Italy, used against dysuria.

CALEBASH. A gourd.

CALDAS SPRINGS. Thermal Springs at Caldas, near Lisbon, containing sulphurate of iron and the common salts.

CALEFA'CIENT. *Calefaciens*; from *Calidus*, warm, and *facio*, I make. To excite warmth. Any substance, as mustard, pepper, &c., capable of exciting warmth in the part to which it is applied.

CALEN'DULÆ MARTIA'LES. Ferrum Ammoniatum.

CALEN'DULA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

Calendula Officina'lis. The garden marigold, supposed to be antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent and emmenagogue.

CALENDULIN. A peculiar principle supposed by Berzelius to be analogous to bassorin, obtained from the marigold.

CALENTU'RA. From *calere*, to be warm. Applied to a species of delirium to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone, the chief symptom of which is a desire to throw one's self into the sea, thinking, say the old writers, that it is a green field. A kind of phrenitis.

CALENTURA. Cinchona. Also a tree of the Philippine Islands, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CALE'SIUM. A Malabar tree, the bark of which, made into an ointment, is said to cure convulsions from wounds, and to heal ulcers; and the juice of the bark, apthæ and dysentery.

CAL'IBER. The diameter of any cylindrical body.

CAL'IDUM ANIMA'LE. Animal heat.

CALIDUM INNATUM. Animal heat, or *Vis Vitæ*.

CALI'GO. A mist. Obscurity of vision, caused by a speck on the cornea; also, the speck itself. It is divided into six species; 1. *Caligo palpebrarum*, obstructed vision from disorder in the eyelids; 2. *Caligo corneæ*, opacity of the cornea; 3. *Caligo lentis*, cataract; 4. *Caligo pupillæ*, blindness from closure of the iris; 5. *Caligo humorum*, blindness from loss of transparency in the aqueous or vitreous humors; 6. *Caligo synizesis*, blindness from closed pupil.

CALISAY'A BARK. Cinchona flava.

CA'LIX. *Calyx Infundibulum*; from καλιξ, a cup. Small membranous canals which surround the papillæ of the kidneys, and open into the pelvis.

CALLECA'MENON. Old name for oxyd of copper.

CALLE'NA. Old name for a kind of nitre or saltpetre.

CALLIBLEPH'ARON. An old medicine used to beautify the eyelids.

CALLICOCCA IPECACUAN'HA. Cephaelis Ipecacuanha.

CAL'IPERS. Compasses with closed legs.

CAL'ICES. *Calyces*. From seven to thirteen funnel-shaped tubes, called the *infundibula*, into which the points of the papillæ of the kidneys project.

CALC SPAR. Crystallized carbonate of lime. Calcareous spar.

CALCA'NEUM. From *calx*, the heel. The os calcis.

CALC'ARATE. *Calcara'tus*. From *calcar*, a spur. Spurred. A term in *Botany*, applied to the corals and nectaries of plants.

CALCA'REOUS. From *calx*, lime. Containing lime; of the nature of lime.

Calcareous Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALCARIUS LAPIS. Limestone.

CALLICAR'PA AMERICA'NA. A plant of South Carolina and Virginia. The leaves have been used in dropsy.

CALLIDON'TIA. From καλος, beautiful, and οδους, a tooth. The art of preserving the beauty of the teeth. See Dental Hygiene.

CALLIPŒ'DIA. The art of begetting beautiful children, or simply the fact of having them.

CALLOS'ITY. *Callositas*. Preternatural hardness.

CALLO'SUS. Hard.

CAL'LOUS. *Callosus*. Hardened; indurated, as the edges of an ulcer.

CAL'LUS. The bony matter thrown out between, and uniting the fractured extremities of a bone. It is also applied to induration of a soft or fleshy part.

CAL'OMEL. *Calomelas*; from καλος, good, and μελας, black. A term originally applied to black sulphuret of mercury, but now to *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*, mild chloride of mercury.

CA'LOR. Heat.

Calor Anima'lis. Animal heat.

Calor Fer'vens. Boiling heat.

Calor Le'nis. Gentle heat, between 90 and 100° Fahr.

Calor Mor'dicans. A term applied in *Pathology* to the biting and pungent heat of the skin. A dangerous symptom in typhus fever, which leaves an unpleasant smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching them.

CALOR'IC. *Caloricum*; from color. The matter, cause, or agent by which all the effects of heat are produced.

CALORIC, LA'TENT. *Insensible heat.* That portion of heat existing in all bodies not made evident by approaching the thermometer; also heat passing into ice as it becomes water, and into liquids to convert them into vapor.

CALORIC, SPECIF'IC. The amount of heat required to raise different bodies to an equal degree of temperature.

CALORIFICA'TION. *Calorificatio;* from *calor*, heat, and *fieri*, to become. The production of heat; especially the function of generating animal heat.

CALORIM'ETER. From *calor*, heat, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument by which the whole quantity of absolute heat existing in a body, in chemical union, can be ascertained.

CALORIMO'TOR. A galvanic apparatus invented by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. *Asclepias Gigantea.* An Indian plant known under the name of *mudar*. It is alterative and sudorific.

CAL'OTYPE. The name given by Mr. Talbot, to his improved method of photography, by which pictures can be obtained on paper rendered sensible to light by the gallo-nitrate of silver.

CAL'THA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

CALTHA PALUS'TRIS. *Populago.* The common single marsh marigold. There are several other species.

CALUM'BA. Calumbo; a root having an aromatic smell, a bitter, pungent taste, and tonic and antiseptic properties.

CAL'VA. *Calvaria;* sometimes improperly called *calvarium*. From *calvus*, bald. The scalp or upper part of the cranium is so called because it often becomes bald.

CALVITIES. Baldness. The loss or absence of hair upon the top of the head.

CALX. From *kalah*, to burn. Chalk; lime. Also, in old chemical language, an oxyd.

CALX ANTIMO'NII. Oxyd of antimony.

CALX CHORINA'TA. Bleaching powder.

CALX CUM KA'LI PU'RO. Potash with lime.

CALX HYDRAR'GYRI AL'BA. Ammoniated mercury.

CALX, METAL'LIC. A metal which has undergone calcination, combustion, or some other equivalent process.

CALY'CES. Small membranous caps which cover the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula*.

CALYCIFLO'RÆ. From *calx*, a flower-cup, and *flos*, a flower. Plants which have their stamina inserted into the calyx.

CALYCIFORM. Shaped like a calyx.

CAL'YCLE. In *Botany*, a row of small leaflets on the outside at the base of the calyx; also the outer proper covering of the seed adhering to it.

CALYC'ULATE. *Calyculatus;* having a calycle at the base on the outside; applied also to a double calyx, or several successively diminishing in size.

CALYP'TRA. From *καλυπτηρ*, a cover. A veil or cover. In *Botany*, a membranous envelope placed over the capsule of mosses, enclosing their sporules.

CALYP'TRATE. *Calyptra'tus.* Furnished with calyptra.

CAL'YX. *Καλυξ.* From *καλυπτο*, to cover. The outermost of the enveloping organs of a flower. The flower-cup.

CAMANDAG. *Camandung.* A tree of the Philippine Islands, which yields a milky juice, called by the natives *tague*, used to poison arrows.

CAM'BIUM. In *Physiology*, the nutritious humors supposed to be elaborated from the blood to repair the losses, and accomplish the increase of the various organs of the body. In *Botany*, a colorless, viscid juice, found in the spring between the bark and wood of trees, which, it is supposed, becomes gradually organized, assuming the vegetable structure.

CAMBO SPRINGS. Two Springs,—one acidulous and chalybeate, and the other sulphurous, at the village Cambo, in the department of Basses Pyrénées, France.

CAMBO'GIA. From Cambodia, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Gamboge.

CAMBU'CA. *Cambucca membrata.* A

bubo or ulcer in the groin or near the genitals.

CAMELIDÆ. From *camelus*, a camel. A family of ruminant mammalia, of which the Camel and Dromedary of the old world, and the Llama, Guanacho, and Vicugna, of the new world, are the existing species.

CAM'ERA. A chamber or cavity. Applied to the chambers of the eye.

CAMERA LU'CIDA. An instrument making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room.

CAMERA OBSCURA. An optical apparatus for throwing the image of external objects on a white surface, in a dark room, and representing them in their proper colors and shapes.

CAMOSIERS SPRINGS. Two Springs at Camosiers, a canton near Marseilles, containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, chloride of soda, &c. These waters are purgative and recommended in diseases of the skin.

CAMPAN'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*.

CAMPANULA TRACHE'LIUM. Great throat wort, the root of which was formerly used in decoction for sore throat and relaxation of the uvula.

CAMPAN'ULATE. Bell-shaped. A term in *Botany*, applied to the calyx and corolla, when shaped like a little bell.

CAMPHIRE. Camphor.

CAM'PHOR. From the Arabian *caphur or kamphur*. Camphor; a concrete substance, derived from the *Laurus Camphora*, and purified by sublimation; of a crystalline texture, strong fragrant odor, and possessing narcotic and diaphoretic properties.

CAMPHOR, BORNEO. See Borneo Camphor.

CAMPHOR, LIQUID. Camphor oil; the fluid obtained from the dryobalanops by incision into the tree.

CAMPHOR, OIL OF. *Nitrate of camphor*. A solution of camphor in dilute nitric acid; also applied to liquid camphor, and liniment of camphor.

CAMPHOR WATER. *Aqua Camphoræ*. U. S. *Mitura camphoræ*. Camphor mixture; a mixture of camphor, alcohol, carbonate of magnesia, and distilled water.

CAM'PHORA OFFICINA'RUM. The *Laurus Camphora*, or camphor tree, a native of China and Japan.

CAMPHORÆ FLO'RES COMPOS'TI. Camphor sublimed with benzoin.

CAMPHORA'TA. See Camphorosma.

CAMPHORATE. *Camphoras*. A salt resulting from the union of camphoric acid with a salifiable base.

CAMPH'ORATED. Relating to, or containing camphor.

CAMPHOR'IC ACID. *Acidum camphoricum*. An acid obtained by repeated distillation of nitric acid from camphor.

CAMPHOROS'MA. From *camphora*, and *οσμη*, smell. A genus of plants of the order *Atriplicæ*.

CAMPHOROSMA MONSPELIACA. The systematic name of the plant called *camphorata*. The stinking ground-pine.

CAMPHRONE. A light oily substance obtained by dropping pieces of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quick lime, heated to redness and condensing the vapor.

CAMPULI'TROPOUS. From *καμπυλος*, curved, and *τρεπω*, to turn. A term in *Botany*, applied to such ovules of plants as, instead of remaining upright, bend down upon themselves till their apex touches the base.

CAMPYLO'TIS. From *καμπυλος*, bent. A preternatural incurvation of a part; also a distortion of the eyelids.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood—the product of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone.

CANADEN'SIS. Canadian; the name of a balsam.

CANAL. *Canalis; ductus; meatus*. A channel or passage for fluids or solids.

CANAL, ALIMEN'TARY. The canal leading from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL, ARACHNOI'DIAN. A canal, supposed to have been discovered by Bichat, formed by the extension of the arachnoid over the transverse and longitudinal fissure of the brain, and which surrounds the

vena magna galeni. Cruveilhier denies the existence of this canal.

CANAL, ARTE'RIAL. Ductus arteriosus.

CANAL, HY'ALOID. A cylindrical body formed by the reflection of the hyaloid membrane into the interior of the vitreous body.

CANAL, INTESTINAL. That portion of the alimentary canal formed by the intestines.

CANAL OF JA'COBSON. Tympanic canal.

CANAL, MEDULLA'RY. The cylindrical cavity in the shaft of a long bone.

CANAL, NA'SAL. Lachrymal canal.

CANAL OF NUEK. A cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus, by a prolongation of the peritoneum, into the inguinal canal.

CANAL OF SCHLEMM. A minute circular canal at the junction of the sclerotic and conjunctiva.

CANAL, SPI'NAL. Vertebral canal.

CANAL, TYMPA'NIC. A canal opening on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing Jacobson's nerve.

CANA'LIS ARTERIOSUS. Arterial duct; a vessel through which the blood passes in the fœtus from the pulmonary artery into the aorta, but which is obliterated after birth.

CANALIS SEMICIRCULA'RIS. The semicircular canal. There are three in the posterior portion of the labyrinth of each ear, which open by five orifices into the vestibulum.

CANALIS VENO'SUS. A canal which conveys the blood in the fœtus from the *porta* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*, but it ceases to exist after birth.

CANALIC'ULATE. *Canalic'ulatus.* Channeled; furrowed. In *Botany*, a deep longitudinal furrow or groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem-leaves or petioles of plants.

CANALIC'ULI. Diminutive of *canalis*, a canal. A little canal, applied in *Anatomy* to some large lacunæ which secrete mucus in the urethra.

CANA'RY-BIRD. A species of Fringilla; a singing bird from the Canary Isles.

CANARY-SEED. The fruit or seed of Canary grass; a plant of the genus *Phalaris.*

CANCELL'I. Lattice-work. The reticular or spongy texture of bones.

CANCELL'US. From *cancer*, a crab. A species of crayfish, called Bernard the hermit, and the wrong heir, which is supposed to cure rheumatism when rubbed on the affected part.

CAN'CER. Καρκινος. Literally, a crab. In *Zoology*, a genus of crustaceous animals. In *Pathology*, a scirrhous tumor, generally terminating in a fatal ulcer, called by the Greeks *carcinoma*, from καρκινος, a crab, from the resemblance of the affected part and the surrounding raised veins to that animal. The disease is ordinarily attended with severe lancinating pain, and the texture of the affected part is exceedingly variable. The following are the species enumerated by Dr. Bayle:

1. The *Chondroïd;* from χονδρος, cartilage, and ειδος, likeness, or cartilaginiform.
2. The *Hyaloïd;* from ναλος, glass, and ειδος, likeness, or vitriform.
3. The *Larinoïd;* from λαρινος, fat, and ειδος, likeness, or lardiform.
4. The *Bunioïd;* from βννιον, a turnip, and ειδος, likeness, or napiform.
5. The *Encephaloïd;* from εγκεφαλος, the brain, and ειδος, likeness, or cerebriform.
6. The *Colloïd;* from κολλα, glue, and ειδος, likeness, or gelatiniform.
7. The *Compound* cancerous, the *Mixed* cancerous, and the *Superficial* cancerous.

CANCER, GALE'NI. A cancer bandage, or a bandage with eight tails for the head.

CANCER MUNDITO'RUM. Chimney sweeper's cancer. An irregular superficial, painful ulceration, occurring in the scrotum of chimney sweepers.

CAN'CEROUS. Pertaining to cancer.

CANCRORUM LAPILLI. Crabs' eyes, or crabs' stones; two calcareous concretions found in the stomach of cray-fish, *Astacus fluviatilis*, when the animal is about to change its shell.

CAN'CROID. *Cancroideus;* from *cancer* and ειδος, form. Having the appearance of a cancer.

CANCRO'RUM CHELÆ. Crabs' stones or claws, consisting of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

CANCROSUS. Cancerous.

CANCRUM O'RIS. Canker of the mouth; a spreading ulceration of the gums, inside the lips and cheeks, and it may occur in any part of the buccal cavity or fauces, attended with a preternatural flow of saliva—inflammation and tumefaction of the neighboring parts—fetid breath, fever and constipation. The disease is usually confined to children of from two to six years of age, and is supposed to result from a debilitated state of the body, induced by want of cleanliness and improper food.

The disease evidently has some of the characteristics of gangrenous inflammation of the gums, as well as of other affections, which consist of ulceration of the gums, and exfoliation of the alveolar processes; yet it differs from both of these, in many particulars, and therefore should not be confounded with either. The last named affection, we believe, never occurs among the wealthy, but seems always to be confined to children of the poor, and to be dependent upon defective nutrition, bad air, and a cachectic habit of the body; whereas cancrum oris is occasionally met with among children of the wealthier classes of society.

In the treatment of the disease, Prof. Wood says, "from two to six grains of calomel may be given at the commencement, either associated with some other cathartic, such as rhubarb or jalap, in order to insure its operation upon the bowels, or followed, should it not operate in six or eight hours, by a dose of castor oil. The bowels may afterwards be kept open by the occasional administration of castor oil, magnesia or its carbonate, or the sulphate of magnesia; small doses of the neutral mixture, or of antimonial wine, should be given when the fever is considerable; and, if the breath should be sour, a few grains of the bicarbonate of soda in carbonic acid water, repeated three or four times a day, will be found useful. In protracted cases, attended with debility, it may be found advisable to have recourse to the mineral acids, and infusion of bark or sulphate of quinia. In the febrile state, the diet should consist exclusively of farinaceous liquids. In the absence of fever, milk may be allowed; and, in cases of debility, animal broth, jelly, &c. Sour and acescent food should be avoided.

"But the local treatment is chiefly to be relied on. Various applications have been recommended. Among these are mouth waters of tincture of myrrh, and, with Peruvian bark, dilute mineral acids with honey and solution of alum. I have found nothing so useful as a solution of sulphate of zinc, in the proportion of fifteen or twenty grains to the fluid ounce of water, applied twice or three times a day to the ulcer, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, and continued until the yellowish white exudation is removed, and the surface assumes the healthy reddish hue. With this application I have in no instance failed to effect a cure." Prof. W. is also of the opinion that a strong solution of sulphate of copper, or nitrate of silver, might prove equally efficacious, though he does not seem to speak from experience.

For the purpose of correcting the fetor of the breath, the mouth should be gargled six or eight times a day with some aromatic lotion or wash.

CANDE'LA FUMA'LIS. A perfumed or medicated candle, used for purifying the air.

CANDELA'RIA. From *candela*, a candle. Mullen is so called from the resemblance of its stalk to a candle. See Verbascum.

CANDLE-TREE OIL. A solid oil obtained from the seeds of the candle-tree, *Croton sebiferum*, a native of China.

CANEL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ*.

CANELLA AL'BA. The laurel-leaved canella, the bark of which is a stimulant and pungent aromatic.

CANICÆ. Meal containing much bran.

CANINA APPETENTIA. Canine appetite. See Boulimia.

CANINA RABIES. Hydrophobia.

CANINE. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of a dog.

CANINE APPETITE. Insatiable hunger.

CANINE FOS'SA. A depression in the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, above the canine or cuspid tooth.

CANINE MAD'NESS. Hydrophobia.

CANINE TEETH. *Dentes canini; cynodontes; dentes laniarii; dentes angulares; cuspidati; conoides; eye-teeth.* See Cuspid Teeth.

CANI'NUS. From *canis*, a dog. A cuspid tooth is so called because it resembles that of a dog. See Cuspid Teeth. It is also the name of a muscle, the *levator anguli oris*, because it is situated near the canine tooth.

CANIRAM. Strychnos nux vomica.

CAN'KER. A corroding ulcer in the mouth. See Cancrum Oris.

CAN'NA. A reed or hollow cane. The fibula has been so called from its resemblance to a reed.

CANNA FIS'TULA. See Cassia Fistula.

CANNA IN'DICA. See Sagittaria Alexipharmica.

CANNA MA'JOR. The tibia.

CANNA MI'NOR CRU'RIS. The fibula.

CANNA STARCH. A variety of starch recently introduced from the West Indies, under the French name "*Tous les mois.*"

CAN'NABIS. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ.*

CANNABIS SATI'VA. Common hemp. The tops of this plant have a strong narcotic smell, causing giddiness, dimness of sight, and a species of intoxication.

CANNABIS IN'DICA. The hemp cultivated in the East is thought to be different from the common hemp, but the two plants are regarded by most botanists as identical. It is admitted, however, to be more powerful in its action upon the system. An intoxicating liquor is prepared from the leaves, under the name of *bang*, or *ganga*, in India.

CANNULA. A surgical instrument. See Canula.

CAN'THARIS. *Cantharis vesicatoria;* κανθαρις, a beetle. The blister-beetle; Spanish fly. A genus of Coleopterous insects containing many species. Cantharides, when taken internally, are powerfully stimulant, producing a peculiar effect upon the urinary and genital organs; applied externally, they excite inflammation of the skin, and a copious secretion of serum under the cuticle.

CANTHARIS VITTA'TA. The potato fly.

CANTHUS. Κανθος. The angle or corner of the eye.

CANTIA'NUS PUL'VIS. A cordial powder, commonly called the "*Countess of Kent's powder,*" composed of coral, amber, crabs' eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. A substance made by exposing three parts of calcined oyster shells with one of flowers of sulphur, in a covered crucible, to a red heat for one hour. On exposure to light, the resulting substance acquires the property of shining in the dark.

CANULA. Diminutive of *canna*, a reed. *Cannula.* A small tube used in surgery.

CAOUT'CHINE. A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc.

CA'OUTCHOUC. Indian rubber; gum elastic. The concrete juice of the *Hævea guianensis, jatropha elastica* and *siphonia elastica*, South American trees. It is remarkable for its elasticity, and, being insoluble in water and alcohol, is applied to various valuable purposes. It is used in the manufacture of catheters, bougies, pessaries, and, recently, in the prosthesis of the velum palati. It did not, however, answer very well at first for this latter purpose, as the secretions of the mouth and nasal cavities soon destroyed it. But this objection has, within a few years, been completely obviated by the discovery of a peculiar method of preparing it, made by Mr. Goodyeare, a celebrated manufacturer of New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Stearns, a surgeon of London, who has employed a preparation of it made by this gentleman, commends it very highly.

CA'PER. See Cappares Spinosa.

CA'PERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis Spinosa.*

CAPELI'NA. A sort of bandage resembling a woman's riding hood.

CAPHOPICRITE. From καφεω, to inhale, and πικρος, bitter. The bitter principle of rhubarb.

CAPHORA. *Caphura.* Camphor.

CAPI'BARA. A rodent quadruped of the largest size, found along the rivers of South America. The water-hog.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM. Any villous or hairy covering. Also, a small fibre or fibril.

CAP'ILLARY. *Capillaris;* from *capillus,* a little hair. Resembling a hair; hair-like; small. It is applied to the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins. Also, parts of plants which bear a resemblance to hairs.

CAPILLARY ATTRAC'TION. The power by which a liquid rises higher in a fine tube than the surface of the liquid in which one end of it is placed.

CAPIL'LUS. The hair.

CAPIS'TRUM. Literally, a bridle. The single split bandage used in fractures and other injuries of the lower jaw.

CAPIPLE'NIUM. A sort of catarrh. Also, a heaviness or disorder of the head, common at Rome.

CAP'ITAL. *Capitalis.* Belonging to the head. Applied to surgical operations; it denotes those of greater magnitude, as amputations, excisions, &c.

CAPITA'LIA REME'DIA. Remedies for the head.

CAPITATE. From *caput,* the head. Headed; terminated in a head or sudden enlargement.

CAPITILU'VIUM. From *caput,* the head, and *lavare,* to wash. A lotion or bath for the head.

CAPITITRAHA. Instruments to draw down the head of the fœtus.

CAPITO'NES. Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to interfere with delivery.

CAPIT'ULATE. *Capitulatus.* Headed; arranged in the form of a little head.

CAPIT'ULUM. Diminutive of *caput,* the head. A small head or knot. In *Chemistry,* an alembic. In *Botany,* a species of inflorescence, composed of many flowers, arranged in a globular form upon a common stem.

CAPNIS'MOS. Fumigation.

CAP'NOMAN'CY. From καπνος, smoke, and μαντεια, prophecy. Divination by smoke. Among the ancients this was done by burning the seed of poppy and other herbs, and observing the fancied figures which the smoke assumed.

CAPNOMAR. From καπνος, smoke, μοιρα, part. A volatile, transparent liquid, obtained from tar, and having the property of dissolving caoutchouc.

CAPON SPRINGS. Sulphurous, chalybeate and alkaline springs in Hampshire County, Virginia.

CAP'PA. The monk's-hood has been so called from its supposed resemblance to the head.

CAP'PARIS. A genus of plants of the order *Capparideæ.* Capers.

CAPPARIS BADUC'CA. A species of caper cultivated in India; from the juice of which the natives make a liniment, said to be anodyne. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPARIS SPINO'SA. The caper plant, a native of the South of Europe. The buds are used as a pickle.

CAPPING THE NERVE OF A TOOTH. An operation recommended by Dr. Koecker for the purpose of protecting an exposed dental pulp from injury in filling a tooth. See Filling Teeth.

CAPREOLA'RIS. From *capreolus,* a tendril, *Capseolatus.* Twisted; contorted; applied by some to the spermatic vessels.

CAP'RIC ACID. A volatile acid of a disagreeable odor, obtained from butter on its conversion into soap.

CAPRIFOLIA'CEÆ. A family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants, having for its type, the genus *Caprifolium,* and nearly allied to the *Cinchonaceæ.*

CAPRIFO'LIUM. From *capra,* a goat, and *folium,* a leaf. The genus to which the wild honeysuckle belongs, consisting of twining shrubs, having, in most cases, long tubular flowers of peculiar sweetness.

CAPRILO'QUIUM. Ægophony.

CAPRINIC ACID. An acid with a

sweet-like odor, obtained from butter in fine acicular crystals.

CAPRINYL. The organic radical of the foregoing. Oil of rue is supposed to be its oxyhydrate. Its formula is $C_{20}$ $H_{19}$.

CAP'ROMYS. From *καπρος*, a boar, and *μυς*, a mouse. A genus of rodent mammalia, exclusively confined to the island of Cuba. They have four molar teeth on each side of each jaw, with three outer, and one inner cusp in the upper teeth, and in the lower this arrangement is reversed.

CAPRON'IC ACID. A clear, oily, unpleasantly smelling fluid, obtained from cocoanut oil, butter and Limburg cheese.

CAPRONYL. The basis of the foregoing. Formula $C_{12}$ $H_{11}$.

CAP'SICIN. An acrid resin obtained from Cayenne pepper.

CAP'SICUM. From *καπτω*, to bite; because of its effect on the mouth. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

CAPSICUM AN'NUUM. Cayenne pepper; Guinea pepper. It is a powerful stimulant and produces, when taken into the stomach, a sense of heat and a glow upon the skin. It is used as a condiment and is valuable as a medicinal agent.

CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS. Shrubby plants growing in hot climates, said to produce most of the Cayenne pepper brought from the West Indies and South America.

CAP'SULA. Diminutive of *capsa*, a chest or case. A capsule. A membranous bag enclosing a part of the body, as the capsular ligament, the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c. The matrices or sacs of the teeth are sometimes called capsules. In *Botany*, the membranous pericardium or seed-vessels of a plant.

CAPSULA ATRABILIA'RIS. The supra-renal capsules, or supra-renal glands; two flattened triangular bodies, one on each side surmounting the corresponding kidney.

CAPSULA COR'DIS. *Capsule of the Heart.* The pericardium.

CAPSULA LUMBA'RIS. The receptaculum chyli.

CAPSULAR. *Capsularis.* Having the form, or partaking of the nature, of a capsule.

CAPSULE. Capsula.

CAPSULE, GELATINOUS. An envelope of gelatin enclosing copaiba and other disagreeable oils.

CAPSULE OF GLISSON. A dense cellular membrane surrounding the vena portæ in its most minute ramifications in the liver, described by Glisson.

CAPSULE, RENAL. Supra-renal capsule. See *Capsula Atrabiliaris.*

CAPSULE, SEMINAL. A name given by Bartholine to the dilatation of the extremity of the *vas deferens.* Some anatomists give this name to the *vesiculæ seminales.*

CAPSULE, SYNO'VIAL. A membranous bag enveloping an articulation, and secreting a lubricating fluid.

CAPUT. The head, cranium, or skull; the upper extremity of a bone, as the head of the femur. Also, the origin of a muscle, as the long head of the biceps; and it is sometimes applied to a protuberance resembling a head, as also to the beginning of a part.

CAPUT GALLINAG'INIS. *Verumonta'num.* A protuberance in the urethra in men, situated before the neck of the bladder.

CAPUT MORT'UUM. Dead head. A term formerly applied to the inert residuum of chemical operations.

CAPUT OB'STIPUM. Wry neck.

CAPUT PUR'GUM. A remedy which causes a defluxion from the head, as an *errhine, sialagogue,* &c.

CAPUT SCAPULÆ. Acromion.

CAPUT SUCCEDA'NEUM. A swelling of the head of the fœtus, which occurs in certain cases of labor.

CAPUT TES'TIS. The epididymis.

CARABAC'CIUM. The name of a yellowish aromatic wood of India, supposed to possess stomachic and antiscorbutic properties.

CAR'ABUS. A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *Crysocephalus* and *Ferrugineus,* were at one time much vaunted as a remedy for tooth-ache, and

even quite recently they were highly recommended in Germany for this purpose. They were first rubbed between the thumb and finger, and then applied to the affected tooth and gum. See Coccinella Septempunctata.

CARAMATA. A tree in the inland parts of Pomeroon, the bark of which is supposed to be febrifuge.

CARAMEL. The black, shining carbonaceous mass resulting from the slow combustion of sugar.

CARAN'NA. *Caran'næ gummi; caragna.* A concrete resinous substance, having an aromatic smell and bitter taste, formerly used as an ingredient in vulnerary balsams, and in discutient and strengthening plasters.

CAR'AT. From the Arab *kyrat*, a weight, or from κερατιον, a small weight, or, according to some, from *kuara*, an African term for the bean used by the natives of the Gold Coast for weighing gold dust. A weight of four grains, used in weighing diamonds. It is also used in reference to the fineness of gold. For example, suppose the mass spoken off "to weigh 24 carats, of twelve grains each; and the pure gold is called *fine*. Thus, if gold be said to be 22 carats fine, or standard, it is implied that 22-24ths are pure gold, and 2-24ths alloy. In the process of assaying gold, the real quantity taken is very small, generally from six to twelve grains; and this is termed the *assay pound*. It is subdivided into 24 carats, and each carat into four assay grains, and each grain into quarters; so that there are three hundred and eighty-four separate reports for gold. When the gold assay pound is only six grains, the quarter assay grain only weighs 1-64th of a grain. This will give some idea of the accuracy required in the weights and scales used for such delicate operations."* The still further division of the carat brings it to 1-32d of the original weight. This method of exposing the fineness of gold, however, is gradually yielding to the more scientific decimal mode.

* Brand's Encyclopædia.

CARAWAY. See Carum.

CARBAZO'TIC ACID. A peculiar acid formed by the nitric acid on indigo.

CARBO ANIMA'LIS. *Carbo carnis.* Animal charcoal. Ivory-black.

CARBO FOSSILIS. Stone coal.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal.

CARBOHYDRATES. Hydrates of carbon. Organic substances composed of nearly equal parts of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Cellulose, starch and sugar belong to this class.

CARBOL'IC ACID. *Hydrated oxyd of phenyl.* One of the products of the distillation of the coal of tar. When pure, it appears as a colorless, oily liquid.

CARBOMETHYL'IC ACID. An acid resulting from the action of carbonic acid upon pyroxylic spirit.

CAR'BON. From *carbo*, coal. In *Chemistry* this term is used to signify a pure combustible base of the varieties of charcoal and other carbonaceous substances. The diamond is the purest form of crystallized carbon.

CARBON, SESQUI-I'ODIDE OF. A yellow precipitate, obtained by adding water to an alcoholic solution of iodine deprived of its color by potassa. It has been used in glandular and cutaneous affections.

CARBON, SULPHURET OF. A transparent colorless fluid, of an unpleasant taste and smell. It was formerly supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue and antispasmodic.

CAR'BONAS. A carbonate.

CAR'BONATE. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a salifiable base.

CAR'BONATED. *Carbonatus. Aëratus.* That which is combined with carbonic acid.

CARBON'IC ACID. *Ac'idum carbon'icum. Fixed air; carbonaceous acid; mephitic acid.* A transparent, colorless, gaseous acid, without smell, irrespirable, and incapable of supporting combustion. It is a compound of carbon and oxygen; CO .

CARBONIC OXYD. Gaseous oxyd of carbon; the protoxyd of carbon, CO.

CARBONICUM NA'TRUM. Carbonate of soda.

CARBO'NIS SULPHURE'TUM. Sulphuret of carbon.

CARBO'NIUM. Carbon.

CARBONIZA'TION. The conversion of organic substances into charcoal.

CARBUNCLE. See Anthrax.

CARBUN'CULUS. Diminutive of *carbo*, a burning coal. A carbuncle.

CARBUNCULUS RUBI'NUS. A shining red gem of great value. Formerly the most astounding stories were told of its miraculous powers in medicine and divination.

CARBUNCULUS ULCUSCULO'SUS. Cynanche maligna.

CAR'BURET. *Carburetum*. A compound of carbon with any simple combustible substance. For example, carbureted hydrogen is hydrogen holding carbon in solution. Steel is a carburet of iron.

CARBURET OF SUL'PHUR. A liquid compound of carbon and sulphur. It was formerly called alcohol of sulphur, and is now obtained by passing the vapor of sulphur over ignited charcoal.

CARBURET'ED HY'DROGEN. *Carbon and hydrogen; light inflammable air; olefiant gas. Hydroguret of carbon.* There are two gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, *olefiant gas,* or oil-making gas, so called because it forms an oily compound with chlorine, and *light carbureted hydrogen,* found in some coal mines, which is known by the name of *fire damp,* and is the cause of the explosions which sometimes took place previously to the invention, by Sir Humphrey Davy, of the safety lamp. It is also evolved from the mud of stagnant pools and ditches. Olefiant gas is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of alcohol and two in bulk of sulphuric acid, and collected over water, which is said to absorb more than one-seventh of its volume of the gas.

CAR'BYLS. A term used by Löwig, in his classification of animal substances, to denote those radicals which consist of two or more atoms of carbon. Thus, oxalic acid, $C_2\ O_3\ H_3$, is said to be a hydrated oxyd of oxotyl, Ox or $C_2$, which is a carbyl.

CAR'CAROS. From καρκαιρω, to resound. A fever in which the patient is affected with tremor and unceasing noise in his ears.

CARCINO'MA. From καρκινος, a crab, a cancer. See Cancer.

CARCINOMA HÆMATO'DES. *Hæmatodes. Fungus hæmatodes.* Most authors use the term in the same sense as cancer. Some apply it to incipient cancer, and some to that species of cancer which resembles cerebral substance.

CARD'AMINE. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

CARDAMINE PRATEN'SIS. The cuckoo-flower, or ladies' smock; a perennial herbaceous plant, formerly supposed to be diuretic and antispasmodic.

CAR'DAMOM. *Cardamo'mum;* from καρδια, the heart, because it was supposed to strengthen this organ. The fruit of *Alpinia cardamomum* is a warm and grateful aromatic, but chiefly employed as an ingredient in compound medicinal preparations.

CARDAMOMS, CEYLON. The fruit of the *Amomum Grana Paradisi,* consisting of seeds of an ovate form, often angular and slightly cuneiform, and of a strong hot and peppery taste. They are rarely used as a medicinal agent.

CARDAMOMUM. Cardamoms.

CAR'DIA. Καρδια, the heart. Also, the upper orifice of the stomach.

CAR'DIAC. *Cardiacus,* from καρδια, the heart. Relating to the heart. Also, to the superior opening of the stomach.

CARDIAC ARTERIES. *Coronary arteries.* Two arteries given off by the aorta above the free edges of the sigmoid valves, and distributed to both surfaces of the heart.

CARDIAC NERVES. The nerves of the heart. They are distinguished into right and left, and arise from the cervical ganglia.

CARDIAC GANG'LION. A ganglion situated beneath the arch of the aorta.

CARDIAC PLEX'US. A net-work formed by the cardiac nerves at the back part of the aorta, near the heart.

CARDIAC VEINS. The coronary veins. They are four in number, two anterior, and

two posterior, and open by one orifice into the right auricle of the heart.

CARDIA'GRA. Gout of the heart.

CARDIAG'RAPHY. *Cardiagra'phia*, from καρδια, the heart, and γραφη, a description. A description of the heart.

CARDIAL'GIA. From καρδια, the cardia, and αλγος, pain. Pain of the stomach. Heartburn.

CARDIALOG'IA. From καρδια, the heart, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the heart.

CARDIATOM'IA. From καρδια, the heart, and τεμνειν, to cut. Dissection of the heart.

CARDIATROPH'IA. Atrophy of the heart.

CARDIELCO'SIS. From καρια, the heart, and ελκος, an ulcer. Ulceration of the heart.

CARDIOMALA'CIA. From καρδια, the heart, and μαλακια, softness. Softening of the heart.

CARDION'CHUS. From καρδια, the heart, and ογκος, a tumor. An aneurism of the heart, or of the aorta near it.

CARDIOPAL'MUS. From καρδια, the heart, and παλμος, pulsation. Palpitation of the heart.

CARDIOP'ATHY. *Cardiopath'ia*. From καρδια, the heart, and παθος, disease. Disease of the heart.

CARIORRHEX'IS. From καρδια, the heart, and ρηξις, rupture. Rupture of the heart.

CARDIOSTENO'SIS. Contraction of the openings of the heart.

CARDIOT'ROMUS. From καρδια, the heart, and τρομος, tremor. Feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

CARDIOT'ROTUS. One wounded in the heart.

CARDI'TIS. From καρδια, the heart, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the heart.

CAR'DO. A hinge. The articulation called ginglymus.

CAR'DUUS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

CARDUUS DOMES'TICUS. The artichoke.

CARDUUS MARIA'NUS. The common milk-thistle, or lady's thistle. The seeds yield a bitter oil.

CARDUUS PINEUS. Pine thistle, or gummy-rooted atractylis.

CARDUUS SATI'VUS. *Carduus domest'icus*. Artichoke.

CARDUUS SOLSTITIA'LIS. The common star thistle.

CARDUUS TOMENTO'SUS. The cotton thistle.

CAREBA'RIA. From καρη, the head, and βαρος, weight. Heaviness of the head.

CARE'NA. The twenty-fourth part of a drop.

CA'REX ARENA'RIA. Sea sedge. The root has been used in affections of the trachea and in rheumatism.

CARIBÆAN BARK. The bark of *Exostema caribœum*; a false cinchona.

CAR'ICA. The fig-tree. See Ficus Carica.

CARICA PAPA'YA. The papaw-tree; a native of warm climates; every part of which, except the fruit, yields an acrid milky juice, considered, while fresh, a remedy for tape-worm.

CARIES. From κειρω, to abrade. Ulceration of bone.

CARIES DENTIUM. See Caries of the Teeth.

CARIES OF THE TEETH. A chemical decomposition of the earthy part of any portion of a tooth, accompanied by a partial or complete disorganization of the animal framework of the affected part.

Mr. Thomas Bell has substituted for caries, the term gangrene, supposing the latter to convey a more correct idea of the true nature of the affection; but as the latter might be applied to another affection of the teeth, namely, *necrosis*, with as much propriety as to the one now under consideration, the author thinks it better to continue the use of the former.

The occurrence of the disease is ordinarily first indicated by an opaque or dark spot on the enamel; and, if this be removed, the subjacent dentine will exhibit a black, dark brown, or whitish appearance. It usually commences on the outer surface of the dentine, under the enamel; from

thence it proceeds towards the centre, until it reaches the pulp cavity.

If the diseased part is of a soft and humid character, the enamel, after a time, usually breaks in, disclosing the ravages it has made on the subjacent dentine. But this does not always happen; the tooth sometimes remains nearly perfect, until its whole interior structure is destroyed.

There is no portion of the crown or neck of a tooth exempt from the disease; yet some parts are more liable to be first attacked than others; as, for example, the depressions in the grinding surfaces of the molars and bicuspids, the approximal sides of all the teeth—the posterior or palatine surfaces of the lower incisors; and, in short, wherever an imperfection in the enamel exists, it may develop itself.

When the enamel is first attacked, the disease is usually called erosion; but as the enamel does not contain as much animal matter as the subjacent osseous structure, the part is washed away by the saliva of the mouth, while in the dentine, in most instances, it remains, and may be removed in distinct laminæ, after the calcareous molecules have been decomposed.

In teeth that are very hard, the decayed part is of a much firmer consistence, and of a darker color, than in soft teeth. Sometimes it is black; at other times it is of a dark or light brown; and at other times again, it is nearly white. As a general rule, the softer the teeth, the lighter, softer, and more humid the decay. The color of the decayed part, however, may be, and doubtless is, in some cases, influenced by other circumstances—perhaps by some peculiar modification of the agents upon the presence of which the disease is dependent.

The appellations, *deep seated*, *superficial*, *external*, and *internal*, *simple* and *complicated*, have been applied by some writers to this disease. But these distinctions are unnecessary, since they only designate the different stages of the disease.

Equally unnecessary is the classification adopted by M. Duval, who enumerates seven varieties or species, namely, *calcareous*, *peeling*, *perforating*, *black*, *deruptive*, *stationary* and *wasting* caries.

The roots of the teeth frequently remain firm in their sockets for years after their crowns and necks have been destroyed, but nature, after the destruction of the latter, as if conscious that the former are of no further use, exerts herself for their expulsion, which is effected by the gradual wasting and filling up of their sockets.

Three distinct theories of the cause of dental caries have, at different times, prevailed—1st, the *chemical theory;* 2d, the *vital,* and 3d, the *chemico-vital.* To these a 4th might be added, viz: the *endosmotic,* but this last is merely an explanation of the first.

Fauchard, Auzebè, Bourdet, Lecluse, Jourdain, and most of the French writers of the eighteenth century, on the diseases of the teeth, as well as nearly all of the more modern French authors, though their views with regard to the causes of dental caries are exceedingly vague and confused, express the belief that the disease is, for the most part, the result of the action of chemical agents; such, for example, as vitiated saliva, the putrescent remains of particles of food lodged between the teeth, or in their interstices, acids, and a corrupted state of the fluids conveyed to these organs for their nourishment. They also mention certain states of the general health, mechanical injuries, sudden transitions of temperature, &c., as being conducive to the disease. A similar explanation, too, of the cause of dental caries, is given by Salmon, the author of a Compendium of Surgery, published in London, 1644.

Since the publication of Mr. Fox's celebrated treatise on the "Natural History and Diseases of the Teeth," in 1806, and until quite recently, inflammation of the dentine has been regarded by most English writers as the immediate cause of the disease. Having, as this author supposed, discovered an identity of structure between the teeth and other bones, he at once came to the conclusion that the diseases of the one were the same as those of the other. But subsequent observation has shown the

inference to be incorrect. There is but little, if any, analogy between the disease as it occurs in the one and manifests itself in the other. In the teeth it consists simply in the decomposition of the inorganic basis, and the disorganization of the animal framework of the affected part, whereas, in other bone, it is analogous to ulceration in soft parts, constantly discharging a fetid sanies and throwing out fungous granulations, phenomena which dental caries never exhibit.

If inflammation of the dentine, then, is not the cause of the decay of these organs, how is the disease produced? This question can only be answered in one way. It is the result of the action of external chemical agents, and this explanation of the cause is not based upon mere hypothesis. It is supported by facts which cannot be successfully controverted. It is well known that the fluids of the mouth, especially the mucus, when in a vitiated condition, are capable of decomposing the enamel of teeth not possessed of more than ordinary density. The truth of this assertion is demonstrated by the fact that dead teeth, and the crowns of human teeth, or those of animals, when employed as substitutes for the loss of the natural organs, are as liable to decay as living teeth, and the decayed part of the one exhibits about the same characteristics that it does in the other. The same is true, too, with regard to all artificial teeth constructed from bone of any sort, or of ivory. If the disease was dependent upon any vital operation, neither dead teeth nor dental substitutes, composed of bone, would ever decay. But inasmuch as they do, it is reasonable to suppose that the cause which produces it in the one case is capable of producing it in the other.

Inflammation may influence the susceptibility of a tooth to the action of the causes which produce decay, and even the appearance of the decayed part, but it is not the immediate cause of the disease.

This theory of the cause of dental caries explains the *rationale* of the treatment at present adopted for arresting its progress. By the removal of the decomposed part and the filling the cavity with an indestructible material, the presence of those agents, upon the chemical action of which the disease depends, is prevented, and its further progress arrested.

Among the indirect causes of caries, the following may be enumerated; depositions of tartar upon the teeth; a febrile or irritable state of the body; a mercurial diathesis of the general system; artificial teeth, improperly inserted, or of bad materials; roots of teeth; irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth; too great a pressure of the teeth against each other; and, in short, every thing that is productive of irritation to the alveolar and dental membranes, or gums.

All teeth are not equally liable to decay, or in other words, not equally susceptible to the action of the causes that produce the disease. Teeth that are well formed, well arranged, and of a compact and close texture, seldom decay, and even when they are attacked by caries, the progress of the disease is less rapid than it is in imperfectly formed teeth, or teeth which are of a soft texture, or irregularly arranged.

CARI'NA. Literally, a keel. In *Botany*, the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, more or less united together by their lower margins.

CARINATE. Keel-shaped, furnished with a sharp and prominent back, like the keel of a vessel.

CA'RIOUS. Affected with caries.

CARLI'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

CARLINA ACANTHIFO'LIA. The wild artichoke.

CARLINA ACAUL'IS. The carline thistle, at one time used as a vermifuge.

CARLO SANCTO. St. Charles's root.

CAR'MEN. A verse; a charm; an amulet.

CARMINAN'TIA. See Carminative.

CARMIN'ATIVE. *Carminativus;* from *carmen*, a verse, or charm; because their operation was ascribed by the ancients to a charm. Medicines which allay pain and dispel flatus from the alimentary canal.

CARMINE. A beautiful red pigment prepared from cochineal.

CAR'NEÆ COLUMNÆ. The fleshy fasciculi in the ventricles of the heart.

CAR'NEOUS. *Carneus ; carnosus ;* from *caro*, flesh. Fleshy. Resembling flesh.

CARNIC'ULA. Diminutive of *caro*, flesh. The gums. A small fleshy substance.

CARNIFICA'TION. *Carnificatio;* from *caro*, flesh, and *fieri*, to become. Becoming flesh ; conversion into a substance resembling flesh ; a term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid alteration in which certain organs assume the appearance of flesh, as in hepatization of the lungs.

CARNIFOR'MIS. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, likeness. Having the appearance of flesh ; usually applied to an abscess, having a hardened orifice.

CARNIV'ORA. An order of animals which subsist on flesh.

CARNIV'OROUS. From *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, I eat. Feeding on flesh. Any thing which eats flesh. Applied also to substances which destroy fleshy excrescences.

CARNO'SUS. Carneous ; fleshy.

CA'RO. *Caro, carnis.* Flesh ; the red part or belly of a muscle ; the pulp of fruit.

CAROLI'NA PINK. Spigelia marilandica.

CARO'TID. From καρωω, to cause to sleep. The carotid artery is so called because, when it is tied with a ligature, the animal becomes comatose.

CAROTID ARTERY. *Arteria carotidea.* A large artery on each side of the neck for carrying the blood to the head. The right arises from the arteria innominata, and the left, from the arch of the aorta. Each is divided into an *external* and *internal.* The *superior thyroideal*, the *sublingual*, the *inferior*, *external*, and *internal maxillary*, the *occipital*, the *external auditory*, and the *temporal*, are branches of the external carotid. The *anterior cerebral*, the *posterior*, the *central* artery of the optic nerve, and the *internal orbital*, are given off within the cavity of the cranium by the internal carotid.

CAROTID CANAL. A canal in the temporal bone traversed by the carotid artery, and several nervous filaments.

CAROTID FORAMI'NA. The foramina at each extremity of the carotid canals. They are distinguished into external and internal.

CAROTID GANGLION. See *Carotid Nerve.*

CAROTID NERVE. A branch from the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, ascending by the side of the internal carotid artery, and forming, in the carotid canal, with branches of other nerves, the *carotid plexus.* The *carotid ganglion* is a small gangliform swelling on the under side of the artery.

CAROTIN. A peculiar crystallizable, ruby-red, neutral principle, inodorous and tasteless substance obtained from carrots.

CARPA'THIAN BALSAM. A product of the *Pinus cembra.*

CARPEL. A term in *Botany*, applied to one or more whorls of modified leaves, constituting the pistil.

CARPHOLOG'IA. From καρφος, the nap of cloths, and λεγω, I pluck. Delirious picking of the bed clothes, a dangerous symptom in disease.

CARPAL. Belonging to the carpus.

CARPOBAL'SAMUM. From καρπος, fruit, and βαλσαμον, balsam. The fruit of the *Amyris gileadensis.*

CARPOL'OGY. *Carpolog'ia ;* from καρπος, fruit, and λογος, a treatise on fruits.

CARPO-PEDAL SPASM. A spasmodic affection of the larynx and chest occurring in young children, with croupy cough and spasmodic contraction of the thumbs and toes.

CARPO'PHORE. In *Botany*, the axis of the fruit in *umbelliferæ.*

CARPOT'ICA. The third order in the class *Genetica* of Dr. Good's Nosology. Diseases affecting impregnation.

CARPUS. Καρπος, the wrist. The wrist, consisting of eight bones, viz : the *scaphoides, lunare, cuneiform, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoides, magnum,* and *unciform.*

CARRAGEEN MOSS. Irish Moss; the *Chondrus crispus*.

CARRAGEE'NIN. The mucilaginous matter obtained by boiling carrageen moss; vegetable jelly.

CAR'ROT. An esculent root of the genus *Daucus*. See Daucus Carota.

CAR'THAMUS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

CARTHAMUS TINCTO'RIUS. The systematic name of the saffron flower, or bastard saffron. The seeds are cathartic, emetic and diuretic. The flowers are used for dying, under the name of safflower.

CARTHAMIN. A brilliant red, or rouge coloring matter, obtained from safflower.

CAR'TILAGE. *Cartilago*. A white, hard and elastic part of the body, which in the fœtus serves as a substitute for bones, but in the adult is found only in the joints and at the extremity of the ribs.

CARTILAGES ARTICULAR. Cartilages which surround surfaces that are in contact with each other.

CARTILAGES, INTERARTICULAR. Cartilages situated within the joints.

CARTILAGES OF OSSIFICATION. The *temporary cartilages* of the fœtus which are turned to bone.

CARTILAG'INOUS. *Cartilagin'eus*. Partaking of the nature of, or resembling cartilage.

CARTILAGO ANNULARIS. The ring-like, or caricoid cartilage.

CARTILAGO ARYTÆNOIDEA. Two cartilages of the larynx.

CARTILAGO CRICOIDEA. The cricoid cartilage. A cartilage of the larynx, situated between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

CARTILAGO ENSIFORMIS. The ensiform cartilages attached to the lowest part of the sternum.

CARUEN. Non-oxygenated oil of Caraway, obtained by distilling the crude oil with hydrate of potassa.

CARUM. Καρος, from *Caria*, a province in Asia. Caraway. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

CARUM CARUI. The Caraway plant. The seeds have a warm, aromatic and spicy taste. They are used as a carminative and stomachic.

CAR'UNCLE. *Caruncula*. Diminutive of *caro*, flesh. A small fleshy excrescence.

CARUN'CULA. Caruncle.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMA'LIS. A small, red glandular body, at the inner angle of each eye.

CARUNCULÆ CUTICULA'RES Nymphæ.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES. Several small reddish tubercles near the orifice of the vagina, supposed to be the remains of the hymen.

CARUNCULÆ PAPILLA'RES. The papillæ within the pelvis of the kidneys.

CA'RUS. Καρος, from καρα, the head, as being the part affected. Insensibility and sleep. Coma.

CARUS APOPLEX'IA. Apoplexy.

CARUS ASPHYX'IA. Asphyxia.

CARUS CATALEP'SIA. Catalepsy.

CAR'YA. A genus of plants of the order *Juglandiaceæ*. Hickory.

CARYOCOST'INUS. A purgative electuary prepared from the costus and other aromatic substances.

CARYOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The chickweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CARYOPHYLL'IC ACID. *Eugenic acid*. Heavy oil of cloves.

CARYOPHYL'LIN. A sub-resin extracted from cloves by alcohol.

CARYOPHYL'LUS. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*. Also, the clove, or unexpanded flower buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMAT'ICUS. The clove tree.

CARYOPHYLLUS HORTEN'SIS. The clove pink. See Dianthus caryophyllus.

CARYOP'SIS. The fruit of *gramineaciæ*, as of wheat, oats, rye, &c.

CASCARIL'LÆ CORTEX. The bark of the *Croton Eleuteria* and some of the other species. It is in quills; has an agreeable smell, and a slightly bitter taste, with considerable aromatic warmth. It is aromatic, tonic, and febrifuge.

CASHEW. Anacardium orientale.

CASEIN. *Caseum;* from *caseus*, cheese. A protein compound, the only nitrogenous constituent of milk. It is obtained by precipitating milk with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving the precipitate in a solution of carbonate of soda, reprecipitating with acid, and washing out the fat and extractive with alcohol and ether. When dry it is an amber yellow mass, slightly soluble in water, but very readily so in an alkaline solution.

CASEUS. Cheese.

CASSE'RIAN GANGLION. The ganglion of the fifth nerve, from which proceed the ophthalmic, the superior and inferior maxillary nerves.

CAS'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. Also, the cassia bark.

CASSIA CHAMÆCRIS'TA. A small prostrate shrub, common in the United States, resembling *Cassia Marilandica* in its medicinal properties.

CASSIA CARYOPHYLLA'TA. The clove bark tree. See Myrtus Caryophyllata.

CASSIA FIS'TULA. The purging cassia; the fruit of the *Cassia fistula*. The pulp of the pods of this tree is generally laxative.

CASSIA MARILAN'DICA. American senna. A native cassia, resembling the foreign in its medicinal qualities, but less active.

CASSIA SENNA. One of the plants which produce senna.

CASSIÆ FISTULÆ PULPA. The pulp of purging cassia.

CASSIUS' PRECIPITATE. A purple powder used as a coloring ingredient in gum enamel for porcelain teeth. It is commonly called *purple powder*, and the following is Thenard's method of preparing it:

"Make an *aqua regia* of one part of muriatic or chloro-hydric acid, and two parts of nitric, to dissolve the gold. When it is dissolved, dilute it with water and filter it, then make it very dilute by the addition of a large quantity of water, make also an *aqua regia* to dissolve the tin, of one part of nitric acid, and two parts of pure water, to which is to be added one hundred and thirty grains of muriate of soda, or common salt, to each pint of the dilute acid. The tin should be very pure, and must be added to the acid, a small piece at a time. When the first piece is dissolved, add a second, and so on, until the acid is saturated. The solution should be of a yellow color, and the operation carried on very slowly, and in a cool place. When it is finished, filter the liquid and dilute it by the addition of about one hundred times its volume of water.

"Now place the dilute solution of gold in a glass vessel, and add the solution of tin, drop by drop, stirring with a glass rod incessantly, until the liquid takes the color of Port wine, suffer it to stand, and large flocks of the purple will fall to the bottom of the vessel, decant the solution, wash and dry the precipitate, which will be of the most splendid purple color."

CASSUMU'NIAR. A bitter aromatic root, brought in irregular slices from the East Indies.

CASTA'NEA. A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Cupuliferæ*. The chestnut.

CASTANEA EQUINA. An erroneous name for the horse chestnut.

CASTANEA PUMILA. The chinquapin.

CASTILE SOAP. Hard, olive-oil soda soap.

CASTING. In *Dental Surgery*, running fused lead, tin, zinc or brass, into a mould made in sand with a plaster transfer of any portion, or the whole of the alveolar border and so many of the teeth as may be remaining in it, and palatine arch when it becomes necessary to adapt a plate to it. The castings employed in mechanical dentistry are sometimes made by pouring fused metal directly upon the plaster model, and afterwards into the mould thus formed. See Metallic Models.

CASTLE-LEOD SPRING. A sulphurious spring in Ross-shire, Scotland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous diseases and foul ulcers.

CASTOR. A genus of animals. Also, a peculiar concrete substance, having a strong and unpleasant odor, found in bags near the rectum of the beaver.

CASTOR FIBER. The beaver which furnishes the castor.

CASTOR OIL. The oil obtained from the seeds of the Ricinus communis.

CASTO'REUM. *Castorium.* Castor.

CASTORINE. A crystalline resin obtained from a hot alcoholic solution of castoreum.

CASTRA'TION. *Castra'tio.* The operation for the removal of the testicles.

CASTRA'TUS. One deprived of his testicles.

CATAB'ASIS. From καταβαινω, to descend. An expulsion of humors downward. Also, a descent, as of the testicle.

CATABLE'MA. From καταβαλλω, to throw around. The outermost bandage or fillet which secures the rest.

CATACAU'MA. From κατακαιω, to burn. A burn or scald.

CATACAU'SIS. From κατακαιω to burn. Combustion.

CATACAUSIS EBRIO'SA. From κατακαιω, to burn, and *ebriosus*, full of strong liquor. General combustibility of the body.

CATAC'LASIS. From κατακλαω, to break or distort. Distorted eyelids.

CATACLEIS'. From κατα, beneath, κλειϛ, the clavicle. The first rib beneath the clavicle. Also, applied to the acromion, and the connection of the sternum with the ribs.

CATACLYS'MUS. *Cataclys'ma;* from κατακλυζειν, to submerge, inundate. A clyster. Also, applied to a shower bath and ablution.

CATAG'MA. From κατα, and αγω, to break. A fracture.

CATAGMAT'ICS. From καταγμα, a fracture. Remedies supposed to promote the formation of callus.

CAT'ALEPSY. *Catalep'sia;* from καταλαμβανω, to seize, to hold. A disease characterized by sudden suspension of motion and sensation, the limbs and trunk remaining in any position in which they may be placed.

CATAL'PA CORDIFO'LIA. A tree of the family *Bignoniaceæ*. The seeds have been used in asthma.

CATAL'YSIS. From κατα, and λυω, to loose. A term applied in *Chemistry* to the decomposition and the formation of a new compound of the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by the presence of one or more substances which do not of themselves enter into combination; decomposition by the *catalytic force*, or the *action of presence.*

CATALYT'IC. Relating to catalysis.

CATALYT'IC FORCE. That modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

CATAMASSE'SIS. From καταμασσαομαι, to manducate. Grinding of the teeth, and biting of the tongue, as is often the case in convulsions and epilepsy.

CATAME'NIA. The menses, or monthly discharge from the uterus of females between the ages of fourteen or fifteen and forty-five.

CATAPAS'MA. From καταπασσω, a sprinkle. A dry compound medicine powdered, to be sprinkled on ulcers.

CATAPH'ORA. From καταφερω, to make sleepy. A term applied by some to a disposition to sleep, and by others to profound sleep.

CATAPHRAC'TA. From καταφρασσω, I fortify. A bandage for the thorax and shoulders.

CAT'APLASM. *Cataplas'ma*, from καταπλασσω, to spread like a plaster. A poultice or plaster.

CATAPLAS'MA. A cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA ACETO'SÆ. A sorrel poultice.

CATAPLASMA ALU'MINIS. An alum plaster.

CATAPLASMA CONI'I. A hemlock poultice.

CATAPLASMA DAU'CI. A carrot poultice.

CATAPLASMA FERMEN'TI. A yeast poultice.

CATAPLASMA LI'NI. A linseed poultice.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. A mustard plaster.

CATAPLEX'IS. From κατα, and πλησσω, to strike. Sudden deprivation of sensation or power in any of the organs or members of the body.

CATAPSYX'IS. From καταψυχω, I re-

frigerate. Coldness of the body without shivering.

CATAPTO'SIS. From καταπιπτω, to fall down. The action of suddenly falling down, as in apoplexy.

CAT'ARACT. *Catarac'ta*, from καταρασσω, to confound, or disturb. A cataract. Loss of sight, caused by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsules, which prevents the rays of light from passing to the optic nerve.

Cataract is divided into *true* and *false;* the former when the disease is seated in the lens or capsule, and the latter, when consisting of a deposition of matter between the capsule and lens. It is also distinguished into *idiopathic* and *accidental*, and into *hard, caseous* and *milky*, according to its consistence; also into *white, brown, gray, yellow, black, pearly* and *green*, according to its color. It may, also, be *simple* or *complicated* with *glaucoma, amaurosis, adhesion* or *specks* on the cornea.

CATARRH'. *Catar'rhus*, from καταρρεω, I flow down. Increased secretion and discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia, accompanied with fever, cough, sneezing, loss of appetite and lassitude. It sometimes assumes an epidemic form, prevailing very generally throughout a whole country.

CATARRHAL. Relating to catarrh.

CATCH-FLY. *Silene virginica.* The root is said to possess vermifuge properties.

Catch Pivot. See Clacking Pivot.

CATARRHŒ'TICUS. From καταρρεω, I flow from. A catarrhal affection.

CATARTIS'MUS. From καταρτιζειν, to repair, replace. Coaptation of a fractured or luxated bone.

CATAS'TASIS. From καθιστημι, I establish. The state, condition, or constitution of any thing.

CAT'ECHU. The various extracts from the *Acacia catechu.* It is a powerful astringent.

Catechu Tannin. *Catechu Tannic Acid.* A tannin obtained from catechu. It is a yellow, amorphous mass, soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It gives a *grayish green* precipitate with salts of the peroxyd of iron, and none at all with tartrate of antimony and potassa.

CATECHUIC ACID. *Catechin.* A humin tannic acid obtained from catechu. It gives a blackish blue color to persalts of iron.

CATEIAD'ION. From καια and εια, a blade of grass. A long instrument thrust into the nostrils to excite hæmorrhage.

CATHÆRET'IC. *Catharet'ica;* from καθαιρω, to remove. Corrosive or caustic substances used for the destruction of exuberant granulations, warts, &c.

CATHÆ'RESIS. Exhaustion.

CATHAR'MA. From καθαιρω, to remove. Matters purged from the body, whether caused by purgatives or otherwise.

CATHAR'MUS. From καθαιρω, to remove. Purgation. Applied also to the cure of disease by magic.

CATHAR'SIS. From καθαιρω, to take away, to purge. Natural or artificial purgation by any of the passages.

CATHAR'TIC. *Cathar'ticus;* from καθαιρω, to purge. A medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. The medicines belonging to this class are numerous.

CATHAR'TIN. The active principle of senna.

CATHARTOCAR'PUS. Cassia fistula; a leguminous tree of the East and West Indies. It yields the *cassia pulp* of the pharmacopœia.

CATH'ETER. Καθετηρ; from καθιημι, to thrust into. A hollow tube to be introduced into the urinary bladder, to draw off the water, made of silver or elastic gum.

Catheter, Eusta'chian. A catheter for opening obstructions in the Eustachian tube.

Catheter Na'sal. An instrument for catheterizing the nasal duct.

CATHETERIS'MUS. From καθετηρ, a a catheter. The introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

CATHODE. From καια and οδος, a way; the downward way, or the direction in which the sun sets. A term invented by Faraday, in his new galvanic nomenclature, to indicate what was formerly called the

negative pole of the battery. When the poles are placed east and west, the positive current enters at the *anode*, (from *ανα*, upward, and *οδος*, or the way in which the sun rises,) or eastern, and leaves at the western end of the circuit, whence its point of departure has been called the *cathode*.

CATHODIC. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the downward course of nervous action.

CATHOL'ICON. From *κατα*, and *ολικος*, universal. A universal medicine, or remedy supposed to be capable of curing all diseases.

CATION. From *κατα* and *ιον*, that which goes. A term used by Faraday to indicate those atoms of a substance, undergoing galvanic decomposition, which appear at the *cathode*. Those appearing at the *anode* are called *anions*.

CATIL'LIA. A nine ounce weight.

CATKIN. In *Botany*, an ament, or species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales ranged along a stalk, as in hazel, oak, willow, &c., so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. See Amentum.

CAT'LING. A long, sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, used chiefly for dividing the interosseous ligaments, in amputations of the forearm and leg.

CATOCATHAR'TIC. *Catocathar'ticus;* from *κατω*, downward, and *καθαιρω*, to purge. A medicine which purges downward.

CATOCHUS. From *κατεχω*, to detain. A spasmodic disease in which the body is held in an upright position; a species of catalepsy.

CATOP'TRIC EXAMINATION OF THE EYE. A means of diagnosis in cataract, founded on the phenomena of reflected light. Thus, when a lighted candle is held before the eye, if the cornea, the crystalline lens and its capsules are transparent, three images will be seen; the first from the cornea, and the other two from the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, but opacity of any of these surfaces will destroy their reflecting property.

CATO'TICA. *Cato'ticus;* from *κατω*, below. Diseases which affect internal surfaces, and produce a morbid condition of the fluids.

CAT'S EYE. A variety of chalcedony, or quarts, so called from the resemblance of the opalescent reflections from within, to those observed in the eye of a cat.

Cat's Foot. Ground ivy, or gill.

Cat's Purr. A characteristic auscultatory sound of the chest.

CAUDA. From *Cado*, to fall. A tail.

Cauda Equi'na. The spinal marrow, at its termination about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a large number of nerves, which, when unraveled, resemble a horse's tail, and hence the name.

CAUDATE. From *cauda*, a tail. Tailed; a term applied, in *Botany*, to organs of plants which have a tail-like elongation, and in *Zoology*, to an animal furnished with a long tail.

CAUDEX. In *Botany*, the trunk of a tree; the main body of a tree or root, as *caudex ascendens* and *caudex descendens*.

CAUL. The omentum.

CAULE'DON. From *καυλος*, a stalk. A transverse fracture.

CAULES'CENT. *Caules'cens.* Having a true stem.

CAU'LIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. *Excresentia syphilitica.* An excrescence which occurs in syphilitic diseases, chiefly about the anus and vulva.

CAULINE. Growing on the stem.

CAU'MA. *Καυμα*, heat, from *καιω*, to burn. The heat of the body in fever; burning heat.

CAUSE. That which produces an effect. An act preceding another and in which the former is necessary to the latter.

CAU'SIS. From *καιω*, to burn. To burn. Act of combustion.

CAUSO'MA. From *καιω*, to burn. Great heat. Inflammation.

CAUS'TIC. *Caus'ticus;* from *καιω*, to burn. A substance which, when applied to the body, produces a burning sensation, and disorganizes animal substances by destroying their texture.

Caustic Alkali. Pure alkali.

Caustic Barley. See Cevadilla.

CAUSTIC, LUNAR. Nitrate of silver.

CAUSTIC VOLATILE ALKALI. Ammonia.

CAUSTIC'ITY. Having a caustic property.

CAUSTICUM. A caustic.

CAU'SUS. A name applied by Hippocrates to an ardent fever, from its extreme heat, supposed to be a variety of bilious intermittent.

CAUTERIZA'TION. The act of cauterizing.

CAU'TERY. *Caute'rium;* from καω, to burn. An instrument used for burning or disorganizing the part to which it is applied. Formerly, cauteries were divided into *actual*—the hot iron, and *potential*, which consists of some escharotic; but it is now restricted to the first, or hot iron. Potential was then applied to kali purum, or potassa, but this term is now used synonymously with caustic.

CAVA, VENA. A name given to the two great veins of the body which meet at the right auricle of the heart.

CAVER'NA. From *cavus*, hollow. A cavern, an antrum. Applied to the female organs of generation.

CAV'ERNOUS. *Caverno'sus.* Filled with small caverns or cavities.

CAV'ITAS PUL'PÆ. The pulp cavity of a tooth. See Dental Cavity.

CAV'ITY. *Cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow. Any hollow.

CAVITY PLATE. A term applied in *Mechanical dentistry*, to a metallic base for artificial teeth, so constructed as to have one or more vacant spaces between it and the gums, which, when applied and the air exhausted, contributes very greatly to the firmness of its adhesion. See Metallic Base for Artificial teeth.

CAVUM DEN'TIS. See Dental Cavity.

CAVUM NAR'IUM. The nares.

CAVUM O'RIS. The mouth.

CA'VUS. A hollow; a cavity.

CAYENNE PEPPER. The ground seeds of *Capsicum annum.*

CEANO'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ.*

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. New Jersey tea; red root; a small shrub growing throughout the United States. The root is astringent, and said to be useful in syphilitic affections.

CEAS'MA. From κεω, to split or divide. A fissure.

CE'DAR. A name given to several species of juniper, and to a species of pinus.

CEDAR, RED. An evergreen tree, the *Juniperus virginiana*, seldom growing to a height of more than forty or fifty feet. The tops are considered stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

CEDEIA. Embalming.

CEDMA. Aneurism. Varix.

CED'MATA. Κεδματα. Pains in the joints, particularly those of the hips.

CEDRELE'UM. From κεδρος, the cedar, and ελαιον, oil. The oil of cedar.

CEDREN. The liquid portion of juniper oil.

CE'DRINUM VI'NUM. *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.

CEDRIRET. A substance, crystallizing in red needles, obtained from the empyreumatic oil of the tar of beech-wood, by treating it with caustic potassa, and distilling.

CEDRI'TES. A vermifuge wine prepared from the resin of the cedar, by treating it with sweet wine.

CEDROLE. The solid portion of juniper oil.

CEDRUS. From *Kedron*, a valley where this tree grows. See Pinus Cedrus.

CEDRUS AMERICANA. The arbor vitæ.

CEDRUS BACCIFERA. Savine.

CEI'RIA. From κειρω, to abrade. The tape-worm is so called from its abrading the intestines.

CELAS'TRUS. Ceanothus Americanus.

CELE. Κηλη, a tumor; a swelling. A tumor caused by the protrusion of a soft part, and hence the compound terms, *hydrocele, bubonocele, &c.*

CELERY. The cultivated species of *Apium.* See Apium Graveolens.

CELIA. Cerevisia.

CELL. *Cella.* A cavity or chamber. A minute cavity in the tissues, devoted to purposes of nutrition, growth, development or secretion.

CELLS, BRONCHIAL. The air-cells of the lungs, in which the finest ramifications of each lobular bronchial tube terminates.

CELL, CALCIG'EROUS. See Calcigerous Cells.

CELL, EPIDERMIC OR EPITHELIAL. The cells which cover the free membranous surfaces of the body. They are developed from germs furnished by the subjacent membrane.

CELL GER'MINAL. See Cytoblast.

CELL-GROWTH. Growth by the agency of cells.

CELLS, MASTOID. The irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

CELL, NUCLEATED. See Cytoblast.

CELL, PIGMENT. Cells in various parts of the body, secreting pigment.

CEL'LULAR. *Cellula'ris.* Composed of small cells.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE. *Membrana cellulosa.* Cellular tissue.

CELLULAR SYSTEM. The whole of the cellular tissue of the body.

CELLULAR TISSUE. The areolar tissue.

CEL'LULE. *Cellula;* diminutive of *cella,* a cell. A small cell.

CEL'LULOSE. The fundamental substance of which vegetable tissue is composed, left after all products of secretion are dissolved out. Its formula is $C_{12}$ $H_{10}$ $O_{10}$.

CELOTOM'IA. From κηλη, a hernia, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation by cutting for the cure of hernia.

CELOTOMUS. A hernia knife.

CELTIC NARD. See Valeriana Celtica.

CEM'ENT'. The name of substances employed by chemists for uniting things together. It has also been applied to amalgam, a substance used by some dentists for filling teeth. See Amalgam.

CEMENT FOR THE TEETH, OSTERMAIER'S. An earthy compound proposed by M. O. Ostermaier for filling teeth, consisting of thirteen parts of quicklime, chemically pure, and finely pulverized; promptly mixed with twelve parts anhydrous phosphoric acid, obtained by the combustion of phosphorus in dry air. "A sufficient quantity of this powder, which has become moist by the process of mixing, is then introduced into the cavity of the tooth, previously dried by means of blotting paper, care being taken to fill the cavity properly, and to level and polish the outer surface, which is afterwards moistened with a little water." If more than two minutes elapse after this mixture is made, the inventor says it is unfit for use, but when used according to the directions, he asserts that it renders a carious tooth similar to a sound one; but experience has failed to confirm his assurances of its value.

CEMENT'UM. One of the substances or parts of a tooth. It covers the fang or root, and has been traced over the enamel; it is thickest at the extremity of the root and becomes gradually thinner as it approaches the neck of the tooth. *Purkinjé* and *Fraenkel* mention one case which came under their observation, where it covered the enamel of the teeth of an old man, and Mr. Nasmyth is of opinion that it always envelops the crowns of the teeth. The author, however, has never been able to detect it, except upon the roots of the teeth. Cementum also joins together the plates of compound teeth, like those of the elephant, and fills up the cavities and folds in the teeth of ruminants. It is of a cellular and vascular texture.

According to Professor Owen, cementum "always closely corresponds in texture with the osseous tissue of the same animal, and wherever it occurs of sufficient thickness, as upon the teeth of the horse, sloth or ruminants, it is also traversed, like bone, by vascular canals. In reptiles and mammals, in which the animal basis of the bones of the skeleton is excavated by minute radiated cells, forming with their contents the 'corpuscles of Purkinjé;' these are likewise present, of similar size and

form, in the 'cement,' and are its chief characteristic as a constituent of the tooth. The hardening material of the cement is partly segregated and combined with the parietes of the radiated cells and canals, and is partly contained in aggregated grains in the cells, which are thus rendered opaque."

With regard to the manner of the formation of the cementum, which is the last to appear of the dental tissues, nothing positive is known. Raschkow thinks it may be produced by the remains of the enamel pulp, but as it cannot be detected on the crowns of the human teeth, we have reason for believing that it is secreted by the periosteum, and the fact that it increases in thickness with age, would seem to render this opinion, by far, more probable.

CEMENTA'TION. A chemical process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and exposing the whole to a red heat in a closed vessel for a length of time. It is in this way that iron is converted into steel. It is also a process adopted in some of the mints for refining gold. See Gold, Refining of.

CEMENTE'RIUM. A crucible.

CENEANGEI'A. From *κενος*, empty, and *αγγειον*, a vessel. Deficiency of blood in the vessels.

CENEMBATE'SIS. From *κενος*, empty, and *εμβιανω*, to enter. Paracentesis, also the act of probing a cavity.

CENEONES. The flanks.

CENIG'DAM. *Ceniplam; cenigotam; cenipolam.* The name of an instrument anciently used for opening the head in epilepsies.

CENO'SIS. From *κενος*, empty. General evacuation; also, sometimes applied to inanition.

CENOT'ICA. *Cenot'icus;* from *κενωαις*, evacuation. Morbid or excessive discharges.

CENTAU'REA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Centaurea Behen. *Behen album.* The white behen. It is said to be tonic.

Centaurea Benedic'ta. The blessed or holy thistle. It is tonic, diaphoretic and emetic.

Centaurea Calcitra'pa. The common star-thistle, or star knap-weed. The juice has been used in intermittents and nephritic disorders.

Centaurea Centau'rium. The greater centaury, the root has been used as an aperient and coroborent in alvine fluxes.

CENTAURIN. The bitter principle of the European centaury.

CENTAURIUM. The common European centaury.

CENTAURY, AMERICAN. The sabbatia angularis, or American centaury. It is tonic and is used in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Centaury, European. Erythræa centaurium; a small, annual herbaceous plant, possessing tonic properties analogous to those of gentian. It has been employed in dyspeptic affections and fevers.

CENTIGRAMME. From *centum*, a hundred, and *γραμμα*, gramme. *Centigramma.* The hundredth part of a gramme, which is equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, gr. 0.1544 troy.

CENTILITRE. The hundredth part of a litre, equal to about 2,7053 fluid drachms.

CENTIMETRE. *Centimetre.* The hundredth part of a metre, which is about four lines, .3937 English inch.

CENTIPEDE. From *centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, foot. The name of the myriapodus insects of the genus *Scolopendra.* The largest, when full grown, have from fifty to two hundred pairs of feet.

CENTRADIAPH'ANES. Cataract due to opacity of the centre of the crystalline lens.

CENTRIP'ETAL. From *centrum*, the centre, and *peto*, to move toward. Approaching the centre. In *Botany*, an inflorescence in which the marginal flowers open first, and the central last.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION. Centre of gravitation. The point to which bodies tend as a consequence of gravitation.

CENTRES, NERVOUS. Nervous centres. The organs, as the brain and spinal marrow, from whence the nerves originate.

CENTRUM. From κεντεω, to prick. The centre; the middle point or place of any thing.

CENTRUM COMMU'NE. The solar plexus.

CENTRUM OVA'LE MA'JUS. The large white medullary mass, surrounded by cortical substance, seen in each hemisphere of the brain, when divided to a level with the corpus callosum.

CENTRUM OVALE MINUS. The white central mass, surrounded by a stratum of gray, seen in each hemisphere of the brain, where a horizontal section is made about half an inch above the corpus callosum.

CE'PA. From κηπος, a wool-card, from the likeness of its roots. The onion.

CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. The plant from which Ipecacuanha is obtained.

CEPHALÆ'A. From κεφαλη, the head. The fleshy covering of the skull, also, headache.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA. A bloody tumor under the scalp.

CEPHALÆ'MIA. Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain.

CEPHALAGO'GUS. An instrument for drawing down the fœtal head.

CEPH'ALAGRA. Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA. From κεφαλη, the head, and γραφη, a description. Anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA. From κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, pain. *Cephelœa.* Headache.

CEPHALALO'GIA. An anatomical treatise on the head.

CEPHALAN'THUS OCCIDENTA'LIS. A shrub of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, growing all over the United States, near streams and ponds. The bark of the root has been used as an antiperiodic tonic.

CEPHALAR'TICA. Cephalic remedies.

CEPHALATO'MIA. Anatomy; dissection or opening of the head.

CEPHALE. Κεφαλη. The head.

CEPHAL'IC. From κεφαλη, the head. Pertaining to the head.

CEPHALIC REMEDIES. Medicines, or remedies used for the cure of diseases of the head.

CEPHALIC VEINS. *Vena cephalica.* The anterior or outermost vein of the arm is so called, because taking blood from this vein was supposed to afford relief to affections of the head.

CEPHALI'TIS. Phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain.

CEPHALODY'MIA. A class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united.

CEPHALODYNIA. Cephalalgia.

CEPHALOMA. A medullary, or encephaloid tumor.

CEPHALOM'ETER. *Cephelometrum;* from κεφαλη, the head, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the fœtal head in parturition.

CEPHALON'OSUS. From καφαλη, the head, and νοσος, a disease. *Febris Hungarica.* A disease which principally affects the head.

CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆ'US. From κεφαλη, the head, φαρυγξ, the pharynx. Constrictor pharyngis superior, a muscle of the head and pharynx.

CEPHALO'PODA. *Cephalo'pods.* From κεφαλη, and πους, the foot. In *Zoology*, an order of *Mollusca*, whose organs of locomotion are placed around the mouth, as the cuttle fish, &c.

CEPHALOPONIA. From κεφαλη, the head, and πονος, pain. Head-ache.

CEPHALOSOMATODYM'IA. A class of double monstrosities in which the union is between the heads and the trunks.

CEPHALO-SPINAL. Belonging to the head and spine, as the *cephalo spinal fluid*, a fluid found beneath the arachnoid in both the head and spine.

CEPHALOTRIBE'. An instrument invented by Baudelocque for crushing the fœtal head.

CEPHALOTRIP'SY. The operation of crushing the fœtal head.

CERA. Wax. Bees-wax. A solid concrete animal product, prepared by the bees, and extracted from their combs, after the removal of the honey. When first obtained from the comb it is called yellow wax, or *cera flava*, which is of a bright yellow color when fresh, or recently extracted. When softened by the fire, or in

warm water, is very malleable and tough, but it becomes brittle with age, and loses its fine yellow color. In *Dental prosthesis*, it is used for the procurement of impressions of the jaws. But when used for this purpose it should always be fresh.

By softening and reducing yellow wax into thin cakes, and exposing it for a long time to the sun and open air, it becomes white. This, when melted and formed in cakes, is termed virgin or white wax, *Cera alba*. But most of the white wax sold in the shops is adulterated and brittle, and consequently not so good for taking impressions of the mouth as the yellow.

CERA ALBA. White wax.

CERA FLAVA. Yellow wax.

CERA VEGETABILIS. Vegetable wax; natural wax.

CERAIN. A fatty matter obtained from white wax, not susceptible of saponification.

CERASIN. One of the proximate principles of cherry gum, which is insoluble in cold water.

CERAS'US. A genus of plants, instituted by Tournefort, of the order *Drupaceæ*.

CERASUS LAURO-CERASUS. Cherry-laurel, the leaves of which possess properties similar to those of hydrocyanic acid, and are employed for preparing the *cherry laurel water*.

CERASUS SEROTINA. The wild cherry tree, *prunus virginiana*, the bark of which is a valuable medicinal agent.

CE'RATE. *Ceratum*. A composition of wax and oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients and of a consistence intermediate between that of ointments and plasters.

CER'ATO. From κερας, horn. A term used as a prefix in composition, in the names of muscles. See Cerato-Glossus.

CERATO-GLOSSUS. A muscle of the tongue. See Hyoglossus.

CERATO-HYOIDEUS. The stylo-hyoideus muscle.

CERATOCE'LE. From κερας, and κηλη, tumor. Hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humor through an opening in the cornea.

CERATONYX'IS. Depression of the crystalline lens by a needle introduced through the cornea.

CERATOT'OMUS. The name of a knife invented by Wenzel, for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation of cataract.

CERA'TUM. From *cera*, wax. A cerate.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. Cerate of calamine.

CERATUM CANTHAR'IDIS. *Ceratum lyttæ*. Cerate of the blistering fly.

CERATUM CETA'CEI. *Ceratum spermaceti; ceratum album*. Spermaceti cerate.

CERATUM CONI'I. Hemlock cerate.

CERATUM PLUM'BI ACETA'TIS. *Unguen'tum cerus'sæ aceta'tæ*. Cerate of acetate of lead.

CERATUM PLUM'BI CARBONA'TIS. Cerate of carbonate of lead.

CERATUM PLUM'BI COMPOS'ITUM. *Ceratum lithar'gyri aceta'ti compositum*. Compound cerate of lead.

CERATUM RESI'NÆ. *Ceratum resinæ flavæ; ceratum cit'rinum*. Resin cerate.

CERATUM SABI'NÆ. Savine cerate.

CERATUM SAPO'NIS. Soap cerate.

CERATUM SIM'PLEX. Simple cerate.

CERAU'NION. From κεραυνος, thunder, a thunderbolt. A meteoric stone. A stone believed to be formed during thunder, and to be possessed of narcotic and other virtues. It was formerly rubbed on swelled knees, breasts, &c.

CERCÆ. From κερκος, a tail. The feelers which project from the hind part of some insects.

CERCA'RIÆ. From κερκος, a tail. A family of infusorial animalcules, having an enlarged body with a slender tail-like appendage, one of the most curious of which is found in salivary calculus. Indeed, M. Mandl asserts that the tartar of the teeth consists of nothing more than a deposit of the skeletons of dead infusoria, agglutinated together by dried mucus, very similar to certain earths, which, according to M. Ehrenberg, are composed almost wholly of fossil infusoria.

If the theory of M. Mandl were correct,

tartar would be deposited upon all teeth alike. But this is not the fact. Some teeth, as the lower incisors and the outer surfaces of the molars of both jaws, and particularly the upper, are, by far, more liable to have it deposited on them, than any of the other teeth. The infusoria found in salivary calculus are doubtless generated in the mucous fluid of the mouth, which is always mixed more or less abundantly with this substance as it is deposited upon the teeth. It is in this way that their presence in the tartar of the teeth is to be accounted for.

CERCH'NOS. *Cerchnus.* From *κερχω*, to be hoarse. Wheezing.

CERCIS. A sort of pestle. Also, the radius.

CERCOPITHE'CUS. *κερκος*, a tail, and *πιθηκος*, an ape. A genus of Quadrumana, with long, but not prehensile tails. The monkeys of the old world.

CERCO'SIS. From *κερκος*, a tail. A term applied in *Pathology* to elongation of the clitoris; also to polypus of the uterus. The clitoris.

CEREA'LIA. From *ceres*, the goddess of harvest. Those species of *gramineæ*, as wheat, corn, barley, and rye, from the seeds of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CE'REA. From *cera*, wax. The cerumen aurium, or wax of the ear.

CEREBELLI'TIS. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LUM. Diminutive of *cerebrum*. The little brain, which is that portion of the medullary mass of the cavity of the cranium situated in the inferior part of the occipital fossæ, below the tentorium. It is divided by a septum into a right and left lobe, and like the other part of the brain is composed of cortical and medullary matter.

CER'EBRAL. *Cerebra'lis;* from *cerebrum*, the brain. Belonging to the brain. Similar to brain.

Cerebral Apophysis. The pineal gland.

Cerebral Arteries. The arteries of the brain. There are three on each side, namely, the *anterior*, or *artery of the corpus callosum*, the *middle*, or *arteria sylviana*, and the *posterior*, or *posterior* and *inferior*. The first two are furnished by the internal carotid, and the other by the vertebral.

Cerebral Nerves. The nerves which arise within the cranium.

CEREB'RIFORM. Encephaloid.

CEREBRI'TIS. Inflammation of the cerebrum.

CEREBRIC ACID. A phosphorized acid found in the fatty matters of the brain and nervous system.

CEREBRO-SPINAL. Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain, and spinal chord.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid. The fluid found beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain and within the sheath of the spinal-marrow.

Cerebro-Spinants. Narcotics have been so called from their effects upon the cerebro-spinal system.

CERE'BRUM. The brain. A term sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium; at other times only to the upper portion of the brain. "The cerebrum is divided into a right and left hemisphere, vertically separated from each other, and inferiorly into six lobes, two anterior, two middle, and two posterior; situated within the cranium, and surrounded by the dura and pia mater, and tunica arachnoidea. It is composed of a *cortical substance*, which is external; and a *medullary*, which is internal. It has three" distinct "*cavities* called *ventricles;* two anterior, or lateral, which are divided from each other by the *septum lucidum*, and in each of which is the *choroid plexus*, formed of blood-vessels; the third ventricle is a space between the thalami nervorum opticorum. The principal prominences of the brain are the *corpus callosum*, a medullary eminence, conspicuous upon laying aside the hemispheres of the brain; the *corpora striata*, two striated protuberances, one in the anterior part of each lateral ventricle; the *thalami nervorum opticorum*, two whitish eminences behind the former," from "which the optic nerves" were said to

originate; "the *corpora quadrigemina*, four medullary projections, called by the ancients *nates* and *testes;* a little cerebral tubercle lying upon the nates, called the *pineal gland;* and, lastly, the *crura cerebri*, two medullary columns, which proceed from the basis of the brain to the *medulla oblongata*. The cerebral arteries are branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries. The veins terminate in *sinuses*, which return their blood into the internal jugulars. The use of the brain is to give off nine pairs of nerves, and the spinal marrow, from which thirty-one more pairs proceed, through whose means the various senses are performed, and muscular motion excited." The brain "is also considered as the organ of the intellectual functions."

"Vauquelin's analysis of the brain is in 100 parts; 80 water, 4.53 white fatty matter, 0.7 reddish fatty matter, 7 albumen, 1.12 osmazome, 1.5 phosphorus, 5.15 acids, salts, and sulphur."[*]

CEREBRUM ELONGATUM. Medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis.

CERELÆ'UM. From κηρος, wax, and ελαιον, oil. Cerate composed of wax and oil. Also, oil of tar.

CEREOLUS. A bougie made of wax.

CE'REUS. From *cera*, wax. Having a waxy appearance or texture.

CEREVIS'IA. From *ceres*, corn; so called, because it is made from it. Any liquor made from grain, as beer, yeast, &c.

CERIA. From *cereus*, soft, pliant. The flat worms found in the intestines.

CERIC ACID. A wax obtained from cork.

CERIN. Cerotic acid. Beeswax consists of this acid united with miricin.

CERION. From κηριον, a honey-comb. A species of porrigo; also, a honey-combed ulcerative affection of the head.

CE'RITE. A silicious oxyd of cerium.

CE'RINUS. A term in *Botany*, denoting a dull yellow, slightly tinged with reddish brown.

CE'RIUM. A white brittle metal, difficult of fusion, but volatile when intensely heated, found in a Swedish mineral called cerite.

CER'NUOUS. In *Botany*, drooping; hanging down.

CE'ROMA. From κηρος, wax. A term applied in *Pathology* to a fatty, waxy, or lardaceous tumor of the brain.

CEROMANTI'A. From κηρος, wax, and μαντεια, divination. The art of foretelling the future from the figures which melted wax, when dropped on the surface of water, assumes.

CEROPIS'SUS. From κηρος, wax, and πισσα, pitch. A plaster composed of pitch and wax.

CEROPLAS'TIC. From κηρος, wax, and πλαστικη τεχνη, the art of the modeler or carver. The art of modeling in wax. This art is of great antiquity, and to the dental surgeon who is anxious to preserve a transfer of the various cases of irregularity of the teeth which may come under his notice, is particularly valuable.

CEROS'SIC ACID. An acid obtained from sugar-cane wax.

CEROTUM. Cerate.

CE'RULIN. Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid.

CERU'MEN. From *cera*, wax. See Cerumen Aurium.

CERUMEN AU'RIUM. The unctuous secretion, which is of a waxy consistence, found in the meatus auditorius externus.

CERU'MINOUS. Relating to, or having the properties of, cerumen.

CERUMINOUS GLANDS. The follicular glands, situated beneath the membrane lining the meatus, which secrete the cerumen.

CERUSE'. Carbonate of lead.

CERVI SPINA. *Rhamnus catharticus*, or purging buckthorn.

CERVICAL. *Cervicalis;* from *cervix*, the neck. Belonging to the neck; also, every thing that concerns it.

CERVICAL ARTERIES. The cervical arteries are three in number, namely: The *ascending*, *anterior*, or *superficial*, derived from the inferior thyroid; the *transverse*, or *cervico-scapulare*, given off from the axillary artery; and the *posterior*, which is a branch of the subclavian.

[*] Hooper's Med. Dic.

CERVICAL GAN'GLIONS. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve. The *first* is situated opposite the second cervical vertebra; the *second*, or *middle cervical ganglion* is opposite to the interval between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ; and the *third*, which is sometimes called the *first thoracic*, is situated between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the head of the first rib.

CERVICAL LIGAMENTS. The cervical ligaments, are two in number. The first is called the *anterior*, and extends from the basilar process of the occiptal bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra; and the second is denominated the *posterior*, and extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra.

CERVICAL NERVES. The eight pairs of nerves first given off from the spinal marrow.

CERVICAL PLEXUS. The net-work of nerves formed by the first three cervical nerves.

CERVICAL VEINS. These veins have nearly the same distribution as the cervical arteries.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ. The seven uppermost vertebræ of the spinal column.

CERVICA'LIS DESCEND'ENS. The upper continuation of the sacro-lumbalis.

CERVICA'RIA. From *cervix*, the neck. The *Campanula trachelium*, or herb throatwort, so called because it was supposed to be beneficial in affections of the throat and neck.

CERVICO-FA'CIAL NERVE. A branch of the facial nerve, distributed to the neck and face.

CERVIX. *Collum*. The neck. Applied also to organs or parts, as the *cervix uteri*, neck of the uterus, &c.

CER'VUS. A genus of ruminantia.

CERVUS AL'CES. The moose deer, or elk.

CERVUS AX'IS. The spotted Indian deer.

CERVUS CANADEN'SIS. The Wapiti deer.

CERVUS CAPRE'OLUS. The European roebuck.

CERVUS DA'MA. The fallow deer.

CERVUS EL'APHUS. The stag, from the horns and hoofs of which hartshorn shavings are obtained.

CERVUS MUNTJAC. The Indian roebuck.

CERVUS TARAN'DUS. The rein-deer.

CERVUS VIRGINIAN'US. The Virginia deer.

CESTOI'DEANS. From κεστος, a girdle, and ειδος, likeness; ribbon-like. The order of Sterelmintha, or parenchymatous entozoa, to which tape-worm belongs.

CESTRA'CION. From κεστραιος, the name of a fish. A genus of sharks, with two kinds of teeth, arranged in oblique subspiral rows. Those at the anterior part of the jaws are pointed, and those at the back part are flattened.

CESTRON. *Betonica officinalis*. Betony.

CETA'CEA. *Cetacean*. In *Natural History*, an order of marine mammalia, including the whale, dolphin, porpoise, &c.

CETA'CEUM. From κητος, a whale. A white, insipid, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the spermaceti and other varieties of whale.

CETIC ACID. The result of the action of alkalies upon cetine.

CETINE. Pure spermaceti.

CETRA'RIA ISLAND'ICA. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland moss. It is demulcent, nutrive and tonic.

CETRARÍNE. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.

CETYL. A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti. Its formula is $C_{32}$ $H_{33}$.

CEVADIC ACID. An acid resulting from the action of potash on the oil of the *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CEVADIL'LA. See Veratrum Sabadilla.

CEYLANITE. The name of a mineral of an indigo blue color.

CEYLON MOSS. A Cryptogamic plant of the order *Algæ*, recently introduced in Europe as an article of food.

CHABAZITE. The name of a crystallized silicate, of a faint rose color.

CHABERT'S OIL. Three parts oil of turpentine and one of Dippel's oil, distilled.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

CHÆROPHYLLUM ODORATUM. Sweet cicely.

CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE. Bastard hemlock.

CHAIN SAW. A saw made of a watch spring, having seratures on one side. One end is attached to a handle and the other to a hook. It is used in the operation for the removal of the lower jaw.

CHALA'SIS. From χαλαω, I relax. Relaxation.

CHALAS'TICUS. From χαλαω, I relax. A relaxing medicine.

CHALA'ZA. In *Botany*, a vascular disk at the base of the nucleus of an ovule. The cicatrula of the egg. With the ovologists, the *chalazæ* or *poles* are the spirally twisted bands of the dense internal layer of albumen in the egg, adhering to the yolk and the extremities of the egg.

CHALAZIUM. From χαλαζα, a hailstone. A species of hordeolum, or movable tumor on the margin of the eyelid, commonly called a stye.

CHALCAN'THUM. From χαλκος, brass, and ανθος, a flower. Red calcined vitriol, or the flowers of brass.

CHALCED'ONY. A mineral, so called from having been found by the ancients in Chalcedon, in Asia Minor, supposed to be pure silica with a little water.

CHALCITES. Colcothar, or the red oxyd of iron.

CHALCOI'DEUM OS. The cuneiform bone of the foot.

CHALK. A calcareous earth of a white color. Carbonate of lime. See Creta.

CHALK, BLACK. Drawing slate, used in crayon drawing.

CHALK, RED. A clay, colored with oxyd of iron.

CHALK-STONE. Earthy concretions found in the hands and feet of persons affected with gout.

CHALYB'EATE. *Chalybea'tus*; from *chalybs*, iron or steel. Of, or belonging to, iron. Any medicine into which iron enters, as chalybeate mixture, pills, waters, &c.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. Any mineral water containing iron.

CHALYBS. From *Chalybes*, a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth. *Acies*, steel, or the proto-carburet of iron. In its medicinal virtues, steel does not differ from iron.

CHALYBS RUBIGO. Sub-carbonate of iron.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS. *Ferrum tartarizatum*. Tartrate of iron and potash.

CHAMÆME'LUM. See Anthemis Nobilis.

CHAMÆ'MORUS. Χαμαιμορεα; from χαμαι, on the ground, and μορεα, the mulberry tree. See Rubus Chamæmorus.

CHAMÆ'PITYS. *Ajuga Chamæpitys*. Ground pine.

CHAMÆPITYS MOSCHATA. *Teucrium iva*. The French ground pine.

CHAMBAR. Magnesia.

CHAMBER. *Camera*; a term employed in *Anatomy*, in speaking of the eye, in which there are two chambers; an anterior and a posterior. The space before the iris is termed the anterior chamber, and that behind it the posterior.

CHAME'LEON. From χαμαι, on the ground, and λεων, a lion, i. e. dwarf lion. The chamæleon, an animal able to change his color at pleasure. It is also applied to many thistles, from the variety and uncertainty of their colors.

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A compound of manganesic acid and potash, presenting a variety of tints when dissolved in water.

CHAM'OMILE FLOWERS. The flower heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*. They possess mild tonic properties, and in large quantities act as an emetic. They are also valuable as a febrifuge.

CHAMOMILE DROPS. Alcoholic spirits, impregnated with essential oil of chamomile.

CHAMOMILE, GERMAN. See Matricaria Chamomilla.

CHAMOMILE, WILD. See Anthemis Cotula.

CHAMOMIL'LA. Chamomile.

CHAN'CRE. From καρκινος, cancer. A sore resulting from the direct application of the venereal poison to any part of the body. The term is never applied to sores occurring in other parts of the body from absorption or general contamination of the

system. The French apply the word *chancre* to cancerous ulcers, and malignant aphthæ of children.

CHANDOO. A preparation of opium used by the Chinese for smoking.

CHAOMANTI'A. A term used by the ancients to signify the art of predicting the future from observations of the air.

CHARA'CEÆ. A family of Acrogens, destitute of a vascular system, and inhabiting fresh and salt waters. They are chiefly composed of tubes, and the rotation of their fluids may be distinctly seen under the microscope.

CHARACTER. Χαρακτηρ, a mark or impression. In *General Medicine* the term is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. Thus, "a disease is of unfavorable character," or "has a bilious character," &c. In *Dental Surgery* it is applied to the appearances which the teeth present in their physiological and pathological conditions. It has, also, the same signification when applied to the gums.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEETH. See Teeth, Characteristics of.

CHARAD'RIUS. A genus of wading birds, or *Grallatores*, including the British plover and allied species.

CHARANTIA. Momordica elaterium.

CHAR'COAL. *Carbo.* An impure form of carbon, obtained by burning wood with imperfect access of air, or exposing it to a strong heat in a distilling apparatus composed of cylinders of iron, so constructed that the volatile product may be collected. Among this there will be a certain proportion of tar and pyroligneous acid, or impure vinegar. This, when it is wished to procure a pure article, should be suffered to escape, while the reäbsorption of the crude vapor should be prevented, by cutting off the communication between the interior cylinders and the apparatus used for condensing the pyroligneous acid, after the removal of the fire from the furnace.

The charcoal obtained for common purposes, as fuel, &c., is made from wood, piled up in the shape of a pyramid, covered with earth, with a few air holes, but which, as the pile becomes well lighted, are closed. In this way the wood is deprived of its volatile parts and converted into a black, brittle, porous substance, called charcoal, but retaining the shape of the vegetable from which it is obtained.

Charcoal, Animal. The carbonaceous residue of bones or of blood, usually the former.

CHARDS. The footstalks and midrib of artichokes, cardoons, and the white beet. They are used as an article of diet.

CHAR'LATAN. A quack; a mountebank; an empirical pretender—one who sells medicines to which he attributes marvelous virtues. Any one who attempts to deceive others by pretending to have more skill than he really has.

CHARM. A trick, words, sound, philters, or characters of occult power, enchantment, spell, incantation, magic; a sort of superstitious practice, by which it was supposed a person might be deprived of life, struck with sickness, or restored to health.

CHARPIE'. A French word signifying scraped linen, or old linen torn in small pieces, or lint, used in dressing wounds and ulcers.

CHAS'ME. From χαινω, to gape. Yawning; gaping.

CHATTERING OF THE TEETH. *Dentium crepitus; Odontosynerismus; claquement.* A phenomenon resulting from tremor of the muscles of the inferior maxilla, and commonly dependent on rigor arising from cold or mental emotion.

CHAUDEPISSE. Gonorrhœa.

CHAY. *Chaya.* The *oldenlandia umbellata*, the root of which is used in Madras as a red dye-stuff.

CHEEK. The side of the face, extending from the lower eyelid to the base of the jaw, and from the nose and commissure of the lips to the ear.

Cheek-Bone. Malar bone.

Cheek-Tooth. The hindermost tooth has been so termed.

CHEESE. *Ca'seus.* The coagulum of milk compressed into a solid mass.

CHEILI'TIS, or CHILI'TIS. From χειλος, a lip. Inflammation of the lips.

CHEILOC'ACE. From χειλος, a lip, and κακος, evil. Swelling and induration of the lip, but without suppuration.

CHEILOCARCINO'MA. From χειλος, a lip, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the lip.

CHEILON'CUS. A swelling of the lip.

CHEILOPLAS'TICE. *Chiloplastice;* from χειλος, a lip, and πλαστικος, forming. The operation for an artificial lip.

CHEILOS. The lip.

CHEIRAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI. From χειρ, a hand. The common yellow-wall flower.

CHEIRIA'TER. From χειρ, the hand, and ιατρος, a physician. A surgeon.

CHEIRIS'MA. From χειριξομαι, to labor with the hand. Any manual operation; the act of touching or handling.

CHEIRIXIS. From χειριξομαι, to labor with the hand. Surgery in all its branches.

CHEIRONOM'IA. From χειρονομεω, I exercise with the hands. An exercise consisting in using the hands, as in the exercise with the dumb-bells.

CHEIROP'TERA. From χειρ, the hand, and πτερον, a wing. An order of Mammiferous animals, having the anterior extremities so modified as to serve the office of wings, as the bat.

CHE'LA. Χηλη, forceps; from χεω, to take. A bifurcated probe used for the extraction of nasal polypi. Applied also to a fissure in the feet and to the claws of a crab.

CHE'LÆ. Chaps or cracks in the skin.

CHELÆ CANCRO'RUM. Crab's claws.

CHELIDON'IUM. Bryony. Also a genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

CHELIDONIUM MA'JUS. Tetter-wort, and the common celandine. The fresh juice has been used to destroy warts and films on the eyes.

CHELIDONIUM MINUS. *Celandine;* a papaveraceous plant, yielding an acrid yellow juice, often applied to warts and corns. The herb and root are purgative, diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant.

CHELO'NE. Χελωνη. A tortoise. A term applied in *Surgery* to an instrument for extending a limb, because the slowness of its motion resembles that of a tortoise. Also, a genus of plants.

CHELO'NION. From χελωνη, a tortoise, from its resemblance to the shell of a tortoise. A hump or gibbosity of the back.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for rheumatism, composed of one drachm of guaiac, two drachms of rhubarb, one ounce of cream of tartar, one ounce of flowers of sulphur, one nutmeg, and a pound of clarified honey.

CHELYS. Χελυς, the chest. The thorax.

CHELYS'CION. From χελυς, the chest. A dry hacking cough, attended with soreness of the muscles of the chest.

CHEM'ICAL. Of, or belonging to, chemistry.

CHEMICAL AFFINITY, OR ATTRACTION. The force which draws dissimilar particles of matter together, causing them to combine and form new bodies endowed with new properties. It acts only at insensible distances.

CHEMICAL FORMULA. A symbolic expression of a chemical compound, but in the composition of chemical formulæ, algebraic representations are employed.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLA'TURE. The technical terms appropriated to chemistry.

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS. The abbreviations used to designate the elements and radicals. See Equivalents, Chemical.

CHEMICO-HISTOLOGY. The doctrine of the organic chemistry and morphology of tissue.

CHEM'IST. One versed in chemistry.

CHEM'ISTRY. A word supposed to be derived from the *Arabic, chema,* a secret. It is defined by Brande, to be "a department of science the objects of which are to investigate the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations; to ascertain the proportions in which they unite, and the modes of separating them when united; and to inquire into the laws and powers which preside over and affect these agents."

CHEMO'SIS. From χαινω, to gape, or

from χυμος, an humor. Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, characterized by distention of its vessels and the formation of an elevated ring around the cornea.

CHENOC'OPRUS. Goose-dung. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHENOPO'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOI'DES. Mexico tea; Spanish tea. This species of chenopodium is said to have been used with advantage in chorea.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMIN'TICUM. *Chenopodium*. Wormseed; Jerusalem oak; stinkweed. The fruit of this plant is celebrated for its anthelmintic properties.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRI'CUS. The systematic name of the English mercury.

CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS. The systematic name of the Jerusalem oak. This species possesses anthelmintic virtues.

CHENOPODIUM VULVA'RIA. The stinking orach, sometimes employed as an emmenagogue.

CHEQUERBERRY. See Gaultheria.

CHERRY. The fruit of the *prunus cerasus*.

CHESIS. A frequent desire to evacuate the bowels.

CHESTNUT. See Æsculus and Fagus.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. See Æsculus Hippocastanum.

CHEVAS'TER. A double-headed roller, applied round the head, the middle supporting the chin, in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. It has received the names of *simple*, *double*, and *oblique*, according to the manner in which it is applied. This bandage, however, has, to some extent, been superseded by one contrived by Mr. Fox. See Fox's Bandage.

CHEVAUCHEMENT. A French word signifying, in *General Surgery*, the riding of the extremities of a fractured bone on each other; and in *Dental Surgery*, defective arrangement of the teeth, consisting in the gradual displacement of a cuspid or incisor, which assumes a position in front of the dental arch and obliquely across one of the adjoining teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth.

CHEZANAN'CE. From χεζω, to go to stool, and αναγκη, necessity. An ointment composed of honey and alum, rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuation.

CHIA. *Chia terra;* from *Chios*, the island where it was originally found. A variety of white earth, formerly used for burns.

CHIADUS. Furunculus.

CHIAS'MOS. From χιαζω, to form like the letter χ. A bandage shaped like the Greek letter χ, chi. Also, the crucial union of parts.

CHIASTOLITE. A mineral having some resemblance to the steatite.

CHIASTOS. A crucial bandage, so called because it resembles the letter X.

CHIASTER. See Kiaster.

CHICKEN POX. See Varicella.

CHIGRE. *Chiggre; chegre, Chique.* From the Spanish, *chiquito*, small. A small insect of the Southern States and the West Indies, which penetrates the skin, causing slight inflammation and intolerable itching.

CHIL'BLAIN. *Per'nio; bugan'tia; erythe'ma pernio;* from *chill*, cold, and *blain*, a pustule. Erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, or other part of the body, resulting from exposure to cold.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever.

CHILO. From χειλος, a lip. A word used as a prefix.

CHILOGNA'THES. *Chilognatha;* from χειλος, a lip, and γναθος, a jaw. The myriapoda or centipedes, in which the two mandibles, or jaws, and tongue are so united as to form a larger lower lip.

CHI'LON. *Chei'lon; cheili'tis*, from χειλος, a lip. Inflammation and swelling of the lips.

CHILO'MA. A term applied in *Zoology* to the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when it is tumid and continued without interruption from the nostril.

CHIMAPHIL'A. A genus of plants of the order *Pyrolaceæ*.

CHIMAPHILA UMBEL'LATA. Chimaphila, U. S. Pipsissewa; winter green; ground-holly. The fresh leaves have a

fragrant odor and a bitterish, astringent and aromatic taste. They are diuretic, astringent and tonic.

CHIMAPHILA MACULA'TA. Poison pipsissewa. Its properties are supposed to be identical with the preceding.

CHI'MIA. Chemistry.

CHIMIA'TER. From *χυμια*, chemistry, and *ιατρος*, a physician. One who applies the science of chemistry to medical purposes.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. Cancer of the scrotum.

CHIMPAN'ZEE. The African orang, *simia troglodytes*, which is of a black color and from four to five feet in height. It approaches nearer to man than any other animal of the brute creation.

CHINCHIL'LA. A genus of gnawing mammalia, or rodents, peculiar to South America.

CHI'NA GLAZE. A blue frit composed of ten parts glass, two parts lead, and three of blue calx.

CHINA NOVA. A variety of red bark, the produce of *Cinchona oblongifolia*.

CHINA, PRIDE OF. Melia azedarac.

CHINA ROOT. The root of the *Smilax China*. It has the same properties as Sarsaparilla.

CHINAROTH. A red substance, deposited from cinchona tannin, on the absorption of oxygen.

CHINCHINA. See Cinchona.

CHINCOUGH. Pertussis.

CHININUM. See Quinia.

CHINIOÏDINE. *Chinoidine; chinoidina;* from *China*, cinchona. A substance separated from cinchona, supposed to be an alkaloid, and to consist of a mixture of quinia, cinchonia, and a peculiar resinous matter. It is really impure quinia.

CHINQUAPIN. Castanea pamila.

CHI'RAGRA. From *χειρ*, the hand, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Gout in the joints of the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY. *Chiromanti'a; palmistry;* from *χειρ*, the hand, and *μαντεια*, divination. The pretended art of divination by an inspection of the lines of the hand.

CHIRO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianeæ*.

CHIRONIA ANGULA'RIS. The American centaury. It has the tonic properties of simple bitters, and is used with advantage in autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers in the form of decoction, extract and tincture.

CHIRONIA CENTAU'RIUM. *Centau'rium; erythræa centaurium.* Common European centaury, which has tonic properties similar to those of gentian, and has been used in fever and dyspeptic affections.

CHIRONI'UM. From *χειρων*, the Centaur, who is said to have been the first to heal them. A malignant ulcer, with callous edges, difficult to cure.

CHIROP'ODIST. From *χειρ*, the hand, and *πους*, the foot. One whose profession is to remove corns and bunyons from the feet.

CHIROTHE'CA. From *χειρ*, the hand, and *θηκη*, a sheath. A bandage, applied in spiral turns, so as to envelop the hand and fingers.

CHIRUR'GEON. A surgeon.

CHIRUR'GIA. From *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, a work. Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICUS. Surgical.

CHIRURGIEN DENTISTE. Surgeon dentist.

CHITINE. A chemical principle existing in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects.

CHITON. From *χιτων*, a garment. A genus of Gastropodous Mollusca; also, a membrane or tunic.

CHIUM VINUM. Chian wine; wine grown in Chios.

CHIVE. In *Botany*, a stamen; also, a species of leek, of the genus *Allium*, growing in tufts.

CHLI'ARUS. A name given to slight fevers.

CHLIAS'MA. A tepid and moist fermentation.

CHLOAS'MA. *Chloasma pseudo-porrigo.* Liver spots. Blotches on the skin, of irregular shape and yellowish brown hue.

CHLORACE'TIC ACID. A modification of acetic acid, in which three atoms of

chlorine take the place of three atoms of hydrogen. Formula $C_4$ $Cl_3$ $O_3$, HO.

CHLORACETYL. A modification of acetyl. $C_4$ $Cl_3$.

CHLORAL. A new compound of chlorine, carbon and oxygen. It is an oxyhydrate of chloracetyl. HO ($C_4$ $Cl_3$,) O.

CHLORAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Chloranthaceæ;* allied to *Piperaceæ.* It is a most powerful stimulating agent.

CHLORAS'MA. Chlorosis.

CHLORATE. A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

CHLORIC ETHER. A compound obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product.

CHLO'RIDE. A compound of chlorine with different bodies.

CHLO'RINE. From χλωρος, green. A yellowish green colored gas, of a disagreeable taste and strong, suffocating odor, exciting great irritation and spasm of the glottis when inhaled, even in a diluted state; incapable of supporting combustion, and soluble in water. It is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on peroxyd of manganese.

CHLORINE WATER. *Aqua chlorinii.* A solution of chlorine gas in water.

CHLORIO'DIC ACID. A compound of chlorine and iodine.

CHLORITE. An earthy mineral of various tints of green.

CHLORO. A term formed from the Greek, and used to indicate a clear, lively-green color.

CHLO'ROFORM. *Terchloride of formyl;* so called because it is a combination of chlorine with formyl, the basis of formic acid. A dense, colorless liquid, possessing a fragrant, fruit-like, ethereal odor, and a saccharine taste.

It consists of two atoms of carbon, one of hydrogen, and three of chlorine. Its formula is therefore ($C_2$ H) $CL_3$, or Fo $Cl_3$, $C_2$ H, being the expression for formyl, otherwise written Fo. Its specific gravity is 1.480, and the density of its vapor is 4.2. It is uninflammable, and boils at 141°. It is recommended in asthma, and when taken into the stomach, produces a grateful and soothing effect.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburg, has recently discovered that the vapor of chloroform, when inhaled, acts as a powerful anæsthetic agent, producing complete insensibility in from thirty seconds to three or four minutes, and during the last three or four years it has been extensively used, both in Europe and America, not only for the purpose of producing insensibility in surgical operations, but also to prevent the pain attending parturition. Its use, however, has, in a number of instances, been attended with fatal effects.

CHLOROFORMIZA'TION. A term applied to the aggregate of the symptoms produced by the administration of chloroform.

CHLOROPHÆITE. A mineral which when recently broken is green, but afterwards becomes black.

CHLOROPHANE. A species of fluor spar, transmitting a beautiful pale green light when heated.

CHLOROPHYLL. The green matter of the leaves of plants.

CHLORO'SIS. From χλωρος, green. The green sickness. A disease affecting young females, particularly before menstruation, or those laboring under a suppression of menses, characterized by languor, palpitation of the heart, pain in the loins, fatigue, a pale, greenish hue of the face, a small, quick pulse, and sometimes with œdematous swellings of the feet.

CHLOROT'IC. Affected with, or pertaining to, chlorosis.

CHLORUM. Chlorine.

CHLO'RURET. Chloride.

CHOC'OLATE. A paste prepared from the cacao-nut, with sugar. It is a nourishing article of diet.

CHOCOLATE TREE. Theobroma cacao.

CHOKE-DAMP. A term applied by miners to irrespirable gas, or vapors containing carbonic acid.

CHOLÆ'MIA. From χολη, bile, and αιμα, blood. A morbid state in which bile is found in the blood. Jaundice.

CHOLÆUS. Biliary.

CHO'LAGOGUE. *Cholagogus;* from χολη, bile, and αγω, I expel. Purgative medicines which excite biliary secretions.

CHOLE. *Cholos.* Bile.

CHOLEC'CHYSIS. Effusion of bile.

CHOLED'OCHUS. From χολη, bile, and δοχος, containing or receiving. Receiving or containing bile.

CHOLEDOCHUS DUCTUS. *Ductus communis choledochus.* The duct which conveys the bile from the liver to the duodenum.

CHOLEDOCI'TIS. Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

CHOLEDOG'RAPHY. *Choledogra'phia,* from χολη, bile, and γραφειν, to describe. A description of that which relates to the bile.

CHOLEDOL'OGY. *Choledologia,* from χολη, bile, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the bile.

CHOLE'IC ACID. Taurocholic acid. Bilin. According to Liebig, that part of a bile soluble in alcohol, and containing the bilin.

CHOLELITHUS. From χολη, and λιθος, a stone. Biliary calculi.

CHOLEME'SIA. Vomiting of bile.

CHOLEPYR'RHIN. The brownish-yellow coloring matter of the bile.

CHOLER. Bile. Anger was supposed to proceed from a superabundance of bile, hence the application of the term *choler* to *anger.*

CHOL'ERA. *Cholera morbus;* from χολη, and ρεω, I flow. Purging and vomiting, generally of bile, with gripings and spasms of the abdominal muscles, and often in the legs and arms. In the Asiatic cholera, or cholera asphyxia, the discharges resemble rice-water and the disease is generally of a more malignant and fatal character. Its pathology is but little understood.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. Cholera of infants.

CHOL'ERIC. *Choleri'cus.* Belonging to cholera morbus or to the bile.

CHOLERINE. A slight diarrhœa during the prevalence of cholera—a premonitory symptom of the disease.

CHOLEROMA'NIA. Dread of cholera so great that the patient believes himself to be affected with it.

CHOLEROPHO'NÊ. The peculiar voice of a patient affected with cholera

CHOLEROPROSO'PON. The facial expression of one affected with cholera.

CHOLES'TERIC ACID. A substance obtained by heating cholesterine with nitric acid.

CHOLES'TERINE. *Cholesterina;* from χολη, bile, and στερεος, solid, or στεαρ, suet. An inodorous, pearly white, insipid, shining substance, found in certain biliary calculi, and in nearly all the animal fluids.

CHOLICE'LE. From χολη, bile, and κηλη, a tumor. A swelling caused by an accumulation of bile in the gall-duct.

CHOLIC ACID. A resinous acid obtained from bile. It has been supposed to be oleic acid, conjugated with a radical $C_{12}$ $H_6$ $O_6$, though other chemists regard it as a nitrogenous acid, and Löwig puts it among his hydroazocarbyls. The truth is that the same acid has received several different names, and the *cholic acid* of Demarçay, Lehmann, and other organic chemists, is the *cholalic acid* of the classification of Löwig, who has followed Strecker.

CHOLINIC ACID. A white floculent acid, obtained, by Berzelius, from cholic acid. It must not be confounded with Löwig's choleinic acid, which is the taurocholic acid of Lehmann.

CHOLOLITHUS. Biliary calculi.

CHOLO'MA. From χωλος, lame, or maimed. Lameness or distortion of a leg.

CHOLO'SES. Frome χολη, bile. Diseases of the liver and spleen generally.

CHONDRIN. A gelatinous substance obtained from the permanent cartilages by boiling.

CHONDRI'TIS. From χονδρος, cartilage, and *itis,* a termination signifying inflammation. Inflammation of cartilage.

CHONDROGENES'IA. *Chondrogen'esis,* from χονδρος, cartilage, and γενεσις, formation. Formation of cartilage; conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS. From χονδρος, a cartilage, and γλωσσα, the tongue. A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, extending from the less cornu of the os hyoides to the

tongue, forming part of the hyoglossus muscle.

CHONDROG'RAPHY. A description of the cartilages.

CHONDROID. *Chondroi'des;* from χονδρος, cartilage, and ειδος, resemblance. Cartilaginous. Resembling cartilage.

CHONDROL'OGY. *Chondrolog'ia;* from χονδρος, cartilage, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on cartilages.

CHONDRO'MA. A cartilaginous growth in bones.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGE'US. From χονδρος, cartilage, and φαρυγξ, the pharynx. The fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, arising from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides, which form part of the *constrictor medius.*

CHONDROS. Χονδρος, cartilage. A cartilage.

CHONDRO'SES. Morbid formation or condition of cartilages.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS. From χονδρος, a cartilage, and συνδαω, to tie together. Union of bones by means of a cartilaginous ligament.

CHONDRUS. A genus of sea-weeds.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen; Irish moss. It possesses demulcent and nutritive qualities, and has been used in pulmonary diseases and bowel affections.

CHO'RA. Χωρα, a region. Any void space, as the orbit of the eye, &c.

CHOR'DA. From χορδη, a string. The word has several significations. An interstice, a tendon, an assemblage of fibres; and it is sometimes applied to a painful tension of the penis.

CHORDA DORSA'LIS. The rudiment of the vertebral column in the fœtus.

CHORDA MAG'NA. The tendo Achillis.

CHORDA TENDIN'EA. A cord-like tendinous substance connecting the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the auricular valves.

CHORDA TYM'PANI. A branch of the seventh pair of nerves is so called because it crosses the tympanum of the ear, like a string across the bottom of a drum.

CHORDAP'SUS. Constriction or twisting of the intestines.

CHORDEE'. A French word, applied in *Pathology* to a painful spasmodic contraction of the penis, attending gonorrhœa.

CHORE'A. Χορεια, from χορος, a chorus, which formerly accompanied dancing. A disease called St. Vitus's dance, characterized by convulsive motions of the limbs, resembling the movements of a person dancing.

CHO'RION. Χοριον, skin, from χωρα, a receptacle. The second membrane of the fœtus.

CHORIONI'TIS. Induration of the cellular tissue.

CHORIUM. From χοριον, skin. The cutis vera, or innermost layer of the skin.

CHO'ROID. *Choroi'deus;* from χοριον, the chorion, and ειδος, resemblance. A name applied to several parts because of their resemblance, in the vascularity of their structure, to the chorion.

CHOROID MEMBRANE. *Membrana choroides.* The *choroid tunic,* a dark vascular membrane of the eye, between the sclerotica and the retina.

CHOROID MUSCLE. Ciliary muscle.

CHOROID PLEXUS. *Plexus choroideus.* Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

CHREMMA. Sputum.

CHRISIS. Χρισις. From χριω, I anoint. Inunction. The anointing of any part.

CHRISTE'RION. An ointment or liniment.

CHROA. *Chroma.* Color in general. The surface of the body; the skin.

CHRO'MAS. A chromate, or salt formed by the union of chromic acid with salifiable bases.

CHROMAT'ICS. From χρωμα, color. That part of optics which treats of the colors of light and natural objects.

CHROMIC ACID. An acid composed of one part of chromium and three of oxygen. Its salts are red or yellow. It has been used as an escharotic in external hœmorrhoids.

CHROMIDRO'SIS. Abnormal coloration of the sweat.

CHRO'MIUM. From χρωμα, color, because it gives color to its combinations. A

whitish, brittle, and very infusible metal, extracted from the native chromate of lead or iron. By heating it with nitre it is converted into chromic acid.

CHROMOGEN. Vegetable coloring matter acted upon by acids or alkalies, producing yellow or green tints.

CHROMOP'SIA. *Chrup'sia;* from χρωμα, color, and οψις, vision. Colored vision.

CHROMULE. Chlorophyll.

CHRON'IC. *Chronicus;* from χρονος, time. A term applied to diseases of long continuance, and, for the most part, without fever.

CHRONO-THERMAL. A fanciful notion that medicines are electrical in their action, erected, as usual, into a "*system.*"

CHRUP'SIA. From χροα, color, and οψις, sight. A disease of the eyes, or a state of vision, in which a colored impression is made on the retina.

CHRYS'ALIS. From χρυσος, gold. The second or inactive state of a metabolion or changeable insect, embracing the period when it is enclosed in a transparent covering, which sometimes reflects a metallic lustre, and hence the appellation.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. They have been naturalized in this country.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCAN'THEMUM. Ox-eye daisy. Maudlin-wort.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PARTHE'NIUM. *Matricaria parthenium.* Motherwort.

CHRYSI'TIS. From χρυσος, gold. Litharge.

CHRYSOBALANUS. From χρυσος, gold, and βαλανος, a nut; so called because it is yellow before it is dried. The nutmeg. See Myristica Moschata.

CHRYSOB'ERYL. A mineral of a green color and vitreous lustre.

CHRYSOCOL'LA. From χρυσος, gold, and κολλα, cement. Old name for *borax*, because it was employed in soldering gold.

CHRYSOCOMA. Milfoil or yarrow.

CHRYSOGONIA. From χρυσος, gold, and γινομαι, to become. A tincture of gold.

CHRYS'OLITE. From χρυσος, gold, and λιθος, a stone. Topaz.

CHRYS'OPRASE. A silicious mineral of a pale-green color.

CHRYSOSPLE'NIUM. Golden saxifrage.

CHRYSULCUS. From χρυσος, gold, and ελκω, to take away. Aqua regia, or nitro-muriatic acid.

CHURRUS. *Bangue.* The resinous juice of Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica.* It is employed in the East as a narcotic and anti-spasmodic.

CHUSITE. A very fusible yellowish-green, translucent mineral.

CHYAZIC. Initials of *ca*rbon, *hy*drogen and *az*ote. Of, or belonging to a combination of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. Applied to prussic acid.

CHYLE. Χυλος, juice. A nutritive fluid of a milky appearance, found in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery, and in the thoracic duct, extracted from the food by the absorbents of the intestines, after it has been submitted to the action of digestion.

CHYLIF'EROUS VESSELS. The lacteals, which carry the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

CHYLIFICA'TION. *Chylifica'tio;* from χυλος, and *facere*, to make. The process by which the chyle is formed or separated from the chyme.

CHYLIS'MA. From χυλος, juice. An extract, or expressed juice.

CHYLOG'RAPHY. From χυλος, chyle, and γραφη, a description. A description of the chyle, and of the parts which elaborate it.

CHYLOPOIET'IC. *Chylopoieti'cus;* from χυλος, chyle, and ποιεω, I make. Any thing connected with the formation of chyle, as the chylopoietic viscera, vessels, &c.

CHYLOPOINE. A term used by Cl. Bernard to express the active principle of the pancreatic juice.

CHYLO'SIS. The process by which food is changed into chyle. Chylification, or the formation of chyle.

CHYLOSTAG'MA. Distillation or expression of juice from solids.

CHYLU'RIA. From χυλος, chyle, and ουρον, urine. A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the urinary organs.

CHYLUS. Χυλος. Chyle.

CHYME. *Chymus;* from χυμος, juice. A homogeneous mass, formed by the food in the stomach, and from which, after it passes into the intestines, the chyle is separated.

CHYMIA. Χυμια. Chemistry.

CHYMIA'TER. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRI'A. The art of curing diseases by chemical remedies.

CHYMIFICA'TION. *Chimifica'tio;* from χυμος, juice, and *facere*, to make. The conversion of food into chyme.

CHYM'ISTRY. Chemistry.

CHYTLEN, RADIX. A cylindrical root, of a bitterish taste, brought from China. The Chinese hold it in high estimation for its stomachic virtues.

CHYT'LON. From χεω, I pour out. A mixture of oil and water formerly used for bathing the body.

CI'ATOME. An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum or bladder.

CIBA'LIS. From *cibus*, food. Of, or belonging to, food.

CIBA'TIO. From *cibus*, food. The act of taking food.

CICA'DA. A genus of insects, celebrated for their powers of song or shrill chirp, embracing the tree-hopper, frog-hopper, &c. The *manna* of the shops is the inspissated juice of the *Fraxinus ornus*, exuded from the wounds inflicted by the *Cicada orni*.

CICATRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *Cicatrix*. A small cicatrix; applied also to the small white speck seen on the yolk of the fecundated egg.

CICATRIS'ANT. *Cicatris'ans;* from *cicatrizo*, to skin over. Such applications as are supposed to dispose wounds and ulcers to dry up and heal.

CICA'TRIX. From *cicatrizo*, to heal up, or skin over. A scar upon the skin after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

CICATRIZA'TION. The process by which a wound or ulcer cicatrizes.

CICELY, SWEET. A plant, *scandix odorata*, *Myrrhis odorata*, possessing aromatic, aperient and diuretic properties. *Scandix odorata.*

CICER. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

CICER ARIETI'NUM. The chick pea-plant.

CICHO'RIUM. A genus of plants of the order *cichoraceæ.*

CICHORIUM ENDIV'IA. The endive, a bitter salad.

CICHORIUM IN'TYBUS. Wild succory. The juice of the root is said to be aperient.

CICIN'DELA. The *Lampyn's noctiluca*, or glow-worm; formerly supposed to be anodyne and lithontriptic, but not now used.

CI'CINUM OLEUM. An oil obtained from the bruised seeds of *Jatropha curcas*, possessing properties similar to castor oil.

CICO'NIA. A stork; a genus of wading birds of the tribe *Cultrirostres* of Cuvier.

CICU'TA. A genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ*. Until recently the term was often applied to conium maculatum, a different genus.

CICUTA AQUAT'ICA. *Cicuta virosa*, an active poison, seldom employed medicinally.

CICUTA MACULA'TA. American water hemlock; spotted cowbane; beaver poison. It is a powerful narcotic, seldom employed in practice, and is supposed to be identical with *cicuta virosa.*

CICUTA'RIA. *Cicuta*, hemlock. Bastard hemlock.

CIDER. A fermented liquor, made from the expressed juice of apples.

CIL'IA. *Blephar'ides.* The eyelashes, or hairs on the eyelids.

CIL'IARY. *Cilia'ris.* Belonging to the eyelashes.

CILIARY AR'TERIES. The ciliary arteries are divided into *short*, or *posterior*, and *anterior*. The first are numerous and penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye near the optic nerve, and spread out upon the choroid membrane and supply the iris and ciliary processes. They originate from the ophthalmic artery in three or four branches, but are divided into about twenty by the time they arrive at the sclerotica. The anterior ciliary arteries are few in number, and pierce the sclerotica near the cornea,

and are principally distributed upon the iris.

CILIARY BODY. A ring of the choroid coat of the eye, surrounding the crystalline lens like a crown placed behind the iris and ciliary circle.

CILIARY CIRCLE. Ciliary ligament.

CILIARY LIGAMENT. A grayish ring situated between the iris, cornea and sclerotica.

CILIARY MARGIN. The border of the eyelid.

CILIARY MUSCLE. That part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the cilia.

CILIARY NERVES. The nerves of the ciliary ligament.

CILIARY PROCESSES. The radiated plaits of the choroid membrane, which resemble the disk of a radiated flower, lodged in the depressions of the anterior part of the vitreous humor.

CILIARY STRIÆ. Pale radiated striæ in the posterior part of the ciliary body, so covered with pigment as not to be seen distinctly till that is removed.

CILIARY VEINS. *Vasa vorticosa.* They follow the same course as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the ophthalmic vein.

CILIARY ZONE. *Ciliary crown, ciliary disk.* The appearance, like the disk of a flower, which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane.

CILIATED. *Ciliatus.* Fringed with fine hairs like the eyelashes.

CILIOGRADE. *Ciliograda;* from *cil'ium*, and *gradior*, I proceed. A tribe of *Acalephæ* or sea-nettles, which swim by means of cilia.

CIL'IUM. From *cileo*, to twinkle. The eyelash.

CIL'LO. From *cilium*, the eyelid. One affected with cillosis.

CILLO'SIS. A perpetual spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

CI'MEX. A genus of Hemipterous insects, characterized by a lengthened and jointed proboscis, with sharp, bristle-like processes employed in wounding the vegetable and animal substances from which they obtain their subsistence. The *Cimex lectularius*, or bed-bug, may be regarded as the type of this numerous tribe of insects.

CIMICIC ACID. From *cimex*, a bug. An acid obtained by Thenard from the bug.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA. Actea racemosa; black snake-root, a plant possessing tonic, antispasmodic and expectorant properties.

CIMO'LIA PURPURESCENS. Fullers-earth.

CIMOLITE. A grayish white earth, consisting of silex, alumina, oxyd of iron, and water. Cimolian earth.

CINA CINA. Cinchona.

CINARA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

CINARA SCOLYMUS. The artichoke.

CINCHO'NA. The name of several kinds of Peruvian bark, the use of which is said to have been discovered by this circumstance: Some of the trees from which it is procured having been blown by the wind into a pool of water, they lay there until they had imparted to it such a bitter taste that every body refused to drink it; but a person residing in the neighborhood, was seized with a fever, and not being able to procure other water to quench his thirst, drank of this, and was soon completely cured. This circumstance was related to others ill of fevers, who drank it and were cured. Its use, however, as a medicinal agent, did not become general, until about the year 1638, when the Spanish viceroy's lady, the Countess de Cinchon, was cured of fever by it at Lima, and hence the appellation of *cortex cinchonæ*, and pulvis comitissæ, or the countess' powder. It was afterwards introduced into Europe by the Jesuits, among whom the countess, on her recovery, had distributed it, and thence arose the name of *cortex* or *pulvis Jesuiticus*, Jesuit's bark; called also *cardinal de Lugo's powder*, because a large quantity of it was taken to Rome for the use of the religious poor by that charitable prelate.

Cinchona is called, also, *cortex; bark;*

*Peruvian bark; cortex China; China Chinchina; kina; kinkina; quina quina; quinquina.* These barks are possessed of bitter, astringent, tonic and febrifuge properties, and have constituted one of the most valuable remedies of the materia medica, in the treatment of intermittent fevers, as well as other diseases, but since the discovery of their active principle, quinina, they have not been so much used.

CINCHONA ALKALIES. *Cinchonia; quinia,* and *aricina.* They are regarded as oxyds of a common base, termed *quinogen.*

CINCHONA BARKS, FALSE. Barks procured from trees formerly ranked among the *Cinchonaceæ* and distinguished from the true Peruvian bark by the absence of quinia and cinchonia.

CINCHONA FLAVA. Yellow Bark, called in commerce *Calisaya Bark.* There are several other varieties of yellow bark, but the *Calisaya,* the product of the *Cinchona Canceolata,* is the most valuable.

CINCHONA PALLIDA. Pale Bark, called in commerce *Loxa Bark.* There are several other commercial varieties, but this is the most highly esteemed, and is the produce of the *Cinchona condaminea.*

CINCHONA RUBRA. Red Bark, called in South America *cascarilla roxa* and *colorado.* This is from an undetermined species of Cinchona.

CINCHONACEÆ. The Cinchona tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* in panicles; *stamens* arising from the corolla; *fruit* inferior, either splitting into two cacci or indehiscent.

CINCHONIA. *Cinchonina; cinchonine.* The active principle of *cinchona lancifolia.* An organic, crystalline alkali, of a white color, bitter taste, slightly astringent, soluble in 2500 parts of boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether and the fixed and volatile oils. But the sulphate of cinchonia, which is formed directly from cinchonia, is soluble in water as well as alcohol.

CINCHONIC ACID. Kinic acid; an acid found in Cinchona barks, and in the alburnum of Abies communis.

CINCHONIC RED. An insoluble red substance found in Cinchona barks.

CINCIN'NUS. The hair on the temples.

CIN'CLESIS. Involuntary winking or nictitation.

CINERARIUM. The ash-pit of a furnace.

CI'NERES. Plural of *cinis,* ashes. Ashes.

CINERES CLAVELLATI. *Potassa impura.* Pearl-ash.

CINERI'TIOUS. *Cineritius;* from *cinis,* ashes. Of the color of ashes. The cortical substance of the brain is sometimes so called, from its resemblance to ashes.

CINET'ICA. Κινητικος, having the power of motion. Diseases affecting the muscles. Spasms. The third order in the class *neuroses,* in the Nosology of Dr. Good.

CINETUS. The diaphragm.

CIN'GULUM. From *cingo,* I bind. A girdle applied to the body below the ribs.

CINGULUM HILDANI. A leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

CINGULUM MERCURIA'LE. A girdle of flannel applied to the loins, containing mercurial ointment.

CINIS. Ashes.

CINNABAR. *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.* A sulphuret of mercury. It occurs native, and is made artificially. The former appears in the form of brilliant red crystals, and also in amorphous masses of different shades of red and brown; the latter is the red bisulphuret, the *vermilion* of commerce.

CINNAMIC ACID. An acid obtained from the oil of cinnamon.

CINNAMO'MUM. From *Kinnan,* Hebrew. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ.*

CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM. The tree which yields the Ceylon cinnamon, the *Laurus cassia* of the gardens.

CINNAMOMUM CASSIA. *Cinnamomum Aromaticum.* The cinnamon cassia, which yields the cassia lignea, cassia buds, and cassia bark of commerce.

CIN'NAMON. The bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, and of *cinnamomum aromaticum*.

Cinnamon Stone. A silicate of lime, alumina, and oxyd of iron; a rare mineral, from Ceylon, of a hyacinth-red color, or yellowish brown.

Cinnamon Suet. An oily and waxy product of the cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles.

CIN'NAMYL. *Cinnamule.* The hypothetical radical of cinnamon oil, &c.

CINOPLANE'SIS. From κινεω, I move, and πλανησις, a wandering about. Irregular motion.

CINQUEFOIL. A creeping plant, called five-leaved grass; a species of *Potentilla*.

CION. Κιων. The uvula was formerly so called from its pyramidal shape.

CI'ONIS. From κιων, the uvula. Swelling and elongation of the uvula.

CIONI'TIS. From κιων, the uvula, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the uvula.

CIOT'OMY. Excision of the uvula.

CIRCÆ'A. From *Circe*, the enchantress. A genus of plants. Enchanter's nightshade.

CIR'CINATE. To make a circle; to compass. Applied in *Botany* to leaves, and other parts when rolled inward from the point to the base, like the young frond of a fern.

CIRCOCE'LE. Cirsocele.

CIR'CULAR. *Circularis;* from *circulus*, a circle. Having the form of a circle.

CIRCULA'TION. *Circula'tio;* from *circulus*, a circle, or from *circum*, around, and *ferre, latum*, to carry. In *Physiology*, the circulation of the blood through the different vessels of the body. In this vital action, the blood is ejected from the left ventricle of the heart into the aorta and taken to every part of the body, passes into the veins and is returned to the right auricle of the heart, which, after distending to receive it, contracts and forces it into the right ventricle. Thence it passes into the pulmonary artery, is conveyed to the lungs, and brought back to the heart by the pulmonary veins; entering the left auricle, it is forced into the left ventricle, to be again conveyed by the arteries to the different parts of the body.

Circulation, Capillary. The passage of the blood through the minute vessels which lie between the arteries and veins, and penetrate all the tissues. The blood, in its passage through these vessels, is changed from arterial to venous.

Circulation, Fœtal. See Fœtal Circulation.

CIRCULA'TOR. From *circulo*, to compass about. A wandering quack. A charlatan.

CIRCULATO'RIUM. Old name for a digesting vessel in which the fluid is made to perform a circulating motion.

CIR'CULUS. A circle or ring. In *Anatomy*, any part of the body which is round like a circle, as the *circulus oculi*.

Circulus Arterio'sus I'ridis. The artery which forms a circle round the iris.

Circulus Articuli Vasculo'sus. The narrow vascular border formed around the articular cartilages by the abrupt termination of the subsynovial vessels.

Circulus Osseus. The bony ring of the fœtus, afterwards united to the temporal bone, forming the meatus auditorius externus.

Circulus Quad'ruplex. The name of a bandage used by the ancients.

Circulus Tonsilla'ris. A plexus formed by the lingual and glosso-pharyngeal nerves around the tonsil.

Circulus Willisii. The circle of Willis; an anastomosis between the branches of the vertebral and internal carotid arteries within the cranium.

CIRCUMAGENT'ES. The oblique muscles of the eye.

CIRCUMCAULA'LIS MEMBRANA. The conjunctiva.

CIRCUMCIS'ION. *Circumcisio;* from *circumcædo*, to cut about. An operation practiced among the Jews, consisting in the removal of a portion of the prepuce of the infant, by a circular operation.

CIRCUMDUC'TION. *Circumductio.* See *Perisphalsis*.

CIRCUMDUCTIO'NIS OP'IFEX. The

worker of circumduction; an epithet for the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

CIRCUMFLEX. A name applied to various arteries of the extremities.

CIRCUMFLEXA IL'II. An artery passing around the crest of the ilium, springing from the external iliac.

CIRCUMFLEX'US. From *circum*, around, and *flexus*, bent. Bent circularly. In *Anatomy*, a name given to several organs of the body. A muscle of the palate.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALA'TI. *Tensor palati.* A muscle of the palate, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the velum pendulum palati, and the semilunar edge of the os palati, extending as far as the suture which unites the two bones.

CIRCUMFU'SA. In *Hygiene*, every thing which acts externally and generally upon man.

CIRCUMGYRA'TIO. From *circumgyro*, to turn round. Turning a limb around in its socket. Vertigo.

CIRCUMOSSA'LIS MEMBRA'NA. Periosteum.

CIRCUMSCIS'SILE. *Circumscissus.* From *circumscindo*, to cut round about. Circumcised. Applied in *Botany* to a membranous capsule cut round transversely by a circular fissure.

CIR'CUMSCRIBED. In *Medicine*, tumors which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

CIRRHO'SIS. From κιρρος, yellow. A term applied in *Pathology*, by Laence, to a morbid yellow concretion of the liver.

CIR'RIPEDS. *Cirripedia.* From *cirrus*, a tendril, and *pes*, a foot. Curly-footed; a class of homogangliate animals, having a number of long, curled, articulated processes, projecting from the central aperture of the multivalve shell protecting the body. They are commonly called barnacles.

CIR'ROSE. *Cir'rhose; Cirro'sus;* from *cirrus*, a tendril. A term applied in *Botany* to organs which terminate in a spiral filiform appendage or tendril, as the *Petiole* of *pisum sativum*.

CIRRUS. A tendril; a curl.

CIRSOCE'LE. From κιρσος, a dilated vein, and κηλη, a tumor. Morbid enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

CIRSOM'PHALUS. From κιρσος, a dilated vein, or varix, and ομφαλος, navel. Varicose condition of the veins surrounding the navel.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA. From κιρσος, and οφθαλμος, the eye. A varicose condition of the vessels of the eye.

CIRSOT'OMY. From κιρσος, a varix, and τομη, an incision. The removal, by incision, of varices.

CIRSUS. Κιρσος; from κιρσοω, to dilate. A morbid distention of any part of a vein. A varix.

CISSAM'PELOS. A genus of plants of the order *Menispermaceæ*.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. The systematic name of the pareira brava, a plant, the root of which is said to possess anti-nephritic and calculous properties.

CISSA'RUS. See Cistus Creticus.

CIS'TA. From κειμαι, to lie. A cyst.

CISTER'NA. From *cista*, a cist. Parts of the body which serve as repositories for fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain is also so called.

CIS'TUS. A genus of plants, of the order *Cistaceæ*.

CISTUS CRETICUS. The plant from which the ladanum is obtained; a gum resin which exudes from the leaves.

CIT'RATE. A salt of citric acid.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA. *Ammonia citras.* A salt formed by neutralizing sesquicarbonate of ammonia with citric acid.

CITRATE OF POTASH. A salt formed by evaporating to dryness a solution of citric acid, saturated by carbonate of potassa.

CITREUM. The citron tree.

CITRIC. Of, or belonging to, the lemon.

CITRIC ACID. *Acidum citricum.* Acid of lemons.

CITRINE OINTMENT. Ointment of nitrate of mercury.

CITRI'NULA. A diminutive of citrus. A small lemon.

CITRON. See Citrus Medica.

CITRULLUS. Cucurbita citrullus.

CITRUS. The lemon. See Citrus Medica.

CITRUS AURANTIUM. The systematic name of the orange tree.

CITRUS MEDICA. The systematic name of the lemon tree. The *citron* is the same species of tree as the lemon.

CITRUS VULGA'RIS. The Citrus Aurantium.

CITTA. An inordinate or voracious appetite.

CITTARA SPRINGS. Thermal springs in the Isle of Ischia. The waters contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and muriate of soda.

CIVET'TA. An unctuous odoriferous drug, obtained from a fold in the skin between the anus and organs of generation of an animal called a civet cat.

CLACKING PIVOT, OR TENON. Clack-pivot; a method of attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth invented by Maggiola. See Pivot tooth, manner of inserting.

CLADONIA ISLANDICA. See Cetraria Islandica.

CLADONIA RANGIFERINA. Reindeer moss; a very nutritious species of Lichens.

CLADRAS'TIS TINCTO'RIA. *Yellow Ash, Fustic Tree, Yellow Locust.* An indigenous tree flourishing in the Western and Southern States. The bark and root are cathartic.

CLAMP. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, a piece of round or flattened iron wire or other metal not easily fused, bent in such a manner as to hold two or more pieces of gold or silver in contact with each other while they are being soldered together.

CLAIRVOYANCE. Clear-seeing. A power supposed to be communicated to persons by animal magnetism, by which they are said to discern objects not present, to see through stone-walls, and to have the quality of vision diffused over the whole body.

CLAP. Gonorrhœa.

CLAQUEMENT. A French word, signifying chattering of the teeth.

CLAR'ET. *Claretum;* from *clareo*, to be clear. A light French wine, possessing tonic and anti-dyspeptic properties, used, sometimes, with advantage in typhoid fevers.

CLARETA. Old name for the albumen of the egg.

CLARETUM. Claret.

CLARETUM LAXATI'VUM. Old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacanna, turbeth and aromatics.

CLARETUM PURGATO'RIUM. Old name for a vinous solution of glass of antimony with cinnamon water and sugar, used as an emetic and purgative; called, also, *vivum Hippocratium antimoniale.*

CLASIS. *Clasma.* Fracture.

CLARIFICA'TION. *Clarificatio; depuration;* from *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, I make. The process of freeing a fluid from all insoluble and heterogeneous matters.

CLASP. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, a hook fitted to a tooth, and designed for the retention of a dental substitute or other apparatus to be worn in the mouth. See Metallic Base for Artificial Teeth.

CLASP'ER. In *Botany*, the tendril of a vine or other part, which twines around any thing for support.

CLASPING. In *Botany*, partly or wholly surrounding the stem with the base of the leaf.

CLASS. *Classis.* In *Natural History* and *Medicine*, a group or assemblage of a certain number of objects having one or more common characters. A scientific division or arrangement of objects. A class comprehends the minor divisions of order, genus, species and varieties.

CLASSIFICA'TION. *Classificatio;* from *classis*, a class. The act of classifying or arranging objects or things into classes.

CLAUDICA'TION. *Claudicatio;* from *claudicare*, to be lame. Halting or limping.

CLAUS'TRUM. From *claudere*, to shut. An aperture capable of contracting itself, as the throat.

CLAUS'URE. *Clausura.* In *Anatomy*, an imperforation of a canal or cavity.

CLAVARIA. A genus of fungi.

CLAVARIA CORALLOI'DES. Goat's-beard mushroom. Coral wort. Formerly used as

a corroborant and astringent. It is said to have been found growing on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, at the *Hôtel Dieu.*

CLAVATE. Club-shaped; larger at top than bottom.

CLAVA'TIO. From *clava,* a club. An articulation which does not admit of motion, as that of the teeth in their sockets, called gomphosis.

CLAV'ICLE. *Clavicula,* diminutive of *clavis,* a key. The clavicle or collar-bone.

CLAVIS. The clavicle. A key.

CLAVUS. A nail. A term applied in *Pathology* to a horny cutaneous extuberance, having a central nucleus, and sensitive at its base, as corns on the toes, produced by pressure of tight shoes. Also, a painful, pulsating affection of the forehead, giving a sensation like what might be supposed would be produced by driving a nail into this part of the head. When connected with hysteria, it is termed *clavus hystericus.*

CLAVUS OCULORUM. A staphyloma, or tumor on the eye-ball.

CLAVUS SECALI'NUS. Ergot.

CLAW. In *Botany,* the taper base of a petal. In *Dental Surgery,* the hook of the key-instrument is sometimes so called.

CLAY. *Argilla.* An argillaceous earth; of which there are a number of varieties, consisting of silica, variable quantities of alumina, and generally of more or less oxyd of iron. They are used in the manufacture of pottery, and, some of them, in the manufacture of porcelain ware and mineral teeth. See Mineral Teeth and Kaolin.

CLEANSINGS. Lochia.

CLEAV'AGE. The natural line of separation exhibited in crystals when their *laminæ* are separated by mechanical force.

CLEAVERS. *Galium aparine;* goose-grass.

CLEFT. In *Botany,* split or separated less than half-way.

CLEFT PALATE. A separation or fissure extending, sometimes, through both the hard and soft palate, in the direction from before backward, along the median line, causing the buccal and nasal cavities to communicate with each other. See Palate, Congenital defects of.

CLEIDION. The clavicle. Also, an astringent pastil or epithem.

CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS. From κλεις, the clavicle, and μαστοειδης, the mastoid process. The sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

CLEIS'AGRA. From κλεις, the clavicle, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the articulations of the clavicle.

CLEM'ATIS. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

CLEMATIS DAPHNOI'DES. The less periwinkle.

CLEMATIS PASSIFLO'RA. The passion flower.

CLEMATIS REC'TA. The systematic name of the upright virgin's bower; a plant, the leaves of which are said to possess antivenereal virtues.

CLEMATIS VITAL'BA. The systematic name of the traveller's-joy.

CLEO'NIS GLUTEN. An astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and the white of an egg.

CLIMACTERIC. *Climacter'icus;* from κλιμακτηρ, a step. By degrees, but commonly applied to certain critical periods of life, or periods at which certain great changes occur, as the periods of puberty in both sexes; the cessation of the flow of the menses in women, &c.

CLIMACTERIC DISEASES. A term sometimes applied to a general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and characterized by gradual loss of the powers.

CLIMACTERIC TEETHING. The development of teeth at a very late period of life after the loss of those of the second dentition, and usually between the sixty-third and eighty-first year, the grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMACTERIC YEARS. From remote antiquity, a peculiar importance has been attached to certain periods in the life of man; periods at which great changes are supposed to occur in his health and fortunes. It is said that this superstitious belief had its origin in the doctrines of Pythagoras. Sixty-three was regarded by the ancients

as a climacterical year of peculiar danger, and it was called by astrologers, "heroicus," from a prevalent belief that it was particularly fatal to great men. This year seems to have derived its peculiar importance from its being a multiple of the mystical years of seven and nine. According to most writers the climacteric periods in the life of man are multiples of the number seven; others have applied the term to years resulting from the multiplication of seven by an odd number. Almost all countries have attached a peculiar importance to those years indicated by compounds of the number seven. Hence fourteen years have been fixed for the period of puberty; twenty-one for adult age, and Aristotle has selected thirty-five for the perfection of bodily vigor, forty-nine for the perfection of the mind; sixty-three, as the *grand* climacteric, and seventy as the ordinary limit of the age of man. In old age, or after the vital powers of the system begin to decline, an effort is sometimes supposed to be made, at these periods, by the economy, to renew the body.

CLIMATE. From *κλιμα*, a region. The word climate is differently defined. According to some, it is a space upon the surface of the terrestrial globe, between two circles, forming a belt parallel to the equator, and measured according to the length of days. But in a hygienic sense, it is the prevailing constitution of the atmosphere, relative to heat, cold, moisture and wind, peculiar to any region; also, its purity or mixture with miasmatic and gaseous emanations. Climate depends upon a variety of circumstances, as its distance from the equator, its distance from, and altitude above the level of the sea, the extent, configuration, inclination and local exposure of the country, the nature of the soil, the effects resulting from cultivation, the direction of the mountains by which it is intersected, or that are in its vicinity, and the actions of the winds by which the temperatures of different latitudes are blended.

The circumstances connected with climate exert a powerful influence upon the animal economy; they modify the character of disease as well as the action of remedies. They also determine the physical characteristics of the different races of mankind. But for full information upon these subjects, we would refer the reader to the works of Sir James Clark and Dr. Torry.

CLIMAT'IC. Belonging to, or dependent upon climate.

CLINAN'THUS. *Clinanthium;* from *κλινη*, a bed, and *ανθος*, a flower. In *Botany*, the common receptacle of compound flowers.

CLIN'ICAL. *Clinicus;* from *κλινη*, a bed. In *Pathology*, the transactions which take place, especially the instructions given at the sick bed.

Clinical Lecture. A lecture given at the bed-side, or on a particular case of disease.

Clinical Medicine. That which is occupied with the investigation of disease at the bed-side, or with individual cases of disease.

CLI'NIUM. In *Botany*, the summit of a floral branch, of which the carpella are the termination.

CLINKER. The vitreous substance which collects in furnaces and stoves where stone coal is used; also the black oxyd of iron of the smith's forge.

CLINK-STONE. A dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ashy-gray mineral, of a slaty structure, generally arranged in tabular masses, and usually translucent at its edges.

CLINOID. *Clinoideus;* from *κλινη*, a bed, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling a bed.

Clinoid Processes. The four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which surround the sella turcica, are so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead; two are anterior and two posterior.

CLINOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOPO'DIUM VULGARE. Wild basil, a plant formerly held in high repute against the bite of serpents, and also used to facilitate parturition.

CLIPPINGS. A term applied, in the

*Dental Laboratory*, to the small portions of gold, platina, or silver, which are cut from a plate in shaping the dimensions of a base, or other portions of the metallic part of a dental substitute, or piece of dental mechanism.

CLISEOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the pelvis makes with that of the body.

CLITOR'IDIS MUS'CULUS. See Erector Clitoridis.

CLIT'ORIS. From κλειω, to enclose or hide; so called because it is hid by the labia pudendorum. A small, round organ situated above the nymphæ at the upper part of the vulva, before the orifice of the urethra in females.

CLITORIS'MUS. An enlargement of the clitoris; also Sapphism.

CLIV'ERS. *Clevers*. Goose-grass; *Galium aparine*.

CLOA'CA. A cavity at the extremity of the intestinal canal in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and some mammals, in which the urinary ducts in both sexes, and vagina in females, terminate.

CLONIC. From κλονος, agitation. Irregular spasmodic, or convulsive motions; opposed to *tonic*.

CLONODES. A term formerly applied to a vibrating pulse.

CLONUS. From κλονεω, to agitate. Clonic spasms.

CLOT. Coagulum; a clot of blood.

CLOTTY. Made up of clots.

CLOVE. The unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

CLOVE-PINK. Carnation pink.

CLUB-FEET. A deformity, either congenital or acquired, but usually the former, caused by a contraction of the extensor muscles of the feet. The affection has been variously designated according to the nature of the deformity, as *tip-foot*, when the heel is drawn upward and the patient is compelled to walk on his toes; *knot-foot*, when he walks on the back of his foot; *cross-foot*, when he walks on the outer edge; *out-bow-foot*, when he walks on the inner edge, and *heel-club-foot*, when his toes are drawn upward so that he is compelled to walk on his heels.

CLUNE'SIA. From *clunes*, the nates. Inflammation of the buttocks.

CLU'PEA. A genus of fishes. Sprats and herrings.

CLUPEA ALO'SA. The shad. This has been erected into a new genus, *Alosa*.

CLUPEA ENCRASIC'OLUS. The anchovy.

CLUPEA HARENG'US. The common herring.

CLUPEA LAT'ULUS. The whitebait.

CLUPEA PILCHARD'US. The pilchard.

CLUPEA THRYS'SA. The yellow-billed sprat of the West India seas.

CLU'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Clusiaceæ*.

CLUSIA INSIGNIS. A plant, the flowers of which exude resinous gum, highly esteemed in the West Indies as a vulnerary. It is also employed with butter of cocoa on the sore breasts of nursing women.

CLUTEA ELEUTHERIA. Croton cascarilla.

CLY'DON. Κλυδων. Flatulence; fluctuation of the contents of the abdomen.

CLYPEALIS CARTILAGO. The thyroid cartilage.

CLYP'EATE. From *clypeus*, a shield. Shield-shaped.

CLYS'MA. A clyster.

CLYS'TER. *Clysterium*; from κλυζω, to wash. A liquid thrown into the rectum by means of a syringe or bladder, with a pipe—the nozzle of the instrument being introduced into the anus.

CLYSTER PIPE. A tube or pipe used for injections.

CNE'ME. The tibia.

CNEMO-DACTYLÆUS. Extensor longus digitorum pedis.

CNEMOLORDO'SIS. Bending of the leg forward.

CNEMOSCOLIO'SIS. Bending of the leg sidewise. Bandy-leg.

CNEORUM TRICOC'CUM. Spurge olive. It contains a powerful acrid principle, and was formerly used as a purgative.

CNE'SIS. From κναω, to scratch. *Cnesmos*. Painful itching.

CNICIN. A crystalline substance obtained from *Cnicus benedictus*.

CNICUS. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

Cnicus Benedictus. Centaurea; blessed thistle. It is tonic, diaphoretic or emetic, according to the mode of administration.

CNIDO'SIS. From κνιδη, the nettle. An itching sensation like that produced by the nettle. A dry ophthalmia.

CNISSOREG'MIA. From κνισσα, the smell of burnt fat, and ορεγω, to put forth. A nidorous eructation resembling rotten eggs.

CNY'MA. A slight itching; also a puncture or vesication.

COAG'ULABLE LYMPH. Liquor sanguinis; plastic lymph; a clear, colorless fluid, which exudes from wounds or inflamed vessels, and serves for the reparation of injuries, and to produce adhesions.

COAGULANT. That which has the power of coagulating the blood.

COAGULA'TION. *Coagulatio;* from *con* and *ago*, to drive together. The act of changing from a fluid to a jelly-like consistene.

COAG'ULUM. A jelly-like, or soft and tremulous mass, formed in a coagulable liquid.

Coagulum Alu'minis. A coagulum formed by beating the white of eggs with a little alum. It is used in cases of ophthalmia where an astringent is required.

COALES'CENCE. In *Medicine*, the union of parts previously separated, as in the case of preternatural adhesions.

COALTER'NÆ FEBRES. Double intermittent fevers.

COAPTA'TION. *Coaptatio;* from *con*, together, and *aptare*, to adjust, adapt. The act of placing the two extremities of a fractured bone in contact with each other, or of restoring a luxated bone to its proper place.

COARCTA'TION. *Coarctatio;* from *coarctare*, to straighten. In *Pathology*, the contraction or straightening of a canal, as of the urethra or intestinal canal.

COARTICULA'TIO. From *con*, and *articulatio*, an articulation. Articulation which admits of manifest motion. See Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis.

COBALT. A brittle, reddish gray metal, fused with difficulty, and generally combined in its ores with nickel, arsenic, iron and copper. Its oxyd is largely used to color porcelain blue. It is frequently employed as a coloring matter in the manufacture of porcelain teeth.

COBI'TIS. From *cobio*, a gudgeon. A genus of soft-finned fishes of the carp family.

CO'BRA DE CAPEL'LO. The hooded snake.

COCCINEL'LA. Diminutive of *coccus*, a berry; from its resemblance to a berry. The cochineal insect. See Coccus Cacti.

COCCINELLIN'. The coloring principle of cochineal. Carmine.

COCCO-BALSAMUM. The fruit of the *Amyris gileadensis*, the plant from which opobalsamum is obtained.

COCCOLITE. A mineral of a green color, of various shades.

COCCOLOBA UVIFERA. A polygonaceous plant of the West Indies; the sea-side grape.

COCCULUS INDI AROMATICUS. Jamaica pepper. See Myrtus pimenta.

Cocculus Palmatus. The systematic name of a plant which affords the Calumba root.

COCCUM. A species of capsule, or dry seed vessel, more or less aggregate, with elastic sides, projecting the seeds with great force.

COCCUS. A tribe of insects.

Coccus Cacti. The systematic name of the cochineal insect. Cochineal.

Coccus Lacca. The insect from the supposed puncture of which, in the extreme branches of certain East India trees, *lac* or *gum-lac* exudes.

COCCYGE'US. From κοκκυξ, because it is inserted into the coccyx. A muscle which arises from the spinus process of the ischium, covers the inside of the sacro-ischiatic ligament, and is inserted at the extremity of the sacrum.

COCCYGIS OS. *Os coccygis. Cauda.* From κοκκυξ, the cuckoo, whose bill it is

said to resemble. A bony appendage at the point or lower extremity of the sacrum, terminating in an acute point.

COCCYX. The os coccygis.

COCHINEAL. Coccus cacti, an insect found on several species of *cactus*.

COCH'LEA. From κοχαζω, to turn round. The anterior of the three cavities constituting the labyrinth of the ear, is so called from its resemblance to a snail.

COCHLEA'RE. From *cochlea*, a cockle, because its bowl represents a shell. A spoon; a spoonful.

Cochleare Magnum. A table-spoonful, which is about half a fluid ounce.

Cochleare Me'dium. A dessert-spoonful, or two tea-spoonfuls.

Cochleare Minimum. A tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

COCHLEA'RIA. From *cochleare*, a spoon. A genus of plants, of the order *Brassicaceæ*.

Cochlearia Armora'cia. Horseradish.

Cochlearia Officina'lis. *Cochlearia hortensis*. The common scurvy-grass, said to be a powerful antiscorbutic.

COCHLEA'TUS. *Cochleate*. Spiral. Applied in *Botany* to leaves, leguminous seeds, &c.

COCHONE. The junction of the hip or paunch with the seat or thigh. The breech. The perineum. The coccyx.

COCOA-NUT. The fruit of the *cocos nucifera*.

COCOON'. An oblong envelope of silk, spun by the silk worm, previously to its transformation into the chrysalis state. The same name is given to the envelope of other larvæ.

COCOS BUTYRACEA. The systematic name of the plant from which the palm oil is obtained.

Cocos Nucifera. The systematic name of the plant which produces the cocoa-nut.

COC'TION. *Coctio;* from *coquere*, to boil. Digestion of the food in the stomach; boiling, or decoction. A term formerly used in medicine to express the change morbific matters were supposed to experience before elimination.

CODEI'A. *Codein*, from κωδια, a poppy head. An alkaloid discovered in opium by Robiquet.

CODE'IC ACID. An acid formed from codeia.

COD LIVER OIL. Oleum jecoris aselli.

CODOCE'LE. *Codoscella*. Bubo.

CŒ'CUM. From *cæcus*, blind. That part of the large intestines situated below the ileum; called also, the blind gut, from its forming a cul-de-sac, extending downward from the commencement of the colon.

CŒLACAN'THIDÆ. From κοιλος, hollow, and ακανθος, a spine. A family of ganoid fishes armed with hollow spines.

CŒLELMIN'THA. From κοιλος, hollow, and ελμινς, a worm. A class of *Entozoa*, including such of the intestinal worms as have an intestinal canal continuing in a distinct abdominal cavity.

CŒLES'TINE. A name applied by Mineralogists to *sulphate of strontia*, from its blue tint.

CŒ'LIA. From κοιλος, hollow. A cavity in any part of the body, as the abdomen, uterus, &c.

CŒ'LIAC. *Cœliacus;* from κοιλια, the abdomen. Pertaining to the abdomen.

Cœliac Artery. *Arteria cœliaca*. The first branch of the aorta given off in the abdomen.

Cœliac Flux or Passion. From κοιλια, the abdomen. A chronic diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged in an undigested state.

Cœliac Plex'us. A plexus formed of numerous nervous filaments from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic, and from branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves. It is situated behind the stomach around the trunk of the cœliac artery.

CŒLI'ACA. *Cœliacus;* from κοιλια, *alvus venter*. Diseases of the digestive functions; the first class in Good's Nosology, containing two orders, *enterica* and *splanchnica*.

CŒLO'MA. From κοιλος, hollow. An ulcer of the cornea of the eye.

CŒLOSTOM'IA. From κοιλος, hollow,

and στομα, mouth. Defective enunciation, characterized by hollowness of voice.

CŒNÆSTHE'SIS. *Conæsthe'sis;* from κοινος, common, and αισθησις, perception. Common perception or general sensibility of the system.

CŒNO'BIO. A term applied by the French to a fruit which consists of two or more carpels, united at the base and separated at the apex, from the middle of which a single style arises.

CŒNOLOG'IA. From κοινος, common, and λογος, a discourse. A consultation.

CŒ'NOTES. From κοινος, common. The methodic sect of Physiceous, who declared that all diseases arise from relaxation, stricture, or both.

CŒ'NURE. *Cœnurus.* The hydatid found in the brain of sheep.

COF'FEA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ.*

COFFEA ARABICA. *Jas'minum Arab'icum.* The plant which affords the coffee.

COF'FEE. The berry of the *Coffea arab'ica.*

COHABITA'TION. The act of living together. In *Legal Medicine,* intercourse between the sexes.

ÇOHE'SION. *Cohæsio;* from *cohæreo,* I hold together. Attraction or cohesion is that power by which particles of matter are connected and held together in such a way as to resist any attempt at separation.

COHOBA'TION. *Cohoba'tio.* In *Chemistry,* the distillation of a fluid, on a substance of the same kind as that upon which it was at first distilled, and repeating it several times.

COI'LIMA. Sudden swelling of the abdomen from flatulence.

COINDICAN'TIA. From *con,* and *indico,* to indicate. Signs furnishing the same indications, or which are confirmatory of the indications furnished by other signs. Such signs are called coindicant.

COIRAS. Scrofula.

COI'TION. *Co'itus;* from *coëo,* to go together. Copulation. Carnal union, or conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. Pit coal deprived of its bitumen or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire.

COLATU'RA. From *colare,* to strain. A liquor which has been filtered or strained.

COL'CHICUM. From *Colchis,* the name of the place where this plant is supposed to have abounded. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceæ* and family *colchicaceæ.* Meadow-saffron.

COLCHICUM AUTUM'NALE. Meadow-saffron; a bulbous plant, found in many parts of Europe, usually growing in meadows. It is an irritant; in over doses, an acro-narcotic poison. In small doses it is a nauseant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, and is employed in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. All the species yield the alkaloid *veratria.*

COL'COTHAR. *Colcothar vitrioli; brown-red rouge; crocus martis vitriolatus* seu *adstringens.* A brown-red oxyd of iron, which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.

COLD. Privation of heat, or the sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from the body. Also, the common name for a catarrh.

COLD CREAM. *Unguen'tum a'quæ ro'sæ.* U. S. Ph. Take of rose-water, oil of almonds, each two fluid ounces; spermaceti, half an ounce; white wax, a drachm. Melt together, by means of a water bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose-water and mix until cold.

COLEOP'TERA. An order of insects with sheaths to their wings, as beetles, &c.

COLE'WORT. Cabbage.

COL'IC. *Co'licus;* from κωλον, the colon. Pertaining to the colon. A term applied in *Pathology* to almost all acute pains in the abdomen.

COLIC ARTERIES. These are six in number. Three are given off by the superior mesenteric, which are called the *colicæ dextræ.* The other three are given off by the inferior mesenteric artery, and are called the *colicæ sinistræ.*

CO'LICA. The cholic.

COLICA ACCIDENTA'LIS. Colica crapulosa.

COLICA BILIO'SA. Bilious colic.

COLICA CALCULO'SA. Colic produced by earthy concretions in the intestines.

COLICA CALLO'SA. Colic attended with a sense of stricture in some part of the intestinal canal.

COLICA CONVULSI'VA. Idiopathic colic.

COLICA CRAPULO'SA. Colic produced by eating hard and indigestible aliments.

COLICA DAMNONIO'RUM. Metallic colic, a colic peculiar to Devonshire. Colic attended with fever.

COLICA FLATULEN'TA. Colic from an accumulation of air in the intestines. Flatulent colic.

COLICA HEMORRHOIDA'LIS. A colic supposed to precede hemorrhoids, or to supervene on their suppression.

COLICA HEPAT'ICA. Hepatic colic.

COLICA HYSTERI'CA. Colic attending hysteria.

COLICA INFLAMMATO'RIA. Inflammatory colic; enteritis.

COLICA LAPPON'ICA. Colic peculiar to Laplanders.

COLICA MADRIDEN'SIS. A colic endemic in several provinces of Spain, resembling somewhat lead colic in its symptoms.

COLICA MENSTRUA'LIS. Colic which precedes or follows menstruation, or depends on the suppression of that flux.

COLICA MESENTER'ICA. Colic produced by disease of the mesentery.

COLICA METAL'LICA. Metallic colic. Painter's colic.

COLICA NEPHRET'ICA. Acute pains attending nephritis or calculi of the ureter.

COLICA NERVO'SA. Nervous colic.

COLICA PICTO'NUM. Painter's colic. Metallic colic.

COLICA SCORTO'RUM. A colic to which, according to Dr. Martin Hassing, the prostitutes of Copenhagen are subject.

COLICA SPASMOD'ICA. Spasmodic colic.

COLICA STERCO'REA. *Colica stipa'ta.* Colic from the retention of fæces in the intestines.

COLICA VENA. A branch of the upper mesenteric vein.

COLICA VENA RECTA. A vein of the colon.

COLICA VERMINO'SA. Worm colic, or colic from the presence of worms in the intestines.

COLICODYNIA. Colic.

COLI'TIS. From *κωλον*, the colon, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

COLLA PISCIUM. Ichthyocolla.

COL'LAPSE. Collapsus,

COLLAP'SUS. From *collabor*, to shrink down. Shrinking of the body. Prostration of strength.

COLLAR-BONE. The clavicle.

COLLARE MISERICORDIÆ. A bandage used for securing a patient during the operation of lithotomy.

COLLAT'ERAL. *Collatera'lis;* from *cum*, with, and *latus*, side. Accompanying, or proceeding by the side of another.

COLLEC'TION. *Collec'tio;* from *collingere*, to collect. Used in *Pathology* to denote the collection or gathering of pus, or some other purulent or serous matter.

COLLET. From *collum*, the neck. A neck or collar. A term applied by some French writers, in *Dental Anatomy*, to the neck of a tooth.

COLLIC'ULUS. A little hill or eminence; applied in *Anatomy* to various elevations in the body.

COLLICULUS CAVEÆ POSTERIORIS VENTRICULORUM LATERALIUM. Hippocampus minor.

COLLICULUS NERVI ETHMOIDALIS. Corpus Striatum.

COLLICULUS NERVI OPTICI. Optic Thalamus.

COLLICULUS SEMINALIS. An eminence in the prostate gland.

COLLIGA'MEN. From *colligo*, to tie together. A ligament.

COLLINSO'NIA CANADENSIS. Heal-all; horse-balm; an indigenous plant, used in domestic practice as an emetic, diuretic and diaphoretic.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM. From *colliqueo*, I melt. The first rudiment of an embryo.

COLLIQUA'TION. Diminution of the solids, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more outlets.

COLLIQ'UATIVE. *Colliquati'vus;* from *colliqueo,* I melt. Applied to various discharges, as colliquative perspiration, diarrhœa, &c., which occasion rapid loss of strength.

COLLIS'ION. *Collis'io.* From *collido,* to beat together. In *Physics,* the shock of two bodies brought into contact with each other.

COLLOBO'MA. From κολλαω, to glue together. *Colobroma.* Agglutination of the eyelids together.

COLLO'DES. From κολλα, glue. Glutinous.

COLLOID. From κολλα, glue. In *Pathology,* the jelly-like degeneration of some malignant tumors, as a colloid cancer.

COLLO'DION. *Collodium.* Ethereal solution of Gun-cotton. An impervious adhesive plaster is made of this solution, peculiarly adapted to the dressing of wounds which require water dressing.

Collodion, Canthar'idal. A vesicating solution of cantharides in collodion.

Collodion, Elastic. A solution of gutta percha in chloroform.

COL'LUM. From κωλον, a member, as being one of the chief; or diminutive of *columnia,* as being the pillar and support of the head. The part of the body between the head and chest. The neck.

COLLU'TION. *Collu'tio.* Washing the mouth, or any other part.

COLLUTO'RIUM. From *colluo,* to wash. A mouth-wash; a gargarism.

COLLU'VIES. From *colluo,* to cleanse. Filth; excrement; the matter discharged from an old ulcer.

COLLYR'IUM. From κωλυω, I check, and ρους, a defluxion; because it stops the defluxion. This term was applied by the ancients to a medicine used to check any discharge, but at present it is restricted to a wash, or application to the eyes. The collyria of the pharmacopœias are, for the most part, metallic lotions.

Collyrium Plumbi Acetatis. A collyrium of acetate of lead.

Collyrium Plumbi Acetatis et Opii. A collyrium of opium and acetate of lead.

Collyrium Zinci Acetatis. A collyrium of acetate of zinc.

Collyrium Zinci Sulphatis. A collyrium of sulphate of zinc.

COLOBO'MA. Κολοβωμα, any thing truncated or shortened. A mutilated or maimed organ.

COL'OCYNTH. The fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis* deprived of its rind. It is a powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic.

COLOCYNTH'IN. The bitter principle of colocynth.

COLOMBO. See Columba.

CO'LON. *Colum; Intesti'num majus.* The portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum.

COLONI'TIS. Acute dysentery.

COLOPHO'NIA. So called from *Colophon,* the city from which it was first brought. The black resin which remains in the retort, after distilling common turpentine with a strong fire.

COLOQUINTIDA. Colocynth.

COLOR. In *Physics,* an inherent property in light, which gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The primary colors, according to Sir Isaac Newton, are *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo* and *violet.*

COLORING MATTER. A coloring principle existing in vegetable substances. The colors which adhere to cloth without a basis are termed *substantive,* and those which require a basis, *adjective.*

COLOS'TRUM. The first milk secreted in the breast after parturition.

COLPOCE'LE. Vaginal hernia.

COLPOC'OSE. Gangrene of the vagina and labia.

COLPOCYSTOTOM'IA. Lithotomy through the vagina.

COLODESMORRAPH'IA. Removal of a portion of the mucous membrane of the vagina, for the cure of prolapsus of the vagina and uterus.

COLPOL'GIA. Pain in the vagina.

COLPORRHEX'IS. Rupture of the vagina.

COLPO'SIS. *Colpi'tis.* Vaginitis.

COLPOT'OMY. Incision of the vagina in parturition.

COLPOPTO'SIS. A prolapsus of the vagina.

COLPOTRE'SIA. Imperforation of the vagina.

COLT'S FOOT. See Tussilago.

COL'UBER. In *Zoology*, a genus of serpents, having numerous subgenera.

COLUBER BERUS. The systematic name of the viper, a poisonous reptile.

COLUMBA. Calumba.

COLUMBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the ore of columbium.

COLUM'BIUM. A metal discovered by Mr. Hatchet in Massachusetts. It is also termed *Tantalum*.

COLUMEL'LA. Diminutive of *columna*, a column. A column or little pillar; the central column, or filament uniting the partitions in the capsules of plants; also the uvula and clitoris.

COLUMELLARES DENTES. The cuspid teeth are so called from their shape.

COLUM'NA. A column. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts of the body, which resemble in shape or office a column, as the *columnæ carnæ* of the heart; *columna nasi*, &c.

COLUMNA NASI. The lowest part of the septum of the nose.

COLUMNA ORIS. The uvula.

COLUM'NÆ CARNÆ. The small fleshy columns which project into the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

COLUTORIUM. A gargle.

CO'MA. Κωμα. A profound sleep from which the individual cannot be roused. It occurs as a symptom in many diseases.

COMA SOMNOLEN'TUM. A deep morbid sleep. Lethargy.

COMA-VI'GIL. A term for the lethargic condition of the patient in bad cases of typhus in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium. Agrypno-coma.

CO'MATA. The plural of *coma*. Diseases characterized by a diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or the senses impaired.

COM'ATOSE. Having a propensity to sleep. Affected with coma.

COMBINA'TION. From *cum*, with, and *binus*, two. The union of two or more bodies in definite proportions, by chemical attraction, from which results a compound possessing new properties.

COMBUS'TIBLE. Capable of being burnt.

COMBUS'TIO. From *comburo*, to burn. A burn.

COMBUS'TION. *Combustio;* from *comburo*, to burn. Burning. The combination of oxygen with a combustible body. Among the phenomena which attend combustion, is the evolution of heat and light, but as these are supposed to be dependent on chemical action, they may also be expected in other chemical processes. The presence of oxygen, therefore, is not absolutely necessary to them.

COMBUSTION, SPONTANEOUS. This most remarkable phenomenon frequently occurs in accumulations of vegetable, animal, and even mineral substances, under circumstances favorable to its development. It is also said to occur sometimes in the human body.

COMENIC ACID. A pale yellow crystalline and slightly soluble substance, produced by the decomposition of meconic acid by heat.

COM'FRY. The popular name of *Symphytum officinalis*.

COMITIA'LIS MORBUS. An old epithet for epilepsy, because when any one was attacked by it in the *comitia*, the assembly was dissolved.

COMITISSÆ PULVIS. The Countess' Bark, so called because the Countess de Cinchon was cured by it at Lima. Cinchona.

COMMANDUCATIO. From *commanduco;* to eat. Mastication.

COMMEM'ORATIVE. *Commemorati'vus;* from *commemorare*, *con* and *memor*, to cause to remember. That which preserves the remembrance of something.

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS. Signs which point at the previous condition of the patient. So far as the innate constitution is concerned, none can be relied upon with more certainty than those furnished by the teeth. See Teeth, Characteristics of the.

COMMI. Gum.

COM'MINUTED. *Comminu'tus;* from *comminuere*, *con* and *minuo*, to break to

pieces. In *Surgery*, a bone broken into a number of pieces; applied also to food after it has been masticated or ground between the teeth.

COMMINU'TION. The fracture of a bone into a number of pieces; the trituration, breaking to pieces between the teeth, or mastication of food.

COM'MISSURE. *Commissu'ra;* from *committo*, I join together. A point of union between two parts. The commissures of the lips and eyelids are the angles where they come together.

Commissure, Anterior, of the Brain. A small medullary-like substance, crossing the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.

Commissure, Posterior, of the Brain. A medullary substance uniting the two hemispheres of the brain across the posterior part of the third ventricle, and above the corpora quadrigemina.

Commissure of the Uvea. The ciliary ligament.

COMMU'NICANS. From *communis*, common. That which communicates or establishes a communication. Applied to two arteries of the cranium, one anterior, and one posterior. The first extends from one anterior cerebral artery to the other; the second from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral.

Communicans Tibiæ. The external saphenal branch of the tibial nerve.

COMOSE. In *Botany*, ending in a tuft.

COM'PACT. *Compac'tus;* from *con* and *pangere*, to strike, to fix. Solid, close. In *Anatomy*, applied to the hardest and closest parts of a bony tissue.

COMPAGES. From *compingo*, to put together. An articulation, a commissure.

COMPAR'ATIVE. In *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, that which illustrates by comparing with the human body, or any part of it; as, for example, the comparative anatomy of the teeth embraces a knowledge of the differences that exist between these organs in different animals.

COMPLEX. *Complex'us;* from *con*, with, and *plectere*, to twist. Complicated.

COMPLEX'ION. The color of the face; the aggregate of physical characters presented by a body, with reference to constitution, temperament, &c.

COMPLEX'US. *Complex.* Composed of several distinct things.

Complexus Mi'nor. *Mastoideus latera'lis.* The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Complexus Mus'culus. *Complexus seu biven'ter cervi'cis; complexus major; dorso trachelon-occipital.* A muscle situated on the back part of the neck.

COMPLICA'TION. *Complica'tio.* In *Pathology*, the presence of several diseases, or several circumstances, foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSI'TION. *Composit'io;* from *componere*, to place together. The act of composing or compounding, or that which results from such act, as a chemical or pharmaceutical composition, or a composition for the body or enamel of porcelain teeth.

COMPOSITÆ. In *Botany*, the largest of all natural groups of plants, and so called because the old botanists who invented the name regarded the flower-heads as compound flowers. They answer to the *Syngenesia polygamia* of Linnæus, and are positively characterized by having capitate flowers, syngenesious anthers, and an inferior ovary with a single erect ovule. They are sometimes trees, but generally herbaceous plants or shrubs.

COMPOSITUM. A compound, or composition of different things.

COMPOTES. Preserved fruits.

COMPOUND. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body, or a mass or body resulting from such mixture. *Compound Medicines* have been divided into two classes, viz: *Officinal Preparations*, and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous*. The former are those ordered in the pharmacopœias; the latter are constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

Compound Radicals. Substances which, though containing two or more

elements, have the capacity of uniting with elementary bodies to form new compounds.

COM'PRESS. *Compres'sa;* from *comprimere,* to press together. Pieces of lint or folds of a rag, or any other substance, so contrived as, with the aid of a bandage, to make pressure upon any part. In *Surgery* a compress is employed to arrest hemorrhage, as well as various other purposes.

COMPRESSIBIL'ITY. The property possessed by bodies of occupying a smaller space when subjected to the action of pressure.

COMPRES'SION. In *Physics,* the action exerted upon a body by external force whereby its constituent molecules are pressed more closely together. It is employed in *Surgery* for the repression of hemorrhages, and in the treatment of aneurisms, wounds, sores and various injuries of the animal organs. The agents ordinarily used in such cases are the tornequet, bandages, laced-stockings, compresses, &c.

Compression of the Brain. This may be caused by extravasated blood, a depressed portion of bone, an accumulation of fluid, or a tumor.

COMPRESS'OR. A name applied to muscles which draw together parts upon which they act. Also the name of instruments invented for compressing the femoral artery, and other purposes.

Compressor of Dupuytren. An instrument invented by Dupuytren for compressing the femoral artery, consisting of a semi-circle of steel with a pad at each end.

Compressor Naris. *Renæ'us nasa'lis; transversa'lis nasi; dilatato'res ala'rum nasi.* A flat triangular muscle arising externally at the root of the ala nasi, and inserted with its fellow into the extremity of the os nasi, and when the two contract, they draw the sides of the nose towards the septum.

Compressor of Nuck. An instrument invented by Nuck for compressing the urethra in cases of incontinence.

Compressor Prostatæ. A name applied by Albinus to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate gland.

Compressor Urethræ. A muscle arising from the ramus of the ischium, and inserted into the membranous urethra, which it embraces.

COMPRESSED. *Compres'sus.* A term applied, in *Surgerg,* to a blood-vessel, canal, or other organ suffering compression; in *Botany,* to the various organs or parts of plants; and in *Mineralogy,* to crystals which have a flattened figure.

COMPTO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Myricaceæ.*

Comptonia Asplenifo'lia. Sweet fern-bush; spleenwort gall. A plant possessing tonic and astringent properties.

COMPUNCTIO. From *compungo,* to prick. A puncture.

CONA'RIUM. From κωνος, a cone, because of its conical shape. A cone. The pineal gland.

CONCAVUS. Hollow; depressed in the centre.

CONCENTRA'TION. *Concentra'tio;* from *con,* and *centrum,* a centre. In *Medicine,* an afflux of fluids, or a convergence of vital force towards an organ. Also, the evaporation of the water of fluids for the purpose of increasing their strength.

CONCEN'TRIC. *Concentri'cus.* Composed of many layers arranged circularly, one within the other.

CONCEP'TACLES. *Conceptac'ulum.* In *Botany,* the cavity containing the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants.

CONCEPTAC'ULUM. A receiver; a vessel; the uterus.

CONCEP'TION. *Concep'tio;* from *concipio,* to conceive. The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the contact of the aura seminis.

Conception, False. Term for a blighted ovum or imperfect impregnation.

CONCHA. Κογχη. The name of a liquid measure among the Athenians. In *Anatomy,* applied to several hollow parts of the body.

Concha Auric'ulæ. The concha of the ear.

CONCHA AURIS. The hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear.

CONCHÆ NARIUM. The turbinated part of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones, covered by the pituitary membrane.

CON'CHIFERS. From *Chocha*, a shell, and *ferre*, to carry. A term applied by Lamarck and other Naturalists, to all molluscous animals protected by bivalve shells.

CON'CHOID. *Conchoi'des*. Shell-like.

CONCHO-HELIX. The small muscle of the Helix.

CONCHOL'OGY. From κογχη, a shell, and λογος, a discourse. The science of shells.

CON'CHUS. From κογχη, a shell, so called from its resemblance to a shell. The cranium; the sockets of the eyes.

CONCHYLIA. The turbinated bone.

CONCIDEN'TIA. From *Concido*, to fall down. In *Pathology*, synonymous with collapse. A wasting or falling away.

CONCOC'TION. *Concoc'tio*; from *concoquo*, to digest. Digestion. Coction. Maturation.

CONCOM'ITANT. *Concom'itans*; from *con*, and *comitare*—itself from *comire*—*cum*, and *ire*, to go with. That which accompanies, or goes with. In *Pathology*, a symptom which accompanies other symptoms.

CONCREMATION. Calcination.

CONCRE'TION. *Concre'tio*; from *concresco*, to grow together. That which has thickened, condensed, and become more solid. It was formerly used to signify the adhesion of parts.

CONCRETION, BILIARY. Gall-stones.

CONCRETIONS, SALIVARY. A deposit of phospate of lime and animal matter sometimes found in the substance of the salivary glands, or in the ducts, and on the teeth.

CONCRETIONS, URINARY. Calculi deposited from the urin in the kidneys, ureters, bladder or urethra.

CONCUR'SUS. From *concurrere*, to meet together. The congeries of symptoms which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION. From *concutio*, I shake together. In *Surgery*, agitation communicated to one organ by a fall upon another, as the brain from a fall on the buttocks. Concussion of the brain often causes very alarming symptoms.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN. A disturbance of the brain produced by a fall or blow. It has been supposed that some of the nervous fibres are broken under these circumstances. It differs from compression in the absence of stertorous breathing.

CONDENSAN'TIA. *Inspissan'tia*. Medicines supposed to inspissate the humors.

CONDENSA'TION. *Condensa'tio*; from *condenso*, to make thick. A thickening of a fluid. In *Anatomy* and *Pathology*, an increase in the density of the blood, or other fluids, or any of the tissues of the body. In *Chemistry*, the subjection of æriform bodies to pressure, or the conversion of vapors to fluids by cold.

CONDENSER. An alembic.

CONDENSER, LIEBIG'S. A contrivance of Liebig for condensing volatile liquids during distillation. It consists of two tubes, the inner of which contains the vapor, and the outer a stream of cold water constantly flowing.

CON'DIMENT. *Condimen'tum*; from *condire*, to preserve or season. Any thing used for seasoning food, as butter, salt, pepper, spice, &c.

CONDI'TUM. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey and some aromatics, especially pepper.

CONDOM. The *intestinum cæcum* of the sheep, cleansed and used as a covering of the penis during coition, to prevent venereal infection or pregnancy. Such contrivances, however, are, as a witty woman once remarked, "bucklers against pleasure, but cobwebs against danger."

CONDUC'TOR. From *conducere*, to lead or guide. That which conducts or serves as a guide. In *Surgery*, an instrument used for directing a knife or bistoury in certain operations. In *Physics*, a body capable of conducting caloric and electricity.

CONDUIT. A passage of small dimen

sions. A canal. A pipe for conveying water.

CONDYLARTHRO'SIS. Articulation by condyles.

CON'DYLE. *Con'dylus;* κονδυλος, the joint of the finger, a tubercle or knot. An articular process of a bone, flat in one direction and round in the other.

CONDYLI DIGITORUM MANUS. The phalanges.

CON'DYLOID. *Condyloï'deus;* from κονδυλος, a condyle, and ειδος, shape. Shaped like a condyle.

CONDYLOID FORAM'INA. *Foram'ina condyloï'dea.* Four foramina, two anterior, and two posterior, in the occipital bone.

CONDYLOID PROCESS. A condyle.

CONDYLO'MA. *Condylus;* from κονδυλος, a knot, an eminence. A soft wart-like excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears about the anus and orifice of the genital organs, and sometimes on the fingers, as a consequence of syphilis.

CONDYL'OPODS. *Condylopo'da;* from κονδυλος, and πους, a foot. A subdivision of encephalous articulate animals with jointed feet.

CONDYLUS. A condyloma.

CONE. In *Botany*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cyprus,

CONEIN'. *Cicutin.* The active principle of hemlock.

CONFEC'TIO. *Confec'tion;* from *conficio*, to make up. In *Pharmacy*, any thing made into a pulpy mass with sugar or honey. The term is nearly synonymous with *conserve* and *electuary*.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. Alkermes.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. A confection of almonds.

CONFECTIO ARCHIG'ENIS. A confection of castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus and opium.

CONFECTIO AROMAT'ICA. An aromatic confection.

CONFECTIO AURANTII CORTICIS. A confection of orange peel.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. A confection of cassia.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. Mithridate.

CONFECTIO HAMEC. A confection composed of the bark of the yellow myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, polypody of the oak, absintheum, rhubarb, thyme, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, aniseed, honey, senna, &c.

CONFECTIO HYACIN'THI. A confection of hyacinth.

CONFECTIO O'PII. A confection of opium.

CONFECTIO PIP'ERIS NI'GRI. A confection of black pepper.

CONFECTIO RO'SÆ CANI'NÆ. A confection of conserve of dog-rose.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ. A confection or conserve of the red rose.

CONFECTIO RU'TÆ. A confection of rue-

CONFECTIO DE SAN'TALIS. An astringent composed of sandal wood, red coral, bole armenian, tormentil, &c.

CONFECTIO SCAMMO'NIÆ. A confection of scammony.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. A confection of senna.

CONFECTIO DE THURE. Frankincense confection.

CONFER'VA. The tribe of cryptogamous plants, of the order *Algæ*, consisting of simple, tubular, jointed water-weeds.

CONFERVA RIVA'LIS. This species has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFIRMANTIA. Tonics.

CONFLA'TION. *Confla'tio;* from *conflo*, to blow together. In *Metallurgy*, the blowing together of fires in melting metals.

CONFLU'ENT. *Conflu'ens;* from *con*, and *fluere*, to flow. Running together. In *Pathology*, applied to certain exanthematous affections, in which the eruptions are so thick that they run together.

CONFLUENT SMALL POX. This disease is divided into *distinct* and *confluent*. In the latter division the pustules run into each other.

CONFLUXIO. That sympathy of the different parts of the animal body by which the actions of life are sustained.

CONFORMA'TION. *Conforma'tio.* In

*Anatomy*, the natural disposition or arrangement of the parts of the body.

CONFRICA'TION. Reduction of a friable substance to powder by rubbing it between the fingers.

CONFU'SÆ FEBRES. Intermittent fevers, irregular in their paroxysms.

CONFU'SIO. From *confundo*, to mix together. A disease of the eye in which the membranes become ruptured and the humors run together.

CONGELA'TION. *Congela'tio*, from *congelo*, to congeal, to freeze. The act of congealing, or passing from a fluid to a solid state, as in the case of water when it freezes. The word is also used synonymously with concretion and coagulation. It was formerly applied to diseases attended with stupor and numbness, as in paralysis and catalepsy.

CON'GENER. *Congen'erous;* from *con*, with, and *genus*, kind. Of the same kind or species. In *Anatomy*, muscles which concur in the same action.

CONGEN'ITAL. *Congen'itus*. That which existed at birth. Thus congenital affections are those which exist at birth, as a disease or deformity. See Atrophy and Erosion of the Teeth.

CONGES'TION. *Conges'tio;* from *congerere*, to amass, accumulate. An accumulation of blood, bile, or other fluids, in an organ.

CONGESTIVE DISEASES. Diseases produced by congestion.

CONGESTIVE FEVER. A fever associated with congestion of some viscus. It is attended with much oppression, obscure symptoms and slow reaction.

CON'GIUS. *Congia'rius*. A gallon.

CONGLO'BATE. *Congloba'tus;* from *conglobare*, to gather into a small ball. Applied to glands formed of a contortion of lymphatic vessels, connected by cellular tissue, without a cavity or excretory duct.

CONGLOM'ERATE. *Conglomera'tus;* from *conglomerare*, to heap upon. Applied to glands which consist of a number of small glands.

CONGLUTINA'TION. Agglutination.

CONGRES'SUS. Congress; coition.

CONIA. *Conine, conicine.* A volatile alkaloid of *Conium maculatum*, obtained by distilling the concentrated infusion with potash.

CONICÆ PAPILLÆ. The lenticular papillæ of the tongue.

CONICUS. Conical.

CONIF'ERÆ. The cone-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

CO'NIS. Dust; fine powder; ashes.

CONI'UM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. All the plants belonging to it are poisonous.

CONIUM MACULA'TUM. Hemlock; poison parsley. A plant possessed of narcotic and poisonous properties.

CONI VASCULO'SI. The conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia of the testicle.

CONJU'GATE. *Conjuga'tus*. Yoked together; growing in pairs. Applied in *Botany* to a leaf consisting of leaflets arranged in pairs on each side of a common petiole.

CONJUGATED ACIDS. Acids combined with basic substances, without losing their saturating power. The organic substance, combined with the acid, materially alters its properties, while it does not interfere with its acidity.

CONJUGA'TION. *Conjuga'tio*, from *conjugare*, to yoke together. An assemblage; a union. Applied in *Anatomy* to the orifices on each side of the vetebral column which result from the conjugation of notches in each vertebra above and below.

CONJUNCTI'VA. *Membra'na conjunctiva; conjunctiva tu'nica.* A delicate, transparent, mucous membrane, covering the anterior surface of the eyeball and lining the inner surface of the eyelids.

CONJUNCTIVI'TIS. Inflammation of the conjunctive membrane.

CONJUNC'TUS. Conjoined.

CON'NATE. From *con* and *natus*, born with. Congenital.

CONNEC'TION. A term used by some authors in the same sense as that of union.

CONNICTI'VUM. In *Botany*, the prolongation of a filament supporting the lobes of an anther.

CONNIV'ENT. *Conniv'ens*, from *connivere*, to close. A term in *Anatomy*, applied to the valvular folds of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, called *valvulæ conniventes*, from their approach to each other. It is applied in *Botany* to the *calyx* and *corolla*, the petals of which converge or bend inward.

CONOID. From κωνος, a cone, and ειδος, shape. Of a conical shape.

Conoid Ligament. A ligament attached to the scapular extremity of the clavicle and to the coracoid process of the scapula.

CONOIDES CORPUS. The pineal gland.

CONQUASSA'TION. *Conquassa'tio*. In *Pharmacy*, the operation of bruising the different parts of a vegetable substance with a pestle.

CONSEC'UTIVE. *Consecuti'vus;* from *con*, with, and *sequor*, to follow. Following as a consequence.

Consecutive Symptoms. Phenomena which appear after, or during the decline of a disease, and as a consequence of it.

CONSEN'SUS. Sympathy; consent of parts.

CONSENT OF PARTS. Consensus.

CONSER'VA. From *conservare*, to keep. A conserve; a preparation composed of a recent vegetable substance and sugar, mixed together in a uniform mass of about the consistence of honey. It is the same as confection.

Conserva Absin'thii. Conserve of wormwood.

Conserva Ari. Conserve of arum.

Conserva Aurantii. Conserve of orange peel.

Conserva Lu'julæ. Confection of wood-sorrel.

Conserva Menthæ. Conserve of mint.

Conserva Scillæ. Conserve of squills.

CONSERV'ATORY. In *Horticulture*, a glazed structure in which exotic plants and shrubs are grown in a bed or floor of soil.

CONSISTEN'TIA. From *consisto*, to stand still. The acme of a disease.

CONSOLIDAN'TIA. A name formerly applied to substances supposed to be capable of hardening recently healed wounds.

CONSTELLA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM. An old ointment used in tooth-ache, and as a vulnerary. It was composed of earth-worms and bear's or wild boar's fat.

CONSTIPA'TION. *Constipa'tio;* from *constipare*, *con* and *stipare*, to cram close. Costiveness. A state of the bowels in which the alvine evacuations take place less frequently than usual.

CONSTIT'UENS. Constituent. The vehicle; that which imparts an agreeable form. See Prescription.

CONSTITU'TION. *Constitu'tio*. In *Physiology*, the general condition of the organs of the body, considered with reference to their particular arrangement, and the manner in which they perform their functions. Individual organization.

Constitution of the Atmosphere. The state of the air; its temperature, humidity, dryness, heat, &c., with respect to its influence upon the human body, and during the prevalence of epidemics.

CONSTITUTIONAL. Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution.

CONSTRIC'TIVE. *Constricti'vus;* from *constringo*, to bind together. Styptic.

CONSTRIC'TOR. From *constringere*, to straiten. To bind in a circular direction. Applied to a muscle which contracts any opening in the body.

Constrictor Alæ Nasi. The depressor labii superioris alæque nasi.

Constrictor Ani. The sphincter ani.

Constrictor Cunni. The sphincter vaginæ.

Constrictor Isthmi Faucium. *Glosso-staphilinus; palato glossus.* A muscle at the opening of the fauces, occupying the anterior lateral half arches of the palate; it arises from the side of the tongue near its root, and is inserted in the velum near the uvula. It draws the velum down, and closes the opening into the fauces.

Constrictor Labiorum. *Constrictor oris.* Orbicularis oris.

Constrictor Œsophagi. Constrictor of the œsophagus. A muscle composed of a number of fibres, situated at the opening of the œsophagus.

Constrictor Oris. Orbicularis oris.

CONSTRICTOR PALPEBRA'RUM. Orbicularis palpebrarum.

CONSTRICTOR PHARYN'GIS INFERIOR. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the pharynx. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage and its inferior cornu, and from the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted with its fellow in the middle line on the back of the pharynx. It assists to lessen the cavity of the pharynx, and thus compels the food to take the downward direction into the œsophagus.

CONSTRICTOR PHARYN'GIS ME'DIUS. A muscle at the posterior part of the pharynx; it arises from the appendix and cornu of the os hyoides, and from the thyro-hyoid ligament—its fibres ascend, run transversely and descend, giving it a triangular appearance; the upper ones overlap the superior constrictor, while the lower are beneath the inferior, and the whole pass back to be inserted into the middle tendinous line of the pharynx.

CONSTRICTOR PHARYNGIS SUPE'RIOR. A muscle on the posterior part of the pharynx, which arises from the cuneiform process of the occipital bone, from the lower part of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, and from the posterior third of the mylo-hyoid ridge of the lower jaw, near the root of the last molar tooth, and is inserted with its fellow into the middle tendinous line on the back of the pharynx.

CONSTRICTOR VESICÆ URINARIÆ. Detruser urinæ.

CONSTRIN'GENS. Astringent; styptic.

CONSULTA'TION. In *Medicine*, a meeting of two or more physicians to deliberate upon any particular case of disease.

CONSUMP'TION. *Consump'tio;* from *consumere*, to waste away. A gradual or progressive emaciation of the body, especially in phthisis pulmonalis, and hence the name consumption which this disease has received.

CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY. See Phthisis Pulmonalis.

CONTABESCEN'TIA. Consumption; atrophy.

CONTACT. *Contac'tus;* from *contingere*, to touch. The state of two bodies which touch each other.

CONTA'GION. *Conta'gio;* from *contingere*, to touch. The communication of disease from one person to another, either by direct or indirect contact. This term has been employed to signify all atmospheric and morbid poisons, effluvia, miasmata, and infections which cause fevers or diseases that give rise to them. But according to the strict definition of the term, it means the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by the affluvium from the body of the sick. It is generally regarded as synonymous with infection.

CONTA'GIOUS. Capable of being transmitted by direct or indirect contact.

CONTENSIO. Tension.

CONTIGU'ITY. Contact of bodies; a touching; applied to the teeth when in contact with each other.

CON'TINENCE. *Continen'tia;* from *continere*, to hold or keep. Abstinence from physical indulgences, especially from sexual passions.

CONTI'NENS. A term applied in *Pathology* to any disease which, in its course, presents no marked exacerbations or remissions of its symptoms.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. Continued fever.

CONTINUED FEVER. A fever which proceeds without interruption.

CONTINU'ITY. *Continui'tas.* Adherence of two things. Connection; cohesion of two bodies which cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

CONTORT'ED. Twisted.

CONTOR'TION. *Contor'sis;* from *contorquere*, to twist. In *Pathology*, violent movement and twisting of the affected part or member.

CONTRA-APERTU'RA. In *Pathology*, a counter-opening to give exit to matter which cannot escape from the opening that already exists.

CONTRACTIL'ITY. *Contractil'itas.* A property in living parts which gives to them the power of contracting.

CONTRAC'TION. *Contrac'tio;* from

*contrahere*, to draw together. Action of contraction arising from excited contractility. The shortening of a muscle or fibre.

CONTRACTU'RA. Contraction of a muscle. In *Pathology*, the state of rigidity which the flexor muscles slowly and progressively assume as a consequence of gouty, rheumatic, paralitic, or other affection.

CONTRA-EXTENSIO. Counter extension.

CONTRA-FISSU'RA. From *contra*, against, and *findo*, to cleave. A fracture or injury in a part distant from that which received the blow. Counter-fissures occur most frequently in the cranium, but are not always confined to it.

CONTRA-INDICATION. Counter indication. A symptom which forbids the employment of a remedy which, under other circumstances, might be used.

CONTRA-LUNA'RIS. A woman who conceives during menstruation.

CONTRAYER'VA. From *contra*, against, and *yerva*, poison. An herb supposed to be a preventive against poison.

CONTRAYERVA ALBA. *Contrayerva Germanorum*. A species of asclepias.

CONTRAYERVA NOVA. Mexican contrayerva.

CONTRAYERVA VIRGINIANA. See Aristolochia Serpentaria.

CONTRE-COUP. See Contra-Fissura.

CONTREXEVILLE, WATERS OF. The waters of Contrexeville, a town in the department of Vosges, France, contain carbonates of iron and lime, chloride of lime, carbonic acid, and a bituminous substance.

CONTRO-STIM'ULANT. A medicine which debilitates or diminishes the vital force.

CONTRO-STIMU'LUS. A doctrine of Rasori, founded on the contro-stimulant property of certain medicines, as emetic tartar, &c.

CONTU'SION. *Contu'sio*; from *contundere*, to knock together. A bruise; an injury or lesion, in which there is extravasation of blood, caused by the shock of a body with a large surface. When the skin is divided, it is called a contused wound.

CONUS. A cone. Strobile.

CONVALES'CENCE. *Convalesen'tia*; from *convalescere*, to grow well. Recovery of health after the cure of disease.

CONVALESCENT. Recovering health after the cure or subsidence of disease.

CONVALLA'RIA. From *convallis*, a valley, from its abounding in valleys. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

CONVALLARIA MAJA'LIS. The lily of the valley. May-lily.

CONVALLARIA POLYGON'ATUM. Solomon's seal. The root is astringent and corroborant.

CONVEX. A swelling on the exterior surface of a round or spherical form; gibbous; opposed to concave.

CON'VOLUTE. *Convolu'tus*. Rolled up into a cylinder. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose, and, in *Botany*, to leaves of a plant.

CONVOLU'TION. *Convolu'tio*; from *convolvere*, to roll together. A substance rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTIONS OF THE BRAIN. The round, undulating, winding projections of the surface of the brain.

CONVOLUTION INTERNAL. *Convolution of the corpus callosum*. A great convolution on the inner side of each hemisphere of the brain, surrounding the corpus callosum.

CONVOLUTIONS OF THE INTESTINES. The windings made by the intestines in the abdominal cavity.

CONVOLUTION, SUPRA-ORBITAL. A convolution on the under side of the anterior lobe of the brain, resting on the orbital process.

CONVOLVULA'CEÆ. The bind-weed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants—an order of twining herbs and shrubs with leaves alternate, entire, or variously cleft.

CONVOLV'ULUS. In *Pathology*, intussusceptio. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*.

CONVOLVULUS BATA'TAS. The sweet potato, native of both Indies and China.

CONVOLVULUS JALA'PA. The Jalap plant.

Convolvulus Major Albus. Convolvulus sepium.

Convolvulus Scammo'nia. The scammony plant.

Convolvulus Se'pium. A plant, the juice of which is possessed of active purgative qualities.

Convolvulus Soldanel'la. The sea convolvulus. Soldanella. The seeds are said to be a drastic purgative.

Convolvulus Turpe'thum. The turbith plant. Turpethum.

CONVUL'SIO. Convulsion.

Convulsio Canina. Risus Sardonicus.

Convulsio Cerea'lis. Raphania; a convulsive affection supposed to be brought on by eating spoiled corn.

Convulsio Habitua'lis. Chorea.

CONVUL'SION. *Convul'sio;* from *convellere*, to pull together. Violent agitation of the whole body, attended by alternate violent involuntary contractions and relaxations of the muscles, and, as a consequence, distortion of the limbs, muscles of the face, &c. When the alternate contraction is slight, it is called *tremor*, but when violent and permanent, *tetanus*, *trismus*, &c. It may be general or partial. When general, all the muscles of the body are more or less affected, as in the case of epilepsy and hysteria. When partial, it affects only several muscles, as in the cases of chorea, risus sardonicus, &c.

CONVUL'SIVE. Tending to convulsion. Slightly spasmodic.

CONVULSIVES. Medicines which increase the irritability of the muscles, and induce convulsions, as strychnia, brucia, &c.

CONY'ZA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. Great fleabane.

COOPERTORIUM. The thyroid cartilage.

COPAI'BA. The resinous exudation of various copaiferous trees. Balsam of copaiva.

COPAIF'ERA. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*.

Copaifera Officinalis. The systematic name of the plant from which the copaiba balsam is obtained.

COPAIVA CAPSULES. The balsam placed in capsules, formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine.

COPAIVIC ACID. The yellow, brittle resin of copaiba balsam.

COPAL. A resinous substance used in making varnishes.

COPALCHE BARK. The bark of the Croton Pseudo-China.

COPHO'SIS. *Copho'ma.* From κωφος, deaf. Deafness.

COPOS. A state of the body in which the functions are languidly performed.

COPPER. A metal of a reddish-brown color, inclining to yellow, of a disagreeable taste and smell; very malleable and ductile, but possessing the former quality in a higher degree than the latter. It is possessed of greater tenacity than either gold, silver, or platinum. It is found native, and in many ores—the most important of which are the varieties of pyrites, sulphurets of copper and iron. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It fuses at about 2000° of Fahrenheit's scale. It readily tarnishes, forming a red sub-oxyd. The salts of copper are, for the most part, of a green color, and those which are soluble are poisonous. But for its medicinal preparations, see Cuprum. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, it is used for alloying gold, and in gold solders. See Gold, Alloying of, and Gold Solder.

COPPERAS. Sulphate of iron. A common name for the metallic sulphate.

COPPERNICKEL. A copper colored mineral of Westphalia; a native arseniuret of nickel.

COPPER NOSE. Gutta rosea.

COPRAGO'GUM. From κοπρος, the excrement, and αγω, I bring away. A cathartic.

COPREM'ESIS. From κοπρος, fæces, and εμεω, I vomit. Vomiting of fæces.

COPREM'ETUS. One affected with Copremesis.

COPROCRIT'ICUS. A mild cathartic; an eccoprotic.

COPROPHOR'IA. Old term for catharsis.

COPROSCLERO'SIS. Induration of fæcal matters.

COPROSTA'SIS. Constipation; costiveness.

COPTĒ. A cake made of vegetable substances and placed externally over the stomach or liver.

COPTIS. *Coptis trifolia;* a bitter plant, sometimes used in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth.

COPULA. Ligament.

COPULATION. Coition.

COPYO'PIA. Weakness of sight.

COR. Tho heart.

COR'ACO-BRA'CHIALIS. A muscle situated at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the forepart of the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted about the middle of the inner side of the os humeri.

Coraco-Clavicular Ligament. A ligament which serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Coraco-Hyoideus. A muscle between the os hyoides and shoulder. See Omohyoideus.

COR'ACOID. *Coracoi'deus;* from κοραξ, a bird, a crow, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name applied to some processes from their fancied resemblance to a crow's beak. A process situated at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula is designated by this name.

CORAL. From κορεω, I adorn, and αλς, the sea. A beautiful production, attached to sub-marine rocks, in the form of a shrub. It is of a bright red, black, or white color, and is principally composed of calcarious substance, secreted by the anímals which form it.

CORALLA'TUM. Old name for red precipitate.

CORALLI'NA. A genus of marine productions, supposed to be polypifers, having the appearance of a plant, and containing gelatine, albumen, chloride of sodium, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxyd of iron, and a coloring principle.

CORAL'LIUM. Coral. Marine polypifers, having a stony or horny axis.

Corallium Album. White coral.

Corallium Nigrum. Black coral.

Corallium Rubrum. Red coral, the hard calcarious substance of the *Isis nobilis.*

CORD, UMBILICAL. The cord formed by the union of the umbilical vessels and integuments, which connects the fœtus with the placenta.

CORDA. A cord.

CORDATE. From *cordis,* the heart. Heart-shaped.

COR'DIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cordiaceæ.*

Cordia Myxa. The Sebesten plant. The fruit is black, mucilaginous, and gently laxative. It has been used in bronchial affections.

COR'DIAL. *Cordia'lis;* from *cor, cordis,* the heart. Warm and exciting medicines, formerly supposed to be strengthening to the heart.

CORDINE'MA. Vertigo.

CORDIS. The heart.

CORDS, VOCAL. The ligaments of the glottis.

CORDOLIUM. From *cor,* the heart, and *doler,* pain. Cardialgia, or heart-burn.

CORDY'LEA. Old term for the dung of the *Lacerta Stellis,* prized in the East as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and as a cosmetic.

CORE. In *Anatomy,* the pupil of the eye. In *Pathology,* the slough in the central part of boils.

CORECTOMEDIAL'YSIS. From κορη, the pupil; εκτεμνω, to cut out, and διαλοω, to liberate. Formation of artificial pupil by detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament.

CORECTOM'IA. Formation of artificial pupil by removal of a part of the iris.

CORECTOP'IA. From κορη, the pupil, εκ, out, and τοπος, place. A deviation of the pupil of the eye from the centre, occasioned by one segment of the iris being larger than the other.

COREDIALY'SIS. Formation of artificial pupil by separating a part of the external margin of the iris from the *Corpus ciliare,* ciliary folds or processes.

CORE'MATA. From κορεω, I cleanse. Remedies for cleansing the skin.

COREMORPHO'SIS. The operation for artificial pupil.

CORENCLEI'SIS. Operation for artificial pupil, by drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

COREON'CION. *Coron'cion;* from κορη, the pupil, and ογκινον, a hook. An instrument used for the formation of an artificial pupil.

COREPLAS'TICE. Term for the operation for artificial pupil in general.

CORETOM'IA. From κορη, the pupil, and τεμνειν, to cut. The operation for the formation of an artificial pupil, consisting of a simple cut through the iris without the removal of any part of it.

CORIA'CEOUS. *Coria'ceus;* from *corium*, leather. Leathery.

CORIANDER. Coriandrum Sativum.

CORIAN'DRUM. A genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ.*

Corian'drum Sati'vum. The coriander plant. The seeds of this plant have a slightly warm and grateful pungent taste; and are moderately carminative.

CORIAN'NON. Coriandrum sativum.

CO'RIS. From κειρω, to cleave, or cut, because it was used to heal wounds. St. John's-wort. Also, a genus of plants.

Coris Monspelien'sis. *Symphytum petræum.* Heath-pine; a nauseous, bitter plant.

CORIUM. *Corion.* Leather. The cutis vera.

Corium Phlogis'ticum. The grayish crust or buff which forms on blood taken from a vein during inflammation, &c.

CORK. The bark of *Quercus suber.*

CORMOPHY'TES. Stem-growing plants.

CORMUS. Κορμος, a bulbous enlargement of the stem of a plant distended under ground.

CORN. From *cornu*, a horn. *Clavus; spina pedis.* In *Pathology*, a horny induration of the skin, formed generally on the toes.

CORNA'CEÆ. The natural group to which the dogwood trees belong.

CORNACHINUS PULVIS. Named in honor of Cornachini, a physician of Pisa. A preparation made of scammony, diaphoretic antimony and cream of tartar. The names varied with the formulæ, as *Pulvis de tribus, Pulvis trium diabolorum, Pulvis comitis Warwicensis.*

COR'NEA. *Membrana cornea;* from *cornu*, horn. The anterior transparent tunic, or sclerotic membrane of the eye, is so called from its horny consistence.

Cornea Opaca. The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Cornea, Opake. Caligo.

CORNEI'TIS. Inflammation of the cornea.

CORNEOUS. Horn-like; of a horny consistence.

CORNIC'ULA. An old cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, with a hole at the small end for exhausting the air by sucking.

Cornic'ula Process'us. The coracoid process of the scapula.

CORNICULATE. Having horn-like processes.

CORNIFOR'MIS. Shaped like a horn.

COR'NINE. An alkaline substance discovered in the bark of the *Cornus Florida.* It has properties similar to quinine.

CORNU. A horn; a corneous excrescence, as a wart on the skin; a corn; the angular cavities formed by the termination of the ventricles of the brain are called *cornua*, or horns.

Cornu Acousticum. An ear-trumpet.

Cornu Ammonis. *Cornu arietis.* The cortical substance of the human brain, as shown by cutting transversely through the pes hippocampi, is so called from its resemblance to the horn of a ram. The *pes hippocampi* is also sometimes called the *cornu ammonis.*

Cornu Ante'rius Seu Anti'cum Ventriculi Lateralis. *Anterior cornu of the Lateral Ventricle* The curved process of the lateral ventricle advancing forward.

Cornu Cervi. Heartshorn. The horns of several species of the stag contain a considerable quantity of gelatin, which they impart to water when boiled. When

burnt they afford the *cornu ustum;* and the spirit of hartshorn, (*liquor volatilis cornu cervi,*) at present superseded by ammonia, is obtained from them by distillation.

Cornu Descen'dens Ventric'uli Latera'lis. The termination of the lateral ventricle of the brain in the middle lobe, behind the fissure of Sylvius.

Cornu Poste'rius Ventric'uli Latera'lis. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle backward into the occipital lobe of the brain.

Cornu Ustum. *Cornu cervi calcinatum.* Calcined cornu cervi, which consists of phosphate of lime with a very small proportion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

CORNUA. The turbinated bones; also, applied to the processes of the hyoid and other bones.

Cornua Cartilag'inis Thyroïdeæ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, the superior of which are articulated with the hyoid bone, and the inferior with the cricoid cartilage.

Cornua Coccy'gis. Two tubercular eminences at the base and outer side of the coccyx, articulated with those of the sacrum.

Cornua Cutanea. Horny excrescences.

Cornua Hyoidei Ossis. The cornua of the hyoid bone, situated above its body, and designated by *small* or *superior,* and *great* or *lateral.*

Cornua Lachrymalia. The lachrymal ducts.

Cornua Sacra'lia. The cornua of the sacrum.

Cornua Sphenoida'lia. *Cornets Sphenoidaux. Ossicula Bertini.* Two small turbinated bones blocking up the orifices of the sphenoidal cells. They have been very carefully described by Wistar.

Cornua U'teri. The cornua of the uterus are the angles where the Fallopian tube arises.

CORNUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cornaceæ.*

Cornus Circina'ta. Round-leafed dogwood.

Cornus Flor'ida. Dogwood. The bark of this, as well as that of the preceding, is tonic, and has been used in the treatment of intermittents.

Cornus Seri'cea. Swamp dogwood.

COROA. *Coruova; cornova.* The name of a very bitter bark, possessing febrifuge properties, obtained in the East Indies, and recently brought to Europe.

COROL'LA. From *coronula,* a little crown. That part of a flower within the calyx which immediately surrounds the organs of fructification.

COROLLARY. A consequent truth, drawn from a proposition already demonstrated.

COROLLIF'ERUS. Bearing a corolla.

COROLLIFORM. Of the form and consistence of a corolla.

COROL'LULA. A little corolla or floret.

CORO'NA. A crown. A term used in *Anatomy* and *Botany,* to designate parts which are supposed to resemble a crown.

Corona Cilia'ris. The ciliary ligament.

Corona Dentis. The crown of a tooth.

Corona Glandis. The margin of the glans penis.

Corona Imperia'lis. *Eritillaria imperialis.* A plant used by the Turks as an emetic.

Corona Ra'dians. The radiating fibres of the optic thalamus.

Corona Regia. *Trifolium melilotus officinalis.* The plant melilot.

Corona Terræ. Ground-ivy.

Corona Tubulo'rum. A circle formed by the minute mouths of the excretory ducts of the glands of Peyer.

Corona Veneris. Venereal blotches, or pustules, on the forehead.

CORO'NAD. Towards the *coronal aspect.*

CORO'NAL. *Corona'lis;* from *corona,* crown. Belonging to a crown; a name formerly given to the os frontis, because it is the part on which the crown of kings partly rests.

Coronal Aspect. An aspect towards

the place of the corona, or crown of the head.

Coronal Suture. The suture which extends over the head from one temporal bone to the other, uniting the parietal bones with the frontal.

COR'ONARY. *Coronarius*, from *corona*, a crown. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which are supposed to resemble a crown.

Coronary Arteries of the Heart. The two arteries which supply the heart with blood.

Coronary Artery of the Stomach. *Arteria coronaria ventriculi.* A branch of the cœliac artery, distributed upon the less curvature of the stomach. It is accompanied by a vein called the *vena coronaria ventriculi.*

Coronary Ligament. A reflection of the peritoneum which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver.

Coronary Veins. Veins following the coronary arteries.

COR'ONATE. *Corona'tus.* A term in *Botany*, applied to a petal having little crown-like eminences.

CORO'NE. Κορωνη, a crow. The coronoid process of the lower jaw is so called from its resemblance to the bill of a crow.

COR'ONOID. *Coronoi'des*, from κορωνη, a crow, and ειδος, likeness. Like the beak of a crow; applied to a process of the inferior maxillary, and to one of the ulna.

CORPO'RA. The plural of *corpus*, a body.

Corpora Albican'tia. Two white eminences, each about the size of a pea, at the base of the brain.

Corpora Aran'tii. Small tubercles on the semilunar valves.

Corpora Caverno'sa. Two cylindrical, fibrous distensible bodies constituting the greater part of the penis and clitoris.

Corpora Genicula'ta. Two small eminences situated at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami.

Corpora Malpighia'na. *Acini of Malpighi.* A number of small dark points scattered through the plexus of blood-vessels and urinary tubes in the kidney.

Corpora Mammilla'ria. Corpora albicantia.

Corpora Oliva'ria. Two whitish oblong eminences of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

Corpora Pyramida'lia. Two small eminences, one on each side of the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, and between the corpora olivaria.

Corpora Quadrigem'ina. Tubercula quadrigemina.

Corpora Restifor'mia. Two oblong medullary eminences, one on each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata.

Corpora Stria'ta. Eminences of a light brownish gray color, of a pyriform shape, which form part of the floor of the ventricles of the brain.

Corpora Striata Superna Posteriora. The thalami nervorum opticorum.

COR'PULENCY. From *corpus*, the body. Excessive increase of the human body from accumulation of fat.

COR'PUS. A body. This term is applied to many parts of the human body, as the *corpus callosum*, &c.

Corpus Annula're. Pons Varolii.

Corpus Callo'sum. The white medullary part of the brain joining the hemispheres.

Corpus Denta'tum. An oval nucleus of cineritious matter, seen in the cerebellum.

Corpus Fimbria'tum. The flattened extremity of the posterior crus of the fornix.

Corpus Glandulo'sum. The prostate gland.

Corpus Glandulosum Mulie'rum. A vascular, spongy body, surrounding the orifice of the female urethra.

Corpus Highmoria'num. An oblong eminence, running along the superior edge of the testicle.

Corpus Lu'teum. A yellow spot observed in the ovarium from which the ovum has proceeded.

Corpus Muco'sum. The second layer of the skin, situated between the cutis vera and cuticle, which gives color to the body.

Corpus Nervo-Spongio'sum. The cavernous substance of the penis.

Corpus Nervo'sum. The cavernous body of the clitoris.

Corpus Pampinifor'me. *Pampiniforme;* from *pampinus*, a tendril. The plexus of veins which surrounds the spermatic artery in the abdomen.

Corpus Papilla're. The nervous and vascular papillæ of the rete mucosum.

Corpus Psalloi'des. See Lyra.

Corpus Pyramida'le. The corpora pyramidalia.

Corpus Reticula're. The rete mucosum.

Corpus Rhomboid'eum. Corpus dentatum.

Corpus Spongio'sum Ure'thræ. The spongy structure around the urethra.

Corpus Stria'tum. The corpora striata.

Corpus Varico'sum. The spermatic plexus of vessels.

Corpus Vit'reum. Vitreous humor.

Corpus Wolffi'anum. Two bodies situated in the region of the kidneys in the young fœtus, which disappear about the tenth week.

CORPUS'CLE. A very minute body; a mere atom.

Corpuscles, Blood. The globules of the blood.

Corpuscles, Exudation. The organizable nuclei contained in fibrinous fluids, constituting the organizing centres of new tissue.

Corpuscles, Pacin'ian. Small oval bodies connected with the terminations of some nervous fibrils.

CORPUS'CULAR ACTION. Molecular action.

COR'RIGENT. *Cor'rigens; correcto'rius.* That which corrects; in a *Medical prescription*, the addition of a substance to modify or render the action of another more mild.

CORRIG'IA. A leather strap; also, applied to tendons and ligaments.

CORROB'ORANT. *Corrob'orans;* from *corroborare*, to strengthen. Strengthening medicines; medicines which impart tone and vigor to the body, as wine, cinchona and iron.

CORROBORAN'TIA. Tonics.

CORRO'SION. *Corro'sio; ero'sio;* from *con*, and *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw. The action of corrosive substances.

CORRO'SIVE. Substances which corrode, or when placed in contact with living parts disorganize them.

Corrosive Sub'limate. Corrosive chloride of mercury; bichloride of mercury. *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.*

CORRUGA'TION. *Corruga'tio;* from *con*, and *ruga*, a wrinkle. Wrinkling, frowning.

CORRUGA'TOR. Applied to muscles, the office of which is to corrugate the parts upon which they act.

Corrugator Supercil'ii. A small muscle of the eyebrow.

CORSET' DE BRASDOR. A bandage invented by Brasdor, for keeping in place the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

COR'SICAN MOSS. A Cryptogamic plant, the *Gigartina helmithocorton*, native of the Mediterranean, formerly much esteemed as a vermifuge. It has also been used as a remedy for cancer.

COR'TEX. Bark or the common integuments of plants. It is sometimes applied exclusively to the Peruvian bark, or *cortex cinchona.*

Cortex Adstring''ens Brazilien'sis. An astringent bark from Brazil, introduced into Germany in 1828. It is said to be obtained from the *Mimosa cochlea carpa.*

Cortex Angelinæ. The bark of a tree which grows in Grenada, the *Andira inermis*, or cabbage-tree.

Cortex Angustu'ræ. Cusparia.

Cortex Antiscorbu'ticus. The canella alba.

Cortex Bela-aye. Bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum* or codaga-pala bark.

Cortex Canellæ Malabaricæ. Laurus cassia, or wild cinnamon tree.

Cortex Cardinalis de Lugo. The Peruvian bark.

Cortex Cer'ebri. The gray portion of the brain, seen at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

CORTEX CINCHO'NÆ CORDIFO'LIÆ. Yellow or Calisaya bark, obtained from the *Cinchona Lanceolata*, in flat or curled pieces. The *quina* is chiefly obtained from this species.

CORTEX CINCHONÆ LANCIFO'LIÆ. Lance-leaved cinchona. Pale, loxa, or crown bark, the produce of the *Cinchona condaminea*.

CORTEX CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFO'LIÆ. Red bark. See Cinchona Rubra.

CORTEX CHINÆ REGIUS. Cinchona.

CORTEX JAMAICEN'SIS. Bark of *Achras sapota*.

CORTEX MASSOY. Massoy bark.

CORTICAL. *Cortica'lis;* from *cortex*, bark or rind. Belonging to, or resembling, bark. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the exterior gray portion of the brain and kidney.

CO'RU. The name of a tree which grows in India; the juice of the bark of which is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery.

CORUN'DUM. A very hard crystalline mineral composed of nearly pure alumina; it is almost opaque, and of a reddish color. It is allied to the sapphire.

CORUNDUM WHEELS AND SLABS. Wheels and slabs composed of corundum, reduced to powder, and gum shellac—an article of recent manufacture, and used for grinding mineral teeth.

CORYBAN'TIASM. In *Pathology*, a species of phrenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions, with constant watchfulness.

CORYD'ALIN. An alkaloid found in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *Fumaria*.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA. See Fumaria Bulbosa.

COR'YLUS. A genus of plants of the order *Corylaceæ*.

CORYLUS AVELLA'NA. The hazel-nut tree.

CORYMB'. *Corymbus*. A species of inflorescence, formed by many flowers, the partial flower stalks being produced along the common stalk on both sides, and, though of unequal length, rising to the same height, and forming an even surface.

CORYMBIF'ERÆ. From *corymbus*, a corymb, and *fero*, I bear. In *Botany*, plants which bear a corymb, or produce flowers or fruit in clusters.

CO'RYPHA. A genus of plants of the order *Palmaceæ*.

CORYPHA UMBRACULIF'ERA. The Talipot palm of Ceylon and Malabar, the leaves of which are of immense size. The pith of the young plant is used as an article of food.

CORY'ZA. Κορυζα. From καρα, the head, and ζεω, to boil. Inflammation attended with increased discharge of mucus from the nose. A cold in the head; a catarrh.

CORYZA MALIGNA. Malignant coryza. Ozena.

COSMET'IC. *Cosmet'icus;* from κοσμεω, to adorn. An external medicine used for beautifying the skin.

COSMOL'OGY. *Cosmolog'ia;* from κοσμος, the universe, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the physical laws of the universe.

COS'MOS. Κοσμος. Order; arrangement; the system of the world—the universe. Sometimes applied, in *Pathology*, to the order which is supposed to preside over critical days.

COS'SUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose.

COS'SIS. A little pimple on the face, caused by inflammation, or an enlargement of a sebaceous follicle.

COS'TA. In *Anatomy*, the rib of an animal; in *Botany*, the thick fibres of a leaf which proceed from the base to the apex are called ribs.

COSTAL. *Costa'lis;* from *costa*, a rib. Belonging to a rib; a name applied to some muscles, arteries, nerves, ligaments, &c.

COSTA'TUS. Ribbed.

COS'TIVENESS. Constipation.

COSTO. From *costa*, a rib. A prefix, applied to muscles, nerves, &c. connected with the ribs.

COSTUS. From *kasta*, Arabian. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

COSTUS ARABICUS. *Costus indicus*. The

sweet and bitter costus are considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Costus Cortico'sus. The canella alba.

COT'TON. A white, soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, the produce of the pods of *Gossypium herbaceum*. It is employed, in *Dental Surgery*, for wiping out and drying the prepared cavity of a carious tooth preparatory to filling. See Filling Teeth.

COTU'LA. *Cotula fœtida; anthemis cotula*. The May-weed, or wild chamomile.

COTUN'NIUS, AQUÆDUCT OF. Aquæductus cochleæ and vestibuli.

Cotunnius, Liquor of. A transparent fluid of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Cotunnius, Nerve of. The naso-palatine nerve.

COT'YLE. Κοτυλη. Any thing hollow. The acetabulum.

COTYLE'DON. The seminal leaves, or lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant.

COTYLEDONEÆ. Phonerogamia, or flowering plants.

COTYLEDONS. In *Comparative Anatomy*, the cup-like processes of the chorion, which form the placenta.

COT'YLOID CAVITY. The cavity in the ilium, which receives the head of the thigh-bone, called the *acetabulum*.

COUCH'ING. A surgical operation for the removal of the opaque lens from the axis of vision, by means of a needle constructed for the purpose.

COUGH. A sonorous and energetic expulsion of air from the thorax and fauces. It occurs as a symptom of asthma, phthisis, pneumonitis, catarrh, &c., and is often attended with expectoration.

Cough, Hooping. See Pertussis.

COUMARIN'. A concrete volatile substance, constituting the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, *Dipteryx odorata*.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. *Contra-extension*. In *Surgery*, holding one end of a dislocated or fractured limb firmly by means of bandages or otherwise, while traction or extension is made upon the other end.

Counter-Indication. Contra-indication.

Counter-Ir'ritation. *Contra-irritation*. Irritation excited in a part, not the seat of the disease, for the purpose of inducing a derivation of blood, and changing the seat of the morbid action to a part less important than the affected organ.

Counter-Opening. See Contra-apertura.

Counter-Sink. A steel stem fixed in a handle, with a cone-shaped burr at the opposite extremity, employed in the laboratory of the dentist for enlarging the orifice of a hole in a metal plate for the reception of the head of a rivet. Also, a steel-burr so constructed as to be attached to the extremity of the mandrel of a lathe, and used for excavating ivory and osseous bases for artificial teeth, and for cutting solder from a metallic plate.

COUP. A blow, shot, or stroke.

Coup de Maitre. The introduction of a sound or catheter into the urethra, with the convexity towards the abdomen, and afterwards giving it a half-turn to enter the bladder.

Coup de Sang. Sudden congestion of an organ without hemorrhage; also, loss of sensation and motion caused by congestion or hemorrhage in an important organ.

Coup de Soleil. A stroke of the sun. An affection produced by exposure to the rays of the sun, as the phrenitis, &c. It is generally the result of exposure of the naked head to the sun's rays, and usually occurs in hot climates, or during the hottest days of summer.

Coup de Vent. An affection produced by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold or with rain and sleet; a wind-blast.

COUPEROSE. An old term for the metallic sulphates.

COURAP. An Indian name for an eruptive disease attended with perpetual itching and discharge of matter.

COURBARIL. The name of the tree from which the gum anime is obtained.

COURONDI. An East Indian evergreen tree said to be anti-dysenteric.

COURONNE DES TASSES. A circle of cups. A galvanic apparatus consisting of a circle of cups containing salt or acid water,

and connected by compound metallic arcs of copper and zinc.

COURSES. The menses.

COURT PLASTER. *Emplastrum adhæsivum anglicum.* Black, white, or flesh-colored silk, covered on one side with some adhesive substance, most frequently with a solution of isinglass.

COURTOIS' LOTION. Take pulv. rock alum ʒ ij, tinc. of myrrh and aloes ʒ i, camphor ʒ i, brandy ʒ viij. Mixture to be used as a gargle, and applied to the ulcerated gums several times a day.

COUTOU'BEA ALBA. A bitter plant of Guiana, supposed to be anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and anti-dyspeptic.

COUVRE-CHEF. A bandage for the head made by folding a handkerchief.

COVOLAM'. See Cratæva.

COWBANE. *Cicuta aquatica.* Water hemlock.

COWDIE GUM. *Cowdie pine resin.* The resinous juice from the *Dammara australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand. It is one of the ingredients of copal varnishes.

COWHAGE. *Cow-itch.* See Dolichos Pruriens.

COWPER'S GLANDS. *Glandulæ Cowperi.* Two small groups of mucous follicles, situated before the prostate gland, behind the bulb of the urethra, into which their excretory ducts open.

COWPER'S GLANDS IN THE FEMALE. Two small glands on each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin at the posterior part of the labia.

COW PARSNIP. Masterwort. See Heracleum Lannatum.

Cow-Pox. *Vaccina; vacciola.* Kine-pox. A pustular disease of the teats of cows, consisting of vesicles of a bluish and livid color, elevated at their margins and depressed in the centre, containing a limpid fluid. One of the greatest blessings that have ever been conferred upon mankind consists in the discovery, by Dr. Jenner, that the introduction of this matter under the skin of the human subject produces a similar disease, and is a preventive against small-pox. See Vaccination.

COWSLIP. Cow's lip. A plant of the genus *Primula* or primrose, of several varieties. The American belongs to the genus *Dodecantheon;* the Jerusalem and mountain, to the genus *Pulmonaria.*

COX'A. The haunch, or hip-joint; also, the ischium and os coccygis.

COXÆLU'VIUM. From *coxa*, and *lavo*, to wash. A hip-bath.

COXAG'RA. A neuralgic affection of the thigh.

COXAL'GIA. From *coxa*, hip, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Pain in the hip.

COXA'RIUS MORBUS. *Coxarum.* Hip disease.

COXEN'DIX. Coxa or haunch. Applied to the ischium and sometimes to the ilium.

COXI'TIS. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

COXO-FEM'ORAL. *Coxo-femora'lis.* Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium, and os femoris.

COXO-FEM'ORAL ARTICULATION. The hip-joint.

CRAB. A genus of shell-fish, comprising many species, the body and limbs of which are covered with an articulated crust, renewed annually.

CRAB'S EYES. *Cancrorum chelæ.* Concretions found in the crayfish, consisting principally of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

CRAB-LOUSE. See Pediculus.

CRAB-YAWS. A West Indian name for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet. See Framboesia.

CRADLE. A semi-cylindrical apparatus used by surgeons to prevent the contact of bed clothes with diseased parts.

CRAM'BE. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

CRAMBE MARIT'IMA. Sea-Kale, a plant of a delicate flavor when blanched and cultivated for the table.

CRAME'RIA. Krameria.

CRAMP. Sudden and involuntary contraction of one or more muscles. See Spasm.

CRAN'BERRY. The fruit of the *Vaccinium oxycoccus.* These berries form a

sauce of a delicious flavor, and are used for tarts.

CRANIOM'ETRY. Measurement of the skull.

CRANIOL'OGY. Phrenology.

CRANIOS'COPY. From *κρανιον*, the skull, and *σκοπεω*, to explore. The examination of the skull.

CRA'NIUM. From *κρανιον*, the head. The bony encasement of the brain and its membranes. It is composed of eight bones; namely, the *os frontis*, the two *ossa parietalia*, the two *ossa temporum*, the *os occipitis*, the *os ethmoides*, and the *os sphenoides*. The two last are common to the cranium and face.

CRANIUM HUMA'NUM. The human skull, or cranium.

CRANIUM, PERFORA'TION OF. *Craniotomy*. An operation sometimes performed by the accoucheur, when from deformity of the pelvis, the head of the fœtus cannot pass through it. It consists in the introduction of a perforator, invented by Smellie, through the fontanelle, and rotating it so as to break up the brain.

CRANTER. From *κραινειν*, to finish, render perfect. The dentes sapientiæ are sometimes so called, because the presence of these teeth is necessary to a perfect denture.

CRA'SIS. From *κερανννμι*, I mix. A mixture of the constituents of a fluid. The term is applied to the fluids of the body. When their constituents exist in the proper proportion, health results, but when some predominate, as in dropsy, scurvy, &c., the healthy mixture of the principles of the blood or crasis is destroyed.

CRASSAMEN'TUM. From *crassus*, thick. The thick part of any fluid. The clot of the blood.

CRASSULA'CEÆ. A natural order of herbaceous or shrubby exogens, remarkable for the succulent nature of their stems and leaves.

CRASSUM INTESTINUM. The colon.

CRASSUS PULSUS. A strong, full pulse.

CRATÆVA. A genus of plants of the order *Capparinaceæ*. The fruit of nearly all the species have been called *garlic pears*, from their peculiar alliaceous odor.

CRAW-FISH. A species of *Crustacea*, of the genus of the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh water.

CREA. *Ocrea*. The anterior part of the leg. The shin.

CREAM. A thick unctuous matter which rises to the surface of milk, composed of butter, serum and casein.

CREAM OF TARTAR. See Potassæ Bitartras.

CRE'ASOTE. *Creasotum; creasoton;* from *κρεας*, flesh, and *σωζω*, to preserve. A colorless, transparent fluid, of a disagreeable penetrating odor, soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, obtained from tar by distillation.

CREATINE'. A neutral, colorless, transparent, crystalline body, obtained by Liebig, from the juice of muscles. It is one of the first steps in the metamorphosis of the products of decay to urea.

CREATININE'. A base formed from *creatine* by heating it in hydrochloric or nitric acid.

CREEPING SICKNESS. The gangrenous form of ergotism.

CREMAS'TER. From *κρεμαω*, I suspend. The muscle by which the testicle is suspended, drawn up and compressed during the action of coition.

CREMNON'CUS. From *κρημνος*, the labia pudendi, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CRE'MOCARP. The fruit of umbelliferous plants.

CRE'MOR. *Cream*. Any substance floating on the top of a liquid, and skimmed off.

CREMOR TARTARI. Cream of tartar.

CRE'NIC ACID. A sulphur-yellow acid, the product of vegetable decomposition found in soils and springs.

CRENA. *Crenatura*. The irregular projection, or serratures by which an accurate junction of the bones of the cranium is formed by the sutures.

CREOSOTE. Creasote.

CREPITANT. *Crepitans*. A term applied in *Pathology*, to the peculiar rat-

tling sound heard during respiration in the first stages of pneumonia, and in œdema of the lungs. In *Zoology*, the name of an insect of the *Brachinus* genus, which emits a crackling sound when assailed.

CREPITA'TION. From *crepitare*, to crackle. In *Surgery*, the noise made by the friction of the extremities of fractured bones against each other when moved in certain directions. In *Chemistry*, the crackling noise made by certain salts during calcination. The term is also applied to the crackling noise made by effused air into the cellular membrane when pressed between the fingers.

CREP'ITUS. From *crepo*, to make a noise. Crepitation; the noise made by the discharge of wind from the bowels, or by joints when there is a deficiency of synovial fluid.

CRESCEN'TIA. Increase; augmentation; growth.

CRESCEN'TIA CUJE'TE. The narrow-leaved calabash tree; a West India plant, the pulp of the fruit of which is acidulous and is used in diarrhœa, &c.

CRESCENTIÆ. Enlargement of the lymphatics in the groins. Waxing kernels.

CRESS. The name of several species of plants; a number of them have a pungent taste and are used as salads, and are esteemed in medicine for their anti-scorbutic qualities.

CRESS, GARDEN. Lepidium sativum.

CRESS, INDIAN. Tropœolum majus.

CRESS, WATER. Sisymbrium aquaticum.

CREST. See Crista.

CRESTED. See Cristate.

CRE'TA. From *Creta*, the island where it was first found. Chalk. Native friable carbonate of lime.

CRETA PRÆPARA'TA. Prepared chalk.

CRETA'CEOUS. Chalky. Containing or relating to chalk.

CRETIN. One affected with cretinism.

CRET'INISM. *Cretinismus*. Supposed to be derived from *cretira*, old Italian for a poor creature. A peculiar endemic affection common in some parts of Valois, Tyrol, Switzerland, and the Pyrenees, characterized by an idiotic expression of countenance, enfeeblement of the mental faculties, obtuse sensibility and goitre.

CRI DE CUIR. Friction sound of pericarditis.

CRIBRA'TUS. *Cribro'sus*. Like a sieve; perforated with holes.

CRIB'RIFORM BONE. *Cribriformis*; from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, likeness, because it is perforated like a sieve. The ethmoid bone.

CRICK IN THE NECK. An exceedingly painful rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, causing the person to hold his head to one side, and preventing him from turning it in any other direction.

CRI'CO-ARYTENOID. *Crico-arytenoidæus*. Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, LATERAL. A muscle which arises from the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, POSTERIOR. A triangular muscle situated at the back part of the larynx, arising from the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and inserted into the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

CRICO-PHARYNGÆUS. See Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior.

CRICO-THYROIDEUS. *Crico-thyroid*. A muscle of a triangular shape at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It arises from the side and anterior part of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage.

CRICO-THYRO-PHARYNGÆUS. The constrictor pharyngis.

CRICOID. *Cricoides, cricoideus*; from κρικος, a ring, and ειδος, resemblance. The name of one of the cartilages of the larynx. It is round like a ring.

CRICOS. Κρικος. A ring.

CRIMNO'DES. *Crimnoïdes*, from κριμνον, coarse meal, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling meal. A term applied to urine, when it deposits a sediment like coarse meal or bran.

CRINA'LE. From *crinis*, hair. A com-

pressing instrument formerly used in cases of fistula lachrymalis. One end of the instrument consisted of a cushion stuffed with hair, and hence its name.

CRINIS. The hair.

CRINOM'YRON. An ointment made of lilies and aromatics.

CRINO'NES. An infantile disease, consisting in the eruption of black hairs from the skin of the back, arms and legs, with febrile emaciation and irritation.

CRIO'GENES. Ancient name for troches used for cleaning foul ulcers.

CRIOMYX'OS. Ancient name for one who had much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ.

CRISIS. *Diacrisis;* decision; from κρινω, I decide; κρισις, the final issue. A sudden change in diseases, especially fevers, for the better or worse. Its meaning is restricted by some to favorable changes.

CRISPA'TION. *Crispatura;* from *crispare*, to wrinkle. Contraction of any part, whether natural or the result of a morbific cause.

CRIS'TA. The comb of a cock; a crest. A term applied in *Anatomy* to several processes and parts of bones, and also to the clitoris. In *Surgery*, excrescences about the anus, and near the genital organs, produced by syphilitic diseases are so called from their resemblance to the comb of a cock.

Crista Gal'li. A triangular process, or eminence of the ethmoid bone above the cribriform plate, which gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri, so called from its resemblance to the comb of a cock.

Crista of the Il'ium. The superior margin of the ilium.

Crista Urethra'lis. The caput Gallinaginis.

Crista Vestib'uli. A crest which divides the vestibulum of the ear into two fossæ, the *fovea hemispherica* and *fovea elliptica*.

CRISTA'TE. *Cristatus.* Crested. Having an appendage like the comb of a cock.

CRITH'MUM. From κρινω, to secrete, from its supposed virtues in promoting a secretion of urine and a discharge of the menses. Samphire; sea-fennel.

Crithmum Marit'imum. The Linnæan name of the samphire or sea-fennel.

CRIT'ICAL. *Criticus;* from *crisis*, and κρινω, to judge. Belonging to a crisis, or determining the result of a disease from certain symptoms.

Critical Days. The days on which the ancients supposed the crisis of fever would be likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the *seventh* and *fourteenth* were the most favorable; then the *ninth*, *eleventh* and *twentieth;* then the *seventeenth* and *fifth*, and, lastly, the *fourth*, *third* and *eighteenth*. The *sixth* day was regarded by Galen as unfavorable for the crisis. The most unfavorable days for the crisis, after the *sixth*, were the *eighth*, *tenth*, *twelfth*, *sixteenth* and *nineteenth*. The *thirteenth* is a day not marked by any particular change, either favorable or unfavorable. Physicians of the present time place little reliance in the doctrine of critical days of fevers.

CRO'CI STIG'MATA. The dried stigmas of *Crocus Sativus*, or common crocus.

CROCI'NUM. From κροκος, saffron. Made with saffron; colored with saffron. A mixture of oil and saffron.

CROCODIL'EA. Excrements of the crocodile, used by the Arabs against cutaneous diseases, and as a cosmetic.

CROCOMAGMA. An ancient troche made of oil of saffron and spices.

CROCON'IC ACID. Rhodizonic acid.

CRO'CUS. A genus of bulbous-rooted plants. Saffron; the pharmacopœial name of the prepared stigmata of saffron. Also, the name of several preparations of metallic substances, as *Crocus Martis* and *Crocus Veneris*.

Crocus Antimo'nii. A sulphureted oxyd of antimony.

Crocus German'icus. Carthamus tinctorius, or bastard saffron.

Crocus In'dicus. The turmeric plant.

Crocus Mar'tis. Calcined sulphate of iron. See Polishing Rouge.

Crocus Sati'vus. The saffron plant, which has a sweetish, fragrant odor; a

warm, pungent, bitter taste, and is of a deep orange-red color. It is sometimes used in exanthematous diseases and nervous affections, but more frequently as a coloring ingredient in compound preparations.

Crocus Veneris. Oxyd of copper, formed by calcining the metal.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA. Sour, fœtid, onion-like eructations.

CROP. Craw; the first stomach of a fowl, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus.

CROSS-STONE. A species of *harmotome*, so called from the intersection of its crystals.

CROSS WORT. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. Boneset; thorough wort.

CRO'TALUS. From κροταλον, a rattle. A genus of poisonous serpents, characterized by the appendage of a rattle at the tail; a rattle-snake.

CROTAPHI'TES. From κροταφος, the temple. Pertaining to the temples. A term applied to the temporal artery, vein or nerve.

CROT'APHOS. *Crota'phium*; from κροτεω, to pulsate. Pulsating pain in the temples.

CROTCH'ET. A small hook. Applied by the French, in *Dental Prosthesis*, to clasps employed for the retention of a dental substitute in the mouth. In *Obstetric Surgery*, a curved instrument with a sharp hook for the extraction of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.

CRO'TON. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Croton Benzoe. See Styrax Benzoin.

Croton Cascaril'la. See Croton Eleutheria.

Croton Eleuthe'ria. The plant which affords the cascarilla bark.

Croton Laccif'erum. The name of an East Indian tree, the resinous juice of which affords gum lac.

Croton Oil. *O'leum tig'lii*. The expressed oil of the seeds of the *croton tiglium*, which, when pure, is a drastic purge, operating with great rapidity; but its use is dangerous from the irritation it sometimes produces.

Croton Tig'lium. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is said to possess medicinal properties. The root acts as a drastic cathartic. From the seeds, the croton oil, *oleum tiglii*, is expressed.

Croton Tinctorium. The lac plant.

CROTONATE. A salt formed from crotonic acid with a base.

CROTO'NE. A fungus found on trees, produced by an insect like a tick. Also, by extension, applied to small fungous tumors of the periosteum.

CROTON'IC ACID. An acid obtained from the seeds of Croton tiglium.

CROUP. *Cynanche trachealis*. Suffocating breathing, accompanied by a stridulous noise, dry cough, and expectoration of tough membranous sputa.

Croup Hysteric. A spasmodic affection of the larynx attacking hysterical females.

CROW-BERRY. A plant of the genus *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath.

Crow's Bill. In *Surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting balls and other foreign bodies from wounds.

Crowfoot. See Ranunculus.

Crowfoot-Crane's Bill. See Geranium Pratense.

CROWN. *Coro'na*. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts of a circular form surmounting other portions of the same body, as the crown of a tooth, *corona dentis*, &c.

Crown Bark. Loxa bark; cortex cinchonæ lancifoliæ; the bark of the *Cinchona condaminea*.

Crown of a Tooth. The exposed part of a tooth above the gums, covered with enamel. See Teeth.

CRU'CIAL. *Crucia'lis*; from *crux*, a cross. Having the shape of a cross.

Crucial Bandage. A bandage shaped like a capital T.

Crucial Incis'ion. An incision made in the shape of a cross.

Crucial Ligaments. Two ligaments of the knee joint.

CRUCIATE. *Crucia'tus*. Cruciform.

CRU'CIBLE. From *crucio*, I torment, because metals were tortured by fire to yield up their various virtues. A vessel of a conical shape in which substances are

exposed to the heat of a fire or furnace, formed of earthenware, porcelain, black-lead, silver or platina. They are used by dentists, goldsmiths and jewelers, for refining and alloying gold and silver, and for this purpose they should be formed of substances capable of bearing considerable alternations of temperature without breaking or cracking. The best crucibles are formed from pure clay, mixed with pulverized old crucibles, black-lead, and pounded coke.

CRUCIF'ERÆ. The cruciferous tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

CRU'CIFORM. From *crux, crucis*, a cross, and *forma*, shape. Cruciformis; cross-shaped. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to the ligaments which close the articulations of the phalanges and to the crucial ligaments.

CRUDE. Unprepared; raw. Applied to natural or artificial products which require purification.

CRU'DITY. *Cru'ditas;* from *crudus*, crude, unprepared. Rawness, crudeness. Applied to aliments in a raw state; also, to undigested substances in the stomach.

CRUOR. Coagulated blood.

CRU'RA. The plural of *crus*, a leg. Applied to some parts of the body from their resemblance to a leg, as *crura cerebri, crura cerebelli, crura of the diaphragm*, &c.

CRURÆ'US. From *crus*, a leg. *Cura'lis*. A muscle of the anterior part of the thigh.

CRU'RAL. *Crura'lis*. Belonging to the leg, or lower extremity.

Crural Arch. The inguinal arch.

Crural Artery. The femoral artery.

Crural Canal. The femoral ring.

Crural Hernia. Femoral hernia.

Crural Nerve. A nerve situated on the outside of the psoas muscle and femoral artery, proceeding from the lumbar plexus.

Crural Plexus. A plexus formed by the union of the last four pair of lumbar nerves.

CRURA'LIS. Cruræus.

CRUS. The leg; also the thigh.

CRUS'TA. A scab; a shell; the scum of a fluid.

Crusta Adamantina Dentium. The enamel of the teeth.

Crusta Carno'sa. The middle tunic of the intestines.

Crusta Ge'nu Equi'næ. Knee scab. A scab or corn formed on the knees of some horses.

Crusta Inflammato'ria. The buffy coat of inflamed blood.

Crusta Lac'tea. Porrigo larvalis.

Crusta Petro'sa. The cementum of the teeth.

Crusta Villo'sa. The inner or mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

CRUSTA'CEA. A class of articulated animals protected by a hard shell.

CRUSTA'CEOUS. Covered with a shell, or resembling a shell.

CRUS'TULA. A small shell or scab; also an effusion of blood under the conjunctive membrane of the eye.

CRYMO'DES. Κρυμωδες. From κρυμος, cold. A fever in which the internal parts are hot and the external cold.

CRYMODYN'IA. From κρυμος, cold, and οδυνη, pain. Chronic rheumatism.

CRYMO'SES. From κρυμος, cold. Diseases caused by the action of cold.

CRYO'LITE. From κρυος, ice, and λιθος, stone. A rare mineral, fusible in the flame of a candle; a double fluoride of sodium and aluminum.

CRYPSOR'CHIS. *Cryptor'chis*. From κρυπτω, I conceal, and ορχις, a testicle. One in whom the testes have not descended.

CRYPTA. From κρυπτος, concealed. In *Anatomy*, a small oval hollow body; a follicle or small pit; a follicular gland. In *Botany*, the round receptacles for secretion, observed in the leaves of some plants, as in the myrtle and orange.

CRYPTÆ. The rounded excrescences at the ends of the small arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys.

CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS. From κρυπτος, concealed, and κεφαλη, a head. A monster with a small head which does not project from the trunk.

CRYPTOG'AMOUS. *Cryptogam'icus;* from κρυπτος, concealed, and γαμος, a mar-

riage. Plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not manifest.

CRYPTS, SYNOVIAL. The bursæ mucosæ.

CRYS'TAL. *Crystal'lus;* Κρυσταλλος. When fluids become solid, their particles unite and frequently assume regular determinate forms which are termed crystals. Crystallized quartz was supposed by the ancients to be water congealed by intense cold, and hence, says Cleaveland, the term κρυσταλλος, which signifies ice; and as regularity of form is no where more beautifully exhibited than in "crystallized quartz, the name has been extended to all mineral and inorganic substances which exhibit themselves under the form of regular geometrical solids."

CRYSTAL'LI. Vesicles filled with a watery fluid. Pemphigus.

Crystalli Tartari. Cream of tartar.

CRYSTALLIN. The protein compound of the fluid of the crystalline lens. See Globulin. The name has also been given to one of the products of the distillation of indigo.

CRYSTAL'LINA. A vesicle or phlyctæna on the prepuce, surrounded by a red areola.

Crystallina Membrana. The arachnoid membrane.

CRYS'TALLINE. *Crystalli'nus.* Crystal-like. Having the form or appearance of crystal.

Crystalline Lens. A clear, transparent, spherical body, situated in a depression of the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye, and enclosed in a membranous capsule. It transmits and refracts the rays of light.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *Crystalliza'tio;* from *crystallus*, a crystal. The act of crystallizing, or that process by which the particles of crystallizable bodies unite and assume a regular and determinate solid form. This property is possessed by most minerals, but in a more eminent degree by saline substances.

Crystallization, Water of. The water which combines with certain salts to give them the form of crystals

CRYSTALLOG'RAPHY. From κρυσταλλος, a crystal, and γραφω, I describe. The doctrine of the modifications and forms of crystals.

CRYS'TALLOID. From κρυσταλλος, a crystal, and ειδος, form, resemblance. Resembling crystal or the crystalline lens. The capsule or membrane of the crystalline; also, the crystalline lens itself.

CTEDONES. Old name for the fibres and filaments of the tissues of the body.

CTEIS. From κτεις, a comb. Old name for the pubis.

CTENES. Κτενες. Incisor teeth.

CUBEBA. The berries of the *Piper cubeba*. Cubebs; Java pepper. They are stimulant, carminative and stomachic, and act specially on the genito-urinary organs, and are sometimes employed in gonorrhœa.

CUBEBIN. A peculiar neutral principle contained in cubebs.

CUBEBS. See Cubeba.

Cubebs, Oil of. Oleum cubebæ.

CUBIFORME OS. Os cuboides.

CUBITÆ'US EXTER'NUS. An extensor muscle of the fingers.

Cubitæus Internus. A flexor muscle of the fingers.

CU'BITAL. *Cubita'lis;* from *cubitus*, the forearm. Connected with, or relating to, the forearm.

Cubital Artery. *Arte'ria cubita'lis; arteria ulna'ris.* A branch of the humeral artery, given off a little below the bend of the elbow, which passes down along the inner part of the forearm.

Cubital Nerve. The ulnar nerve.

CU'BITUS. From *cubo*, to lie down. The forearm; also the larger of the two bones of the forearm, called *os cubitus*.

CUBOI'DES OS. From κυβος, a cube or die, and ειδος, a likeness. A tarsal bone of the foot.

CUCULLA'RIS. From *cucullus*, a hood. The trapezius muscle has been so called from its broad hood-like appearance.

CU'CULLATE. *Cuculla'tus.* Hooded. In *Botany*, rolled or folded in, as in the spatha of the wild turnip.

CUCUL'LUS. A hood; an odoriferous cap or bandage for the head.

CU'CULUS. The cuckoo, an interesting genus of Passerine birds, characterized by having two toes before and two behind.

CUCUMBER. See Cucumis.

CU'CUMIS. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. Also the pharmacopœial name of the common garden cucumber.

Cucumis Agres'tis. The wild or squirting cucumber. See Momordica Elaterium.

Cucumis Colocyn'this. *Colocynth*. Bitter apple; bitter cucumber; an annual plant, native of Syria and Africa. The fruit is a round pepo, the size and color of an orange. The pulp is bitter and nauseous; the extract of which is a drastic purgative, producing severe griping. It is generally given in combination with other drugs.

Cucumis Me'lo. The melon plant. Musk-melon.

Cucumis Sati'vus. The cucumberplant.

CU'CUPHA. See Cucullus.

CU'CURBITA. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. Also, a chemical vessel shaped like a gourd; a retort.

Cucurbita Citrul'lus. The watermelon plant.

Cucurbita Cruen'ta. A cupping-glass.

Cucurbita Lagena'ria. The gourd.

Cucurbita Melo Pepo. The large squash.

Cucurbita Pepo. The common pumpkin. The seeds have been recently used as a remedy for tape-worm, and are said to be more powerful than any of the common vermifuges against this form of disease.

CUCURBITA'CEÆ. From *cucurbita*, a gourd. Plants resembling the gourd.

CUCURBITI'NUS. A species of worm, the *tænia solium*. See Tænia.

CUCURBIT'ULA. A cupping-glass.

Cucurbitula Cruenta. Cupping with scarificator.

Cucurbitula Sicca. Dry cupping.

CUDBEAR. A powder of a violet red color, prepared from lichen, *lecanora tartarea*, used for dying.

CU'LEX. A genus of insects comprehending the gnat and musquito family. The bites of these insects often cause considerable local inflammation.

CULBUTE. A French word signifying somerset, a turning heels over head, and applied in *Obstetrics* to the movement which the fœtus was supposed to make at the seventh month of gestation.

CULM. In *Mineralogy*, a provincial synonym of *anthracite;* in *Botany*, the stem of grasses.

CULMIF'ERÆ. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have soft smooth stems.

CULUS. The anus.

CUMIN SEED. The fruit of the *Cuminum cyminum*. It has a bitter, aromatic taste, and very peculiar odor.

CUMINUM. A genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ*.

Cuminum Cymi'num. The systematic name of the cumin plant.

CUMYL. An hypothetical radical existing in the oil of cumin.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA. The suture between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.

CU'NEIFORM. *Cuneifor'mis;* from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, shape. Shaped like a wedge. Cuneate; a name applied to several bones, leaves, &c. It is applied to one of the bones of the carpus, and to three of the tarsus; also to the basilary process of the occipital bone.

CUNIL'A. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ*.

Cunila Maria'na. Dittany; mountain dittany; stone-mint; a plant possessing stimulant, carminative, and aromatic properties.

CUPEL'. A shallow earthen vessel, somewhat like a cup, generally made of bone-earth, and used in assaying and refining gold and silver.

CUPELLA'TION. A process of purifying or refining gold or silver by means of an addition of lead, which, at a sufficiently high temperature, vitrifies and promotes the vitrification and calcination of such base metals as may be in the mixture, which are carried off in the fusible glass thus formed, while the precious metals are left in nearly a pure state.

CUP'PING. The abstraction of blood by means of a scarificator and a cupping glass.

CUPRES'SUS. A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*.

CUPRES'SUS SEMPER'VIRENS. The systematic name of the cupressus, or cypress tree.

CUPRI AMMONIURETUM. See Cuprum Ammoniatum.

CUPRI AMMONIATI LIQUOR. See Liquor Cupri Ammonio-sulphatis.

CUPRI RUBI'GO. Verdigris. Impure subacetate of copper.

CUPRI SUBACE'TAS. Subacetate of copper.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of copper. Blue vitriol.

CU'PRUM. From κυπρος, the Greek name of the island Cyprus, where it was first found. Copper.

CUPRUM AMMONIA'TUM. Ammoniated copper. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper.

CUPULA. The cup of the acorn.

CUPULIF'ERÆ. The oak and chestnut tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

CURA'TIO. The treatment or cure of a disease or injury.

CU'RA AVENA'CEA. A decoction of oats with nitre and sugar.

CURA FA'MIS. Abstinence from food.

CURA'RI. *Wourari*. A powerful poison used by the South American Indians on their weapons of war.

CU'RATIVE. Relating to a cure; susceptible of cure.

CURCU'LIO. A genus of Coleopterous insects.

CUR'CUMA LONGA. The systematic name of the turmeric tree.

CURCUMA PAPER. Paper dyed in a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed as a test of free alkali, which gives to it a brown stain.

CURCUMIN'. The coloring matter of turmeric.

CURD. Coagulum of milk.

CURE-DENT. A French word signifying a tooth-pick.

CURE-LANGUE. A French word signifying a tongue-scraper.

CURET'TE. An instrument for the removal of any opaque matter which may remain after the extraction of a cataract.

CUR'RANT. The fruit of two species of *Ribes*.

CURRY. A condiment formed of various spices.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. A muscle of the coccyx.

CURVATE. *Curva'tus*. Bent.

CURV'ATURE. From *curvare*, to bend. Curved or bent; a departure from an erect or straight line, as in the case of the spine, duodenum, &c.

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. A deviation of the spinal column from its regular figure.

CUSCU'TA. Dodder. A genus of parasitical plants.

CUSCUTA EPITH'YMUM. The dodder of thyme, a parasitical plant of a strong, disagreeable smell and pungent taste.

CUSCUTA EUROPŒ'A. Flax dodder.

CUSPA'RIA. *Cusparіæ cortex*. Cusparia, or Angostura bark.

CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA. *Bonplan'dia trifolia'ta*. The South American tree which furnishes the cusparia, or Angostura bark.

CUSPID TEETH. *Dentes cuspidati; dentes canini; angulares; dentes laniarii;* and the *conoides* of Chaussier. The four teeth which have conical crowns. They are situated, one on each side, in each jaw between the lateral incisor and first bicuspis. Their crowns are convex externally and slightly concave and unequal posteriorly, and pointed at the extremity. Their crowns, when not worn, are longer than those of any of the other teeth. Their roots are larger and also the longest of all the teeth, and like the incisors, are single, but have a vertical groove on each side, laterally, extending from the neck to the extremity, showing a step towards the formation of two roots.

The upper cuspidati, sometimes called the *eye-teeth*, are larger than the lower, which have been called the *stomach teeth*. The enamel upon these teeth is thicker than on the incisors. Both anteriorly and posteriorly, a slight curve is seen in the

neck, and the crown projects a little from the parabolical curve of the dental arch.

The cuspidati of second dentition are larger and longer than those of first dentition, and as the teeth are situated nearer the attachments of the muscles which move the lower jaw than the incisors, which are at the extremity of the lever, they are enabled to overcome greater resistance. Being pointed at their extremities, they are intended for tearing the food, and in some of the carnivorous animals, where they are very large, they not only serve to rend, but also to hold prey.

CUSP'IDATE. A term applied in *Botany* to a part terminating in a stiff point.

CUSPIDA'TI. The plural of *cuspidatus*. The cuspid teeth.

CUSPIDA'TUS. From *cuspis*, a point. A cuspid tooth.

CUTAM'BULUS. From *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulo*, to walk. Old name for a small worm under the cuticle, supposed to be the *Gordius medinensis*.

CUTA'NEOUS. *Cutaneus*; from *cutis*, the skin. Belonging to the skin.

CUTANEOUS ABSORP'TION. Absorption by the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES. Diseases attended with eruption on the skin.

CUTANEOUS EXHALATION. Exhalation from the skin.

CUTANEOUS NERVES. Two nerves given off by the brachial plexus, an *internal* and an *external*, to supply the arm and hand. Also, four nerves given off by the lumbar plexus, or anterior crural nerve, which go to the leg.

CUSTARD APPLE. A West India name for the fruit of *Anona reticulata*.

CUTCH. Catechu.

CU'TICLE. In *Anatomy*, the epidermis or scarf-skin. In *Botany*, the thin vascular membrane covering the external surface of vegetables.

CU'TIS. *Dermis*; *pellis*. The skin, which is said to consist of three parts, the *cutis vera*, or true skin, the *rete mucosum*, or mucous net, and *epidermis*, or scarf-skin. Others consider it as consisting of only two layers, the *cutis vera*, and *epidermis*, the *rete mucosum* being the vascular net-work of the former. The outer surface of the skin is covered by conical eminences called *papillæ*, which are very nervous and vascular. The skin serves as a medium of communication with external objects, while it protects the subjacent parts, and is the seat of touch. Its color, which is determined by the rete mucosum, varies according to age, sex, races, &c.

CUTIS ANSERI'NA. *Horrida cutis*. Goose-skin. That contracted state of the skin which accompanies the cold stage of an intermittent, in which the papillæ become prominent and rigid.

CUTIS EXTER'NA. The epidermis.

CUTIS VE'RA. The true skin.

CUTI'TIS. Erysipelatous inflammation.

CUTTLE FISH. A genus of molluscous animals of the order *Cephalopoda*, and genus *Sepia*.

CUTTUBUTH. Arabian name for a kind of *Melancholia*, accompanied with great restlessness.

CUURDO CANELLA. Laurus cinnamomum.

CYAMUS ÆGYPTI'ACUS. Nymphœa nelumbo.

CYANHYDRIC ACID. Hydrocyanic acid.

CYA'NIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CY'ANITE. From κυανος, blue. A massive crystallized mineral, of pearly lustre, translucent, and of various shades of blue.

CYANOGEN. From κυανος and γιγνομαι, I am produced, because it is an essential ingredient of Prussian blue. Bicarburet of nitrogen; a colorless gas, of a strong pungent odor. It is condensed into a limpid liquid at a temperature of 45° and under a pressure of 3.6 atmospheres. It extinguishes burning bodies, but burns with a light purple flame, and supports a strong heat without decomposition. It is composed of nitrogen and carbon.

CYANOM'ETER. From κυανος, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for determining the deepness of the tint of the atmosphere.

CYANOP'ATHY. *Cyanopathi'a;* from κυανος, and παθος, disease. Cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS. From κυανωσις, the giving a blue color. The blue disease. A disease in which the skin of the whole body assumes a blue color, arising, generally, from congenital malformation of the heart, consisting of a direct communication of the right and left cavities, thus preventing the whole of the blood from being oxygenated in the lungs.

CYAN'URET. *Cyanide.* A compound of cyanogen with a base.

CYANURET OF MERCURY. Cyanide, or bicyanide of mercury. See Hydrargyri Cyanuretum.

CYANURET OF POTASSIUM. Cyanide of potassium.

CYANURET OF SILVER. Cyanide of silver.

CYANURET OF ZINC. Cyanide of zinc.

CYANURIC ACID. An acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

CYANURIN. A very rare substance deposited from urine as a blue powder.

CY'AR. The meatus auditorius internus.

CYATHIS'CUS. A probe with a hollow at one end.

CY'ATHUS. Κυαθος, a cup. A measure both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half.

CY'CEON. An ancient medicine, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal and cheese.

CY'CAS. A genus of plants of the order *Cycadaceæ.*

CYCAS CIRCINA'LIS. The meal-bark tree, which furnishes the Japan sago. The pulp of the fruit is bitter and emetic in its natural state, but edible when cooked.

CYCAS INER'MIS. Another species, which also furnishes a kind of sago.

CYCAS REVOLU'TA. This has similar properties.

CYCLA'MEN. A genus of plants of the order *Primulaceæ.*

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆ'UM. The sowbread. The root is bitter, and is a drastic purgative and anthelmintic.

CYCLAMINE. A crystalline principle obtained from the root of *Cyclamen Europæum,* possessing acrid, purgative and emetic properties.

CY'CLE. *Cyclus;* from κυκλος, a circle. A determinate period of a certain number of days or years, which finishes and commences perpetually.

CYCLIS'MOS. *Cyclisus.* A lozenge. Also, a circular rasp for bones.

CYCLOBRAN'CHIANS. *Cyclobranchiata;* from κυκλος, and βραγχια, gills. An order of hermaphrodite Gastropodous Mollusks.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS. A monster whose eyes are in contact or united into one.

CYCLOGANGLIA'TA. From κυκλος, and γαγλιον, a nerve knot. A subdivision of Mollusks, distinguished by ganglia arranged in a circular manner around the œsophagus.

CYCLONEU'RA. From κυκλος, and νευρον, a nerve. The first division of radiate animals.

CYCLOPHO'RIA. Circulation.

CYCLOPS. From κυκλος, and ωψ, an eye. A monster with one eye, situated in the middle of the forehead.

CYCLO'SIS. In *Botany,* the circulation of the latex or the vital fluids in plants.

CYCLOS'TOMA. A genus of air-breathing gastropods or snails.

CYDO'NIA VULGARIS. *Cydonium.* The quince tree.

CYE'MA. Κυημα; from κυω, to bring forth. The product of conception.

CYESIOL'OGY. *Cyesiologi'a;* from κυησις, pregnancy, and λογος, a description. The doctrine of generation.

CYESIS. Conception.

CYL'INDER. From κυλινδω, I roll. A long, circular body of uniform diameter. A round tube is a hollow cylinder. The long bones are called cylindrical.

CYLIN'DRICAL. *Cyl'indroid.* Resembling a cylinder.

CYLLO'SIS. Κυλλωσις, distortion. Lameness, mutilation, malconformation.

CYCLOPHO'RIA. Circulation.

CYCLO'PION. The white of the eye.

CYMA. From κυμα, a fœtus. In *Botany,* a species of inflorescence consisting of a

solitary flower seated in the axilla of dichotomous ramifications.

CYMATO'DES. Κυματωδης. An undulating, unequal pulse.

CYMBIFORM. Boat-shaped.

CYM'BIUM. A sea-shell belonging to the genus *Choncha globosa*, or *dolium*.

CYNAN'CHE. From κυων, a dog, and αγχω, I suffocate. So called from dogs being said to be subject to it. Sore throat; inflammation of the upper part of the air passages and the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal.

Cynanche Epidemica. *Cynanche malig'na; cynanche fau'cium; cynanche gangreno'sa; tonsillitis.* Epidemic sore throat.

Cynanche Malig'na. *Cynanche gangreno'sa; angi'na ulcero'sa.* Putrid ulcerated sore throat. Gangrenous inflammation of the pharynx.

Cynanche Parotidæ'a. *Cynanche maxilla'ris; inflamma'tio paro'tidum.* The mumps.

Cynanche Pharynge'a. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Cynanche Tonsilla'ris. Inflammatory sore throat, characterized by redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils, accompanied by pain, fever, and difficult deglutition.

Cynanche Trachea'lis. *Cynanche laryngæ'a; suffoca'tio strid'ula.* Croup. A disease, for the most part, peculiar to children, and characterized by inflammatory fever, sonorous suffocative breathing; the formation of false membrane in the trachea beneath the glottis, which is sometimes coughed up or expectorated, and at other times causes dyspnœa and suffocation.

CYNAN'CHICA. Medicines for the relief of quinsy.

CYNAN'CHUM. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Cynanchum Monspeliacum. A black resinous gum, possessing purgative properties. Montpellier scammony.

Cynanchum Oleæfo'lium. A plant, the leaves of which are frequently mingled with those of Alexandrian Senna, which it resembles in its action.

Cynanchum Vincetox'icum. A European plant, the leaves of which are emetic.

Cynanchum Vomito'rium. The ipecacuanha of the Isle of France.

CYNANTHRO'PIA. From κυων, dog, and ανθρωπος, a man. A sort of melancholy in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog.

CYN'ARA. The artichoke.

CYNARA'CEÆ. *Cyna'ræ.* One of the divisions of the great group of *compositæ*, containing the thistle, artichoke, &c.

CYNARRHO'DIUM. In *Botany*, a fruit with distinct ovaria, and hard indehiscent pericarpia enclosed within the fleshy tube of the calyx, as *Rosa*.

CYN'ICUS. From κυων, a dog. Relating to, or resembling, a dog. A cynic spasm is characterized by a contortion of one side of the face, in which the eye, cheek and mouth are dragged downward.

CY'NIPS. From κυω, I am pregnant. A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to that section which has not a poisonous sting.

Cynips Quercus Folii. *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ.* The oak-gall insect.

Cynips Rosæ. The insect that produces the excrescence on rose-trees, called *Bedeguar*.

CYNODEC'TUS. One bitten by a mad dog.

CYNODES'MION. The frænum of the prepuce.

CYNODON'TES. From κυων, a dog, and οδους, οδοντος, a tooth. The canine teeth are so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a dog. See Cuspid Teeth.

CYNOGLOS'SUM. From κυων, a dog, and γλωσσα, a tongue. Dog's-tongue. A genus of plants of the order *Borragineæ*.

Cynoglossum Officina'le. Hound's-tongue, a plant said to possess poisonous and narcotic powers.

CYNOLOPHOI. The spinous processes of the vertebræ.

CYNOLYSSA. Hydrophobia.

CYNOMO'RIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ*.

Cynomo'rium Coccin'eum. Fungus melitensis, formerly used as an astringent.

CYNOREX'IA. Canine appetite. Boulimia.

CY'PERUS. From κυπαρος, a little round vessel. A genus of rushes of the order *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyperus Esculen'tus. The rush nut.

Cyperus Lon'gus. Galangale. Its root is aromatic and bitter.

Cyperus Pap'yrus. *Cyperus Byb'los; Cyperus Antiquo'rum.* The large rush of Syria and Egypt, which furnished the ancient papyrus.

Cyperus Rotun'dus. The round cyperus. The root is aromatic.

CYPHO'SIS. *Cypho'ma;* from κυφος, gibbosity. Gibbosity of the spine.

CYP'RINUM O'LEUM. Oil of cypress, composed of oil of unripe olives, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamoms, &c.

CYP'RINUS. A Linnæan genus of fishes.

Cyprinus Albur'nus. The bleak.

Cyprinus Bar'bus. The barbel.

Cyprinus Carp'io. The carp.

Cyprinus Go'bio. The gudgeon.

Cyprinus Leucis'cus. The dace.

CYPRIPE'DIUM. Lady's slipper; moccasin flower. Some of the species are said to be nervine.

CYRTO'SIS. *Cyrto'ma;* from κυρτος, curved. Gibbous; a tumor.

Cyrtosis Cretinis'mus. Cretinism.

Cyrtosis Rachia. Rachitis.

CYS'SARUS. The rectum.

CYS'SOTIS. Inflammation of the anus. Tenesmus.

CYST. *Kyst.* From κυστις, a bladder. A membranous sac or cavity, in which morbid matters are collected.

CYSTAL'GIA. From κυστις, a bladder, and αλγος, pain. A painful spasmodic affection of the bladder.

CYSTAUX'E. Hypertrophy of the bladder.

CYSTEOL'ITHUS. A stone in the urinary or gall bladder.

CYS'TIC. *Cys'ticus,* from κυστις, a bag. Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder.

Cystic Artery. The artery of the gall bladder.

Cystic Duct. The duct proceeding from the gall bladder, and which, after uniting with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus.*

Cystic Oxyd. See Cystin.

CYS'TICA. Remedies used for diseases of the bladder.

CYSTICER'CUS. From κυστις, a bladder, and κερκος, a tail. The tailed bladder-worm.

CYSTIN. Cystic oxyd. A peculiar animal matter found in certain conditions of the urine, and in some urinary calculi.

CYSTIRRHAG'IA. Hæmorrhage from the bladder.

CYSTIRRHŒ'A. From κυστις, and ρεω, to flow. A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine. Vesical catarrh.

CYS'TIS. From κυστις, a bag. A cyst, bladder, or small membranous bag. The urinary bladder, or membranous bag enclosing any morbid matter.

Cystis Urinaria. The urinary bladder.

CYSTI'TIS. Inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTO-BUBONOCE'LE. From κυστις, the bladder, and βουβον, the groin. A species of hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded through the abdominal ring.

CYSTOCE'LE. From κυστις, the bladder, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia of the bladder.

CYSTODYN'IA. Pain in the bladder.

CYS"TO-MEROCE'LE. Protrusion of the bladder through the crural arch.

CYSTOPLAS"TY. An operation for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder, consisting in the dissection of skin from a neighboring part, and uniting it by suture to the edges.

CYSTOPLE'GIA. From κυστις, the bladder, and πλησσω, I strike. Paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPTO'SIS. From κυστις, the bladder, πιπτω, to fall. Protrusion of the internal coat of the bladder into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOT'OMY. *Cystotom'ia;* from κυστις, the bladder, and τεμνω, to cut. Cutting or puncturing the bladder.

CYT'INUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cystinaceæ*.

CYTINUS HYPOCIST'IS. Rape of cystus; a fleshy, pale yellowish parasitical plant, found on the roots of several species of cystus, and from which the *succus hypocistidis* is obtained.

CY'TOBLAST. From κυτος, a cell, and βλαστος, a germ. A cell-germ, nucleus, or areola. A primary granule, or minute spot on the growing cell, from which all animals and vegetables are supposed to be developed. The rudiment of every new cell.

CYTOBLASTE'MA. *Blaste'ma.* The fluid which nourishes the cytoblast. The dextrine in plants, and liquor sanguinis in animals.

CYZICE'NUS. Old name for a plaster for obstinate ulcers and wounds of tendons.

## D.

DACHAUSSOIR. A French name for gum-lancet, but particularly applied by Laforgue to a curved, sharp-pointed knife used for separating the gum from the neck of a tooth previous to extraction.

DACNE'RON. An old collyrium of copper, pepper, cadmia, saffron, myrrh, gum arabic and opium.

DACRYALLŒO'SIS. A morbid condition of the tears.

DACRYDION. Scammony.

DACRYGELO'SIS. A species of insanity in which the patient laughs and weeps at the same time.

DACRYOÄDENI'TIS. From δακρυ, a tear, αδην, a gland, and the terminal *itis*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒ'A. A flow of tears mixed with mucus.

DACRYOCYSTIS. The lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHŒ'A. Discharge of mucus from the lachrymal cyst.

DACRYOCYSTOSYRINGOKATAKLEI'SIS. A term applied by Dieffenbach to the cure of lachrymal fistulæ by transplantation.

DACRYOHŒMORRHŒ'A. A flow of tears mixed with blood.

DAC'RYOLITE. A concretion in the lachrymal passages.

DACRYO'MA. From δακρυω, to weep. See Epiphora.

DACRYOPŒ'US. That which causes the tears to flow.

DACRYOPYORRHŒ'A. Flow of tears mingled with pus.

DACTYLE'THRA. Substances introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYL'ION. *Dactyl'ium;* from δακτυλος, a finger. Adhesion of the fingers to each other. It may be a congenital deformity, or caused by a burn.

DACTYLI'TIS. From δακτυλος, a finger, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the finger; a whitlow. See Paronychia.

DACTYL'IUS. A ring; any thing ring-shaped.

DACTYLIUS ACULEA'TUS. A cylindrical worm of a light color, sometimes found in diseased urine.

DACTYLOP''TEROUS. From δακτυλος, and πτερον, wing, or fin. Finger-finned. A term applied to a fish when the inferior rays of its pectoral fin are partially or entirely full.

DAC'TYLUS. Δακτυλος. A finger; also, the shortest Greek measure of length, a finger's breadth, which is about seven-tenths of an inch.

DÆDION. A bougie.

DÆMONOMA'NIA. *Dæmonia;* from δαιμων, a demon, and μανια, madness. A melancholy in which the patient fancies himself to be possessed by demons.

DAF'FODIL. A plant of the genus *Narcissus*.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. Compound tincture of senna, aniseed and elecampane root.

DAGUERR'EOTYPE. A process recently introduced by Daguerre, a French artist, whereby the images of objects formed on a camera-obscura are made to depict themselves on the surface of metal plates.

DAH'LIA. A South American plant, bearing a large compound flower of every variety of hue.

DAH'LIN. The fecula obtained from elecampane.

DAI'SY. A plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties.

DAISY, OX-EYE. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.

DALBY'S CARMIN'ATIVE. A celebrated carminative nostrum, composed of carbonate of magnesia, oil of peppermint, oil of nutmeg, oil of aniseed, tincture of castor, tincture of assafœtida, tincture of opium, spirit of pennyroyal, compound tincture of cardamoms and peppermint.

DALTONIAN. One who cannot distinguish colors, so called because the celebrated chemist, Dalton, had this defect.

DAMA. A deer.

DAMMARA AUSTRALIS. A coniferous tree of New Zealand. See Cowdie Gum.

DAMMARIC ACID. A resinous acid of cowdie gum.

DAM'SON. A plum tree, the *Prunus domestica*; also, the fruit of the tree.

DAN'DELION. A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, having a naked stalk with one large flower.

DAN'DRUFF. *Dan'driff*. A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales. See Pityriasis.

DANSE DE SAINT GUY. Chorea.

DAPH'NE. A genus of plants of the order *Thymelaceæ*. The laurel or bay tree.

DAPHNE ALPI'NA. *Chamæl'ea*. Dwarf olive. It is said to be purgative.

DAPHNE GNID'IUM. Spurge flax; flax-leaved daphne. The plant which affords the garou bark.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA. The systematic name of spurge laurel.

DAPHNE MEZE'REUM. The systematic name of the mezereon, or spurge-olive; a violent irritant poison when taken in large doses. It is generally given in combination with other drugs. The bark of the root is the officinal part.

DAPHNELÆ'ON. Oil of bay berries.

DAPH'NIA. A genus of Entomostracans, or crustaceous insects belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. The *Monoculus pulex* is the type and most common species of this genus.

DAPH'NINE. The bitter crystalline principle of *daphne alpina*, *mezerion*, &c.

DAROO' TREE. The *Ficus sycamorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

DARSIS. From δερω, I excoriate, I skin. Excoriation.

DARTA. See Impetigo.

DARTOS. From δερω, I excoriate. A condensed cellular structure under the skin of the scrotum, which the ancients supposed to be muscular, and by means of which the outer covering is corrugated.

DARTRE. Herpes. Impetigo.

DAS'YMA. From δασυς, rough, hairy. A disease of the eye. See Trachoma.

DAS'YTES. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice. Hairiness.

DATE. *Pal'mula*; *dac'tylus*. The fruit of the *phœnix dactylifera*.

DATH'OLITE. *Dat'olite*. A mineral composed of silica, lime, and boracic acid. A borosilicate of lime.

DATU'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

DATURA STRAMO'NIUM. Thorn apple; Jamestown weed; Jimson weed. The herbaceous part of the weed and the seeds are narcotic and poisonous. The plant has a fœtid odor, and a nauseous, bitter taste. It relieves pains, causing sleep, and the inhalation of the smoke affords much relief in asthma. The seeds are more powerful than any other part of the plant.

DA'TURINE. *Datu'ria*; *daturi'na*; *datu'rinum*. A poisonous alkaloid; the active principle of datura stramonium.

DAUCI'TES VINUM. Wine in which wild carrot has been steeped.

DAUCUS. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

DAUCUS CARO'TA. The carrot plant. The officinal root is of the variety culti-

vated in gardens. The seeds are from the wild carrot, and have an aromatic odor.

DAUCUS SYLVES'TRIS. The wild carrot.

D'ARCET'S METAL. An alloy fusible at 212° Fahrenheit, composed of eight parts bismuth, five parts lead, and three parts tin. It was at one time much used for filling teeth, especially of the lower jaw, into the cavities of which, while in a fused state, it can be easily introduced. The use of it, however, for this purpose, was soon abandoned, for the reason that the temperature at which it had to be applied could not, in all cases, be borne, and it frequently caused inflammation of the lining membrane. Besides, it was found that it shrank from the walls of the cavity in cooling, so as to admit the secretions of the mouth, consequently it did not prevent a recurrence of disease.

In preparing the alloy, the lead is first melted, the tin is then added, and afterwards the bismuth. It may be rendered still more fusible by adding a small quantity of mercury.

DAVIER. A French word, signifying tooth-forceps.

DAVY'S SAFETY LAMP. A lamp surrounded by a net-work of gauze wire, to prevent explosion in coal mines.

DAY'MARE. A species of incubus occurring during wakefulness, and attended by that peculiar pressure of the chest characteristic of night-mare. See Ephialtes.

DAY-SIGHT. See Nyctalopia and Hemeralopia.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE. A plant of the genus *Atropa*. See Atropa Belladonna.

DEAFNESS. Diminution or complete loss of hearing. See Dysecœa.

DEALBA'TIO. Paleness.

DEAMBULA'TIO. Walking.

DEATH. The final cessation of all the vital functions, the aggregate of which constitutes life.

DEATH, APPARENT. Asphyxia, or merely a suspension of the vital functions.

DEATH, BLACK. The plague of the fourteenth century was so called.

DEATH, PARTIAL. Gangrene; mortification.

DEAURA'TIO. Tincture of metals, &c., of a golden color; also, the operation of gilding pills.

DEBIL'ITANTS. Remedies which, when exhibited, reduce excitement. Antiphlogistics.

DEBIL'ITAS. Debility.

DEBIL'ITY. *Debil'itas; asthen'ia.* Weakness.

DÉBRIDEMENT. Literally, unbridling. A French word applied in *Surgery* to the removal of strangulation of certain parts or organs by the division of other structures that exercise compression on them.

DEBRIS'. A French word signifying, *literally*, remains, wreck, ruins. Applied in *Dental Surgery* to the remains of decayed teeth; also to the fragments and small particles removed from a carious tooth in the preparation of a cavity for filling.

DEC'AGRAMME. Ten French grammes, equal to 5.65 drams avoirdupois, or 154.34 grains troy.

DECAGYN'IA. An order of plants with ten pistils.

DEC'ALITRE. A French metrical measure of 10 litres, equivalent to 610.28 English cubic inches.

DEC'AMETRE. A French measure of 10 metres, or 393.71 English inches, about 32.75 feet.

DECAN'DRIA. A class of plants with ten stamens.

DECANTA'TION. *Decanta'tio.* A pharmaceutical operation, consisting in pouring off a liquor clear from the sediment, by decanting the vessel which contains it.

DECAPITATIO ARTICULORUM. Resection.

DEC'APOD. From δεκα, ten, and πους, a foot. Having ten feet. An order of *crustacea*.

DECARBONIZA'TION. In *Physiology*, the transformation of venous into arterial blood by respiration. Hæmatosis.

DECATORTHOMA. A medicine composed of ten ingredients.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT. A French word applied, in *Dental Surgery*, to the separa-

tion of the gum from the neck of a tooth previously to extraction.

DÉCHAUSSOIR. A French word signifying gum-lancet.

DECIDEN'TIA. Cataptosis. Epilepsy.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA. The lining membrane of the uterus during pregnancy.

DECID'UOUS. *Deciduus;* from *decidere*, to fall off or down. Falling off. In *Botany*, applied to trees and shrubs which lose their leaves on the approach of winter; in *Dental Anatomy*, to the milk or temporary teeth. Also, the membranes which form the sacs that enclose the teeth of both dentitions previous to their eruption. In *Physiology*, the outermost membrane of the fœtus in utero.

DECIDUOUS MEMBRANES OF THE TEETH. A name applied by Mr. Thomas Bell, to the two lamellæ, which form the sacs that envelop the rudiments of the teeth, and which, on the eruption of these organs, disappear, being, as he supposes, wholly absorbed.

DECIDUOUS TEETH. The temporary or milk-teeth are so called because, after subserving the purposes of early childhood, they are removed by an operation of the economy, to give place to others of a larger size, and of a more solid texture. See Teeth, Temporary.

DEC'IGRAMME. The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1.543 grains troy.

DEC'ILITRE. The tenth part of a litre; 6.1028 English cubic inches.

DECIMA'NA FEBRIS. A fever appearing on every tenth day.

DEC'IMETRE. A French measure, the tenth part of a metre, equivalent to 3.937 English inches.

DECLINE. *Declina'tio.* The abatement of a disease or paroxysm. Enfeeblement of the vital powers of the body from age. Wasting of the powers of the body, accompanied by fever and emaciation, as in the case of tabes. It is also applied to persons affected with phthisis pulmonalis.

DECOC'TION. The process of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature. Also, the product of this operation.

DECOC'TUM. From *decoquere*, to boil. A decoction.

DECUCTUM AL'BUM. See Mistura Cornu Usti.

DECOCTUM AL'OES COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of aloes.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆ'Æ. *Althææ officinalis.* Decoction of marsh mallows.

DECOCTUM AMA'RUM. Bitter decoction; decoction of gentian.

DECOCTUM ANTHEM'IDIS. *Decoctum anthemidis nobilis.* A decoction of chamomile.

DECOCTUM CASSIÆ. Decoction of cassia.

DECOCTUM CETRA'RIÆ. Decoction of Iceland moss.

DECOCTUM CINCHO'NÆ. Decoction of cinchona.

DECOCTUM COLUM'BÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of columba.

DECOCTUM CORNÛS FLOR'IDÆ. Decoction of dogwood bark.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZE'REI. Decoction of mezereon.

DECOCTUM DIAPHORETICUM. Compound decoction of guaiacum.

DECOCTUM DIGITA'LIS. Decoction of foxglove.

DECOCTUM DULCAMA'RÆ. Decoction of woody nightshade.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆ'Æ INERMIS. Decoction of cabbage-tree bark.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHI'ZÆ. Decoction of liquorice.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of guaiacum.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOX'YLI. Decoction of logwood.

DECOCTUM HOR'DEI. Barley water.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of barley.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS. Compound laxative decoction of cinchona.

DECOCTUM LICHE'NIS. Decoction of liverwort.

DECOCTUM LIGNO'RUM. Compound decoction of guaiacum.

DECOCTUM LUSITAN'ICUM. Lisbon diet drink.

DECOCTUM MAL'VÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of mallows.

DECOCTUM PAPAV'ERIS. Decoction of poppy.

DECOCTUM QUERCÛS ALBÆ. Decoction of white oak bark. Take of the inner bark of young green white oak ʒ ij, water oiss. Boil down to a pint and strain. It is astringent, and in the treatment of inflamed, spongy and ulcerated gums, may be employed with advantage as a gargle.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARIL'LÆ. Decoction of sarsaparilla.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. Decoction of squill.

DECOCTUM SEN'EGÆ. Decoction of senega.

DECOCTUM TARAX'ACI. Decoction of dandelion.

DECOCTUM ULMI. Decoction of elm bark.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. Decoction of uva ursi.

DECOCTUM VERA'TRI. Decoction of white hellebore.

DECOLORA'TION. *Decolora'tio.* Loss of the natural color; the removal of coloring matters from any object.

DECOMPOSI'TION. *Decomposi'tio.* Decay; putrefaction. In *Chemistry*, the separation of the component parts or principles of compound bodies from each other.

DECOMPOS'ITUS. A term applied in *Botany* to the stem of plants when divided into numerous ramifications at its base, and to leaves when split into many irregular divisions.

DECORTICA'TION. *Decortica'tio.* The removal of the bark, husk, or shell, from any thing.

DECORTICATING PROCESS. A term sometimes applied in *Dental Pathology* to a species of caries of the teeth, designated by Duval, *peeling decay*, which consists in the detachment from the osseous tissue of the tooth of small portions of the enamel. See Caries of the Teeth.

DECOS'TIS. Without ribs.

DECREMEN'TUM. Decrease, decline.

DECREPITA'TION. *Decrepita'tio.* A crackling noise, as made by salts when exposed to a certain degree of heat.

DECREPI'TUDE. *Decrepitu'do.* Old age; the last period of life; last stage of decay.

DECRETO'RII DIES. Critical days.

DECU'BITUS. From *decumbere*, to lie down. Act of lying down, or assuming an horizontal posture. Also, manner of lying.

DECUM'BENT. In *Botany*, drooping; prostrate, but rising from the earth at the upper extremity.

DECUR'RENT. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves which are prolonged down the stem, giving to it a winged appearance.

DECURTA'TUS. Running to a point. Sometimes applied to a declining pulse.

DECUS'SATE. *Decussa'tus.* Applied in *Botany* to leaves and spines arranged in pairs, which alternately cross each other.

DECUSSA'TION. *Decussa'tio;* from *decusso*, to cross each other. In *Anatomy*, applied to nerves and muscles which cross each other, as a *decussation* of the optic nerves.

DECUSSO'RIUM. An instrument used by the ancients for depressing the dura mater after trepanning.

DEDOLA'TION. The infliction of a wound with loss of substance.

DEER. Ruminating quadrupeds with deciduous horns or antlers, distinguished from other ruminants by not having any gall-bladder.

DEFECA'TION. From *de*, and *fæces*, excrements. Expulsion of the fæces from the body. In *Pharmacy*, the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended.

DEFECTIO ANIMI. Syncope; fainting.

DEFENSI'VES. *Defensiva.* A term formerly applied to applications made to wounds for guarding them against injury, and to medicines which were supposed to resist infection.

DEF'ERENS. The excretory canal of the testicle. See Vas Deferens.

DEFERENS, VAS. See Vas Deferens.

DEFIX'US. Impotent.

DEFLAGRA'TION. *Deflagra'tio.* Rapid combustion, as that which occurs when a mixture of sulphur and nitre is inflamed.

DEFLEC'TIO. Derivative; revulsive.

DEFLEX'US. *Deflex.* Bending slightly outward.

DEFLORA'TION. A term applied in *Botany* to an anther after the emission of its pollen, and in *Forensic Medicine* to the extinction of the marks of virginity by connection with the male.

DEFLUVIUM CAPILLORUM. Baldness. Loss of the hair.

DEFLUX'ION. *Defluxio;* from *defluo,* to run off. A catarrh, or cold. A descent of humors from a superior to an inferior part.

DEFOLIA'TION. Falling of the leaves.

DEFORMA'TION. A deformity.

DEGENERA'TION. Degeneracy. Deterioration. In *Pathology,* a morbid change in the structure of an organ.

DEGLUTI'TION. *Deglutitio;* from *de,* and *glutire,* to swallow. The act of swallowing. The various muscles of the soft palate and tongue are all concerned in conducting the food into the pharyngeal cavity. The elevators raise the palate, and at the same time protect the posterior nares from regurgitation of the food, while the tensor puts it on the stretch, and after having, by the approximation of the tongue and palate, been conveyed behind the velum, the constrictor isthmi-faucium and palato-pharyngeus draw the palate down, which, by the aid of the tongue, cuts off the communication between the fauces and mouth, while at the same time the passage into the posterior nares is nearly closed by the contraction of the muscles of the posterior palatine arch. The food is now conveyed by the action of the constrictor muscles of the pharynx into the œsophagus, through which it is forced by the contraction of the muscular coat into the stomach.

The passage of the food from the mouth to the œsophagus is mostly the result of voluntary action, but the propulsion of it down this duct is involuntary.

The deglutition of liquids is always more difficult than solids, because the particles of a fluid have a greater tendency to separate; to prevent which it is necessary that it should be more accurately embraced by the parts which convey it from the mouth into the œsophagus.

DEGLUTITION, DIFFICULT. Dysphagia.

DEG'MOS. *Deg'mus.* A gnawing sensation; a biting pain about the upper orifice of the stomach.

DEGREE'. From *gradus,* a step. A step or stage. An arbitrary measure on a scale of temperature, &c. The French use it to signify the intensity or particular stage of an incurable disease, as phthisis, cancer, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION. The act of tasting.

DEHIS'CENT. *Dehiscens;* from *dehiseo,* to gape or open. A term applied in *Botany* to the opening of the capsules for the discharge of the seed.

DEJEC'TIO ALVI. The discharge of the fæces.

DEJEC'TION. *Dejec'tio;* from *dejecio,* to go to stool. The expulsion of the fæces.

DEJECTO'RIUM. Cathartic.

DELAP'SUS. *Delap'sio.* Prolapsus.

DELETE'RIOUS. From $\delta\eta\lambda\epsilon\omega$, I injure. Poisonous; destructive; hurtful; injurious.

DELIGA'TIO. From *deligare,* to bind up. The act of applying a bandage.

DELIGA'TION. Deligatio.

DELIQUES'CENCE. *Deliquescen'tia;* from *deliquescere,* to melt down. The assumption of a fluid state by the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. There are certain salts which do this, as the chloride of lime, acetate of potassa, and carbonate of potassa, and hence they are called deliquescent salts. Applied in *Botany* to a panicle which is so much branched that the axis disappears.

DELI'QUIUM. From *delinquo,* to leave. In *Chemistry,* the spontaneous solution of a deliquescent salt. In *Pathology,* fainting; syncope.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI. Fainting; syncope.

DELIQUIUM VITÆ. Death.

DELIR'IOUS. One affected with delirium.

DELIR'IUM. From *deliro,* to rave. Wandering of the mind, as in cases of disease, from disturbed function of brain. It

may be violent, as in the case of acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or low and muttering, as in typhoid fevers.

DELIRIUM FURIO'SUM. Mania.

DELIRIUM SEN'ILE. Senile insanity; imbecility and moral insanity resulting from old age.

DELIRIUM TRE'MENS. *Ma'nia à potû, delirium ebriosita'tis; delirium potato'rum.* Delirium peculiar to drunkards, attended with great agitation and sleeplessness.

DELITES'CENCE. From *delitescere*, to hide. Sudden termination of inflammation by reso ution.

DELIV'ERY. Parturition.

DELPHIN'IA. *Delphine.* A nitrogenous base, found in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.* It has been used like veratria, as a local ointment in various forms of nervous disorder.

DELPHIN'IC ACID. An acid extracted from the oil of the dolphin.

DEL'PHINATE. A salt resulting from the combination of delphinic acid with a base.

DELPHIN'IUM. From δελφιν, the dolphin, so called from the resemblance of its flower to the head of the dolphin. The larkspur. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

DELPHINIUM CONSOL'IDA. The systematic name of the *Consolida regalis*, or the branching larkspur. The root and seeds are bitter, and in large doses purgative and emetic.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISA'GRIA. The systematic name of the stavesacre. The seeds are bitter, acrid and nauseous, and sometimes used in decoction as an anthelmintic. They contain *delphinia.*

DELTA. Vulva.

DELTI'FORM. Deltoid.

DEL'TOID. *Deltoï'des. Deltoï'deus;* from the Greek letter Δ, and ειδος, a likeness. A triangular muscle of the shoulder, extending from the outer third of the clavicle, and from the acromion and spine of the scapula to the middle of the os humeri.

DE'MANUS. Without a hand.

DEMEN'TIA. From *de*, and *mens*, without mind. Insanity; absence of thought.

DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM. A minute acarus found in the sebaceous follicles of persons living in large cities, whose skin is not sufficiently excited by pure air.

DEMI-BAIN. A French term, applied in *Hygiene* and *Therapeutics* to a bath in which the lower half only of the body is immersed.

DEM'ONSTRATOR. From *demonstrare*, to exhibit. In *Anatomy*, one who exhibits the various parts of the body; an instructor. In *Dental Surgery*, one who demonstrates and teaches the method of performing the various operations connected with this branch of medicine.

DEMOTI'VUS LAPSUS. Sudden death.

DEMUL'CENT. *Demul'cens;* from *demulcere*, to soothe. A medicine capable of obviating and preventing the action of acrid and irritating humors.

DEMUSCULA'TUS. From *de*, and *musculus*, a muscle. Without flesh; emaciated.

DEN'GUE. *Dandy.* A fever which first prevailed in the West Indies and in the Southern States in 1827 and 1828, attended with violent pains in the joints and eruption on the skin.

DENIGRA'TION. *Derigra'tio;* from *denigrare*, to blacken. Act of becoming black, as in cases of a bruise, and sphacelus.

DENS. A tooth. Also, the specific name of many herbs, from their supposed resemblance to the teeth of some animal, as *dens leonis*, leontodon taraxacum.

DENS EXSERTUS. From *dens*, a tooth, and *ex* and *sers*, to thrust out. A gag-tooth; a tooth which projects or stands out from the dental arch.

DENT. A tooth.

DEN'TAGRA. *Denticeps*, from *dens*, a tooth, and αγρα, a seizure. An instrument for extracting teeth; tooth forceps. The term is also applied to toothache.

DENTAL. *Denta'lis, denta'rius;* from *dens.* Pertaining to the teeth.

DENTAL APPARATUS. The teeth, together with the alveoli in which they are implanted, and jaws. Also, a set of arti-

ficial teeth. The instruments and appliances employed in dental operations are likewise sometimes so termed.

Dental Ar'ches. *Arcades dentaires.* The arches formed by the teeth when arranged in their sockets in the alveolar borders.

Dental Ar'teries. The arteries which supply the teeth with blood. The teeth of the upper jaw are supplied from the *superior dental,* which winds around the maxillary tuberosity from behind forward, sending off twigs through the posterior dental canals to the molars and bicuspids, and from a twig of the *infra orbitar,* sent off just before it emerges from the infra orbitar foramen, which passes down the anterior canal to the incisors and cuspidati. The teeth of the lower jaw are supplied from the *inferior dental artery,* given off by the internal maxillary. It enters the posterior dental foramen, and as it passes along beneath the roots of the teeth, sends up a twig to each, until it arrives at the mental foramen, from which, after sending a small branch to the incisors, it emerges.

Dental At'rophy. *Atro'phia dentalis.* See Atrophy of the Teeth.

Dental Bone. *Dentine.* The osseous part of a tooth.

Dental Canals. The canals which perforate the alveoli, and give passage to the blood vessels and nerves that enter the teeth at the extremities of their roots.

Dental Caries. See Caries of the Teeth.

Dental Car'tilage. The cartilaginous ridge along the margins of the gums, which serves as a substitute for the teeth during the first months of infancy.

Dental Cav'ity. *Cav'itas pulpæ; cavum dentis; antrum denta'le.* The pulp cavity. The cavity occupied by the dental pulp in the interior of a tooth. Its shape resembles that of the tooth; it is larger in young persons than in old, and when the teeth suffer great loss of substance, either from mechanical or spontaneous abrasion, it sometimes becomes completely obliterated. See Abrasion of the Teeth.

Dental Ex'cavator. An instrument employed for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth, preparatory to the operation of filling. A number of instruments varying in size and shape are required for this purpose by every practitioner of dental surgery, to enable him to remove with facility caries from any part of a tooth, and to give to the cavity such shape as may be required for the permanent retention of a filling. Instruments of this description should be made from the very best steel, and be so tempered as neither to break nor bend at their points. See Tempering.

Dental Exosto'sis. See Exostosis of the Teeth.

Dental File. A file manufactured for operations upon the teeth. See File, Dental.

Dental Forceps. See Forceps for extracting teeth.

Dental Fol'licle. *Follic'ulus dentis; follicule dentaire.* A follicle, formed of two membranes, one outer, and one inner, in which a tooth is situated during the early stages of its formation, and which ultimately becomes a sac, completely enclosing it. See Dental Sac.

Dental For'mula. A notation used to designate the number and class of teeth in mammiferous animals, forming an important generic character. In the cats, or genus *felis,* for example, the formula is, incisors $\frac{6}{6}$, canini $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, præmolars or bicuspids $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, molars $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, = 30, signifying that they have six incisors in each jaw, one canine tooth on each side of each jaw, two præmolars, or bicuspids, on each side, in each jaw, and two true molars. In man, the dental formula is, incisors $\frac{4}{4}$, canines or cuspidati $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, præmolars or bicuspids $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, molars $\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}$. The upper figures refer to the upper and the lower figures to the lower jaw.

Dental In'struments. Instruments employed in operations on the teeth, such as excavators, filling instruments, files, forceps, &c. There is no class of surgical instruments in which more care and mechanical skill are required in their manu

facture than those used by the dental surgeon.

Dental Lab'oratory. A room or place where the operations connected with mechanical dentistry are performed. The fixtures and implements belonging to it, when complete, are a small forge, anvil, and hammers, ingot moulds, rolling mill, draw-bench, lathe, with grinding and polishing wheels and brushes, work-table, small bench-vice, sliding tongs, pliers, snips or shears for cutting plate, soldering lamp, blow-pipe, files, scrapers, burnishers, pickling pot, and sometimes the fixtures used in the manufacture of porcelain artificial teeth. But as the manufacture of these teeth does not properly come within the province of the dentist, the fixtures required for the purpose are not essential to his laboratory.

Dental Necro'sis. *Odontonecrosis.* See Necrosis of the Teeth.

Dental Nerves. The nerves which go to the teeth. The teeth of the upper jaw are supplied from the *superior maxillary.* Three or four branches descend on the tuberosity of the superior maxillary, and entering the posterior dental canals are conveyed to the molar teeth. The incisors, cuspidati and bicuspids are supplied by a branch from the *infra orbital,* which passes along the front of the maxillary sinus in the anterior dental canal, sending off twigs to each of these teeth.

The teeth of the lower jaw are supplied from the third branch of the *inferior maxillary,* which, in its course, passes between the pterygoid muscles, then along the ramus of the lower jaw under the pterygoideus internus to the posterior dental foramen, which it enters along with the artery and vein, sending off twigs to the roots of the molar and bicuspid teeth, until it arrives at the mental foramen; here it divides into two branches; the smaller is continued in the substance of the jaw, supplying the cuspid and incisor teeth; the larger passes out through the mental foramen to be distributed to the muscles and integuments of the lower lip, and, finally, communicates with the facial nerve.

Dental Neural'gia. See Odontalgia.

Dental Opera'tion. An operation upon the teeth.

Dental Orthopædi'a. The art of correcting deformity, occasioned by irregularity or other cause, of the teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth, Treatment of.

Dental Or'ganism. The organism of the teeth; the organical structure of these organs; the vital forces which govern them.

Dental Pathol'ogy. The pathology of the diseases of the teeth.

Dental Perios'teum. *Periosteum dentium.* A white fibrous membrane which invests the roots of the teeth, and to which it is intimately united by fibrous prolongations and numerous minute blood vessels. It is through the medium of this, and their lining membrane, that these organs receive their nutritive fluids.

The dental periosteum is supposed to be a reflection of the alveolar; it covers the root of each tooth, is attached to the gums at the neck, and to the blood vessels and nerves where they enter the extremity, and Mr. Bell is of the opinion that it enters the cavity and forms the lining membrane; but this is a mere conjecture, the correctness of which, we think, it may not be easy to establish. This membrane constitutes the bond of union between the roots of the teeth and alveolar cavities.

Dental Periosti'tis. *Periosti'tis dentium.* Inflammation of the dental periosteum. See Odontalgia.

Dental Pulp. A soft vascular and highly sensitive substance, of a reddish-grey color, occupying the cavity of a living tooth. It also constitutes the rudiment of a tooth. See Teeth, Origin and formation of.

According to Mr. Nasmyth, the structure of a dental pulp is cellular, like that of the osseous or dentinal part of a tooth. When the internal structure is examined, he says, "the number of minute cells" which present "themselves in a vascular form is very remarkable; they seem, indeed, to constitute the principal portion of its bulk." They are described by this

able writer as varying in size from the smallest microscopic appearance, to one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and as being disposed in different layers "throughout the body of the pulp." He also states that careful investigation has convinced him that they exist on the surface of the pulp in opposition to the ivory (dentine) of the tooth, and that these are essentially concerned in the development of the tooth. The correctness of this opinion would seem to be fully confirmed by a number of diagrams representing the microscopic appearance of the structure of this tissue. It would appear, by a comparison of some of these diagrams, that the cells or vesicles are arranged in a more distinct and regular form on the surface than in the interior of the pulp, presenting the appearance of beautiful reticular leaflets.

Dental Sac. The teeth, previously to their eruption, and after their rudiments have acquired a certain size, are enclosed in membranous bags which are termed sacs. Each sac consists of two laminæ, an outer and an inner—the outer is described by Mr. Hunter as soft and spongy, and without vessels, while the inner is extremely vascular and firm. But more recent investigations show both to be vascular; the structure of the outer is spongy, the inner is of a firmer consistence, and of a fibro-mucous and cellular structure. See Teeth, Origin and formation of.

Dental Sub'stitute. Any mechanical contrivance used for the replacement of one or more of the natural teeth. See Artificial Teeth.

Dental Sur'geon. *Chirurgien dentiste.* Surgeon dentist. One who devotes himself to the study and treatment of the diseases of the teeth, and their connections.

Dental Sur'gery. *Chirurgia dentium.* That branch of medicine which has reference to the treatment of the diseases of the teeth and their connections, and which at the same time embraces the prosthesis, or replacement of the loss, of these organs with artificial substitutes.

So remote is the origin of dental surgery, and imperfect the records of ancient medicine, that it cannot, at the present time, be traced with any degree of accuracy. We learn, however, from Herodotus, the Grecian historian, that when he went to Egypt, from his then comparatively barbarous home, to learn the sacred mysteries and the sciences in the world's earliest nursery of learning and civilization on the banks of the Nile, he found surgery and medicine divided into distinct professions. There were surgico-physicians for the eye, others for the ear, others for these organs, and so on for the different classes of disease the appropriate professor was found.

It is evident from the writings of Hippocrates, who flourished about three hundred and sixty years before the Christian era, that little was known concerning the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the teeth.

The teeth were not entirely overlooked by Aristotle, Aretæus and Celsus; but the best writings of ancient times on these organs now extant, are those of Galen, who wrote in the second century after Christ, after having enjoyed the medical advantages offered by that eldest and most splendid of libraries which was so soon afterwards doomed to the flames by the hand of barbarian power.

From the time of Galen, until the sixteenth century, few traces of the art are to be found among the records of medicine. In connection with the anatomy of the teeth, Aetius mentions the fact that they have an opening in their roots for the admission of small nerves, which he regards as the reason that these organs are the only bones which are liable to become painful, and Rhazes has described, though very imperfectly, the process of dentition, but with regard to the replacement of the loss of the natural teeth, Albucasis is said to have been the first to teach that it might be done, either with other human teeth, or with substitutes made from bone.

Vesalius, who has been styled the restorer of human anatomy, and author of "*De Corporis Humani Fabrica,*" published at Basil, in 1543, describes the tem-

porary teeth as constituting the germs of the permanent teeth, an error into which some other of the older writers have fallen. EUSTACHIUS, however, may be regarded as the first to have given any thing like a correct description of the number, growth and different forms and varieties of the teeth. URBAIN HEMARD, also a writer of the sixteenth century, gave a very good description of the teeth of both dentitions, both before and after their eruption, and describes some of their diseases. About this time the subject began to attract some attention in Germany, Spain and Switzerland.

But it was not until near three hundred years ago, about the time of the revival of letters, that AMBROSE PARÉ, in his celebrated work on Surgery, gave evidence of the vitality of dentistry amidst the awakening chaos of ancient science and erudition. From this time, the treatment of the diseases of the teeth began to attract much attention.

But it is to PIERRE FAUCHARD that we are indebted for the first systematic Treatise on Dental Surgery. This was published in France in 1728, a work making two 12mo volumes, and, altogether, about nine hundred closely printed pages.

Although a number of works were contributed to the literature of dental surgery, and among which we should not omit to mention those of BUNON, LECLUSE, JOURDAIN, BOURDET, HERISSANT and BERDMORE, yet, with the exception of the original suggestions of these authors, but few improvements were made in practice until towards the close of the eighteenth century. Paré wrote in 1579, and in 1771, JOHN HUNTER wrote the first, and in 1778, the second part of his Treatise on the Teeth, on which the broad and firm foundation of the English school of dentistry was laid. This has subsequently been improved and beautified by BLAKE, FOX, KOECKER, BELL, NASMYTH, ROBINSON, TOMES, and other distinguished men of the dental profession.

What that eminent anatomist and surgeon, John Hunter, was to the English school of dental surgery, BICHAT was to the French modern school, as he, with others equally philosophic, taught that no theory should be received, however plausible, which could not be proven by demonstration. Neither Hunter nor Bichat was a practical dentist, but the mighty energy of their minds embraced the dental with the other branches of surgery; and the principles of physiology and pathology at large included this important branch, and revealed the connection and sympathies of the teeth with the entire frame-work of man. BLANDIN, Bichat's editor, although not a practical dentist, was much better acquainted with the science of the teeth than Bichat himself; and Cuvier's extensive researches into osteology, as well as the arcana of nature at large, all, all came in to aid the French dental surgeons: SERRES, DELABARRE, F. CUVIER, ROUSSEAU, MAURY, LEFOULON, and DESIRABODE, have illustrated the modern improvements of the art and science, building, as they have, on the foundation laid years before, by FAUCHARD, BUNON, BOURDET, LECLUSE, JOURDAIN, HERRISANT, BAUME, LAFORGUE, and others.

It would, doubtless, be interesting to the dental student, if we were to trace more in detail the progress of this branch of surgery through the eighteenth century, but the limits to which we have restricted this article will not permit us to do so. Among the writers who have contributed most largely to the advancement of Dental Science in France, since the commencement of the present century, are, Laforgue, Gariot, Baume, Jourdain and Maggiolo, Duvall, Delabarre, Lemair, Serres, Audibran, F. Cuvier, Meil, Rousseau, Maury, Blandin, Lefoulon, Schange and Desirabode & Sons.

To the foregoing, we might add the names of many more, but those we have already mentioned will suffice to show the progress which the science of dental surgery has made in France since the commencement of the present century.

Leaving the French school, we shall proceed to examine very briefly the progress which dental surgery has made in Great Britain during the same period. The pub-

lication of Dr. Robert Blake's Inaugural Dissertation on the Structure of the Teeth in Man and various Animals, at Edinburg, in 1798, was followed in 1803 by the first part of Fox's celebrated Treatise on the Natural History and Diseases of the Human Teeth, and in 1806, by the second part. Both of the above works hold a deservedly high place in the literature of this department of medicine. The publication of this work at once gave to the subject, as a branch of the healing art, an importance which it had never before had, and awakened a spirit of inquiry which soon led to the adoption of a more correct system of practice than had hitherto been pursued.

Among the authors who have contributed to the advancement of dental science in Great Britain since the publication of Mr. Fox's work, are Fuller, Murphy, Bew, Koecker, Bell, Waite, Snell, Jobson, Robertson, J. P. Clark, Nasmyth, Tomes, Goodsir, Lintot, Sauders, Robinson, Clendon and Professor Owen.

The names of many other writers might be added to the above list, but as most of their contributions were intended for the general rather than the professional reader, we have not thought it necessary to mention them.

In Germany, dental surgery, though its progress has been less rapid there than in France and Great Britain, has attracted considerable attention. Few works, however, of much merit have emanated from that country since the commencement of the present century. There are two, however, published at Berlin, particularly worthy of notice—one in 1803, and the other in 1842. The first of these works, written by Serre, treats of dental operations and instruments, and forms an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, illustrated with upwards of thirty plates. The last is by C. J. and J. Linderer, and treats of Dental Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Surgery, forming an octavo volume of about five hundred pages, illustrated with several plates. Mr. J. Linderer is the author of two ably written works on the teeth, one published in 1848, and the other in 1851.

The researches of Professor Retzius, of Sweden, have excited much attention in Europe, and, though they do not go to confirm previous opinions with regard to the minute structure of the teeth, have nevertheless thrown much valuable light upon the subject. These researches are both curious and interesting, and consist of microscopic examinations of the teeth of man and other animals, conducted upon an extensive scale, and would seem to prove the structure of these organs to be tubular.

Having now glanced very briefly at the progress of the science and art of dental surgery in most of the principal countries of Europe, we shall proceed to notice their introduction and growth in the United States.

The first dentist in the United States, of whom we have any account, was Mr. R. Wooffendale, who came over from England to New York, in 1766, and remained in this country about two years, practicing in New York and Philadelphia, but not meeting with much encouragement, he returned to England in 1768. It is believed, however, that Mr. Jas. Gardette, a surgeon from the French navy, was the first medically educated dentist in the United States. He came to New York in 1783, and the following year went to Philadelphia.

Mr. John Greenwood, however, it is believed, was the first regular native American dentist. He commenced practice in New York about the year 1778, and is said to have been the only dentist in that city in the year 1790. But Mr. Greenwood did not remain long alone in the profession in New York. About the year 1796, Mr. Wooffendale, son of R. Wooffendale, of London, came to the United States and commenced practice in this city. About the year 1805, Dr. Hudson, of Dublin, commenced the practice of dental surgery in Philadelphia. But about five years previous to the last mentioned period, Dr. H. H. Hayden established himself in practice in Baltimore, where, in 1807, he was joined by Dr. Koecker, but in a short time the last named gentle-

man moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1822, when he went to London.

But, until 1820, Dental Surgery had made but little progress in the United States; since that period its advance has been more rapid. In 1839 a periodical devoted to the interests of the profession, entitled, "The American Journal of Dental Science," was established. In February, 1840, the Legislature of Maryland chartered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and in July following, the American Society of Dental Surgeons was organized. The combined influence of the Journal, the College, and the American Society, gave an impetus to the science which it had never before had, and contributed, in an eminent degree, to the dignity and respectability of the profession.

Since the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and the American Society went into operation, four local associations of dentists have been formed—one in the Mississippi valley, one in Virginia, the third in Pennsylvania, and the fourth in New York. Three other colleges have also been established—one in Ohio, one in Philadelphia, and the other in Syracuse, New York. Four other dental periodicals have likewise been started, three of which are still published, viz: the New York Dental Recorder; the Dental Register of the West, and the Dental News Letter.

Although the United States may not have contributed as much to the literature of this branch of medicine as Europe, dental surgery has, nevertheless, progressed with as much rapidity here as there, and the works of American authors upon this subject would suffer little, if at all, by comparison with similar publications of other countries. But few elementary treatises on the subject have ever been published any where, and of those purporting to be such, which have appeared during the last fifteen or twenty years, American dentists have contributed their full share.

In thus briefly glancing at the rise and progress of dental surgery, the author has necessarily been compelled to avoid entering into details of particular modes of practice, and of improvements and inventions, which have, from time to time, been made, as well as from an analysis of the works which have been mentioned; for, if he had done so, it would have swelled this article to a size wholly incompatible with the design of a work like the present.

DENTAL THERAPEU'TICS. *Odontotherapi'a;* from *dens*, a tooth, and *θεραπευω*, to heal. That branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

DENTA'LIS LAPIS. Salivary calculus; tartar of the teeth.

DENTA'LIUM. From *dens*, a tooth. The dog-like tooth shell. A genus of shells resembling in shape a tooth.

DENTA'RIA. *Plumbago europœa.* Toothwort.

DENTAR'PAGA. From *dens*, a tooth, and *αρπαζω*, I fasten upon. An instrument for the extraction of teeth. Anciently, this operation was performed with rude and clumsily constructed forceps, and hence the operation was regarded as formidable, and difficult to perform. See Extraction of Teeth.

DENTA'TA. From *dens*, a tooth. The second vertebra of the neck is so called from its having a tooth-like process at the upper part of its body.

DEN'TATE. *Denta'tus;* from *dens*, a tooth. Having points like teeth; applied to roots, leaves, &c.

DENTES. The plural of dens. Teeth. See Teeth.

DENTES ACUTI. The incisor teeth.

DENTES ADULTI. The teeth of second dentition.

DENTES ADVERSI. The incisor teeth.

DENTES ANGULARES. The canine or cuspid teeth, so called, probably, because they are situated at the angles of the alveolar arch, at the corners of the mouth, or from the angular shape of their crowns.

DENTES BICUSPIDATI. Bicuspid teeth.

DENTES COLUMELLARES. The molar teeth.

DENTES CANINI. The cuspid or canine

teeth; so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a dog.

DENTES CARIOSI. Carious teeth.

DENTES CUSPIDATI. Κυνοδοντες. Cuspid teeth.

DENTES EXSERTI. From *dens*, a tooth, and *exsertere*, to thrust out. Teeth which project or are in front of the dental arch, but applied more particularly to the cuspidati.

DENTES INCISORES. Incisor teeth.

DENTES LACTEI. The milk, temporary, or deciduous teeth. See Deciduous Teeth.

DENTES MOLARES. Molar teeth.

DENTES PRIMORES. The incisor teeth; so called because they occupy the front or anterior part of the dental arch.

DENTES SAPIENTIÆ. The wisdom or third molar teeth.

DENTES TOMICI. From *dens*, a tooth, and *tomicus*, cutting. The incisor teeth.

DENTICEPS. See dentagra.

DENTIC'ULATE. *Denticula'tus*. Furnished with small teeth.

DENTIC'ULUS. A little tooth.

DENTIDUCUM. Dentagra. Tooth forceps.

DENTIER. A French word signifying a base of metal, ivory or any other substance, employed as a support or attachment for artificial teeth. The term is also sometimes applied to a set of artificial teeth.

DEN'TIFORM. *Dentiformis;* from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form. Having the shape of a tooth.

DEN'TIFRICE. *Dentifric'ium;* from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub. A topical remedy for the teeth; a powder or paste for cleaning the teeth. Although the teeth can, in most cases, be kept clean by the use of a suitable brush and waxed floss silk, a powder or paste may sometimes be advantageously employed for the removal of discolorations, stains, or clammy mucus.

The following are the formulæ of a few of the many dentifrices at present employed; others will be found in different parts of the work.

℞.—Cortex cinchona, ℥ iv.
Cretæ prep., ℥ iss.
Armenian bole, ℥ iss.
Oleum bergamii, gtt. xxv.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

℞.—Cretæ prep., ℥ iv.
Pul. orris root, ℥ iss.
Cortex cinchona, ℥ ijj.
Saccharum album, ℥ ss.
Carb. sodæ, ʒ i.
Oleum cinnamoni, gtt. xv.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

℞.—Pul. orris root, ℔ ii.
" cinnamon, ℥ iv.
Cretæ prep. ℔ i.
Sup. carb. sodæ, ʒ iss.
Sac. album, ℥ vii.
Olei rosæ, gtt. xii.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

*Astringent and Aromatic Dentifrice.*

℞.—Pul. gallæ, ℥ iss.
" orris root, ℥ ij.
Cretæ prep. ℥ ij.
Corticis cinchonæ, ℥ i.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

*Baumé's Dentifrice.*

℞.—Prepared pumice-stone, ℥ i.
" red earth, ℥ i.
" " coral, ℥ i.
Dragon's blood, ℥ ss.
Cream of tartar, ℥ ss.
Cinnamon, ℥ ii.
Cloves, gr. xxv.

Mix and pulverize.

By leaving out the pumice-stone and cream of tartar, the last formula would not be very objectionable.

Other formulæ might be given, but the foregoing will suffice.

*Paste for Cleaning the Teeth.*

℞.—Pul. orris root, ʒ v.
" cinnamon, ℥ ss.
Cretæ prep. ʒ iv.
Corticis cinchonæ, ℥ iij.

Mix, pulverize to a fine powder, and add a sufficient quantity of honey to form a stiff paste.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY, LELANDE'S.

℞.—Pumice stone, dried bone, red coral, ā ā ʒ ij; Florentine orris, calcined alum, pulverized cinnamon, ā ā ℈ ij; rock alum ʒ i; cochineal ʒ i; pulverize finely, and add a sufficient quantity of Narbonne honey made into a syrup to form an electuary. After fermenting forty-eight hours, stir it, and put in alcohol of cloves, 24 drops, and 10 drops of alcohol of musk. Triturate the mixture again, and put it in tin boxes, or fine earthen pots for use.

Dentifrice Powder, Alibert's. ℞. Magnesia ʒ vi, shell lac ʒ ij, Florentine orris ʒ vi, sup. tart. potassa ʒ ij. Mix.

Dentifrice Miailhe's. ℞.—Sugar of milk, 1000 grammes; lake, 10 grammes; pure tannin, 15 grammes; oil of mint and oil of anise, each 20 drops; oil of orange flower, 10 drops. Rub the lake with the tannin, and add, gradually, first the sugar of milk, previously powdered and passed through a sieve having wide meshes, and then the essential oils.

DEN'TINE. *Denti'num.* Tooth-bone; ivory. The name given by Professor Owen to the tissue which forms the chief part of a tooth, termed, by German anatomists, *Knochensubstanz*, *Zahnbein*, and *Zahnsubstanz*, and situated between the enamel of the crown cementum of the root, and the pulp-cavity. The structure of dentine, according to Professor Retzius, of Stockholm, is tubular. The tubes radiating from the pulp are "directed perpendicularly to the surface of the tooth," and pursuing a waving course, "each tube having three curves like the Greek letter ζ. Besides these primary curves, the tubes when examined with a" high "magnifying power, are seen to present smaller secondary undulations, which are less perceptible in the deciduous than in the permanent teeth, and less marked at the external extremity of the tubes than in the middle of their course. The undulations are nearly parallel in the different tubes, and thus give rise to the appearance of concentric lines around the cavity of the pulp in a section of the ivory. Their diameter remains the same, (namely, $\frac{1}{111}$ of a French line, or about $\frac{1}{383}$ of an English line,) from their commencement at the cavity of the pulp to the middle of the outer third of their course; it then diminishes rapidly, until the terminal branches cease to be visible, or terminate in small irregularly round cells." With a magnifying power of 300 to 500 diameters, it can be seen that the tubes are not simple, but branch by a dichotomous division, and in their whole extent give off numerous side twigs, which again subdivide and occupy the spaces between the principal tubes. These minute lateral branches are seen most readily in the deciduous teeth; those from different tubes appeared to Retzius not to anastomose, except, perhaps, by their finest extremities. The tubes have a more regular arrangement, their lateral branches are smaller, and the cells more minute and difficult to discover in the human teeth than in those of any other animals.

"When the wall of the cavity of the pulp of a tooth is regarded with a sufficiently high magnifying power, it is seen to be perforated by numerous small orifices, separated by numerous narrow interspaces; these are the openings of the dental tubes. In sections also made to the course of the tubes, their lumen can be seen, and they then appear as bright rings surrounding a spot, which, according to the variations of the light, is dark or light, or in part dark and in part light. Some of the tubes are seen to be cut obliquely. The rings have a different aspect from the substance in which they are imbedded, and have sometimes a yellowish color; hence, as well as from the observations of Professor Müller, it is evident that the tubes have special parietes, and are not mere excavations in the substance of the ivory. Professor Retzius confirms the observation of Professor Müller, that the tubes contain an organic earthy matter in glandular masses, which disappears under the action of the dilute muriatic acid. The cells, and the small tubes which radiate from them, also contain earthy matter, as in bone. They are naturally white and opaque;

but, after maceration in dilute muriatic acid, become colorless and transparent.

"Examining the ivory in different mammalia, reptiles, and fishes, Retzius met with many varieties of structure; the most important of which, are those which show the great resemblance of ivory to bone. The cells or corpuscles are in many mammalia in greatest abundance at the superficies of the ivory; but in others, they, together with fine tubes which issue from them or terminate in them, and which are continuous with the larger dental tubes, occupy in greater part all the interspaces between the latter. These cells of the ivory contain calcareous matter, and are evidently analogous to the corpuscles discovered by Purkinje in bone, which also have fine anastomosing tubes radiating from them. The part of the ivory, after the teeth have emerged from the gum, namely, the extremity of the fang, and that part which fills up the cavity of the pulp, has less regularity of structure than the ivory previously formed; the tubes are less parallel, the cells larger, and the anastomoses of the small tubes terminating in these more distinct; all of which circumstances give this imperfectly formed ivory a great resemblance to true bone. But the ivory in the teeth of some animals presents characters which assimilate it still more remarkably to the structure of bone. In the teeth of man and most mammalia, the ivory is formed regularly in successive layers on the surfaces of the pulp, which, in the body of the teeth, undergoes no other change than gradual diminution in size. In other animals, however, as the sloth, (bradypus,) walrus, (trichechus,) pike, (essox,) ling, (gadus molva,) and wolf-fish, (anarrhichas lupus,) the pulp, after forming the most external layer of ivory, consisting of closely set dental tubes perpendicular to the surface, divides into a number of processes, similar to, but more numerous than, those which form the fangs of the human molars; and around each of these processes or branches of the pulp ivory is formed in layers. In many instances, as in the saw-fish, (pristis,) ling, and wolf-fish, the numerous divisions of the pulp anastomose with each other, like the medullary canals of bone. This form of ivory presents in many animals, particularly in the walrus, the most striking resemblance to bone; the divisions of the pulp are seen surrounded with concentric laminæ, which, like the layers of bone surrounding the medullary canals, contain rings of cells or corpuscles, and these laminæ, again, are traversed by fine radiating tubes analogous to the radiating striæ in bone, which were supposed by Deutsch to be tubes."

Professor Retzius ascribes to the dental tubes and cells the office of distributing to the tooth a nutritive fluid secreted by the surface of the pulp, and while he does not believe that the dentinal and cortical substances undergo any change, he is of the opinion that they are the seat of a vital process, consisting in an interchange of the fluid of a tooth, which operation he regards necessary to preserve in them that property by which they are enabled to endure constant pressure without injury or loss of substance.* But that the dentinal part of a tooth is vascular, and, under certain circumstances, capable of being injected with red blood, is now well established. The author has several preparations of dentine in which, when examined under the microscope, vessels injected with red blood are seen.

The researches of Professor Owen confirm most of the observations of Retzius. He says, "The prolongation or persistence of cylindrical canals of the pulp cavity in the dentinal tissue, which is the essential character of vascular dentine, manifests itself under a variety of forms. In mammals and reptiles, these canals, which I have termed 'medullary,' from their close analogy with the so-called canals of bone, are straight, and more or less parallel with each other; they bifurcate, though rarely; and when they anastomose, as in the megatherium, it is by a loop at, or near, the periphery of the vascular dentine. In the teeth of fishes, in which the distinction

* Vide *Appendix to Muller's Physiology.*

between the dentinal and osseous tissues is gradually effaced, the medullary canals of the vascular dentine, though in some instances straight and parallel, and sparingly divided or united, yet are generally more or less bent, frequently and successively branched, and the subdivisions blended together in so many parts of the tooth, as to form a rich reticulation. The calciger-ous tubes sent off into the interspaces of the net-work, partake of the irregular character of the canals from which they spring, and fill the meshes with a moss-like plexus." *

The microscopical researches of Mr. Nasmyth represent dentine to be cellular in its structure. The fibres he found to be interspersed and made up of different compartments, the shape and size of which vary in different animals. In the human tooth they are oval, their long axis corresponding with the course of the fibre, and the extremity of each in apposition to the adjoining one. The cells constitute the frame-work in which the osseous matter is deposited, and thus become the fibres of the dentine.

Dr. C. Johnson, of Baltimore, who has devoted much time to microscopical researches, is of the opinion that the baccated appearance of the fibres of dentine, as described and represented by Mr. Nasmyth, is owing to the manner in which the specimens for examination are prepared.

The researches of Leeuwenhœk, Fraenknel, Purkinje, Schwan and Tomes, have also thrown much valuable light on the structural arrangement of dentine.

DENTIFRIC'IUM. From *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub. A tooth powder or any thing for rubbing the teeth; a dentifrice.

DENTISCAL'PIUM. From *dens*, a tooth, and *scalpere*, to scrape. An instrument employed for the removal of salivary calculus, and for scraping the teeth. A number of instruments are often required for these purposes, so shaped that they may be readily applied to any part of a tooth. The name has also been applied to a gum-lancet and tooth-pick, but we think it applies more strictly to the first mentioned instruments.

DENTIST. *Dentis'ta; odontia'ter; dentarius;* a dental surgeon. See Dental Surgeon.

DEN'TISTRY. *Odontotech'ny; odontiatri'a; odontotherapi'a.* Dental Surgery, embracing every thing pertaining to the treatment and replacement of the loss of the natural teeth.

DENTI'TION. *Denti'tio;* from *dentire*, to breed teeth. Teething. The emergence of the teeth from the alveoli and gums.

With regard to the manner in which this operation of the economy is effected, a variety of explanations have been given. Some, and we believe by far the greater number, attribute it to the prolongation of the pulp for the formation of the root of the tooth, or, in other words, that a tooth is pushed from its socket and through the gum, by the formation of its root. But that this opinion is erroneous would seem evident from the fact that, if the elongation of the pulp commenced before the crown of the tooth had made any advance towards the gum, it would come in contact with the floor of the alveolus, and being in a soft and yielding condition, would be caused to assume an unnatural configuration. It is apparent, therefore, that the crown must make some progress toward the gum before an elongation of the pulp can commence, and this must be effected by some other agency; others believe that the tooth is forced from its socket by the moulding of the alveolus to its root, but the objections which apply to the other theory will apply with equal force to this.

M. Delabarre believes the exit of a tooth from its matrix and its passage through the alveolus and gum are effected in precisely the same manner as the birth of a child. The sac he regards as the chief agent, and that it is by the contraction of this, which is adherent to the neck of the tooth, that the organ is lifted from its socket, and its neck ultimately brought to a level with the gum. This is the only philosophical and truly

* Vide *Odontography.*

plausible explanation that has ever been given of this most curious and interesting operation of the animal economy, and when we take into consideration that the inner membrane of the sac is of a fibro-mucous and cellular structure, it is easy to perceive how the advance of a tooth may be effected by the contraction of this enclosure, which is firmly attached to its neck, and also to the gum.

Goodsir divides dentition into three stages, to wit: the *follicular*, the *saccular*, and the *eruptive*. See Teeth, Development of pulps and sacs of.

Dentition, First. The dentition of the deciduous, milk, or temporary teeth. As the progress of the teeth through the various stages of dentition will be described in the article on "Teeth, Development of Pulps and Sacs of," it will only be necessary, in this place, to notice the periods of the eruption of the temporary teeth, which are variable; depending, probably, upon the state of the constitutional health of the child. The following, however, may be regarded as a very near approximation to the periods when they are most frequently erupted.

The central incisors from 5 to 8 months after birth; the lateral incisors from 7 to 10; the first molars from 12 to 16; the cuspidati from 14 to 20; and the second molars from 20 to 36 months.

No general rule, however, can be laid down from which there will not be frequent variations. But the following is the most remarkable variation, not only from the most common period, but also from the natural order in which the eruption of the teeth usually takes place, which the author has ever met with. In November, 1846, he was sent for to lance the gums of an infant only four months old. On examining the mouth, the gums on each side of both jaws, immediately over the first temporary molar, were found much swollen and inflamed. As these teeth were evidently forcing their way through the gums, and as the child was threatened with convulsions, it became necessary to lance them immediately. A few days after, the teeth made their appearance, but the central incisors, which should have appeared first, were not erupted until about the usual period.

Sometimes there is an extraordinary tardiness in the eruption of the temporary teeth. There is somewhere on record the case of a child which did not get any of its teeth until it was ten years old; and Lefoulon states that he saw a young girl, seven years of age, whose inferior incisors had not appeared. Several cases have come under the observation of the author in which dentition did not commence until the fifteenth, and one not until the twentieth month. On the other hand, there are cases of precocity of action in the eruption of the teeth equally remarkable, as, for example, when the two lower incisors are cut at birth. Louis XIV was born with four teeth, and Polydorus Virgilius mentions a child that was born with six. Haller, in his Elements of Physiology, enumerates the cases of nineteen children who were born with teeth. Similar examples are on record, and there are few physicians or dentists, who have been in practice ten or fifteen years, who have not met with them.

In the eruption of the teeth, those of the lower jaw are said to precede the upper, but the latter appear first nearly as often as the former.

Dentition, Morbid. Although dentition may be regarded as a healthy operation of the economy, it is sometimes performed with difficulty, and attended with serious and occasionally alarming effects. There are few children who do not suffer more or less during the progress of dentition, and when we consider the early age at which this operation commences, and the irritable state of the body while it is going on, it will not appear strange that it should often be attended with painful effects. Even in latter life, during the dentition of the wisdom teeth, it is sometimes productive of very alarming symptoms.

First dentition is generally regarded as a most critical period of life, and it has often proved one of bereavement and sorrow.

The irritation resulting from difficult den-

tition is supposed to be produced, principally, by the pressure of the advancing tooth against the gum. When the absorption of this keeps pace with the growth of the tooth, there is little pressure, but when the reverse happens, as is often the case, it sometimes becomes so considerable, as to be productive of great irritation, inflammation and tumefaction of the gums. It is not altogether unlikely that a portion of the irritation may be produced by the pressure of the tooth upon the elongated pulp, for when its progress is retarded by the resistance of the gum, it would, of necessity, cause the ossified part to press upon it. This, as a matter of course, would give rise to great irritation.

According to Dr. Good, the pressure of the advancing tooth against the gum is not constantly and uniformly exerted throughout its whole progress, "but is divided into distinct periods or stages, as though the vital or instinctive principle, which is what we mean by nature, becomes exhausted by a certain extent of action, and requires rest and a state of intermission."

But with regard to the effects produced by the irritation, their nature and extent are always determined by the state of the health of the child and its constitutional susceptibilities and tendencies. When the irritation is merely slight, it is generally of short duration, subsiding as soon as the tooth emerges from the gum. But when it is great, the functional operations of other parts of the body are often disturbed, attended by febrile and other symptoms of a more or less aggravated character, such as drowsiness, constipation of the bowels, diarrhœa, &c. The gums inflame, swell, become red and hot, with a copious flow of saliva, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cutaneous eruptions, particularly upon the face and scalp, green or pale stools, griping of the bowels, moaning and starting during sleep, and various other unpleasant phenomena, such as difficult micturition, sometimes attended with vehement shrieking and convulsions.

Dr. Underwood says, "strong and healthy children cut their teeth earlier than the weak and tender." The robust, however, he says are more subject to fever, and "that the extremes of high health, and of debility, are both dangerous; the one being exposed to acute fever, or convulsions, the other to a slow hectic and marasmus. Therefore, air, exercise, food of easy digestion in small quantities, and taken frequently, and every thing that has a tendency to promote general health, and to guard against fever, will greatly contribute to the safety of dentition."

In addition to the above, the bowels should be kept open, when necessary, with mild cathartics, such as senna and manna, magnesia, rhubarb, or castor oil, and should there be much fever with constipation, a dose of calomel may often be advantageously given. Cold drinks and refrigerant diaphoretics, as the neutral mixture and the spirit of nitric ether, are recommended as serviceable in controlling irregular nervous action. Should eruptions appear upon the skin, and especially upon the face, scalp, and behind the ears, no attempt should be made to dry them up, as the irritation which attends them might in that case fall upon some more vital organ, as the brain. When, as is often the case, an ulceration or scabby affection appears behind the ears, its continuance should be encouraged, and some physicians have recommended, in cases of difficult and obstinate dentition, when this disorder fails to appear, irritating it, by the application of blisters, and afterwards keeping them open.

But the most important indication, as is justly remarked by Dr. Underwood, is to assist the eruption of the teeth. For this purpose he recommends the application of cooling sedatives, and demulcent applications to the gums; rubbing them with some smooth hard substance, as the coral, and dividing them with the lancet. The last, after all, he says, "is the only means to be depended upon," and when this operation is performed, it should be effectually done, cutting through not only the gum, but also the sac, so that they be completely relieved of the tension occasioned by the

pressure of the advancing tooth. The lancet, therefore, should always be carried down to it by a single cut, making the incision in the direction of the curvature of the alveolar border. In cutting the gum over an incisor or cuspid tooth, the incision should be about a line in front of the summit of the ridge and directed slightly backward, to avoid cutting behind the tooth, as is often done. In cutting the gum over a molar tooth, a crucial incision is required, and each cut should be equal in extent to the diameter of the grinding surface of the tooth, in order to secure the full benefit of the operation.

This is a very simple and safe operation, and is rarely productive of much pain, often affording instantaneous and complete relief from the most painful sufferings.

Of the advantages resulting from this operation, Dr. Underwood says he is convinced that it "is often inexpressibly useful, and appears to have saved many lives, after the most dangerous symptoms had taken place, and every other means of cure had been made use of."

But lancing the gum will not always remove the irritation produced by the dentition or growth of a wisdom tooth. It often happens that nothing short of the removal of the tooth itself will remove the morbid effects induced by it, and this becomes more especially necessary in the lower jaw, where, for want of room between the second molar and coronoid process, or some other cause, the dens sapientiæ has been forced to take a false direction in its growth.

Dentition, Second. There is no operation of the animal economy more curious or interesting than that which is exhibited in the gradual destruction of the roots of the temporary, and in the growth and dentition of the permanent teeth. The time of life when this occurs constitutes an important epoch in the history of every individual.

During childhood each of the alveolar arches forms only about the half of a circle, but by the gradual elongation of the jaws, each ultimately forms nearly the half of an ellipsis, so that the number of teeth required, at the one period, is but little more than half the number required at the other.

The rudiments of the permanent incisors and cuspidati have attained their full size at birth, and each is situated immediately behind its corresponding temporary tooth.

The following concise description of the relative position of the teeth, at the fifth year after birth, is given by Mr. Bell: "In the upper jaw the central incisors are situated immediately beneath the nose, the lateral incisors thrown back behind the points of the cuspidati, and the base of the latter scarcely a quarter of an inch below the orbit. In the lower jaw the cuspidati are placed at the very base, with only a thin layer beneath them, but the crowding is much less considerable than in the upper jaw, from the smaller comparative size of the incisors.

"The permanent central incisor of the lower jaw is placed immediately beneath the temporary, with its point directed a little backward, behind the partially absorbed root of the latter. The lateral incisor, not yet so far advanced, is placed deeper in the jaw, and instead of being immediately beneath the temporary, is situated with its point between the roots of this and the cuspidatus. The permanent cuspidatus is still very deeply imbedded in the bone, with its point resting between the roots of the temporary cuspidatus and the first temporary molar. The two spreading roots of the latter encompass, as it were, within their span, the first bicuspis; and those of the second temporary molar, in like manner, the second bicuspis. Nearly a similar arrangement is found to exist in the upper jaw, except that the teeth are altogether more crowded."

Before proceeding further with second dentition, it may be proper to offer a few remarks on the destruction of the roots and the shedding of the temporary teeth.

*Shedding of the Temporary Teeth.*

With regard to the manner of the destruction of the roots of the temporary

teeth, there exists some diversity of opinion. Most writers believe they are removed by the absorbents, while some are of the opinion that it is a chemical operation. Laforgue, observing a fleshy body behind the root of the temporary tooth, which, in fact, had been noticed by Bourdet, and supposed by him to exhale a fluid which possessed solvent qualities, gave it the name of absorbing apparel, and assigned to it the office of removing the root of the primary tooth.

Delabarre, who has treated this subject at greater length, and apparently investigated it more closely, corroborates the views of Laforgue, and gives the following description of the manner of the formation and function of the carneous substance spoken of by this author as the absorbing apparel. "While the crown of the tooth of replacement," says Delabarre, "is only in formation, the exterior membrane of the matrix is simply crossed by some blood vessels; but as soon as it is completed, the capillaries are then developed in a very peculiar manner, and form a tissue as fine as cobweb; from this tissue the internal membrane, instead of continuing to be very delicate, and of a pale red color, increases in thickness and assumes a redder hue. As was before said, it is at the instant in which commences the reaction of the coats of the matrix, that are conveyed from the gum to the neck of the tooth, that the plaiting of the vessels, that enter into their tissue, compose a body of a carneous appearance, whose absorbents extend their empire over all the surrounding parts; it is, therefore, the dental matrix itself, which after being dilated to serve as a protecting envelope to the tooth, is contracted to form not only this bud-like body which we find immediately below the milk tooth, at the instant in which it naturally falls out, and whose volume is necessarily augmented as odontocia gradually goes on, but also a carneous mass by which the whole is surrounded, and whose thickness is the more remarkable as the organ that it envelops is nearer its orifice."

After giving this description, he asks, "is there a dissolving fluid that acts chemically on the surrounding parts, or do the absorbents, without any intermediary, destroy every thing that would obstruct the shooting up of the tooth?" In reply to this, he says, "Not possessing positive proof suitable to guide me in the decision of this question, and finding those of others of little importance, I shall not attempt to answer them."

In as few words as possible, we have given the views of this ingenious writer on the subject under consideration, and although they do not seem to have attracted much attention from English writers, and are rejected by Mr. Bell, on the ground, as he says, but which we have never known to be the case, that the destruction of the root of the temporary frequently commences on a part "the most remote from the sac of the permanent tooth," we are disposed to believe them, for the most part, correct. As to the existence of the fleshy tubercles, there can be no question, and that it is through the agency of these that the roots of the temporary teeth are destroyed, we are fully convinced. But whether it is through the agency of their absorbent vessels or a chemical fluid exhaled for the purpose, may not, as Delabarre says, be so easy to determine.

There seems to be in this interesting operation of the economy an association of functions, each dependent upon all the others, so that if one be suspended, the others fail to be performed. Thus, if from any cause the fibres of the sac fail to contract, the fleshy tubercle is not developed, nor does the formation of the root take place—consequently the crown of the tooth remains in the alveolus. Harmonious consent of associated functions are no where more beautifully exemplified than in these three operations of the economy.

It oftentimes happens that the root of a temporary tooth fails to be destroyed, and that the crown of the replacing organ comes through the gum in a wrong place. Whenever this happens, the carneous body is developed only beneath the parts through the opening of which the new

tooth has emerged, and is not brought in contact with the bony partition between it and the root of the temporary tooth.

The manner of the destruction of the roots of the temporary teeth has been a subject of close and critical inquiry with the writer for several years, and the more he has examined the subject, the more fully has he become convinced that it is the result of the action of these fleshy tubercles upon them. And while its formation seems to be the result of the contraction of the sacs of the permanent teeth and their appendages, for the purpose of effecting their eruption, they are especially charged with the removal of every thing that would obstruct their passage.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to observe that the temporary teeth are shed in the order in which they at first appear. After one pair has been shed, a sufficient time usually elapses before the shedding of another, for those of the same class of the permanent set to come forward and take their place. Thus, the jaws are never deprived, unless from some other cause than the destruction of the roots of the temporary, of more than two teeth in each jaw, at any one time. See Teeth, Development of pulps and sacs of.

*Eruption of the Permanent Teeth.*

Second dentition usually commences at about six or seven years after birth, and is generally completed, as far back as the second molars, by the twelfth or fourteenth year. The dentes sapientiæ seldom appear before the eighteenth or twentieth year. The periods of the eruption of the adult teeth are, however, so variable, that it is impossible to state them with perfect accuracy. Sometimes the first permanent molars appear at four years, and the central incisors at five; at other times they are several years later.

But as it is of some importance that the periods of the eruption of the several classes of the permanent teeth should be known, the author will state them with as much accuracy as possible.

First molars, from 5 to 6 years; central incisors, from 6 to 8 years; lateral incisors, from 7 to 9 years; first bicuspids, from 9 to 10 years; second bicuspids, from 10 to 11½ years; cuspidati, from 11 to 12 years; second molars, from 12 to 14 years; third molars, (dentes sapientiæ,) from 17 to 21 years.

But, as before stated, the periods of the eruption of the permanent teeth, like those of the temporary, are very variable. The cuspidati often appear before the second bicuspids, and, in some cases, the dentes sapientiæ not until the thirtieth or even fortieth year, and sometimes they never show themselves.

Maury fixes the period for the eruption of the first four molars at from six to eight years, and M. Desirabode at from six to seven. Both of these authors, too, place the cuspidati in the order of the eruption of the teeth, before the second bicuspids.

For the proper method of managing second dentition, the reader is referred to the author's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

Dentition, Third. That nature does sometimes make an effort to produce a third set of teeth, is a fact which, however much it may have hitherto been disputed, is now so well established, that no room is left for cavil or doubt.

A case of this kind is related by Dr. Bisset, of Knayton, in which the patient, a female, in her ninety-eighth year, erupted twelve molar teeth, mostly in the lower jaw, four of which were thrown out soon afterwards, while the rest, at the time of examination, were found more or less loose.

Mr. Hunter witnessed the re-production of a complete set in both jaws, apparently with a renewal of their sockets. From this he infers that nature sometimes makes an effort to renew the body.

Dr. Good says "he once attended a lady in the country, who cut several straggling teeth at the age of seventy-four; and, at the same time recovered such an acuteness of vision as to throw away her spectacles, which she had made use of for more than twenty years, and to be able to read with ease the smallest print of the newspapers."

In another case, that occurred to him, a lady of seventy-six, mother of the late Henry Hughes Eryn, printer of the Journals of the House of Commons, cut two molars, and at the same time completely recovered her hearing, after having for some years been so deaf as to be obliged to feel the clapper of a small hand-bell, which was always kept by her, in order to determine whether it rung or not. He also informs us that the "German Ephemerides contain numerous examples of the same kind; in some of which teeth were produced at the advanced age of ninety, a hundred, and even a hundred and twenty years. One of the most singular instances on record is that given by Dr. Slade, which occurred to his father, who, at the age of seventy-five, re-produced an incisor, lost twenty-five years before, so that, at eighty, he had hereby a perfect row of teeth in both jaws. At eighty-two, they all dropped out successively; two years afterwards, they were all successively renewed, so that at eighty-five he had at once an entire set. His hair, at the same time, changed from a white to a dark hue; and his constitution seemed, in some degree, more healthy and vigorous. He died suddenly, at the age of ninety or a hundred."

A physician of this city informed the author, some years ago, that a case of third dentition had come under his own observation. The subject was a female, who, at the age of sixty, erupted an entire set.

The following extract of a letter to the author from Dr. J. C. McCabe, describes another very interesting case:

"I have just seen," says Dr. M., "a case of third dentition. The subject of this 'playful freak of nature,' as Dr. Good styles it, is a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Coleman's Mill, Caroline county, Virginia. He is now in his seventy-eighth year, and, as he playfully remarked, 'is just cutting his teeth.' There are eleven out, five in the upper, and six in the lower jaw. Those in the upper jaw are two central incisors, one lateral, and two bicuspids, on the right side. Those in the lower are the four incisors, one cuspidatus, and one molar. Their appearance is that of bone, extremely rough, without any coating of enamel, and of a dingy brown color."

Several examples somewhat like the foregoing, have come under our own observation.

Dr. W. H. Dwinelle, in the second number of the eighth volume of the American Journal and Library of Dental Science, gives the history of a case of four successive dentitions of the medial or central incisors. Other examples might be adduced, but the foregoing will suffice.

No attempt, that the writer is aware of, has ever been made to explain the manner of the formation of these anomalous productions. The rudiments of the teeth of first and second dentition, are the product of mucous membrane, while those of third dentition would *seem* to have their origin in the periostial tissue, if not from the bone itself.

In obedience to what law of developmental anatomy are they formed? If the establishment of the law which governs the development of a part, depends upon a certain condition of other contiguous parts, it is possible that the following may furnish a correct explanation of the phenomenon. Certain parts, in certain states or conditions, and in particular locations, perform functions peculiar to the latter. In other words, the condition and location of a part determines the functions which it performs. For example, when the mucous membrane along the course of the alveolar border begins to assume a duplicated or grooved appearance, which it does about the sixth week of intra-uterine existence, dental papillæ shoot up from it, and when, by a similar duplication of this same tissue, behind the sacs of the temporary teeth, forming what Mr. Goodsir styles "cavities of reserve," the papillæ of the permanent teeth, one from the bottom or distal extremity of each duplication, begins to be developed. Hence, it would seem that this particular state or condition of this tissue, and in these particular locations, is necessary to determine the development of

teeth germs. This arrangement or condition of mucous membrane, in these particular locations, which always results from the development of the fœtus, may be sometimes produced by accidental causes, after all the organs of the body have obtained their full size, or at any time during life; and when it does occur, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a new tooth papilla should be formed. Proceeding still farther, the development of a dental papilla is the signal for the production of a dental follicle, which ultimately becomes a sac, and then an organ to supply the tooth, now considerably advanced in the process of formation, with a covering of enamel. But as the maxillary bone has previously attained its full size, it rarely, if ever, happens that alveoli are formed for these accidental productions, and, consequently, they seldom have roots, or if they do, they are very short and blunt. They are usually connected to the periosteum of the alveolar border, and this union is sometimes so close and intimate, that very considerable force is necessary for their removal. As a general rule, however, they loosen in the course of a few years and drop out.

But it may be asked, how are such accidental duplications of the mucous membrane formed? This is a question, we admit, which it may not be easy to answer satisfactorily, but we do not think it at all improbable that they sometimes occur during the curative process that follows the removal of one or more teeth. The granulated walls of the gums surrounding an alveolus from which a tooth has been extracted, may become covered with this tissue before the socket is filled with a deposit of new bone, or, at any rate, of the surfaces of the duplicated membrane near the bone, and whenever such arrangement or condition of this tissue does take place upon the alveolar border, and that it may occasionally, we think there can be no question, it is probable that a new tooth papilla is produced, which, in the progress of its development, is attended by the formation of the various appendages necessary to the production of a perfect tooth.

This, in our opinion, is the only way that these fortuitous productions can be accounted for in accordance with true physiological principles. It seems impossible to explain the manner of their formation in any other way.

If the foregoing views which we have advanced be correct, these productions are not the result of a mere freak of nature, as they are sometimes facetiously styled. They are the result of the operation of an established law of the economy; and although, after the completion of the teeth of the second dentition, its course is suspended, the occurrence of a similar arrangement or condition of the mucous tissue in the parts in question will again put it in operation.

DENTI'TIO. Dentition.

DENTIUM CAVERNÆ. The sockets of the teeth.

Dentium Cor'tex. The enamel of the teeth.

Dentium Do'lor. Pain in the teeth; tooth-ache.

Dentium Nit'or. Enamel of the teeth.

Dentium Scalptu'ra. Lancing the gums.

Dentium Vacillant'ia. Looseness of the teeth.

DEN'TO. From *dens*, a tooth. One who has prominent teeth; one whose teeth project.

DENTOG'RAPHY. *Dentograph'ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and γραφη, description. A description of teeth.

DENTOIDEUS. Odontoid; tooth-like.

DENTOL'OGY. *Dentolog'ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the teeth.

DENTON'OMY. *Dontonom'ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and νομος, a law. The arrangement of the teeth into classes. Also, the classification of the teeth according to their physiognomical characters, and their pathological and physiological indications. See Teeth, Characteristics of.

DENTS BARRÉES. See Barred Teeth.

Dents Bicuspidées. The bicuspid teeth.

Dents, Col Des. Neck of the teeth.

DENTS CONOÏDES. The canine teeth.

DENTS DE LAIT. The milk or temporary teeth.

DENTS MACHELIÉRES. The molar teeth.

DENTS MOLARES. The molar teeth.

DENTS MULTICUSPIDÉES. The large molar teeth.

DENTS ŒILLIERES. Canine teeth.

DENTURE. A complete set of teeth; the whole assemblage of teeth in both jaws.

DENUDA'TION. *Denuda'tio;* from *denudare,* to make bare. The laying bare, or deprivation of a part of its covering or envelope. In *Surgical Pathology* it is usually applied to bones deprived of their periosteum; in *Dental Pathology,* to the teeth when deprived of their enamel, or when the roots are exposed by the recession of the gums and the destruction of their sockets.

DENU'DING OF THE TEETH. An affection which consists in the gradual destruction of the enamel of the anterior or labial surfaces of the incisors, cuspidati, and sometimes of the bicuspids; the molars are rarely affected by it. It generally forms a continuous horizontal groove, as smooth and regular as if it had been made with an oval file, though sometimes it spreads over nearly the whole of the anterior surface, completely denuding this part of the organs of enamel. Commencing on the central incisors, it extends to the laterals, the cuspidati, and bicuspids. After having removed the enamel, it attacks the subjacent dentine, the groove becoming gradually deeper and deeper until the pulp cavities of the teeth are exposed. The color of the enamel is rarely changed, but the bone, as soon as it becomes exposed, assumes, first, a light, and afterwards a dark brown appearance—the surface of the groove the whole time remaining perfectly hard and smooth. This most curious and singular affection usually commences at a single point upon each of the central incisors, and proceeds horizontally backward; but at other times it attacks several points almost simultaneously, but gradually the affected parts approach and unite, giving to the enamel the appearance of having been scooped out with a broad, round, or square pointed instrument.

The cause of this affection appears to be involved in some obscurity. We are decidedly of the opinion that it is the result of the action of an acid contained in the mucous secretions of the mouth. The other teeth being more constantly bathed in the saliva than the anterior surfaces of the incisors, cuspidati and bicuspids, the mucous fluids of the mouth are either washed from them, or so diluted as to render them harmless, but upon the parts of the teeth last mentioned it is often permitted to remain for days. That this is the true cause would seem to be rendered certain by a case which fell under the observation of Dr. E. Parmly a few years since, in which the crowns of human teeth, used as a dental substitute, were attacked by this curious affection, thus proving, most conclusively, that the loss of substance was caused by the action of chemical agents, and if such cause is capable of producing it in one case, it is in all others.

In the treatment of this affection, the most that can be done, is to widen the groove at the bottom, after it has gone far enough to require it, and fill it with gold. This will arrest its further progress. See Filling Teeth.

DEOB'STRUENT. *Deob'struens;* from *de,* and *obstruere,* to obstruct. Medicines which remove obstructions, as aperients. The word has an indefinite meaning and is now seldom used.

DEODORIZA'TION. The correction of any foul or offensive odors through the action of chemical agents, capable of absorbing the odoriferous matter.

DEOPPI'LANS. *Deoppila'tius.* Deobstruent.

DEOXYDA'TION. From *de,* from, and *oxyd,* a compound of oxygen. The separation of oxygen from any compound.

DEPART. In *Metallurgy,* an old name for *parting,* which see.

DEPAS'CUS. Phagedenic.

DEPAUPERA'TED. Impoverished in quality. Applied in *Botany* to certain stipules, bracts, &c., which are imperfectly

developed, or shriveled, as for want of nourishment.

DEPEND'ENS. Dependent. In *Botany*, hanging down.

DEPERDI'TIO. Abortion.

DEPETI'GO. Old name for tetter, ringworm or itch, when the skin is rough.

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *Dephlegma'tio;* from *de*, from, and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. In *Chemistry*, the separation, by distillation or other means, of the water existing in admixture with another liquid.

DEPHLOGIS'TICATED. From *de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle. Without phlogiston.

Dephlogisticated Air. Oxygen gas.

Dephlogisticated Marine Acid. Chlorine.

DEPILA'TION. *Depila'tio;* from *de*, and *pilus*, hair. Loss of hair.

DEPIL'ATORY. That which causes the loss of the hair, as caustic lime, &c.

DEPI'LIS. Hairless.

DEPLE'TION. *Deple'tio;* from *depleo*, I unload. The act of diminishing the fullness of the vascular system, by the abstraction of blood, or by any system of evacuation.

DEPLE'TORY. That which tends to deplete, as blood-letting, emetics and cathartics.

DEPLUMA'TION. *Depluma'tio;* from *deplumis*, without feathers. A disease of the eyelids which causes the loss of the eyelashes.

DEPOS'IT. From *depono*, to lay down. In *Dental Pathology*, the precipitation of an earthy substance (commonly called tartar) upon the teeth. In *General Pathology*, the accumulation of fat in an abnormal position, or morbid growths. The sediment of the urine is also called a deposit.

DEPOSI'TIO. A term applied in *Surgery* to the depression of the lens in the operation of couching.

DEPRAVA'TION. *Deprava'tio;* from *de*, and *pravus*, to corrupt. A depraved condition, or morbid change in the solids or fluids of the body; also, depravation of taste or sight.

DEPRESS'ANTS. That which reduces the vital energy, by diminishing the frequency of the pulse, or the action of the heart and arteries.

DEPRESS'ED. *Depres'sus.* Flattened from above downward. Applied in *Zoology* to the whole or part of the animal body, when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse.

DEPRES'SION. *Depres'sio;* from *deprimere*, to press down. In *Anatomy*, a fossa, hollow, or excavation. Applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when its strokes are feeble and slow; in *Surgery*, to fractures of the cranium in which portions of the bone are depressed; also, to an operation for cataract, which consists in the depression of the opaque lens from the axis of vision into the vitreous humor. In *Dental Anatomy*, the indentations on the grinding surfaces of the molar and bicuspid teeth.

DEPRESS'OR. In *Anatomy*, any muscle which depresses the part on which it acts. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument employed for confining the tongue to the floor of the mouth while introducing a filling into a tooth of the lower jaw. See Tongue-holder.

Depressor Alæ Nasi. See Depressor Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi.

Depressor An'guli Oris. A muscle of a triangular form, situated beneath the lower lip. It arises broad and fleshy from the base of the lower jaw at the side of the chin, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Depressor La'bii Inferio'ris. A small thin muscle which arises from the side and front of the lower jaw at its base, and is inserted into the greater part of the lower lip.

Depressor La'bii Superioris. A muscle situated above the mouth; it arises from the alveolar processes of the incisor and cuspid teeth, and is inserted into the upper lip and side of the ala of the nose.

DEPRESSO'RIUM. An instrument used to guard the dura mater when the skull is cut or sawed through.

DEPRIMENS AURICULÆ. See Retrahens Auris.

DEPU'RANT. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines which are supposed to purify the fluids of the body.

DEPURA'TION. From *depurare*, to purify. In *Pathology*, a process for purifying the animal economy; also, the clarification of any thing.

DEPU'RATORY. *Depurato'rious*. That which purifies the body, or removes from it morbid humors, whether it be by disease or medicines and diet.

DERADENI'TIS. From δερη, neck, αδην, a gland, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

DERADENON'CUS. Tumors of the glands of the neck.

DERANENCEPHA'LIA. A monstrosity in which but a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ.

DERANGEMENT. Insanity.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. Bronchocele.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. *Fluor spar*. Spar of various colors, the large nodules of which are peculiar to Derbyshire, and are beautifully veined. It is found in some places in cubic crystals of a pale sea-green color. It consists of fluorine and calcium.

DERENCEPH'ALUS. A monster whose brain is in the neck.

DERIVA'TION. *Deriva'tio*; from *derivo*, to drain off. The drawing away of any morbid vital action from its original seat to a less important part, by exciting irritation or inflammation in it, by the application of some local stimulant.

DERIV'ATIVE. That which procures a derivation. A revulsive medicinal agent.

DERMA. *Deris*. The cutis or skin.

DERMAD. Dermal aspect; aspect toward the skin.

DERMAL. Relating to the skin.

DERMAL'GIA. More properly, *Dermatalgia*. From δερμα, the skin, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the skin. Cutaneous neuralgia.

DERMAP'TERANS. *Dermap'tera*; from δερμα, and πτερον, a wing. Skin-winged; an order of insects characterized by having the elytra wholly coriaceous, and always horizontal; the two membranous wings being folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with forceps.

DERMATAGRA. Pellagra.

DERMATI'TIS. *Dermatis*. Erysipelatous inflammation.

DERMATOBRAN'CHUS. From δερμα, and βραγχια, gills. A genus of snails in which the branchiæ consists of ramified productions of skin.

DERMATOCHOLOSIS. Icterus.

DER'MATOID. *Dermatoi'des*; from δερμα, the skin, and ειδος, form. Resembling the skin. Applied to tissues which resemble the skin.

DERMATOL'OGY. *Dermatolog'ia*; from δερμα, the skin, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the skin.

DERMATOL'YSIS. From δερμα, λυω, to loosen. *Cutis pendula*. Hypertrophy of the skin characterized by great extension of this organ, whereby it hangs in large loose folds or in pendulous masses.

DERMATOPERISCLERIS'MUS. Induration of the cellular tissue.

DERMATOPHY'MA. A tumefaction of the skin.

DERMATORRHA'GIA. A discharge of blood from the skin.

DERMES'TES. From δερμα, and εσθιω, I eat. Skin-devourers; a genus of Clavicorn Coleopterous insects, noted for their ravages on dead animal substances, especially dried skins.

DERMOG'RAPHY. *Dermograph'ia*; from δερμα, the skin, and γραφω, I describe. A description of the skin.

DERMOHÆ'MIA. From δερμα, and αιμα, blood. Hyperæmia, or excessive vascularity of the skin.

DER'MOID. Dermatoid.

DERMOL'OGY. Dermatology.

DERMOT'OMY. *Dermotom'ia*; from δερμα, the skin, τεμνειν, to cut. The dissection of the skin.

DEROSNE'S SALT. A crystalline substance obtained by treating opium with ether.

DERTRON. The omentum, peritoneum, or small intestines.

DESCEN'DENS NONI. The descend-

ing cervical branch of the ninth pair, or hypoglossal nerves

DESCEN'SUS. A term sometimes applied in *Pharmacy* to distillation when the fire is applied at the top and sides of the vessel, while the orifice is at the bottom.

DESCENSO'RIUM. A furnace in which the distillation is performed by descent.

DESHLER'S SALVE. Compound resin cerate.

DESICCA'TION. *Desicca'tio;* from *desicco*, to dry up. The drying up of any thing moist; the act of making dry.

DESIC'CATIVE. *Desiccativus;* from *desicco*, to dry up. Medicines possessed of drying properties, used for drying up ulcers.

DESIPIEN'TIA. Delirium.

DES'MA. From δεσμος, a ligament or bandage. A ligament or bandage.

DESMATUR'GIA. Bandaging.

DESMI'TIS. Inflammation of ligaments.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS. From δεσμος, a ligament, and χαυνωσις, relaxation. Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMODYN'IA. Pain in the ligaments.

DESMOG'RAPHY. *Desmograph'ia;* from δεσμος, a ligament, and γραφη, a description. A description of the ligaments.

DESMOID TISSUE. Ligamentous tissue. This tissue has a close resemblance to the cellular, and in some places is continuous with it. It constitutes aponeuroses and ligamentous membranes, and consists of condensed cellular tissue.

DESMOL'OGY. *Desmolog'ia;* from δεσμος, a ligament, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the ligaments.

DESMOPH'LOGY. *Desmophlog'ia;* from δεσμος, a ligament, and φλογεος, inflamed. Inflammation of the ligaments.

DESMORRHEX'IS. From δεσμος, a ligament, and ρηξις, rupture. Rupture of a ligament.

DESMOS. A ligament.

DESMOT'OMY. *Desmotom'ia;* from δεσμος, a ligament, and τεμνειν, to cut. Dissection of the ligaments.

DESPUMA'TION. *Despuma'tio;* from *despumo*, to clarify. Applied in *Pharmacy* to the clarification of a fluid by separating from it the scum and other impurities.

DESQUAMA'TION. *Desquama'tio;* from *desquamare*, to scale off. The separation of scales, of a greater or less size, from the skin.

DESQUAMATO'RIUM TRE'PANUM. Old name for a trepan for detaching laminæ from exfoliating bones.

DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION. Distillation of organic bodies at a red heat, whereby they are disorganized and yield their volatile empyreumatic products.

DESUDA'TIO. From *desudo*, to sweat much. Profuse and excessive sweating. Applied also to a miliary eruption with which children are sometimes affected.

DETEN'TIA. *Deten'tio.* Catalepsy.

DETER'GENTS. From *detergere*, to cleanse. Medicines which cleanse foul ulcers, wounds, &c.

DETERMINA'TION. In *Pathology*, the afflux of blood or other humors in a part, causing congestion.

DETERSIVE. Detergent.

DETERSIVE OPIATE FOR THE TEETH, MAURY'S. ℞.—Fine honey ℔ ij, calcined alum ʒ ij, extract of bark ʒ i, essential oil of peppermint ʒ ss, essential oil of cinnamon ʒ ss, spirit of amber, musk rose, ʒ ij. Reduce the honey by boiling down to one-third; color it with alkanet; mix the bark into it; strain through a fine sieve, and, when nearly cold, incorporate the alum with it, but do not add the essential oils until it is entirely cold.

DETONA'TION. *Detona'tio.* Explosion; the report which accompanies the chemical combinations or decomposition of certain bodies. Sudden explosion.

DETONATING POWDER. Fulminating mercury and silver, and other compounds which explode suddenly on being struck or heated. They are used for igniting powder in percussion locks.

DETRAC'TOR. From *detraho*, to draw. Applied to muscles which draw the parts to which they are attached from some other part.

DE'TRAHENS. Detractor.

DETRAHENS QUADRA'TUS. Platysma myoides.

DETRI'TUS. From *deterere*, to bruise or wear out. The inorganic remains of a disorganized organic texture.

DETRUNCA'TION. *Detrunca'tio;* from *de*, from, and *truncus*, the body or trunk. In *Obstetric Surgery*, the separation of the head from the trunk or body of the fœtus.

DETRU'SOR URI'NÆ. From *detrudere*, to thrust out. The muscular coat of the bladder, which, by contracting, causes the expulsion of the urine.

DEÜRENS FEBRIS. *Causus*. Ardent fever.

DEUNX. An old weight of 11 ounces.

DEUTERI'A. Detention of the secundines. Also, old name for a weak or inferior wine.

DEUTERION. The secundines.

DEUTEROPATHI'A. *Morbus secondarius;* from δευτερος, the second, and παθος, disease. A sympathetic affection, or secondary disease.

DEUTO. From δευτερος, second. A prefix, denoting two, twice, or double, as *deutoxyd*, having two equivalents of oxygen. The second oxyd.

DEVALGA'TUS. Bow-legged.

DEVEL'OPMENT. In *Physiology*, increase; growth.

DEVIA'TION. *Devia'tio;* from *de*, from, and *via*, the way. Vicious curvature of the spine, or other bones; a faulty direction or position of one or more teeth, &c.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. Painters' colic; a species of colic occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system.

DEW. The deposition of water from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth from cold.

DEW-BERRY. The fruit of a species of brier belonging to the genus *Rubus*.

DEW-POINT. The temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to be deposited.

DEX'OCARD'IA. From δεξιος, right, and καρδια, the heart. The beating of the heart on the right side, as in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

DEXTANS. An old weight of 10 ounces, the pound containing 12.

DEX'TRINE. From *dexter*, right-handed; so called from its possessing the power of reflecting the rays in the polarization of light toward the right hand. A gummy substance obtained from starch. It also exists abundantly in plants.

DI. A prefix from δις, twice, used in anatomy, chemistry, &c. Hence *digastricus, dioxyd, dichloride*, &c.

DIA. A prefix from δια, through. In *Composition*, extension, perversion, separation. It was anciently used to signify the presence of an ingredient before which it was written, as *diacydonium*, a medicine containing the quince, &c.

DIABAC'ANNA. From βακανον, the seed of the radish, because that was the chief ingredient in the compound. An old remedy for diseases of the liver.

DIABE'TES. From δια, through, and βαινω, I pass. A disease attended by immoderate secretion of urine, excessive thirst, and gradual emaciation. It is divided into three species: 1. *Diabetes insipidus*, characterized by a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, having the usual urinary taste. 2. *Diabetes mellitus*, in which there is an excessive secretion of urine, of a sweetish taste, and containing a considerable quantity of saccharine matter. 3. *Diabetes chylosus*, in which there is a copious secretion of urine of a whitish color.

DIABETIC SUGAR. The sweet principle of diabetic urine.

DIABRO'SIS. Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate rank between escharotics and caustics.

DIABOT'ANUM. An old plaster composed of many herbs, and used by the ancients as a topical application to tumors, &c.

DIACAR'YON. The rob of nuts.

DIACASSIA. Old electuary of cassia.

DIACATHOL'ICON. *Diacathol'icum;* from δια, and καθολικος, universal, so called from its general usefulness. A purgative electuary, composed of senna leaves, the pulp of cassia, root of polypody, tama-

rinds, rhubarb, violets, aniseed, sweet fennel, liquorice and sugar.

DIACAU'SIS. From διακαω, I burn. Excessive heat.

DIACAUS'TIC. *Diacaust'icus.* Caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, or, as it is sometimes called, a burning glass.

DIACENTAU'RIUM. Duke of Portland's powder.

DIACETATE OF COPPER. Verdigris.

DIACHALA'SIS. Fracture of the skull or opening of its sutures.

DIACHALCIT'EOS. *Diachalci'tis;* from δια, and καλκιτις, chalcitis or calcothar. A plaster consisting of a mixture of oil and calcothar.

DIACHORE'MA. *Diachore'sis.* Excrements, especially fæces.

DIACHRI'SIS. Inunction.

DIACH'YLON. *Diach'ylum;* from δια, and κυλος, juice; i. e., composed of juices. Formerly an emollient plaster made of certain juices, but at present the term is only applied to the *emplastrum plumbi,* or lead plaster.

DIACHYLON CUM GUMMI. Yellow diachylon. Gum diachylon.

DIACHYLON SIMPLEX. The emplastrum plumbi.

DIACHYT'ICA. Discutients.

DIACINE'MA. From δια, and κινεω, I move. A subluxation.

DIACLYS'MA. From διακλυζω, to wash out. A gargle; a mouth-wash.

DIA'COPE. *Diacom'ma;* from δια, through, and κοπη, a stroke. In *Surgery,* a fracture or fissure of a cranial bone; a deep wound or cut.

DIACRANIAN. From δια, separation, and κρανιον, the skull. A term sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the lower jaw, because it is merely connected with the skull by a loose articulation.

DIA'CRISES. From δια, and κρινω, I separate. A class of diseases characterized by a vitiated state of the secretions.

DIACRISIS. From δια, and κρισις, judgment. Diagnosis.

DIADEL'PHIA. *Diadelphous.* From δις, twice, and αδελφος, a brother. In *Botany,* the seventeenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus, containing those plants in which the filaments of the stamens are united into two equal or unequal bundles, termed brotherhoods.

DIADE'MA. An ancient bandage for the head, supposed to be efficacious against headache.

DIADERMIATRI'A. From δια, δερμα, the skin, and ιατρεια, healing. The endermic method of treating disease. See Endermic.

DIADEX'IS. From διαδεχομαι, I transfer. I succeed to. The transformation of one disease into another of a different character and seat.

DIADO'SIS. διαδιδωμαι, to distribute. Distribution of nutritive matter throughout the whole body; nutrition; the cessation of disease.

DIÆR'ESIS. From διαιρεω, I divide or separate. A solution of continuity, as a wound or ulcer, or, as in the case of a surgical operation, consisting in the division of some part of the body.

DIÆRET'ICUS. From διαιρεω, I divide. Caustic; escharotic.

DIÆTA. *Diætema;* from διαιταω, I nourish. Diet; aliment.

DIAGNO'SIS. From δια, and γινοσκω, I know. The art of discriminating a disease by its symptoms, and one disease from another.

DIAGNOS'TIC. A pathognomic sign, or symptom, which is characteristic of a disease.

DIAHYDRIC. A term invented by Dr. C. J. B. Williams, to express the peculiar sign of *percussing through a liquid,* as when, in examination of the liver, an effusion separates that organ from the walls of the abdomen.

DIALEM'MA. Intermission of fever.

DIAL'LAGE. A mineral of a foliated structure, easily separated in one direction.

DIALU'RIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of hydrosulphuric acid on alloxantin in solution.

DIAL'YSIS. From διαλυω, to dissolve. Weakness of the limbs.

DIAMAGNETIC. A term invented by

Faraday to express those bodies which are repelled by both poles of the magnet, so that, when suspended over a horse-shoe magnet, they take a position at right angles to the line joining the poles.

DIAMASTE'MA. Masticatory.

DI'AMOND. *Ad'amas;* from *a*, priv., and *δαμαω*, I conquer, from its extreme hardness. Pure or crystallized carbon; the most valuable of precious stones, and the hardest known substance. It was formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal virtues.

DIAMO'RUM. An old gargle made of honey and mulberry juice.

DIAMOTO'SIS. From *μοτος*, charpie, lint. The introduction of lint into a wound or ulcer.

DIAN'A. Old name for silver.

DIANANCAS'MOS. *Dianancas'mus;* from *δια*, and *αναγκαζω*, I force. The reduction of a dislocated or fractured limb.

DIAN'DRIA. *Dian'drous;* from *δις*, twice, and *ανηρ*, a man. A class of plants with two stamens, the second in the Linnæan system.

DIAN'THUS CARYOPHYL'LUS. The clove pink.

DIAPAL'MA. A plaster composed of litharge, olive oil, axunge, water, sulphate of zinc and white wax, which, when mixed with a fourth of its weight of olive oil, forms the *cerate of diapalma.*

DIAPAS'MA. From *διαπασσειν*, to sprinkle. A medicine reduced to powder and sprinkled over the whole or some part of the body.

DIAPEDE'SIS. From *διαπηδαω*, I leap through. Transudation or escape of blood through the coats of the vessels, skin, or any membrane.

DIAPH'ANOUS. *Diaphano'sus;* from *δια*, through, and *φαινω*, to shine. Transparent. In *Anatomy*, applied to delicate serous membranes, as the arachnoid.

DIAPHORE'SIS. From *διαφορεω*, I convey, I dissipate. A perspiration more profuse than natural.

DIAPHORET'IC. Medicines which excite perspiration.

DI'APHRAGM. From *διαφρασσω*, to separate by a partition. The midriff. A thin, almost circular muscle, tendinous in the centre, which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

DIAPHRAG'MA. Diaphragm.

Diaphragma Cerebri. The tentorium.

Diaphragma Narium. The septum narium.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA. Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC. *Diaphragmati'cus.* Belonging to the diaphragm; applied to several vessels and nerves.

Diaphragmatic Arteries. *Phrenic arteries.* The arteries of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Hernia. Protrusion of some of the abdominal viscera through a rupture of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Nerves. See Phrenic Nerves.

Diaphragmatic Plex'uses. These are two in number—one situated on the right, and the other on the left side of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Ring. An aperture through the diaphragm giving passage to the vena cava ascendens.

DIAPHRAGMATI'TIS. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIAPH'THORA. From *δια*, and *φθειρειν*, to corrupt. Corruption of any part.

DIAPH'YSIS. From *διαφυω*, I rise between. An interspace. Any thing which separates two bodies. It is sometimes applied to the middle part of a long bone, and to the crucial ligaments.

DIAPLAS'MA. From *διαπλασσω*, to anoint. The application of an unction to the whole or any part of the body.

DIAP'NOE. From *διαπνεω*, to breathe through. Gentle perspiration.

DIAP'NOIC. That which promotes gentle perspiration.

DIAPOPH'YSIS. A name given by Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a vertebra.

DIAPYE'MA. *Diapye'sis;* from *δια*, and *πυον*, pus. Suppuration.

DIAPYET'IC. *Diapyeti'cus;* from *διαπυημα*, a suppuration. Medicines which promote suppuration.

DIARHÆ'MIA. From *δια*, through, *ρεω*, I flow, and *αιμα*, blood. Thinness of the blood from deficiency of the globules, and, as a consequence, transudation of it through the coats of the vessels.

DIA'RIUS. Lasting one day; ephemeral. Applied to fevers.

DIARRHAGE. A fracture.

DIARRHŒ'A. From *δια*, through, and *ρεω*, I flow. Purging, looseness of the bowels, frequent liquid alvine evacuations, usually attended with slight griping pains, but ordinarily without any fever. There are several varieties of diarrhœa, as the bilious, serous, mucous, &c.

DIARRHŒA AL'BA. *Diarrhœa cœliaca.* Diarrhœa with white milky evacuations.

DIARRHŒA CARNO'SA. Dysentery in which the discharges resemble pieces of flesh.

DIARRHŒA CHOLER'ICA. A diarrhœa in which the alvine evacuations are loose, copious, and of a yellow color.

DIARRHŒA CHYLO'SA. *Cœliac passion; cœliac flux.* Chylous diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA HEPAT'ICA. A diarrhœa attended with copious bilious evacuations.

DIARRHŒA SERO'SA. A diarrhœa in which the alvine evacuations are of a watery or serous character.

DIARRHŒA URINO'SA. Diabetes.

DIARRHŒA VERMINO'SA. A diarrhœa caused by the presence of worms in the intestines, especially in the rectum.

DIARTHRO'DIAL. Relating to diarthrosis.

DIARTHRO'SIS. From *διαρθροω*, I articulate. A movable articulation of bones, in which there are five species; namely, *enarthrosis, arthrodia, ginglymus, trochoides* and *amphiarthrosis.*

DIASAPO'NIUM. An ancient soap ointment.

DIASATYR'ION. An ancient electuary believed to be aphrodisiac, and composed chiefly of orchis root.

DIASCOR'DIUM. From *δια*, and *σκορδιον*, the water germander; so called because scordium enters into its composition. An electuary.

DIASOS'TIC. Prophylactic.

DIASPHYX'IS. The pulse.

DIASTALT'IC. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the reflex system of nerves.

DIASTASÆ'MIA. From *διαστασις*, separation, and *αιμα*, blood. Disorganization of the globules of the blood, and separation of the fibrin and albumen from the coloring matter.

DIASTASE. A vegetable principle having the property of converting starch into dextrine and grape sugar. It is the principal agent in the germination of seeds, and is produced when they sprout.

DIAS'TASIS. From *δια*, and *ιστημι*, to place, separation, distance. Separation of bones and cartilages from each other, as of those of the cranium in some cases of hydrocephalus, &c.

DIASTE'MA. A term applied in *Zoology*, by Illiger, to the interspace which exists in most mammiferous animals bebetween the canine and premolar teeth.

DIASTEMATELYT'RIA. A congenital defect consisting in a longitudinal division of the vagina.

DIASTEMATOCHEI'LIA. From *διαστημα*, interstice, and *χειλος*, the lip. Congenital deviation consisting in a longitudinal division of the lip.

DIASTEMATOGLOS'SIA. From *διαστεμα*, and *γλωσσα*, tongue. A congenital longitudinal division of the tongue.

DIASTEMATOGNA'THIA. From *διαστεμα*, and *γναθος*, jaw. An organic longitudinal division of the jaw.

DIASTEMATORHI'NIA. A congenital longitudinal division of the nose.

DIASTEMATOSTAPHYL'IA. A congenital longitudinal division of the uvula.

DIAS'TOLE. From *διαστελλω*, I send, I dilate, I open. Dilatation of the heart and arteries when the blood enters them. It is immediately followed by contraction, which sends forth the blood, and this latter movement is called *systole.*

DIAS'TOLIC. Relating to diastole, as the diastolic action of the heart.

DIASTOMO'TRIS. From *διαστομοω*, I dilate, an aperture. Any dilating instrument, as a speculum for the mouth, &c.

DIASTREM'MA. Distortion or sprain.

DIAS'TROPHE. Diastremma.

DIAT'ASIS. From διατεινω, I distend. The reduction of a fractured limb by extension and counter-extension.

DIATES'SARON. An old remedy composed of four medicines—*Aristolochia rotunda, gentian, laurel berries* and *honey*. It was esteemed tonic, emmenagogue, and alexipharmic.

DIATH'ESIS. From διατιθημι, I dispose. Disposition, constitution; predisposition to certain diseases. The most common diatheses are the *scrofulous, scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty, cancerous, calculous,* and *nervous*.

DIATRI'ON PIPEREON. An old stomachic confection made of the three peppers.

DIAT'RITOS. From δια, and τρεις, three. Diet of three days. The plan pursued by the methodic physicians in the treatment of disease.

DIATRI'UM. Old name for a medicine composed of three ingredients.

DIAVOLET'TI. *Diavoli'ni.* Aphrodisiac lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent aromatics.

DIAZO'MA. *Diazos'ma.* The diaphragm.

DIAZOS'TER. From διαζοννυμι, I surround. The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle.

DIBRANCH'IATES. *Dibranchia'ta;* from δις, twice, and βραγχια, gills. Two-gilled; an order of *Cephalopo'ds,* including those which have two gills.

DICEN'TRA CANADEN'SIS. *Squirrel corn; colic weed.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ,* indigenous in the Northern States. It has been used in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

DICEPH'ALUS. From δι, double, and κεφαλη, head. Having two heads.

DICERAS RUDE. An intestinal worm.

DICHASTE'RES. From διχαζω, to divide. Old name for incisors.

DICHOPHY'IA. From διχα, double, and φυω, I grow. That condition of the hairs in which they split and grow forked.

DICHOT'OMOUS. From δις, twice, and τεμνω, to cut. Forked; bifurcate.

DICLIDOSTO'SIS. From δικλις, a double door, and οστωσις, ossification. Ossification of valves, as of the heart.

DICOC'COUS. In *Botany,* having two capsules united, each with one cell.

DICOR'YPHUS. A monster with a double vertex or cranium.

DI'CROTUS. From δις, twice, and κρυω, I strike. A pulse which seems to beat double, or twice as fast as usual.

DICOTYLE'DONS. From δις, twice, and κοτυληδων, a seed-lobe. Plants whose embryo have two seed-lobes or cotyledons.

DICTAM'NUS ALBUS. White fraxinella or bastard dittany.

DICTAMNUS CRE'TICUS. See Origanum Dictamnus.

DID'YMI. From διδυμος, double. The testicles.

DIDYMITIS. Hernia humoralis.

DIDYM'IUM. A metal recently discovered united with cerium ores.

DID'YMOUS. In *Botany,* growing in pairs.

DIDYNA'MIA. A Linnæan class of plants having four stamens, two long and two short.

DIECBOL'ION. An ancient name for a medicine supposed to possess the power of producing abortion.

DI'ES. A day.

DIES CRIT'ICI. Critical days, or days on which it was formerly supposed a favorable or unfavorable change would take place in the progress of a disease.

DIET. *Diæ'ta.* Food such as is most conducive to health and its preservation. The term was formerly used to designate the general manner of living, comprehending every thing necessary for the sustenance of life.

DIET DRINK. A decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

DIETET'IC. *Dietet'icus;* from διαιταω, I nourish. Belonging to diet.

DIETET'ICS. *Dietit'ica.* Dieting according to medical rules.

DIETET'ISTS. Physicians who treat disease only by the application of dietetic rules.

DIFFEREN'TIAL THERMOM'ETER. A thermometer showing the difference of the temperature of its two bulbs.

DIFFLA'TIO. Transpiration.

DIFFRAC'TION. The inflexion which the rays of light undergo in passing near any opaque body.

DIFFUSE'. *Diffusus.* Spreading; applied in *Pathology* to diseases which spread, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

DIFFU'SIBLE. A term applied in *Materia Medica* to stimulants which augment the action of the vascular and nervous system, but which are transitory in their effects, as *ammonia, alcohol* and *sulphuric ether.*

DIFFUSION OF GASES. The intermingling of the particles of two or more gaseous bodies, without chemical action, with each other, so that ultimately, whatever may have been their relative densities, they become thoroughly blended. The exact proportions with which the components of the atmosphere are mixed, furnish a fine example of the diffusion of gases.

DIFLUAN. An indifferent body produced by the evaporation of allexanic acid.

DIGAS'TRIC GROOVE. A depression in the mastoid process from which the digastric muscle arises.

DIGAS'TRICUS. From δις, and γαστηρ, a belly. A muscle with two bellies, united in the middle by a tendon which passes through the stylo-hyoid muscle, and is attached to the hyoid bone. Of the two bellies, the one is posterior, and occupies the fossa at the end of the mastoid process of the temporal bone; the other is anterior, extending from the os hyoides to the base of the lower jaw by the side of the symphysis. Its use is to depress the lower jaw, to raise the os hyoides, or to move it forward or backward, as in deglutition.

DIG'ERENTS. From *digero,* to digest. Digestives; medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

DIGEST'ER. A strong and tight iron or copper vessel, with a tightly adjusted lid provided with a safety-valve, in which bodies may be subjected to the action of high-pressure steam.

DIGEST'IBLE. Capable of being digested.

DIGES'TION. *Diges'tio;* from *digere,* to dissolve. In *Physiology,* the change which food undergoes on being taken into the body. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy,* an operation which consists in subjecting substances to the action of each other, at a slightly elevated temperature, as a solid to water, alcohol, or other menstruum.

DIGEST'IVES. In *Surgery,* substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

DIGESTIVE TUBE. The alimentary canal.

DIG'ITAL. From *digitus,* a finger. Belonging to, or resembling a finger.

DIGITA'LINE. *Digita'lina.* The active principle of digitalis.

DIGITAL'IS. From *digitus,* a finger, because its flower resembles a finger. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

DIGITALIS PURPU'REA. Foxglove. The leaves of this plant are powerfully sedative and diuretic, and require to be administered with great caution.

DIGITA'TION. Divided into finger-like processes. Applied to muscles, as the *serratus magnus,* which exhibit digitations.

DIGITA'TUS. Digitate; fingered.

DIGITIFORM. Finger-like.

DIG'ITIGRADES. *Digitigrada;* from *digitus,* a finger or toe, and *gradior,* I tread. Carnivorous quadrupeds which walk only on the extremity of their toes.

DIGITIUM. Contraction or atrophy of the fingers. Paronychia.

DIG'ITUS. A finger.

DIGITUS ANNULA'RIS. The annular, or ring finger.

DIGITUS INDICATO'RIUS. The index finger.

DIGITUS PEDIS. A toe.

DIG'NATHUS. A monster with a double jaw.

DIGNO'TIO. Diagnosis.

DIGYN'IA. From δις, twice, and γυνη, female. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have two distinct *pistils* or *female organs.*

DIHYSTE'RIA. Double uterus.

DILATA'TION. *Dilata'tio;* from *dilatare,* to enlarge. Increase of bulk of a body by separation of some of its molecules. Increase of the size of a canal or opening.

DILA'TOR. *Dilatato'rius.* In *Anatomy,* applied to muscles the office of which is to dilate certain parts. In *Surgery,* an instrument for dilating a natural or artificial opening.

DILATOR, ARNOTT'S. An instrument for removing strictures of, and dilating, the urethra.

DILATO'RIUM. A speculum; also, a piece of sponge or any other mechanical contrivance for dilating a wound.

DILL. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens.* The seeds are warming, purgative and aromatic.

DIL'UENTS. Medicines which increase the fluidity of the blood.

DIMID'IATE. *Dimidia'tus;* from *dimidus,* half. In *Botany,* half formed; extending half way round.

DIMORPH'ISM. From δις, twice, and μορφη, form. The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from one another.

DINANT WATERS. Chalybeate and saline springs at Dinant, a town near St. Malo, France,

DIN'ICA. From δινεω, I turn round. Medicines which relieve vertigo.

DINUS. Vertigo; giddiness.

DINOTHE'RIUM. From δεινος, terrible, and θηρον, beast. An extinct gigantic, herbivorous, aquatic animal.

DI'ODON. From δις, and οδους, a tooth; two-toothed. A genus of plectognathic fishes with jaws undivided, each having a single and continuous dental plate.

DIODONCEPH'ALUS. From δις, double, οδους, tooth, and κεφαλη, head. A monstrosity with two rows of teeth.

DICE'CIA. From δις, twice, and οικος, a house. A term applied in *Botany* to a class of plants in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, and on separate plants.

DIONCO'SIS. From δια, and ογκος, a tumor. Tumefaction or plethora.

DIONYSIS'CUS. One who has a bony or horn-like excrescence near the temporal or frontal region.

DIOP'TRA. From διοπτομαι, to see through. Dioptron. A speculum; a dilator.

DIOP'TRICS. From δια, through, and οπτομαι, I see. That branch of optics which treats of refraction.

DIOPTRIS'MUS. The dilation of a part or opening with a speculum.

DIORRHO'SIS. *Diorrhe'sis;* from δια, and ορρας, the serum. The conversion of any part into serum.

DIORTHO'SIS. From διορθροω, to direct. The reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

DIOSCO'REA. A genus of plants of the order *Dioscoriaceæ.*

DIOSCOREA ALATA. The yam, which is also obtained from the *Dioscorea bulbifera* and *Dioscorea Sativa.* See Yam.

DIOS'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ.* See Barosma and Buchu.

DIOS'MA CRENA'TA. *Barosma crenata;* buchu. The leaves are diuretic, stimulant, aromatic and tonic, and in moderate doses promote the secretory functions of the kidneys and skin.

DIOSMEÆ. The Buchu tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

DIOS'MIN. The bitter principle of the leaves of diosma.

DIOS'PYROS. The persimmon; an indigenous plant of the order *Ebenaceæ.* The bark and unripe fruit are astringent, and have been used in diarrhœa, ulcerated sore throat and uterine hemorrhage.

DIOXYD. A compound of oxygen with a base, in which there is one atom of the former and two of the latter.

DIPET'ALOUS. In *Botany,* two-petaled.

DIPHTHERI'TIS. *Diphthe'ria;* from διφθερα, a skin or membrane. Angina pellicularis. A name given by M. Bretonneau to a form of pharyngitis, attended by the formation of false membranes.

DIPHTHRITIS TRACHEALIS. Croup.

DIPH'YLLUS. Two-leaved.

DIPLASIAS'MUS. Duplicated. Re-exacerbation of a disease.

DIP'LOË. From *διπλοω*, I double. The cancellated structure which separates the two tables of the skull.

DIPLOGAN'GLIATA. Applied by Dr. Grant to articulated animals, because of the increased size of their ganglionic knots.

DIPLOGEN'ESIS. From *διπλοος*, double, and *γενεσις*, generation. Organic defect, caused by the union of two germs.

DIPLO'MA. An instrument of writing conferring some privilege. In *Medical* affairs, a license to practice physic, or some one or more of its branches; usually applied to a document issued by a chartered college, certifying that the title of doctor has been conferred upon the person who has received it. In *Pharmacy*, a vessel with double walls, as a water-bath.

DIPLONEU'RANS. Applied to vertebrate animals, because they have two nervous systems, the spinal and sympathetic. Also, by Dr. Grant, to an order of worms.

DIPLO'PIA. From *διπλοος*, double, and *οπτομαι*, I see. An affection of the sight, in which an object makes a double impression upon the retina. Double vision.

DIPLOSIS. Diploë.

DIPLOSO'MA. From *διπλοος*, double, and *σωμα*, body. The *diplosoma crenata*, is an entozoon, having the appearance of two worms united, which has sometimes been known to pass the urinary bladder.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL. An empyreumatic oil obtained from bones and animal substances. It is antispasmodic and diuretic.

DIPROSO'PUS. From *δι*, double, and *προσωπον*, countenance. A monster with two faces.

DIP'SACUS. A genus of plants of the order *Dipsacaceæ*. Also, Diabetes.

Dipsacus Fullo'num. Fuller's teasel.

Dipsacus Sylves'tris. Cultivated teasel.

DIPSET'ICUS. From *διψα*, thirst. Productive of thirst.

DIPSOMAN'IA. From *διψα*, thirst, and *μανια*, madness. The thirst of drunkards. Also, delirium tremens.

DIPSO'SIS. Morbid thirst.

DIP'TERA. From *δις*, twice, and *πτερον*, a wing. Insects which have two wings.

DIPTERA'CEÆ. A natural order of dicotyledonous trees, peculiar to India and the Indian Archipelago, distinguished by the petals not being fringed, and in the want of albumen. To it belongs the camphor tree.

DIP'TERYX. A genus of trees of the order *Fabaceæ*.

Dipteryx Odorata. A tree found in Guiana, which yields an odoriferous seed, called the *Tonquin bean*.

DIP'TEROUS. Having two wing-like appendages.

DIRC'A PAULUS'TRIS. Leather-wood; a small indigenous shrub, which grows in wet boggy places, in many parts of the United States.

DIREC'TOR. From *dirigere*, to direct. A grooved sound for guiding a knife in some surgical operations.

DIRIG'ENT. *Dirig'ens*. That constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

DIRT-EATING. A disorder of the nutritive functions common among African negroes, in which the desire for eating dirt is irresistible, and producing the *Cachexia Africana*.

DISCHARGE'. In *Pathology*, increased flow from any secreting organ or part.

DIS'COIDS. A term applied to univalve shells in which the whorls are arranged vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disc.

DISCOLORA'TION. Alteration of color, especially for a darker hue.

Discoloration of the Teeth. The teeth often lose their natural whiteness and peculiar brilliancy, assuming a yellowish, brownish, greenish, or blackish appearance. Any of these changes may take place at any period of life, by the exposure of the teeth to the action of the causes that produce them, and from want of proper attention to their cleanliness. Discoloration of the teeth may be produced by the action of acidulated mucous fluids of the mouth, or by the habitual use of substances containing coloring matter,

as tobacco, &c., and if permitted to continue until the thirtieth year of age, when occasioned by the latter, can never be removed. But, when dependent upon the chemical action of the former, or the result, simply, of an accumulation of viscid and discolored mucus, the teeth may be restored to their natural color.

DISCREET'. *Discretus.* Distinct, separate. Applied to exanthemata, in which the eruptions or pustules are not confluent, but are distinct and separate from each other.

DISCRETO'RIUM. The diaphragm.

DISCRI'MEN. A bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called because it passed over the sagittal suture, dividing the head into two equal parts.

DISCRIMEN CALVA'RIÆ ME'DIUM. Diploë.

DISCRIMEN NA'SI. An X bandage for the nose.

DISCRIMEN THORACIS AND VENTRIS. Diaphragm.

DIS'CUS. A term applied in *Botany* to the disk or central part of a leaf or compound flower.

DISCUS'SION. *Discus'sio.* In *Surgery*, resolution; the subduction or subsidence of the inflammatory action of a tumor.

DISCUS'SIVES. Discutients.

DISCU'TIENTS. *Discutien'tia; discusso'ria;* from *discutere*, to shake apart. Applied to substances which have the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

DISEASE. According to Chomel, a perceptible disorder occurring either in the material disposition of the parts composing the living body, or in the exercise of its functions. It is termed *local*, when affecting only some particular part; *constitutional*, when affecting the whole system; *specific*, when characterized by some disordered vital action, not common to diseases generally; *idiopathic*, when not dependent on any other disease; *symptomatic*, when the result of some other disease; *periodical*, when recurring at fixed periods; *acute*, when severe and not of long duration; *chronic*, when not severe and of long continuance; *epidemic*, when arising from a general cause; *endemic*, when prevailing in a certain region; *intercurrent*, when arising from adventitious causes and occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic disease; *contagious* or *infectious*, when it can be communicated from one person to another by contact or effluvia diffused through the air; *congenital*, when existing from birth; *hereditary*, when descended from parent to offspring; *acquired*, when dependent on some cause operating after birth; *sthenic*, when attended by strong activity of the vital energies; *asthenic*, when attended with sinking of the vital powers; and *sporadic*, when arising from occasional causes, as cold, &c., affecting the individual.

DISECOI'A. Deafness.

DISFIGURA'TION. Deformation.

DISGORGE'MENT. The opposite of engorgement. Act of disgorging, or discharging any fluid previously collected in a part or viscus, as the disgorgement of bile, or a portion of the contents of the stomach, as in vomiting.

DISGUST'. A loathing of food; a mental repugnance to any thing.

DISINFECT'ANTS. Agents which destroy or neutralize morbid effluvia.

DISINFECTING LIQUID, LABARRAQUE'S. A solution of chlorinated soda.

DISINFEC'TION. *Disinfec'tio.* The act of neutralizing or destroying the contagious miasmata with which the air or clothing may be affected.

DISK. See Discus.

DISLOCA'TION. *Disloca'tio.* Luxation. Displacement of the articular extremity of a bone.

DISORGANIZA'TION. A morbid change in the structure of an organ, or even total destruction of its texture, as in the case of sphacelus, and some kinds of ulcers.

DISPEN'SARY. *Dispensa'rium;* from *dispendere*, to distribute. A place where medicines are prepared; also, a place where the poor are furnished with advice and the necessary medicines.

DISPENSATION. In *Medicine*, putting up prescriptions.

DISPENSATOR. Apothecary.

DISPEN'SATORY. *Dispensato'rium.* A book which treats of the properties and composition of medicines.

DISPER'MUS. From δις, double, and σπερμα, seed. A term applied in *Botany* to the fruit of plants which contains two seeds.

DISPER'SION. In *Optics*, the angular separation of the rays of light when decomposed by the prism.

DISPLACE'MENT. A process in *Pharmacy*, by which any quantity of liquid, with which a powder may be saturated, may, when put into a proper apparatus, be displaced by an additional quantity of that or any other liquid. See Percolation.

DISPOSI'TION. *Disposit'io;* from *dis*, and *ponere*, to put or set. In *Anatomy*, a particular arrangement, or mutual relations of different parts. In *Pathology* it is synonymous with diathesis, but has a more extensive signification.

DISSECT'ING ABSCESS. An abscess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other.

Dissecting Aneurism. An aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat.

DISSEC'TION. *Dissec'tio;* from *dissecare*, to cut asunder. The cutting to pieces of a dead body for the purpose of exposing the different parts and examining their structure, or cutting to pieces any part of an animal or vegetable for this purpose.

DISSEC'TOR. *Prosec'tor.* A practical anatomist. One who cuts to pieces a dead body for the purpose of examining the structure and arrangement of its different parts, or for an anatomical lecture.

DISSEP'IMENT. From *dissepio*, to separate. In *Botany*, the partition which separates the cell of a capsule.

DISSOLU'TION. *Dissolu'tio;* from *dissolvere*, to loosen, to melt. In *Humoral Pathology*, a diminution of the consistence of the blood. Also, death.

DISSOL'VENT. *Dissol'vens;* from *dissolvere*, to loosen. Medicines which are supposed to be capable of dissolving morbid concretions, swellings, &c. Also, a menstruum.

DISTAD. Away from a centre. Towards the distal aspect.

DISTAL ASPECT. An aspect of an extremity furthest from the trunk.

DISTEM'PER. A disease occurring among dogs, consisting of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow, and attended by a sort of catarrh. It is vulgarly termed the *snuffles*. Also, disease in general.

DISTEN'TION. *Disten'tio;* from *distendere*, to stretch out. Dilatation of a viscus by inordinate accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHI'ASIS. From δις, double, στιχος, a row. Increased number of eye lashes, with some turning in, irritating the eye, while the others retain their proper places, and form, with the first, two rows.

DISTILLA'TION. *Distilla'tio;* from *distillare*, to drop little by little. The separation by the aid of heat of the volatile from the fixed parts of bodies. The operation is effected in a retort or still.

Distillation, Destructive. See Destructive Distillation.

Distillation, Dry. Sublimation.

Distillation in Vacuo. Distillation in a vessel in which there is little or no air.

DIS'TOMA. From δις, and στομα, a mouth. Having two mouths. A genus of worms.

Distoma Hepat'icum. *Fasciola hepatica.* The liver fluke; a small flat worm, about an inch in length, and nearly an inch in width, sometimes found in the gall ducts of man.

DISTOR'TION. *Distor'sio;* from *distorquere*, to wrest aside. Deformity of parts, as a preternatural curvature of a bone, curved spine, &c. Also, contraction of the muscles, as in strabismus.

DISTORTOR ORIS. The zygomaticus minor.

DIS'TRIX. From δις, double, θριξ, the hair. A morbid condition of the hair, characterized by splitting at their extremities.

DIS'TYLE. *Disty'lus;* from δις, double,

and στυλος, a style. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have two styles.

DITRACHYC'ERAS. From δις, two, τραχυς, rough, and κερας, horn. A genus of intestinal worms. The *ditrachyceras rudis*, or *diceras rude*.

DITTAN'DER. Pepper-wort; a species of *Lepidum*. It has a hot, biting taste.

DIT'TANY. *Dictam'nus al'bus*. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus*, the root of which was formerly used as a tonic.

Dittany, American. A plant of the genus *Cunila*. See Cunila Mariana.

Dittany of Crete. A plant of the genus *Origanum*.

DIURE'SIS. From δια, through or by, and ουρεω, I pass the urine. Abundant excretion of urine.

DIURET'IC. *Diuret'icus*. A medicine which increases the secretion of urine.

DIVARICA'TION. The separation of two things previously united.

DIVARICATE. Standing wide apart; to diverge at an obtuse angle, as do sometimes the roots of a molar tooth.

DIVER'GENT. Diverging, receding from each other.

DIVERSIFLO'RUS. A term applied in *Botany* to umbels with regular florets in the centre, and irregular towards the circumference.

DIVERSO'RIUM CHYLI. The receptaculum chyli.

DIVERTIC'ULUM. A turning; from *divertere*, to turn aside. Any receptacle capable of holding a more than ordinary quantity of blood, for temporary purposes, when the circulation is obstructed, serves as a diverticulum. Also, a hollow appendage attached to, and communicating with the intestinal canal, or any hole to get out of, or by-passage.

Diverticulum Chyli. The receptaculum chyli.

Diverticulum Nuc'kii. An opening on each side through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

Diverticulum Pharyn'gis. Pharyngocele.

DIVI'DING. That which separates.

Dividing Bandage. A bandage used to keep parts separated from each other, and preventing unnatural adhesions.

DIVISIBIL'ITY. The property which all bodies possess of being separated into parts.

DIVUL'SIO. In *Surgery*, a rupture or laceration caused by external violence.

Divul'sio Uri'næ. Urine which has a cloudy appearance.

DIXON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb and emetic tartar.

DIZZINESS. Vertigo.

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. A means of obtaining an instantaneous light, by turning a stream of hydrogen gas from a reservoir upon spongy platina, by which the metal instantly becomes red hot and sets fire to the gas.

DOCH'ME. A Greek measure equal to the breadth of about four fingers.

DOCIMA'SIA. From δοκιμαζω, to examine. Applied in *Mineralogy* to the art of examining minerals, for the purpose of discovering what metals, &c. they contain.

Docimasia Pulmo'nium. The examination of the respiratory organs of a newborn child for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had breathed after birth.

DOCIMAS'TIC ART. From δοκιμαζω, I prove. The art of assaying minerals or ores, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of metal they contain.

DOCK. The popular name of a species of large-leaved *Rumex*.

DOCTOR. From *doctus*, learned. A title commonly applied to a practitioner of medicine, but properly confined to one who has received from a regularly chartered institution or college the degree of doctor of medicine, or dental surgery. The power for conferring the latter degree was first invested in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, in an act of incorporation, granted in 1840, and conferred for the first time at the first annual commencement of this institution, on the 9th of March, 1841.

DOCTRINE. In *Medicine*, the theory or

principles of any medicinal sect, teacher, or writer.

DOD'DER. A creeping, parasitical plant of the genus *Cuscuta*. It is almost destitute of leaves, fixing itself to some other plant, as hops, flax, and particularly the nettle, and receiving its nourishment from the plant which supports it.

DODDER OF THYME. *Cuscuta epithymum*. A parasitical plant, possessing a strong, unpleasant smell and pungent taste.

DODECADAC'TYLON. Duodenum.

DODECAN'DRIA. *Dodecan'drous*; from δωδεκα, twelve, and ανηρ, a man. A class of hermaphrodite plants having twelve stamens.

DODECAGYN'IA. A Linnæan order of plants, characterized by the presence of twelve pistils.

DODECAHED'RON. A solid of twelve sides; a form frequently met with in crystals.

DOËGLIC ACID. *Doeglinic acid*. An acid found in train oil, as oleic acid is in olive oil. It is the oxyd of a radical, Doeglyl.

DOG-CHOKE. Cynanche.

DOG-DAYS. *Dies canicula'res*. The days comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August are so called, because the dog-star, Sirius, rises and sets at this time with the sun.

DOG-ROSE. The wild brier, *Rosa canina*. The fruit, called hips, has a sourish taste.

DOG-STONE. A plant belonging to the genus *orchis*.

DOG-WOOD. A species of *cornus* or *cornelian cherry*.

DOG'MATISTS. From δογμα, a doctrine. A set of ancient physicians, who founded their practice upon conclusions drawn from certain theoretical inferences.

DOL'ERITE. A trap rock composed of augite and felspar.

DOL'ICHOS. From δολιχος, long. A genus of plants of the leguminous family, including a number of species.

DOLICHOS PRU'RIENS. Cowhage. The pods are covered with stiff hairs, called dolichi pubes, which are used in medicine as an anthelmintic. When applied to the skin, they excite an intolerable prurient sensation.

DOL'OMITE. A magnesian limestone.

DO'LOR. Pain.

DOMBE'YA TURPENTINE. A strong-scented whitish turpentine, obtained from the *Dombeya excelsa* of Chili.

DOMES'TIC MEDICINE. Medicine as practiced by unprofessional individuals in their own families. Also, applied to treatises written for the purpose of enabling unprofessional persons to treat diseases, when the services of a regular physician cannot be procured.

DOMINA'RUM AQUA. Old name for a supposed emmenagogue medicine.

DORE'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ*.

DOREMA AMMONIA'CUM. The plant which yields ammoniacum.

DORON'ICUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

DORONICUM GERMAN'ICUM. *Ar'nica monta'na*. Leopard's bane.

DORONICUM PARDALIAN'CHES. *Doronicum roma'num*. Roman leopard's bane.

DORSAD. Toward the back.

DOR'SAL. *Dorsa'lis*; from *dorsum*, the back. Relating to the back, or the back of any organ.

DORSE. A fish which yields some portion of the cod-liver oil. The *gadus callarias*.

DORSIBRAN'CHIATES. *Dorsibranchia'ta*; from *dorsum*, back, and *branchiæ*, gills. An order of red-blooded worms with gills projecting from the middle part of the back or sides of the body.

DOR'SO-COSTA'LIS. The serratus posticus superior muscle.

DORSO-SUPRA ACROMIA'NUS. The trapezius muscle.

DORSO-TRACHEALIA'NUS. The splenius colli muscle.

DORSTE'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ*.

DORSTENIA BRAZILIEN'SIS. *Caa-apia*. The root is emetic and anti-diarrhœic.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYER'VA. Contrayerva. The root has a pleasant aromatic smell, and a rough, bitter and penetrating taste.

DOR'SUM. From *deorsum*, downward, because it may be bent downward. The back. The posterior part of the trunk. The vertebral column. The back of any part, as the *dorsum pedis*, back of the foot; *dorsum manus*, back of the hand, &c.

DO'SAGE. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a plan of analysis in which the reägent is added in measured quantities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay.

DOSE. *Dosis;* from *διδωμι*, to give. The amount of medicine to be given at one time for producing a desired effect.

DO'SIS. A dose.

DOS'SIL. In *Surgery*, a pledget of lint made up in a cylindrical form, to be applied to a wound or bleeding surface.

DO'TAGE. Feebleness or imbecility of mind from old age; dementia.

DOTHINENTERI'TIS. From *δοθιην*, a boil, and *εντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation and enlargement of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, and supposed by Bretonneau to be the cause of the symptoms which constitute a large class of fevers.

DOT'TED. *Puncta'tus.* In *Botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

DOUBLE HEARING. Sounds heard doubly.

Double Touch. Mode of exploration, in which the forefinger is introduced into the rectum and the thumb into the vagina.

Double Wedge. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliott, of Montreal, for removing an artificial crown from the root of a tooth upon which it has been set.

DOUCHE. A French word applied in *Therapeutics* to a dash of water, or other fluid, upon any part of the body.

DOULEUR. Pain.

Douleur des Dents. Pain in the teeth. See Odontalgia.

DOVE'S FOOT. The popular name of a species of *Geranium*.

DOVER'S POWDER. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii.* Powder of ipecacuanha, opium and sulphate of potassa.

DRA'BA. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*.

Draba Ver'na. *Erophila vulga'ris.* Common whitlow grass. The seed is hot and stimulating.

DRACÆ'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Smilaceæ*.

Dracæna Dra'co. The dragon tree. The inspissated juice constitutes the purest variety of dragon's blood.

Dracæna Reflex'a. The young shoots of this species are said to possess emmenagogue properties.

Dracæna Termina'lis. The root of this species is said to be anti-dysenteric.

DRACHM. *Drachma.* An eighth of an ounce, or 60 grains.

DRACINE. A precipitate obtained from a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

DRACO. *Δρακων*, the dragon. A fabulous serpent with wings and feet.

Draco Mitigatus. Calomel; protochloride of mercury.

Draco Sylves'tris. Sneezewort, or bastard pellitory.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SE. Turkey balsam; Canary balsam; balm of Gilead tree.

DRACO'NIS SAN'GUIS. Dragon's blood.

DRACON'TIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Aroideæ*.

Dracontium Fœ'tidum. Skunk cabbage. A plant which exhales a very fœtid odor. The powder of the root is given as an antispasmodic.

DRACUN'CULUS. Dracontium. Also, the Guinea worm, which breeds under the skin among the natives of Guinea.

DRAGACAN'THA. *Dragant gum. Dragantin.* Tragacanth gum.

DRAGAN'TIN. A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

DRAG'ON. The popular name of a genus of saurian reptiles; also, of certain plants of the genus *Dracontium*.

Dragon's Blood. *Sanguis draconis.* A concrete resinous substance, of a blood-red color, used in varnishes, and sometimes in detifrices.

Dragon Fly. A neuropterous insect of the genus *Agrion* or *Libellula*.

Dragon Root. Indian turnip; the

popular name of a plant of the genus *Arum*.

Dragon's Wort. The popular name of *Arum Dracunculus*.

DRA'KENA. See Dorstenia Contrayerva.

DRASTIC. *Dras'ticus; cenot'ic;* from δραω, I operate strongly. Generally applied to purgatives which operate powerfully.

DRAUGHT. In *Therapeutics*, a sufficient quantity of fluid medicine for a dose.

DRAW-BENCH. A bench for drawing wire, so constructed as to confine a wire plate at one end, with a roller and windlass at the other for drawing the wire through the plate. It is used in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist.

DREAM. *Somnium*. Imaginary transactions which occupy the mind during sleep.

DREGS. Feculence.

DRENCH. A purgative draught for a horse.

DRESS'ER. A surgeon's assistant, who applies the dressings in a hospital.

DRESS'ING. The proper application of bandages, plasters and apparatus to a diseased part.

DRESS'INGS. The bandages, plasters and apparatus used in dressing a diseased part.

DRILL. A small steel instrument, either with a flat point or a burr at the end, sometimes used by dentists in the removal of caries from a tooth preparatory to filling, and for other purposes.

Drill-Bow. A bow and string for rotating a drill-stock, which it does by passing the string around it, and moving it backward and forward.

Drill, Burr. An instrument used in *Dental Surgery* for the removal of caries of the teeth, and enlarging the canal in the root of a tooth preparatory to the application of an artificial crown. It consists of a small steel stem attached to a handle, or so constructed as to be introduced into a socket-handle, or socket of a drill-stock, with a bulb at the other extremity, with a surface like that of a coarse single-cut file.

Drill, Flat. A small steel stem, fitted to a socket, in a handle or drill-stock, with the other extremity flattened and presenting a sharp, triangular-shaped point.

Drill-Stock. An instrument for holding and turning a drill, moved either with the thumb and finger or with a string and bow.

Drill-Stock, Lewis's. A very beautiful and ingeniously contrived instrument for drilling into a molar tooth. It is so constructed that a drill may be worked in it in any direction from a line with the handle or shaft, to a parallel with the same, though not with sufficient convenience to the operator to render it of much practical utility.

Drill-Stock, McDowell's. A drill-stock upon the principle of the helix lever; the drill, being inserted at the end of the screw, is moved by means of a female screw attached to the handle of the instrument. It is so arranged that drills pointing in three different directions may be worked in it.

DRIMYPHA'GIA. From δριμυς, acrid, and φαγω, I eat. An exciting diet.

DRIMYS WINTERI. *Wintera aromatica;* winter bark tree.

DRINK. Every liquid introduced into the stomach for the purpose of allaying thirst, diluting the alimentary mass, and repairing the losses which the fluids of the body are constantly experiencing.

DRIV'ELING. An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth, as in infancy, old age, and in idiots.

DRO'MA. An old plaster.

DROP. *Gutta*. So much of any liquid as coheres together when poured slowly from a vessel. It varies, however, in volume and weight, according to the nature of the liquid and the size of the orifice or mouth of the vessel from which it is poured. In *Pharmacy* it is generally estimated at one grain.

DROPS. Certain liquid medicines.

Drops, Anodyne. A solution of acetate of morphia.

DROPSICAL. Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY. From υδωρ, water and ωψ, the look or aspect. An effusion of serum

into the cellular tissue or into any of the natural cavities of the body. It is designated according to the part affected by it. See Hydrops.

Dropsy of the Belly. See Ascites.

Dropsy of the Chest. Hydrothorax.

Dropsy of the Eye. Hydropthalmia.

Dropsy Fi'brinous. Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin.

Dropsy General. Anasarca.

Dropsy of the Pericardium. Hydropericardium.

Dropsy of the Skin. Anasarca.

Dropsy of the Testicle. Hydrocele.

DROSE'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Droseraceæ*.

Drose'ra Rotundifo'lia. The sundew, a plant which has a bitter, acrid and caustic taste.

DROSOM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the amount of dew falling at any given time.

DRUG. A simple medicine.

DRUGGIST. One who sells drugs.

DRUM OF THE EAR. The tympanum.

DRUNK'ENNESS. Intoxication; ebriety. The habitual use of intoxicating liquors is attended by loss of appetite, restlessness, tremulous motion, delirium tremens, &c.

DRUPA'CEOUS. Resembling a drupe.

DRUPE. In *Botany*, a pulpy fruit, without an outer covering or valve, as the peach, apricot, plum, cherry, &c., usually called *stone-fruit*.

DRY CUPPING. The application of the cupping-glass without previous scarrification.

Dry Pile. A galvanic apparatus, with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

Dry Rot. A disease which sometimes attacks wood, rendering it brittle and destroying the cohesion of its particles.

DRYOBAL'ANOPS. A genus of large trees of the family *Dipteraceæ*.

Dryobalanops Cam'phora. The name of a tree of the Eastern Archipelago, which, by incision, yields the camphor oil, and the trunks often contain the concrete camphor.

DUALITY. The quality of being double. Applied in *Physiology* to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct and independent organs. This is spoken of as the Duality of the Mind, as if each individual actually possessed two distinct minds.

DUCK. A water fowl of the genus *Anas*. See Anas Domestica.

DUCT. See Ductus.

DUCTIL'ITY. From *duco*, I draw. A property possessed by certain bodies, which enables them to be drawn out, or elongated, without causing any interruption in their constituent particles. This property is peculiar to some metals, as gold, silver, lead, &c., under all temperatures. Gold may be drawn into wire of only the 4000th part of an inch in diameter, and it may be reduced, by passing it through rollers, to the 8000th part of an inch in thickness.

DUCTOR. Director.

DUCTS, BILIARY. The ductus communis coledochus. The cystic and the hepatic ducts.

Ducts of Bellini. The urinary canals of the kidneys.

DUCTUS. A canal or duct.

Ductus Aquosi. The lymphatics.

Ductus Arterio'sus. *Canalis arteriosus*. The arterial tube which forms a direct communication between the pulmonary artery and the aorta of the fœtus. It becomes obliterated after birth.

Ductus Au'ris Palati'nus. The Eustachian tube.

Ductus Bartholinian'us. From *Bartholin*, its discoverer. The duct of the sublingual gland.

Ductus Bellin'iani. Uriniferous tubes.

Ductus Bil'iaris. Biliary duct.

Ductus Commu'nis Chole'dochus. The common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

Ductus Cys'ticus. The cystic duct.

Ductus Ejaculato'rius. A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra.

Ductus Excreto'rius. An excretory duct.

Ductus Hepat'icus. The hepatic duct.

DUCTUS HYGROBLEPH'ARI. *Ductus Hygrophthalmici.* The Meibomian glands.

DUCTUS INCISO'RIUS. A small canal leading from the foramen incisivum into the cavity of the nares.

DUCTUS LACHRYMA'LIS. The lachrymal duct.

DUCTUS LACTIF'ERI. The excretory ducts of the glandular substance of the female breasts.

DUCTUS NASA'LIS. The ducts which convey the tears from the lachrymal sac to the nose.

DUCTUS OMPHALO MESENTER'ICUS. Duct leading from the umbilical vesicle to the intestine in the human ovum, and becoming afterwards a constituent of the umbilical cord.

DUCTUS PANCREAT'ICUS. The pancreatic duct.

DUCTUS RORIF'ERUS. Thoracic duct.

DUCTUS SALIVA'LIS INFERIOR. Ductus Whartonianus.

DUCTUS SALIVA'LIS SUPERIOR. Ductus Stenonius.

DUCTUS STENO'NIS. The Stenonian or parotid duct.

DUCTUS THORACICUS. Thoracic duct.

DUCTUS UMBILICA'LIS. Umbilical cord.

DUCTUS URINÆ. The ureter.

DUCTUS VENO'SUS. *Canalis venosus.* A venous canal, forming in the fœtus a communication between the umbilical and left hepatic veins. It becomes obliterated after birth.

DUCTUS WHARTONIAN'US. Called so after the name of its discoverer. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

DUCTUS WIRTSUNGI. The Pancreatic duct.

DUEL'LA. Ancient weight of eight scruples.

DULCE'DO AMO'RIS. Clitoris.

DULCEDO SATURNI. White lead.

DULCEDO SPUTORUM. A term applied by Frank to that form of ptyalism in which the saliva has a sweetish or mawkish taste.

DULCAMA'RA. From *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitters. Bitter-sweet; woody night-shade. See Solanum Dulcamara.

DULCIFICA'TION, *Dulcifica'tio*; from *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make. A term applied to the act of mixing mineral acids with alcohol for the purpose of diminishing their caustic and corrosive properties.

DUMASINE. An empyreumatic oil obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

DUMBNESS. *Aphonia.* Inability to utter articulate sounds.

DUMOSE. From *dumus*, a bush. A term applied in *Botany* to a low shrub much branched.

DUODENI'TIS. Inflammation of the duodenum.

DUODE'NUM. From *duodeni*, twelve; so called because it was supposed it did not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers. The first part of the intestinal canal.

DUO-STER'NAL. A name given by Beclard to the second bone of the sternum.

DU'PLEX. Double; two-fold.

DU'PLICATE. *Duplicatus.* Doubled.

DU'PLICATURE. *Duplicatu'ra*; from *duplex*, double, two-fold. In *Anatomy*, a reflection of a membrane upon itself.

DUPUYTREN, COMPRESSOR OF. An instrument for compressing the femoral artery, consisting of a semicircle of steel with a pad at each end, which, acting only on the thigh, does not impede the collateral circulation like the tourniquet.

DU'RA MA'TER. *Dura meninx*; from *durus*, hard. A thick, semi-transparent, sero-fibrous membrane, of a pearly-white color, which invests the brain, lines the cranium, and contains the spinal marrow.

DURA'MEN. The heart wood of a tree.

DURUS. Hard.

DUTCH DROPS. A preparation of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac, spirits of nitric ether, oil of amber and oil of cloves.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc.

DUTCH MINERAL. Copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow with a decoction of birch leaves, French berries and alum.

DWALE. The deadly nightshade. See Atropa Belladonna.

DWARF. *Nanus.* An animal or plant whose average height is greatly inferior to the species to which it belongs.

DWARF ELDER. A plant of the genus *Sambucus.* See Sambucus Ebulus.

DYES. Coloring matters obtained from vegetable substances.

DYNAM'IC. *Dynam'icus;* from δυναμις, strength, power. In *Biology,* that which relates to the vital forces, increased action or force, and used in contradistinction to *adynamic.* In *Pathology,* synonymous with *sthenic.*

DYNAM'ICS. The science of motion; or a treatise on the laws and results of motion.

DYNAMOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the comparative muscular power of man and animals, or of man or animals at different periods, and in different conditions.

DYS. From δυς, difficult, faulty. Used as a prefix, and often signifying painful; in ordinary cases it implies negation, as *dysecœa,* want of hearing.

DYSÆSTHE'SIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and αισθανομαι, I feel. Diminished sensibility, or abolition of the senses.

DYSÆSTHE'SIÆ. A term, in *Cullen's Nosology,* used to designate an order of diseases, the first in the class *debilitates,* characterized by an impairment or extension of one or all of the senses.

DYSANAGO'GOS. Difficulty of expectoration on account of viscidity of the sputa.

DYSANNARRHOPHE'SIS. Diminished absorption.

DYSCATABRO'SIS. Difficult deglutition.

DYSCATAPO'SIS. Difficulty of swallowing liquids.

DYSCHRŒ'A. From δυς, and χροια, color. Morbid change in the color of the skin.

DYSCHE'ZIA. Difficult and painful defecation.

DYSCINE'SIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and κινεω, I move. Loss or difficulty of motion, as in the case of rheumatism, or paralysis.

DYSCOPHO'SIS. From δυς, with difficulty, and κοφοω, I am deaf. Impairment of the sense of hearing.

DYSCO'RIA. From δυς, and κορη, the pupil. Irregularity of the pupil.

DYSCRA'SIA. From δυς, and κρασις, temperament. A bad temperament, or habit of body.

DYSECŒ'A. From δυς, and ακοη, hearing. Deafness; hard of hearing.

DYSEME'SIA. Painful and ineffectual efforts at vomiting.

DYS'ENTERY. *Dysente'ria;* from δυς, with difficulty, and εντερον, intestine. Bloody flux, diarrhœa attended by excretion of blood. Inflammation of the large intestines, fever, and painful tenesmus. The stools are mostly mucus, sometimes streaked with blood, and mixed with hard substances, called scybala.

DYSEPULOT'IC. *Dysepulotus;* from δυς, and επυλοω, to cicatrize. Applied in *Pathology* to ulcers difficult to be healed.

DYSGENNE'SIA. From δυς, and γενεσος, generation. Lesion of the functions or organs of generation.

DYSGEU'SIA. From δυς, and γευσις, taste. A morbid condition, or impairment, of the sense of taste.

DYSHÆ'MIA. From δυς, and αιμα, blood. Depraved condition of the blood.

DYSHÆMORRHŒ'A. From δυς, with difficulty, and αιμορροις, the piles. Difficulty in the hemorrhoidal flux.

DYSHAPH'IA. From δυς, and αφη, touch. Impairment of the sense of touch.

DYSHI'DRIA. From δυς, and ιδρως, sweat. Morbid condition of the perspiration.

DYSLALIA. From δυς, and λαλια, speech. Difficult or indistinct articulation of words.

DYSLYSIN. A resin obtained by decomposing choloidic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid and alcohol.

DYSMASE'SIS. From δυς, and μασησις, mastication. Difficult mastication.

DYSMENORRHŒ'A. From δυς, and μηνορροια, the menses. Difficult, or retarded menstruation.

DYSMNE'SIA. From δυς, bad, and μνησις, memory. Impaired or defective memory.

DYSO'DIA. Δυσωδια, fetor. Diseases attended with fœtid emanations.

DYSODONTI'ASIS. From δυς, with difficulty, and οδοντιασις, dentition. Difficult dentition.

DYSO'PIA. From δυς, bad, and ωψ, an eye. Defective vision. Inability to see except in an oblique direction.

DYSOREX'IA. From δυς, with difficulty, and ορεξις, appetite. Depraved appetite.

DYSOS'MIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and οσμα, smell. Diminished sense of smell.

DYSOSPHRE'SIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and οσφρησις, the sense of smell. An impaired condition of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTO'SIS. From δυς, and οστεον, a bone. A faulty conformation, or diseased condition of bone.

DYSPEP'SIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and πεπτω, I concoct. Indigestion. Weak or impaired digestion; a disease consisting, usually, of a want of appetite, eructations, pyrosis, a painful burning sensation and transient distension in the region of the stomach; sometimes accompanied by flatulence and frequently by constipation of the bowels or diarrhœa, together with a long train of nervous symptoms and other disagreeable concomitants.

DYSPHA'GIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and φαγω, I eat. Difficult or impeded deglutition.

Dysphagia Constric'ta. *Dysphagia pharyn'gea; dysphagia œsophagea.* Stricture of the œsophagus, or pharynx.

DYSPHO'NIA. From δυς, badly, and φωνη, the voice. Alteration in the state of the voice; difficulty in the production and articulation of sounds.

DYSPHO'RIA. From δυς, and φορεω, to bear. The restlessness and anxiety which accompany many diseases.

DYSPNŒ'A. From δυς, with difficulty, and πνεω, I breathe. Difficult respiration; shortness of breath.

Dyspnœa Convuls'iva. Asthma.

DYSSPERMATIS'MUS. From δυς, and σπερματισμος, emission. Impeded or slow emission of semen during coition.

DYSTHET'ICA. From δυσθετικα, a bad state of body. A bad habit of body. The fourth order in the class *Hæmatica* of Dr. Good, including cachexies.

DYSTHYM'IA. From δυς, bad, and θυμος, mind. Despondency of mind. Melancholy.

DYSTO'CIA. *Dystochia;* from δυς, and τικτω, to bring forth. Difficult parturition.

DYSTOCOLO'GIA. From δυς, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on difficult parturition.

DYSTŒCHIA'SIS. From δυς, and στοιχος, a row. A vicious disposition of the eyelashes.

DYSU'RIA. From δυς, with difficulty, and ουρον, urine. Difficulty of voiding the urine.

## E.

EAGLE-STONE. An old pharmaceutical term applied to globular clay, iron stone, called *lapis ætites.*

Eagle-Wood. *Ætites.* A fragrant wood used in the East for burning as incense.

EAR. *Auris.* The organ of hearing, which is divided into *external,* comprehending the auricle, and meatus auditorius externus; *middle,* which includes the tympanum and its connections; and the *internal,* which includes the semi-circular canals, cochlea, vestibule and whole labyrinth.

Ear Pick. A small scoop and probe

used for the removal of hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus.

Ear Trumpet. An instrument used by persons partially deaf for collecting and increasing the intensity of sound.

Ear-Wax. Cerumen, aurium.

Ear-Ache. Otalgia.

EARTH. In *Chemistry*, the earths are certain metallic oxyds, of which there are nine, namely, baryta, strontia, lime, magnesia, alumina, glucina, zirconia, yttria and thorina.

Earth, Aluminous. Alumina, or clay.

Earth of Bones. Phosphate of lime.

Earth, Bolar. Argillaceous earth of a pale but bright-red color. See Bole, Armenian.

Earth, Fuller's. Cimolia purpurescenses.

Earth, Heavy. Baryta.

Earth, Japan. See Acacia Catechu.

Earth Nuts. Bulbous substances produced by the roots of plants. The name is applied in England to the nut of *Conopodium flexuosum;* in Egypt, to the round tuber of *Cyprus rotundus;* and in China, to the subterranean pods of *Arachis hypogæa.*

Earth-Worm. Lumbricus terrestris.

EARTHS, ABSORBENT. Earths which have the property of neutralizing acids, as magnesia, chalk, &c.

EATON'S STYPTIC. A solution of sulphate of iron in alcohol, to which some other ingredients have been added.

EAU. The French name for water.

Eau D'Arquebusade. A vulnerary water formerly much used, consisting of alcohol distilled with various aromatic herbs.

Eau de Belloste. A compound of equal parts of muriatic acid, brandy and saffron, formerly used as a resolvent.

Eau de Brocchieri. A styptic, said to be a solution of creasote.

Eau de Carmes. The name of a French preparation used as a stomachic and stimulant.

Eau de Cologne. Cologne water; a perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

Eau de Javelle. A solution of chloride of soda.

Eau de Luce. Succinated spirit of ammonia.

Eau de Naphre. A water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the bitter orange.

Eau de Rabel. *Aqua rabelii.* A mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol.

Eau de Vie. Brandy.

EBEAUPIN SPRING. A chalybeate spring, containing carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, in the department of *Loire Inférieure,* near Nantes.

EBENACEÆ. *Diospyros ebenum.* The name of a family of plants allied to the ebony tree.

EBENUM. *Ebe'nus.* Ebony.

EBRAC'TEATE. In *Botany,* without a bractea or floral leaf.

EBRIETY. *Ebriatas;* from *ebrius,* intoxicated. Intoxication by spirituous liquors.

EBULLITION. *Ebullit'io;* from *ebullire,* to boil. The motion of a liquid by which it gives off bubbles of vapor, produced by heat or fermentation.

EBUR. Ivory.

Ebur Ustum nigrum. Ivory black.

EBURNIFICA'TION. *Eburna'tio;* from *Ebur,* ivory, and *fio* to be made. An incrustation of the articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the hardness and whiteness of ivory. It attends the latter stages of rachitis.

ECBALIUM OFFICINALIS. New name for *Momordica elaterium.*

ECBO'LIC. From εκβαλλω, to expel. In *Materia Medica,* medicines calculated to facilitate the expulsion of the fœtus in difficult parturition, or to cause abortion.

ECBRAS'MATA. From εκβραζω, to make boil. Old term for an eruption of fiery pimples.

ECBYRSO'MA. Old name for a protuberance of a bone at the points appearing through the skin.

ECCATHAR'TIC. Cathartic.

ECCEPHALO'SIS. Cephalotomy.

ECCHELY'SIS. Expectoration.

ECCHLO'MA. An extract.

EC'CHYMA. Eczema.

ECCHYMO'MA. From *εκ*, out of, and *χυμος*, juice. Ecchymosis.

Ecchymoma Anterio'sum. False aneurism.

ECCHYMO'SIS. From *εκχυω*, to pour out. A black or blue spot, occasioned by an extravasation of blood.

ECCHY'SIS. Effusion.

ECCLI'SIS. A luxation.

EC'COPE. Excision of any part.

ECCOPROT'IC. *Eccoprot'icus;* from *εξ*, and *κοπρος*, excrement. Laxatives which simply remove the contents of the alimentary canal.

ECCRINOL'OGY. *Eccrinolog''ia;* from *εκκρινω*, I separate, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the secretions.

EC'CRISIS. Excretion of any kind.

ECCRIT'ICA. Diseases of the excernent function. Also, medicines that act on the secretions.

ECCYE'SIS. From *εκ*, and *κυησις*, gravidity. Extra uterine fœtation.

ECCYLIO'SIS. From *εκ*, and *κυλιειν*, to turn round. A disease of evolution or development.

EC'DORA. From *εκ*, and *δερω*, I flay. Excoriation, especially of the urethra.

ECDO'RIUS. That which excoriates.

EC'DYSIS. Moulting. Desquamation.

ECHETRO'SIS. White bryony.

ECH'INATE. *Echina'tus.* In *Botany*, bristly; set with small sharp points; prickly.

ECHINOCOC'CUS. From *εχινος*, a spine, and *κοκκος*, a cyst. A genus of Hydatids or cystic Entozoons; one of the species is said by Rudolphi to infest the human subject.

ECHIN'ODERMS. *Echinoder'ma;* from *εχινος*, a sea-urchin, and *δερμα*, skin. A class of invertebrate animals with a coriaceous skin, most commonly armed with tubercles or spines.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA. From *εχινος*, a hedge-hog, and *οφθαλμια*, an inflammation of the eye. Inflammation of the eyelids, characterized by projection of the eyelashes.

ECHI'NOPS. *Echi'nopus.* A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Echinops Sphæroceph'alus. The globe-thistle.

ECHINORHYN'CUS. From *εχινος*, a hedge-hog, and *ρυγχος*, a beak. A genus of intestinal worms, of the order *Acanthocephaliæ.* One species, the *echinorhyncus bicornis*, has been found in the human subject.

ECHI'NUS. The hedge-hog; also, applied to the prominent points on the surface of the *pileus* of mushrooms.

Echinus Mari'nus. The sea-urchin.

ECH'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Borragineæ.*

Echium Ægyptia'cum. Wall bugloss, the root of which is said to be sudorific.

ECLAMP'SIA. From *εκλαμψις*, vivid light. A term applied in *Pathology* to the appearance of flashes of light before the eyes, occurring in some diseases; also, to the epileptic convulsions of children, and to puerperal convulsions.

ECLEC'TICS. *Eclec'ticus;* from *εκλεγω*, I select. Writers who select from the various works, upon the same department of science, such doctrines as seem most conformable to truth.

ECLEG'MA. From *εκλειχω*, to lick. A pharmaceutical preparation of a soft consistence and a sweet flavor; a linctus.

EC'LYSIS. *Exsolu'tio;* from *εκλυω*, I loosen. Faintness; prostration of strength.

ECON'OMY. From *οικια*, a house, and *νεμω*, I rule. Literally, the management of household affairs. In *Animal Physiology*, the assemblage of laws which govern the organization of animals.

ECPHLY'SIS. Vesicular eruption. A generic term, including *herpes, eczema, pompholyx* and *rupia.*

ECPHRAC'TIC, *Ecphracti'cus;* from *εκφρασσω*, to remove obstructions. Deobstruent.

ECPHRO'NIA. Insanity; melancholy.

ECPHY'MA. A cutaneous excrescence, as a wart, corn, physconia, &c.

ECPHYSE'SIS. From *εκφυσαω*, to blow. Hurried respiration, as of a person out of breath.

EC'PHYSIS. Apophysis.

ECPIES'MA. From *εκπιεζω*, I press out. In *Surgery*, a fracture of the skull, with depression of the bone.

ECPIES'MOS. From *εκπιεζω*, I press out. Protrusion of the eye from an afflux of humors without increase of its volume.

ECPTO'MA. *Ecpto'sis.* A falling down of any part; applied to luxations, expulsion of the secundines, falling off of gangrenous parts, scrotal hernia and prolapsus uteri.

ECPYC'TICA. See Incrassantia.

ECPYE'MA. From *εκ*, out of, and *πυον*, pus. Suppuration; an abscess; a collection of pus.

ECPYE'SIS. *Ecpye'ma.* From *εκπυεω*, to suppurate. A generic term for suppurative diseases of the skin.

ECPYE'TIC. Suppurative; promoting suppuration.

ECREG'MA. In *Pathology* a segment or rough fragment. Also, an eruption or pustule.

ECREX'IS. Rupture; laceration, especially of the vulva or womb.

ECRHYTH'MOS. From *εκ*, out of, *ρυθμος*, rhythm, irregular. In *Pathology*, irregular pulse.

EC'RYSIS. *Ecroe.* From *εκρεω*, I run from. A discharge.

ECSARCO'MA. From *εκ*, out of, and *σαρξ*, flesh. A fleshy excrescence, or sarcoma.

EC'STASIS. From *εξισταμαι*, I am beside myself. An ecstasy. A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary movements, with retarded vital action.

ECSTASY. Ecstases.

ECSTATIC TRANCE. Catalepsy.

EC'TASIS. Extension; expansion.

Ec'tasis I'ridis. That expansion of the iris which occasions diminution of the pupil.

ECTEX'IS. Emaciation. Colliquation.

ECTHLIM'MA. Chafing or excoriation produced by external violence.

EC'THYMA. From *εκθυω*, I break out, as heat, &c. A cutaneous eruption of large, round and distinct pustules, inflamed at their base. They are seldom numerous, and appear most frequently upon the extremities, neck and shoulders. Three species are noticed, namely, *ecthyma vulgare; ecthyma infantile* and *ecthyma luridum.*

ECTILLOT'ICUS. Having power to pull out. Applied to that which eradicates corns or hairs, as a depilatory.

ECTO'MIA. Excision; amputation of any part.

ECTOP'IA. From *εκτοπος*, out of place. Morbid displacement of any part; luxation.

Ectopia A'ni. Prolapsus ani.

Ectopia Cor'dis. Displacement or unnatural position of the heart.

ECTRIM'MA. In *Pathology*, ulceration of the skin, especially of those parts of the body in contact with the bed after long confinement.

ECTRO'PIUM. *Ectrop'ion.* From *εκτρεπω*, I avert. Eversion of the eyelids, so that the inner surface is turned out.

ECTRO'SIS. *Ectro'ma.* Miscarriage; abortion.

ECTROT'IC. That which is calculated to cause abortion. Applied, also, to the treatment of disease, or that line of treatment which destroys at once the morbid action, without giving it a chance to involve the economy.

EC'ZEMA. From *εκζεω*, I boil out. Heat; eruption. A cutaneous eruption of small vesicles thickly crowded together, without any manifest inflammation.

Eczema Mercuria'le. *Eczema rubrum.* Eczema caused by the irritation of mercury.

Eczema of the Face. This sometimes occurs in advanced age, and in young children.

Eczema of the Scalp. Scald head.

EDENTA'TA. *Eden'tals.* The name of an order of mammals characterized by the absence of the incisor, and, generally, of the cuspid teeth.

EDEN'TULOUS. *Anodon'tos; anodous; edentatus;* from *e*, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth. Without teeth; one who never had teeth, or one who has lost his teeth. The causes which most frequently give rise to

the loss of the teeth, are caries and chronic inflammation of the gums and alveolo-dental membranes. See Caries of the Teeth and Gums, Diseases of.

Although it is impossible completely to remedy this defect, yet, to such a high state of perfection has the prosthesis of these organs been brought, that their loss is now replaced with artificial substitutes which subserve a most valuable purpose. See Artificial Teeth.

EDES. Amber.

EDUCATION, PHYSICAL. The training of the body in such exercises as are calculated to give strength, vigor and health to all of its organs.

EDUL'CORANT. *Edul'corans.* Medicines which are supposed to deprive fluids of their acrimony.

EDULCORA'TION. *Edulcora'tio.* The act of rendering substances mild, either by the affusion of water for the removal of their saline and other disagreeable qualities, or by the addition of saccharine matter.

EF'FERENT. *Ef'ferens;* from *effero,* I carry, I transport. Applied to vessels which convey fluids from glands, as the *vasa efferentia,* which carry lymph from lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct, and to nerves which convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres of the circumference.

EFFERVES'CENCE. *Effervescen'tia;* from *effervescere,* to boil over, to ferment. In *Chemistry,* the commotion produced by the escape of gas from a liquid, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. In *Humoral Pathology,* a supposed ebullition of the blood or other fluids produced either by elevation of temperature, or the action of the principles contained in them, on each other.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. A carbonated beverage, used, sometimes, as a vehicle for saline medicines.

EFFETE'. *Effœtus.* Impoverished; worn out.

EF'FILA. Freckles.

EFFLORES'CENCE. *Efflora'tio;* from *Efflorescere,* to blow as a flower. In *Chemistry,* the spontaneous conversion of a solid into a pulverulent substance. In *Botany,* act of flowering. In *Pathology,* acute exanthemata.

EFFLU'VIUM. From *effluo,* to flow out. An exhalation, generally noxious or disagreeable.

EFFRACTU'RA. Fracture of the cranium with much depression.

EFFU'SION. From *effundere,* to pour out. In *Pathology,* extravasation of a fluid into a visceral cavity or into the cellular tissue.

EGES'TA. From *egero,* to carry out. The expulsion of fæces from the healthy body. The excretions.

EGG. The ovum of birds and oviparous animals.

EGG-PLANT. The popular name of the *solanum melongena.*

EG'LANTINE. The popular name applied to the sweet-brier rose.

EGOPH'ONIC. Pertaining to egophony.

EGOPH'ONY. *Ægopho'nia;* from αιξ, a goat, and φωνη, the voice. Goat's voice. Applied by Laënnec to the human voice where it gives through the stethoscope a clear and acute sound, resembling the voice of the goat, and which he regards as indicative of moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ.

EGREGOR'SIS. Morbid watchfulness.

EGYPTIAN BEAN. The popular name of the fruit of the *Nelumbium speciosum.*

EGYPTIAN PEBBLE. A species of Jasper.

EILAMI'DES. The meninges of the brain.

EILE'MA. A painful convolution of the intestines or tormina produced by flatulence. Also used by Vogel to express a fixed pain in the intestines, as if a nail were driven into the part.

EILEON. The ileum.

EILEOS. Ileus.

EISANTHE'MA. Eruption on a mucous membrane, such as aphthæ.

EISBOLE. The access of a disease or of a particular paroxysm. Also, injection.

EISPNOË. Inspiration.

EJACULA'TION. *Ejacula'tio;* from *ejaculare,* to cast out. The act by which the semen is darted through the urethra.

EJAC'ULATORY. *Ejac'ulans.* Concerned in the ejaculation of the semen.

EJACULATORY DUCTS. The vessels which convey the semen to the urethra.

EJECTION. *Ejec'tio;* from *ejicere,* to throw out. Excretion of the fæces, urine, &c.

ELABORA"TION. *Elabora'tio;* from *e,* and *laborare,* to work. In *Physiology,* the various changes which assimilative substances undergo, through the action of living organs, before they become subservient to nutrition.

ELÆAGNA'CEÆ. A natural order of shrubby, arborescent exogens, having leprous leaves, superior fruit, tubular calyx, and apetalous flowers.

ELÆOM'ETER. A delicate glass hydrometer for estimating the purity of oils.

ELÆOM'ELI. From ελαιον, oil, and μελι, honey. A purging oil, of a sweet taste, obtained from the trunk of a tree in Syria.

ELÆON. Oil.

ELÆOPH'ANES. From ελαιον, oil, and φαινομαι, I appear. Having the appearance of oil.

ELÆO-SAC"CHARUM. From ελαιον, oil, and σακχαρον, sugar. A mixture of essential oil and sugar.

ELAIDINE. A substance resulting from the action of nitrous acid upon olive, almond, and some other oils. It resembles stearine.

ELAIN. From ελαιον, oil. Oleine. The oily principle of solid fats and oils.

ELAIOD'IC ACID. One of the compounds resulting from the saponification of castor oil. Oleoricinic acid.

ELAIS GUINEEN'SIS. A palm found in Guinea and the West Indies, which yields an emollient, fatty substance.

EL'AOLITE. From ελαιον, oil, and λιθος, stone. A mineral of a brittle, crystalline texture, greasy lustre, grayish, greenish or reddish shade, composed of silica, alumina and potassa.

EL'APIS. A subgenus of vipers.

ELAS'MA. Old name for a clyster-pipe.

ELASMOTHE'RIUM. From ελασμος, a plate, and θηρ, a beast. An extinct Pachydermatous animal, the type of a new genus, with teeth of a laminated structure, intermediate between the horse and rhinoceros.

ELATERIUM. Name given to a crystallizable substance distinct from *Elatin,* found in the juice of Elaterium.

ELAS'TIC. *Elasti'cus;* from ελαστης, impulsion, itself from ελαυνειν, to impel; to push. Endowed with elasticity.

ELASTIC FLUID. A gas.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc.

ELASTIC"ITY. A property in bodies which restores them to their original form, after having been made to deviate from it by external force.

ELATERS. In *Botany,* the loose spiral fibres found in great numbers, mixed with the sporules, in the conceptacles of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATE'RIUM. A substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber. See Momordica Elaterium.

ELATIN. The active principle of elaterium.

EL'BOW. From *ell,* and *bow.* Applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection formed by the ulna.

EL'CAJA. An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is emetic.

ELCO'SIS. From ελκος, an ulcer. Ulceration. Applied by Sauvages to cachectic diseases attended with fœtid, carious, and chronic ulcers.

ELD'ER. See Sambucus.

ELDER, DWARF. Sambucus ebulus.

ELECAMPANE. The popular name of the *Inula Helenium.*

ELECTIVE AFFIN'ITY. See Affinity, Elective.

ELECTRIC. Relating to, or containing, electricity.

ELECTRIC ATTRACTION. The attraction which exists between certain electrified substances, as glass, amber, sealing-wax, sulphur, and other light bodies.

ELECTRIC AURA. The current or breeze produced by the discharge of electricity from a highly charged conductor. It has

sometimes been employed as a mild stimulant to delicate parts, as the eye.

ELECTRIC FRICTION. The irritating action produced by the reception of sparks from a person in the electrical bath through flannel.

ELECTRIC FISHES. A term applied to certain fish, the species of the class *Pisces* which have the power of discharging the electric shock.

ELECTRIC REPUL'SION. The repulsion of light bodies from certain electrified substances after having come in contact with them.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS. The partial and rapid convulsions produced by the sudden administration of a large amount of electricity from the Leyden jar.

ELEC'TRICAL. Pertaining to, or containing electricity.

ELECTRICAL BATTERY. A number of Leyden jars placed in a box lined with tin foil, and communicating with each other by means of metallic rods.

ELECTRICAL COLUMN. A species of electrical pile consisting of thin plates of different metals, arranged in pairs, with paper between them.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a round plate or cylinder of glass, made to revolve upon its axis, and pressed during each rotation by a cushion of leather covered with silk and smeared with an amalgam of tin and zinc. There is also attached to the machine the *prime conductor*, usually made of brass and sustained by one or more glass legs. The end nearest the glass plate or cylinder is furnished with a number of small wires which come in such immediate proximity with it, that the electric condition of the one is immediately transferred to the other.

ELECTRIC'ITY. *Electric'itas;* from ηλεκτρον, amber, the substance in which it was first discovered. A property which certain bodies exhibit, either naturally or when subjected to the action of various excitants, causing them to attract or repel light bodies, emit sparks, or streams of light, and to produce involuntary muscular contraction in the bodies of animals when it is made to pass through them. Also, the science which treats of the phenomena of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, VOLTAIC. Galvanism.

ELECTRIZERS, HARRINGTON'S. Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, employed for medical purposes.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY. One of the *aliases* of animal magnetism.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY. That branch of science which treats on the application of electricity as a chemical agent.

ELECTRO-MAG'NETISM. The science of the mutual action of conductors and magnets; magnetic electricity.

ELEC'TRODE. The end of a wire which communicates with a voltaic circle, commonly called a pole, is so termed by Faraday, because, as he believes, it serves as a path or door to the electric current.

ELECTRODYNAM'ICS. The action of the conductors of electricity or galvanism upon each other when conveying this subtile agent.

ELECTROL'YSIS. The direct decomposition of bodies by galvanism.

ELEC'TROLYTE. A substance undergoing direct decomposition by the action of the electric current.

ELECTROM'ETER. An instrument for measuring electricity.

ELECTROPO'LAR. A term applied to a conductor in which one end or surface is positive while the other is negative.

ELECTROPH'ORUS. An instrument invented by Volta for collecting weak electricity, consisting of a flat cake of resin and a disk of metal, of rather smaller diameter, supplied with a glass handle, used in electrical experiments, to show the generation of electricity by induction.

ELECTROPUNC'TURE. The introduction of two or more wires into any part of the body and then connecting them with the poles of a galvanic battery.

ELEC'TROSCOPE. An instrument for the discovery of electrical excitement.

ELEC'TROTINT. A process by which an engraving may be made by the electrotype from an original painted in thick colors.

ELECTROTYPE. The precipitation, by means of a galvanic current, of a metal, from a solution, upon any metallic object immersed in it.

ELEC'TRUM. Amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM. An electuary; a confection.

Electuarium Cassiæ. A confection of cassia.

EL'EMENT. A substance which cannot be divided or decomposed by chemical analysis.

ELEMI. *Amyris elemif'era.* A fragrant resinous exudation from several species of *Amyris.*

ELEOSEL'INUM. Apium graveolens.

EL'EPHANT. A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, comprehending two species, the *Elephas Indicus,* and the *Elephas Africanus.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. From ελεφας, an elephant. A chronic inflammation of the skin, occurring in warm climates, as in Africa, the West Indies, Maderia, and the Isle of France, in which the integument becomes rough, indurated, wrinkled and scaly, like the skin of an elephant, attended by a diminution and sometimes a total loss of sensibility; the formation of fissures in the skin, ulcerations, &c.

EL'EPHAS. The elephant; ivory.

ELETTA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Zinziberaceæ.*

Elettaria Cardamomum. The officinal cardamom, the seeds of which are aromatic and gently pungent when chewed.

ELEUTHERIA. Cascarilla bark.

ELEVA'TOR. From *elevare,* to lift up. In *Anatomy,* a muscle whose function consists in raising the part into which it is inserted. See Levator. In *General Surgery,* an instrument used to raise depressed portions of bone, especially of the cranium, or for the removal of the circle detached by the trephine. In *Dental Surgery,* an instrument sometimes employed in the extraction of roots of teeth. The elevator used in the last mentioned operation is of a pointed shape, bearing some resemblance to the tongue of a carp, and is hence called by the French dentists *langue de carpé;* it is flat or slightly concave on one side and convex on the other, attached to a straight or curved shank, according to the fancy of the operator, or the part of the jaw on which it is designed to be employed, and inserted in a large, strong, ivory, wood, or pearl handle.

Elevator Ani. Levator ani.

Elevator, Goodwin's. An instrument invented by Mr. C. T. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, for the extraction of the roots of cuspid teeth. It is shaped something like the punch, bent downward near the point. With regard to the merits of the instrument the author is unable to speak, not having seen it.

Elevator La'bii Inferio'ris Pro'prius. Levator labii inferioris.

Elevator La'bii Superio'ris Pro'prius. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Elevator Labio'rum. Levator anguli oris.

Elevator Na'si Ala'rum. See Levator Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi.

Elevator Oc'uli. Rectus superioris.

Elevator Pal'pebræ Superio'ris. Levator palpebræ superioris.

Elevator Scap'ulæ. Levator scapulæ.

Elevator Testic'uli. The cremaster muscle.

Elevator Ureth'ræ. The transversus perinæi muscle.

ELEVATO'RIUM. The elevator; a surgical instrument.

ELIQUA'TION. *Liquation.* In *Metallurgy,* a process of separating two metals of different fusion points, by heating the mixture sufficiently to melt that metal which fuses at the lower temperature, when it runs out, leaving a porous cake of the more infusible metal. The same process is applied to the separation of fusible sulphurets, as that of antimony, from their ores. This operation is sometimes called *leveating.* In *Pathology,* colliquation.

ELIXA'TION. *Elixatio;* from *elixus,* boiled, sodden. The act of boiling or seething.

ELIX'IR. Generally supposed to be from *elekser,* quintessence. A solution of various medicinal substances, or their

active principle, in alcohol. It is analogous to tincture.

ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERI. A mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol.

ELIXIR AL'OES. Tincture of aloes and myrrh.

ELIXIR ANTIASTHMAT'ICUM BOERHAAVII. Boerhaave's anti-asthmatic elixir, composed of alcohol, aniseed, orris root, liquorice, elecampane, sweet flag and asarabacca.

ELIXIR FOR THE TEETH, ARGELAT'S. Take spirits of rosemary ʒ viij, rad. pyrethrum ʒ i. Put into a matrass, and infuse for some days, and filter. When used, mix with two parts water.

ELIXIR FOR THE MOUTH, BOTET'S. Take spirits of wine, at 33°, two litres; pounded cloves, cinnamon, green anise, each 32 grammes; powdered cochineal, essence of peppermint, each 16 grammes.

ELIXIR FOR THE MOUTH, MAURY'S. ℞. Root of ratania ʒ viij, vulnerary alcohol ℔ iv, essential oil of English mint ʒ iv, essential oil of orange rind ʒ i. Put the bruised root into a matrass; pour over the alcohol, digest for 18 days, filter and add the essential oils. Add 15 or 20 drops to a tumbler one-third full of water, and rub the teeth and gums with it.

ELIXIR, DR. CAPON'S ODONTALGIC. An elixir composed of the oil of cloves, oil of thyme, opium, alcohol of roses, and Frontignac wine.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Paregoric.

ELIXIR PECTORA'LE RE'GIS DA'NIÆ. A mixture of liquorice, Fennel water and Ammoniated alcohol.

ELIXIR PROPRIETA'TIS. Compound tincture of aloes.

ELIXIR, ROGER'S TONIC, FOR THE MOUTH. An elixir composed of the following ingredients: vulnerary water, rhatany root, oil of English mint, oil of orange peel, and alcohol.

ELIXIR SACRUM. Tincture of rhubarb and aloes.

ELIXIR SALU'TIS. Compound tincture of senna.

ELIXIR STOMACH'ICUM. Compound tincture of gentian.

ELIXIR VITÆ MATHI'OLI. A tincture of twenty-two aromatic and stimulating substances formerly used in epilepsy.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI. Aromatic sulphuric acid.

ELIXIVIA'TION. Lixiviation.

ELK. The *cervus alcis*, or moos deer.

ELLA'GIC ACID. An acid obtained from nut-galls, distinct from gallic and taanic acids.

ELLYCHNIO'TOS. Old name for a liniment because made of the material from which torches or candles are formed.

ELM. The popular name of all the trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*.

ELMINTHO'CORTON. Corallina Corsicana.

ELO'DES. From ελος, a marsh, and ειδος, resemblance. Marsh fever.

ELONGA'TION. *Elonga'tio*; from *elongare*, to lengthen. In *Surgery*, an imperfect luxation, in which the ligaments are stretched and the limb lengthened. Also, the extension required in the reduction of a dislocation or fracture.

ELUTRIA'TION. *Elutria'tio*; from *elutrio*, to cleanse. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, the separation of the light from the heavy particles of a powder by suspending both in water, allowing the coarser grains to fall and decanting the fine powder.

ELU'VIES. From *eluo*, to wash out. A preternatural discharge of any fluid; also the fluid itself. Applied sometimes to lucorrhœa.

ELYTRATRE'SIA. Imperforation of the vagina.

ELYTRI'TIS. From ελυτρον, the vagina, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the vagina.

ELYTROCE'LE. From ελυτρον, an envelope, and χελε, a tumor. Vaginal hernia.

ELYTROIDE. From ελυτρον, and ειδος, resemblance. The tunica vaginalis.

EL'YTRON. From ελνω, I involve. A sheath; the vagina. In *Anatomy*, the membranes enveloping the spinal marrow are called ελυτρα. In *Zoology*, the coriaceous envelope which sheathes the inferior or membranous wing of *Coleopterous* and *Orthopterous* insects.

ELYTRON'CUS. From *ελυτρον*, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A swelling or tumor of the vagina.

ELYTROPLAS'TY. Operation for the cure of vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting of transplanting skin from the labia or nates.

ELYTROPTO'SIS. From *ελυτρον*, a sheath, and *πτωσις*, fall. Applied to inversion and prolapsus vagina.

ELYTRORRHA'GIA. From *ελυτρον*, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth. Vaginal hemorrhage.

ELYTRORRHŒ'A. From *ελυτρον*, and *ρεω*, to flow. Passive hemorrhage from the vagina; also a mucous discharge from the vagina.

ELYTROR'RHAPHY. From *ελυτρον*, and *ραφη*, a suture. The restoration of the vagina by suture in cases of fissure and prolapsus.

EMACIA'TION. *Emacia'tio;* from *emaciare*, to grow lean. Wasting of the flesh. The condition of a person who is losing flesh. Becoming lean.

EMANA'TION. *Emana'tio;* from *emanare*, to issue from. A term applied to fluid or gaseous bodies, which proceed, or orginate from other bodies, as light from the sun, odors from plants, and miasmata, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM. Amenorrhœa, usually applied to that form of the disease in which the patient has never menstruated.

EMAR'GINATE. In *Botany*, notched in a peculiar manner at the apex. In *Zoology*, having the margin broken by an obtuse notch on the segment of a circle; and in *Mineralogy*, having all the ridges of the primitive forms truncated, each by one face.

EMAS'CULATE. *Emascula'tus*. A male deprived of the generative power.

EMASCULA'TION. *Emascula'tio;* from *emasculare*, to render impotent. The act of destroying or removing the male generative organs.

EMBALM'ING. The preservation of the dead body, which among the Egyptians was usually done by saturating every part with asphaltum.

EMBAM'MA. From *εμβαπτω*, I immerse in. A medical condiment, or sauce in which the food is dipped.

EMBOITEMENT. A French word, applied by Bonnet to that hypothesis of generation which considers the embryos of successive periods for hundreds of years, as encased within one another, each possessed of a complete series of organized parts.

EMBON'POINT. A French word signifying in good condition, or in full health.

EMBROCA'TION. *Embroca'tio;* from *εμβρεχω*, I sprinkle. A fluid application, especially a liniment, to be rubbed on any part of the body.

EMBROCHE. Embrocation.

EM'BRYO. *Em'bryon;* from *εμβρυω*, I grow. The fœtus in utero, during the early stages of its development. Also the germ of a tooth or of a plant.

EMBRYOG'RAPHY. *Embryograph'ia;* from *εμβρυον*, the embryon, and *γραφη*, a description. An anatomical description of the embryo.

EMBRYOL'OGY. *Embryolog'ia;* from *εμβρυον*, and *λογος*, an account A description of, or treatise on, the embryo.

EMBRYO'THLAS'TES. *Embryothlas'ta;* from *εμβρυον*, the embryo, and *θλαω*, to crush. In *Obstetrics*, an instrument for crushing the dead fœtus to facilitate its removal in difficult parturition.

EMBRYOT'OMY. *Embryotom'ia;* from *εμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τεμνω*, to cut. In *Obstetric Surgery*, the dismembering of the fœtus in utero in order to its removal.

EMBRYUL'CIA. From *εμβρυον*, and *ελκω*, to draw. The removal of the dead fœtus with a blunt hook.

EMBRYUL'CUS. From *ενβρυον*, and *ελκω*, to draw. The blunt hook forceps for the extraction of the fœtus from the uterus.

EM'ERY. A variety of corundum characterized by extreme hardness. The powder is used for cutting and polishing glass, and in the composition of wheels for grinding porcelain teeth.

EMERY WHEELS. Wheels varying in thickness from an eighth to three-quarters of an inch, and in diameter from one to

nine or ten inches, composed of shellac and emery. They are employed in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist for grinding porcelain or mineral teeth. When well made they are preferable to any other grinding wheel, except the corundum, used for this purpose.

EM'ESIS. *Eme'sia.* The act of vomiting.

EMETATROPH'IA. Atrophy induced by vomiting.

EMET'IC. *Emet'icum;* from *εμεω*, I vomit. A substance capable of exciting emesis.

EMETIC TARTAR. Tartarized antimony.

EMETIC WEED. Lobelia inflata.

EM'ETIN. *Emeti'na.* The active principle of ipecacuanha.

EM'ETO-CATHAR'TIC. *Em'eto-cathar'ticus.* A medicine which excites vomiting and purging at the same time.

EM'INENCE. *Eminen'tia.* A projection or protuberance on the surface of an organ.

EMINEN'TIA ANNULA'RIS. The pons varolii.

EMINENTIÆ CANDICAN'TES. The corpora albicantia of the brain.

EMINENTIÆ LENTICULA'RES. The corpora striata.

EMINENTIÆ MAGNÆ CEREB'RI. The thalami opticorum.

EMINENTIÆ QUADRIGEM'INÆ. The tubercula quadrigemina.

EMISSA'RIA. From *emittere*, to send or let out. A term applied in *Anatomy* to excretory ducts.

EMISSA'RIA DURRÆ MAT'IS. The processes of dura mater which accompany the cerebral nerves through the cranial foramina.

EMISSARIA SANTORI'NI. The minute veins which communicate with the sinuses of the dura matter through the foramina of the cranium, and may, sometimes, convey to the exterior the blood circulating within.

EMIS'SION. *Emis'sio;* from *emittere*, to send out, drive out. The act by which matter of any kind is thrown from the body.

EMISSO'RIUS. Emissory; that which conveys any fluid out of the body.

EMMEN'AGOGUES. *Emmenago'ga;* from *εμμηνια*, the menses, and *αγω*, I drive, or expel. Medicines which promote or favor the discharge of the menses.

EMME'NIA. The menses.

EMMENOLOG'IA. From *εμμηνια*, the menses, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on menstruation.

EMOL'LIENTS. *Emollien'tia;* from *emollire*, to soften or relax. Substances which soften or relax inflammed parts, as bland oils, fomentations, cataplasms, &c.

EMO'TION. *Emo'tio.* Affection of the mind. Delirium.

EMPATHE'MA. *Εμπαθης;* from *παθημα, passio, affectio.* Ungovernable passion.

EMPEI'RIA. Empericism; medicine founded exclusively upon observation.

EM'PHLYSIS. From *εν*, in, and *φλυσις*, a vesicular tumor or eruption. Vesicular eruption, with a discharge of an acrid fluid, as in *aphtha, erysipelas, pemphigus*, &c.

EMPHRAC'TICUS. *Emphrac'tic;* from *εμφραττω*, I close, I obstruct. A medicine which closes the pores of the skin when applied to it.

EMPHRAG'MA. That which obstructs.

EMPHRAGMA LACHRYMA'LE. Fistula lachrymalis.

EMPHRAGMA SALIVA'RE. Ranula.

EMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of any cavity or canal.

EMPHY'MA. A tumor, or morbid growth.

EMPHYSE'MA. From *εμφυσαω*, I inflate. An elastic, crepitant swelling, caused by the introduction of air or other aeriform fluid into the cellular texture.

EMPHYSEMA ABDOM'INIS. See Tympanites.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. Infiltration of the intercellular texture of the lungs with air.

EMPHYSEMA PEC'TORIS. See Pneumothorax.

EMPIR'IC. *Empiri'cus;* from *εμπειρια*, experience. Formerly applied to one who, in the practice of physic, followed experi-

ence alone, but, at present, to one who deviates from the course pursued by regular practitioners, and vends nostrums. The term is used in nearly the same sense as that of charlatan, or quack.

EMPIR'ICISM. The practice of empirics. Quackery.

EMPLAS'TICUS. An emphractic.

EMPLAS'TRUM. From *εμπλασσω*, I spread upon. A plaster. A solid glutinous compound, which at the ordinary temperature of the body, adheres to the part on which it is placed.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆ'SIVUM. *Emplastrum resinæ.* Resin plaster; adhesive plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆ'SIVUM AN'GLICUM. Court plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONI'ACI. U. S. An ammoniac plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRAR'GYRO. Lond. A plaster composed of ammoniac, mercury, olive oil and sulphur.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATI'CUM. Dub. Aromatic plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ASAFŒ'TIDÆ. U. S. *Emplastrum antihyster'icum.* An asafœtida plaster.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADON'NÆ. U. S. A plaster of belladonna.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFA'CIENS. Dub. A calefacient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHAR'IDIS. Lond. A plaster of Spanish flies.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOS'ITUM. Ed. Compound plaster of Spanish flies.

EMPLASTRUM CE'RÆ. Lond. A wax plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CICU'TÆ. A French preparation of pitch plaster, with hemlock powder.

EMPLASTRUM CUMI'NI. Lond. Cumin plaster.

EMPLASTRUM DIACH'YLON. *Emplastrum plumbi.* Litharge plaster.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPAS'TICUM. *Emplastrum cantharidis.* Blistering plaster.

EMPLASTRUM FER'RI. U. S., Ed. Iron plaster. Strengthening plaster.

EMPLASTRUM GAL'BANI. Dub. Galbanum plaster.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOS'ITUM. U. S. Compound plaster of galbanum.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMO'SUM. Ed. Gum plaster.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRAR'GYRI. U. S., Lond., Ed. Mecurial plaster.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRAR'GYRI COMPOS'ITUM. Ph., Dub. A mercurial plaster, with resin.

EMPLASTRUM LITHAR'GYRI. *Emplastrum plumbi.* Litharge plaster.

EMPLASTRUM NORIMBERGEN'SE. An ointment of red lead, wax, oil and camphor.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. U. S. An opium plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PI'CIS. Lond., Ed. *Emplastrum picis compos'itum.* Compound pitch plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PI'CIS CUM CANTHARIDE. Plaster of pitch, with Spanish flies.

EMPLASTRUM PLUM'BI. U. S., Lond. Lead plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBONA'TIS. Plaster of carbonate of lead.

EMPLASTRUM RESI'NÆ. U. S., Lond. Resin plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SAPO'NIS. U. S. Soap plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOS'ITUM. Adhesive plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SIM'PLEX. Ed. *Emplastrum cera.* Wax plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THU'RIS COMPOS'ITUM. Compound frankincense plaster.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATO'RIUM. *Emplastrum cantharidis.* Plaster of Spanish flies.

EMPO'RIUM. A mart. The brain was formerly so called because all the affairs of the mind are transacted there.

EMPRES'MA. From *εμπρηθω*, I burn within. Visceral inflammation; inflammation of any of the viscera.

EM'PRION. From *εν*, and *πριων*, a saw, serrated. Applied by some of the older writers to a pulse in which the strokes of the artery are unequally distended.

EMPROSTHOT'ONOS. From *εμπροσθεν*, forward, and *τεινω*, I stretch, I extend. A form of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forward.

EMPSYCHO'SIS. From *εμψυχοω*, I an-

imate, I vivify. The act of animating. The union of soul and body.

EMPTO'SIS. Imbibition. Endosmosis.

EMPTY'SIS. From *εμπτυω*, I spit out. Hæmoptysis; spitting of blood.

EMPYE'MA. From *εν*, within, and *πυον*, pus. A collection of pus in the cavity of the plura.

EMPYE'SIS. Suppuration. A phlegmonous eruption, in which the pimples gradually fill with purulent fluid, and after awhile dry up, leaving thick scabs.

EMPYOCE'LE. From *εν*, in, *πυον*, pus, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A tumor of the scrotum formed by a collection of pus.

EMPYOM'PHALUS. From *εν*, in, *πυον*, pus, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. A suppurating tumor under the navel, or umbilical hernia.

EMPYOS. Purulent.

EMPYREAL AIR. Oxygen gas.

EMPYREU'MA. From *εμπυρευω*, I kindle. A peculiar offensive odor which animal and other substances contract when decomposed by being exposed to a heat in a closed vessel.

EMPYREUMAT'IC. *Empyreumat'icus.* Possessing the qualities of empyreuma, as an empyreumatic smell or taste.

EMPYREUMATIC OIL. Oil derived from the destructive distillation of animal matters.

EMUL'GENT. *Emul'gens;* from *emulgere*, to milk out, to draw out. The renal artery and vein are so called, because the ancients imagined they strained, or milked the urine through the kidneys.

EMUL'SIN. Albumen of almonds.

EMUL'SIO. An emulsion.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. Gum Arabic emulsion.

EMULSIO AMYG'DALÆ. Almond emulsion; almond milk.

EMULSIO CAMPHORA'TA. An emulsion composed of camphor, blanched sweet almonds, refined sugar and water.

EMUL'SION. *Emul'sio.* A medicine of a milky-white appearance, composed of oil and mucilage.

EMULSION, ALMOND. Mistura amygdalæ; almond mixture.

EMULSION OF ASAFŒTIDA. Asafœtida mixture.

EMULSION, CAMPHORATED. See Emulsio Camphorata.

EMULSION OF GUM AMMONIAC. Ammoniac mixture.

EMULSION OF GUM ARABIC. Mucilage of gum arabic.

EMUL'SIVE. Applied to seeds and the kernels of nuts which yield oil when pressed.

EMUNC'TORY. *Emuncto'rium;* from *emungere*, to drain off. Any excretory organ of the body, or cavity, containing fluids to be excreted.

EMUN'DANS. Cleansing or purifying; applied to washes for ulcers.

EMUNDAN'TIA. Detergents.

EMYS PALUS'TRIS. *Salt-water Terrapin.* A turtle found in salt and brackish waters along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

ENÆ'MOS. A topical application for arresting hemorrhage, by agglutinating the parts.

ENÆORE'MA. From *εν*, in, and *αιωρεω*, I lift up, that which hangs or floats in. A deposit floating in the urine.

ENAM'EL. A vitreous substance used for painting on porcelain, glass, and for covering metals with various kinds of ornamental work. It is composed of coloring matters which consist of metallic oxyds, fluxes of vitrifiable substances, as silicates, borates, or boro-silicates. See Porcelain Teeth.

ENAMEL OF THE TEETH. *Cortex stria'ta; adaman'tina den'tium; crusta dentium adaman'tina; substan'tia vit'rea.* A seemingly semi-vitreous substance which covers the crown and extends to the neck of a tooth. It is the hardest of all animal substances, is usually of a pearly milk-white color, and extremely smooth and glossy on its surface. Like dentine, it varies in density, being much harder on some teeth than others; it is thickest on those parts most exposed to friction, as on the protuberances of the molars, the cutting edges of the incisors, and the cusps of the bicuspids and cuspidati, and is thinnest towards

the neck. The structure of the enamel is fibrous; its fibres radiating from the dentine to the surface of the tooth, an arrangement by which immense strength and power of sustaining great pressure, are given to it.

In describing the microscopic structure of the enamel of the human tooth, Professor Owen says, it "consists of long and slender, solid, prismatic, for the most part hexagonal, fibres of phosphate, carbonate and fluate of lime," which "are essentially the contents of extremely delicate membranous tubes, originaly sub-divided into minute depressed compartments or cells, of which membranes scarcely a trace can be detected in fully formed teeth. The fibres are arranged closely together, side by side, with occasional narrow angular fissures, or interspaces, which are most common between the ends nearest the dentine; their general direction is perpendicular to the surface of the dentine, where the ends of the prisms are fixed in shallow depressions; the opposite and larger ends form the exposed surface of the enamel; the fibres proceeding to the horizontal masticating surface are, therefore, vertical; the greater number, which are directed to the circumference of the crown, are horizontal, or nearly so; every fibre, as a general rule, having, like the tubes of the dentine, that direction which is best adapted for resisting either the external force of mastication or the effects of lateral pressure. Besides the minute pits corresponding with the inner ends of the enamel fibres, the outer surface of the dentine sometimes presents larger depressions. . . . . The enamel fibres describe a flexuous course, the curves being much stronger and shorter than the primary curves of the dentinal tubes. The parallelism of the fibres continues over a much smaller extent of any part of the enamel than that of the calcigerous tubes in the dentine: in some parts of the enamel they curve in opposite directions to one another, like the vane of a feather. Sometimes the fibres may be traced through the entire thickness of the enamel; where they fall short, and where the larger fibres diverge from each other, shorter complemental ones fill up the interspaces. Each fibre is 1-5000th of an inch in thickness, and is marked throughout its entire course by faint, close set, transverse striæ. When a section of enamel includes several fibres in its thickness, certain of the overlapping curves intercept a portion of light, and occasion the appearance of dusky, brownish waves. Another appearance, more immediately related to the formation of enamel, is produced by lines crossing the enamel-fibres, parallel with the outer margin of the enamel, but not always parallel with that attached to the dentine. These lines are not of equal clearness, but are very nearly equi-distant, being about 1-2000th of an inch apart; they are more plainly seen in transverse sections of the crown than longitudinal sections, and they have the same relation to the fibres of the enamel which the contour-lines of the dentine bear to the calcigerous tubes. Without doubt they indicate, in like manner, strata of segments of the fibres and stages in the formation of the substance. Where these strata, which are arranged very obliquely to the vertical surface of the dentine, cross out upon that surface, they occasion those waves, transverse annular delicate markings which Leeuwenhoek noticed upon the exterior of the enamel, and which he supposed to indicate successive stages in the protrusion of the tooth through the gum, in taking its place in the dental series."

Mr. Nasmyth has demonstrated with the microscope that the enamel of the human tooth, as well as the dentinal part, is cellular. Each cell "is of a semi-circular form, and the convexity of the semi-circle looks upward toward the free external portion of the tooth." Thus, by this most peculiar structural arrangement, a capability of resisting mechanical force is imparted to the enamel, which its simple fibrous structure would wholly fail to supply.

The chemical composition, according to Berzelius, in every 100 parts of enamel is, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Phosphate of lime, | 85.3 |
| Fluate of lime, | 3.2 |
| Carbonate of lime, | 8.0 |
| Phosphate of magnesia, | 1.5 |
| Soda and muriate of soda, | 1.0 |
| Animal matter and water, | 1.0 |
| | 100. |

These proportions, however, are not always the same. They vary in the enamel of the teeth of different individuals.

ENAMEL OF PORCELAIN TEETH. See Porcelain Teeth.

ENANTE'SIS. The confluence or near approach of ascending and descending blood vessels.

ENANTHE'SIS. *Enanthe'ma;* from εν, in, and ανθεω, I flourish. An eruption on the skin; rash exanthem, including scarlet fever, measles and urticaria.

ENARTHRO'SIS. From εν, in, and αρθρον, a joint. A species of diarthrosis, in which the round head of one bone is received into the cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in all directions.

ENAR'THRUM. A foreign body in a joint.

ENCAN'THIS. From εν, and κανθος, the angle of the eye. A tumor or excrescence in the internal angle of the eye.

ENCANTHIS BENIG'NA. A soft, red, and sometimes rather livid excrescence of the caruncula lachrymalis, which generally yields to astringent collyria.

ENCANTHIS MALIG'NA. A malignant excrescence of the caruncula lachrymalis.

ENCAR'POS. Pregnant.

ENCATALEP'SIS. Catalepsy.

ENCATHIS'MA. Semicupium.

ENCAU'MA. From εν, in, and καιω, I burn. The scar of a burn, or the vesicle caused by a burn; also, an ulcer of the cornea, followed by escape of humor. Also, the old name for nitrate of silver.

ENCAU'SIS. A burn; encauma; moxibustion.

ENCEPH'ALA. A generic term applied to mollusca which have a distinct head.

ENCEPHALAL'GIA. Head-ache.

ENCEPHALALGIA HYDROP'ICA. Hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain.

ENCEPHAL'IC. *Encephal'icus;* from εν, in, κεφαλη, the head. Relating to the encephalon.

ENCEPHALA'TA. The great sub-kingdom of vertebrata in which the brain is protected by a bony case.

ENCEPHALI'TIS. Inflammation of the brain.

ENCEPHALITIS EXSUDATO'RIA. Hydrocephalus internus.

ENCEPHALOCE'LE. From εγκεφαλος, the brain, and, κηλη, hernia. Hernia cerebri. Fungus cerebri.

ENCEPH'ALOID. From ελκεφαγος, and ειδος, resemblance. Cerebriform. This term is applied by Laënnec to a species of morbid substance which frequently constitutes the mass of scirrhous or cancerous tumors, because of its resemblance to the medullary substance of the brain.

ENCEPHALO'MA. Fungus cerebri.

ENCEPHALOMALA'CIA. Mollities cerebri, or softening of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALON. *Enceph'alum;* from εν, in, and κεφαλη, the head. The contents of the cranium, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata, with their vessels, nerves and investing membranes.

ENCEPHALOPHY'MATA. Tubercles of the brain.

ENCEPHALO'SIS. A tumor of a brain-like appearance.

ENCEPHALOPYO'SIS. From εγκεφαλος, the brain, and πυον, pus. Ulceration of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSIS'MUS. Concussion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOZO'A. A term applied in *Zoology* to that division of the animal kingdom which comprehends those animals that have two nervous systems, one ganglionic, the other cerebro-spinal.

ENCHARAX'IS. Scarification.

ENCHONDRO'MA. From εν, in, and χονδρος, a cartilage. A cartilaginous tumor.

ENCHO'RIOS. Endemic.

ENCHYMO'MA. *Enchymo'sis;* from εν, in, and χυω, I pour. Infusion or pouring in of blood into the cutaneous vessels, caused by joy, anger, or shame.

ENCLYS'MA. From *εν*, in, and *κλυζω*, to cleanse out. A clyster.

ENCŒ'LIA. From *εν*, in, and *κοιλια*, the belly. The abdominal viscera.

ENCŒLI'TIS. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

ENCOLPIS'MUS. Introduction of any medicament into the vagina.

ENCYST'ED. From *εν*, in, and *κυστις*, a bladder. Applied to a tumor or other matter enclosed in a cyst or sac.

ENCYS'TIS. An encysted tumor.

ENDAN'GIUM. *Endangi'on.* The lining membrane of vessels.

ENDEIXIS. Indication.

ENDEM'IC. *Endem'icus;* from *εν*, in, and *δημος*, the people. Prevalent disease in a particular region or district of country.

ENDERMAT'IC. *Endermat'icus; ender'mic;* from *εν*, in, and *δερματικος*, cutaneous. The treatment of disease by the application of remedies to the skin, especially after the removal of the cuticle.

EN'DIVE. A plant; a species of *Cichorium*, used as a salad.

ENDO. From *ενδον*, within. A common prefix.

ENDO-AORTI'TIS. From *ενδον*, within, and *aortitis*, inflammation of the aorta. Inflammation of the inner membrane of the aorta.

ENDOCAR'DIAC. Within the heart; applied to sounds produced within that organ.

ENDOCARDI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

ENDOBRANCHIA'TA. From *ενδον*, within, and *βραγχια*, gills. A family of the class *Annelides*, destitute of external gills.

ENDOCOLITIS. Dysentery.

ENDODONTI'TIS. From *ενδον*, within, *οδους*, a tooth, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth. This may arise from exposure of the pulp cavity and the presence or contact of acrid and irritating agents, or from exposure to sudden transitions of temperature, or from mechanical violence, as in the case of a blow, or improperly performed dental operation. It may also occur as the result of constitutional disease. But from whatever cause produced, it is always attended with the severest and most agonizing pain, and is seldom relieved, when acute, by any other means than the extraction of the tooth, or the destruction of the pulp.

ENDO-ENTERITIS. Enteritis.

ENDO-GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

EN'DOGENS. *Endogenæ.* From *ενδον*, and *γενναω*, to produce. In *Botany* plants which grow by successive additions to the inside, and the vessels of their leaves run parallel to each other without branches, as in grapes, lilacs, asparagus, &c.

EN'DOLYMPH. The liquid contained in the membranous canals of the ear.

ENDOMETRI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.

ENDOPHLŒUM. The inner bark of a plant; the liber.

ENDOPHYL'LOUS. From *ενδον*, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. A term applied by Dumortier, to the young leaves of Monocotyledons, from their being enfolded within a sheath.

ENDOPLEU'RA. From *ενδον*, and *πλευρα*, the side. In *Botany*, the internal integument of a seed.

ENDORRHI'ZÆ. From *ενδον*, and *ριζα*, a root. A term applied in *Botany* to the embryo of Monocotyledons, in which the radicle is emitted from the base of a seed before entering the earth, appearing to come from within the mother root; plants which have a sheathed root.

ENDOSIS. Remission.

ENDOSMOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmotic action.

EN'DOSMOSE. *Endosmo'sis;* from *ενδον*, within, and *ωσμος*, impulse. Imbibition. The transmission of a fluid through a membrane from the interior, or the passage of a thin fluid from without by a dense one within. The property depends mainly upon the capillary attraction of the walls of the cavity. Mr. Lintot, an English dentist, and author of a small treatise on the

Teeth, is of the opinion that dental caries is the result of the chemical action of an acidulated fluid of the mouth, upon the dentinal tissue, while undergoing an endosmotic action on it. That such action might, under certain circumstances, take place through the cells of the dentine, is not improbable, and in the event of its occurrence, would, it is fair to presume, hasten the decomposition of the part of the tooth in which it was taking place.

ENDOSMOT'IC. Relating to endosmose.

ENDOSPER'MIUM. From *ενδον*, and *σπερμα*, seed. In *Botany*, the fibro-cellular tissue lining the anther.

ENDOSTEI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a bone.

ENE'CIA. A generic term applied by Dr. Good to continued fever.

EN'EMA. From *ενιημι*, to inject. An injection; a clyster.

ENEMA ANOD'YNUM. An anodyne clyster; a clyster of starch and opium.

ENEMA CATHAR'TICUM. A purging clyster.

ENEMA COMMU'NE. A common clyster, composed of water gruel, or molasses and water, with a little oil or lard, and common salt.

ENEMA FŒT'IDUM. A purging clyster of tincture of asafœtida.

ENEMA NICOTIA'NÆ. A tobacco clyster.

ENEMA TEREBIN'THINÆ. A turpentine clyster.

ENEPIDER'MIC. *Enepider'micus;* from *εν*, in, *επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the skin. The treatment of disease by the application of remedies, such as plasters, blisters, &c., upon the skin.

EN'ERGY. *Energi'a;* from *ενεργεω*, I act. In *Physiology*, the active operation of the various organs of the body. Thus we say, the *vital energy*, the *muscular energy*, the *nervous energy*, &c.

ENERVA'TION. *Enerva'tio;* from *e*, out of, and *nervus*, strength. The act of debilitating; a state of weakness.

ENGASTRIMY'THUS. From *εν*, in, *γαστηρ*, the belly, and *μυθεομαι*, I discourse. A ventriloquist.

ENGEISO'MA. *Engizo'ma;* from *εγγιζω*, I approximate. A fracture of the skull, in which a broken portion of bone passes beneath a sound portion.

ENGOMPHO'SIS. Gomphosis.

ENGORGE'MENT. From *en*, in, and *gorge*, the throat. Inordinate flow of blood to the vessels of a part or organ, and consequent obstruction and increase of volume.

ENGOUEMENT. A French term signifying obstruction; congestion.

ENNEAN'DRIA. From *εννεα*, nine, and *ανηρ*, man. In *Botany*, plants which have nine stamens.

ENNUI. Mental languor; weariness.

ENOSTO'SIS. From *εν*, in, and *οστεον*, a bone. A tumor formed in the medullary part of a bone.

ENRYTH'MOS. From *εν* and *ρυθμος*, number. Irregularity in the beating of the pulse.

ENS. Being; entity; existence. In *Chemistry*, a substance supposed to contain, in a small compass, all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn.

ENS MAR'TIS. Ammoniated iron.

ENS PRI'MUM SOLA'RE. Antimony.

ENS VEN'ERIS. Chloride of copper.

EN'SIFORM. From *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form. Sword-like. In *Anatomy*, applied to some parts from their resemblance to a sword, as the ensiform cartilage.

ENSTALAX'IS. Instillation, or drop by drop.

EN'STROPHE. Inversion of a part.

ENTA'SIA. Entasis.

ENTA'SIS. *Enta'sia;* from *εντεινω*, to stretch. A term applied by Dr. Good to constrictive spasm, embracing wry-neck, cramp, locked-jaw, &c.

ENTELMIN'THA. From *εντος*, within, and *ελμις*, a worm. Synonymous with *Entozoa*.

ENTERA. *Εντερα*, the bowels, from *εντος*, within. The intestines.

ENTERAD'ENES. From *εντερον*, an intestine, and *αδην*, a gland. The mucous intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA. From *εντερον*, intes-

tine, and *αλγος*, pain. Colic; pain in the intestines.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of the vessels of the intestine.

ENTERATROPH'IA. From *εντερον*, intestine, and *atrophia*, want of nutrition. Atrophy of the intestines.

ENTERAUXĒ. Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS. From *εντερον*, intestine, and *εμφραξις*, obstruction. Obstruction of the intestines.

ENTEREPIPLOMPHALOCE'LĒ. Umbilical hernia containing both omentum and bowel.

ENTER'IC. *Enteri'cus;* from *εντερον*, an intestine. Pertaining to the intestines.

ENTER'ICA. Diseases affecting the intestinal canal.

ENTERI'TIS. From *εντερον*, an intestine, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the intestines.

ENTERITIS, FOLLIC'ULAR. Typhoid fever.

ENTERO. A prefix; from *εντερον*, an intestine.

ENTEROBRO'SIS. From *εντερον*, an intestine, and *βρωσις*, the act of gnawing. Perforation of the intestines.

ENTEROC'ACE. Adynimic dysentery accompanied by diphtheritis and gangrene of the colon and rectum.

ENTEROCE'LE. From *εντερον*, an intestine, and *κηλη*, hernia, tumor. Intestinal hernia.

ENTEROCYSTOCE'LE. From *εντερον*, intestine, *κυστις*, a bladder, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Intestinal hernia in which a portion of the bladder is included.

ENTERODE'LA. From *εντερον*, and *δελος*, manifest. A section of a class of *Polygastrica*, in which the alimentary canal is terminated by a mouth and anus.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE. From *εντερον*, an intestine, *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-EPIPLOM'PHALUS. From *εντερον*, intestine, *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. Umbilical hernia, containing both intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-GASTROCE'LE. From *εντερον*, intestine, *γαστηρ*, the belly, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Abdominal hernia.

ENTEROG'RAPHY. *Enterograph'ia;* from *εντερον*, intestine, and *γραφη*, description. An anatomical description of the intestines.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE. From *εντερον*, intestine, *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, tumor. Scrotal hernia, complicated with hydrocele.

ENTERO-ISCHIOCE'LE. From *εντερον*, intestine, *ισχιον*, the ischium, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Intestinal hernia at the ischiatic foramen.

ENTERO'LITHUS. From *εντερον*, intestine, and *λιθος*, a stone. Intestinal calculous concretion.

ENTEROL'OGY. *Enterolog'ia;* from *εντερον*, intestine, and *λογος*, a discourse. Anatomical treatise on the intestines.

ENTERO-MESENTERIC FEVER. Typhus fever attended by ulceration of the small intestines and enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

ENTEROM'PHALUS. From *εντερον*, intestine, and *ομφαλος*, umbilicus. Umbilical intestinal hernia.

ENTERON. *Εντερον*. Intestine.

ENTEROP'ATHY. *Enteropath'ia;* from *εντερον*, intestine, and *παθος*, a disease. A generic term for intestinal disease.

ENTEROPHLO'GIA. Enteritis.

ENTERORRHAG'IA. From *εντερον*, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth. Hemorrhage of the intestines.

ENTERORRHA'PHIA. *Enteror'raphy;* from *εντερον*, intestine, and *ραφη*, a suture. A suture of the intestines.

ENTERORRHŒ'A. Diarrhœa.

ENTEROSARCOCE'LE. From *εντερον*, intestine, *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

ENTERO'SES. A class of diseases embracing all that affect the intestines.

ENTEROT'OMY. *Enterotom'ia.* In *Anatomy*, dissection of the intestines. In *Surgery*, an operation for an artificial anus, or for the evacuation of accumulated fæces.

ENTEROZO'A. Worms. See Entozoa.

ENTHAL'SIS. Fracture of the cranium with depression of the fragments.

ENTHELMIN'THES. Worms.

ENTOMOL'OGY. From *εντομα*, insects, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on insects.

ENTOMOS'TRACANS. From *εντομος*, incised, and *οστρακον*, a shell. The division of the class *Crustacea*, which are covered with a thin horny tegument in the form of a shell of one or two pieces.

ENTO'NIA. Tension. Tonic spasm.

ENTON'IC. *Enton'icus;* from *εν*, denoting excess, and *τονος*, tone. Having great tension, or increased action.

ENTOZO'A. *Entozoa'ria;* from *εντος*, within, and *ζωον*, an animal. Lowly organized invertebrate, and generally vermiform, animals; the most of which are parasitic on the internal organs of other animals.

There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz: 1. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes*, the long, round worm; 2. *Ascaris vermicularis*, the maw or thread worm; 3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*, the broad tape-worm; 4. *Tænia solium*, the long tape worm; 5. *Trichocephalus*, the long thread-worm.

There is another class of entozoa which, though of rare occurrence, have been found in different parts of the body. 1. The *Fasciola hepatica*, called the Distoma hepaticum, or fluke, sometimes found in the gall-bladder; 2. The *Scarabæus*, or beetle grubs; several species of which have been found in the ear, intestines, and vagina; 3. The *Œstrus*, a fly, the larvæ of which are deposited in wounds or fœted ulcers; 4. The *Gordius*, or horse-hair worm, found in stagnant water, and are sometimes taken into the stomach; 6. The *Musca*, several of which genus, as the *Musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly, the *Musca vomitoria*, or blow-fly, the *Musca cibaria*, or pantry-fly, and the *Musca putris*, or hopper-fly maggot, deposit their eggs in the nose, maxillary antra, and rectum.

There is still another class of entozoa which infest different parts of the body, as 1. *Accphalocystis*, or hydatid; 2. The *Cysticercus*, or bladder-tail hydatid; 3. The *Polycephalus*, or many-headed worm; 4. *Echinococcus*, the small granular bodies found in *Acephalocysts*; 5. The *Filaria medinensis*, or guinea worm; 6. The *Acarus* of the itch.

ENTOZO'ON FOLLICULO'RUM. *Acarus folliculorum.* An articulated animalcule, found in the cutaneous follicles.

EN'TRAILS. The abdominal viscera; the intestines.

ENTRICHO'MA. From *εν*, in, and *τριχωμα*, hair. The ciliary edge of the eyelids.

ENTROP'IUM. *Entrop'ion;* from *εν*, in, and *τρεπω*, I turn. Inversion of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes are brought in contact with, and irritate and inflame the globe of the eye.

ENURE'SIS. From *ενουρεω*, I void urine in bed. Involuntary flow of urine from paralysis or relaxation of the sphincter of the bladder.

EOCĒNE. From *ηως*, aurora, and *καινος*, recent. A term applied in *Geology*, to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which there are only a few organic remains of existing species of animals.

EP-,EPH-,EPI-. *Επ, εφ, εφι*, upon; above; used as prefixes, and meaning, above, exterior, augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition, &c.

EPACRIDA'CEÆ. A natural order of shrubby Exogens.

EPACMAS'TICOS. From *επι*, and *ακμαζω*, I increase. Fevers which increase in violence, from the commencement to the crisis.

EPANE'TUS. From *επανιημι*, to remit. A generic term applied by Dr. Good to remittent fevers.

Epanetus Hec'tica. Hectic fever.

Epanetus Malig'nus Fla'vus. Yellow fever.

Epanetus Mi'tis. Remittent fever.

EPAPHÆ'RESIS. From *επαφαιρεω*, I take away. Repeated obstruction, particularly of blood.

EPAR'MA. *Epar'sis.* A tumor.

EPENDYNIA VENTRIC'ULORUM. The lining membrane of the cavities of the brain.

EPHE'BUS. From *επι*, towards, and *ηβη*, puberty. A term applied in *Physiology* to one who has attained the age of puberty.

EPHEL'CIS. From *επι*, upon, and *ελκος*, an ulcer. The crust of an ulcer.

EPHE'LIDES. From *επι*, upon, and *ηλιος*, the sun. Freckles; sunburns. A cutaneous affection characterized by small and large brown spots upon the skin, caused, as the name imports, by the direct action of the rays of the sun.

EPHE'LIS. Ephelides.

EPHEM'ERA. From *επι*, during, and *ημερα*, a day. In *Pathology*, an epithet applied to disease, especially a fever, which lasts but a day, and also, by the French, to a poison which proves fatal within a day.

EPHEM'ERANS. *Ephemeri'næ*; from *εφημερος*, daily. A family of Neuropterous insects, called day-flies, from the enjoyment of the last stage of their existence being limited to a day.

EPHIAL'TES. From *εφαλλομαι*, to leap upon. Nightmare; a distressing sensation which occurs during sleep, in which the individual fancies himself threatened by the approach of an enemy or of imminent danger from which he cannot escape.

EPHIDRO'SIS. From *εφιδρω*, to perspire. A copious, morbid perspiration. A colliquative sweat.

EPICAR'IDANS. *Epicar'ides;* from *επι*, upon, and *καρις*, a shrimp. A family of Isopodous *Crustaceans*, parasitic upon shrimps.

EPICAN'THUS. From *επι*, upon, and *κανθος*, the angle of the eye. A fold of skin extending from the exterior of the nose over the inner angle of the eye.

EPICARP. From *επι*, upon, and *καρπος*, fruit. The epidermis or outer covering of fruit.

EPICAR'PIUM. From *επι*, upon, and *καρπος*, the wrist. Application to the wrist.

EPICHRO'SIS. From *επι*, upon, and *χρωμα*, color. Discoloration of the surface. Ephelides.

EPICOL'IC. From *επι*, upon, and *κολον*, the colon. The part of the abdomen over the colon.

EPICON'DYLE. From *επι*, upon, and *κονδυλος*, a condyle. A protuberance at the lower extremity of the os humeros, which gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached; and so called because it is above the condyle.

EPICONDYLO-CUBITA'LIS. The anconeus muscle.

EPICONDYLO RADIA'LIS. The supinator radii brevis.

EPICONDYLO–SUPRA–METACARPIA'NUS. The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRA-PHALANGETTIANUS COMMUNIS. The extensor-digitorum communis.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRA-PHALANGETTIA'NUS MI'NIMI DIGITI. The extensor proprius minimi digiti.

EPICOPHO'SIS. Cophosis; deafness.

EPICRA'NIUM. From *επι*, upon, and *κρανιον*, the cranium. Applied to various parts of the cranium, as the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle, and even to the whole scalp.

EPICRA'SIS. From *επι*, upon, and *κερανννμι*, I temper. The treatment of disease by soothing and demulcent remedies, which the humorists supposed possessed the power of correcting the vitiated humors.

EPICRI'SIS. The judgment of the natural causes, treatment and probable termination of a disease, founded on scientific principles.

EPICTE'NIUM. The parts upon and above the pubes.

EPIDEM'IC. *Epidem'icus;* from *επι*, upon, and *δημος*, the people. A disease which simultaneously attacks multitudes of persons at the same time, and in the same district, and which is dependent on a noxious condition of the atmosphere.

EPIDEM'Y. An epidemic disease.

EPIDEN'DRUM. A genus of plants of the order *Orchidiaceæ*.

EPIDEN'DRUM VANIL'LA. See Vanilla.

EPID'ERIS. The clitoris; the nymphæ or preputium clitoridis.

EPIDER'MIC. *Epider'micus;* from *επιδερμις*, the scarf skin. Pertaining to the epidermis.

EPIDER'MIS. From *επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the skin. The cuticle, or scarf skin.

EPIDER'MOID. From *επιδερμις*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling the epidermis.

EPIDESIS. In *Surgery*, the act of binding up a wound; also, the application of a ligature to a wounded vessel.

EPIDES'MOS. A bandage or ligature.

EPIDID'YMIS. From *επι*, upon, and *διδυμος*, a testicle. A hard oblong substance upon the testicle, formed by the convolutions of the *vas deferens*.

EPID'OSIS. From *επι*, and *διδωμι*, to give. Increase, as of a disease, or in the growth of the body.

EP'IDOTE. A massive, crystallized, granular mineral, of a fibrous structure, and of various shades of green.

EPID'ROME. From *επιδρεμω*, I run upon. An afflux of humors.

EPIGÆ'A REPENS. A sweet-scented running plant, flowering in early spring, the leaves and twigs of which are used like uva ursi.

EPIGAS'TRIC. *Epigas'tricus;* from *επι*, upon, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach. Relating to the epigastrium.

Epigastric Ar'tery. An artery given off by the external iliac when it passes under Poupart's ligament, ascends between the rectus muscle and peritoneum, and anastomoses about the umbilicus with the internal mammary artery.

Epigastric Region. The region, on each side, below the short ribs, extending from the diaphragm to within two fingers of the umbilicus.

EPIGAS'TRIUM. The epigastric region, or part situated immediately over the stomach.

EPIGASTROCE'LE. From *επι*, upon, *γαστηρ*, the stomach, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Hernia at or near the epigastric region, whether of the stomach or not.

EPIGEN'ESIS. From *επι*, upon, and *γενεσις*, generation. A theory of generation which regards the fœtus as receiving at once from each parent the materials necessary for its formation.

EPIGINOM'ENA. From *επι*, and *γενομαι*, to succeed or supervene. A term applied in *Pathology* to symptoms which occur in the course of a disease, but not necessarily belonging to it.

EPIGLOT'TIC. *Epiglot'ticus.* Pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epiglottic Gland. A collection of small glands situated at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TIS. From *επι*, upon, and *γλωττις*, the tongue. An oval cartilage, concave posteriorly, and convex anteriorly, situated at the root of the tongue upon the superior opening of the larynx. It is loose at its superior extremity, and attached at its inferior to the thyroid cartilage. Its use is to ease the glottis, or superior opening of the larynx, and prevent the introduction of alimentary substances into the air passages during deglutition.

EPIGLOTTI'TIS. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOU'TIS. From *επι*, upon, and *γλουτις*, the buttocks. The superior region of the buttocks.

EPI'GYNOUS. From *επι*, and *γυνη*, a female. A term applied in *Botany* to any organ growing upon the summit of the ovarium.

EP'ILEPSY. *Epilep'sia.* *Επιληψια*; from *επιλαμβανω*, I seize upon. A disease of the cerebro-spinal organs, attended with violent convulsions, coma, and, generally, foaming at the mouth. The disease may be idiopathic or symptomatic. In the former case it results from a morbid affection of the encephalon; in the latter, from worms, intestinal irritation, external violence, or from some other accidental cause.

EPILEP'TIC. *Epilep'ticus;* affected with, or relating to, epilepsy.

EPIM'ANES. A maniac in a paroxysm.

EPIMOR'IOS. An unequal pulse.

EPINEPH'ELOS. Cloudy; applied to urine.

EPINYC'TIDES. From *επι*, upon, and *νυξ*, night. Eruptions which appear du-

ring the night, and disappear in the morning. A kind of nettle-rash.

EPIPAROXYS'MUS. The two frequent occurrence of the febrile paroxysm.

EPIPE'CHU. The upper part of the elbow.

EPIPHÆNOM'ENON. The occurrence of any unusual symptom during the progress of a disease.

EPIPHLOGIS'MA. From *επι*, upon, and *φλογιζω*, I inflame. Inflammation or burning heat in any part.

EPIPH'ORA. From *επιφερω*, I carry to. Weeping. Continued involuntary flow of tears, caused by disease, or irritation of the lachrymal passages.

EPIPHRAG'MA. In *Botany*, a transverse membrane of the peristoma of mosses, which sometimes closes the orifice of the urn and remains long after the opercula have separated.

EPIPHYL'LA. From *επι*, upon, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. In *Botany*, parts or organs growing upon the leaf, as the *pedicle* of *jungermannia epiphylla;* also, to plants themselves, which vegetate on the leaves of other plants, and hence are called *epiphyllous* fungi.

EPIPHYMA'TA. Diseases of the skin.

EPIPH'YSIS. From *επι*, upon, and *φυω*, I arise. Any portion of bone separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, which ultimately becomes converted into bone. The epiphysis then becomes a process.

EPIPLE'GIA. Paralysis of the upper extremities.

EPIPLERO'SIS. Repletion, distension.

EPIPLOCE'LE. From *επιπλοον*, omentum, and *κηλη*, hernia. Hernia, formed by the omentum.

EPIPLOENTEROÖSCHEOCE'LE. Scrotal hernia containing both omentum and gut.

EPIP'LOIC. Pertaining to the epiploon or omentum.

EPIPLOIC APPEN'DAGES. Numerous small prolongations of the peritoneum filled with adipose matter, extending beyond the surface of the colon and rectum.

EPIPLOIC AR'TERIES. The branches from the gastro-epiploic artery which are distributed to the epiploon.

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCE'LE. From *επιπλοον*, the epiploon, *ισχιον*, the ischium, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Protrusion of the omentum through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOI'TIS. From *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the omentum.

EPIPLOMEROCE'LE. From *επιπλοον*, the omentum, *μηρος*, the thigh, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A femoral hernia, formed by a protrusion of the omentum.

EPIPLOM'PHALON. From *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. An omental umbilical hernia.

EPIPLOM'PHRASIS. From *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *εμφρασσω*, I obstruct. Obstruction of the omentum.

EPIP'LOON. From *επι*, above, and *πλεω*, I swim, or float. The omentum, or caul, which consists of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and is so called because it floats, as it were, above a portion of the intestines.

EPIPLOSCHEOCE'LE. From *επιπλοον*, the omentum, *οσχεον*. the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Omental hernia, in the scrotum.

EPIPORO'MA. *Επιπιρωμα*. A hard tumor about the joints; the callus of a fracture.

EPIS'CHESIS. From *επισχεω*, I restrain. A suppression of excretions.

EPISCOPA'LES VAL'VULÆ. The mitral valves.

EPISEMA'SIA. A sign. A symptom.

EPISION'CUS. A swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi.

EPISPAD'IAS. From *επι*, above, and *σπαω*, I draw. A malformation of the urethra, consisting in its opening on the upper side of the penis.

EPISPAS'TIC. *Epispas'ticus;* from *επι*, above, and *σπαω*, I draw. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, excites inflammation and causes an effusion of serum under the epidermis. Among the substances which produce these effects, are cantharides and mustard.

EPISPAS'TICUM. A blister.

EPISPERM. From *επι*, upon, and *σπερμα*, seed. In *Botany*, the outer envelope of a seed; the *testa* of seeds, called by Decandolle the *Spermoderm*.

EPIS'TASIS. From *επι*, upon, and *σταω*, I rest. A substance which floats on the surface of urine.

EPISTAX'IS. From *επι*, upon, and *σταζω*, I flow, drop by drop. Nasal hemorrhage.

EPISTER'NAL. From *επι*, upon, and *στερνον*, the sternum. The first or anterior portion of the sternum, which, in birds, sustains the forked clavicle.

EPISTHOT'ONOS. From *επισθεν*, forward, and *τεινω*, to extend. A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forward.

EPISYNAN'CHE. Spasm of the pharynx.

EPIT'ASIS. From *επι*, and *πειναν*, to extend. The period of violence of a fever, paroxysm, or disease.

EPITHE'LIUM. From *επι*, upon, and *θηλη*, a nipple. The thin layer of epidermis which invests parts deprived of the *derma*, properly so called, as the *nipple* and mucous membrane in general. It is cellular in its structure, and presents itself under three different forms; each differing somewhat from the others. 1. The *tesselated epithelium*, composed of oval nucleated cells, and found on the conjunctiva, in the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, on the vulva, in the vagina and some distance into the uterus, and in the entrance of the urethra. 2. The *columnar*, or *conical epithelium*, consisting of elongated cells. This variety extends from the cardiac orifice of the stomach to the anus; it also lines the principal gland ducts opening upon the mucous surface of this tract, and the greater part of the male genito-urinary organs. 3. The *ciliated epithelium*, consisting of columnar particles, with pellucid, hair-like processes at their extremities, which are constantly undergoing a vibratory motion.

There is also another variety of epithelium, called the *Spheroidal*, found in the urinary passages succeeding the columnar, near the inner orifice of the urethra, in the bladder, ureters, pelvis of the kidneys and some mucous glands.

Epithelium of the Mouth. On the structure of that portion of the epithelium which lines the cavity of the mouth, Mr. Nasmyth observes, "In the fœtal subject, previous to the extrusion of the teeth, it forms on the alveolar arch a dense projecting layer, distinguishable from the surrounding membrane by its whiteness, and by the existence on its surface of ridges and sulci, having a waving course and a variable direction. The alveolar epithelium is thicker in proportion to the youth of the subject examined. It is most prominent where it corresponds with the molar teeth; its internal surface is concave, receiving the projecting mucous membrane. This portion presents various objects for investigation.

"First, as regards its composition: It is made up of a mass of scales, lying one on the surface of the other. This disposition shows that the terms 'dental cartilage,' and the 'cartilage of the gum,' which have hitherto been applied to this structure, give an erroneous idea of its true nature, for cartilage always presents the corpuscle discovered and described by Purkinje. As in other portions of the epithelium, the external scales here are larger, and this holds good generally, until we come to the surface of the vascular mucous membrane, which presents simple cells with their corpuscles.

"In the interior of this alveolar epithelium, where it corresponds to the molar teeth, small vesicles may be frequently observed, varying in size, from one-quarter to one-eighth of a line in diameter. They appear to the naked eye to be transparent; under the microscope their parietes are found to consist of attenuated scales, and their cavity to contain a fluid abounding in minute granules and cells.* The internal surface of the epithelium, covering the al-

* The vesicles here alluded to are most probably those which Serres describes as glands for the secretion of tartar; they are very numerous, even after the extrusion of the incisor teeth of the calf, and are seen with great facility internally.

veolar arch, frequently presents concavities or indentations which are from a line and a half to three or four lines in circumference: they correspond to projections from the mucous membrane formed by a larger species of vesicle. The latter is deeply implanted in the vascular mucous membrane. The parietes of these vesicles are composed of a very delicate membrane; they contain a transparent fluid which coagulates on the application of heat or acid, or on immersion in spirit, and in this fluid float numerous globules and scales similar to those of the epithelium generally. The internal or attached surface of the alveolar epithelium also presents numerous fringed processes measuring from one line to one and a half lines in length, and half a line in breadth, which sink into the substance of the subjacent mucous membrane. Under the microscope these fringes are found to be composed of elongated scales connected together, forming masses which divide and subdivide, until they attain such an extreme tenuity that the most minute terminations consist but of two scales in marginal apposition. If the epithelium be carefully separated from the surface of the mucous membrane corresponding to the unextruded molar teeth, and placed in water or in diluted spirit of wine for some little time, its internal or attached surface presents these fringes much enlarged and forming a mass more considerable in size than the dense epithelium itself.

"The epithelium covering the mucous membrane of the palate presents transverse rugæ, corresponding to those of the mucous membrane. If these palatal rugæ of the epithelium of the calf be carefully examined from the internal surface with a magnifying power of one inch focal distance, each will be found to consist, or to be composed of numerous depressions, or cul de sacs, which receive prolongations or pointed processes of the subjacent mucous membrane.

"They are of extreme tenuity, and, when viewed by the aid of high magnifying powers, are observed to consist of distinct scales."

Epithelium Cells. The cells of the epithelium.

EP'ITHEM. *Epithe'ma;* from επι, upon, and τιθημι, I put. A term which comprehends all topical remedies, with the exception of plasters and ointments.

EPITHEMAT'IUM. Epithem.

EPITH'ESIS. The straightening of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITHYM'IÆ. Morbid desires or longings.

EPIZO'ANS. *Epizo'a;* from επι, upon, and ξωον, animal. A class of parasitic animals which chiefly infest fish.

EPIZOÖ'TIA. *Epizoöty.* From επι, upon, and ξωον, an animal. The simultaneous occurrence of a disease among a great number of the lower animals. In the *Veterinary Art* it has the same meaning that *epidemic* has in *medicine.*

EPIZOÖT'IC. *Epizoöt'icus.* Pertaining to epizoötia.

EPIZOÖTY. Epizoötia.

EPODE. The treatment of disease by incantation.

EPO'MIS. From επι, upon, and ωμος, the shoulder. The acromion; the upper part of the shoulder.

EPOSTO'MA. *Eposto'sis.* Exostosis.

EPSE'MA. Decoction.

EPSOM SALTS. Sulphate of magnesia.

EPU'LIS. From επι, upon, and ουλον, the gum. A fungous excrescence or tumor of the gums. It is sometimes soft, at other times hard, and makes its appearance upon the gum between two teeth, or from the sockets of decayed teeth. It is sometimes of a simple and at other times of a malignant character. See Jaws, morbid growths of.

EPULO'SIS. Cicatrization.

EPULO'TIC. *Epulot'icus;* from επουλοω, to cicatrize, or heal up a wound. Applied to remedies which promote cicatrization.

EQUILIB'RIUM. From *æquus,* equal, and *librare,* to weigh. In *Medicine,* harmony in the reciprocal action of the organs of the body.

EQUI'NIA. From *equinus,* belonging to a horse. Glanders. A contagious, and

sometimes a dangerous disease, produced by inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, mule, &c. Two species are met with, *equinia mitis*, caused by inoculation with the fluid of *grease*, and *equinia glandulosa*, a malignant and usually fatal disease.

EQUISE'TUM. A genus of plants, the species of which are called *horse-tail*, or *mare's-tail*. See Hippuris Vulgaris.

E'QUITANT. *Equitans*. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves arranged in opposite rows, so as to overlap alternately each other's edges.

EQUITA'TION. From *equas*, a horse. Exercise on horseback.

EQUIV'ALENTS, CHEMICAL. In *Chemistry*, a term introduced by Dr. Wollaston to express the proportional weight in which elementary and compound bodies reciprocally unite.

*Elementary Substances, with their Symbols and Chemical Equivalents.*

| Elements. | Symbols. | Equivalents. |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | Al. | 13.70 |
| Antimony | Sb. | 129.00 |
| Arsenic | As. | 75.00 |
| Barium | Ba. | 68.50 |
| Bismuth | Bi. | 213.00 |
| Boron | B. | 10.90 |
| Bromine | Br. | 80.00 |
| Cadmium | Cd. | 56.00 |
| Calcium | Ca. | 20.00 |
| Carbon | C. | 6.00 |
| Cerium | Ce. | 46.05 |
| Chlorine | Cl. | 35.45 |
| Chromium | Cr. | 26.70 |
| Cobalt | Co. | 29.50 |
| Columbium | Ta. | 184.00 |
| Copper | Cu. | 31.70 |
| Didymium | D. | —— |
| Erbium | E. | —— |
| Fluorine | F. | 18.90 |
| Glucinum | G. | —— |
| Gold | Au. | 197.00 |
| Hydrogen | H. | 1.00 |
| Ilmenium | Il. | —— |
| Iodine | I. | 127.10 |
| Iridium | Ir. | 99.00 |
| Iron | Fe. | 28.00 |
| Lanthanum | La. | —— |
| Lead | Pb. | 103.70 |
| Lithium | L. | 6.50 |
| Magnesium | Mg. | 12.20 |
| Manganese | Mn. | 27.60 |
| Mercury | Mg. | 100.00 |
| Molybdenum | Mo. | 46.00 |
| Nickel | Ni. | 29.60 |
| Niobium | Nb. | |
| Nitrogen | N. | 14.00 |
| Norium | | |
| Osmium | Os. | 99.60 |
| Oxygen | O. | 8.00 |
| Palladium | Pd. | 53.30 |
| Pelopium | Pe. | —— |
| Phosphorus | P. | 32.00 |
| Platinum | Pt. | 98.70 |
| Potassium | K. | 39.20 |
| Rhodium | R. | 52.20 |
| Ruthenium | Ru. | 52.20 |
| Selenium | Se. | 39.05 |
| Silicon | Si. | 21.30 |
| Silver | Ag. | 108.10 |
| Sodium | Na. | 23.01 |
| Strontium | Sr. | 43.80 |
| Sulphur | S. | 16.00 |
| Tellurium | Te. | 64.20 |
| Terbium | Tb. | —— |
| Thorium | Th. | 59.60 |
| Tin | Sn. | 59.00 |
| Titanium | Ti. | 25.00 |
| Tungsten | W. | 95.00 |
| Vanadium | V. | 68.60 |
| Uranium | U. | 60.06 |
| Yttrium | Y. | —— |
| Zinc | Zn. | 32.60 |
| Zirconium | Zr. | 22.40 |

E'QUIVALVE. A bivalve in which its two valves are of similar size and form.

EQUIV'OCAL. From *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, voice. Symptoms of a doubtful nature, or which belong to several diseases.

EQUUS. A horse. A generic name of the quadrupeds which have a single diget and hoof on each foot, as the *horse*, *ass*, and *zebra*.

ERADICA'TION. *Eradica'tio;* from *e*, from, and *radix*, a root. The complete removal, or rooting out of a disease.

ERADICA'TIVE. Any thing which

possesses the power of rooting out, or completely curing a disease.

ERBIUM. A metal occurring with yttria.

EREC'TILE TISSUE. A peculiar tissue of the animal economy, described by some writers, but not recognized by others, consisting of a vascular net-work, liberally supplied with nerves, and susceptible of erection by an increased flow of blood. It enters into the composition of the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, the inferior part of the vagina and corpus spongiosum urethræ; of the lips, iris, nipples, nervous papillæ, &c. The same tissue is sometimes developed as a morbid structure, as exemplified in nævus maternus, many hemorrhoidal, varicose, polypous, and other tumors.

EREC'TION. *Erec'tio.* The action or enlargement which takes place in erectile tissues.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. A name applied to certain muscles, the functions of which are to raise the part into which they are inserted. The ischio-cavernosus. A muscle which, by drawing the clitoris downward and backward, forces the blood into it from its crus, and serves to make the body of it more tense.

ERECTOR PENIS. The ischio-cavernosus. A muscle of the penis, which, by its contraction, forces the urine and semen forward, and causes the blood to flow into the corpus cavernosum and the glans, and thus to distend them.

EREMACAU'SIS. From *ερημος*, waste, and *καυσις*, combustion. The slow combustion, oxydation, or decay which takes place in organic bodies when freely exposed to air and moisture.

ER'ETHISM. *Erethis'mus;* from *ερεθιζω*, I irritate. Exaltation, or increase of vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. Irritation.

ERETHIS'MA. Rubefacient.

ERETHIS'MUS. Irritation.

ERETHISMUS EBRIO'SUM. Delirium tremens.

ERETHISMUS HYDROPHO'BIA. Hydrophobia.

ERETHISMUS MERCURIA'LIS. A state of the constitution produced by mercury, characterized by depression of strength, anxiety about the præcordia, frequent sighing, irregular action of the heart, small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; tremors, shriveled countenance, a sense of coldness, &c.

ERETHIT'IC. Appertaining to erethism.

EREUG'MOS. Eructation.

ERGOT. Spurred rye. See Secale Cornutum.

ERGO'TINE. *Ergotin.* A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, consisting of an unctuous, reddish, neutral powder.

ERGOTA. Ergot.

ER'GOTISM. The effects produced by ergot.

ERICA'CEÆ. A natural order of shrubby exogens, differing from *Vaccinaceæ* and *Campanulaceæ* in their superior ovary; from *Epacridaceæ*, in the anther being two-celled; from *Pyrolaceæ* and *Monotropaceæ*, in the structure of the seeds, and in habit; and from all the orders represented by *Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Gentianaceæ*, in the number of the cells of the ovary agreeing with the lobes of the calyx and corolla. Their general qualities are astringent and diuretic, but some few are poisonous. The *Arbutus, Andromeda, Kalmia, Rhododendron, Azalea*, all well known shrubby plants of great beauty, belong to this order.

ERI'GERON. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

ERIGERON CANADEN'SE. Canada fleabane; a bitter, acrid, and somewhat astringent plant.

ERIGERON PHILADEL'PHICUM. Philadelphia fleabane; a biennial herb, used in nephritic and dropsical diseases.

ERIOCAULO'NEÆ. A natural order of Endogens, composed of herbaceous plants, with their flowers growing in close heads.

ERO'DED. Gnawed.

ERO'DIUM MOSCHA'TUM. Geranium moschatum.

ERO'SION. *Erosio;* from *erodere*, to

eat away. The gradual destruction of a part by the action of a corrosive substance.

Erosion of the Teeth. A species of caries, characterized by gradual decomposition, first, of the enamel, and afterwards of the subjacent osseous tissue of a tooth. It has been divided by European continental writers into *congenital* and *accidental*. The former occurs previously to the eruption of the teeth, and is dependent upon an acidulated condition of the mucous fluid contained in the sacs of the teeth; the latter, at any subsequent period of life, and is referable to an acidulated condition of the mucous fluids of the mouth.

Erosion, properly speaking, confines itself to the enamel, and is usually developed on a series of teeth at the same time. When the disease occurs subsequently to the eruption of the teeth, it generally develops itself on their surfaces near the margin of the gums, and the decomposed part of the enamel is white, and of a soft, chalky texture. The exposed dentine is usually very sensitive to the touch, and to impressions of heat and cold.

The enamel is sometimes so badly eroded on the eruption of the teeth, as to render their preservation almost impossible. But whether the disease be congenital or accidental, the treatment is the same; for a description of which, the reader is referred to the article on caries of the teeth.

EROT'IC. *Ero'ticus;* from *ερως*, love. Relating to the passion of love, as *erotic melancholy, erotic delirium*, &c.

EROTOMA'NIA. *Eroma'nia;* from *ερως*, love, and *μανια*, madness. Melancholy or alienation of mind produced by love.

ERPETOL'OGY. From *ερπετος*, a reptile, and *λογος*, a discourse. That branch of Zoological science which treates on reptiles. See Herpetology.

ERRAT'IC. *Erat'icus;* from *errare*, to wander. Wandering; irregular. In *Pathology*, applied to fevers which observe no regular type, and to pains and cutaneous diseases which shift from place to place.

ER'RHINE. *Errhi'num;* from *εν*, in, and *ριν*, the nose. A substance which, when applied to the nose, excites sneezing and increased secretion.

ER'RHYSIS. From *εν*, in, and *ρεω*, I flow. A slight hemorrhage.

ERROR LOCI. An epithet employed by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined to receive them; as, for example, when red blood enters vessels which circulate only the serous part of this fluid, they become obstructed by *error of place.*

ERUCA'IC ACID. A crystalline acid obtained from oil of mustard seed.

ERUCTA'TION. *Eructa'tio;* from *eructare*, to belch. An emission from the mouth of gas from the stomach.

ERUP'TION. *Erup'tio;* from *erumpere*, to break or burst out. In *Pathology*, according to the usual acceptation of this term, the development of an exanthematous affection on the surface, and the exanthema itself. It is, however, sometimes applied to a copious evacuation of a fluid; blood, serum, pus, or gas, from a canal or cavity. Also, the emergence of the teeth from the gums.

Eruption of the Teeth. See Dentition.

ERUP'TIVE. *Erupti'vus.* Applied to diseases, especially fevers, which are accompanied by an eruption on the skin.

ER'VUM. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

Ervum Ervil'la. The tare.

Ervum Lens. The lentil, which are eaten as peas.

ERYN'GIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Eryngium Aquat'icum Eryngium; water eryngo; button snake-root. The root is sudorific, expectorant, and in large doses, emetic.

Eryngium Marit'imum. The sea holly or eryngo. The root is slightly aromatic.

ERYS'IMUM. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

Erys'imum Allia'ria. The systematic name of Jack-in-the-hedge, or stinking hedge-mustard.

ERYSIP'ELAS. From *ερυω*, I draw in, and *πελας*, near, so called, from its tend-

ency to spread to neighboring parts. A cutaneous phlegmasia, vulgarly termed St. Anthony's fire, accompanied with swelling, diffused redness, but more or less circumscribed, pain and heat, and vesications. Several species are described by medical writers.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS. Belonging to erysipelas.

ERYTHE'MA. From *ερυθρος*, red. Redness. According to Dr. Cullen, a rash, or inflammatory blush, without fever. It is regarded also, by some authors, to be analogous to erysipelas. The term is employed by Dr. Willan to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases of the third order, *exanthemata;* he enumerates six species. He defines it to be "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious."

ERYTHEMA AN'THRAX. A carbuncle.

ERYTHEMA CENTRIF'UGUM. Erythema of the face, characterized by a small red spot, which sometimes spreads over the entire face.

ERYTHEMA EPIDEM'ICUM. See Pellagra.

ERYTHEMA FU'GAX. An erythema of an irregular shape, and which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases and during dentition.

ERYTHEMA LÆVĒ. A slight shining redness of the skin, especially on the lower extremities, of persons affected with anasarca.

ERYTHEMA MARGINA'TUM. Erythema bounded by a hard, irregular red border, and in which the patches are distinctly separated from each other.

ERYTHEMA MERCURIALE. See Eczema Mercuriale.

ERYTHEMA NODO'SUM. A form of erythema peculiar to females, consisting of oval patches on the legs which soon rise into hard oval protuberances.

ERYTHEMA PAPULA'TUM. Erythema which appears in irregular patches on the neck, arms and breast, and which in about two weeks disappears, leaving a bluish hue upon the skin.

ERYTHRÆ'A CENTAU'RIUM. Common centaury; a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

ERYTH'RIC ACID. Purpuric acid; a red substance obtained by the action of nitric on uric acid. Alloxan.

ERYTHROEI'DES. The tunica vaginalis testis.

ERYTHRI'NA CORALLODEN'DRON. The coral tree.

ERYTHRINE. A red coloring matter obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.*

ERYTH'ROGEN. A green, tasteless liquid sometimes found in the gall bladder of persons who have died of jaundice.

ERYTHROID VESICLE. A pyriform vesicle of the fœtus, longer, but of the same diameter as the umbilical vesicle.

ERYTHRO'NIUM. A metal called *Vanadium.* Also a genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICA'NUM. Yellow snake-leaf; adder's tongue. A plant possessing emetic properties.

ERYTHROPHYLL. The red coloring matter of leaves and fruits.

ERYTHROPROTIDE. A substance resulting from the action of a concentrated boiling solution of potash on protein.

ERYTHRO'SIS. From *ερυθρος*, red. Florid plethora.

ES'APHĒ. Examination of the uterus by touch.

ES'CHAR. *Es'chara;* from *εσχαροω*, to scab over. The crust or disorganized portion of animal substance produced by the application of caustic.

ESCHAROT'IC. *Escharot'icus;* from *εσχαρα*, eschar. Any substance which, when applied to living tissues, is capable of producing an eschar. Among the substances which produce this effect, are the caustic potassa, concentrated mineral acids, sulphate of copper, &c.

ES'CULENT. *Esculen'tus;* from *esca*, food. Such plants and animals as may be used for food.

ES'CULINE. An alkaloid obtained from *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

ESENBECKINA. An organic alkaloid obtained from Brazilian Cinchona.

ESO-. Εσω, within. A prefix signifying, in *Pathology*, an internal disease.

ESOCOLI'TIS. Dysentery.

ESOENTERI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines.

ESOGASTRI'TIS. Inflammation of the inner membrane of the stomach.

ESPAR'TO. A species of rush; the *stipa tenacissima*, found in the southern provinces of Spain.

ESPHLA'SIS. From φλαω, I break. A fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are depressed.

ESPRIT'. A French word signifying spirit, or essence, tincture, volatile oil, or fluid.

ES'SENCE. *Essen'tia.* A volatile oil, obtained from plants by distillation, diluted with alcohol.

ESSEN'TIA. An essence; also, a tincture.

ESSEN'TIAL. Pertaining to an essence.

Essential Oil. Any volatile oil.

Essential Salt of Bark. A watery extract of Peruvian bark.

Essential Salt of Lemons. A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

ES'SERA. *Sora. Sare.* A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of broad, shining, red spots.

ESTHIOM'ENUS. From εσθιω, I eat. An eroding disease, as some forms of herpes and ulcers.

ES'TIVAL. *Æs'tivus.* Pertaining to summer, as summer diseases.

ETHER. *Æther.* Αιθηρ. In *Chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by distillation of alcohol, with a concentrated acid, especially the sulphuric.

Ether, Ace'tic. An acetate of the oxyd of ethyl. Acetic naphtha.

Ether, Chlo'ric. See Chloroform.

Ether, Hy'dric. Sulphuric ether.

Ether, Hydrochlo'ric. The extremely volatile chloride of ethyl.

Ether, Hyponitrous. Nitrous ether. Nitric ether.

Ether, Muriat'ic. *Æther hydrochloricus.* Hydrochloric ether.

Ether, Ni'tric. Nitrous ether.

Ether, Œnan'thic. The aromatic liquid which imparts to wines their peculiar odor.

Ether, Sulphu'ric. *Æther sulphuricus.* Common ether, prepared by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid.

ETHE'REAL. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, ether.

Ethereal Oil. *Oleum æthereum.* The *oleum vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether.

ETHERIFICA'TION. The conversion of fluids into ethers.

E'THERINE. A solid body deposited from etherole in the cold. It contains the same elements in the same ratio with etherole.

E'THEROLE. An oily product of the decomposition of the sweet oil of wine when heated with water. It is insoluble, and isomeric with olefiant gas.

E'THIONIC ACID. A product obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol.

ETH'MOID. *Ethmöi'des;* from εθμος, a sieve, and ειδος, form. Sieve-like.

Ethmoid Bone. *Os ethmöides.* One of the eight bones of the cranium, situated between the eyes and ethmoidal notch of the os frontis, of a light cellular texture and cubical form. It is articulated with the frontal, lachrymal, sphenoid, superior maxillary, palatine, the vomer, and inferior spongy bones.

ETHMOID'AL. Applied to parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the ethmoid bone, as the *ethmoidal cells, ethmoidal arteries*, &c.

ETHNOG'RAPHY. From εθνος, nation, and γραφη, description. A description of the different natural races and families of men.

ETHNOL'OGY. From εθνος, nation, and λογος, discourse. A treatise on the different natural races and families of men.

ETH'YL. A term applied by Berzelius to the elementary carbo-hydrogen of ether. $C_4 H_5$.

ETIOLA'TION. *Chloro'sis.* The process of whitening plants by depriving them of light, or raising them in the dark.

ETIOL'OGY. See Ætiology.

EUÆ'MIA. From *ευ*, well, and *αιμα*, blood. A good state of the blood.

EUÆSTHE'SIA. From *ευ*, well, and *αισθησις*, perception. Good perception.

EUCALYP'TUS RESINIF'ERA. An astringent gum resembling kino.

EUCHLO'RINE. From *ευ*, brilliant, and *χλωρος*, green. The protoxyd of chlorine, so called from its deep yellow-green color.

EUCHRO'NIC ACID. An acid obtained by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat.

EUCHYM'IA. From *ευ*, well, and *χυμος*, juice. A good condition of the humors.

EU'CLASE. A rare mineral, consisting of small greenish crystals, a silicate of glucina and alumina.

EUCRA'SIA. From *ευ*, well, and *κρασις*, temperament. A good temperament.

EUDIOM'ETER. From *ευδια*, purity of air, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen or any other gas in a given mixture of gases.

EUDIOM'ETRY. The art of ascertaining the quantity of any gas contained in a given bulk of atmospheric air.

EUETHES. Benign.

EUEX'IA. From *ευ*, well, and *εξις*, constitution. A good constitution.

EUGE'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*.

Euge'nia Caryophylla'ta. The clove tree of India.

EUGE'NIC ACID. An acid obtained from cloves and Jamaica pimento.

EU'LABES. A genus of Passerine birds, belonging to the family of thrushes.

EULI'MA. A genus of marine shell-clad Gastropods.

EUNUCH. *Eunu'chus*; from *ευνη*, the bed, and *εχω*, I keep. One who has been castrated, or whose genital organs have been so altered as to render him incapable of reproducing his species.

EUPATHI'A. From *ευ*, well, and *παθος*, suffering. Easily affected by pain; also, health.

EUPATO'RIUM. Agrimony. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

Eupatorium Cannab'inum. Hemp agrimony. The juice is emetic and purgative.

Eupatorium Perfolia'tum. Thoroughwort; boneset. It is esteemed a tonic and diaphoretic.

Eupatorium Purpu'reum. Purple-stalked eupatorium. Trumpet weed.

Eupatorium Teucrifo'lium. Wild hoarhound. It has properties similar to the eupatorium perfoliatum.

EUPEPSIA. From *ευ*, well, and *πεπτω*, I digest. Good digestion.

EUPHLO'GIA. From *ευ*, well, and *φλεγω*, I burn. Mild inflammation.

EU'PHONY. *Eupho'nia*; from *ευ*, well, and *φωνη*, voice. A good voice.

EUPHOR'BIA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Euphorbia Capita'ta. An astringent Brazilian plant.

Euphorbia Corolla'ta. The large flowering spurge, or milk-weed.

Euphorbia Cyparis'sias. The cypress spurge.

Euphorbia Hypericifo'lia. A species of Euphorbia indigenous in the United States, used as an astringent and tonic.

Euphorbia Ipecacuan'ha. Ipecacuanha spurge. The root is powerfully emetic.

Euphorbia Lath'yris. The systematic name of the plant which affords the cataputia seeds.

Euphorbia Officina'rum. The sytematic name of the plant which affords the euphorbium, an inodorous gum-resin.

Euphorbia Palus'tris. The greater spurge. The juice is purgative.

Euphorbia Paral'ias. The sea spurge.

EUPHORBIA'CEÆ. A natural order of exogenous plants, inhabitants of almost all parts of the globe.

EUPHOR'BIUM. *Euphorbiæ gum resina*. The concrete juice of several species of Euphorbia. It is emetic and cathartic, often acting with great violence.

EUPHRA'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Scrofulariaceæ*.

Euphrasia Officina'lis. Eye-bright; a popular remedy for diseases of the eye.

EUPION. A limpid, colorless liquid obtained by distillation from fatty oils, especially that of rape seed.

EUPLAS'TIC. From *ευ*, and *κλασις*,

formation. An epithet employed by Lobstein for the elaborated matter out of which animal tissues are formed.

EUPYR'ION. From *ευ*, easily, and *πυρ*, fire. Any contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light, as the phosphorous bottle.

EURYTH'MIA. From *ευ*, well, and *ευθμος*, rhythm. A regular pulse.

EURODON'TIA. From *ευρος*, caries, and *οδους*, a tooth. Caries of the teeth.

EURONDON'TICUS. One suffering from caries of the teeth.

EU'RUS. Corruption of the humors.

EUSAR'CUS. Fleshy and robust.

EUSE'MIA. From *ευ*, well, and *σημειον*, a sign. Favorable sign.

EUSPLANCH'NIA. A healthy state of the viscera.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE. The tube which forms a communication between the upper part of the pharynx and the ear. It is bony and cartilaginous, and lined by a continuation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The entrance from the pharynx is indicated by a depression in the mucous membrane.

EUSTACHIAN VALVE. *Valvula Eustachii.* A membranous semilunar fold, at the inferior vena cava.

EUSTHENI'A. Exuberant health.

EUTAX'IA. A constitution in which every part has its proper relation.

EUTHANA'SIA. From *ευ*, well, and *θανατος*, death. An easy death.

EUTHYM'IA. Mental sanity or tranquillity.

EUTO'CIA. An easy labor.

EUTROPH'IA. From *ευ*, well, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Healthy nutrition.

EUTROPH'IC. *Eutroph'icum.* A term introduced in medical terminology by Professor Dunglison, "for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions."

EUXAN'THIC ACID. An acid obtained from *Indian Yellow.*

EVAC'UANTS. *Evacuan'tia;* from *e*, and *vacuare*, to empty. Medicines which occasion a discharge from some emunctory, as emetics, cathartics, &c.

EVACUA'TION. *Evacua'tio.* Any discharge from the animal body, whether from the natural passages or by an artificial opening, or whether spontaneous or provoked by artificial means.

EVAPORA'TION. *Evapora'tio;* from *e*, and *vaporare*, to emit a vapor. The conversion of a fluid or any other substance into a vapor, for the purpose of obtaining the fixed matters in a separate state, while the volatile parts are dissipated and lost.

EVENTRA'TION. *Eventra'tio;* from *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly. A tumor from general relaxation of the walls of the abdomen and protrusion of the viscera. Also, hernia which takes place through any other than the natural openings of the abdominal walls; and, lastly, the protrusion of the viscera through a wound of the walls of the abdomen.

EVERGREEN. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which retain their leaves the whole year.

EVERRIC'ULUM. An instrument used for the removal of fragments of calculus, or coagula of blood from the bladder, after the operation of lithotomy.

EVOLU'TION. *Evolu'tio;* from *evolvere*, to unroll. In *Physiology*, increase, growth or development. Also, that theory of generation which supposes the germ of the new being to exist previous to fecundation, and to be only developed by the process of generation.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS. In *obstetrics*, a term applied by Dr. Denman to spontaneous turning and natural delivery, after the protrusion of the arm and shoulder of the child from the vagina.

EVUL'SION. *Evul'sio;* from *evellere*, to pluck out. The forcible extraction of any part, as a tooth.

EXACERBA'TION. *Exacerba'tio;* from *exacerbare*, to provoke. An increase of intensity in symptoms of a disease which recur at intervals. It is synonymous with paroxysm.

EXÆ'RESIS. From *εξαιρεω*, to remove. The removal of whatever is obnoxious to the human body, as the extraction of a carious or dead tooth, the amputation of

a limb, the removal of foreign bodies, tumors, &c.

EXAL'MA. Displacement of the vertebræ.

EXALTA'TION OF THE VITAL FORCES. A morbid increase of action, as that which takes place in an inflamed part. It is used by some authors as synonymous with inflammation.

EXAMBLO'MA. Abortion.

EXANGI'A. From *εξαγγιεω*, I evacuate from a vessel. An enlargement or perforation of a blood vessel without external opening. A genus of diseases, in the order *Dysthetica*, class *Hæmatica*, of Dr. Good, which includes *aneurism*, *varix*, and *cyania*.

EXAN'GUIOUS. *Exsan'guis;* from *ex*, out of, and *sanguis*, blood. Deficient in blood, as in those who have suffered from hemorrhages.

EXA'NIA. From *ex*, out of, and *anus*. Prolapsus of the rectum.

EXANIMA'TION. Death, real or apparent.

EXAN'THEM. *Exanthe'ma;* from *εξανθεω*, I flourish. A cutaneous eruption, or rash. The term is employed by some writers to designate every sort of eruption that appears on the skin, but Dr. Willan uses it as synonymous with rash.

Exanthem Mercuriale. Eczema mercuriale.

Exanthem Carbun'cular. Anthrax.

EXANTHEM'ATA. An order of diseases, of the class *Pyrexiæ*, of Dr. Cullen's Nosology.

EXANTHEMAT'IC. Eruptive.

EXANTHEMAT'ICA. Eruptive fevers; the third order in the class *Hæmatica* of Dr. Good.

EXANTHEMATIS'CHESIS. Suppression of an eruption of the skin.

EXANTHEMATOPHTHAL'MIA. Ophthalmia occurring during or after an exanthematous disease.

EXANTHE'SIS. From *εξανθεω*, I effloresce. The breaking out of an efflorescence on the skin; also, the efflorescence itself.

EXANTHROP'IA. From *εξανθρωπος*, misanthropic. A misanthrope.

EXARCHIA'TER. *Exarchia'tros;* from *εξαρχος*, a leader, and *ιατρος*, a physician. The first or principal physician.

EXAR'MA. Swelling.

EXAR'SIO. A burning heat.

EXARTERI'TIS. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

EXARTICULA'TION. From *ex*, out of, and *articulus*, a joint. A dislocation.

EXCARNA'TION. Making anatomical preparations by corrosion.

EXCISING FORCEPS, ELLIOT'S IMPROVED. This improvement consists in placing between the handles of a common excising instrument, a joint, operated by a key handle, capable of closing the instrument with a force five or six times greater than can be produced by the hand alone.

Excising Instrument, Elliot's. An instrument invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot of Montreal, for excising the crowns of teeth, and which is so constructed that a tooth is in no danger of being moved in its socket by the operation. The cutting parts of the instrument are brought together with a force seventy-two times greater than that applied to the handle by the hand.

EXCIS'ION. *Excis'io;* from *ex'cidere*, to cut off. The removal of a tumor or other small part with a cutting instrument; also amputation at a joint.

EXCITABIL'ITY. *Excitabili'tas.* The capability of living bodies being brought into action, under the influence of exciting agents. Irritability.

EXCITANT. A stimulant.

EXCITA'TION. Excitement. The action of excitants upon the living body.

EXCI'TO-MO'TORY SYSTEM. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the fibres of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which are supposed to derive their origin and power of action from the cineritious matter of the spine, in which they arise, and to be brought into action by exterior agency, independently of the direct power of the will.

EXCORIA'TION. *Excoria'tio;* from *excoriare*, to remove the skin. Abrasion of the skin.

EXCREA'TION. The act of spitting.

EX'CREMENT. *Excremen'tum;* from *excernere*, to separate. All matters evacuated from the animal body by the natural emunctories as superfluous, as the fæces, urine, perspiration, &c., but generally applied to the fæces.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. Relating to, or of the nature of, excrement.

EXCREMEN'TO-RECREMENTI-TIOUS. A term applied to secretions which are partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRES'CENCE. *Excrescen'tia;* from *excrescere*, to grow out. Any preternatural growth, as a tumor, corn, or wart, from an organ or tissue, especially from the skin, mucous membrane, or an ulcerated surface.

EXCRE'TION. *Excre'tio;* from *excernere*, to separate. The expulsion, by the various outlets of the body, of such matters as are useless, as the urine, fæces, perspiration, &c.

EX'CRETORY. *Excreto'rius.* A vessel or duct which conveys a secreted fluid from the gland which has secreted it.

EXCRETORY ORGAN. An organ destined for excretion.

EXCUTIA VENTRIC'ULI. A stomach brush. An instrument formerly used for the removal of foreign bodies from the œsophagus.

EXELCO'SIS. Ulceration.

EXELCYS'MOS. From εξ, from, and ελκυω, I draw. Extraction.

EXERA'MA. From εξεραω, I throw out. The act of vomiting, or the matter vomited.

EX'ERCISE, *Exercita'tio;* from *exercere*, to work. Movements of the body produced by the contraction of muscles, in obedience to the will.

EXERCITA'TION. *Exercita'tio;* from *exercere*, to work. Exercise; gymnastics.

EXERRHO'SIS. From εξ, out of, and ρεω, I flow. The discharge from insensible perspiration.

EXFŒTA'TION. Extra uterine fœtation, or the development of the ovum in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXFOLIA'TION. *Exfolia'tio;* from *ex*, from, and *folium*, a leaf. Desquamation. The separation or detachment of dead portions of bone, cartilage, fascia, or tendon. The definition, however, is generally restricted to the separation of portions of bone.

EXFO'LIATIVE. Medicines which promote exfoliation. Also, instruments for effecting or accelerating exfoliation.

EXHA'LANT. *Exha'lent;* from *exhalare*, to exhale, to throw out. A small vessel which performs the function of exhalation.

EXHALANT VESSELS. A distinct system of vessels, which, according to Bichat, originate from the capillary arterial system, and are distributed to all the tissues of the body, pouring out on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes, and skin, a peculiar fluid. They are purely imaginary.

EXHALA'TION. *Exhala'tio.* The emanation which arises from organized and inorganic bodies, in the form of vapor.

EXHAUST'ION. That state of body which results from great fatigue, privation of food, excessive evacuations, great mental effort, anxiety, or from disease. Also, the effect resulting from the removal of air from a vessel with an air pump.

EXHIL'ARANTS. Agents which enliven and gently stimulate.

EXHORRHI'ZÆ. From εξ, out of, and ριζα, root. A term applied in *Botany* to the embryo of Dicotyledons, as their radicle always elongates downward, from the outside of the base of the embryo.

EXHUMA'TION. *Exhuma'tio;* from *ex*, and *humus*, the ground. The disinterment of a corpse.

EXIS'CHIOS. From εξ, out of, and ισχιον, the ischium. Luxation of the thigh bone.

EX'ITUS. The outer opening of a canal. The termination of a disease.

EXO-. Εξω, outward. Used as a prefix to other words.

EXO'CHAS. From εξω, without, and εχω, I have. A tumor at the anus.

EXOCULA'TIO. Absence of eyes. Blindness.

EXOCYS'TE. *Exocys'tis;* from εξ, out of, and κυστις, the bladder. Prolapsus of the urinary bladder.

EXODONTO'SIS. Exostosis of the teeth.

EXOG'ENOUS. From εξ, outside, and γεινομαι, I grow. A term applied in *Botany* to plants whose vessels are disposed round a cellular substance or pith, so that the more recently produced parts are in the circumference. They are also called dicotyledons, and constitute one of the primary classes into which the vegetable world is divided.

EXOLU'TION. Syncope. Trance.

EXOM'PHALUS. From εξ, out of, and ομφαλος, the navel. An umbilical hernia.

EXONCO'MA. From εξ, and ογκος, a tumor. A large tumor or protuberance.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA. From εξ, out of, and οφθαλμος, the eye. A protrusion of the bulb of the eye.

EXOSMO'SIS. From εξ, out of, and ωσμος, impulse. Transudation. The opposite of endosmosis.

EXOSTE'MA. A genus of trees of the natural family *Cinchoniaceæ*.

Exostema Carib'bæum. The tree which furnishes the Caribbean or Jamaica cinchona bark.

Exostema Peruvia'num. The tree from which the Peruvian bark is obtained.

Exostema Souza'num. The Brazilian cinchona.

EXOSTOME. From εξ, out of, and στομα, a mouth. The foramen through the outer integument of an ovule.

EXOSTO'SIS. *Hyperosto'sis;* from εξ, out of, and οστεον, a bone. An osseous tumor formed on the surface, or in the cavity of a bone. Three varieties are enumerated, namely, *ivory exostosis*, from its resemblance in structure to ivory; *lamellated exostosis*, from its being developed in laminæ; and *spongy exostosis*, from its resemblance in structure to the tissue of bones.

Exostosis of the Alveoli. The alveoli as well as the teeth, and other osseous structures of the body are sometimes attacked by exostosis, which may develop itself in the form of a bony tumor, or in the thickening of their walls, and a consequent displacement of the teeth.

Exostosis of the Teeth. *Exosto'sis dentium; Exodonto'sis.* The only part of a tooth subject to exostosis is the root, and the development of the affection usually commences at or near the extremity; extending from thence upward, it sometimes covers a greater or less portion of the external surface. Occasionally, however, it commences on the side, and so great a deposition of osseous matter takes place, that a large irregular tubercle is formed; at other times the bony deposit is diffused regularly over nearly the whole of the root, but more frequently it is irregular. The bony matter thus deposited is generally of a denser structure than cementum, of a slightly yellowish hue, and semi-translucent appearance.

Although sound as well as carious teeth are liable to be attacked by exostosis, the occurrence of the affection is evidently the result of increased action of the vessels of the periosteum, arising sometimes from caries, sometimes from the loss of one or more antagonizing teeth, and at other times from pressure of the adjoining teeth, or from malposition of a tooth, or from some operation that has been performed upon it. But none of these causes would be sufficient to produce the disease, if it were not favored by some peculiar constitutional idiosyncrasy. As the affected part of the root increases in size, the alveolus enlarges, so that the pressure of the former upon the latter is rarely very great, and hence the deposition often goes on for years without being attended with much pain, but at other times it causes the tooth to ache and become sore to the touch, and in some instances it gives rise to neuralgia of the face.

One of the most remarkable cases of exodontosis on record is related by Mr. Fox. The subject was a young lady, who, at the time she sought the professional advice and aid of Mr. Fox, had suffered so severely and so long, that the palpebræ of one eye had been closed for near two months, and the secretion of saliva had

for some time been so copious, that it flowed from her mouth whenever it was opened. She had tried every remedy which had been recommended by the ablest medical advisers, without realizing any permanent benefit, and was only relieved from her suffering by the extraction of every one of her teeth.

In the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, are some very remarkable examples of dental exostosis. In one, a present from Dr. E. G. Hawes, of New York, the three superior molar teeth of one side are united by a deposit of bony matter. In another, a present from Dr. Blandin, of Columbia, S. C., two upper molars are united. In a third, a present from Dr. Ware, of Wilmington, N. C., there is a deposition of bone on the roots of a first superior molar as large as a hickory nut, and on the root of a cuspidatus, placed there by the author, the deposition of osseous matter forms a bulb at its apex, the size of a large pea. But besides the above, there are in this institution many other very remarkable examples of the disease.

The disease, having once established itself, does not admit of cure, and when it has progressed so far as to be productive of pain, the loss of the affected tooth becomes necessary. But as the prognosis is exceedingly obscure, its existence can only be inferred from the unpleasant symptoms to which it gives rise.

When the enlargement is very considerable and confined to the extremity of the root, and has not been followed by a corresponding enlargement of the alveolus around the neck of the tooth, its removal is often attended with difficulty, and can only be effected by cutting away a greater or less portion of the socket.

EXOSTOSIS STEATOMATODES. See Osteo-Steatoma.

EXOT'IC. *Exoticus;* from εξω, without. That which comes from a foreign country. In *Natural History* and *Medicine*, animals, plants and medicinal agents which are procured from abroad.

EXOTICO SYM'PHYSIS. A union of foreign bodies or of a foreign body with the human.

EXPAN'SION. *Expan'sio;* from *expandere*, to spread out. The dilatation of an expandible body; the increase of bulk or size which it undergoes by recession of its particles from one another. In *Anatomy*, the prolongation or spreading out of an organ, or structure, as of aponeuroses.

EXPECT'ANT MEDICINE. *Expecta'tion.* A theory which restricts practitioners of medicine to the observation of disease, without any effort to control or arrest its progress, leaving the cure to the efforts of nature, unless very alarming symptoms occur.

EXPEC'TORANT. *Expec'torans;* from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast. A medicine which promotes expectoration.

EXPECTORA'TION. *Expectora'tio.* The act by which mucous and other fluids are expelled from the respiratory passages.

EXPECTORA'TIO SANGUINIS. See Hæmoptysis.

EXPEL'LANT. Expulsive; driving out.

EXPE'RIENCE. *Experien'tia.* The knowledge of things acquired by long practice.

EXPER'IMENT. *Experimen'tum.* In *Medical Science*, a trial made upon man or other animals with a view of making discoveries in the structure or functions of organs, or for the purpose of testing the effects of a new medicinal agent, or of an unknown alimentary substance.

EX'PERS NUPTIA'RUM. Virgin.

EXPIRA'TION. *Expira'tio;* from *expirare*, to breathe out. The expulsion of the air from the lungs.

EX'PIRATORY. *Expiratio'ni.* An epithet applied to those muscles which, by their contraction, diminish the cavity of the chest and thus effect the expulsion of air from the lungs.

EXPLORA'TION. *Explora'tio;* from *explorare*, to search into. The act of investigating the physical signs of disease with the eye, hand, and stethoscope.

EXPLORA'TOR. Exploring needle. A long needle enclosed in a canula, or

grooved on the surface, for introducing into tumors or cavities to determine the nature of the fluids with which they are filled.

EXPLORATO'RIUM. A sound.

EXPRESSED OIL. An oil obtained by pressing.

EXPRESSION. *Expres'sio;* from *exprimere*, to press out. The separation, by pressure, of the fluids which a substance contains. Also, the manner in which impressions are depicted upon the countenance.

EXPUL'SIVE. *Expel'lens;* from *expellere*, to drive out. In *Surgery*, a bandage used for the expulsion of pus or other fluid from a part. Also, applied to medicines which are supposed to have the power of driving the humors toward the skin.

EXSANGUIN'ITY. From *ex*, out of and *sanguis*, blood. Bloodlessness. Applied to persons who have little blood.

EXSER'TUS. Protruding; sometimes applied to teeth which protrude. See Dens Exsertus.

EXSICCA'TION. Drying.

EXSPUIT'ION. From *ex*, out of, and *spuo*, I spit. Spitting.

EXSTIPULATUS. Without stipulæ.

EXSTROPH'IA. *Ex'strophy;* from εξ, out of, and στροφη, turning. The displacement of an organ, especially the urinary bladder.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, From *ex*, and *tempore*, out of time. Medicines compounded from written prescriptions made on the spot or at the bedside of the patient, and not by formulæ.

EXTENSIBIL'ITY. *Extensibil'itas.* Capable of being extended.

EXTEN'SION. *Exten'sio;* from *extendere*, to stretch out. In *Surgery*, the pulling of a limb for the reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

EXTEN'SOR. In *Anatomy*, an epithet applied to a muscle whose function is to extend or straighten certain parts.

EXTENSOR BRE'VIS DIGITO'RUM PE'DIS. A muscle of the toes situated on the foot.

EXTENSOR CAR'PI RADIA'LIS BRE'VIS. An extensor muscle of the wrist.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LON'GUS. An extensor muscle of the carpus.

EXTENSOR CARPI ULNA'RIS. A muscle which arises from the condyle of the os humeri and from the edge of the ulna, and is inserted in the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

EXTENSOR DIGITO'RUM COMMU'NIS. A large flat muscle of the forearm which extends to the fingers.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS. See Extensor Longus Digitorum Pedis.

EXTENSOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS. A muscle of the leg, extending to the joints of the four small toes.

EXTENSOR MAGNUS. The gastrocnemius muscle.

EXTENSOR OSSIS METACAR'PI POL'LICIS MA'NUS. A muscle of the wrist situated on the forearm.

EXTENSOR PRI'MI INTERNO'DII. A muscle of the thumb, situated on the hand.

EXTENSOR PRO'PRIUS POLLICIS PEDIS. An extensor muscle of the great toe.

EXTENSOR SECUN'DI INTERNO'DII IN'DICIS PROPRIUS. See Indicator.

EXTENSOR TAR'SI MAGNUS. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

EXTENUA'TIO. Emaciation.

EXTERGEN'TIA Detergents.

EXTERNAL DISEASES. Diseases occupying the surface of the body.

EXTER'NUS AU'RIS. The laxator tympani muscle.

EXTINCTIO. Death.

EXTINCTIO VOCIS. Incomplete aphonia.

EXTINCTION OF MERCURY. The trituration of mercury with other substances, as lard, until its metallic globules disappear.

EXTIRPA'TION. *Extirpa'tio;* from *extirpare*, to root out. The complete removal of a part, (applied generally to a morbid structure,) by excision or with caustic.

EXTIRPA'TOR. A name applied to an instrument invented by Mr. C. T. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, for the extraction of the roots of cuspid teeth. It is shaped something like the common straight punch which is sometimes employed for the removal of roots of teeth.

EXTRACT. *Extract'um;* from *extrahere,* to draw out. In *Pharmacy,* a tenacious substance, obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable solution. Also, a substance held in solution by the juice of a fresh plant, as well as that to which some menstruum has been added at the time of its preparation.

EXTRAC'TION. *Extrac'tio;* from *extrahere,* to draw out. In *Chemistry,* the separation of a simple or compound substance from a body of which it forms a part. In *Surgery,* the act of removing foreign or diseased bodies or organs, from any part of the body, as a urinary calculus from the bladder, a bullet or splinter from a wound, or a tooth from the jaw.

EXTRACTION OF TEETH. "Of all the remedies," says Desirabode, "for diseases of the teeth, there is none which has been used so long as their extraction; for not only is it spoken of in formal terms by Hippocrates, who also attempts to correct the abuses to which it might lead; but a passage in Cicero designates Esculapius, the third of that name, as the person by whom it was first proposed."

### *Indications for the Operation.*

Beginning with the teeth of first dentition, it will be sufficient to state that when a tooth of replacement is about to emerge from the gums, or has actually made its appearance, either before or behind the corresponding temporary, the latter should at once be removed; and when the aperture formed by the loss of this is so narrow as to prevent the former from acquiring its proper position, it may sometimes be necessary to extract even an adjoining temporary tooth. Alveolar abscess, necrosis of the walls of an alveolus, and pain in a temporary tooth, which cannot be assuaged by any of the usual remedies, may also be regarded as indications which call for the operation.

With regard to the indications which should determine the extraction of a permanent tooth, the following may be mentioned as constituting the principal:

*First.* When a molar, from the loss of its antagonizing teeth, or other causes, has become partially displaced, or is a source of constant irritation to the surrounding parts, it should be removed.

*Second.* A constant discharge of fœtid matter through a carious opening in the crown from the nerve cavity, and the canal of the root, may, also, be regarded as an indication for the operation.

*Third.* A tooth which is the cause of alveolar abscess should not, as a general rule, be permitted to remain in the mouth, but, if it be an incisor or cuspidatus, and the discharge of matter through the gums is small, occurring only at long intervals, and especially if the organ cannot be securely replaced with an artificial substitute, it may be advisable to permit it to remain.

*Fourth.* Irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth, resulting from a disproportion between the size of these organs and the alveolar arch, is another indication which calls for the operation.

*Fifth.* All dead teeth and roots of teeth, and teeth which have become so much loosened from the destruction of their sockets as to be a constant source of disease to the adjacent parts, or teeth which are otherwise diseased, and are a cause of neuralgia of the face, a morbid condition of the maxillary sinus, dyspepsia, or any other local or constitutional disturbance, should, as a general rule, be extracted.

There are other indications which call for the extraction of teeth, but the foregoing are among the most common, and will be found sufficient in most cases, to determine the propriety or impropriety of the operation.

### *Accidents which sometimes result from the Operation.*

The extraction of a tooth, though in the majority of cases, a simple operation, is, nevertheless, sometimes attended by trifling accidents, which the most skillful and prudent cannot always avoid. The conformation or condition of a tooth is sometimes such as to render its removal, without fracturing it or the aveolus, impossible,

but no accident of a serious nature need ever occur if the operation be performed with a suitable instrument, and by a skillful hand, except such perhaps as may result from a hemorrhagic diathesis of the general system, or from peculiar states of the constitutional health.

The removal of a wrong tooth, or of two, and even three, instead of one, are such common occurrences, that it were well if the precautions given by the illustrious Ambrose Paré were more frequently observed. So fearful was he of injuring the adjacent teeth, that he always isolated the tooth to be extracted with a file before he attempted its removal.

*Instruments employed in the Operation.*

A description of the various instruments employed in the extraction of teeth will be found, each, under its appropriate name.

*Manner of Extracting Teeth with the Key of Garengeot.*

The key of Garengeot, although for a long time almost the only instrument used for the extraction of teeth, has recently, to a very great extent, been superseded by forceps, which, when of the proper construction, are far preferable. But inasmuch as it still holds a place among the instruments employed in the operation, it will be proper to describe the method of using it. Before we do this, it may be well to observe that its use is restricted to the molar and bicuspid teeth.

The first step to be taken in the operation, after having placed the patient in a good light, and selected a hook with a curvature proportioned to the size of the organ, is to separate the gum from the neck of the tooth down to the alveolus. For this purpose suitable gum lancets or knives should be provided.

After the tooth has been thus prepared, the key, with the proper hook attached, should be firmly fixed upon it; the bolster, on the inside, resting upon the edge of the alveolus, the extremity of the claw, on the opposite side, pressed down upon the neck. The handle of the instrument grasped with the right hand, the tooth may, by means of a firm, steady rotation of the wrist, be raised from its socket. In order to prevent the claw from slippling, (an accident which too frequently occurs,) it should be pressed down with the forefinger or thumb of the left hand of the operator, until, by the rotation of the instrument, it becomes securely fixed to the tooth.

If the tooth be situated on the left side of the mouth, the position of the operator should be at the right side of the patient; but if it be on the right side of the mouth, he should stand before him.

For the removal of a tooth on the left side of the lower jaw, or the right side in the upper, the palm of the hand should be beneath the handle of the instrument; and, *vice versa*, in the extraction of one on the right side in the lower jaw, or on the left side in the upper. The manner of grasping the instrument is, perhaps, of more consequence than many imagine. If it be not properly done, the operator, to a great extent, loses his control over it, and applies the power to it disadvantageously.

*Manner of Extracting Teeth with Forceps.*

In describing the manner of extracting teeth with forceps, the author will begin with the incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw.

*Incisors and Cuspidati of the Upper Jaw.*—The patient being seated, the gum should be completely separated from the neck of the tooth. This done, it may be grasped with a pair of straight forceps, with thin crescent-shaped jaws, made sufficiently concave on the inside to press upon the crown of the tooth, which should be firmly forced outward and inward several times in quick succession, giving it at the same time a slight rotary motion, and as soon as it is found to yield, it may be removed from the socket.

The position of the operator, while extracting the above mentioned teeth, should be partly at the right and partly behind the patient, as, indeed, it should be for the removal of most teeth with forceps, as it

enables him to control the patient's head with his left arm, and to separate the lips with the hand of the same. Sometimes, however, it may be necessary to occupy a different position, but of the propriety of this he alone must be the judge.

*Incisors of the Lower Jaw.*—The directions which have been given for the extraction of the upper incisors and cuspidati, will be found, for the most part, applicable for the removal of the incisors of the lower jaw; but forceps of a somewhat different construction are required. The jaws of the instrument should not be more than one-third as wide, and they should be bent downward, so as to form an angle of thirty degrees with the handles; for, if they are straight, the hand of the operator will frequently come in contact with the teeth of the upper jaw.

*Superior and Inferior Bicuspids and Inferior Cuspidati.*—The roots of the upper bicuspids, being considerably flattened and often bifid, will seldom admit of much rotary motion. But in the extraction of one of those teeth after the gum has been separated, and the tooth grasped as high upon its neck as possible, its connection with the alveolus is, first, to be partially broken up by several quick motions outward and inward, then, by a downward pull, it may, in most cases, be removed from its socket. In the extraction of a lower bicuspis, or inferior cuspidatus, a slight rotary motion joined to the outward and inward movement, will facilitate the destruction of the bond of union between the tooth and alveolus, and then, by an upward effort, it may be removed from the socket. But one pair of forceps is required for the removal of the upper and lower bicuspids and lower cuspidati.

*Upper Molars.*—For the extraction of upper molars two pair of forceps, one for the right, and one for the left side, are needed. The directions for the removal of these are few and simple. The gum should be separated in the manner as before described, the tooth then grasped with the appropriate forceps, as high up under the gum as possible, and after having thoroughly loosened it by an outward and inward movement, repeated a sufficient number of times, it may be removed, by a downward effort, from the socket. The head of the patient during the operation should be firmly confined with the left arm of the operator against the back or head-piece of the operating chair, while the corner of the mouth is retracted with the fingers of the same hand, and one of which should, when practicable, be placed on either side of the tooth.

*Upper Dentes Sapientiæ.*—These teeth are generally less firmly articulated than either the first or second superior molars, and consequently are more easily removed. But the directions for the removal of the one will be found applicable for the removal of the other. In most cases, however, forceps of a different shape and construction are required for their extraction. See Forceps for the Extraction of Teeth.

*Lower Molars.*—Although the inferior molars have but two roots, they are sometimes very firmly articulated, requiring considerable force to extract them, but for their removal only one pair of forceps are required, provided they are of the proper construction. In applying them, after having first separated the gum, the points at the extremity of the beaks should be forced between the roots or into the groove a little above where they are given off, as far as possible, and after having obtained a firm hold, the tooth should be forced outward and inward several times in quick succession, or until the tooth moves freely, then by an upward effort it should be lifted from the socket. If the crown of the tooth has been destroyed by caries, the upper edge of the alveolus should be included between the beak or jaws of the instrument, through which they may readily be made to pass, on applying pressure to the handles, and by this means a secure hold upon the tooth will be obtained, when it may generally be easily extracted.

*Lower Dentes Sapientiæ.*—The extraction of a dens sapientiæ of the lower jaw,

when it is situated far back under the coronoid process, or the crown destroyed by caries, is sometimes attended with great difficulty. But as a general rule it can be removed more easily than either of the other molars. The gum having been separated from around the neck, the tooth should be grasped as low down as possible with the proper forceps, and after moving it outward and inward several times in quick succession, it may, by an upward effort, be removed from the socket.

In the foregoing directions, the author has supposed the arrangement and formation of the teeth to be natural. It sometimes happens that the roots of the first and second molars, as well as those of the dentes sapientiæ, are either bent, divergent or convergent in such a manner as to render their extraction extremely difficult. Indeed it cannot always be done without fracturing the roots, or alveoli, and sometimes bringing away a portion of the latter, especially when the roots, after diverging, converge and come nearly or quite together at their apices. Sometimes it is necessary to cut away a portion of the alveolus before the tooth can be removed, which may be done with forceps constructed for the purpose, or with a sharp and strong-pointed instrument. Similar obstacles are occasionally met with in the removal of the bicuspids, and cuspidati. At other times the extraction of a tooth is rendered very difficult by the enlargement of the root by exostosis. It occasionally happens, too, when a tooth has decayed on one or both of its approximal surfaces, that the adjoining tooth or teeth have so impinged upon it as to lock it in the jaw, and to attempt to extract it without first filing away a portion of the adjoining teeth would be to fail in the operation or to bring away two or more teeth at the same time.

A dens sapientiæ of the lower jaw sometimes occupies a horizontal position, the root being lodged in the base of the coronoid process while the grinding surface of the crown is in contact with the posterior surface of the crown of the second molar. In these cases it will often be necessary to extract the latter before removing the former.

Other obstacles sometimes present themselves in the extraction of teeth, which the judgment and tact of the operator alone, can enable him to overcome. To point out all of which is impossible. The nature and peculiarity of each case can alone suggest the method of procedure most proper to be pursued in the performance of the operation. The dentist should never hesitate, when it may be necessary to enable him to obtain a firm hold upon the tooth, to remove a portion of the alveolus, or to include it between the jaws of the forceps. The removal of the upper edge of the socket of a tooth is never productive of injury, as it is always, soon after the extraction of the organ, destroyed by a peculiar operation of the economy.

In the extraction of the temporary teeth, the operator should be careful not to injure the pulps of the permanent ones, or the alveolar border. Accidents of this sort sometimes occur.

Extraction of Roots of Teeth. The extraction of roots of teeth is sometimes attended with considerable difficulty; but generally they can be more easily removed than whole teeth, and especially those of the molars, for, after the destruction of their crowns, an effort is usually made by the economy to expel them from the jaws.

It sometimes happens, however, that they are deeply lodged in the alveoli, requiring considerable force for their removal, often defeating the efforts, and placing at defiance the skill of the timid and inexperienced practitioner. For their extraction a great variety of instruments have been invented, among which are a pair of narrow-beaked forceps, like those mentioned for the removal of the lower incisors, a hook, punch, elevator, and screw. See Forceps, Elevator, Punch and Screw, for the Extraction of Teeth.

For the removal of the roots of the bicuspid and molar teeth, and often for

those of the cuspidati and incisors, the narrow-beaked forcep is the most convenient and efficient instrument that can be employed. In using it for the extraction of a root which does not protrude from the alveolus, the gums should be separated from the latter, and so much of it as may be necessary to obtain a secure hold upon the former, included between the jaws of the instrument, which, from their being very narrow, readily pass through it, and a firm hold is at once obtained upon the root; then, after moving it a few times outward and inward, it may be easily removed from the socket. There are some cases, however, in which the punch, hook, and elevator may be advantageously used. We have also occasionally met with cases where we have succeeded in removing roots of teeth with great ease with an elevator shaped like the blade of a knife, by forcing it down into the socket by the side of the root, and then turning it so as to make the back press against the former and the edge against the latter. When an elevator of this sort is used, the blade should not exceed an inch in length; and it should be straight, sharp on the point, and have a very thick back, to prevent it from breaking in the operation. In using the common elevator, it is necessary that there should be an adjoining tooth or root, to act as a fulcrum. When this can be obtained, a root, or even a whole tooth, may sometimes be removed with it; but as a general rule, the forceps should be preferred to any of these instruments.

For the extraction of the roots of the upper front teeth, after they have become so much funneled out by decay, as to render their walls incapable of sustaining the pressure of forceps, the screw is invaluable. This is of a conical shape, and with it a sufficiently firm hold can be obtained for the removal of a root, by screwing it up into the cavity. But before it is introduced, the softened decomposed dentine on the inner walls of the root should be removed with a conical three-cornered instrument of the size of the screw.

But the compound screw forceps, invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen of Wheeling, Va., is a much better instrument for the removal of the roots of the superior incisors and cuspidati, than the simple screw, inasmuch as it combines the advantages of both the screw and forceps. See Forceps, Compound Screw.

For the extraction of the roots of the upper molars, before they have become separated from each other, Dr. Maynard invented two pair of very valuable forceps, one for the right and one for the left side of the mouth. See Forceps, Dr. Maynard's. Dr. Elliot also invented a very ingenious instrument for the extraction of roots of molar and bicuspid teeth.

The hook can only be advantageously employed for the removal of the roots of the molar teeth upon the left side of the mouth, and the manner of using it is as follows:—After having separated the gum from the root, the hook is forced down on the outside, and held firmly in place, with one or more of the fingers of the left hand, while with the handle of the instrument in the right, it is gradually forced from the socket.

Extraction of Concealed Teeth. It sometimes happens that teeth are developed in other parts than the alveolar border, and remain out of sight, occasionally giving rise to severe local irritation; and it more frequently happens that they remain buried in parts adjacent to the place which they should occupy in the alveolar border. "These teeth, however," as Desirabode justly observes, "almost always ultimately make their appearance; but the difficulty with which their eruption is effected is often troublesome enough to constitute a state of disease, and their presence is frequently the cause of phenomena, the true character of which may be completely misunderstood." Numerous examples of this sort are on record. But so variable is the place which they occupy, that no specific directions can be laid down for their extraction. The method of procedure can alone be determined by the circumstances connected with each individual case.

EXTRACTIVE. In *Chemistry*, a pe-

culiar, immediate principle in extracts, supposed to consist of combinations of acid, coloring matter, and an azoted body.

EXTRAC'TUM. An extract. The term is applied to a variety of organic principles which have not been studied, their only resemblance to one another being the fact that they are soluble in the same mixture. They are divided into *aqueous*, *alcoholic* and *ethereal* extractives or extracts.

EXTRACTUM ABSIN'THII CACU'MINUM. Extract of wormwood.

EXTRACTUM ACONI'TI. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of aconite.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOL'ICUM. U. S. Alcoholic extract of aconitum.

EXTRACTUM AL'OES PURIFICA'TUM. Ph. L. Purified extract of aloes.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEM'IDIS. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of chamomile.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMI'SIÆ ABSIN'THII. Ph. D. Extract of wormwood.

EXTRACTUM BELLADON'NÆ. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of belladonna.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. U. S. Alcoholic extract of belladonna.

EXTRACTUM CATHAR'TICUM. See Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

EXTRACTUM CATHOL'ICUM. Pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, colocynth, resin of jalap and scammony.

EXTRACTUM CINCHO'NÆ. U. S. Extract of cinchona.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINO'SUM. Ph. L. Resinous extract of bark.

EXTRACTUM COLCHI'CI ACETI'CUM. Ph. and L. Acetic extract of meadow saffron.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI. Ph., L. Extract of meadow saffron.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYN'THIDIS. Ph., L. Extract of colocynth.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. U. S., Ph. and L. Compound extract of colocynth.

EXTRACTUM CONII. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of hemlock.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOL'ICUM. U. S. Alcoholic extract of hemlock.

EXTRACTUM CUBE'BÆ FLU'IDUM. Fluid extract of cubebs.

EXTRACTUM DIGITA'LIS. Ph., L. Extract of foxglove.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMA'RÆ. Extract of bitter-sweet.

EXTRACTUM ELATE'RII. Extract of elaterium.

EXTRACTUM ER'GOTÆ. Ergotin.

EXTRACTUM FOLIO'RUM SABINÆ. Extract of savine.

EXTRACTUM GENIS'TÆ CACU'MINUM. Extract of broom tops.

EXTRACTUM GENTIA'NÆ. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of gentian.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHI'ZÆ. Extract of liquorice.

EXTRACTUM GRAM'INIS. An extract prepared from *Triticum repens*, thought by the Germans to be a mild tonic.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOX'YLI. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of logwood.

EXTRACTUM HELLE'BORI ALCOHOLI'CUM. U. S. Alcoholic extract of black hellebore.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. Ph., L. Extract of black hellebore.

EXTRACTUM HU'MULI. Extract of hops.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCY'AMI. U. S., Ph. and L. Extract of henbane.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLI'CUM. U. S. Alcoholic extract of henbane.

EXTRACTUM JALA'PÆ. U. S. Extract of jalap.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINO'SUM. Resinous extract of jalap.

EXTRACTUM JUGLAN'DIS. U. S. Extract of butternut.

EXTRACTUM KRAME'RIÆ. U. S. Extract of rhatany.

EXTRACTUM LACTU'CÆ. Ph., L. Extractum of lettuce.

EXTRACTUM MAR'TIS ACE'TICUM. Acetate of iron.

EXTRACTUM NU'CIS VOMI'CÆ. U. S. Extract of nux vomica.

EXTRACTUM O'PII PURIFICA'TUM. Ph. L. Extract of opium.

EXTRACTUM PANCHYMAGO'GUM. An ancient drastic purge.

EXTRACTUM PAPAV'ERIS. Ph., L. Extract of white poppy.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. Extract of pareira.

EXTRACTUM PIP'ERIS FLU'IDUM. Fluid extract of black pepper.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYL'LI. U. S. Extract of May-apple.

EXTRACTUM QUAS'SIÆ. U. S. Extract of quassia.

EXTRACTUM QUERCŪS. Ph. L. Extract of oak bark.

EXTRACTUM QUI'NIÆ. Impure sulphate of quinine.

EXTRACTUM RHE'I. Ph. L. and D. Extract of rhubarb.

EXTRACTUM RU'TÆ. Extract of rue.

EXTRACTUM SAMBU'CI. Ph. L. The inspissated juice of the elderberry.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound extract of sarsaparilla.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARIL'LÆ. U. S. Extract of sarsaparilla.

EXTRACTUM SATUR'NI. Solution of acetate of lead.

EXTRACTUM STRAMO'NII. U. S. Extract of stramonium.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. U. S. Ph. and L. Extract of bearberry.

EXTRACTUM VALERIA'NÆ. Extract of valerian.

EXTRA'NEOUS BODIES. From *extra*, without. *Corpora exter'na*. In *Hygiene*, all substances, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, animate or inanimate, introduced from without, or formed in the body, without constituting any part of the organism.

EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY. The development of the ovum outside of the uterus.

EXTRAVASA'TION. *Extravasa'tio*; from *extra*, out of, and *vas*, a vessel. Escape of fluids, especially blood and serum, from their proper vessels, and infiltration or affusion of the same into the meshes of the surrounding textures.

EXTREM'ITY. *Extremi'tas*. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the limbs, as the upper and lower extremities; but, in common language, the end or point of any thing. Also, applied to the last moments of life.

EXTRIN'SIC. *Extrin'secus*. External, outward. In *Anatomy*, applied to the external muscles of certain organs, as the ear, tongue, &c.

EXTROVER'SION. Turned inside out; applied to hollow organs, especially to the bladder, when turned inside out.

EXUDA'TION. *Exuda'tio*; from *exudo*, to sweat out. A sweating or discharge of a fluid or moisture from the skin, the surface of a membrane, an ulcer, &c. Also, the discharge of the juices from a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EXU'BER. From *ex*, from, and *ubera*, a teat. Weaned from the breast.

EXULCERA'TION. *Exulcera'tio*; from *exulcero*, to cause to ulcerate. Incipient ulceration.

EYE. The globular organ which occupies the cavity of the orbit, constituting the especial apparatus of vision. Its appendages are the eyelids, cilia, lachrymal apparatus, &c. The globe of the eye is composed of membranes arranged one within the other, and humors enclosed by them. It is moved by four straight, and two oblique muscles. With the exception of the optic, it is principally supplied with nerves from the ophthalmic ganglion.

EYE-BRIGHT. A plant of the genus *Euphrasia*.

EYE-GLASS. An optical instrument used to assist vision.

EYE-STONE. The opercula of small spiral shells, used to remove particles from between the lids and globe of the eye.

EYE-TEETH. The cuspidati of the upper jaw are so called because their roots extend nearer to the orbit than those of any of the other teeth.

EYE OF TYPHON. The mystic name given by the Egyptians to *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

# F.

F. In *Chemistry*, the symbol of fluorine. In *Medical Prescriptions* it is used as an abbreviation of *fiat* or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made.

FABA. From $\pi\alpha\omega$, to feed. A bean.

FABA'RIA. See Sedum Telephium.

FABRA'RUM AQUA. Forge water.

FACE. *Fäcies*. The anterior part of the head, consisting of the forehead, eyes and eye-brows, nose, cheeks, lips and chin. In an *Anatomical* point of view, it consists of that portion of the head situated below and in front of the cranium.

FACE, BONES OF. The face is formed of fourteen bones; namely, the *two superior maxillary*, the *two malar*, the *two ossa nasi*, the *two ossa unguis*, the *vomer*, the *two ossa palati*, the *two ossa spongiosa*, and *the inferior maxillary*. To these may be added the *os frontis*, and thirty-two teeth.

FACE GRIPPÉE. The pinched-in face, as seen in persons affected with peritonitis.

FACET'. A small, circumscribed, smooth plane of bone.

FA'CIAL. *Facia'lis*. Belonging to the face, as the facial nerve, facial neuralgia, &c.

FACIAL ANGLE. See Angle, facial.

FACIAL AR'TERY. The third branch of the external carotid. It ascends to the sub-maxillary gland, behind which it passes on to the bone of the lower jaw—thence it goes in front of the masseter muscle to the angles of the mouth, and, finally, terminates at the side of the nose by anastomosing with the ophthalmic arteries.

In its course it gives off the submental, inferior labial, superior and inferior coronary arteries, which mainly supply the elevators, depressors, and circular muscles of the mouth, or those agents concerned in the first steps of digestion—the prehension of food.

FACIAL NERVE. The facial nerve arises from the medulla oblongata between the corpus olivare and restiforme, close by the lower margin of the pons Varolii; it then passes forward and outward with the portio mollis, to the foramen auditorium internus, which it enters and passes on to the base of this opening; here these two nerves separate, the latter going to the labyrinth of the ear, while the facial enters the aqueduct of Fallopius, where it is joined by the Vidian; it then goes on in a curved direction outward and backward behind the tympanum, where it parts with the Vidian, and proceeds thence to the stylo-mastoid foramen, from which it emerges.

At this point it sends off three branches: 1. The *posterior auricular*; 2. The *stylo-hyoid*; 3. The *digastric*. The posterior auricular ascends behind the ear, crosses the mastoid process to the occipito-frontalis muscle. The stylo-hyoid is distributed to the stylo-hyoid muscle, and the digastric to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

The facial nerve, being deeply imbedded in the substance of the parotid gland, divides into two branches, a superior and inferior; these have frequent unions called the *pes anserinus*, or *parotidian plexus*, and send branches to the whole of the side of the face.

The upper branch, called the temporo-facial, ascends in front of the ear upon the zygoma, supplying the sides of the head, ear and forehead, and anastomosing with the occipital and supraorbital nerves; a set of branches pass transversely to the cheek, rami malares, furnishing the lower eyelids, lips, side of the nose, and uniting with the infra-orbitar nerve.

The inferior, or cervico-facial branch descends, supplying the lower jaw and upper part of the neck, giving off the following branches: 1. The *maxillary*, which passes the ramus of the jaw and masseter muscles to the lower lip and its muscles; 2. The *sub-maxillary*, which passes along the base of the lower jaw, supplying the muscles which arise from this part; 3. The *cervical*, which go to

the platysma and superficial muscles of the neck.

FACIAL NEURALGIA. See Neuralgia Faciei.

FACIAL VEIN. The vein which returns the blood of the facial artery. It generally descends obliquely on the face to the external or internal jugular.

FACIES. The face; also, any given portion of an animal or vegetable body or organ.

FACIES HIPPOCRAT'ICA. That peculiar alteration of the human face which immediately precedes death, so called from having been first described by Hippocrates.

FACIES RU'BRA. Gutta rosacea, or red face.

FACTIT'IOUS. *Factit'ius;* from *facere*, to make. That which is made by art. Artificial, as factitious teeth, &c.

FAC'ULTY. *Facul'tas.* The power by which any function is executed. In *Medical* and *Dental Colleges*, the professors.

FÆCES. The plural of *fæx.* Alvine excretions. Also, dregs or sediment.

FÆC'ULA. See Fecula.

FÆX. An excretion. Also, a sediment.

FAGA'RA. A genus of trees of the order *Salicaceæ.*

FAGA'RA OCTAN'DRA. The systematic name of the tree which affords the *Tacamahaca*, a resinous substance of a delightful odor.

FAGARA PIPERI'TA. A plant found in Japan and the Philippine islands; the berries of which are called Japan pepper.

FAGARAS'TRUM CAPEN'SE. A South African plant, called *Wild Cardamom* by the colonists, used as a carminative.

FAGIN. A narcotic substance obtained from beech nuts.

FAGOP'YRUM. See Polygonum Fagopyrum.

FA'GUS. The beech. A genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ.*

FAGUS CASTA'NEA. The old systematic name of the chestnut tree.

FAGUS CASTANEA PU'MILA. The chinquapin.

FAGUS SYLVAT'ICA. The systematic name of the beech tree.

FAINT'ING. See Syncope.

FAL'CIFORM. *Falcifor'mis;* from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, shape, scythe-shaped. Applied to parts of the body which resemble a scythe.

FALCIFORM PROCESS. The falx. A process of the dura mater which separates the hemispheres of the brain.

FAL'CO. From *falco*, a falcon. A genus of accipitres diurnal birds, as the eagle, hawk, falcon, &c.

FALLING SICKNESS. Epilepsy.

FALLO'PIAN LIGAMENT. Poupart's ligament.

FALLOPIAN TUBE. See Tube, Fallopian.

FALSE. *Falsus.* Pseudo; spurious. That which is not pure. Adulterated. Deviating from nature.

FALSE CONCEPTION. Conception and gestation, in which the product, instead of a well organized infant, is a mole, or some other abnormal body.

FALSE MEMBRANE. A morbid product resembling a membrane, formed from an exudation of coagulable lymph. It is produced in croup, pleurisy, &c.

FALSE PASSAGE. An accidental passage sometimes made in carelessly performed operations, as in the introduction of a catheter when armed with caustic.

FALSE WATERS. An accumulation of serous fluid between the chorion and the amnios, discharged at different periods of pregnancy.

FALSE WINTER'S BARK. Canella alba.

FALSIFICA'TION. From *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to make. Adulteration.

FALX. A scythe. See Falciform Process.

FALX CEREBEL'LI. A triangular process of the dura mater between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FALX CER'EBRI. The falciform process.

FALX MAJOR. The falx cerebri.

FALX MINOR. The falx cerebelli.

FALX PERITONEI. The great falx of the peritoneum. A process of the peritoneum extending from the umbilicus.

FAMIGERATIS'SIMUM EMPLAS'TRUM. An ancient plaster, made of aromatic and irritating substances, to be applied to the wrist for the cure of ague.

FAMES. From φαγω, to eat. Famine; hunger.

Fames Bovi'na. Insatiable hunger.

Fames Cani'na. Canine appetite.

Fames Lupi'na. A species of Boulimia, in which the patient eats ravenously, and passes his undigested food very soon through the *anus*.

FAMILY. In *Natural History*, a collection of a number of genera, allied to each other by common characters, and having a close affinity in organization.

FANCY MARK. Nævus.

FANON. A peculiar splint employed in fractures of the lower extremities.

FANTOME. See Phantom.

FARCIMEN. The equine species of scrofula called *farcy*.

FARCY. Farcimen.

Farcy Glanders. See Equinia.

FAR'FARA. *Coll's Foot.* See Tussilago Farfara.

FARI'NA. From *far*, corn, of which it is made. Meal or flour.

Farina Amygdala'rum. Almond powder.

Farina Fos'silis. The agaricus mineralis; a pure carbonate of lime or mountain milk.

Farinæ Resolven'tes. Resolvent flours.

FARINA'CEOUS. Resembling flour. All alimentary substances which contain *farina*.

FARINO'SUS. Farinaceous.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. An affection resulting from a natural malformation of the eye. See Presbyopia.

FAS'CIA. From *fascis*, a bundle. A bandage, fillet, or roller. Also, an aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion which binds parts together.

Fascia Aponeurot'ica Fem'oris. See Fascia Lata.

Fascia Cribriform'is. A fibrous substance, pierced with numerous openings, extending from Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

Fascia Dividens. A dividing bandage, used to keep parts separated from each other.

Fascia Ili'aca. An aponeurotic covering of the psoas and iliacus muscles.

Fascia Inguina'lis. The spica bandage.

Fascia Lata. The fascia of the thigh, which is attached superiorly to Poupart's ligament, the crest of the ilium, sacrum, coccyx, tuberosity of the ischium, ramus of the ischium, and pubes; and inserted into the linea aspera of the thigh, and to the prominent points of the knee joint.

Fascia Lata Muscle. The tensor vaginæ femoris, a muscle of the upper and outer part of the thigh.

Fascia Pro'pria. The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

Fascia Sculte'ti. A bandage of separate strips.

Fascia Spira'lis. A spiral bandage.

Fascia Superficia'lis. The aponeurotic covering of the abdominal muscles.

Fascia T-formis. The T bandage.

Fascia Tortilis. A tourniquet.

Fascia Transversa'lis. A cellulo-fibrous membrane, which lines the inner surface of the transversalis muscle.

FASCIAL. *Fascia'lis.* Of or belonging to a fascia.

FASCIA'TIO. The binding up with bandages a diseased or wounded part. In *Botany*, a form of inflorescence, like that of most grasses.

FASCICULA'RIA. From *fasciculus*, a bundle. A genus of extinct zoophytes.

FASCIC'ULATE. Clustered; bundled. In *Anatomy*, applied to nerves; and in *Botany* to stems and leaves.

FASCIC'ULI TERETES CORDIS.—The carneæ columnæ.

FASCIC'ULUS. From *fascis*, a bundle. In *Anatomy*, an assemblage or bundle of fibres, either muscular, nervous, or aponeurotic. In *Pharmacy*, a handful, and in *Botany*, a number of flowers closely arranged, in which the short and straight pedicles have attained nearly the same level, as in the Sweet-William.

Fasciculus Cunea'tus. A band of

fibres which ascend from the corpus innominatum of the brain over the upper part of the pons Varolii into the optic thalami, forming in its course the anterior side of the fourth ventricle.

FASCI'OLA. Diminutive *fascia*. A genus of entozoa. The fluke-worm.

FASCIOLA CINE'REA. The tuberculum cinerium.

FASTID'IUM CI'BI. Disgust. Aversion to food.

FASTIG'IATE. Flat-topped. Applied in *Botany* to the branches of a stem when they are of equal height, and to pedicles when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch so as to be equally high.

FASTING. Abstaining from food. Loss or want of appetite without any other apparent affection.

FAT. A concrete oil contained in the cellular membrane of animals.

FATTY. *Adipose. Adipo'sus.* Relating to, or of the nature of, fat.

FATTY LIVER. *Adiposis hepatica.* A diseased state of the liver, characterized by increase of bulk, and accumulation of fat.

FATTY LIGA'MENT. A reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ to the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FATU'ITY. *Fatu'itas;* from *fatuus*, foolish. Idiotism.

FAU'CES. The plural of *faux*. The pharynx and posterior part of the mouth.

FAUX. In the plural, *fauces*. In *Anatomy*, the opening of the throat; in *Botany*, the orifice of the tube of a monopetalous corolla.

FAVO'SUS. From *favus*, a honeycomb. Resembling a honeycomb.

FA'VUS. A honeycomb. Applied in *Pathology* to a state of ulceration resembling the honeycomb.

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A powder for stopping hemorrhage, said to consist of finely pulverized charcoal of beech wood.

FEATHER. In *Botany*, the plumose crown of a seed.

FE. The symbol of iron.

FEBRES. *Febris.* An order in the class *pyrexiæ* of Dr. Cullen, characterized by fever without primary local affection.

FEBRICO'SUS. Feverish.

FEBRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *febris*. A slight degree of fever.

FEBRIF'EROUS. From *febris*, a fever, and *fero*, I carry. Fever-bearing. Engendering fever.

FEB'RIFUGE. From *febris*, a fever, and *fugare*, to drive away. A medicine which possesses the property of curing or abating fever.

FEB'RILE. *Febri'lis.* Caused by or connected with fever, as a febrile pulse, &c.

FEB'RIS. From *ferveo*, to be hot. *Pyrexia;* fever. A term which has been applied to every case of disease in which there is an acceleration of pulse, increased heat, thirst, &c.

FEBRIS ACMAS'TICA. Synocha.

FEBRIS ALBA. Chlorosis.

FEBRIS AL'GIDA. Algid fever. A malignant remittent, characterized by icy coldness of the skin.

FEBRIS AMATO'RIA. Chlorosis. Hectic fever.

FEBRIS AMERICA'NA. Yellow fever.

FEBRIS AMPHIMERI'NA. A quotidian ague.

FEBRIS AMPULLO'SA. Pemphigus.

FEBRIS ANABAT'ICA. Continued fever.

FEBRIS ANGINO'SA. Angina.

FEBRIS ANGIOTEN'ICA. Synocha.

FEBRIS APHON'ICA. Aphonic fever.

FEBRIS APHTHO'SA. Aptha.

FEBRIS AR'DENS. Synocha.

FEBRIS ASO'DES. Bilious fever. See Asodes.

FEBRIS BULLO'SA. Pemphigus.

FEBRIS CARCE'RUM. Jail fever. Typhus gravior.

FEBRIS CASTREN'SIS. Camp fever.

FEBRIS CATARRHA'LIS. Catarrhal fever.

FEBRIS CATARRHA'LIS EPIDEM'ICA. Influenza.

FEBRIS CAUSO'DES. Synocha.

FEBRIS CHOLER'ICA. Bilious fever.

FEBRIS CONTAGIO'SA. Typhus fever.

FEBRIS CONTIN'UA. Continued fever. Synochus.

Febris Continua Pu'trida. Synochus.
Febris Continua Ictero'des Carolinien'sis. Yellow fever.
Febris Culicula'ris. Miliary fever.
Febris Dia'ria. Ephemera.
Febris Elo'des. See Elodes.
Febris Epia'la. A fever accompanied by irregular shivering.
Febris Epidem'ica Cum Angi'na. Cynanche maligna.
Febris Erysipelato'sa. Erysipelas.
Febris Essero'sa. Miliary fever.
Febris Exanthemat'ica. An eruptive fever.
Febris Fla'va. Yellow fever.
Febris Gangræno'des. Gangrenous fever.
Febris Gas'trica. Gastric fever. Bilious fever.
Febris Gastro-Adynam'ica. Gastro-adynamic fever.
Febris Hec'tica. Hectic fever.
Febris Hectica Malig'na Nervo'sa. Typhus mitior.
Febris Hepat'ica. Bilious fever.
Febris Hepatica Inflammato'ria. Hepatitis.
Febris Horrif'ica. See Febris Algida.
Febris Hunga'ria. Hungarian fever.
Febris Hydrocephal'ica. Internal hydrocephalus.
Febris Hydro'des. Fever with profuse perspiration.
Febris Hydrophob'ica. Hydrophobic fever.
Febris Hyster'ica. Hysteric fever.
Febris Ili'aca Inflammato'ria. Enteritis.
Febris Inflammatoria. Synocha. Inflammatory fever.
Febris Intermit'tens. Intermittent fever.
Febris Intestina'lis Ulcero'sa. Typhus fever.
Febris Intestino'rum. Enteritis.
Febris Lac'tea. Milk fever.
Febris Larva'ta. Masked fever.
Febris Len'ta. Hectic fever. Synochus.
Febris Lenta Nervo'sa. Typhus mition, or nervous fever.
Febris Lethar'gica. Apoplectic fever.
Febris Lochia'lis. Lochial fever.
Febris Malig'na. Malignant fever.
Febris Maligna Bilio'sa. Yellow fever.
Febris Maligna Cum Sopo're. Typhus gravior.
Febris Marasmo'des. Hectic fever.
Febris Milia'ris. Miliary fever.
Febris Morbillo'sa. See Rubeola.
Febris Muco'sa. Adeno-meningeal fever. Mucous fever.
Febris Mucosa Vermino'sa. Infantile remittent fever.
Febris Nau'tica Pestilentia'lis. Typhus gravior.
Febris Nephrit'ica. Nephritic fever.
Febris Nervo'sa. Nervous fever.
Febris Nosocomio'rum. Typhus gravior.
Febris Palus'tris. Marsh fever.
Febris Period'ica. Periodic fever.
Febris Pes'tilens. Plague.
Febris Pestilentia'lis. Pestilential fever.
Febris Petechia'lis. Typhus gravior.
Febris Phthis'ica. Hectic fever.
Febris Pleurit'ica. Pleuritis.
Febris Puer'perum. Puerperal fever.
Febris Purulen'ta. Purulent fever.
Febris Putrida Nervo'sa. Typhus gravior.
Febris Putrida Sanguin'ea. Typhus mitior.
Febris Quarta'na. Quartan fever.
Febris Quinta'na. Quintan fever.
Febris Quotidia'na. Quotidian fever.
Febris Remit'tens. Remittent fever.
Febris Remittens Infan'tum. Infantile remittent fever.
Febris Rheumat'ica Inflammatoria. Acute rheumatism.
Febris Ru'bra. Scarlatina.
Febris Rubra Prurigino'sa. Urticaria.
Febris Sanguin'ea. Synocha.
Febris Sapropyra. Typhus gravior.
Febris Scarlatino'sa. Scarlatina.
Febris Scorbu'tica. Scorbutic fever.
Febris Syno'cha. Inflammatory fever.
Febris Tab'ida. Colliquative hectic fever.

Febris Tertia'na. Tertian fever.
Febris Tro'pica. Yellow fever.
Febris Typho'des. Typhoid fever.
Febris Urticaria. Nettle rash.
Febris Variolo'sa. Variola fever.
Febris Vesiculo'sa. Erysipelas.
Febris Virginum. Chlorosis.

FEBRURE'S LOTION. A celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of white arsenic, conium, subacetate of lead, tincture of opium and water.

FECES. Fæces.

FECULA. An immediate principle of vegetables, obtained by grinding or bruising them in water, and composed of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. An impure starch.

Fecula Amylacea. Starch.
Fecula Marantæ. Arrow-root starch,

FEC'ULENCE. *Fæculen'tia.* The deposit from turbid fluids. Dregs.

FEC'ULENT. Excrementitious. Of the nature of fæces or dregs.

FECUNDA'TION. *Fecunda'tio;* from *fecundo,* to make fruitful. Impregnation. The act by which the germ contained in the organs of the female, receives from those of the male, the vivifying principle necessary for its development.

FECUN'DITY. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

FEEL'ERS. Organs fixed to the mouth of insects, usually smaller than the antennæ.

FEET, DISTORTION OF THE. See Club-feet.

FEIGNED DISEASES. Pretended diseases. Diseases simulated by impostors to answer some particular end, as by beggars, to excite sympathy, criminals, to escape punishment, and soldiers, to avoid service.

FEL. Bile.

Fel Bovi'num. The bile of an ox.
Fel Natu'ræ. Aloes.

FE'LIS. A cat; a genus of Ferine or carnivorous animals, of which the cat is an example.

FELLIF'LUA PASS'IO. Gall-flux diseases; cholera.

FELLIN'IC ACID. An acid obtained from bilin.

FELLIS OBSTRUCTIO. Jaundice.

FELON. See Paronychia.

FEL'SPAR. A mineral of various shades of white and red, composed of silica, alumina and potash, with traces of lime, and sometimes of oxyd of iron. It is the chief ingredient in fine porcelain ware, and in the translucent porcelain teeth. But for the last named purpose, the only kind suitable for use is the pure white, or that which is nearly so. Previously to being used, it is put into a fire and heated to a red heat, then thrown into cold water. It is then broken into small pieces, and after removing the impurities, reduced in a mortar to a fine powder. This is easily fused, and when united with silex and koalin, diffuses itself, in baking, throughout the mass, giving to it a beautiful semi-transparent appearance.

FEMALE. From *fœmi'na,* a woman. In animals, the one which bears the fœtus.

FE'MEN. Inner part of the thigh.

FEMIN'EUS. Female.

FEM'ORAL. *Femora'lis;* from *femur,* the thigh bone. Pertaining to the thigh.

Femoral Ar'tery. The artery of the thigh; a continuation of the external iliac artery from Poupart's ligament, to the bend of the knee.

Femoral Bone. The os femoris; the thigh bone.

Femoral Hernia. Hernia cruralis.

FEMORA'LIS. The triceps cruris muscle.

FEM'ORO-TIB'IAL. *Femoro-tibialis.* Belonging to the femur and tibia.

FE'MUR. The os femoris, or thigh bone.

FENES'TRA. A window. A term applied by anatomists to two orifices in the ear.

Fenestra Oc'uli. The pupil of the eye.

Fenestra Ova'lis. An oval-shaped orifice, covered by the base of the stapes, between the tympanum and vestibule of the ear.

Fenestra Rotunda. A round foramen, communicating with the internal spire of the cochlea, closed by a delicate membrane.

FENESTRAL BANDAGE. A bandage perforated for the escape of pus or other matters.

FENES'TRATE. Having the appearance of a window; applied to plants in which the leaves are perforated between the woody fibres.

FENNEL. A plant of the genus *Fœniculum*.

Fennel, Dog's. Wild Chamomile. See Anthemis Cotula.

Fennel, Sweet. See Anethum Fœniculum.

Fennel, Water. Fine-leaved water-hemlock. See Phellandrium Aquaticum.

FE'RÆ. From *ferus*, wild. An order of Mammalia which subsist more or less exclusively on the flesh of other animals, characterized by having three classes of teeth, namely, incisors, canines and molars; unguiculate extremities, without an opposable thumb on the forefoot, with power to rotate the forearm.

FER'GUSONITE. A crystallized compound of columbic acid and yttria with a small quantity of zirconia, oxyds of tin, cerium, iron, and uranium.

FERINE. *Feri'nus*. Savage, brutal. Applied to a malignant or acute disease.

FERMENT. In *Chemistry*, an insoluble precipitate, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote, capable of exciting fermentation in certain solutions, as sugar, &c. In *Humoral Pathology*, an imaginary principle, supposed to be introduced into the system, and by exciting fermentation, to deteriorate the fluids, and cause diseases.

FERMENTA'TION. *Fermenta'tio*. An intestinal movement, developed spontaneously, or by the agency of yeast or some other ferment, in a liquid, from which result substances not previously existing. There are three kinds of fermentation, namely, the *alcoholic* or *vinous*, the *acid* or *acetous*, and the *putrid* or *putrefactive*.

FERMEN'TUM. Yeast.

Fermentum Cerevi'siæ. Yeast; barm; the scum formed on beer during the process of fermentation.

FERN. The first order of plants of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Fern, Female. The common bark, or Pteris Aquilina.

Fern, Male. Aspidium filix mas. See Fern, Male Shield.

Fern, Male Shield. The *Nephrodium filix mas*. Polypody.

Fern, Mules. A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

Fern Root. The root of *Aspidium filix mas*, or male fern.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM. A large plant of the family *Amentaceæ*, native of India, which exudes from the stem a resinous substance resembling gum arabic.

FERRA'RIA. *Scrofularia aquatica*. The water figwort.

FERRI ACETAS. Ph. D. Acetate of iron. Iron water.

Ferri Acetatis Tinctura. Ph. D. Tincture of acetate of iron.

Ferri Alkalini Liquor. Alkaline solution of iron.

Ferri Ammo'nio-Chloridum. Ph. L. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

Ferri Carbonas. Common iron rust.

Ferri Carbonas Præpara'tus. U. S.

Ferri Carbonas Sacchara'tum. Ph. E. Saccharine carbonate of iron.

Ferri Citras. Citrate of iron.

Ferri Cyanuretum. Prussian blue.

Ferri Ferro-Susquicyanidum. U. S. Ferro-sesquicyanide of iron

Ferri Filum. Iron wire.

Ferri Iodium. Ph. L., E., D. and U. S. Iodide of iron.

Ferri Lactas. Lactate of iron.

Ferri Limatura Purificata. Purified iron filings.

Ferri Oxydi Squamæ. Ph. D. The scales of iron from a smith's forge.

Ferri Oxydum Nigrum. Ph. D. and E. Black oxyd of iron. Iron scales.

Ferri Oxydum Rubrum. Ph. E. and D. Red oxyd of iron. Iron rust.

Ferri Pernitras. Pernitrate of iron.

Ferri Persulphas. Persulphate of iron.

Ferri Phosphas. U. S. Phosphate of iron.

Ferri Pila. Iron filings.

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. Ph. L. Potassio-tartrate of iron.

FERRI PROTOCARBONAS. Protocarbonate of iron.

FERRI PROTOSULPHAS. Protosulphate of iron. Green vitriol.

FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM. Ph. L. Sesquioxyd of iron. Subcarbonate of iron.

FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM HYDRATUM. U. S. Hydrated sesquioxyd of iron.

FERRI SULPHAS. Ph. U. S., L., E. and D. Sulphate of iron.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUM. Ph. E. Dried or exsiccated sulphate of iron.

FERRI SULPHAS CALCINATUM. Peroxyd of iron.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. Ph. U. S., D. and L. Sulphuret of iron.

FERRIDCYAN'OGEN. A hypothetical compound radical of iron and cyanogen.

FER'RO. From *ferrum*, iron. A prefix in *Chemistry*, attached to compounds in which this element unites with cyanogen and other radicals.

FERRO-CY'ANATE. Ferro-cyanide.

FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASH. The old name for ferro-cyanide of potassium. Yellow prussiate of potash.

FERRO-CYANIC Acid. A yellow, acid, crystalline body; a compound of ferro-cyanogen and hydrogen.

FERRO-CYANIDE OF IRON. Prussian blue.

FERRO-CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. Yellow prussiate of potash.

FERRO-CYA'NOGEN. A hypothetical radical, supposed to form the basis of the ferro-cyanides.

FERRO-PRUSSIC ACID. Ferro-cyanic acid.

FERRO-TARTRATE OF AMMONIA. A salt of tartrate of iron and ammonia.

FERRO'SO-FER'RIC OX'YD. Magnetic iron ore. Scales from the Smith's anvil.

FER'ROUS OXYD. Protoxyd of iron.

FERRU'GINOUS. Pertaining to iron.

FERRUGO. Ph. E. Ferri sesquioxydum hydratum.

FER'RUM. Iron.

FERRUM AMMONIA'TUM. Ammoniated iron. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

FERRUM OXYDUM HYDRA'TUM. Hydrated sesquioxyd of iron.

FERRUM SALITUM. Chloride of iron.

FERRUM TARTARIZA'TUM. *Ferri sesquioxydum.* Tartarized iron.

FERRUM VITRIOLA'TUM. See Sulphate of Iron.

FER'TILE. *Ferti'lis.* Fruitful. Applied in *Physiology* to women and the female of brute animals, which are prolific. In *Botany*, a flower which produces a seed capable of vegetation, or which contains both male and female organs.

FERTILIZA'TION. A term applied in *Botany* to the function of the pollen upon the pistil, by means of which the ovules are converted into seeds.

FER'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

FERULA AFRICA'NA GALBANIF'ERA. The galbanum plant.

FERULA ASAFŒ'TIDA. The asafœtida plant.

FERULA PER'SICA. Stinking giant plant, supposed by some to yield the *Sagapenum.*

FER'VOR. From *ferveo*, to boil. A violent and scorching heat.

FE'TUS. *Fœ'tus;* from *feo*, I bring forth. The unborn of animals after its parts are distinctly formed, until birth. Previously to this time it is generally termed embryo.

FETI'CIDE. From *fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill. The destruction of the fœtus in utero; criminal abortion.

FE'VER. *Feb'ris;* from *fervor*, heat. A disease characterized by rigors, increased heat of the skin, quick pulse, disturbed circulation, languor and prostration. Fevers are divided into *idiopathic* and *symptomatic.* The former occur independently of, or without any apparent or local cause; the latter are dependent upon local irritation. But these divisions admit of many subdivisions. Pinel makes the following: 1. *Angeiotenic,* or inflammatory fevers, situated in the organs of circulation. 2. The *meningo-gastric,* or bilious, which have their origin in the mucous membrane of the intestines. 3. *Adeno-meningeal,* or gastric fever, resulting from disease of the mucous follicles. 4. *Ataxic,* or irregular fever, affecting principally the brain and nervous

system. 5. *Adynamic*, or fever attended by great prostration of the vital powers.

Fever, Adynam'ic. Typhoid fever.

Fever, Asthen'ic. Typhus fever, or fever attended by debility.

Fever, Asthmat'ic. An intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

Fever, Ataxo-Adynamic. A fever characterized by prostration and disturbance of the nervous system.

Fever, Bilious. Summer and autumnal remittent fever.

Fever, Bilious Remit'ting. Bilious fever.

Fever, Bilious Remittent, of Infants. Infantile remittent fever.

Fever, Bladdery. Pemphigus.

Fever, Brain. Phrenitis.

Fever, Camp. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Catar'rhal. Adeno-meningeal fever.

Fever, Cer'ebral. Phrenitis.

Fever, Childbed. Puerperal peritonitis.

Fever, Conges'tive. A fever attended with great oppression, obscure symptoms, and congestion of some viscus.

Fever, Continued. Fever, at first inflammatory, but in its latter stages typhoid.

Fever, Convulsive. An intermittent fever, attended with convulsions.

Fever, Diges'tive. The chilliness and fever which sometimes accompany digestion.

Fever, Double. A complex intermittent, in which two paroxysms occur in a given time instead of one.

Fever, Endem'ic. Remittent fever.

Fever, Entero-Mesenteric. Typhoid fever.

Fever, Ephem'eral. A simple fever of short duration.

Fever, Epilep'tic. An intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

Fever, Erup'tive. Exanthematica.

Fever, Exacerba'ting. Remittent fever.

Fever, Gas'tric. Bilious fever.

Fever, Hospital. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Ic'teric. Fever followed by jaundice.

Fever, Infantile Remittent. A low fever occurring in childhood, supposed to originate from gastro-intestinal disturbance.

Fever, Inflammatory. Synocha.

Fever, Intermittent. Ague and fever.

Fever, Jail. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Malignant. Typhus gravior. A fever which is insidious in its attacks, and of a formidable and dangerous character.

Fever, Masked. An intermittent in which the stages of the paroxysms are irregular.

Fever, Milk. The slight febrile disturbance which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk.

Fever, Mixed. Synocha.

Fever, Paludal. Ague.

Fever, Paroxysmal. Remittent fever.

Fever, Pestilen'tial. The plague; also, typhus gravior.

Fever, Putrid. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Ship. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Spotted. Typhus gravior, attended by vomiting, hemorrhages, or purple or black petechiæ.

Fever, Syphilit'ic. The fever which accompanies syphilis.

Fever, Tertian. An intermittent in which the paroxysms return every third day.

Fever, Typhoid. Entero-mesenteric fever.

Fever, Ver'minous. Fever caused by the irritation of worms in the intestinal canal.

Fever, Ver'nal. An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring.

Fever, Vesic'ular. Pemphigus.

Fever, Yellow. An endemic malignant fever, supposed to be caused by miasm, of a more or less adynamic character, attended by yellowness of the skin and vomiting of black matter.

FEVIL'LEA CARDIFO'LIA. Antidote cocoon, a climbing shrub of the West Indies. The seeds are said to be an antidote to poisoning from fish; in large doses they are purgative and emetic.

FE'VERWORT. Thoroughwort; eupatorium perfoliatum.

FIBER. The Beaver or Pontiac dog. See Castor Fiber.

FIBRA SAN'GUINIS. Fibrin.

FIBRE. *Fibra.* In *Anatomy* and *Botany*, a simple organic filament, which enters into the textures of animal and vegetable bodies.

FI'BRIL. A small thread-like fibre.

FI'BRIN. *Fibrine.* An immediate principle of animal bodies, composed of azote, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, existing in chyle, coagulum of the blood, and once thought to constitute the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals.

FI'BRINOUS. *Fibrino'sus.* That which is composed, or has the nature of, fibrin.

FIBRO-CAR'TILAGE. *Fibro-cartila'go.* A tissue composed of an admixture of fibrous and cartilaginous tissues.

FIBRO-MUCOUS. *Fibro-muco'sus.* Fibrous membranes, intimately united with others of a mucous structure; also, membranes of a fibrous and mucous structure, as the inner membrane of the sac of a tooth.

FIBRO-SEROUS. *Fibro-Sero'sus.* Membranes which are of a fibrous and serous texture.

FI'BROUS. *Fibro'sus.* Composed of fibres.

FIBROUS MEMBRANES. Membranes composed of fibres.

FIB'ULA. The outer, or splint-bone of the leg.

FI'CUS. In *Botany*, a genus of plants in the order *Urticaceæ*. In *Pathology*, a soft, though sometimes scirrhous, reddish, fleshy excrescence, attached by a small peduncle to the tongue, chin, eyelids, anus, or organs of generation.

FICUS CARICA. The fig-tree.

FICUS INDICA. The Banyan-tree, native of the East Indies. It yields a white acrid juice, said to be efficacious in toothache. The bark is a powerful tonic, and useful in diabetes. Gum-lac is obtained from this tree.

FICUS RELIGIOSA. The Pippul-tree, under the branches of which the fabled god Vishnu, of the Bramins, is said to have been born.

FICUS ELASTI'CA. A plant which furnishes caoutchouc in India.

FICUS SYCAMORUS. The tree which furnished the wood from which the imperishable Mummy cases of Egypt were constructed.

FIDA. An old name for gold and silver.

FIDG'ETS. General restlessness, with constant inclination to change position.

FIDICINA'LES. The lumbricales muscles of the hand, so called from their usefulness in moving the fingers.

FIG. The fruit of the *Ficus carica;* also, the tree itself.

FIG'WORT. The popular name of a plant of the genus *Scrofularia.*

FIL'AMENT. *Filamen'tum;* from *filum*, a thread. In *Anatomy*, a small fibre, or thread-like substance, adhering to any part. A minute cellular or nervous fibre. In *Botany*, that part of the stamen supporting the anther.

FILA'RIA MEDINENSIS. The Guinea worm.

FILE. In *Dental Surgery*, a steel instrument cut in fine furrows, and used in operations on the teeth.

FILE CARRIER. A file holder. An instrument employed by dentists for holding a file while separating the molar teeth. File carriers have also been employed for holding the thin files used for separating the front teeth, but these last are little used. Those employed in separating the molar teeth are sometimes so constructed as to require two, one for the right, and one for the left side of the mouth; but the necessity for two has been obviated by having the part of the instrument which holds the file so connected with the other part, as to admit of being turned from side to side, or to revolve upon a screw when loosened.

FILE CARRIERS, DAYTON'S. Two instruments, a right and a left, constructed by Dr. A. C. Dayton, dentist, of Columbus, Mississippi, for holding a file while separating the molar teeth. The shaft of each is bent so as to bring the handle and the file into the same line. The shaft has

a double curve, so as to make the handle and the file correspond both horizontally and perpendicularly.

File Carrier, Elliot's. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliot of Montreal, possessing the following advantages over the one in common use. It has no screws or joints, being composed of one piece of steel. It is both right and left without alteration, and the file may be turned so as to act upon a tooth at any required angle. A common file may be fitted to it by grinding the ends on a common stone.

File Carrier, Westcott's. This differs from most of the other file carriers in use, in not having any movable fixtures, joints, or screws, the file being introduced by springing the back part of the instrument which holds it; but as it is made with a double bend, two are required, one for the right, and one for the left side of the mouth, and besides, it is necessary to have files constructed especially for them. It is a decided improvement on the file carriers previously used.

File, Dental. *Odontorine; Scal'prum Denta'rium; Lima Denta'ria.* A tooth-file; an instrument for the removal of a portion of one or more teeth. See Files for Separating Front, Bicuspid, and Molar Teeth.

*Files for Separating Front Teeth*, are from four and a half to five inches in length, from a third to a half of an inch in width, and from a twentieth to a thirtieth part of an inch in thickness. Some are cut only on one side, others on both, and all are cut on both edges. Those which are cut only on one side are termed *safe-sided*, and are intended to act but upon one tooth at a time. Those which are cut on both sides are designed for separating two teeth preparatory to using the safe-sided.

*Files for Separating Bicuspid Teeth*, may be oval on one side and flat on the other, or they may be shaped like the pinion file of a clock, their two sides coming nearly together at one edge, while at the other they are an eighth or twelfth of an inch apart. The length of files used for separating the bicuspid teeth, including the handle, is from six and a half to seven and a half inches.

*Files for Separating Molar Teeth*, should be bent in such a manner as not to interfere with the corner of the mouth, with a file either flat or shaped like the pinion file of a clock, and from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length. They are made in pairs, one for the right, and one for the left side of the mouth, and their construction is such that they may be used with the greatest facility on the molar teeth of either jaw.

The molar teeth can be separated with much greater ease with files of this description than with files held in a file carrier.

*Files for Preparing the Root of a Tooth for an Artificial Crown*, are oval or half round, having a diameter as nearly equal to that of the neck of the tooth as possible. With a view of obviating the difficulty sometimes experienced in making a perfect joint between the root and crown, Dr. E. Townsend, of Philadelphia, had two files constructed, one oval and the other grooved, the former exactly fitting into the latter. But the grooved file is only useful in those cases where the crown of a natural tooth is employed.

Files, Townsend's Dental. A steel instrument about seven inches in length, with thin, curved, oval and other shaped files at each extremity, invented by Dr. E. Townsend, of Philadelphia, and used principally in finishing the surface of fillings, after the gold has been consolidated.

FIL'ICES. Plural of *filix*. Ferns. Plants which bear their fruit on the back of their leaves.

FIL'IFORM. *Filifor'mis;* from *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form. Thread-like. In *Anatomy* and *Botany*, parts which resemble the form, or have the shape of a thread, as the *filiform papillæ* of the tongue, formed by the termination of the filaments of the lingual nerve, &c.

FI'LING TEETH. An operation for the removal of superficial caries in the approximal surfaces of the teeth, and in cases of deep-seated caries occupying the

same locality, preparatory to moving the diseased part and filling. It is, also, sometimes performed for other purposes.

In a paper published in the fifth volume of the American Journal of Dental Science, the merits of the operation are examined at considerable length by Dr. John Harris, brother of the author, and from which the following is quoted:

He says, "Filing the teeth is one of the most important and valuable resources of the dental art; it is one that has stood the test of experience, and is of such acknowledged utility, as to constitute of itself, in the treatment of superficial caries in the lateral surfaces of the teeth, one of the most valuable operations that can be performed on these organs. And even after caries of the teeth, in the localities just mentioned, has progressed so far as to render its removal by this means impracticable or improper, the use of the file, in most cases, is still necessary, in order to the successful employment of other remedial agents. But in either case a failure to accomplish the object for which it is used would only be equivalent to doing nothing at all.

"But, notwithstanding the utility and value of the operation, filing the teeth may be regarded as a predisposing cause of caries. But if this be true, it may be asked, why file at all? I answer, in this country, owing to the prevalence of the immediate or direct cause of caries, the operation is only performed as remedial, for the purpose of removing *actual* disease, or as preparatory to plugging. It does not, of necessity, follow that caries of the teeth, after having been judiciously removed or treated, although the organs be predisposed to disease, should ever again occur. The general system often escapes the development of disease to which it is predisposed through life; so, also, do the teeth. If the operation be properly performed, and the filed surfaces kept thoroughly clean, a recurrence of the disease, notwithstanding the increased predisposition thus induced, will never again take place. The immediate cause of dental caries being the contact of corrosive agents with the teeth, the necessity for this precaution is obvious. The bony structure of these organs is more easily acted upon by such causes, than the enamel, and for this reason, when it becomes necessary to expose it with a file, for the removal of disease, it should be done in such a way as to admit of its being kept thoroughly and constantly clean, so that if it afterwards becomes carious, it will be owing altogether to the inattention of the patient. In view of this, whenever it becomes necessary to file the teeth, whether for the complete removal of caries, or as only preparatory to plugging, we should always impress upon the patient the importance of brushing the surfaces thus operated upon, at least three or four times every day. The future preservation of the organs, and, especially, such as are of a soft and chalky texture, for they are then, by far, more easily acted upon by decomposing agents than when hard, will depend upon the constant and regular observance of this salutary precaution."

To insure success of the operation, it is sometimes necessary to file away a considerable portion of the tooth, but in doing this, the operator should be careful not to destroy the symmetry of its labial surface. The aperture, anteriorly, should only be wide enough to admit of a free oblique or diagonal motion of a safe-sided file of about one-third of a line in thickness. In this way, one-fourth or more of a tooth may be removed without materially altering its external appearance. But a tooth should not be filed entirely to the gum; a shoulder or projection should be left to prevent the approximation of it and the adjoining organ.

When the decay occupies a large portion of the approximal surface, and has penetrated into the tooth to a considerable depth and destroyed the enamel anteriorly, so as to cause it to present a ragged and uneven edge, it will be necessary to form a wider exterior aperture than correct taste would dictate. When the approximal surfaces of two front teeth are affected with caries, about an equal portion, if circum-

stances will permit, should be filed from each tooth. The file, during the operation, should be frequently dipped in water, so as to prevent it from becoming heated or choked.

After a sufficient portion of the tooth has been filed off, the surface should be made as smooth as possible with a very fine or half-worn file and burnisher. The edges and sharp corners should be rounded and made smooth, and when the operation is completed, the patient should be directed to keep the filed surfaces perfectly clean, for, if the mucous secretions of the mouth, or extraneous matter, is permitted to adhere to them, a recurrence of the disease will take place.

In separating the bicuspids, an aperture should be made somewhat in the form of the letter V; it should not, however, form an acute angle at the gum. For the formation of such an aperture, a file, shaped like the pinion-file of a clock, or one that is oval on one side and flat on the other, will be found most suitable. An aperture, shaped like this, will prevent the approximation of the sides of the teeth, and, if plugging be necessary, it will enable the operator to do it in the most perfect manner.

When the separation of the molar teeth becomes necessary, the same shaped aperture should be formed. But, as these teeth are situated farther back in the mouth, it cannot often be done with a straight file, and to obviate the difficulty, a file-carrier is usually employed, but files constructed expressly for the purpose have been found more convenient.

FILIX. Fern. See Polypodium.

Filix Flor'ida. The osmonda-regalis.

Filix Fœm'ina. *Pteris aquilina.* Female fern.

Filix Mas. *Aspidium filix mas.* Male fern.

FIL'LET. From *filum*, a thread. A little band.

FILL'ING TEETH. *Odontoplero'sis.* An operation for arresting the progress, and preventing a recurrence of caries of the teeth, consisting, after the removal of the diseased part, in filling the cavity with some metal, or other substance of an indestructible nature.

This is the most difficult operation the dental practitioner is ever called upon to perform, and, when well performed, the most certain and only means that can be applied for arresting deep-seated caries. The preservation of a tooth, when well filled, and with a suitable material, if the surface be afterwards kept constantly clean, may be regarded as certain. At any rate, it will never again be attacked in the same place by caries.

It is necessary, however, that the operation should be performed before the caries has reached the pulp cavity, for after this, the chances of securing the permanent preservation of the tooth are greatly diminished.

*Manner of Forming the Cavity.*

The removal of the diseased part of the tooth is not always all that it is necessary to do, preparatory to the introduction of the gold. The cavity must be so shaped as, when properly filled, to prevent the liability of the filling to come out. The part of the tooth, too, surrounding the orifice, should present no rough or brittle edges or points. The bottom of the cavity should be as nearly of the size of the orifice as it is possible to make it, and it would be better to have it even a little larger than smaller. But the difference between the size of the one and the other should never be very great; for if the interior of the cavity is much larger than the orifice, it will be difficult to make the filling sufficiently firm and solid to render it impermeable to the fluids of the mouth; and if, on the other hand, the orifice is larger than the bottom of the cavity, there will be danger of not being able to obtain sufficient stability for the filling to prevent it from ultimately loosening and falling out. It often happens, however, that the situation and extent of the decay is such as to render it impossible to make the cavity as large at the bottom as at the orifice, and when this is the case, several circular grooves should be cut on its inner

walls for the purpose of obtaining as much security for the filling as possible.

As a general rule it is much easier to remove caries from the grinding than any of the other surfaces of a tooth, but it often happens that one or more fissures or seams run out from the depressions, the points most likely to be attacked by disease. In this case they should be widened with suitable excavators, in such a manner as to admit of being securely filled. When the caries is situated in the approximal surface, the tooth should be separated from the adjoining organ, either by gradual and long continued pressure, or with a suitably constructed file. The aperture thus formed should be wide enough to afford ready access to the affected part. Every particle of decomposed dentine should be removed, and the cavity thoroughly cleansed from all foreign matters, and dried before the filling is introduced.

*Instruments for Introducing the Gold.*

For introducing and consolidating the gold, a number of instruments are required. These should be sufficiently strong to resist any amount of pressure the operator may be capable of putting upon them in the operation. They should have round or octangular handles, large enough to prevent the liability of their being broken, and to enable him to grasp them firmly in his hand. Their points should vary in size, though none should be very large. Several should be straight, but for the most part, they require to be curved—some very slightly, others so as to form with the shaft of the instrument an angle of ninety degrees. Most of them should have a slim wedge shape. Some, however, both of the straight and curved instruments, should have blunt points with a crucial groove filed across them, and a few should have highly polished oval points, for finishing the surfaces of the fillings in the grinding and other exposed surfaces of teeth. For a fuller description of the various instruments required for filling teeth the reader is referred to the author's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

*Manner of Introducing and Consolidating the Gold, and finishing the Surface of the Filling.*

The operator, being provided with the necessary instruments, should cut his gold with a pair of scissors, into strips of from half an inch to an inch wide. Each of these should be loosely rolled or folded together lengthwise, and after the cavity has been properly cleansed and dried, one end of one should be introduced and carried to the bottom of the cavity, with a straight or curved wedge-pointed plugger; the roll on the outside should be folded on the part first inserted. The folding should be commenced on one side of the cavity, and the inner end of each fold should be taken to the bottom, and the outer should extend nearly the twelfth of an inch on the outside of the orifice, and thus fold after fold is introduced, until the cavity is tolerably well filled. Having proceeded thus far with the operation, a wedge-pointed plugger is forced through the centre of the filling, and the gold firmly pressed out against the walls of the cavity. The opening made through the centre of the filling is then filled in the manner first described, and this time it should be packed in as tightly as possible. This done, the operator should endeavor to force in a smaller wedge-pointed instrument than was employed in the first part of the operation, at the side or some other part of the cavity; and thus he should proceed until he has tried every part of the exposed surface, filling, as he proceeds, every opening which he shall have made, and exerting, in the packing of the gold, all the pressure which he can put on, without endangering the tooth. If one roll or fold of gold is not enough, he should take another and another, until the cavity is thoroughly filled.

The advantage derived from introducing the gold into the cavity in this manner is obvious. By extending the folds from the orifice to the bottom of the cavity, the liability of the gold to crumble and come out is effectually prevented, and by putting it in with a wedge-pointed instrument, it may

be pressed out into all the depressions of the walls of the cavity, and rendered altogether more solid than it could otherwise be made.

After the cavity has been thoroughly filled, every portion of the projecting part of the gold should be consolidated, either with a small straight or curved blunt-pointed instrument, as may be most convenient; or if the filling be in the side of a tooth next another, it may be compressed with the angle of the point of the plugger, making the adjoining organ a kind of fulcrum for the instrument. After the filling has been thus consolidated, as long as it can be made to yield in the least to the pressure of the instrument, the protruding part should be scraped or cut, if in the side, down to the tooth, so as to form a smooth, uniform, gently swelling, or perfectly flat surface.

After having prepared the surface of the filling in the manner as here described, it should be rubbed with finely powdered pumice-stone, or with what is by far and incomparably better, a small piece of Arkansas oil-stone, until all the file scratches or other asperities shall be perfectly removed.

The surface of the filling, after all the asperities have been thus ground off, should be washed until every particle of the pumice-stone, or grit from the oil-stone, if the latter has been used, which may have been left upon it, is removed. Every portion of it should then be polished with a suitable burnisher, which should, from time to time, be dipped in water having a small quantity of the purest Castile soap dissolved in it, until it is rendered as brilliant as a mirror. This done, it should again be washed, and the operation completed by rubbing it from three to six minutes with dry floss silk.

As a substitute for foil, gold in a spongy or crystalline form has recently, to a limited extent, been employed for filling teeth. The particles or crystals, when pressed firmly together, unite and become a solid mass, the union becoming so perfect that it may be rolled into thin plate or drawn into fine wire. The author does not think it will ever wholly supersede the use of foil, but there are many cases in which a better filling can be made with gold in this form than with foil. See Gold Sponge.

FIL'TER. An instrument, generally composed of paper, linen, sponge, sand, pulverized charcoal, or glass, properly arranged in a funnel.

FILTRA'TION. *Filtra'tio;* from *filtrum*, a strainer. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in freeing a fluid from any feculent, earthy, or other insoluble matters, too light for precipitation.

FIL'TRUM. A filter.

FI'LUM. A fibre or thread.

FIM'BRIA. A fringe. In *Anatomy*, any fringe-like body, as the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FIMBRIA'TED. Fringed.

FIN'GER. Digitus. A small member tapering to a point.

FIN'GERED. In *Botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.

FIR. The name of several species of the genus *Abies*, allied to the pines. See Pinus.

Fir, Canada. The popular name of *Pinus balsamea.*

Fir, Norway Spruce. The Norway spruce-fir tree. See Pinus Abies.

Fir, Scotch. The Scotch fir. See Pinus Sylvestris.

Fir, Silver. The common fir. See Pinus Picea.

Fir, Balsam. Canada balsam. See Pinus Balsamea.

FIRE. *Ignis.* According to Professor Silliman, heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric.

Fire-Damp. The explosive carbureted hydrogen gas of coal-mines.

Fire, Saint Anthony's. Erysipelas.

FISH GLUE. Isinglass; a glue obtained from different fish. See Ichthyocolla.

Fish-Skin Disease. See Ichthyosis.

Fish Tongue. A name given by some dentists to an elevator used for the extraction of teeth, more especially their roots after the crowns have decayed and broken

off. It is more frequently called carp's tongue, *langue de carpe*, by the French, as it is the tongue of this fish which the instrument in question is supposed most to resemble. See Elevator.

FISSIP'ARA. From *findo*, I divide, and *pario*, I generate. A term applied in *Zoology* to animals which propagate by spontaneous fission or subdivision.

FISSU'RA. From *findere*, to cleave. A fissure, crack, or cleft. A fracture in which the bone is not completely separated. Also, a lesion of the skin or mucous membrane, as a chap on the hand, or a deep depression in a part.

FISSURE. See Fissura.

Fissure, Cap'illary. See Pilatio.

Fissure of the Palate. Cleft palate. A division of the soft and sometimes of the hard palate.

Fissure, Cen'tral. The aggregate of the cavities of the brain, regarded by Meckel as but one, in the form of a cross.

Fissure, Glenoid. A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone.

Fissure of Rolan'do. A fissure passing transversely between the two superior convolutions of the brain.

Fissure, Semilu'nar. A notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum.

Fissure of Sylvius. A deep, narrow sulcus on each side, parting the middle and anterior lobes of the cerebrum, ascending obliquely backward from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone to near the middle of the parietal.

FIS'TULA. A deep sinuous ulcer, kept up by an altered texture of the parts, and communicating with a natural cavity, excretory duct, or secretory gland. A fistula is said to be *complete* when it has an external and internal opening, and *incomplete* when it has but one opening.

Fistula in Ano. A sinuous ulcer by the side of the rectum.

Fistula Cibalis. The œsophagus.

Fistula Lachryma'lis. An ulcerative opening into the lachrymal sac, giving egress to a puriform fluid.

Fistula, Sal'ivary. An ulcerous opening in the cheek communicating with the parotid duct.

FIXED. *Fixus;* from *figere*, to fasten. In *Chemistry*, a substance not capable of being volatilized by fire.

Fixed Air. Carbonic acid gas.

Fixed Oils. Such as remain in a permanent state and are not easily volatilized.

FIX'I DEN'TES. The teeth of second dentition.

FLABELLA'TION. *Flabella'tio;* from *flabellare*, to agitate the air. Agitation of the air with a fan.

FLABEL'LIFORM. *Flabellifor'mis.* Having the form of a fan.

FLACCID'ITY. *Flaccid'itas;* from *flaccidus;* flabby, soft. Softness of a part.

FLAG. An aquatic plant.

Flag, Sweet. Acorus calamus.

Flag, Water. The yellow water flag.

FLAGEL'LIFORM. Applied in *Botany* to a long and pliant stem; whip-like.

FLAGEL'LUM. In *Botany*, a trailing shoot; a runner or twig.

FLAGG'S DRILL STOCK. An instrument invented by Dr. J. F. Flagg for drilling into the pulp cavity of a tooth for the purpose of giving egress to matter formed there by the suppuration of the pulp—an operation proposed by Mr. Fox.

FLAME. A light, glowing, luminous fluid, proceeding from the surface of a burning body, and resulting from the combustion of its volatile particles. The flame of a spirit or oil lamp is used in mechanical dentistry for uniting or soldering the different parts of a piece of dental mechanism.

FLAKE-WHITE. The oxyd of bismuth is so called from its occurring in small flakes.

FLANK. The iliac region.

FLAT'ULENCE. An accumulation of gas or wind in the stomach or intestines.

FLATULENT. Windy.

FLATUS. Wind in the stomach and bowels.

FLAVOR. The quality of a sapid substance which affects the taste or smell.

FLAVUS. Yellow.

FLAX. The fibre of the *Linum usitatissimum*. See Linum.

Flax, Purging. A plant of the genus *Linum*, native of Europe, and formerly used as a cathartic and diuretic.

Flax-Leaved Daphne. See Daphne Gnidium.

FLAX SEED. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

FLEABANE. A plant of the genus *Inula*. See Inula Dysenterica.

Fleabane, Great. A plant of the genus *Conyza*, formerly esteemed an emmenagogue. See Conyza Squarrosa.

Fleabane, Canada. A plant of the genus *Erigeron*, said to possess tonic and astringent properties.

FLEAWORT. An herb of the genus *Plantago*, bearing nauseous, mucilaginous seeds. See Plantago.

FLEAM. In *Veterinary Surgery*, an instrument for bleeding horses.

FLEGMEN. See Flemen.

FLEMEN. Swelling of the ankles.

FLESH. The soft part of an animal, especially the muscles.

Flesh Brush. A brush for rubbing the surface of the body.

Flesh, Proud. Fungous granulations.

FLEXIBIL'ITY. A property possessed by certain bodies of bending or yielding without rupture.

FLEX'ION. *Flex'io;* from *flectere*, to bend. In *Physiology*, the action of the flexor muscles and the state of a joint bent by them.

FLEXOR. A muscle, the function of which is to bend a certain part or organ.

Flexor Brevis Digito'rum Pedis Perfora'tus. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated at the middle part of the foot.

Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti Pedis. A flexor muscle of the little toe, situated at the inferior and outer edge of the metatarsal bone of the same.

Flexor Brevis Pol'licis Manus. A flexor muscle of the second joint of the thumb, situated at the outer part of the palm of the hand.

Flexor Brevis Pollicis Pedis. A flexor muscle of the first joint of the great toe, situated at the anterior and middle part of the sole of the foot.

Flexor Carpi Radia'lis. A long thin muscle of the forearm, which serves to bend the hand.

Flexor Longus Digito'rum Pedis Profun'dus Per'forans. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated at the posterior and inner part of the leg.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Manus. A flexor muscle of the thumb, situated at the anterior part of the forearm.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis. A flexor muscle of the great toe, situated at the posterior part of the leg.

Flexor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis. A muscle of the thumb, which serves to turn the first bone of it upon its axis.

Flexor Parvus Min'imi Dig'iti. A muscle situated along the inner side of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It assists the abductor muscle in bending the little finger.

Flexor Profun'dus Per'forans. A long, thick, flat muscle of the fingers, situated under the perforatus.

Flexor Subli'mis Perfora'tus. A thick, flat muscle of the forearm, which serves to bend the second joint of the fingers.

FLEXUO'SUS. Full of windings.

FLINT. A mineral consisting of nearly pure silicious earth; silex.

Flint-Glass. A species of glass so called because flint was formerly employed in its manufacture. It contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of lead. It is extensively used for domestic purposes; also, in optical instruments, and sometimes in the enamel of porcelain teeth.

FLOCCI. The fine down or villi which forms the nap of mucous membranes.

Flocci Volitantes. Imaginary vision of objects. See Pseudoblepsis.

FLOCCITA'TION. *Floccita'tio;* from *floccus*, the nap of cloths. Picking the bed clothes, a dangerous symptom in disease.

FLOCCULI. See Flocci.

FLOC'CULUS. A small tuft; applied in *Anatomy*, to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum.

FLOODING. Uterine hemorrhage.

FLO'RA. The botanical production of any given country or district; or a descriptive catalogue of the plants of any particular country.

FLO'RAL. *Flora'lis;* from *flos*, a flower. Pertaining to, growing in or on a flower.

FLORES. The plural of *flos*. Flowers; a term applied in *Chemistry* to several crystalline bodies.

Flores Benzoes. Flowers of Benjamin. Benzoic acid.

Flores Boracis. Boracic acid.

Flores Martiales. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

Flores Sulphuris. Sublimated sulphur.

Flores Zinci. Oxyd of zinc.

FLORESCEN'TIA. Act of flowering.

FLORET. A little flower.

FLOS. In *Botany*, a flower. In *Chemistry*, formerly applied to whatever had a flower-like appearance, as *flowers of sulphur*, &c.

FLOWERS. The menses.

Flowers of Benjamin. Benzoic acid.

Flowers of Sulphur. Sublimated sulphur.

FLUATE. A fluoride.

FLUCTUA'TION. *Fluctua'tio;* from *fluctus*, a wave. The movement or undulation of a fluid accumulated in a natural or artificial cavity, distinguishable by pressure with the finger.

FLUID. *Flui'dus;* from *fluere*, to flow. A body, the inherent particles of which yield to the slightest pressure and move with the greatest facility in all directions. Fluids are divided into *liquids*, or *incompressible fluids*, and *gases*, or *aeriform fluids*. The greater part of the human body consists of fluids.

Fluids of the Body. The fluids of the body consist of blood, lymph, the perspiratory, follicular and glandular fluids.

Fluids of the Mouth. The saliva furnished by the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands, and the secretions of the mucous membrane which lines it.

The saliva, in healthy persons having good constitutions, has a light, frothy appearance, and but very little viscidity. Inflammation of the gums, from whatever cause produced, increases its viscidity, and causes it to be less frothy. In a healthy state it is inodorous, floats upon and mixes readily with water, but when in a viscid or diseased condition, it sinks and mixes with it with difficulty.

Irritation in the mouth, from diseased gums, apthous ulcers, inflammation of the mucous membrane, the introduction of mercury into the system, or taking any thing pungent into the mouth, increases the flow of this fluid, and causes it to be more viscid than it is in its natural and healthy state.

M. Delabarre says, "When this fluid" (the saliva) "has remained in the mouth some moments, it there obtains new properties, according to each individual's constitution and the integrity of the mucous membrane, or some of the parts which it covers.

"In subjects who enjoy the best health, whose stomach and lungs are unimpaired, the saliva appears very scarce, but this is because it passes into the stomach almost as soon as it is furnished by the glands that secrete it. It only remains long enough in the mouth to mix with a small quantity of mucus, and absorb a certain portion of atmospheric air, to render it frothy.

"On the other hand, the saliva of an individual, whose mucous system furnishes a large quantity of mucus, is stringy and heavy; is but slightly charged with oxygen, contains a great proportion of azote and sulphur, and stains silver."*

Increased redness and irritability of the mucous membrane of the mouth is an almost invariable accompaniment of general acidity of these fluids. Excoriation and aphthous ulcers of the mouth, and bleeding of the gums, also, frequently result from this condition of the salivary and mucous juices of this cavity.

Anorexia, languor, general depression of spirits, head-ache, diarrhœa, and rapid

* Vide *Traite de la Seconde Dentition.*

decay of the teeth, are very common among persons habitually subject to great viscidity of the buccal fluids. It is likewise among subjects of this kind, and particularly when the viscidity is so great as to cause clamminess of these juices, that the green discoloration of the enamel of the teeth is most frequently met with.

The saliva in good constitutions, and during health, is slightly alkaline, and the mucous secretions of the mouth slightly acid, but the alkalinity of the one, in this case, is sufficient to neutralize the acidity of the other.

FLUID'ITY. A liquid or gaseous state; the state of a fluid.

FLU'IDUM. A fluid.

FLUKE. *Disto'ma hepat'icum.* A small flat worm found in the bile ducts of sheep and oxen, and sometimes in the human subject.

FLUOBOR'IC ACID. A gaseous acid produced by the decomposition of fluoride of calcium, by vitrified boracic acid.

FLUOR ALBUS. Leucorrhœa.

FLUOR ALBUS MALIG'NUS. Gonorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR. Native fluoride of calcium.

FLUORIC ACID. The hydrofluoric or fluohydric acid, obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid.

FLU'ORIDE. A compound of fluorine.

FLU'ORINE. *Fluor'inum.* A halogen, known only in combination, the radical of hydrofluoric acid. It is powerfully corrosive, dissolving silex and all the metals but lead and platinum.

FLUX. *Fluxus;* from *fluere,* to flow. In *Chemistry,* any highly fusible substance or mixture, as the sub-borate of soda, employed in the fusion of metals. In *Physiology,* a natural discharge, as the menstrual flux. In *Pathology,* a morbid evacuation, as in cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

FLUX, BILIOUS. A discharge of bile either by vomiting or purging.

FLUX, BLACK. A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash, obtained by the deflagration of cream of tartar with about half its weight of nitre. It is used in the separation of metals from their ores.

FLUX, BLOODY. Dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL A mixture employed to assist the fusion of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are the ones most frequently used.

FLUX, CRUDE. A mixture of nitre and cream of tartar, used to assist in the fusion of metals.

FLUX, WHITE. Sub-carbonate of potash obtained by the deflagration of equal parts of cream of tartar and nitre.

FLUX'ION. *Flux'io;* from *fluere,* to flow. In *Chemistry,* fusion. In *Pathology,* an afflux or determination of blood towards any organ or part of the body, as a consequence of irritation or inflammation.

FLUXUS. A flux; a discharge.

FLY. In *Zoology,* a winged insect, of which there are various species. See Musca.

FLY, SPANISH. See Cantharis.

FOCAL DISTANCE. A term applied in *Optics* to the distance between the centre of a lens and the point at which the rays meet.

FOÇ'ILE. A bone of the forearm or leg.

FOCUS. The point at which converging rays of light and heat come together.

FŒNIC'ULUM. Anethum; fennel; an umbelliferous plant.

FŒNICULUM AQUAT'ICUM. Water fennel.

FŒNICULUM DULCE. Sweet fennel. The seeds are carminative.

FŒNICULUM VULGARE. Common fennel.

FŒTAL. *Fœta'lis.* Pertaining to the fœtus.

FŒTAL CIRCULATION. There being no pulmonic circulation in the fœtus, the blood seems to undergo in the placenta a change similar to that which it experiences in the lungs after birth, and is conveyed from here through the umbilical vein to the liver and vena cava, by the ductus venosus. Thence it is conveyed into the right auricle of the heart. From thence a small portion is sent into the right ventricle, then into the pulmonary artery, and is returned by the ductus arteriosus into the aorta; but larger portions pass directly through

the foramen ovale into the left auricle; from thence it is thrown into the left ventricle and passes into the aorta, to be conveyed through the arterial system. The umbilical arteries return it to the placenta.

Fœtal Head. The measurements of the fœtal head are the *Transverse*, or *biparietal*, between the parietal protuberances, 3½ inches; the *Temporal*, across the temples, 3 inches; the *Occipito-mental*, from the occiput to the chin, 5 inches; the *Antero-posterior* or *Occipito-frontal*, 4¼ or 4½ inches; the *Fronto-mental*, 3½ inches; the *Cervico-bregmatic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle; the *Trachelo-bregmatic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanel, 3½ inches; and the *Vertical diameter* from the vertex to the base of the cranium, 3 inches.

FŒTA'TION. Pregnancy.

FŒ'TICIDE. See Feticide.

FŒTOR. From *fœteo*, to stink. An offensive smell.

Fœtor Oris. An offensive breath. This may result from disease of the lungs or stomach, but the most frequent cause of fœtor of the breath is a morbid condition of the gums, caries of, or accumulations of salivary calculus on, the teeth. Inflammation, sponginess and ulceration of the gums, and large accumulations of light brown or yellow salivary calculus, however, impart to the breath a much more offensive odor than caries of the teeth. See Gums, Diseases of, and Salivary Calculus.

FŒTUS. Fetus.

FOLIA'CEOUS. Leafy; leaf-like.

FOLIA'TION. *Folia'tio;* from *folium*, a leaf. The folded arrangement of leaves while in their buds.

FO'LIATE. *Folia'tus.* Leafy.

FOLIUM. A leaf.

FOL'LICLE. See Follicule.

Follicles, Ciliary. See Meibomian Glands.

Follicles, Dental. See Dental Follicles.

FOL'LICULE. *Follic'ulus;* diminutive of *follis*, a bag. A little bag. In *Anatomy*, a simple gland or involution consisting of a roundish hollow, and an excretory duct, like the mucous and sebaceous follicles. In *Botany*, a seed-vessel.

Follicule, Ciliary. See Meibomian Glands.

Follicule, Dentaire. See Dental Follicles.

FOLLIC'ULUS FELLIS. The gall-bladder.

FOMENTA'TION. *Fomenta'tio.* A partial bathing with simple or medicated warm water, effected with cloths previously dipped in it, and then applied to the part.

FOMEN'TUM. Fomentation.

FOMES. Literally fuel. In *Medical Language*, substances imbued with contagious effluvia, as woolen goods, cloths, &c.

Fomes Morbi. In *Pathology*, the exciting cause of a disease.

FOM'ITES. Plural of fomes.

FONS PULSANS. A fontanel.

FONTA'NA, CANAL OF. A triangular canal at the inner side of the ciliary circle of the eye.

FONTANEL'LA. A fontanel. Diminutive of *fons*, a fountain. The opening between the frontal and parietal bones, which is not closed until about the third year after birth. There is, sometimes, a second opening between the occipital and parietal bones, the first is called the *anterior fontanel*, and the other, the *posterior fontanel*.

FONTIC'ULUS. An abscess. A small ulcer produced by art.

FOOD. Nutrient, digestible substances, not combined with poisonous ingredients.

FOOT. *Pes.* The lower extremity of the leg, or that part on which an animal stands or walks.

Foot-Bath. Pediluvium.

Foot, Flat. See Kyllosis.

FORA'MEN. From *foro*, I pierce. A little opening.

Foramen Centra'le. See Foramen of Sœmmering.

Foramen Cœ'cum. An opening in the base of the cranium between the ethmoid and frontal bones. A depression near the

root of the tongue has also received the appellation of foramen cœcum, as well as a little sulcus between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

Foramen Incisi'vum. A foramen behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw, common to the two bones below, but proper to each above.

Foramen Lac'erum Ante'rius. The opening between the greater and lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and ophthalmic artery, pass.

Foramen Lacerum in Basi Cranii. A foramen in the base of the cranium which gives passage to the internal jugular vein, and the eighth pair and accessory nerves.

Foramen Magnum Occipitis. The great opening at the base and anterior part of the occipital bone.

Foramen Monroia'num. The aperture beneath the anterior part of the body of the fornix, through which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate; called so after Monro, the discoverer.

Foramen of Sœmmering. The central foramen or depression in the retina.

Foramen of Winslow. An opening in the omentum.

Foramen Opticum. The opening through which the optic nerve passes.

Foramen Ovale. The opening between the two auricles in the heart of the fœtus. Also, a foramen of the sphenoid bone.

Foramen Rotun'dum. See Fenestra Rotunda.

Foramen Supra-Orbitarium. The superior obitar hole.

Foramen Vesalii. A scarcely perceptible hole between the foramen rotundum and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

FORAMINA THEBE'SII. Openings in the right auricle of the heart through which the blood from the substance of the auricle enters that cavity.

FORCE. From *fortis*, strong. Any power which determines an action. By *muscular forces*, is meant the power of the muscles; *vital forces*, the powers inherent to organization, &c.

FOR'CEPS. From *ferrum*, iron, and *capio*, I take. An instrument for taking hold of, and extracting bodies or parts which it would be difficult to seize or remove with the fingers.

Forceps for Extracting Teeth. Tooth forceps. This was probably among the first, and, perhaps, almost the only instrument employed for the extraction of teeth, until the invention of the key by Garengeot, in the early part of the eighteenth century. But from the time of Celsus, who wrote in the first century of the Christian era, down to this period, the forceps used for the extraction of teeth were so rude in their construction, and so illy adapted to the purpose, that for the removal of the molar teeth, the employment of the key instrument soon became general, both among dental and medical practitioners.

*Forceps for the Extraction of the Upper Incisors and Cuspidati.*

For the extraction of the upper incisors and cuspidati, one pair of forceps only is necessary. These should be straight, with grooved or crescent-shaped jaws, accurately fitted to the necks of the teeth, and thin, so that when it becomes necessary, from the decay of the tooth, they may be easily introduced under the gum, up to the edge of the alveolus. Their handles should be large enough to prevent them from springing in the hand of the operator, one of which should be bent at the extremity, as recommended by Mr. Snell, so as to form a hook to pass around the little finger, to prevent the hand of the operator from slipping, which, in the extraction of a firmly articulated cuspidatus, and especially, when moist from perspiration, it is liable to do.

*Forceps for the Extraction of Bicuspids of both Jaws and the Lower Cuspidati.*

Forceps for the extraction of the above mentioned teeth should be bent, so as to be easily and readily applied to them; their jaws should be narrow, thin, and

slightly grooved. If but one pair be employed, which is all that are really required, both handles must be straight.

*Forceps for the Extraction of the Upper Molars.*

For the extraction of the upper molars, two pair, one for each side, are required. Those described by Mr. Snell are curved just below the joint, so that the jaws of the beak form an angle with the handles, of about twenty or thirty degrees, or just enough to clear the lower teeth. The inner jaw of each is grooved to fit the palatine root or side of the neck of a superior molar, while the outer jaw has two grooves in it, with a point in the centre to fit the depression just below the bifurcation of the two outer roots. One of the handles is bent, forming a hook. This passes around the little finger of the hand of the operator and prevents it from slipping. The handles should be large enough to prevent them from springing under the grasp of the hand; wide, and accurately fitted to it; and their length should not exceed five or five and a half inches. The beak should not be bent any more than is absolutely necessary to prevent the handles from coming in contact with the lower teeth, for in proportion to the greatness of the curvature, will the force applied to the instrument be disadvantageously exerted.

*Forceps for the Extraction of the Lower Incisors.*

The lower incisors being narrower than any of the other teeth, require very narrow-beaked forceps for their removal, to prevent interfering with the teeth adjoining the one upon which the instrument is applied. Their width should not exceed the twelfth part of an inch. The beak should be bent to an angle of about twenty-five degrees.

*Forceps for the Extraction of the Lower Molars.*

Each jaw of the beak of the lower molar forceps recommended by Mr. Snell, has two grooves, with a point in the centre, which, in grasping the tooth, comes between the two roots just at their bifurcation. Mr. S. employs two pair for the extraction of the lower, as well as the upper molars, in order, as he says, to have a "hook to turn round the little finger," supposing that this must be on opposite sides of the instrument. But this is rendered unnecessary by an improvement made by the author in 1833, which consists in having the handle of the instrument so bent that it may be as readily applied to one side of the mouth as the other, while the operator occupies a position at the right and a little behind the patient. By this improvement, the necessity for two pair is wholly superseded, and it moreover enables the operator to control the head of his patient with his left hand, rendering the aid of an assistant wholly unnecessary.

*Forceps for the Extraction of the Dentes Sapientiæ.*

The forceps described for the extraction of the bicuspids of both jaws and the canines of the lower, are, in the majority of cases, as well suited for the removal of both the upper and lower wisdom teeth as any instrument that can be employed for the purpose. It sometimes happens, however, that the crowns of the upper second molars are so much longer than the dentes sapientiæ as to render their application exceedingly difficult and often impossible. To obviate this difficulty, Dr. Edward P. Church, about twenty-three years ago, had a pair of forceps constructed with the beak bent above the joint, so as to form nearly two right angles. This has proved to be a very valuable instrument not only for the purpose for which it was originally designed, but also for the extraction of roots of teeth situated immediately behind a long crowned bicuspid or molar.

Forceps, Compound Screw, Hullihen's. An instrument combining the advantages of the conical screw and upper incisor forceps, invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, for the extraction of the roots of the upper incisors and cuspidati. It is thus described by the author: "Lengthwise, within and between the blades of the beak

is a steel tube, one end of which is open; the other solid and flat, and joined in a mortice in the male part of the joint of the forceps. When the forceps are opened, this joint permits the tube to fall backward and forward from one blade of the beak to the other, without any lateral motion. Within this tube is a spiral spring which forces up a shaft two-thirds of the tube, the other part is a well tapered or conical screw. . . . . The shaft and tube are so fitted together, and to the beak of the forceps, that one-half of the rounded part of the shaft projects beyond the end of the tube; so that the shaft may play up and down upon the spring," about half an inch, and the screw or shaft be embraced between the blades of the beak of the instrument.

"The forceps," says Dr. H., "are used, by first embracing the shaft between the blades." "Then screwing it as gently and deeply as possible, the blades are opened—pushed up on the root, which is then seized" and extracted.

"The screw thus combined with the forceps," as is justly remarked by Dr. H., "prevents the root from being crushed. It acts as a powerful lever when a lateral motion is given; it is likewise of advantage when a rotary motion is made—it prevents the forceps from slipping—or of their action being lost, should even one side of the root give way in the act of extracting it; and is used with equal advantage where one side of the root is entirely gone."

FORCEPS, CRANE'S. Two pair of forceps designed by Dr. J. W. Crane, of New York, for the extraction of the lower molar teeth, one for the removal of the first and second molars on either side of the lower jaw, and the other for the third molars, or dentes sapientiæ. The beaks and handles of these instruments are so bent as not to interfere with the teeth of the upper jaw, and at the same time so constructed as to give the operator a firm grasp upon them.

FORCEPS, MAYNARD'S. Two instruments, a right and a left, invented by Dr. E. Maynard, for the extraction of the roots of the upper molars before they have become separated from each other. The outer jaw of each instrument is brought to a sharp point, for perforating the alveolus between the buccal roots, and for securing between them a firm hold, while the inner nib is intended to rest upon the edge of the aveolus, and embrace the palatine fang.

FOREARM. *Cu'bitus. Pars inferior brachii.* The portion of the extremity extending from the elbow to the hand.

FOREN'SIC MEDICINE. The application of medical science to the solution of judicial questions.

FORESKIN. The prepuce.

FORFEX. A pair of scissors; also, an iron hook.

FORFEX DENTA'RIA. A hook used by dentists for the extraction of roots of teeth. The point is shaped something like the extremity of a hook used with the key instrument. Some are forked, and others are slightly crescent-shaped. It is particularly applicable for the removal of roots of molar teeth on the left side of the mouth, after they have become partially loosened. It was formerly much more generally used than at present.

FORFIC'ULA AURICULA'RIA. The earwig; an insect of the order *Orthoptera*, which enters the external auditory meatus and causes severe pain by its presence in that canal. It is killed by blowing tobacco smoke or dropping oil into the ear.

FORGE. See Furnace, Forge.

FOR'MAL. Basic formate of methyl, obtained by distilling equal parts of wood-spirit, peroxyd of manganese, sulphuric acid and water. It is a colorless aromatic fluid.

FOR'MIC ACID. *Acidum formicum.* An acid found in the ant, or *Formica rufa*, and obtained by distillation. It is also prepared artificially.

FORMI'CA. The ant; a genus of insects. Also, the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface. The epithet is applied, too, to a varicose tumor which appears on the anus and glans penis.

FORMICA'TION. A slight tingling sensation, such as one might suppose would be produced by a number of ants creeping on a part.

FOR'MULA. From *forma*, a form. A medical prescription. In *Chemistry*, the algebraic expression of the constitution of a body.

FORM'ULARY. A collection of medical prescriptions or formulæ.

FOR'MYL. The radical of formic acid. $C_2 H_2$.

FOR'NIX. An arch or vault. A medullary body beneath the corpus callosum is so called because, in one direction, it presents an arched appearance.

FOSSA. From *fodio*, I dig. A cavity with an orifice wider than the base.

Fossa, Amyg'daloid. The depression in which the tonsil is lodged.

Fossa Amyn'tæ. A double-headed bandage used in fractures of the nose.

Fossa Cerebel'li. The inferior occipital fossa.

Fossa Corona'lis. A depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

Fossa Coronoï'dea. The depression in the humeros for receiving the coronoid process of the ulna.

Fossa Hyaloide'a. A depression in the vitreous humor for the reception of the crystalline lens.

Fossa Innomina'ta. The space between the helix and antihelix of the ear.

Fossa Magna. The great groove of the ear. Also, the pudendum muliebre, or vulva.

Fossa Menta'lis. The depression on the side of the symphysis of the lower jaw.

Fossa Ovalis. A depression in the right auricle of the heart, occupying the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus.

FOS'SIL. From *fodio*, I dig. Literally, any thing dug out of the earth, but usually applied to the organic remains of animals and vegetables.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, colocynth, scammony and oxyd of antimony.

FO'TUS. A fomentation.

Fotus Commu'nis. A decoction of poppies.

FOURCHETTE. *Fur'cula*. A fork. In *Surgery*, a forked instrument used for raising the tongue in the operation of dividing the frænum. In *Anatomy*, the posterior commissure of the *labia magna;* the *cartilago ensiformis;* and the *semilunar notch* of the sternum.

FOUSEL OIL. *Fusel oil*. Oil of grain, or potato-spirits.

FO'VEA. From *fodio*, I dig. A slight depression; the pudendum muliebre. Also, a vapor bath.

FOWLERITE. Manganese spar.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. An arsenical solution, colored and flavored with compound spirit of lavender. It is similar to the arsenical solution of the pharmacopœias.

FOXGLOVE. Digitalis purpurea.

FRACTU'RA DEN'TIS. Fracture of a tooth, which see.

FRAC'TURE. *Fractu'ra;* from *frangere*, to break. In *Mineralogy*, the surface of a broken mineral, a character which is important in the diagnosis of different species. In *Surgery*, the breaking of a bone in two or more pieces. A fracture is termed *simple* when it occurs without injury to the surrounding integuments; *compound* when accompanied by laceration or contusion of the integuments, and *comminuted* when the bone is broken into numerous pieces and forced into the soft parts. Fractures may be transverse, oblique, &c.

Fracture of the Alveolar Processes. An accident which more frequently results from the extraction of teeth by unskillful hands than from any other description of mechanical violence. "The danger of the occurrence of this accident," as Maury very properly observes, "also depends upon several circumstances, as the adhesion of the tooth to the socket by its periosteum, the thickness of the alveolar walls, the length, number, curvature, and divergence of the roots, &c.;" and, as Mr. Thomas Bell correctly remarks, "as many of the molars occupy a considerably smaller space at the

neck, where the edge of the alveolus surrounds them, than at the extremities of the diverging roots, it is obvious that no tooth of such form can be extracted, without more or less yielding of the alveolar process. This should, if possible, be confined to a simple fissure in that part towards which the tooth is moved; but even should a small portion of bone be attached to the side of the tooth, and be removed with it, not the slightest injury is inflicted by such a circumstance, unless it should extend to the next tooth, and partially denude it of its support. If the portion of alveolar process which is broken, should still remain in the socket, attached to the inner part of the gum, it is better at once to remove it, which may be easily done with a pair of common dressing forceps."

Very serious accidents of this nature sometimes occur in the extraction of teeth, when the requisite care and skill are not exercised in the operation. Cases are on record in which nearly half of the jaw has been brought away in an attempt to extract a tooth.

Fracture of a Tooth. *Odontocla'sis; Fractu'ra den'tis.* This is an accident of daily occurrence. The molars, and even bicuspids, are sometimes so securely articulated as to render extraction difficult, and occasionally impossible, without fracturing one or more of their roots, especially when the alveolar processes are firm and unyielding. In this case, if the fractured portion is not deep, it should always be removed, though, in so doing, it may be necessary to cut away a small portion of the edge of the aveolus. But when it is deep, and not productive of pain or inconvenience to the patient, it may be suffered to remain, until by the gradual destruction and filling up of the aveolus, it can be reached with a pair of forceps or elevator, when it may be readily removed.

FRÆN'ULUM. A little frænum.

Frænulum Labio'rum. Fourchette.

Frænulum Ve'li Medulla'ris Anterio'ris. A slip of Nervous matter at the upper edge of the valve of Vieussens.

FRÆ'NUM. A bridle. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to a fold of membrane which binds down or restrains the movement of a part.

Frænum Clitor'idis. The union of the nymphæ over the clitoris.

Frænum Glandis. *Frænum penis.* See Frænum Præputii.

Frænum Labio'rum. Folds of mucous membrane, which bind down the lips to the maxillary bone at the medial line. Also, the Fourchette.

Frænum Linguæ. A triangular fold of mucous membrane from the floor of the mouth which binds down, or rather restrains the motion of the tongue.

Frænum Præpu'tii. A membranous fold connecting the prepuce with the lower part of the glans penis.

FRAGA'RIA. From *fragro*, I smell sweetly. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Fragaria Sterilis. The barren strawberry.

Fragaria Vesca. The strawberry plant.

Fragaria Virginia'na. The wild strawberry of the United States. Its leaves are astringent.

FRAGILI'TAS OSSIUM. Brittleness of the bones.

FRAG'MENT. *Frag'men; fragmen'tum;* from *fragere*, to break. In *Surgical Pathology*, a splinter of bone.

FRAMBŒ'SIA. From *framboise*, a raspberry. The yaws; a disease peculiar to the Antilles and Africa, characterized by cutaneous excrescences, resembling mulberries, which suppurate and discharge an ichorous fluid.

FRAN'GIPAN. An extract of milk, used for the preparation of artificial milk.

FRAN'GULA. Black alder.

FRANKINCENSE. At present the resin of spruce fir, but formerly, olibanum.

FRA'SERA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianæ*.

Frasera Walteri. American calumba; false calumba. It has the properties of gentian.

FRAXINEL'LA, WHITE. Dictamnus albus, or bastard dittany.

FRAX'INUS. A genus of plants of the order *Oleaceæ*.

Fraxinus Excel'sior. The ash tree.

Fraxinus Ornus. The flowering ash; the manna-tree.

FRECKLES. See Ephelides.

FREEZING POINT. For water, thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit.

Freezing Mixture. A preparation capable of suddenly producing cold. The two following are selected from Mr. Walker's table of frigorific mixtures:

| Mixture with Snow. | | Therm. falls |
|---|---|---|
| Snow, or pounded ice, five parts by weight, | | to—12° |
| Muriate of soda, | 2 | |
| Muriate of ammonia, | 1 | |

| Mixture without Snow. | | Therm. falls |
|---|---|---|
| Muriate of ammonia, | 5 | from+50° to—10° |
| Nitrate of potash, | 5 | |
| Water, | 16 | |

FREM'ITUS. Shuddering; vibration. In *Pathology*, a peculiar tremulous sensation communicated to the hand under certain circumstances, when applied to the chest, as in lesions of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart, or ossification of the mitral valve.

Fremitus, Vocal. The vibration of the chest during the exercise of the voice.

FRENA. The socket of a tooth.

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of several of the species *Rhamnus*.

French Polish. Gum lac dissolved in alcohol.

French Red. Carmine, mixed with fine sifted starch according to the shade required.

FRIABIL'ITY. *Friabili'tas;* from *frio*, to break or crumble. The property of being easily broken into small fragments or coarse powder.

FRIABLE. Easily crumbled.

FRIC'TION. *Fric'tio;* from *fricare*, to rub. The act of rubbing any part of the surface of the body with the hand, a piece of flannel or a brush, or with medicinal substances.

FRIESLAND GREEN. An ammoniochloride of copper.

FRIGID'ITY. *Frigidi'tas;* from *frigidum*, cold. A sensation of cold. Also, impotence. Frigidity of the stomach, *Anorexia exhaustorum*, consists of loss of appetite, occasioned by excessive venery.

FRIGORIF'IC. Possessed of the power of producing cold. See Freezing Mixture.

Frigorific Mixture. See Freezing Mixture.

FRIGUS. Cold.

Frigus Tenuo. A rigor.

FRIT. The mass produced by the materials of glass on calcination. See Porcelain Teeth.

FROG TONGUE. Ranula.

FROND. In *Botany*, a combination of stem and leaf in one organ. Applied by the French, in *Surgery*, to a bandage used in diseases and wounds of the nose and chin.

FRONT. *Frons.* The forehead.

FRONTAL. *Fronta'lis.* Belonging or relating to the forehead.

Frontal Ar'tery. A branch of the ophthalmic, *the supra orbital*, distributed to the muscles of the forehead.

Frontal Bone. The os frontis.

Frontal Fur'row. The groove in the middle of the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus.

Frontal Nerve. A branch of the ophthalmic, which divides into two branches; one passing up through the supra-orbitar foramen, and the other between the internal orbitar beneath the pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

Frontal Protu'berance. The protuberance above the superciliary ridge.

Frontal Sinuses. Two cavities in the os frontis, separated by a medium septum, and communicating with the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

Frontal Spine. A vertical ridge on the middle of the inner side of the os frontis, which gives attachment to the falx cerebri.

FRONTA'LIS. Frontal.

FROST-BITE. Numbness and imperfect or arrested circulation in a part, arising from the action of severe cold.

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *Fructifica'tio;* from *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.

The collection of phenomena which attend the formation of fruit.

FRUC'TUS. The fruit of a plant.

FRUGIV'OROUS. From *fruges*, fruits, and *voro*, I eat. An animal that feeds on fruits.

FRUIT. *Fructus*. In *Botany*, the seed with the pericarp.

FRUIT-SUGAR. *Glucose*. An uncrystallizable sugar found in fruits in connection with grape-sugar.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS. An epithet applied to plants like wheat. Also, made of wheat, or like grain.

FRUMEN'TUM. Wheat; also, the cerealia, from the grains of which bread is made.

FRUTEX. A shrub; a plant, the branches of which are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the earth, without any supporting trunk.

FU'CUS. A sea weed.

FUCUS AMYLA'CEUS. Ceylon moss; marine moss; Irish moss; Carrageen moss.

FUCUS BACCIF'ERUS. Gulf-weed, an edible fucus.

FUCUS DIGITA'TUS. Sea girdle and hangers; a species which affords soda.

FUCUS HELMINTHOCOR'TON. Corsican worm weed, a plant in high repute as an anthelmintic.

FUCUS NA'TANS. Sea lentil, supposed to be useful in dysuria.

FUCUS VESICULO'SUS. The sea oak; sea wreck; bladder wreck. When in the open air and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis* of the shops.

FUGA'CIOUS. *Fugax;* from *fugere*, to fly. Fading quickly. In *Botany*, applied to organs which speedily fade away. In *Pathology*, symptoms which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards.

FU'GILE. A name with various significations. It has been used to denote *cerumen; nebulosity* of the urine, and *abscess*, especially in the region of the ear.

FULCRA. From *fulcrum*, a prop. In *Botany*, tendrils, prickles, hooks, spines, or any other processes by which plants support themselves upon other plants.

FUL'CRUM. A prop or support; the fixed point about which a lever moves. The fulcrum of the key instrument used for the extraction of teeth is the bulb around which the hook moves, and is placed on the opposite side of the tooth. In *Botany*, the term, in its plural sense, *fulcra*, signifies the appendages of the axis of a plant, except the leaves.

FULGORA. From *fulgor*, an effulgence. The generic name of certain *Hemopterous* insects of the family *Cicadariæ*. The lantern-fly is one of the larger species.

FULGURA'TION. The sudden brilliancy emitted by gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, immediately the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves the surface.

FULIGI'NOUS. *Fuligino'sus;* from *fuligo*, soot. Having a smokey, or dark brown color. Applied to the lips, tongue and teeth, when they assume this appearance.

FULI'GO. Soot. *Fuligo ligni*. Wood soot.

FULIGO'KALI. From *fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potash. An alkaline medicine prepared by boiling soot and potassa in certain proportions in water, and afterwards evaporating and filtering the solution.

FULLER'S EARTH. An argillaceous earth. Like other soft aluminous minerals, it has the property of absorbing grease.

FULMINAN. A hypothetical radical assumed as the basis of fulminic acid, which is the acid of the fulminates. Its formula is $N_2 C_4$, and its symbol, Fu.

FULMINATING GOLD. A detonating compound powder prepared by keeping recently prepared peroxyd of gold in strong ammonia for about twenty-four hours.

FULMINATING MIXTURE. A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

FULMINATING MERCURY. A detonating powder employed in making percussion caps, and obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and pouring the solution into alcohol.

FULMINATING PLATINA. A substance

obtained by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

FULMINATING POWDER. A compound of three parts nitre, three of chlorate of potassa, one of sulphur and two of carbonate of potassa.

FULMINATING SILVER. A black powder prepared by leaving oxyd of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

FULMIN'IC ACID. An acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. It corresponds in ultimate composition with cyanic acid.

FULLNESS. *Reple'tio.* Plethora.

FUMA'RIA. *Fumaria officina'lis.* Fumitory; common fumitory.

FUMARIA BULBO'SA. A plant, the root of which was formerly used as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

FUMARIC ACID. An acid, obtained from fumaria and Iceland moss, and, also, from malic acid.

FUMIGA'TION. *Fumiga'tio;* from *fumus,* smoke. The application of vapor, as fumes, to purify the atmosphere from some noxious emanation or miasma. Chloride of lime is supposed to be the most powerful disinfecting agent, and, consequently, is most frequently employed for this purpose.

FUMING LIQUOR, BOYLE'S. Protosulphuret of ammonia.

FUMING LIQUOR, CADET'S. Chloride of arsenic.

FUMING LIQUOR, LIBAVIUS'. The anhydrous bichloride of tin.

FUMITORY. Fumaria.

FUMUS. Smoke.

FUMUS ALBUS. Mercury.

FUMUS CITRINUS. Sulphur.

FUMUS DUPLEX. Sulphur and mercury.

FUMUS TERRÆ. Fumitory.

FUNC'TION. *Func'tio;* from *fungor,* to execute an office. In *Physiology,* the action of an organ, or system of organs, in the animal or vegetable economy. The functions of the living body may be divided into, 1. Those which relate to the preservation of the individual, as nutrition, embracing digestion, absorption, secretion, circulation, assimilation, respiration, exhalation, and the evolution of heat. 2. Those which relate to the maintenance of the species, as coition, gestation, parturition and lactation. 3. Those of relation, embracing sensation, the intellectual and moral faculties, locomotion and voice.

FUN'DA. A bandage split at each end to within two inches of the middle, employed in diseases of the nose, and especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

FUNDAMENT. *Fundamen'tum.* The anus.

FUNDUS. The base of an organ which has an external opening, or ends in a neck.

FUN'GI. The plural of fungus. In *Botany,* the Mushroom tribe of Acotyledonous plants.

FUNGIC ACID. An acid obtained from several species of fungi.

FUN'GIFORM. *Fungifor'mis.* Resembling a fungus.

FUNGIFORM PAPILLÆ. A term sometimes applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue.

FUN'GIN. The whitish substance which forms the base of mushrooms.

FUNGOID. *Fungoi'des;* from *fungus,* a mushroom, and *εἶδος,* resemblance. That which has the shape of or resembles fungus.

FUNGOS'ITY. *Fungosi'tas.* A fungous excrescence. Proud flesh.

FUNGUS. In *Surgery,* a soft, spongy, luxuriant growth, or tumor, developed on the membranes or other textures of the body.

FUNGUS ARTIC'ULI. Spina ventosa.

FUNGUS, BLEEDING. Fungous hæmatodes.

FUNGUS CEREBRA'LIS. An encephaloid tumor.

FUNGUS CEREBRI. Hernia cerebri.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES. Medullary sarcoma; spongoid inflammation; a morbid excrescence of a malignant character, and somewhat similar to the substance of the brain. Three varieties are enumerated by Laennec:—1. The *encysted;* 2. The *unen-*

*cysted*, and 3. The *infiltrated* or *diffused*. The first rarely attains a very great size; the second sometimes grows to the size of a child's head, and the third consists of uncircumscribed masses.

FUNGUS MEDULLARIS. Fungous hæmatodes. Also, an encephaloid tumor.

FUNIC'ULI GRAC'ILES. Posterior median columns of the medulla oblongata.

FUNICULI SIL'IQUÆ. Longitudinal fibres enclosing the base of the *corpus olivare*.

FUNIC'ULUS. Dimunitive of *funis*, a cord. A little cord.

FUNICULUS SPERMAT'ICUS. The spermatic cord.

FUNICULUS UMBILICA'LIS. The umbilical cord.

FUNICULUS VARICO'SUS. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins; cirsocele.

FUNIS. A cord.

FUNIS UMBILICA'LIS. The umbilical cord.

FURCATE. *Furcatus*. Forked.

FURCULA. The clavicle.

FUR'FUR. Bran.

FURFURA. A genus of scaly diseases.

FURFURA'CEOUS. Resembling bran; applied to the bran-like sediment sometimes deposited in the urine.

FURNACE. *Fornax*. An apparatus in which a vehement fire and heat may be made, for melting ores or metals, baking clay, or porcelain ware, or teeth, supplied with air by various means, for the purpose of facilitating the combustion of the combustible matter employed for heating it.

FURNACE, BLAST. A furnace the heat of which is produced by a current of air forced through the burning fuel by artificial means, as by a bellows.

FURNACE, CEYLONESE GOLDSMITH'S. A small low earthen pot, filled with chaff or saw-dust, on which a charcoal fire is placed. This is excited with a small bamboo blow-pipe inserted in a nozzle, placed at the bottom of the fire. It is sometimes used by dentists for refining and alloying gold.

FURNACE, CUPELLING. A dome furnace containing a muffle for cupellation.

FURNACE, EVAPORATORY. A furnace used for the purpose of reducing substances into vapor by means of heat, in order to separate the fixed from the volatile principles.

FURNACE FOR BAKING PORCELAIN TEETH. A muffle furnace, which is made of fire clay, cased or hooped with iron bands, to prevent it from cracking when heated, with a muffle, or arched clay vessel with a flat bottom in the side, for the reception of a slide or tile, on which the teeth are placed. Some furnaces used for this purpose are in two pieces, the top one being shaped like a dome; others constructed on a more extensive scale are cased with brick. See Porcelain Teeth.

FURNACE, FORGE. A furnace in which the current of air is supplied by a bellows. It is sometimes used in the laboratory of the dentist.

FURNACE, REVERBERATORY. A furnace in which the flame is made to diffuse itself over an arched surface, as in distillation.

FURNACE, WIND. Air furnace. A furnace depending for its supply upon the natural current of air.

FU'ROR UTERI'NUS. Nymphomania.

FURUN'CULUS. From *furiare*, to make mad. A species of phlegmon, or boil, seated in the dermoid texture, which, after some days, suppurates and discharges a bloody pus. It is vulgarly called a boil.

FURUNCULUS GANGRÆNO'SUS. An anthrax.

FUSEL OIL. Oil of grain; corn-spirit oil; potato-spirit oil.

FUSIBIL'ITY. Capability of being fused.

FUSIBLE. Possessed of fusibility.

FUSIBLE ALLOY, ROSE'S. An alloy composed of two parts bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin.

FUSIBLE METAL. See D'Arcet's Metal.

FUSIFORM. Spindle-shaped.

FUSION. *Fu'sio*; from *fundere*, to melt. The transformation of solids into liquids, by exposure to the action of heat.

FUSTIC. A yellow dye-wood, of which there are two kinds; one is the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, called *old fustic*, and the other is the wood *Rhus cotinus*, which is called *young fustic*.

## G.

G. With the ancient Greeks, an ounce.

GABIR'EA. A fatty kind of myrrh.

GAD'OLINITE. A mineral, so called from the discoverer Gadolin, a Swedish chemist.

GADUS. A genus of fishes, containing many species highly valued as articles of diet, among which are the codfish, haddock, &c.

GADUS MORRHUA. The codfish, the liver oil of which is a highly valued medicinal agent.

GALAC'TIA. From γαλα, milk. A morbid flow or deficiency of milk; mislactation. In Good's Nosology, a genus of disease.

GALACTIC ACID. Acid of milk.

GALAC'TIN. A substance obtained from the juice of the *Galactodendron utile*, or cow tree of South America, and used in place of cream.

GALACTIRRHŒ'A. From γαλα, milk, and ρεω, to flow. An excessive secretion of milk.

GALACTOM'ETER. From γαλα, and μετρον, measure. An instrument to determine the quality of milk by the proportion of butter it contains.

GALACTI'TES. A calcareous mineral, supposed by the ancients to possess the property of promoting the secretion of milk.

GALACTODEN'DRON. The cow tree of South America.

GALACTOPH'ORUS. From γαλα, milk, and φερω, to bring. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the lacteal absorbents, on account of the color of the fluid which they convey; also, to the excretory ducts of the glands of the breast, which convey the milk to the nipples.

GALACTOPLERO'SIS. From γαλα, milk, and πληρωσις, the act of filling up. Redundant secretion of milk.

GALACTOPOIE'SIS. The function possessed by the glands of the female breast of secreting.

GALACTOPOIET'ICA. A term applied in *Materia Medica* to substances which possess the property of increasing the secretion of milk.

GALACTOPO'SIA. A term employed in *Hygiene* and *Therapeutics* to designate a milk diet.

GALACTOPY'RA. From γαλα, milk, and πυρ, fever. Milk-fever.

GALAN'GA. The pungent aromatic root of the *Maranta galanga*.

GALBANE'TUM. Balsam of galbanum with turpentine.

GAL'BANUM. A fœtid, aromatic gum-resin, the product of *Bubon galbanum*, possessing properties similar to those of asafœtida.

GAL'BULUS. From *galbus*, yellow. The cone of the cypress tree. Also, a natural yellowness of the skin with which some persons are affected.

GALE. Dutch myrtle.

GA'LEA. A helmet. In *Pathology*, head-ache, involving the whole head. In *Surgery*, a bandage for the head, called Galen's bandage. In *Botany*, the upper petal of the lobate corolla.

GALEATE. In *Botany*, helmet-shaped.

GALE'GA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

GALE'GA OFFICINA'LIS. *Galega; ruta capraria*. Goat's rue.

GALE'NA. Native sulphuret of lead.

GALENIC. Relating to the doctrines of Galen, or Galenism.

GALENISM. The doctrines of Galen.

GALENISTS. The followers of the doctrines of Galen.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A four-headed bandage.

GA'LIA. The name of two ancient medicines; in one of which galls were an ingredient, the *galia pura;* the other, *galia moschata*, contained aloes, amber, and musk.

GALIPE'A CUSPARIA. The Angustura bark-tree; *Bonplandia trifoliata; Galipia officinalis*.

GALIPOT. White turpentine.

GA'LIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*.

GALIUM AL'BUM. See Galium Mollugo.

GALIUM APARI'NĒ. Goose grass. Cleavers.

GALIUM MOLLU'GO. *Galium album*. Greater ladies' bedstraw.

GALIUM VERUM. Ladies' bedstraw, or cheese-rennet. The galium of the pharmacopœias.

GALL. Bile.

GALL-BLADDER. *Vesic'ula fellis*. An oblong membranous receptacle, serving as a reservoir for the bile, and attached to the interior surface of the right lobe of the liver.

GALL DUCTS. The ductus communis choledochus, and the cystic and hepatic ducts.

GALL-NUTS. Excrescences produced on the tender shoots of the *Quercus infectoria*, a species of oak, by the deposition of the eggs of a small insect, called the *cynips*. The best galls are obtained from Aleppo and Smyrna. Their principal ingredients being tannin and gallic acid, they are powerfully astringent.

GALL-STONE. Biliary calculus.

GAL'LA. A gall nut. Gall oak.

GAL'LATE. A salt of gallic acid.

GAL'LIC ACID. *Acidum gallicum*. A silky, crystalline substance, obtained by the oxydation of tannic acid.

GALLI'NÆ. From *gallus*, a cock. The family of fowls to which the cock, pheasant, and partridge belong.

GAL'LIPOT. A glazed earthen pot used for medicines.

GALLS. Gall-nuts. Also, diseases of plants produced by the puncture of insects, and characterized by excessive deposits of cellular tissue.

GALVANIC BATTERY. A number of zinc and copper plates fastened together and arranged in a wooden or earthen trough, so as to form a number of cells, which are filled with diluted sulphuric acid.

GALVANIC MOXA. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to the employment of voltaic electricity for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

GAL'VANISM. *Galvanis'mus*; from *Galvani*, the discoverer. The electrical phenomena manifested on the contact of two metallic plates of a different nature, which, when executed on animal parts endowed with irritability, excite sensible movements. A form of electricity.

GALVANO-MAGNETISM. Electromagnetism. An assemblage of phenomena, produced by the passage of a magnetic current through a wire wound around a centre of soft iron.

GALVANOM'ETER. From *galvanism*, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the force of galvanic electricity.

GALVAN'OSCOPE. From *galvanism*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the direction of an electric current; a magnetic needle.

GAM'BIR. An astringent extract obtained from the *Uncaria gambier*, called *square catechu*, and by tanners *terra japonica*.

GAMBOG'E. *Gambo'gia*. The concrete juice of an uncertain tree, probably a species of *Hebradendron*. It is an active hydragogue and drastic cathartic. In a full dose, it is apt to produce nausea and vomiting.

GAMBOGIA. Gamboge.

GAMBOGIC ACID. An acid obtained from the etheral tincture of gamboge.

GAMMARUS. The common lobster.

GAMOPET'ALOUS. From *γαμεω*, to marry, and *πεταλον*, a petal. A term applied in *Botany* to a corolla when the petals cohere so as to form a tube.

GAMOSEP'ALOUS. A term applied in *Botany* to a calyx when the sepals cohere by their continuous edges.

GAMPHE'LE. The cheeks; the jaw.

GAN'GLIA ABDOM'INAL. The semilunar ganglia and solar plexus.

GANGLIA CEREBRI POSTICA. The thalami novorum opticorum.

GANGLIA, CERVICAL. The superior, middle and inferior cervical ganglions.

GAN'GLIFORM. Having the form o a ganglion.

GANG'LION. Γαγγλιον, a knot. In *Anatomy*, a tubercle, or knot-like enlargement, varying in form, texture, color, size and consistence, composed of a net-work of nervous filaments or blood vessels, united by cellular substance, and enveloped in a capsular membrane. In *Surgical Pathology*, a hard, colorless tumor, of variable size, situated in the course of an extensor tendon, and formed of a viscid albuminous fluid contained in a cyst, communicating either with the sheath of the tendon or the synovial capsule of a contiguous joint.

Ganglion, Abdom'inal. The semilunar ganglion.

Ganglion Az'ygos, Vel Impar. A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx which serves to connect the inferior extremities of the sympathetic system.

Ganglion, Car'diac. A ganglion situated upon the concavity of the arch of the aorta.

Ganglion, Casse'rian. A large semilunar ganglion on the posterior chord of the fifth pair of nerves, situated near the extremity of the petrous bone.

Ganglion, Cil'iary. A small ganglion situated within the orbit, between the external rectus muscle and the optic nerve.

Ganglion, Ehrenritter's. A ganglion on the pneumogastric nerve above the ganglion of Andersch.

Ganglion, Ju'gulare. The superior ganglion in the jugular fossa of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Ganglion, Op'tic. A small, flattened, oval-shaped ganglion, situated immediately below the foramen ovale.

Ganglion, Petro'sum. *Ganglion of Andersch.* The inferior ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve situated in the jugular fossa.

Ganglion, Plexiform'e. A ganglifform swelling of the pneumogastric nerve, situated between the internal carotid artery and internal jugular vein.

Ganglion, Sphe'no-Pal'atine. The largest of the cranial ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, and situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa.

Ganglion, Submax'illary. A round ganglion, situated in the submaxillary gland.

GAN'GLIONEURA. From γαγγλιον, and νευρον, a nerve. A term applied in *Zoology* to the molluscous and articulate division of the animal kingdom, characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system.

GANGLION'IC. *Ganglion'icus.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to nerves which have ganglions in their course.

GANGRÆ'NA ORIS. *Slough'ing phagedæ'na of the mouth. Necro'sis infanti'lis.* An affection which seems to be peculiar to children, occurring more frequently during the shedding of the temporary, and the dentition of the permanent teeth, than at any other period of life. Although regarded as a result of inflammation, Dr. Wood, in treating of it as it occurs in the mouth, says, "it is an unsettled point, whether it has in general any dependence upon it." He further states that it is thought "by many to be an original affection, and the inflammation which sometimes attends it" is regarded "rather as an effect than a cause."

Among the symptoms which characterize the affection, are itching, ulceration and separation of the gums from the necks of the teeth and alveolar processes, the discharge, at first, of muco-purulent, but ultimately of fœtid ichorous matter. The gums and lips assume a deep red or purple color; and ulcers are formed in various parts of the mouth; the gums ultimately slough, and the alveolar processes exfoliate, bringing with them the temporary, and sometimes the crowns of the permanent teeth. To these symptoms may be added loss of appetite, dryness of the skin, small quick pulse, constipation of the bowels, though sometimes there are diarrhœa, lassitude, and frequently a disposition to sleep.

With the exfoliation of the alveolar processes, the disease usually abates, and sometimes entirely disappears. Delabarre says, "among the great number of children brought to the Orphan Asylum, he

has had frequent occasion to notice singular complications of the affection," which are modified according to the strength, "sex, and idiosyncrasies of the different subjects." The gums and lips, in some, he describes as being of a beautiful red color; in others, the lips are rosy and the gums pale, and sometimes much swollen. He also enumerates among the symptoms, burning pain in the mucous membrane of the cheeks, ulceration, pain and swelling in the submaxillary glands.

In the majority of cases the disease is confined to one jaw and to one side, though sometimes both are affected with it. Delabarre says, if children reach the seventh or eighth year, the permanent teeth are not injured, except that it causes them to be badly arranged, owing to the want of proper development of the jaw, but the author has never met with a case, in which they had not suffered more or less seriously from it.

The author just referred to enumerates among the symptoms of the disease in its most aggravated form, inordinate appetite, burning thirst, a small spot on the cheek, or about the lips, resembling anthrax, which rapidly increases in size, turns black, separates, discharges an ichorous fluid, and its edges "roll themselves up like flesh exposed to the action of a brisk fire." The flesh separates from the face; the bones become exposed, hectic fever ensues, and in the course of fifteen or twenty days, death puts an end to the sufferings of the child. We are also informed by Delabarre, that this affection is more common among females than males, and that the bones of the jaws are so much softened as to be easily cut with a knife.

The disease seems to be dependent upon a cachectic habit of body and defective nutrition, or unwholesome food. "It is most prevalent," says Dr. Wood, "in miasmatic districts, and in public establishments where children are crowded together. It is a frequent sequela of other diseases, especially of intermittent and remittent fever, and the exanthemata. Mercury has sometimes been accused of producing it, though upon insufficient grounds. It is possible that mercurial sore mouth may sometimes have degenerated into this complaint, in persons predisposed to it. The opinion is highly probable which ascribes constitutional predisposition to the disease to a depraved condition of the blood." This opinion is also maintained by Delabarre, who says its "seat is in the organs of nutrition, and in the fluids conveyed to them." The bad disposition which gives rise to it, the last mentioned writer thinks is sometimes innate, and at other times the result of unwholesome diet.

In the treatment of the disease, such constitutional remedies should be prescribed as are best calculated to sustain and strengthen the enfeebled energies of the system. Sulphate of quinine, mineral acids, and a nutritious diet are recommended.

The local treatment should consist, in the early stages of the disease, that is, before sloughing has commenced, in acidulated and astringent gargles, and a solution of chloride of lime or soda may also be advantageously used. The ulcerated and discolored parts should be occasionally touched with a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and Delabarre says he has derived great advantage from touching them with the actual cautery. A strong solution of sulphate of copper is recommended by Dr. B. H. Coats, to be applied to every part of the diseased surface. Dr. Wood says: "solid nitrate of silver, or a strong solution of the salt; if sloughs are already formed, the mineral acids, and undiluted tincture of chloride of iron, have also been recommended as topical applications, and will, in most cases, be found effectual." As soon as exfoliation of the alveolar processes takes place, the detached portions of bone should be removed.

GANGRÆNA SENI'LIS. The dry gangrene which sometimes occurs in old age, commencing, generally, in a purple or black spot under one of the small toes, and from thence, gradually extending up the leg.

GANGRÆNOPS'IS. Gangrenous sore mouth, also, gangrene of the eyelids.

GANGRÆNO'SIS. Gangrenous; also, the state of becoming gangrenous.

GAN'GRENE. *Gangræ'na;* from γραω, to feed upon. Incipient mortification. That condition of a part which immediately precedes mortification. See Mortification.

GARCIN'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Clusiaceæ.*

GARCINIA CAMBO'GIA. *Cambogia gutta.* A tree of Ceylon, called by the natives *Kana Goraka,* the concrete juice of which constitutes one of the commercial varieties of gamboge.

GARCINIA MANGOSTA'NA. The mangosteen of Java and the Molucca islands. It bears a very delicious edible fruit, and the bark has been used in dysenteries and tenesmus, and in ulcerated sore throat.

GARDE'NIA GRANDIFLO'RA. An East India plant, the fruit of which is thought to be cathartic and anthelmintic.

GAR'GALUS. Tittillation; irritation; itching. Masturbation. Animal magnetism.

GARGA'REON. The uvula.

GAR'GARISM. *Gargaris'ma; gargaris'mus;* from γαργαριζω, I wash the mouth and throat. A gargle or wash for the mouth and throat. Gargles are employed in cases of inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces, tonsils, and gums; they are made of astringents, stimulants, sedatives, refrigerants, &c., according to the indications of the case which calls for their employment.

GARGLE. See Gargarism.

GARGLE, BOURDET'S ANTISCORBUTIC. Take sarsaparilla, esquine, and shavings of guaiacum, each ʒ ij; infuse them for twenty-four hours in one gallon of myrtle water, with as much distilled plantain water; then strain; put in cinnamon water ʒ viij; strong spirit of scurvy-grass, in which is dissolved sal ammoniac, ʒ i; tinct. myrrh, tinct. aloes, each ʒ ij; and tincture of cloves ʒ i. Incorporate well together for use.

GARIOT'S DENTIFRICE POWDERS. The following are his formulæ: Tooth powder, No. 1. ℞.—Prepared terra sigillata ʒ vi; cream tartar ʒ ij; cloves ℈ i. No. 2. ℞.—Pumice-stone ʒ vi; cream tartar ʒ ij; carmine lac ʒ i; cinnamon ʒ ij. No. 3. ℞.—Dragon's blood ʒ i; red coral ʒ iv; fine carmine ʒ ss; orange peel ij. These are to be mixed and reduced to an impalpable powder.

GARIOT'S ODONTALGIC ELIXIR. ℞.—Cloves, opium, cinnamon, each ʒ ij; pyrethrum ʒ i; resin ʒ ss; brandy ʒ viij.

GARIOT'S ELIXIR FOR THE GUMS.—℞. Vulnerary water ʒ viij; spirit of scurvy grass ʒ i; essential oil of cloves gtt. iv.

GARLIC. The bulb of *Allium Sativum,* which has a disagreeable pungent odor and bitter, acrid taste. It has been used both as a condiment and medicinal agent almost from time immemorial.

GARLIC, HEDGE. Stinking hedge mustard. See Alliaria.

GARNET-BLENDE. A sulphate of zinc.

GAROSMUM. The stinking orach.

GARROPHYL'LUS. The Indian clove tree.

GAS. An aeriform fluid. Any permanently elastic fluid, whether simple or compound, except the atmosphere.

GAS, AMMONI'ACAL. See Ammonia.

GAS, AZO'TIC. Nitrogen.

GAS, CARBON'IC A'CID. Carbonic acid.

GAS, HEAVY CARBURETED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen. Olefiant gas.

GAS, HEPAT'IC. Sulphureted hydrogen gas.

GAS, LIGHT CARBURETED HYDROGEN. Marsh gas.

GASEOUS. Of the nature of gas.

GASEOUS OXYD OF CARBON. Carbonic oxyd.

GASOM'ETER. A reservoir for gas.

GASTER. Γαστηρ. The abdomen. Also, the stomach.

GASTEROPODS. *Gasteropo'da;* from γαστηρ, the belly, and πους, a foot. In *Zoology,* a class of *Mollusca,* comprehending those which have a ventral disc and are adapted for creeping on the belly.

GASTRÆ'UM. A term applied in *Zoology* to the under surface of the body of *Mammiferous* animals.

GASTRAL'GIA. From γαστηρ, and αλγος, pain. See Cardialgia.

GASTRIC. *Gastri'cus;* from γαστηρ, the stomach. Pertaining to the stomach.

Gastric Arteries. *The gastro-epiploica dextra, gastro-epiploica sinistra,* and the *coronaria ventriculi.* The first is a branch of the hepatic artery; the second a branch of the splenic, and the third of the cœliac.

Gastric Fever. See Febris Gastrica.

Gastric Juice. The fluid secreted by the lining or mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastric Nerves. The terminal branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves.

Gastric Plexus. A nervous net-work derived from the solar plexus.

GAS'TRICISM. From γαστηρ, the stomach. A term applied in *Pathology* to gastric affections in general, and especially to the theory which refers nearly all diseases to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and intestines.

GASTRIS'MUS. Gluttony.

GASTRI'TIS. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach.

GASTRO-ARTHRITIS. Gout.

GASTRO-BRONCHITIS. Catarrhal fever.

GASTROBRO'SIS. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and βρωσις, the act of gnawing. Perforation of the stomach.

GASTROCHÆ'NA. From γαστηρ, and χαινω, I gape. A genus of *Bivalve Mollusca,* in which there is a large opening between the valves on the ventral surface of the animal.

GASTROCE'LE. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia formed by a protrusion of the stomach through the superior part of the linea alba.

GASTROCNE'MII. From γαστηρ, the belly, and κνημη, the leg. The name of two large muscles on the posterior part of the leg.

GASTRODID'YMUS. From γαστηρ, the belly, and διδυμος, a twin. A monstrosity, consisting of twins united by the abdomen.

GASTRODYN'IA. From γαστηρ, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS. From γαστηρ, the stomach, εντηρον, an intestine, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and επιπλοον, the epiploon. Relating to the stomach and epiploon or omentum.

Gastro-Epiploic Arteries. The gastro-epiploica dextra, and the gastro-epiploica sinistra, derived from the hepatic and splenic arteries.

Gastro-Epiploic Ganglions. The lymphatic glands situated between the anterior laminæ of the great omentum.

Gastro-Hepatic. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and ηπαρ, the liver. Belonging to the stomach and liver.

Gastro-Hysterot'omy. From γαστηρ, υστηρα, the womb, and τομη, incision. In *Obstetric Surgery,* the abdominal Cæsarian operation.

Gastro-Intestinal. Pertaining to the stomach and bowels; applied in *Pathology* to diseases in which both are implicated.

Gastro-Mala'cia. *Gastro-malaxia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and μαλακος, soft. Softening of the stomach.

Gas'tromancy. From γαστηρ, and μαντεια, prophecy. A species of divination practiced by the ancients by means of words which seemingly issued from the stomach.

Gastro-Metritis. From γαστηρ, μητρα, the womb, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and womb.

Gastro-Mucous. A term applied in *Pathology,* to fevers attended with gastric irritation and inordinate secretion of mucus.

Gastro-Nephritis. From γαστηρ, and νεφριτις, inflammation of the kidney. Inflammation of the stomach and kidney.

Gastro-Phrenic. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and φρενες, the diaphragm. Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm, as the gastro-phrenic ligament. A process of the peritoneum which descends from the

inferior surface of the diaphragm to the stomach.

GASTRO'PATHY. *Gastropath'ia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and παθος, disease. A morbid condition of the stomach.

GASTRORRHA'GIA. Discharge of blood from the stomach. Hæmatemesis.

GASTRORRHA'PHY. *Gastrorrha'phia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and ραφη, a suture. The union, by suture, of wounds of the abdomen.

GASTRORRHŒ'A. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and ρεω, I flow. Excessive secretion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

GASTROSCOP'IA. From γαστηρ, and σκοπεω, to survey. Examination of the abdomen as a means of diagnosis.

GASTRO'SES. A generic name for diseases of the stomach.

GASTROSPLE'NIC. From γαστηρ, and σπλην, the spleen. Belonging to, or connected with, the stomach and spleen.

GASTROT'OMY. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of opening the stomach or abdomen.

GAUCHIR. A word applied by French dentists to artificial pieces, or dental substitutes which have been awkwardly constructed, or which have shrunk or warped, and lost their proper adaptation.

GAULTHE'RIA. A genus of the order *Ericaceæ.*

GAULTHERIA PROCUM'BENS. Partridge-berry; mountain-tea; chicken-berry; winter-green. It is stimulant, aromatic, and slightly astringent.

GAUGE PLATE. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* an instrument for measuring the thickness of plate employed for bases for artificial teeth, clasps and backings. See Gold, manner of making it into plate.

GAYACYNE. A resinous substance obtained from the bark guaiacum.

GAZ. Gas.

GAZELLE'. A small, swift, and beautifully formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and mild expression of its eyes.

GE'IC ACID. *Geine.* Acro-acid of vegetable mould.

GEL'ATINE. *Gelatina,* jelly. A peculiar animal substance, obtained by boiling the skins, cellular tissue, bones, &c. of animals, in water. Glue is an impure form of gelatine. According to Liebig, gelatine is not capable of sustaining life, but serves to repair the waste of the cellular and other tissues.

GELATINE CAPSULES. Capsules made from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines.

GELATI'NOUS. Of the nature of gelatine.

GELATINOUS TISSUES. Tissues which have for their basis gelatine, as mucous membrane, the epidermis, &c.

GELA'TIO. From *gelo,* to freeze. Freezing, congelation. In *Pathology,* rigidity of the body, as in catalepsy.

GELLY, OR JELLY. A soft tremulous, transparent substance, obtained from animal and vegetable matters.

GELSEMI'NUM SEMPERVIRENS. *Gelseminum ni'tidum.* Yellow Jessamine. This plant is narcotic, anti-spasmodic, and sedative. It is largely used in the South as a febrifuge.

GELU. Gelly.

GEMEL'LUS. Double; twin. One of two children produced at a birth. In *Anatomy,* muscles disposed in pairs. See Gemini Musculi.

GEMINI. Twins. In *Anatomy,* applied to muscles disposed in pairs.

GEMINI MUSCULI. *Gemelli.* A muscle of the thigh, consisting of two portions, united by a tendinous and fleshy membrane.

GEM'MA. A gem. In *Surgery,* a granulation. In *Botany,* a bud on the stem of a plant.

GEMMA OCULI. The crystalline lens.

GEMMIP'AROUS. From *gemma,* a bud, and *pario,* to produce. Plants which produce buds, and zoophytes, which propagate by a like process.

GEMMULE. The terminal bud of the plumula of germinating seeds.

GE'NA. The Cheek.

GENCIVES. The gums. See Gingivæ.

GENERAL ANATOMY. The anatomy

of the textures, or, more properly, the tissues of which the body is composed, as distinguished from descriptive anatomy, which consists of a description of the various organs formed by these tissues.

GENERA'TION. *Genera'tio;* from *γεινομαι*, to beget. The aggregate vital functions concerned in the production of organized beings, comprehending conception, pregnancy and parturition.

GENERATION, EQUIVOCAL. Spontaneous generation; a theory which ascribes an existing plastic energy in the universe, by means of which, under certain circumstances, new living beings are spontaneously produced, as minute animals are apparently formed from putrefaction.

GENERATION, FISSIP'AROUS. The production of an organism from a part separated from the parent, as in certain infusoria and polypi, or as from shoots of certain plants.

GENERATION, ORGANS OF. In women they are divided into external and internal. The external are, the *mons veneris*, the *labia*, the *clitoris*, the *nymphæ*, and the *perinæum;* the internal consist of the *vagina*, the *uterus*, the *Fallopian tubes*, and the *ovaria*. In men they consist of the *penis, testicles, vesiculæ seminales, vasa deferentia*, and *prostate gland*.

GENER'IC. *Gener'icus*. Pertaining to a genus or kind.

GENET'ICA. From *γενεσις*, origin. Diseases of the sexual functions.

GENIC'ULATE. *Genicula'tus;* from *genu*, the knee. Kneed; knee-jointed. In *Botany*, having joints like the knee; bent so as to form an obtuse angle.

GENI'AL. Relating to the chin.

GENI'O. A prefix, from *γενειον*, the chin.

GENIO-GLOSSUS. Genio-hyoglossus. From *γενειον*, the chin, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. A muscle extending from the genian apophysis to the base of the os hyoides, and to the root, middle and extremity of the tongue.

GENIO-HYOIDE'US. From *γενειον*, the chin, and *υοειδης*, the os hyoides. A long, thin, and fleshy muscle, extending from the genian apophysis to the base of the os hyoides.

GENIO-PHARYNGE'US. From *γενειον*, the chin, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. Constrictor pharyngis superior.

GENIS'TA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

GENISTA SPINO'SA INDICA. An Indian tree. A decoction of the root is diuretic.

GENISTA TINCTO'RIA. The dyer's broom.

GEN'ITAL. *Genita'lis*. Relating to generation.

GENITAL ORGANS. The organs of generation.

GENITO-CRURAL. A name applied by Bichat to a branch of the second lumbar nerve, distributed to the genital organs and thigh.

GENITU'RA. The male seed. Also the genital organs of the male or female.

GENONU'SI. From *γενος*, sex, and *νοσος*, disease. Sexual diseases.

GENOS. Sex.

GENSANG. See Ginseng.

GENTIAN. The root of the *Gentiana Lutea*.

GENTIA'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentinaceæ*.

GENTIANA ALBA. White gentian.

GENTIANA CACHENLAGUEN. *Chironia chilensis*. A species of gentian growing in Chili.

GENTIANA CATESBÆI. Blue gentian.

GENTIANA CENTAURIUM. Common European centaury.

GENTIANA CHIRAYITA. This species is a native of India, and is employed as a tonic, febrifuge, and alterative.

GENTIANA LUTEA. *Gentiana rubra*. The officinal gentian. The root is tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

GENTIANA MAJOR. Gentiana lutea.

GENTIANACEÆ. The gentian tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

GENTIANINE. A neutral substance obtained from gentian.

GENTI'LII MORBI. Hereditary diseases.

GENU. The knee joint.

GENUGRA. Gout in the knee.

GENUS. An assemblage of objects possessing common characters.

GENYANTRAL'GIA. From *γενειον*, the maxilla, *αντρον*, the antrum, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the maxillary sinus.

GENYANTRI'TIS. Inflammation of the maxillary sinus.

GENYANTRUM. Maxillary sinus.

GEOFFRÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS. Cabbage tree; cabbage bark tree.

GEOG'ONY. From *γη*, the earth, and *γονη*, generation. The theory or doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEOL'OGY. From *γη*, the earth, and *λογος*, a discourse. The science of the structure and mineral constitution of the earth; and the mode in which the different materials that compose it have been formed and deposited.

GEOPHA'GISM. From *γη*, earth, and *φαγω*, I eat. The practice of dirt-eating.

GEORGIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant. It has been used as a substitute for cinchona.

GERA'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*.

GERANIUM MACULATUM. Common crane's-bill; crowfoot.

GERANIUM ROBERTIA'NUM. Stinking crane's-bill.

GERAULDY'S ABSORBENT POWDER FOR THE TEETH. ℞.—Coral, mother of pearl, crabs'-eyes, diaphoretic antimony, each ʒ iv. Pulverize and pass through a fine sieve, then porphyrize with a little plantain water, afterwards form the mass into little balls, and dry them in the shade; next powder them and pass through a sieve as before, when it should be boxed or bottled for use.

GERAULDY'S PASTE FOR THE TEETH. Take of the above powder ℔ i; dragon's blood finely pulverized ʒ i; put them in a mortar of marble or earthenware, mix with a pound of Narbonne honey, incorporate the whole into the consistence of a thick syrup, with four ounces of the sugar of fresh kermes, eight ounces of plantain water, and three ounces of water of orange flowers, and mix with a spatula of ivory or silver. Let it remain for fifteen days, shaking it from time to time, then add a sufficient quantity of honey to make it of a proper consistence. It may now be put in small pots for use.

GERM. The germen; the rudiment of a being. Blastema. In *Botany*, the ovary of a plant, or rudiment of fruit in embryo, found at the base of the pistil.

GERM, DENTAL. A tooth papilla, or pulp.

GERMANDER. The popular name of several plants of the genus *Veronica*, and of the genus *Teucrium*. See Teucrium.

GERMAN PASTE. Take two pounds pease flour, one pound of blanched sweet almonds, three ounces fresh butter, the yolks of two fresh eggs, with a little honey and saffron, beat together, and after gently heating the mass, pass it through a sieve to form into grains.

GERMAN SILVER. An alloy consisting of one hundred parts of copper, sixty parts of zinc, and forty of nickel.

GERMAN TINDER. *Polyporus fomentarius* and *igniarius*, cut into slices, beat, and soaked in a solution of nitre.

GERMEN. A germ.

GERMINAL CELL. A cytoblast.

GERMINA'TION. *Germina'tio.* In *Botany*, the act of sprouting. The first development of a seed.

GEROCO'MIA. From *γερας*, old age, and *κομεω*, to be concerned about. That part of hygiene which relates to the health of the aged.

GEROCOMI'UM. An hospital for old persons.

GERONTO'PIA. Weakness of sight of the aged.

GERONTOX'ON. A bow-shaped opacity around the cornea, occurring in aged persons.

GERSA. *Plumbi subcarbonas.* White lead.

GESTA'TION. *Gesta'tio;* from *gestare*, to carry. The period, during which the pregnant female carries the fœtus in her

womb. Also, passive exercise, such as swinging, riding in a carriage, &c.

GESTICULA'TION. The act of making many movements or gestures, a symptom exhibited in many diseases.

GEUM. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

GEUM RIVA'LE. Water avens; the root of which is astringent, and has been used in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and as a tonic in dyspepsia and phthisis pulmonalis.

GEUM URBA'NUM. The herb bennet or common avens.

GEUM VIRGINIA'NUM. White avens. Evan root.

GEUMA. Taste.

GEUSION'OSI. From γευσις, taste, and νοσος, disease. Diseases of the function or organ of taste.

GEUSIS. Taste.

GIBBOSI'TAS. See Gibbosity.

GIBBOSI'TY. *Gibbosi'tas;* from *gibbus*, a hunch or swelling on the back. A curvature and protuberance of the spine.

GIBBUS. A hunch or swelling on the back.

GIDDINESS. Vertigo.

GILEAD, BALM OF. The resinous juice of the *Amyris Gileadensis*.

GILLE'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIA'TA. Indian physic; Western drop-wort. It is a mild emetic, and is used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

GILLIFLOWER. *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Clove pink.

GILLS. The respiratory organs of fishes, frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c.

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The lower border of the aponeurosis, stretched from the anterior and superior spinos process of the ilium and crest of the os pubis.

GIN. Geneva. A spirit distilled from corn and juniper berries.

GINGER. The rhizoma of *zingiber officinale*. It has a spicy, pungent, hot and biting taste and an aromatic and penetrating odor. It is a grateful stimulant and carminative.

GINGER BEER. An effervescing beverage, obtained by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar and sugar with yeast.

GINGER, WILD. A plant of the genus *Asarum;* the asarum of the U. S. Ph.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM. From *gingivæ*, the gums, and *brachium*, the arm. Scurvy is so called because the gums and arms are the parts affected by it.

GINGI'VÆ. The gums.

GINGIVA'LIS. Relating to the gums.

GING'LYMOID. *Ginglymoi'deus;* from γιγγλυμος, a ginglymus, and ειδος, resemblance. A hinge-joint; a species of diarthrodial articulation.

GIN'GLYMUS. A hinge-joint.

GINSENG. A plant of the genus *Panax;* the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese, who consider it a panacea in almost all diseases.

GIRAFFE'. The camelopard, an African quadruped, the tallest of animals.

GIR'ASOL. From *gyro*, I turn, and *sol*, the sun. A milk-white or bluish opal, which reflects a reddish hue when turned to the sun.

GIRMIR. Tartar.

GIZ'ZARD. The strong muscular stomach of birds.

GLABER. Glabrous; smooth.

GLABEL'LA. The triangular space betwixt the eyebrows.

GLACIES. Ice.

GLADIATE. Ensiform. Shaped like a sword.

GLAIRINE. A gelatinous vegetable substance found in some thermal waters.

GLAMA. The sordes of the eye.

GLANCE. From *glanz*, splendor. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the pseudometallic lustre of certain minerals, as glance coral, &c.

GLAND. *Glandu'la;* from *glans*, an acorn. In *Anatomy*, an organ destined for the secretion or alteration of some peculiar fluid. It is composed of blood vessels, nerves and absorbents, and may consist of a *folliculus*, or small bag, at the termination of a duct; *lacuna*, or sac, opening into the passage; *crypta*, as in the large intestines and kidneys, or *acinus*, which is a

round body not regularly invested with a membrane, as is seen in the structure of the liver, which is principally made up of acini. Glands are divided into *simple, compound, conglobate* and *conglomerate*. A simple gland is a small hollow follicle, with an excretory duct. The mucous glands of the tongue, fauces, nose, intestines, urinary bladder, and the sebaceous glands of the ear, &c., belong to this class. A compound gland is made up of a number of simple glands, the excretory ducts of which unite into one common duct. A conglobate is a gland into which lymphatic vessels enter and go out. The mesenteric and lumbar glands are of this description. A conglomerated gland is formed of many simple glands, and the excretory ducts of which open into one common duct, as the parotid, salival and pancreatic.

GLAND'ERS. See Equina.

GLAND'IFORM. Having the form or texture of a gland.

GLAND'IUM. A kernel in the flesh.

GLAND'ULA. A little gland.

GLANDULA BARTHOLINIA'NA. The sublingual gland.

GLANDULA BASILA'RIS. The pituitary gland.

GLANDULA INNOMINA'TA GALE'NI. The lachrymal gland.

GLANDULA PINEA'LIS. The pineal gland.

GLANDULA RIVINIA'NA. The sublingual gland.

GLANDULA SALIVA'LIS ABDOM'INIS. The pancreas.

GLANDULA THYREOIDEA. The thyroid gland.

GLANDULÆ ARTICULA'RES. The synovial glands.

GLANDULÆ BRUNNERI. Brunner's glands.

GLANDULÆ CERVI'CIS U'TERI. Naboth's glands.

GLANDULÆ DU'RÆ MA'TRIS. See Glandulæ Pacchioni.

GLANDULÆ INTESTINA'LES. Peyer's glands.

GLANDULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES. Carunculæ myrtiformes.

GLANDULÆ ODORIF'ERÆ. A number of very small glands around the corona of the penis and clitoris. They are also called Tyson's glands.

GLANDULÆ PACCHIO'NI. A number of small, round, whitish granulations, clustered along the margin of the longitudinal fissure of the hemispheres, between the dura mater. In infancy they do not exist.

GLANDULÆ PLEXIFOR'MIS. Peyer's glands.

GLANDULÆ SEBACEÆ CILIARES. The meibomian glands.

GLANDULÆ VASCULOSÆ. Conglomerate glands.

GLAND'ULAR. *Glandulosus*. Having the form, structure, function, or appearance of glands.

GLANS. A gland. Also, an acorn.

GLANS CLITOR'IDIS. The extremity of the clitoris.

GLANS JO'VIS. The chestnut.

GLANS PE'NIS. The extremity of the penis.

GLAREA. Gravel.

GLASS. *Vit'rum*. A compound of silica and potassa, soda, or lime. In *Chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline or metallic, brought by fusion into the state of a hard, brittle transparent mass, as the glass of *antimony*, &c.

GLASS OF ANTIMONY. *Antimo'nii vit'rum*. Vitrified antimony.

GLASS'WORT. The popular name of some species of *Salicornia*, a plant that yields a large quantity of soda, used in the manufacture of glass.

GLAUBER'S SALT. Sulphate of soda.

GLAUCE'DO. See Glaucoma.

GLAUCI'NA. A term applied in *Pathology* to cow-pox, from the grayish-blue tint of the vesicles.

GLAU'COLITE. From γλαυκος, blue. A mineral of a bluish-green color; a silicate of alumina and lime.

GLAUCO'MA. From γλαυκος, sea-green. Dimness of vision from opacity of the vitreous humor. The name has also been applied to cataract.

GLAUCO'PIS. A genus of Passerine birds, commonly termed, from the number

of fleshy wattles attached to the base of the beak, wattle birds.

GLAUCOSIS. Glaucoma.

GLAU'COUS. *Glau'cos.* Of a bluish-green color.

GLECHO'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

GLECHOMA HEDERA'CEA. Ground ivy gill, supposed to be tonic and expectorant.

GLE'CHON. *Mentha pulegium.* Pennyroyal.

GLECHONI'TIS. Wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

GLEDITSCHIA. A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ.*

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACAN'THOS. The three-thorned honey locust.

GLEET. A mucous discharge from the urethra, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLE'NE. Γληνη. The pupil of the eye. Also, a shallow cavity in a bone for receiving the articular extremity of another bone.

GLENOID. *Glene;* from γληνη, pupil, and ειδος, resemblance. A shallow articular cavity in a bone, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and of the temporal bone.

GLENOID LIGAMENT. A fibro-cartilaginous ring which surrounds and increases the depth of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, formed, apparently, by the expansion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

GLIADINE. From γλια, glue. Vegetable albumen. One of the constituents of gluten.

GLI'RES. From *glis,* a dormouse. The name given by Linnæus to the tribe *Rodentia.*

GLISCHROCH'OLOS. From γλισχρος, viscid, and χολη, bile. Bilious, viscid excrement.

GLISOMAR'GO. Chalk.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. See Capsule of Glisson.

GLO'BATE *Globa'tus.* Spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the eye-ball, from its globular shape.

GLOBOSE'. *Globo'sus.* Round; globular.

GLOBULA'RIA ALYP'UM. Madwort; a plant the leaves of which are used in Spain in the venereal disease. They are also powerfully cathartic.

GLOB'ULE. *Globulus.* A minute sphere or globe.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD. Blood corpuscles. Blood disks. Small globular bodies observed in the blood when examined with a microscope. They are circular in mammalia and elliptical in birds and reptiles.

GLOB'ULIN. A peculiar albuminous principle mixed with hœmatine in the red corpuscles of the blood. It is found pure only in the crystalline lens.

GLO'BUS. A globe or ball.

GLOBUS HYSTER'ICUS. A sensation experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body were rising from the abdomen to the larynx.

GLOBUS MAJOR EPIDID'YMIS. The upper end of the epididymis, which is much larger than the lower.

GLOBUS MARTIA'LIS. Potassio-tartrate of iron.

GLOBUS MINOR EPIDID'YMIS. The lower portion of the epididymis.

GLOBUS UTERI'NUS. The round ball of the uterus after delivery is so termed, as it may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen.

GLOMER. A conglomerated gland.

GLOM'ERATE. *Glomera'tus.* In *Anatomy,* a gland having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands. In *Botany,* congregated.

GLOM'ERULE. A term applied in *Botany* to small heads forming a glume.

GLOSSA. From γλωσσα, and γλωττα, the tongue. The tongue.

GLOS'SAGRA. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and αγρα, a seizure. Severe pain of the tongue.

GLOSSAL'GIA. Glossagra.

GLOSSAN'THRAX. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and ανθραξ, a carbuncle. A carbuncle of the tongue.

GLOSSIAN'US. The lingual muscle.

GLOSSI'TIS. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and *itis,* a termination signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSOCAT'OCHOS. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and κατεχω, I arrest. An instrument for depressing the tongue.

GLOSSOCE'LE. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and κηλη, a tumor. Protrusion of the tongue.

GLOSSOC'OMA. Retraction of the tongue.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TIC. Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY. *Glossograph'ia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and γραφη, a description. A description of the tongue.

GLOSSOL'OGY. *Glossolo'gia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and λογος, a treatise. A treatise on the tongue. The term, however, is usually used to designate a vocabulary, or dictionary, explanatory of obscure, antiquated or local words.

GLOSSOL'YSIS. *Glossople'gia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and λυσις, solution. Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANTI'A. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and μαντεια, divination. Prognosis from the appearance and condition of the tongue.

GLOSSON'CUS. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and ογκος, a tumor. A swelling of, or tumor on, the tongue.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGE'US. Belonging to the tongue and pharynx, as the glossopharyngeal nerves and muscles.

GLOSSOPLE'GIA. See Glossolysis.

GLOSSOT'OMY. *Glossotom'ia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and τεμνειν, to cut. Excision, or dissection of the tongue.

GLOT'TA. *Glos'sa.* Tongue.

GLOT'TIS. From γλωττα, the tongue. A triangular opening at the upper part of the larynx, bounded on the sides by the chordæ vocales and arytenoid cartilages, and behind by the arytenoideus muscle.

GLU'CIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies on sugar.

GLUCI'NA. From γλυκυς, sweet. An earth found in the *emerald*, *beryl* and *enclase*.

GLUCIN'IUM. The metallic base of the earth glucina.

GLUCO'SE. From γλυκυς, sweet. Grape sugar. Diabetic or starch sugar. The sugar found in acid fruits and plants.

GLUCOSU'RIA. See Diabetes.

GLUE. Inspissated jelly from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLŪME. *Glu'ma.* The husk; the calyx of grasses, and the envelopes of the flowers of these plants.

GLU'MOSE. Flowers furnished with a calyx, or glume, like those of the gramineæ or grasses.

GLUMEL'LE. *Glumel'la.* A little glume or calyx.

GLUTÆUS. See Gluteus.

GLUTE'AL. Belonging to the buttocks.

GLUTEAL AR'TERY. A continuation of the posterior internal iliac artery.

GLUTEAL NERVE. A branch of the lumbo-sacral nerve.

GLU'TEN. A peculiar viscid substance found in wheat and other grains, possessing glutinous and nutritive properties.

GLUTE'US. From γλουτος, the buttocks. A name given to muscles, arteries, &c., of the buttocks.

GLUTEUS MAX'IMUS. A thick, fleshy muscle of a quadrangular shape, forming the convexity of the buttocks.

GLUTEUS ME'DIUS. A thick dense muscle situated in front and partly beneath the gluteus maximus.

GLUTEUS MIN'IMUS. A radiated muscle situated beneath the gluteus medius.

GLU'TIA. The buttocks or nates. Also, the corpora quadragemini.

GLU'TIN. A variety of gelatin obtained from bone and skin.

GLU'TINOUS. *Glutino'sos.* Adhesive; sticky.

GLUT'TON. One who eats to excess. In *Zoology*, a carnivorous, plantigrade quadruped, the *Gulo vulgaris*, found in the north of Europe and Siberia; so named from its voracious appetite.

GLUT'TONY. Boulimia. Excessive appetite.

GLU'TUS. The buttock.

GLYCAS'MA. From γλυκυς, sweet. A sweet medicated wine.

GLY'CERINE. A sweet substance obtained from fat, resulting from a modification of oxyd of glyceryl.

GLYCINE. *Glycocol. Sugar of Gel-*

*atin.* A sweet substance obtained from gelatin by boiling it with sulphuric acid or with caustic potash.

GLYCOCHO'LIC ACID. Cholic acid conjugated with glycine.

GLYCERYL. *Glycerule.* A hypothetical radical of glycerine.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA. From γλυκυς, sweet, and ριζα, a root. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*. Liquorice.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLAB'RA. The officinal liquorice. The root and extract are demulcent, emollient and nutritive, and are used in inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory organs.

GLYCYRRHI'ZINE. The sugar of liquorice.

GLYP'TODON. From γλυφω, I carve, and οδους, a tooth. An extinct gigantic quadruped of the family *Armadilloes*, with the teeth longitudinally fluted, hence its generic name.

GLYS'TER. An enema.

GNAPHA'LIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

GNAPHA'LIUM POLYCEPH'ALUM. Sweet-scented life-everlasting.

GNATHI'DIA. From γναθος, a jaw. A term in *Ornithology*, applied to the rami of the lower jaw which are joined to the cranium behind, and meet in front at a greater or less angle.

GNATHOTHE'CA. From γναθος, and θηκη, a sheath. In *Ornithology*, the horny integument of the beak.

GNATHI'TIS. From γναθος, the cheek, the jaw. Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

GNATHOPLE'GIA. From γναθος, and πληγη, a stroke. Paralysis of the cheek.

GNATHORRHAG'IA. From γναθος, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheek.

GNATHOSPAS'MUS. From γναθος, and σπασμος, a spasm. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw.

GOAT. A ruminant of the genus *Carpia*.

GOBEL'S PYROPH'ORUS. A mixture of charcoal and lead, the latter being in such an extreme state of division as to take fire on exposure to the air.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A celebrated anodyne and carminative cordial.

GOBLIN'S POWDERS FOR THE TEETH. 1. Take calcined alum, ʒ i; Florentine orris in powder, ℥ iij; cream of tartar, ℥ ij; pulverized cochineal, ʒ ss; essence of cloves, gtt. iv. Mix. 2. Take porphyrized red coral, fine cinnamon, ā ā ℥ ij. 3. Take carbonate of magnesia, ℥ ss; quadroxalate of wood sorrel, ʒ ss; pulverized red coral, ℥ i; essence of mint, gtt. iv. Mix. 4. *Tonic powder.*—Take finely pulverized cinnamon, ℥ ss; cinchona, orange in fine powder, ā ā ℥ i; cloves in powder, gr. x. Mix. 5. Take red cinchona, ℥ i; pulverized charcoal, ℥ i. Mix, and suitably aromatize.

GOBLIN'S PASTE FOR THE MOUTH. 1. Take catechu, ℥ ij; coral, ʒ iv; sugar, ʒ iij; essence of cinnamon, gtt. x. Mucilage a sufficient quantity to form into a paste. 2. Take prepared charcoal, sugar, ā ā ʒ i; essence of citron, gtt. iv. Mucilage, g. s.

GOITRE. Bronchocele.

GOLD. *Aurum.* The most valuable of metals, found either in its native state, or combined with silver, copper or iron. It is of a yellow color, very brilliant, and possessed of great density, ductility and malleability.

In *Therapeutics* various preparations of it are used, and in *Dental Surgery* it is very extensively employed, both for filling teeth and in the construction of dental substitutes and artificial palates and obturators. With the exception of platina, it is the only metal that can be placed in the mouth with impunity. When used for filling teeth, it should be pure, but for other dental purposes, it should contain a small quantity of alloy.

GOLD, ALLOYING OF. Gold in an unalloyed or pure state, is too soft to serve as a basis or support for artificial teeth, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to combine with it some other metal or metals to increase its hardness and elas-

ticity. Silver and copper are the alloys most frequently employed. The following standards of fineness may be regarded as the best that can be adopted for gold to be used in connection with artificial teeth:

Plate for the upper jaw, twenty carats; for the lower, twenty-one, and for clasps and wire for spiral springs, eighteen. In reducing perfectly pure, or twenty-four carat gold to these standards, the following are the proper proportions of alloy to be employed:

1. For twenty carat gold, take 20 dwts. pure gold, 3 dwts. fine copper, and 1 dwt. silver.

2. For twenty-one carat gold, take 21 dwts. pure gold, 2 dwts. fine copper, and 1 dwt. silver.

3. For eighteen carat gold, take 18 dwts. pure gold, 5 dwts. best copper, and 1 dwt. silver.

The gold should be first melted in a clean crucible, in the manner to be hereafter described, and as soon as it has become thoroughly fused, the silver and then the copper should be thrown in, with two or three small lumps of sub-borate of soda. After keeping the whole in a fused state for some five or ten minutes, it may be poured into an ingot mould of the proper size, previously warmed and thoroughly oiled. If the gold cracks during the process of hammering or rolling, it should be again melted, and a few small pieces of sub-borate of soda, with a little muriate of ammonia thrown in. In five or ten minutes it may be again cast into an ingot.

When scraps and filings are to be converted into plate, they should first be refined, and afterwards properly alloyed. This may also be necessary with all gold, the quality or fineness of which is not known, but with national coins having a known fixed standard, this will not be necessary, unless they are below twenty-one or twenty carats.

Gold, Crystallized and Sponge. Preparations of gold bearing these titles have recently been introduced to the notice of the dental profession, and have been pretty extensively used. They weld well and are especially adapted to fillings in crown cavities in the lower jaw.

The *crystallized* gold is usually obtained in flat masses of a porous texture, of a reddish brown or yellow tint, with here and there a golden lustre. Some of the specimens have a brilliant golden hue. All of these, when examined with a lens, will be found to be made up of a mass of confused crystals of the precious metal.

The process, patented by a gentleman in New York, consists of several parts. The gold is first amalgamated with from four to twelve times its weight of mercury, triturated, heated to 180° Far., and set aside for several hours. A crystalline amalgam of gold and mercury is thus formed. The mixture is then treated with nitric acid to dissolve out the mercury, and the mass is raised to a heat just below the fusion point of gold. This anneals the gold and drives off any of the mercury that may have escaped the action of the acid.

*Sponge* gold is commonly found in small reddish brown masses, destitute of the lustre which we occasionally see in the crystallized variety. It is prepared very much in the same manner as the other. Some have made it from an alloy of gold and silver by dissolving out the latter metal with nitric acid and heating the sponge to redness. This method is objectionable, because some silver is always retained. It is better procured by igniting the terchloride.

Gold Foil, Dentist's. *Aurum foliatum.* Gold leaf. The gold foil, or leaf, employed by dentists for filling teeth, is much thicker than that ordinarily used, and, when properly prepared, constitutes the best material, except the crystalline or sponge, that can be employed for this purpose. The gold, however, should be pure, and the leaves thin and well annealed previously to being used.

The art of preparing gold for filling teeth is an exceedingly nice and difficult one, and, it is believed, has attained greater perfection in the United States than any other country; or, at any rate, this fact is so generally admitted, that many of the

most eminent European practitioners, procure most, if not all they use, from Mr. Charles Abbey, of Philadelphia, the oldest manufacturer in America. There are, however, many other gold beaters in the United States who manufacture good foil.

The thickness of the leaves is determined by the number of grains which each contains, and is designated by numbers on the books, between the leaves of which they are placed, after having been properly annealed. These vary from 4 to 20. For example, a book containing a quarter of an ounce of No. 4 will have thirty leaves in it. The weight of the leaves generally varies two grains, so that the numbers run, 4, 6, 8, 10, and so on up to 20.

In the manufacture of foil, the first requirement is, the purity or fineness of the gold. There are various methods of freeing gold from foreign matter or alloy, but we shall speak of only one, that which is most in use among assayers, and generally known by the name of parting.

By this process, a quantity of silver, equal to three times the weight of the gold to be refined, must be melted with it, and well mixed by being stirred up in the crucible, and then poured into an ingot, rolled very thin and cut into small pieces; or, instead of this, the melted mixture may be poured into a vessel containing water which is rapidly revolving; this latter procedure is called granulating, and will serve equally as well as the other. The whole mass is now put into a glass matrass, and a quantity of nitric acid poured on it. The matrass is now placed in a sand bath, moderately heated at first. The action of the acid commences immediately, and when it becomes completely saturated with the silver, it must be carefully poured off into a vessel containing water, and a fresh supply of acid poured into the matrass, and the action continued until the whole of the silver is decomposed or dissolved, which may be known by the colorless appearance of the fumes. The pure gold remaining in the matrass has a brown appearance, is easily broken with the fingers, but its metallic qualities have not been affected, and only requires to be melted to be ready for use.

The gold, being now refined, is melted and cast into an ingot about one inch in width, and is ready for manufacturing into foil. A piece weighing about two and a half ounces is cut from the bar and rolled to the length of about fifteen feet, which is equally divided into 160 pieces or squares, then put into the centre of a tool called a "cutch," made of vellum MS. books of the 13th and 14th centuries, about four inches square, and containing 165 or 170 leaves, enough to contain the whole 160 squares of gold, and which is called a "beating."

The cutch being "filled," it is encased on all sides with parchment wrappers or "bands," when it is ready for the process of beating, which is performed by manual labor, with iron hammers weighing from eight to fifteen pounds, wielded with one hand, the other being required to hold the tool.

The beating is continued, until the gold is forced out beyond the edges in sufficient quantities to leave the foil of the desired weight. The protruding edges are now scraped or cut off with a knife, and the sheets of foil carefully laid out and the rough edges trimmed off with a pair of scissors, when it is ready for the process of softening or annealing.

The annealing process is one of the greatest importance, and is variously performed. Some manufacturers do it by placing a sheet upon a wire grating and holding it over a fire or spirit lamp; others heat a plate of stone, and lay the gold upon it, whilst others again place it directly on a charcoal fire; each, probably, thinking his own method the best; but, whatever one is adopted, great care and patience are required in doing it; and as the operation is necessarily slow, as only one leaf can be annealed at a time, and a great deal of heat required, it is very exhausting to the system, and particularly injurious to the eyes. After the foil is annealed, it is put into books, when it is ready for use.

The foregoing description refers to No. 6 foil; for No. 8 or 10, a greater quantity of gold is required at starting.

The vellum books made use of for tools, the relics of centuries gone by, are many of them beautifully illuminated, and the different colors remain as bright as when first put on. Some of them must have required the greater part of an ordinary life-time for their completion, and after having performed their part in the world as literary productions, are made to perform a very different part, one never contemplated by their authors, namely, that of forming an indispensable tool for the manufacture of *dentist's gold foil*.

Gold, Peroxyd of. Dissolve gold foil or pure gold in *aqua regia*, composed of one part muriatic acid, and two parts of nitric acid, precipitate the solution with ammonia, being careful not to add too much ammonia, then pour off the acid and wash the precipitate with warm water several times, or until there is no acid left, then dry it over a gentle fire.

A decidedly better method is to precipitate with oxyd of zinc or magnesia, and then to wash the precipitate with water, and to digest it with nitric acid. This oxyd is yellow when hydrated, and black when anhydrous. It is easily reduced by heat, and even by light.

Gold Plate, Manner of Making it. This being an article much used in the construction of dental substitutes, the author will here describe the manner of making it.

The gold, after being melted in a clean crucible, rubbed on the inside with borax (sub-borate of soda), is poured into an ingot mould of the proper length, width and thickness, and after it has cooled, is reduced by hammering on an anvil, to the thickness of about an eighth of an inch. It is now annealed by placing it in a charcoal fire, or furnace, and heated until every part becomes red. It may be necessary, during the operation of hammering, to subject it several times to this process, to prevent the gold from cracking, and if, notwithstanding this precaution, it still cracks, it should be remelted, and a little muriate of ammonia thrown on it in the crucible while in a fused state. It may then be recast into an ingot, and the hammering proceeded with as before.

When it is reduced to the thickness above mentioned, it should be annealed and then placed between the rollers of a rolling mill, so adjusted as to be the same distance apart at both ends, and not so near to each other as to require a very great effort to force the gold between them. The rollers should be brought a little nearer to each other every time the plate is passed between them, until the gold is made sufficiently thin.

Gold, Refining of. In the description given of the method of manufacturing gold foil, one of the processes for refining gold is briefly noticed, but there are other methods which it will be proper to mention. The first is employed in some of the mints, and is termed, "cementation." This consists in first rolling the gold out into exceedingly thin plates, then placing it with a mixture of four parts of brickdust, one of sulphate of iron, calcined to redness, and one of muriate of soda, in a crucible. A bed of this mixture, or cementing powder, is first placed in the bottom of the crucible; the gold is then put in and covered with it. The crucible is covered with another crucible, the joints well luted with clay, and exposed to a heat gradually raised to a red heat, at which elevation of temperature it is kept from twenty to twenty-four hours. The crucible is now removed from the fire, the top broken off, and after the latter has cooled, the gold is separated from the cement and washed with hot water, or what is still better, boiled in water.*

For separating copper, tin, lead or zinc, from gold, the following simple method may be adopted: Put the gold in a clean crucible covered with another crucible, having a small opening or hole through the top; lute the two together with clay, place them in a bed of charcoal in the furnace, ignite the coal gradually, after-

* Chemistry of the Arts, vol. ii, p. 551.

wards increase the combustion by means of a current of air from a pair of bellows, such as are usually used in connection with small furnaces; after the gold has melted, throw in several small lumps of nitrate of potassa and borax, and keep in a fused state for thirty or forty minutes, then separate the two crucibles and pour the metal into an ingot mould of the proper size, previously warmed and well oiled. Most of the base metals will be dissipated during the process of fusion in the form of vapor, the lead escaping into the pores of the crucible. The chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) is sometimes used instead of the nitrate of potassa, for the purpose of dissipating the base metals, and often with more certain and better results. If the gold cracks on being hammered or rolled, it should be melted again, and more nitrate of potassa and borax thrown into it, and the inside of the crucible well rubbed with the latter, before the metal is put in. It is sometimes necessary to repeat this process several times, and if the gold continues brittle, a little muriate of ammonia should be thrown into the crucible when the gold is in a fused state, and after the vapor ceases to escape, the metal may be poured into an ingot mould, warmed and oiled as before directed. This last method of treatment will make the gold tough, and prevent it from cracking under the hammer, or while being rolled, if it is properly annealed.

To separate platina from gold, it is necessary to dissolve the alloy in a mixture of ammonia and nitric acid, which will cause the former metal to be precipitated. The acid should then be poured into another vessel, and the gold precipitated by pouring a solution of sulphate of iron into it.

GOLD SOLDER. Gold alloyed with one or more metals. But the metals used for this purpose should be pure. The gold should be placed in a clean crucible with a little borax, and as soon as it has become completely fused, the silver, and afterwards the copper, those being the proper alloys for gold solder, may be added. When the whole is melted, the alloy may be immediately poured into an ingot mould, previously warmed and oiled.

The ingot should now be hammered on an anvil, and afterwards passed through a rolling-mill until it is reduced to a very thin plate, when it is ready for use.

The solder employed in mechanical dentistry should be sufficiently fine to prevent it being easily acted on by the secretions of the mouth. The following exhibits the relative proportions of the metals most frequently employed for three different qualities of gold solder.

*Fine Flowing Gold Solder.*

No. 1.—2 dwts. 22 carat gold,
16 grs. fine silver,
12 grs. roset copper.

No. 2.—1 dwt. 15 grs. 22 carat gold,
16 grs. fine silver,
12 grs. roset copper.

The following makes a finer solder than either of the above, and, although it requires a little stronger blast to fuse it, it flows very freely.

No. 3.—6 dwts. pure gold,
2 dwts. roset copper,
1 dwt. fine silver.

In making gold solder, if the proper relative proportions of the different metals are varied even half a grain, it will affect the flowing of it, a quality which it is very desirable for it to possess.

GOLD THREAD. The root of *Coptis trifolia*, a Ranunculacious plant. It is a bitter tonic.

GOLD-WIRE. See Spiral Springs.

GOLDEN ROD. A plant of the genus *Solidago*, possessing aromatic, stimulant and carminative properties.

GOLDEN SEAL. Yellow root; tumeric root.

GOLDEN SULPHURET. A sulphuret of antimony prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphureted hydrogen.

GOLDEN-THISTLE. A plant of the genus *Scolymus*.

GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR. A plant of the genus *Polytrichum*.

GOLD'FINCH. The common name of

the *Fringilla carduelis*, a beautiful singing bird, so called from the color of its wings.

GOMPHI'ASIS. *Gomphias'mus;* from γομφος, a nail. Pain in the molar teeth; the pain of teeth in teething. Loosening of the teeth.

GOMPHIAS'MUS. Gomphiasis.

GOMPHIOI. Dentes molares; grinding teeth.

GOMPHO'SIS. Γομφωσις, from γομφος, a nail. *Gompho'ma.* An immovable articulation in bones, in which one bone is received into the cavity of another, like a nail in a board. The articulation of the teeth with the alveoli furnishes the only example of this species of articulation.

GONAG'RA. *Gonya'gra;* from γονυ, the knee, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the knee.

GONAL'GIA. Pain in the knee.

GONARTHRI'TIS. From γονα, the knee, αρθρον, joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the knee.

GO'NĒ. The semen. The uterus. Offspring.

GONECYSTI'TIS. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

GONFLEMENT. Swelling.

GONGRO'NA. Bronchocele.

GONIATI'TES. From γωνια, an angle. A genus of extinct Cephalopods, with chambered spiral shells, found in the mountain limestone of Yorkshire.

GONIOM'ETER. From γωνια, an angle, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring angles, more particularly those formed by faces of crystals.

GON'OPLAX. From γωνια, an angle, and πλαξ, a plate. A genus of short-tailed Crustaceans or crabs.

GONORRHŒ'A. From γονη, the semen, and ρεω, I flow. Literally, an involuntary discharge of semen, but used to designate a discharge of mucus from the urethra, which may result either from the direct application of irritants to the lining membrane of this passage, or from impure sexual connection. The former is termed *gonorrhœa benigna*, and the latter, *gonorrhœa virulenta, maligna*, or *venerea*.

GONORRHŒA DORMIEN'TIUM. Seminal emission during sleep.

GONORRHŒA LAXO'RUM. A pellucid urethral discharge without erection.

GONORRHŒ'AL. Relating to gonorrhœa virulenta.

GONYAG'RA. Gout in the knee.

GONYAL'GIA. Gonalgia.

GONYON'CUS. From γονυ, the knee, and ογκος, a tumor. A swelling of the knee.

GOOSE'BERRY. The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes grossularia.*

GOOSE-FOOT. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium.*

GOOSE-GRASS. A plant of the genus *Galium.*

GOOSE-TONGUE. A plant of the genus *Achillea.*

GOR'DIUS AQUATICUS. The *Seta equina*, or horsehair worm, found in stagnant water.

GORGET. An instrument used in the operation of lithotomy.

GORGO'NIA. A genus of corals.

GOSSYP'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ;* also, cotton.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. The cotton plant.

GOTIUM. Goitre.

GOULARD'S CERATE. Compound cerate of lead.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A subacetate of lead, prepared by boiling powdered litharge in vinegar.

GOURD, BITTER. *Cucumis colocynthis.* Bitter apple; bitter cucumber.

GOURD, WORM. Distoma hepaticum.

GOUT. *Arthri'tis; pod'agra; chira'gra; morbus articula'ris.* Pain, redness and swelling in the joints, especially that of the great toe, and those of the feet and hands.

GOUT, DIAPHRAGMAT'IC. Angina pectoris.

GOUT PAPER. Paper spread with a mixture of extract of mezeron, wax, spermaceti and oil.

GOUT, RHEUMAT'IC. Acute rheumatism.

GOUT-WEED. An umbelliferous plant, formerly used for mitigating the pain of gout.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS. Earthy concretions, resembling *chalk-stones*, formed in the joints of gouty persons.

GOUTTES D'OR DU GENERAL LAMOTTE. De Lamotte's golden drops.

GRAC'ILIS. Slender. The rectus interior femoris, a long slender muscle of the thigh.

GRAIN. *Gra'num.* The 60th part of a troy drachm.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. The unripe fruit of the *Rhamus infectorius*, used for dyeing Maroquin leather yellow.

GRAL'LÆ. An order of long-legged wading birds, as the heron.

GRA'MEN. Grass. Any grass-like herb.

GRAMEN ÆGYPTI'ACUM. Egyptian cock's-foot grass. Grass of the cross.

GRAMEN CRU'CIS CYPERIOI'DIS. Gramen Ægyptiacum.

GRAMINA'CEÆ. The grass tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

GRAMINIV'OROUS. From *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat. Grass-eating animals, as the ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds.

GRAM'MA. A scruple.

GRAMME. A French weight, equal to 15.434 grains troy, or $\frac{565}{1000}$ drachm avoirdupois. The 24th part of an ounce. Also, the iris.

GRANADIL'LA. The passion flower.

GRANA ACTES. Elder berries.

GRANA MOSCHATA. Musk-seed. See Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

GRANA PARADISI. *Amomum granum paradisi.* The greater cardamom seeds.

GRANA SECALIS DEGENERATI. Ergot; Secale cornutum; Spurred rye.

GRANA TIGLII. The seeds of the *Croton Tiglium.*

GRAN'ATUM. The pomegranate; a plant of the genus *Punica.*

GRAN'DINES. The plural of *grando*, a hail-stone. A term applied by Wesser, to enlarged tubercles.

GRANIF'EROUS. From *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear. Bearing grain.

GRAN'ITE. In *Geology*, an aggregate rock, composed of quartz, felspar and mica, irregularly crystallized together.

GRANIV'OROUS. From *granum*, a grain, and *vora*, to eat. Subsisting on grain; grain-eating, as birds.

GRANULAR DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY. Bright's disease of the kidney, consisting of granular degeneration, with albuminous urine.

GRANULAR LIVER. Cirrosis.

GRANULA'TION. *Granula'tio;* from *granum*, a grain. Red, flesh-like bodies of a conical shape, which form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds. They serve to fill up their cavities, and to unite their sides. Also, organic lesions, consisting in the formation of small, semi-transparent oval tumors, resembling millet seed. They are most frequently met with in the lungs. In *Chemistry*, metals reduced to grains or small particles.

GRAN'ULE. *Gran'ulum.* A small grain.

GRA'NUM. A grain or kernel.

GRAPE. The fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.*

GRAPH'ITE. *Graph'ites. Plumba'go.* Black lead.

GRASSA. Sub-borate of soda.

GRASS OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil obtained from Indian nard, or *Spica nardi.*

GRATI'OLA. A genus of plants of the order *Salviaceæ.*

GRATIOLA OFFICINA'LIS. *Digita'lis min'ima;* Hedge-hyssop. The leaves are purgative and emetic, and have a nauseous and bitter taste.

GRAVE'DO. From *gravis*, heavy. Catarrh, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

GRAV'EL. *Lith'ia rena'lis.* Small calculous concretions formed in the kidneys, passing into the bladder, are expelled with the urine. See Calculus.

GRAVEL GRASS. Goose-grass.

GRAVEL, PILEOUS OR HAIRY. A gravel containing hairs, ammoniaco-magnesian, phosphate, and uric acid.

GRAVEL ROOT. The root of the eupatorium purpureum.

GRA'VER. An engraving instrument. An instrument consisting of a steel stem,

fixed in a handle, with a sharp point, shaped to suit the particular purpose for which it is intended. It was formerly much used by dentists in the manufacture of artificial teeth from ivory and the tooth of the hippopotamus; but as the use of these substances for dental substitutes has been almost altogether superseded, it is now seldom employed except in finishing such substitutes as are fixed on metallic bases.

GRAV'ID. Pregnant.

GRAV'IDINE. A sediment in the urine of pregnant women which, by its decomposition, gives rise to kiesteine.

GRAVITA'TION. The act of moving towards a centre, as when a body falls to the earth.

GRAV'ITY. *Grav'itas;* from *gravis,* heavy, weight, heaviness. The tendency of a body towards the centre, or of bodies towards each other.

GRAVITY, SPECIF'IC. *Gravitas specifica.* The density or weight of a body, compared with the density or weight of another of the same bulk, assumed as the standard. For solids and liquids, water is the standard, and common air for gases. The weight of a solid of any given dimensions, compared with the weight of the same bulk of water, is its specific gravity. Thus, if a solid be first weighed in air, and then in water, it will be found in the latter case to have lost of its weight a quantity equal to the weight of its own bulk of water. Now by dividing the total weight by the loss of weight in water, the quotient will show the specific gravity.

GRAY LOTION. The black wash.

GREASE. A specific inflammation of horses' heels, which is said to be contagious, and to communicate to man a disease which protects from small pox.

GRECIAN WATER. A dye for the hair, consisting of a disguised solution of nitrate of silver.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire invented by the Greeks, supposed to consist of asphaltum, nitre and sulphur.

GREEN MINERAL. An arsenite of copper.

GREEN'STONE. A variety of traprock, composed of felspar and hornblende.

GREEN HEART. See Bebeeria.

GREEN SICKNESS. Chlorosis.

GREEN VITRIOL. Sulphate of iron.

GRI'AS CAULIFLO'RA. The anchovy pear.

GRIE'LUM. Parsley and smallage.

GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE. *Mistura ferri composita.* Compound mixture of iron.

GRINDING APPARATUS, ELLIOT'S IMPROVED. An improvement made by Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, which consists in placing the stone upon an upright shaft, so as to bring its face to an horizontal position.

GRIPES. The colic.

GRIPPE. From *gripper,* to gripe. To catch hold of. The influenza.

GROATS. Hulled oats.

GROCERS' I'TCH. A variety of *Eczema impetiginoides,* produced by the irritation of sugar.

GROG-BLOSSOMS. Gutta rosea.

GROM'WELL. A plant of the genus *Lithospermum.*

GROS. Drachm.

GROSSULA'RIA. The gooseberry.

GROSSULINE. From *groseille,* a gooseberry. A peculiar principle forming the basis of vegetable jelly; pectin.

GROTTO DEL CANE. Dog's grotto; a cave near Naples, in which there is a constant exhalation of carbonic acid gas, which, rising about eighteen inches from the ground, causes asphyxia in dogs.

GROTTO DEI SERPI. A grotto in Italy, near Braccano, which, from being filled with the warm vapor, is resorted to by persons affected with cutaneous diseases.

GROUND BERRY. Gaultheria.

GROUND NUT. The fruit of the *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

GROUND PINE. *Ajuga chamæpitys.* The leaves, which bear some resemblance to those of pine, are stimulant, diuretic, and aperient.

GROUSEBERRY. See Gaultheria.

GROWTH. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies, especially in

height. Also, the development of a morbid tissue.

GRUB. Any fleshy dingy-colored larva, whether proceeding from the egg of a beetle, moth, or other insect. Also applied occasionally to the sebaceous secretion of the subcutaneous follicles of the skin.

GRUINA'LES. Plants that resemble the geranium.

GRU'MUS. A coagulum; a clot of blood.

GRU'TUM. *Grutum mil'ium.* A hard, white pimple or tubercle of the skin, resembling a millet-seed.

GRYPHO'SIS. From *γρυποω*, I incurvate. Incurvation of the nails.

GRY'PHUS LA'PIS. The philosopher's stone.

GUA'CO. The eupatorium guaco, a tree of South America, the juice of which is used by the negroes as a cure of the bites of poisonous reptiles, and it has recently been employed in cholera.

GUAI'ACUM. The concrete juice of *Guaiacum officinale;* also, a genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ.*

GUAIACUM OFFICINA'LE. A tree, a native of South America, and several of the West Indian Islands. The wood called *Lignum-vitæ,* from its supposed efficacy in Syphilis. The shavings or raspings are prepared by the turner for the druggist. The resin is a stimulant and alterative, and has been found beneficial in rheumatism, gout, secondary syphilis, scrofulous diseases, and cutaneous eruptions; the wood is more frequently used in the latter affections.

GUA'JAVA. *Guava; guajabo.* The guava tree, or *Psidium pomiferum.*

GUA'NO. The excrement of sea-birds. It is a most valuable manure, and has of late years been very largely used by farmers. It has been recommended by M. Desmartis, of Bourdeaux, as a remedy in chronic skin diseases.

GUA'NINE. A yellowish white crystalline powder, obtained from Guano by digestion in milk of lime, and precipitation with hydrochloric acid. It is found in human urine.

GUAVA APPLE. The fruit of the *Psidium pomiferum.*

GUBERNAC'ULUM DEN'TIS. A name given by M. Serres, a French anatomist, to the small chord which connects the sac of a tooth with the gum. This appendage is described by Delabarre as being hollow, and as playing an important part in Dentition. See Dentition, and Teeth, origin and formation of.

GUBERNACULUM TES'TIS. *Ligamen'tum testis.* A name given by Hunter to a fibro-cellular chord; which, in the fœtus, extends from the scrotum to the testis.

GUILANDI'NA MORIN'GA. See Moringa Aptera.

GUIN'EA-FOWL. The *Numida meleagris,* a fowl of the gallinaceous order, native of Africa.

GUINEA-PEPPER. A plant of the genus *Capsicum.*

GUINEA-WORM. A worm of the genus *Filaria,* found mostly in both the Indies. It is sometimes twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair. It burrows commonly under the skin in the feet and legs of the West India slaves, but it is sometimes found in the muscular part of the arm.

GUIZO'TIA OLEIF'ERA. A composite plant of India; from the fruit of which fixed oil, used for culinary and other purposes, is obtained.

GU'LA. The upper part of the œsophagus and pharynx.

GUL'LET. The œsophagus.

GUM. *Gummi.* A concrete vegetable juice which exudes from certain trees, generally transparent, more or less brittle when dry, and soluble in water. Also, the fleshy substance which surrounds the necks of the teeth, and invests the aveolar border. See Gums.

GUM ACACIÆ. The concrete juice of the *Acacia vera,* and other species of *Acacia.* Gum arabic.

GUM BOIL. Alveolar abscess.

GUM ELASTIC. Caoutchouc.

GUM LANCET. *Dentiscal'pium; odontog'lyphon.* A curved instrument or knife for separating the gums from the neck of a tooth, previous to extraction. The gum lancets usually employed are shaped like

a fleam, but different dentists have them constructed differently. Two, however, are required, one with a thin, narrow, curved blade, oval at the point, and another with a sharp-pointed narrow blade, with only one edge.

GUM, RED. A red cutaneous eruption which occurs in infancy, and generally during first dentition.

GUM, WASTING OF. See Ulatrophia.

GUM'MA. An elastic tumor on the periosteum, especially of the cranium and sternum, usually resulting from a syphilitic taint.

GUM'MI. See Gum.

GUMMI ACA'CIÆ. Gum arabic.

GUMMI CARAN'NÆ. A resinous substance, said to be derived from *Amyris caranna*, a tree of Mexico and South America.

GUMMI CERASO'RUM. The gum which exudes from the bark of cherry trees.

GUMMI COURBARIL. Gum anime, a resin said to be derived from the *Hymenæa courbaril*.

GUMMI EUPHOR'BII. A concrete resinous juice from one or more species of *Euphorbia*.

GUMMI KI'NO. See Kino.

GUMMI LU'TEA. A gum resin produced by the grass-tree of New South Wales.

GUMMI MYR'RHÆ. Myrrh, a resinous exudation from the *Balsamodendron myrrha*.

GUMMI NOS'TRAS. The gums obtained from indigenous trees, as the cherry, apricot, almond, peach, &c.

GUMMI RUB'RUM GAMBIEN'SE. Kino.

GUM-RESIN. *Gummi resina*. The concrete juices of plants, consisting of gum and resin, frequently associated with essential oil, and other substances.

GUMS. *Gingivæ*. Ουλα. A thick, dense, mucous membrane, adhering to the periosteum of the aveolar border, and closely surrounding the necks of the teeth. The texture of the gums, however, differs from that of the membrane of which they seem to be composed. They are thicker and denser, and possess less sensibility. They have a free margin about half a line in width, which surrounds the base of the crown of each tooth, and instead of forming a horizontal line, they present a scolloped or festooned appearance, caused by elongations in the interdental spaces. From the edge of the free margin the gums are reflected back upon themselves, and unite with the true peridental membrane. The portion which adheres to the necks of the teeth is of a very fibrous structure. When in a healthy state, the free border is very thin. This membrane lines the cavities of the mouth and nose, the maxillary and frontal sinuses, the whole alimentary canal, and is a continution of the skin covering the outer surface of the body. From the change of structure, however, which it undergoes after entering the mouth, it may be regarded as an entirely different membrane.

The gums of the upper jaw are supplied with blood vessels from the superior coronary artery, and those of the lower from the sub-mental and sublingual arteries; they derive their nerves from the superior dental branches of the fifth pair.

The gums are remarkable for their insensibility and hardness, when healthy, but exhibit great tenderness, upon the slightest touch, when diseased.

In the infant state of the gums, the central line of both dental arches presents a white, firm, apparently cartilaginous ridge, which gradually becomes thinner as the teeth advance; and in old age, after the teeth drop out, the gums again resume somewhat their former infantile condition, showing "second childhood."

The gums may be regarded as that portion of the mucous membrane from which the teeth papillæ and dental sacs originate, and these contribute in an eminent degree to the stability of the teeth after their eruption.

GUMS, CHARACTERISTICS OF. Subject as are the gums to the laws that govern the operations of the general economy, their appearance varies with the state of the constitutional health and the condition and arrangement of the teeth. Although the immediate or proximate cause of disease in them may be regarded as local irrita-

tion, produced by depositions of tartar upon the teeth, or decayed, dead, loose, or irregularly arranged teeth, or a vitiated state of the fluids of the mouth, resulting from general organic derangement, or any or all of the first mentioned causes, their susceptibility to deleterious impressions is influenced to a very considerable extent by the state of the general health; and this determines, too, the character of the effects produced upon them by local irritants. For example, the deposition of a small quantity of tartar upon the teeth, or a dead or loose tooth, would not, in a healthy person, of a good constitution, give rise to any thing more than a slight redness or tumefaction of the margin of the gums in immediate contact with it; while in a scorbutic subject it would cause it to assume a dark purple appearance for a considerable distance around, to become flabby, more turgid, and to separate and retire from the necks of the teeth, or to grow down upon their crowns, to ulcerate and bleed from the slightest injury, and to exhale a fœtid oder. In proportion as this disposition of body exists, their liability to be thus affected is increased; and it is only among constitutions of this kind that that peculiar preternatural prurient growth, by which the whole of the crowns of the teeth sometimes become almost entirely imbedded in their substance, takes place.

In childhood, or during adolescence, when the formative powers of the body are all in active exercise, and the nervous susceptibilities of every part of the system highly acute, the sympathies between the gums and other parts of the organism, and particularly the stomach, are, perhaps, greater than at any other period of life. The general health, too, at this time, is more fluctuating, and with all the changes this undergoes, the gums vary. Moreover, there are operations which are carried on beneath and within their substance, which are almost constantly altering their appearance and physical characteristics; and these being additionally influenced by various states of health and habits of the body, it may readily be conceived that those which are met with in one case, might be looked for in vain in another.

Having arrived at that age when all the organs of the body are in the full vigor of maturity, and not under the debilitating influences to which they are subject during the earlier periods of life, the gums participate in the happy change, and as a consequence, present less variety in their characteristics. The general irritability of the system is not now so great; the gums are less susceptible to the action of irritating agents, and, as a consequence, less frequently affected with disease; but as age advances, and the vital energies begin to diminish, the latent tendencies of the body are re-awakened, when they are again easily excited to morbid action.

In subjects of the most perfect constitutions, and during adolescence, the gums present the following appearances. They have a violet color, a firm consistence, roughish surface; their margins form along the outer surfaces of the dental circle, beautiful and regular festoons, and their mucous membrane, as well as that which covers all the other parts of the mouth, has a fresh, lively, roseate appearance.

If the health of the subject continues good, and the teeth be well arranged, and their crowns do not wear off, and the necessary attention to their cleanliness be strictly observed, the characteristics just enumerated will be preserved through life, except that there will be a slight diminution of color, from after the age of puberty until that of the next climacteric period of life, when they will again assume a somewhat redder appearance. But if the health of the subject becomes impaired, or the teeth be not regularly arranged, or wear off, or be not kept free from all lodgments of extraneous matter, the edges of the gums, and particularly the apices between the teeth, will inflame, swell, and become more than ordinarily sensitive.

The gradual wasting or destruction of the margins of the gums from around the necks of the teeth which sometimes takes place in persons of the best constitutions, and

supposed by some writers to be the results of general atrophy, is ascribable, we have not the least doubt, to irritation, produced either by dead or loose teeth, or their roots, or to diminished vitality, whereby they are rendered more obnoxious to the more sensitive and vascular parts within which their roots are situated.

But the occurrence of severe constitutional disease even in persons of the best constitution, is followed by increased irritability of the gums, so that the slightest cause of local irritation may give rise to an afflux of blood to, and stasis of this fluid in, their venous capillaries. They may even inflame, become spongy, ulcerated, and recede from the necks of the teeth; but when possessed of the characteristics just described, it seldom if ever happens that they are attacked by scirrhous or fungous tumors, or bad conditioned ulcers, or affected with preternatural prurient growths.

The teeth of persons thus happily constituted, are of the best quality.

In persons of sanguineous temperament the color of the gums is of a deeper vermilion; their edges rather thicker, their structure less firm, and their surface not so rough, but more humid. The mucous membrane has a more lively and animated appearance, and they are rather more sensitive and susceptible to the action of local irritants, and their morbid tendencies are more increased by general organic derangement.

The teeth of persons who possess this description of gums, if well arranged and kept constantly clean,—if the secretions of the mouth be not vitiated by general disease,—will, in most cases, maintain their integrity through life.

In sanguino-serous and strumous subjects the gums are paler than in either of the preceding, and though their margins are thin and well festooned, they are apt to exude, after the twenty-fifth or thirtieth year, a small quantity of muco-purulent matter, which, on pressure, sometimes is seen to ooze from between them and the necks of the teeth. Their texture is usually firm, and they are not very liable to become turgid, and they often remain in this condition to a late period of life, without undergoing any very perceptible change. Although their connection with the necks of the teeth and alveolar processes appears weak, they rarely separate from them.

Gums of this description are more common to females than to males, to the rich than the poor, and to persons of sedentary habits than to those who use invigorating exercises. If at any time during life the health is ameliorated, the gums assume a fresher and redder appearance, and the exudation of muco-purulent matter, from between their edges and the necks of the teeth, ceases.

In mucous dispositions the gums have a smooth, shining appearance, and are rather more highly colored than those of the preceding. Their margins, also, are thicker, more flabby, and not so deeply festooned; they are more irritable, and, consequently, more susceptible to morbid impressions.

In subjects in whom there exists a scorbutic tendency, the gums have a reddish-brown color; their margins are imperfectly festooned and thick; their structure rather disposed to become turgid, and ever ready, on the presence of the slightest cause of local irritation, to take on a morbid action. When thus excited, the blood accumulates in their vessels—where, from its highly carbonized state, it gives to the gums a dark purple, or brown appearance; they swell and become spongy and flabby, and bleed from the slightest touch. And to these symptoms supervene the exhalation of fœtid odor, the destruction of the bond of union between them and the necks of the teeth, suppuration and recession of their margins from the same; gradual wasting of the alveolar cavities, the loosening, and not unfrequently the loss of several, or the whole of the teeth. These are the most common results, but sometimes they take on other and more aggravated forms of diseased action. Preternatural prurient growths of their substance, fungous and scirrhous and other malignant conditioned ulcers are occasionally met with here, in

persons in whom there exists a scorbutic taint.

The occurrence of alveolar abscess in dispositions of this kind is often followed by necrosis and exfoliation of portions of the maxillary bone, and the effects which result to the gums from it are always more pernicious than in habits less depraved.

In scrofulous subjects the gums have a pale bluish appearance, and when subjected to local irritation they become flabby, exhale a nauseating odor, detach themselves from the necks of the teeth, and their apices grow down between the organs. The blood circulates through them languidly, and debility seems to pervade their whole substance. They are exceedingly irritable, and not unfrequently take on aggravated forms of disease, and, as it often happens to this, as well as to the preceding habit, there are combined tendencies which favor the production of ill conditioned tumors and ulcers.

A mercurial diathesis of the general system increases the vascular action and sensibility of the gums, causing them to swell and frequently to slough.

Gums, Diseases of the. The gums and alveolar processes, from apparently the same cause, assume various morbid conditions. An unhealthy action in one is almost certain to be followed by disease in the other. The most common form of disease, to which the gums are subject, is usually, though very improperly, denominated scurvy, from its supposed resemblance to *scorbutus*, "a genus of disease in the class *cachexiæ*, and order *impetigines*, of Cullen." To this disease, however, it bears no resemblance.

The susceptibility of the gums to the action of morbid irritants is always increased by enfeeblement of the vital powers of the body. Hence, persons laboring under excessive grief, melancholy, or any other affection of the mind, or constitutional disease, tending to enervate the physical energies of the system, are exceedingly subject to inflammation, sponginess and ulceration of their gums. But notwithstanding the increase of susceptibility which the gums derive from certain constitutional causes and states of the general health, these influences, in the majority of cases, may all be counteracted by a strict observance of the rules of dental hygiene, or, in other words, by regular attention to the cleanliness of the teeth.

Gums, Effects of Lead on the. It would seem, from the observations of Dr. Burton, that the introduction of lead into the system, whether by persons who have been exposed to the action of it in the usual course of their avocations, or who have taken acetate of lead medicinally, imparts to the edges of the gums a *leaden-blue*. On the other hand, Dr. Chowne states that he has met with several instances in which the blue line on the gums was observable without any evidence that lead had been taken into the system.

Gums, Inflamma'tion, Turgescence, Ulceration and Recession of. A complication of disease to which the gums are very liable; causing the teeth to loosen, and when not arrested, ultimately to drop out. The gums when thus affected present a deep florid or purple appearance; their edges are thick and round, and on being pressed, purulent matter is discharged from between them and the necks of the teeth. They are usually very sensitive, sometimes slightly painful, or bleeding from the most trifling injury.

The disease generally first makes its appearance around the lower front teeth and the upper molars, opposite the mouths of the salivary ducts, and in the immediate vicinity of aching, decayed, dead, loose, or irregularly arranged teeth, or in the neighborhood of roots of teeth, and from thence it extends to the other teeth. The rapidity of its progress depends on the age, health, and constitutional temperament or habit of body of the individual, and the nature of the local irritants which have given rise to it. In some cases it exists for years without causing any perceptible recession of the gums, or destruction of the alveolar processes—the only unpleasant consequences attending it, being a vitiated state of the secretions of the mouth, and

an offensive breath. In other instances it progresses so rapidly that, in a few weeks or months, both the gums and the alveoli become involved in the diseased action.

When the inflammation in the gums is favored by a constitutional tendency, it soon extends to the alveolar and dental periosteum, often causing a deposition of bony matter at the bottom of the alveoli.

Nor do the pernicious effects of the disease always stop here. Constitutional symptoms often supervene, more vital organs become implicated, and the health of the general system is sometimes seriously impaired. Hence the improvement in the constitutional health often observed after the loss of the teeth of persons who have for a long time been affected with the disease. No condition of the mouth has a greater tendency to deteriorate its secretions, and impair the function of mastication, than the one now under consideration.

The diseased action often extends to the alveolo-dental periosteal tissues. They become the seat of subacute inflammation, are thickened and pour out a purulent fluid which gradually breaks down and destroys the walls of the alveoli, so that the extremities of the roots of the teeth of the upper jaw protrude so far through them and the gums as to be a source of annoyance to the lips and inner walls of the cheeks. The teeth of first dentition are more liable to be thus affected than those of second, and in this case they should always be immediately extracted. It is not necessary that there should be aching, decayed, dead, irregularly arranged teeth, or tartar, to irritate the gums and alveolar membrane. The arrangement of the teeth is often such, even when regular, as to produce inflammation in certain parts of the mouth, which sooner or later, according to the constitutional tendency, results in disease. Hence it is that, when all the teeth are sound, we occasionally see a gradual wasting of such parts of the gums as are most prominent, especially those which surround the cuspidati and the palatine fangs of the upper molar teeth.

Thus it will be seen that local agents may exert a considerable influence in the production of the disease, without being easily detected. It should also be recollected that a person of sixty, seventy, or even eighty years of age, is exposed to the same, and, perhaps, more powerful local causes of irritation than one of twenty; and the reason the effects are not always developed in earlier life, is, that there are greater tendencies to this disease in some constitutions than others.

Dr. Koecker, who has had the most ample opportunities of observing the affection in all its various forms, says he has never seen a case of it in which tartar was not present.

It attacks persons of all ages, ranks, and conditions, and in every country, climate, and nation. "I have observed," says Dr. Koecker, "the inhabitants of the most opposite countries, the Russians, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Portuguese and English, the Africans, the East and West Indians, and those of the United States, to be more or less liable to it."

It is, however, more frequently met with in the lower than in the higher classes of society. Persons who pay no attention to the cleanliness and health of their teeth, are particularly subject to it. With sailors, and those who live principally on salt provisions, it is very prevalent. "Persons of robust constitutions," says the author just quoted, "are much more liable to this affection of the gums, than those of delicate habits; and it shows itself in its worst forms, oftener after the age of thirty than at any earlier period."

Every thing that tends to produce inflammation in the gums and alveolar processes, may be regarded as an exciting cause of the disease. To those that have already been enumerated, may be added accumulations of extraneous matter on the teeth, and along the edges of the gums, exostoses of the roots of the teeth, artificial teeth badly inserted, or of improper materials, and dental operations injudiciously performed. The use of tooth-brushes wrongly

constructed, and improper tooth powders, especially charcoal, may be reckoned among its exciting causes.

Strumous individuals sometimes have an affection of the gums which differs from the one just described in many respects. The gums, instead of being purple and swollen, are paler and harder than ordinarily, and, on being pressed, discharge a muco-purulent matter, of a dingy white color. They often remain in this condition for years, without appearing to undergo any physical alteration, or to affect the alveolar processes.

Its effects are the most simple and innocent of any form of disease to which the gums are liable; but its cure is often very difficult and sometimes exceedingly tedious.

Spongoid inflammation of the gums is generally regarded by dentists as being capable of cure, and so far as regards the restoration of this structure to health, it most assuredly is; but when the gums have lost their connection with the teeth, a re-union can never be established.

The treatment of spongy and inflamed gums, in order to be successful, must be thorough. No temporizing, half-way measures will answer. If an energetic and properly conducted plan of treatment be pursued, a favorable result may always be anticipated; or, at least, the progress of the disease may be arrested.

Local irritation being the cause of the affection, the curative indications are obvious. All dead and loose teeth should be extracted, salivary calculus and every other sort of offensive, irritating matter, should be removed; "all such teeth," says Dr. Koecker, "as from their irregular situation or direction, excite a mechanical irritation, provided this irregularity cannot be remedied by filing, or by cutting away the irritating parts, should also be removed."

In the treatment of spongoid inflammation and ulceration of the gums, after having freed the mouth of local irritants of every kind, (and, if possible, this should be done at a single sitting of the patient,) the bleeding from the wounded vessels should be promoted by washing the mouth frequently with warm water. When the gums are much swollen, they should be, from time to time, freely scarified with a sharp lancet—an operation highly recommended by Messrs. Hunter, Fox and Bell, and indeed its good effects are so apparent, that it should never be neglected. This done, the cure will be much accelerated by washing the mouth several times a day with some tonic and astringent lotion.

If, notwithstanding the use of these means, matter still be discharged from around the necks of the teeth, and the gums continue spongy, and manifest no disposition to heal, their edges should be touched with a solution of the nitrate of silver, which will seldom fail to impart to them a healthy action. It may be used in the proportion of from one to six grains to an ounce of water. The most convenient mode of applying it, is with a camel's hair pencil. Its use is recommended by Mr. Fox, and will often succeed when all other remedies fail. In those cases where the matter discharged from the edges of the gums has a nauseating and disagreeable odor, "a weak solution," says he, "is an excellent remedy for rendering the mouth sweet and comfortable;" but in using it in this way, precaution is necessary to prevent its getting into the fauces, as, in that case, it will cause nausea.

While the means here directed for the cure of the disease are being employed, a recurrence of its exciting causes must be studiously guarded against. Tartar and foreign matter of every kind should be prevented from accumulating on the teeth, by a free and frequent use of a suitable brush and waxed floss silk, which, until a healthy action be imparted to the gums, should be used immediately after rising in the morning, after each meal, and before retiring at night. The application of the brush may at first occasion some pain; but its use should, nevertheless, be persisted in; for, without it, all the other remedies will be of but little avail. The friction produced by it, besides keeping the teeth

clean, imparts to the gums a healthy action.

Gums, Prurient Growth of. This affection is characterized by swelling and inflammation of the gums, morbid growth of their substance; so that, in some instances, the crowns of the teeth are entirely covered, and mastication rendered exceedingly difficult and painful. The gums, when affected with it, are of a dark, purple color, with thick, smooth rounded, edges, and discharge a very fœtid matter. They hang loosely around the teeth, and are attended with a peculiar itching sensation, which, at times, is very annoying; they are also so very sensitive, that even the pressure of the lips produces pain. Their vessels are turgid, and often bleed profusely from the slightest touch.

The breath of a person thus affected is exceedingly offensive, the saliva is vitiated, and so viscid, that it is even difficult to spit.

This peculiar affection, though caused by local irritants, appears, nevertheless, to be dependent on a cachectic tendency of the general system.

The first thing to be attended to in the treatment of this disease, is the removal of all dead teeth, and such others as may, in any way, irritate the gums. The morbid growth should next be removed, by making a horizontal incision entirely through the gums to the crowns of the teeth, as far as the morbid growth extends, even if that includes the whole dental circle. After this operation has been performed, the gums should be freely scarified, by passing a lancet between all the teeth down to the alveoli, in order that the vessels may discharge their accumulated blood. This should be repeated several times, and at intervals of four or five days. Meanwhile the mouth should be washed several times a day with some astringent and detergent lotion, and occasionally with a weak solution of *nitrate of silver*. The tartar also should be removed as soon as the gums have sufficiently collapsed.

During the employment of these local means, the constitutional health should not be neglected; but such remedies prescribed as may be best calculated to counteract and break down every tendency to the disease. Particular attention must be paid to regimen, and excesses and intemperance of every kind prohibited. Suitable exercise and vegetable diet should at the same time be prescribed. If any animal food be used, it should be fresh, and consist principally of beef, mutton and fowls. Vegetables, fruits, and acid beverages, such as spruce beer, lime juice, and an infusion of malt and vinegar, should be recommended for the purpose of restoring to the fluids their healthy qualities.

Another and very important indication, is perfect cleanliness of the teeth. If particles of food or other foreign matter be permitted to remain along the edges of the gums, or between the teeth, the cure, to say the least, will be greatly retarded, if not prevented. The teeth should be thoroughly cleaned, five times a day, with an elastic brush and waxed floss silk.

GUNJAH. The dried hemp plant after it has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed. It is used by the Hindoos and Arabs for smoking.

GUNNERA PERPEN'SA. A South African plant of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is tonic and demulcent.

GURGLING. The mucous *râle*, as heard on auscultation, when there is a cavity in the lungs.

GURGU'LIO. Penis. Uvula.

GUSTATION. Taste.

GUSTATO'RY. *Gustati'vus;* from *gustus*, taste. Pertaining to taste.

Gustatory Nerves. The nerves of taste. See Lingual Nerve.

GUSTUS. Taste.

GUT. Intestine.

GUTTA. A drop. Also, apoplexy.

Gutta Gamba. Cambogia.

Gutta Nigra. The black-drop, a preparation of opium.

Gutta Opaca. Cataract.

Gutta Percha. The concrete juice of a tree belonging to the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, a native of Singapore. It is of a grayish white color, and below the tem-

perature of fifty degrees, is of the hardness of wood, but when put in boiling water it becomes very soft and pliable. In this state it may be moulded into any form, which it will retain on cooling. It is used in making bougies, catheters, enema-pipes, splints, and for taking impressions of the mouth. It has also been used in combination with other substances as a temporary filling for teeth, and as a base for artificial teeth.

GUTTA ROSEA. A cutaneous eruption of the face, of red, shining, suppurative tubercles, having an irregular granular appearance, frequently caused by excessive drinking.

GUTTA SERENA. Amaurosis.

GUTTIFE'RÆ. The mangosteen tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

GUT'TUR. The throat.

GUT'TURAL. Pertaining to the throat.

GUTTURAL ARTERY. The superior thyroideal artery.

GUTTURNIA. The arytenoid cartilages.

GYMNA'SIUM. A place for bodily exercise.

GYMNAS'TICS. *Gymnasti'cus;* from γυμνος, naked, because the athletæ were stripped. That part of hygiene which consists in bodily exercises, such as wrestling, running, using dumb-bells, &c.

GYMNOCAR'PI. A term applied in *Botany* to mushrooms which have their seeds imbedded in the hymenium.

GYMNOC'LADUS CANADEN'SIS. A tree indigenous in the Mississippi valley. The leaves are cathartic, and the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee.

GYM'NODONTS. *Gymnodon'tes;* from γυμνος, naked, and οδους, a tooth. The family of plectognathic fishes, having projecting jaws covered with a complete layer of ivory substance, which performs the office of teeth.

GYMNO'SIS. Denudation.

GYMNOSPER'MIA. From γυμνος, naked, and σπερμα, a seed. An order of plants which have naked, or apparently naked, seeds.

GYMNOSPERMS. In *Botany*, naked seeded plants.

GYNÆCEI'A. Catamenia; lochia; female diseases.

GYNÆCE'UM. In *Botany*, the pistillate system of a flower; the female apparatus in plants.

GYNÆCOLOG'IA. Doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA. From γυνη, woman, and μανια, madness. Insanity from love for women.

GYNÆCOMAS'TUS. A man whose breasts are as large as a woman's.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX. From γυνη, woman, and μυσταξ, beard. The hair on the female pudendum.

GYNAN'DRIA. From γυνη, a woman, and ανηρ, a man or husband. In *Botany*, plants which have the stamens seated on the pistil, by which the male and female organs are united. Hermaphrodism.

GYNANTHRO'PUS. *Gynan'drus.* An hermaphrodite, partaking more of the male than of the female sex.

GYNATRE'SIA. From γυνη, a woman, and ατρητος, imperforate. Imperforation of the female external parts of generation.

GY'NE. A woman.

GYNIDA. An hermaphrodite.

GYNOBASE. In *Botany*, the supporting disk or axis of the ovary.

GYNOPHORE. From γυνη, and φερω, I bear. In *Botany*, the stalk upon which some ovaria are seated in some flowers, as in the passion flower.

GYP'SUM. Sulphate of lime. Plaster of Paris. A native sulphate of lime, consisting of 28 parts of lime, 40 of sulphuric acid, and 18 of water. When exposed to a heat of 400° Fahrenheit, the water of the gypsum escapes. After being properly calcined and pulverized, if mixed with water to the consistence of thin batter, it hardens in a few minutes, by a species of crystallization, and acquires great solidity. During the first part of the process of consolidation, it expands, by the absorption of the water, filling the small depressions in any mould in which it may be poured.

In *Mechanical Dentistry*, Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, is used for obtaining casts or models of the jaws, and as a substitute for wax in taking impressions of the mouth. It is also used by artists and by anatomists for taking casts.

There is a great difference in the quality of plaster of Paris. For taking impressions and models of the mouth, it should be of the best description, well calcined, finely pulverized and passed through a fine sieve previously to being used.

GY'RATE. *Circinate;* in *Botany*, winding, or going round as in a circle.

GYRA'TION. Whirling round; a circular motion.

GY'RI. From γυρος, a circle. In *Mammalogy*, the circular series of scales in the tails of certain quadrupeds.

GYRI CEREBRI. The cerebral convolutions.

GYRI OPERTI. The small and short convolutions seen on the triangular portion of the cerebral mass exposed on opening the Sylvian fissure.

GYROG'ONITE. The fossil seed-vessels of the *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, once supposed to be small shells.

GYR'OMANCY. From γυρος, a circuit, and μαντεια, prophecy. A species of divination performed by walking round in a circle.

GY'RUS. Anfractuosity, a turning; a circle described by a moving body.

GYRUS FORNICA'TUS. A large cerebral convolution encircling the corpus callosum.

## H.

HAAR'KIES. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals; also to a native sulphuret of nickel.

HABE'NA. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds.

HABIT. From *habere*, to have or to hold. A disposition of body or mind; a tendency, resulting from frequent repetition, to perform certain actions. A predisposition to, or protection against, certain diseases.

HABIT OF BODY. Constitution and temperament.

HABITA'TION. *Habita'tio;* from *habitare* to dwell. The country or locality in which an animal lives, or a plant grows spontaneously.

HABITUS. Habit of body.

HACHISCH. Indian hemp.

HAD'DOCK. A sea-fish of the genus *Gadus*, or *cod*.

HÆMA. *Hæmatos;* from αιμα, αιματος, blood. Blood. A term used as a prefix in medicine.

HÆMACHROINE. Hæmatosin.

HÆMACY'ANIN. From αιμα, blood, and κυανος, blue. A blue coloring matter, supposed to have been detected by Sanson, in the blood.

HÆMADON'OSOS. From αιμα, blood, and νοσος, a disease. Diseases of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADORA'CEÆ. A natural order of Endogenous plants.

HÆMADOSTO'SIS. From αιμα, blood, and οστωσις, a bony tumor. Ossification of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADYNAMOM'ETER. From αιμα, blood, δυναμις, power, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument to determine the force with which the blood is driven through the principal vessels by the action of the heart.

HÆMAGO'GUES. *Hæmago'ga;* from αιμα, blood, and αγω, I drive off. Medicines which promote the hemorrhoidal and menstrual discharges.

HÆ'MAL. From αιμα, blood. Relating to blood in blood-vessels.

HÆMAL ARCH. In *Transcendental Anatomy*, the arch in front of the body of a vertebra, holding the blood-vessels. In

man it is represented by the ribs and sternum.

HÆMAL SPINE. The spine in front of the hæmal arch.

HÆM'ALOPS. from *αιμα*, blood, and *οψ*, the eye. Effusion of blood in the eyeball, or eyelids.

HÆMAPHÆ'IN. From *αιμα*, blood, and *φαιος*, of a dusky color. The brown coloring matter of the blood.

HÆMAPOPH'YSES. Costal cartilages.

HÆMAPOR'IA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *απορος*, poor. Bad blood; paucity of blood

HÆMASTAT'ICA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *στατικη*, statics. The doctrine of the laws which regulate the action of blood-vessels, or the circulation of the blood. Also, remedies for stopping hemorrhage.

HÆMATEME'SIS. From *αιμα*, blood, and *εμεω*, I vomit. A vomiting of blood. A discharge of blood from the stomach.

HÆMATHO'RAX. See Hæmatothorax.

HÆMAT'ICA. From *αιμα*, blood. Diseases of the sanguineous function.

HÆ'MATIN. See Hæmatosin.

HÆMATIS'CHESIS. Arrest or suppression of a flow of blood.

HÆMATI'TES. From *αιμα*, blood. Blood-stone. A term applied to a native oxyd of iron from its red color, or from its supposed power of arresting hemorrhage.

HÆMATOCATHAR'TICA. Remedies for purifying the blood.

HÆMATOCE'LE. From *αιμα*, blood, and *κηλη*, a swelling. A swelling or tumor caused by an extravasation of blood either in the cellular tissue of the scrotum, the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, or testicle itself.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *χεζω*, I go to stool. Bloody stools.

HÆMATO'CHYSIS. Hemorrhage.

HÆMATOCOL'PUS. Effusion of blood into the vagina. Accumulation of blood in the vagina from occlusion of the external organ.

HÆMATO'DES. From *αιμα*, blood, and *ειδος*, a likeness. Having the nature or appearance of blood. See Fungous Hæmatodes.

HÆMATOL'OGY. *Hæmatolog'ia;* from *αιμα*, blood, and *λογος*, a dicourse. A treatise on the blood.

HÆMATOL'YSES. Diseases in which there is diminished coagulability of the blood.

HÆMATO'MA. A tumor resembling or containing blood.

HÆMATOMPHALOCE'LE. *Hæmatompha'lus;* from *αιμα*, blood, *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *κηλη*, a tumor. An umbilical tumor, caused by an extravasation of blood.

HÆMATON'CUS. From *αιμα*, blood, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A name given by Alberti to *Nævi materni*, or varicose tumors.

HÆMATOPHOB'IA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *φοβος*, dread. That dread at the sight of blood which produces syncope.

HÆMATOPLA'NIA. Vicarious hemorrhage.

HÆMATOSIN. *Hæm'atin.* The red coloring matter of the blood.

HÆMATO'SIS. From *αιμα*, blood. The arterialization of the blood, or the transformation of the venous blood and chyle into the arterial blood. Also, a hæmorrhage of blood.

HÆMATOTHO'RAX. From *αιμα*, blood, and *θωραξ*, the chest. Effusion of blood in the pleura.

HÆMATOX'YLINE. The coloring principle of logwood.

HÆMATOX'YLON. A genus of plants, of which there is but a single species, of the order *Fabaceæ*.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIA'NUM. The logwood tree; Campeachy wood. It is extensively used in the arts as a dye. It is a mild astringent, and has been employed successfully in chronic diarrhœa and in dysentery and low fevers.

HÆMATURE'SIS. Hæmaturia.

HÆMATU'RIA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *ουρεω*, I make urine. Bloody urine.

HÆMI'TIS. From *αιμα*, blood, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Literally, inflammation of the blood. That alteration of the blood which occurs in inflammation.

HÆMO'DIA. From *αιμωδεω*, I stupefy. Aching of the teeth; the teeth set on edge from the use of acerb or acid aliments.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA. From *αιμα*,

blood, and *οφθαλμος*, eye. Effusion of blood in the eye.

HÆMOPLAN'IA. From *αιμα*, blood, and *πλανη*, wandering. Vicarious hemorrhages.

HÆMOP'TOE. See Hæmoptysis.

HÆMOP'TYSIS. From *αιμα*, blood, and *πτυω*, I spit. Spitting of blood. An expectoration of frothy blood, preceded by cough, heat and pain in the chest.

HÆMOPTYSIS INTERNA. Hæmatothorax

HÆMOPTYSIS PHTHISIS. Phthisis pulmonalis.

HÆM'ORRHAGE. *Hæm'orrhagia;* from *αιμα*, blood, and *ρηγνυμι*, I break forth. The escape of blood from any of the vessels destined to contain it, whether from rupture or otherwise. Hæmorrhages are divided into *active* and *passive;* the former resulting from increased action; the latter from debility. They are also distinguished into *external* and *internal; general* and *local; spontaneous* and *traumatic.*

HÆMORRHAGE AFTER THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH. The Hæmorrhage occasioned by the extraction of a tooth is seldom considerable, except in those cases where there is a hæmorrhagic diathesis of body, and then it is sometimes excessive and even alarming. Several cases have been recorded in which it baffled every attempt to arrest its progress, and terminated fatally. Whenever a tendency to excessive hæmorrhage from the rupture of one or more small vessels manifests itself in one member of a family, composed of several individuals, it will generally be found to exist in several.

Among the means which have been employed for arresting hæmorrhage from the socket of a recently extracted tooth, are astringents, styptics, caustics, the actual cautery and compresses. But the actual cautery and compresses, after all, are the only means that can be relied upon with any degree of certainty. When the hæmorrhage is from the dental artery, it may always be arrested by plugging the socket tightly with raw cotton, lint, sponge, or a piece of cork, previously saturated in tinct. nut galls, or the replacement of the tooth. When the bleeding is from a number of vessels, and especially from the gums around the alveolus, it is sometimes necessary to apply the actual cautery.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE GUMS. SPONTANEOUS. In depraved or cachectic habits of body, it sometimes happens that passive hæmorrhage occurs from the gums, and especially from those portions which occupy the inter-dental spaces, baffling every effort that can be made to arrest it. It may, however, in the majority of cases, be stopped by the application of the actual cautery or compresses. The author succeeded in one case with the latter. The best method of applying a compress is to fill a wax-holder, such as is employed for taking impressions for the mouth, with wax previously softened in warm water, and then applying it in such a manner as completely to imbed the teeth and gums in it. This method of compressing the gums was suggested to the author by Dr. O. Holmes of Baltimore.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE GUMS, VICARIOUS. In females laboring under amenorrhœa, periodical hæmorrhages from the gums have occasionally been known to occur, the periods of their occurrence corresponding with the time when menstruation should take place and continuing from three to five or six days. The discharge from the gums, being vicarious, can only be prevented by restoring the obstructed uterine function, unless, as is sometimes, though very rarely the case, it arises from the suppression of some other discharge, as, for example, the hæmorrhoidal. In this case the appropriate treatment should be instituted.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS. Hæmoptysis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE NOSE. Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE STOMACH. Hæmatemesis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE URINARY ORGANS. Hæmaturia.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS. Menorrhagia.

HÆMORRHA'GIÆ. Hemorrhages. A distinct order in the class *pyrexiæ* of Dr. Cullen's nosological arrangement.

HÆMORRHIN'IA. Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHŒ'A. Passive hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHŒA PETECHIA'LIS. The occurrence of hemorrhage from the mouth, &c., in *land scurvy*. See Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

HÆMORRHOI'DAL. *Hæmorrhoida'lis.* Relating to hæmorrhoids, as a hæmorrhoidal tumor, or flux.

HÆMORRHOIDAL AR'TERIES. The arteries of the rectum. Three are enumerated; the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*.

HÆMORRHOIDAL NERVES. Filaments sent to the rectum from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. They are two, the external and internal.

HÆMOR'RHOÏDES. *Hæmor'rhoids;* from αιμα, and ρεω, I flow. Literally, hemorrhage, but restricted to a varicose enlargement of the veins about the anus and rectum, called the piles. They are termed *open* when they discharge blood, and *blind* when there is no discharge.

HÆMORRHOIDES ORIS. Hemorrhage from the veins of the palate, uvula, fauces, and sometimes from the gums, resulting from a suppression of the hemorrhoidal discharge.

HÆMORRHOIDES UTERI. Varicose enlargement of the veins about the genital organs of women.

HÆMORRHOIDES VESICÆ. Varicose enlargement of the veins about the neck of the bladder.

HÆMOR'RHOIS. Hæmorrhoides.

HÆMORRHOIS'CHESIS. Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

HÆMORRHOPHE'SIS. Absorption of blood.

HÆMOSTA'SIA. From αιμα, blood, and στασις, a standing. Stagnation of blood; any operation that stops the flow of blood.

HÆMOSTAT'IC. *Hæmostat'icus;* from αιμα, blood, and στατικος, static or standing. That which is calculated to arrest a hemorrhage. A styptic.

HÆMOTELANGIO'SIS. Telangiectasia.

HÆMOT'ROPHY. *Hæmotroph'ia;* from αιμα, blood, and τροφη, nourishment. Excess of nourishment of the blood.

HÆMYDOR. Serum of the blood.

HAGE'NIA ABYSSIN'ICA. *Brayera Anthelmintica.* An Abyssinian tree of the order *Rosaceæ*. Its flowers have recently been brought into notice as a remedy for tape worm.

HAGGARD. An expression of countenance, especially of the eye, indicative of terror and grief; often a symptom of cerebral disease.

HAIR. *Pilus.* Corneous filaments which issue from the skin, and to which they adhere by means of a bulb. They include the hairs of the head, eye-brows, eye-lashes, beard, those of the trunk and of the axillary and pubic regions.

HAIR, FALLING OFF OF. Alopecia.

HAIR LICHEN. *Lichen pilaris.* An eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by disquamation.

HAIR, PLATTED OR MATTED. Plica.

HAIR-SALT. Native sulphate of magnesia, so called from the capillary form of the crystals.

HAIR-WORM. See Seta equina.

HAIRS. In *Botany*, minute filiform processes, composed of cellular tissue, on the surface of plants.

HALCHEMI'A. From αλς, salt, and χεω, I pour out. The art of fusing salts.

HALCYON'IDÆ. From αλκυων, a kingfisher. The family of Fissirostral birds, of which the kingfisher is the type.

HALF-CASTE. *Half-breed.* The offspring of mixed races.

HALIO'TIDÆ. From αλε, the sea, and ους, the ear. A family of gastropods, having the genus *Haliotis* or sea-ear for the type.

HAL'ITUS. From *halo*, to breathe out. Vapor. Also, the breath.

HALITUS, SANGUINIS. The vapor exhaled by fresh blood.

HALLUCINA'TION. *Hallucina'tio;* from *hallucinor*, to blunder. Depraved imagination, an error of an individual who believes he sees, or distinguishes by hearing, touching, smelling or tasting, objects not present.

HAL'LUS. *Hallux.* The great toe.

HALMYRO'DES. Any disease accompanied by calor mordax.

HALO. From αλως, an area. Areola. In *Anatomy*, the palish red circle which surrounds the nipple in woman. In *Meteorology*, a luminous circle seen around the sun or moon under certain conditions of the atmosphere.

HALO SIGNA'TUS. The impression formed by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor.

HALODERÆ'UM. From αλς, salt, and δεραιον, a collar. A collar of salt applied to the neck, as in croup.

HAL'OGENS. From αλς, salt, and γενναω, to produce. A term applied in *Chemistry* to substances which form salts with metals, as chlorine, iodine, fluorine and cyanogen. Salts thus formed are termed *haloids*.

HA'LOID. From αλς, sea-salt, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling salt. Salts which are compounds of chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, cyanogen and other compound radicals, with metals.

HALONII'TIS. Induration of the cellular tissue.

HALOPEGÆ. Salt springs.

HALTI'CA. A genus of minute Coleopterous insects, embracing several species, among which is the turnip flea.

HAM. See Poples.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINICA. Witch-hazel. Winter witch-hazel; a shrub of the family *Berberideæ*, the bark of which is astringent.

HAMARTHRI'TIS. From αμα, at once, and αρθριτις, gout. Gout in all the joints.

HAMI'TES. From *hamus*, a hook. A genus of extinct Cephalopoda, found in the green sand formation in England.

HAM'MA. Αμμα; from απτω, to bind, or fit on. A truss for hernia.

HAMPSTEAD SPRINGS. Chalybeate springs near London.

HAMSTRINGS. The tendons of the ham.

HAMULA'RIA. From *hamus*, a hook. A genus of worms, of which the *Hamularia subcompressa* is said to have been found in the bronchial glands of a person who died of typhus fever.

HAM'ULUS. A little hook. In *Anatomy*, a hook-like process, as the hamulus of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

HAMULUS COCHLEÆ. Literally, a small hook of the cochlea; a process by which the lamina spiralis terminates upon the axis.

HAND. *Manus.* The extremity of the arm, composed of the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and fingers.

HANDS, DROPPED. Paralysis of the hands caused by the action of lead.

HANDEL'S ODONTALGIC REMEDY. ℞.—Opium ʒ ss; oil of henbane ʒ j; extract of belladonna, extract of camphor, ā ā gr. vi; oil of cajeput, tinct. cantharides, ā ā ʒ j and gtt. vi. This is made into a paste and introduced into the cavity of the aching tooth.

HANG-NAIL. A detached portion of epidermis near the finger nail.

HAPANTIS'MUS. Growing together of organic parts.

HAPHÊ. Feeling. Touch.

HAPHON'USI. From αφη, the sense of touch. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOTOM'IA. From απλος, simple, and τομη, incision. A simple incision.

HAPTODYSPHOR'IA. From αφη, touch, and δυσφορος, difficult to be borne. Painful to the touch.

HARD. A term applied in popular language to a substance which resists the action of external force; in *Anatomy*, to the osseous frame-work of the body, and in *Pathology* to the pulse when the finger seems to yield to the stroke of the artery.

HARDHACK. A plant of the genus *Spiræa*; the common name for *Spiræa tomentosa*.

HARE. A quadruped of the genus *Lepus*.

HARE'BELL. A plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, with bell-shaped flowers.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion leading to acts of violence.

HARE-LIP. *La'bium lepori'num; lagocheï'lus; lagosto'ma.* A vertical fissure or

division of one or both lips. It is almost always congenital, though it may be produced by a wound. Sometimes the cleft is double. The fissure frequently extends to the alveolar arch and palate. When there is but one division it is called *simple; double*, when there are two, and *complicated*, when the maxillary bone and palate are implicated, or when one or more of the teeth project and occupy the separation in the lip. Mr. Fox gives a drawing of a very remarkable example of distortion, in which a portion of the jaw-bone, with three teeth, projected beneath the nose more than an inch and a quarter. Dr. Simms describes in the American Journal of Dental Science, vol. 5, page 51, a similar example of complicated hare-lip, and numerous others are on record.

The manner of remedying hare-lip consists, 1st, in removing the rounded edges of the cleft, and 2d, in bringing them accurately together and retaining them in contact until a union takes place. But with regard to the most eligible period of life for the performance of the operation, there exists a difference of opinion. Some think the sooner it is performed the better, others believe that the best time is, immediately after the child has ceased to suck; while others again think it better to defer it until even a later period.

For simple hare-lip, the operation may be performed in the following manner. The head of the child being slightly elevated and firmly secured by means of an assistant, a narrow flat piece of wood, or pasteboard, should be introduced between the lip and gums and held by another assistant; a narrow, sharp-pointed scalpel, or, what is preferable, a straight bistoury, is then passed through the margin of the lip, immediately below the nose, and by a single cut, in a straight line downward, the rounded edge is removed. This operation is next repeated on the opposite side, leaving an aperture between the two margins resembling the letter V inverted. The margins are next brought accurately together and secured by passing two or three gold, steel-pointed, or steel-pins, horizontally through them at regular intervals, and rather nearer the internal than external surface. The edges of the wound are now held in close contact by passing a separate ligature around each pin in the form of the figure 8. Some surgeons, however, seem to think that additional security is obtained by passing the ligature from one needle to the other. The suture having been applied to the points of the needles, if steel ones have been used, should be clipped off with a pair of cutting nippers. When the needles are properly applied, Mr. Fergusson is of opinion that there is no necessity for straps or bandages to keep the cheeks forward, though it may be advisable to protect the tender adhesion of the wound for a few days, after their removal, by means of a strap. The needles may be withdrawn at the expiration of three or four days.

If there be any adhesion between the mucous membrane of the lip and gums, it should be separated before the operation is performed, and if any of the teeth project through the fissure, and cannot be carried back to their proper place in the dental arch, they should also be previously removed.

For cutting the edges of the fissure, some surgeons prefer scissors to the scalpel or bistoury.

In double hare-lip, both fissures should be closed at the same time, by passing the needles entirely across, and securing them in the manner as above described.

HARE'S-EAR. A plant of the genus *Bupleurum*.

HARE'S-EYE. See Lagophthalmia.

HARE'S-LETTUCE. A plant of the genus *Sonchus*.

HARMALA. A plant of the genus *Peganum*.

HARMONY. *Harmo'nia;* from αρω, to fit together. In *Anatomy*, an immovable articulation, as in the case of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

HAR'MOTOME. From αρμος, a joint, and τεμνω, I divide. Cross-stone; staurolite; a mineral, the crystals of which intersect each other.

HAR'PA. A genus of *Pectinibranchiate* Mollusks, the shell of which is traversed by longitudinal compressed sinuous parallel ribs, which have been compared to the strings of a harp.

HAR'PALUS. From *αρπαλεος*, rapid. A genus of predaceous *Coleopterans*.

HAR'PAX. A genus of fossil shells united by a hinge formed by two projecting teeth.

HART'S TONGUE. A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

HART-WORT. A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*.

HARTSHORN. *Cornu cervi*; the horn of the *Cervus Elaphus*, or stag.

HARTSHORN, SPIRIT OF. A watery solution of ammonia.

HARVEST BUG. A variety of the tick-insect, the *Acarus autumnalis*, called the *wheal-worm*. It infests the skin in the autumn, producing itching and glossy wheals.

HAS'TA. A spear. An epithet applied to parts of animals and vegetables which are supposed to resemble a spear.

HASTA REGIA. A plant of the genus *Asphodelus*.

HASTATE. Spear-shaped.

HASTEL'LA. A spear-shaped splint.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE. Tincture Guiaci Ammoniata.

HATCHETINE. A fusible wax-like substance, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, found sometimes in nodules of iron stone in South Wales.

HAUNCH. That portion of the trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and hip-joint.

HAUS'MANNITE. One of the ores of manganese, having a brownish-black color.

HAUS'TELLATES. *Haustella'ta*; from *haustellum*, a sucker. Insects, the oral apparatus of which is adapted for suction.

HAUSTUS. From *haurio*, to swallow. A draught. A single dose of liquid medicine.

HAUSTUS NIGER. Infusion of senna.

HAUYNE. A mineral found in small granular masses in basalt or lava, of a blue color.

HAVERS' GLANDS. The fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane of joints, called by Dr. Havers, *mucilaginous glands*.

HAVERSIAN CANALS. The minute canals found in the compact substance of bone, containing blood-vessels and medullary matter.

HAWK. A numerous species of birds of the genus *Falco*.

HAWK-WEED. A plant of the genus *Hypochæris*.

HAY'DENITE. A mineral occurring in pale, yellowish-brown crystals, so called from the discoverer, Dr. Hayden.

HA'ZEL-NUT. The fruit of the *Corylus avellana*.

HEAD. *Caput*. The upper extremity of the body; the cranium and face.

HEAD-ACHE. *Cephalal'gia*. Pain in the head.

HEADY. Quickly intoxicating: applied to wines.

HEADED. In *Botany*, presenting the appearance of, or expanded into, a head at the summit.

HEADING. A preparation used in brewing, consisting of equal parts of alum and sulphate of iron.

HEAL-ALL. Vulgar name for a species of Collinsonia, Prunella, and Scrophularia.

HEALTH. That state of the living body in which all its functions are properly performed.

HEARING. *Audi'tus*. The faculty by which sound is received.

HEART. Cor. *Καρδια*. A muscular organ, which forms the centre of the circulating system in the higher order of animals, having four distinct cavities: two *auricles*; the *right* receiving the blood from all parts of the body, the *left* from the lungs, and two *ventricles*; the *right* sending the blood to the lungs by the pulmonary artery, and the *left* to every part of the body, by the aorta. It is of an irregular pyramidal shape, enclosed in a membrane called *pericardium*, and situated obliquely, and a little to the left side, in the chest, between the lungs.

HEART, ATROPHY OF THE. A diminution in the thickness of the walls of this organ.

HEART, DISPLACEMENT OF THE. *Ecto-*

*pia cordis.* It is generally the result of malformation.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY OF THE. A morbid increase in the muscular substance of the walls of this organ.

HEART-SHAPED. Cordate.

HEART-WOOD. *Duramen.* The central part of the trunk of a tree.

HEART-WORT. A plant of the genus *Laserpitium.*

HEART'S EASE. A plant of the genus *Viola.*

HEARTBURN. Cardialgia; a sensation of heat and uneasiness in the stomach.

HEAT. *Caloric.* The sensation produced in the animal body by the transmission of caloric.

HEAT, ABSOLUTE. The whole quantity of caloric existing in chemical union in a body.

HEAT, ANIMAL. Animal temperature.

HEAT, FREE. The heat which is sensible to the touch or thermometer.

HEAT, LATENT. Insensible heat, or heat which does not pass from one substance to another so as to affect the senses or the thermometer.

HEAT, PRICKLY. See Lichen Tropicus.

HEAT, SENSIBLE. Free heat.

HEAT, SPECIFIC. The amount of heat necessary to bring a given body to a certain temperature, compared with the number of degrees required to melt ice or boil a given weight of water.

HEAT, VITAL. Animal heat.

HEAVY INFLAMMABLE AIR. Carbureted hydrogen.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes.

HE'BE. Ηβη; from *ηβαω, floreo, vigeo.* The hair of the pubes, or the pubic region. Also, puberty.

HEBETU'DO AN'IMI. Imbecility.

HEBETUDO DENTIUM. See Hæmodia.

HEBRADEN'DRON. A genus of trees of the order *Clusiaceæ.*

HEBRADENDRON PICTO'RUM. A tall tree, native of Malabar, which furnishes large masses of gamboge on the inside of its bark.

HECTIC. *Hecticus; εκτικος*; from *εξις*, habit. Belonging to the habit or constitution.

HECTIC FEVER. *Febris hectica.* A disease characterized by emaciation and fever of a peculiar type and character; frequent pulse, hot skin, particularly of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, loss of appetite, and towards the last by colliquative sweat when in bed, and diarrhœa. It is generally a symptomatic disease.

HEC'TICA. Hectic fever.

HEC'TOGRAMME. One hundred grammes, or three ounces, one drachm, and thirty-four grains, troy.

HECTOLITRE. A measure of one hundred French litres, or 211.35 pints.

HEDEO'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES. Pennyroyal; tick-weed; squaw-mint. It is stimulant and aromatic, and used to allay nausea.

HED'ERA. A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ.*

HEDERA HELIX. Ivy; common ivy; the berries are purgative, the leaves astringent, and have been used for dressing issues and ulcers, and in the treatment of some cutaneous diseases.

HEDERA TERRES'TRIS. *Glecho'ma hederacea.* Ground ivy. A peculiar alkaline principle obtained from ivy seeds, said to possess febrifuge properties.

HEDRA. A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the impression of the instrument inflicting the blow is visible. The ancients used it in the same general way in which we use the word *seat,* and, for the bottom of an abscess.

HEDGE GARLIC. Alliaria officinalis.

HEDGE-HOG. A quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus.*

HEDGE HYSSOP. A bitter herb of the genus *Gratiola.*

HEDGE MUSTARD. A plant of the genus *Erysimum.*

HEDYSA'RUM ALHAGI. A small shrub of Asia, the leaves of which become covered during the night with granular manna.

HEDYSMA. Condiment.

HE'DYPHANE. From *ηδυς*, sweet, and *φαινω*, to appear. A grayish-white

mineral of an adamatine lustre, composed of oxyd of lead, lime, arsenic, phosphoric acid, and chlorine.

HELCO'DES. Ulcerous.

HELCO'MA. An ulcer.

HELCYD'RION. A little ulcer. Superficial ulceration of the cornea.

HELE'NIN. A concrete volatile oil obtained from *Inula helenium.*

HELEN'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ.*

HELENIUM AUTUMNA'LE. Sneeze-wort; swamp sun-flower. It has a bitter, pungent, and slightly acrid taste; is tonic, diaphoretic, and also powerfully errhine.

HELIAN'THUS. From *ηλιος*, the sun, and *ανθος* a flower. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS. The sun-flower.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS. Jerusalem artichoke.

HELICA'LIS. Belonging to the helix of the ear.

HEL'ICINE AR'TERIES. The short arteries and vessels of the penis, given off from the larger vessels and smaller twigs of the artery of that organ.

HEL'ICIS MAJOR. A muscle of the ear, situated upon the upper point of the helix.

HELICIS MINOR. A muscle of the ear, which contracts the fissure of this organ.

HELICOTRE'MA. The foramen by which the scalæ of the cochlea communicate.

HEL'IOTROPE. *Heliotro'pium;* from *ηλιος*, the sun, and *τρεπω*, to turn. The blood stone; a deep green silicious mineral, often variegated with dark brown or blood-red spots.

HELIOTRO'PIUM EUROPÆ'UM. Verrucaria; turnesole; garden marigold; a plant which, on account of its supposed efficacy in destroying cutaneous excrescence, has been called by the French, *Herbe aux verrues.* See Calendula Officinalis.

HE'LIX. From *ελιξ*, a whorl. In *Anatomy*, the outer circumference or ring of the outer ear. In *Zoology*, a genus of *Testacea*, inhabiting a *spiral* shell, as the snail.

HELIX HORTEN'SIS. The common garden snail.

HELIX POMATIA. The great vine snail, esteemed by the ancient Romans as a luxury of the table.

HELLEBORAS'TER. *Helleborus fœtidus.* American hellebore.

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN. *Veratum viride;* Indian poke; swamp hellebore.

HELLEBORE, BLACK. *Helleborus niger.* Christmas rose.

HELLEBORE, WHITE. *Veratrum album.* White hellebore.

HELLE'BORUS. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

HELLEBORUS FŒ'TIDUS. Stinking hellebore. Helleboraster.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. Black hellebore. The root has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is a drastic hydragogue, cathartic, and emmenagogue.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTA'LIS. An Eastern species, supposed to be the hellebore of the ancients.

HEL'MET. In *Botany*, the upper lip of a labiate flower.

HELMIN'THAGOGUES. *Helmintha-go'ga;* from *ελμις*, a worm, and *αγω*, I expel. Remedies used for expelling worms. Anthelmintics.

HELMIN'THIA. See Helminthiasis.

HELMINTHIA ERRAT'ICA. Worms accidentally introduced into the stomach or intestines.

HELMINTHI'ASIS. A condition of body favoring the generation of worms.

HELMIN'THOID. Worm-shaped.

HELMINTHOL'OGY. *Helmintholo'gia;* from *ελμις*, a worm, and *λογος*, a description. A treatise on worms.

HELO'DES. A fever accompanied by profuse perspiration; the sweating sickness.

HELO'PYRA. Marsh fever.

HELO'SIS. From *ειλω*, I turn. Eversion of the eyelids.

HEMATITE. *Hæmatites; Heliotropium.* Blood-stone.

HEMATOSIN. See Hæmatosin.

HEMATURIA. See Hæmaturia.

HEMELYTRA. From *ημισυς*, half, and *ελυτρον*, a sheath. A wing, of which

half is coriaceous, and the other half membranous.

HEMERALO'PIA. From *ημερα*, the day, *ωψ*, the eye. A defect of vision, by which a person is able to see by day-light, but not at night.

HEM'ERALOPS. One affected with hemeralopia.

HEMEROB'IANS. *Hemerobiidæ;* from *ημερα*, day, and *βιος*, life. A family of *Neuropterous* insects which live but a day. There are fourteen known British species, of which the *Hemærobius* is the typical genus, and of these, the *Hemærobius perla*, called the "golden-eye," is the most beautiful.

HEMI. From *ημισυς*, a half. The same as semi, and used as a prefix.

HEMICRA'NIA. From *ημισυς*, half, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Pain affecting only one side, or one half of the head.

HEMIDIAPHORE'SIS. Perspiration of one half of the body.

HEMIDES'MUS INDICUS. An Indian plant, used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

HEMIEC'TON. A vessel containing 36 pints, used for fomenting the female organs of generation.

HEMIM'ELES. Monsters with defective extremities.

HEMIO'PIA. From *ημισυς*, half, and *οπτομαι*, I see. A defect of sight, in which a person affected with it can see only one half of an object.

HEMIOP'SIS. Hemiopia.

HEMIPA'GES. A monstrosity in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.

HEMIPA'GIA. Hemicrania.

HEMIPHO'NIA. Great weakness of voice.

HEMIPLE'GIA. *Hemiplex'ia;* from *ημισυς*, half, and *πλησσω*, I strike. Paralysis of one side of the body.

HEMIP'TERA. From *ημισυς*, half, and *πτερον*, a wing. An order of insects in which the anterior wings are half coriaceous and half membranous.

HEM'ISPHERE. *Hemisphe'ra;* from *ημισυς*, half, and *σφαιρα*, a sphere. One half of a sphere, or of a body of spheroidal shape. The upper portion of the brain is divided into hemispheres.

HEMITRITÆ'US. A semitertian ague.

HEMLOCK. A poisonous narcotic plant of the genus *Conium*. See Conium Maculatum.

HEMLOCK DROPWORT. A plant of the genus *Œnanthe*.

HEMLOCK TREE. Hemlock, spruce. See Pinus Canadensis.

HEMLOCK, WATER. Cow-bane. See Cicuta Virosa.

HEMORRHAGE. See Hæmorrhage.

HEMORRHAGIP'AROUS. That which gives rise to hemorrhage.

HEMP. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*.

HEMP, INDIAN. A variety of hemp much used in the East as a stimulating and intoxicating drug. See Cannabis Indica.

HEMP-SEED. The small varieties of the mulberry calculus are so called from their resemblance to hemp-seed.

HENBANE. Poison tobacco. See Hyoscyamus Niger.

HEN-BLINDNESS. Night blindness. See Nyctalopia.

HENNA. A reddish yellow dye obtained in Egypt from the *Lawsonia inermis*.

HE'PAR. Ηπαρ. The liver. Also, a term formerly applied in *Chemistry* to the Sulphurets.

HEPAR ANTIMO'NII. An oxy-sulphuret of antimony.

HEPAR MARTIA'LE. A compound sulphuret of potassa and oxyd of iron.

HEPAR SUL'PHURIS SALI'NUM. Sulphide of potassium.

HEPAR SULPHURIS VOLAT'ILIS. The hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

HEPATAL'GIA. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the liver.

HEPATALGIA CALCULO'SA. Pain caused by biliary calculi.

HEPATALGIA PHLEGMONOI'DES. See Hepatitis.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA. From *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *αποστημα*, an abscess. Abscess of the liver.

HEPATATRO'PHIA. Atrophy of the liver.

HEPATAUXÊ. Hypertrophy of the liver.

HEPATECHE'MA. Sound emitted by the liver on percussion.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS. From ηπαρ, the liver, and εμφρασσω, I obstruct. Hepatic obstruction.

HEPATENCEPHALO'MA. Encephaloid of the liver.

HEPATE'RUS. Fluxus hepaticus.

HEPAT'IC. *Hepat'icus;* from ηπαρ, the liver. Relating to the liver.

HEPATIC AR'TERY. *Arte'ria hepat'ica.* The artery of the liver; a branch of the cœliac.

HEPATIC DUCT. *Ductus Hepat'icus.* A duct which conveys the bile from the liver towards the duodenum, and being joined by the cystic duct; the two form the ductus communis choledochus.

HEPATIC FLUX. A form of diarrhœa in which there is a copious discharge of biliary matter.

HEPATIC PLEXUS. *Plexus hepaticus.* The nervous filaments of the cœliac plexus which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPATIC VEINS. *Venæ hepaticæ.* The veins which return the blood conveyed to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta, to the vena cava inferior.

HEPAT'ICA. American liverwort. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

HEPATICA TRIL'OBA. *Hepatica Americ'na.* Liverwort.

HEPAT'ICÆ. The liverwort tribe of acotyledonous plants.

HEPATIC'ULA. Chronic hepatitis.

HEPATIRRHŒ'A. From ηπαρ, the liver, and ρεω, I flow. An intestinal flux, with bilious evacuations.

HEPATISA'TION. *Hepatisa'tio.* The conversion of any texture into a liver-like substance. Applied to a morbid condition of the lungs.

HEPATI'TIS. From ηπαρ, the liver, and *itis,* denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the liver.

HEPATITIS, CHRONIC. Chronic inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZA'TION. Hepatisation.

HEPATOC'ACÊ. Gangrene of the liver.

HEPATOCE'LE. From ηπαρ, the liver, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia of the liver, or a protrusion of this organ through the abdominal parietes.

HEPATOCO'LIC. Belonging to the liver and colon.

HEPATO-CYSTIC. Pertaining to the liver and gall bladder.

HEPATO-GASTRIC. Pertaining to the liver and stomach.

HEPATOGASTROCHOLO'SIS. Bilious fever. Gastric fever.

HEPATOG'RAPHY. *Hepatogra'phia;* from ηπαρ, the liver, and γραφη, a description. An anatomical description of the liver.

HEPATOHÆ'MIA. From ηπαρ, the liver, and αιμα, blood. Sanguineous engorgement, or congestion of the liver.

HEPATOLITHI'ASIS. Formation of concretions in the liver.

HEPATOL'OGY. *Hepatolog'ia;* from ηπαρ, the liver, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMALA'CIA. Softening of the liver.

HEPATOM'PHALUM. Umbilical hernia containing a portion of the liver.

HEPATOMYELO'MA. Hepatencephaloma.

HEPATON'CUS. Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPAREC'TAMA. Excessive enlargement of the liver.

HEPATOPHY'MA. Abscess of the liver.

HEPATOPHTHI'SIS. Consumption of the liver. Exhaustion from suppuration of the liver.

HEPATORRHEX'IS. Rupture of the liver.

HEPATOT'OMY. Dissection of the liver.

HEPTAN'DRIA. *Heptan'drous;* from επτα, seven, and ανηρ, a man, or husband. Plants with hermaphrodite flowers and seven stamens.

HEPTAPLEU'RUM. The broad-leaved plantain. See Plantago Major.

HEPTAR-TOMPHALUS. Umbilical hernia, with a portion of the liver.

HERACLE'UM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

HERACLEUM GUMMIF'ERUM. A plant of the genus *Dorema*.

HERACLEUM LANA'TUM. Masterwort; cow-parsnip. The root has been used as a diuretic, expectorant and antispasmodic.

HERACLEUM SPONDYL'IUM. See Spondylium.

HER'BA. Herb; a plant with a succulent stalk or stem which dies down to the ground every year.

HERBA ALEXANDRI'NA. A plant of the genus *Symrnium*.

HERBA BENEDIC'TA. See Geum Urbanum.

HERBA BRITAN'NICA. See Rumex Hydrolapathum.

HERBA FEL'IS. See Nepeta cataria.

HERBA JU'LIA. Milfoil.

HERBA MELANCHOLI'FUGA. See Fumaria officinalis.

HERBA PA'TRI. See Primula Veris.

HERBA SA'CRA. See Verbena Trifoliata.

HERBA TRINITA'TIS. See Anemone hepatica.

HERBA'CEOUS. *Herbaceus*. Not woody; like an herb.

HERB'ALIST. One who deals in herbs.

HERBA'RIUM. A collection of dried specimens of plants.

HERBIV'OROUS. From *herba*, grass, and *vero*, I eat. Animals which feed on herbs.

HERBORIZA'TION. A tour for the collection of plants.

HERCULES BOVII. A violently purgative preparation, consisting of gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of sulphate of copper, nitre, and sea-salt.

HER'DERITE. A crystallized mineral, imbedded in flour at Ehrenfriedensdorf, Saxony, and discovered by Herder; it has a vitreo-resinous lustre.

HERED'ITARY. *Heredita'rious;* from *hæres*, an heir. An epithet applied to diseases propagated from parents to their offspring, as phthisis pulmonalis, &c.

HERMAPH'RODITE. *Hermaphrodi'tus;* from Ερμης, Mercury, and Αφροδιτη, Venus, that is, partaking of both sexes. One who has the organs of the two sexes so developed as to render it doubtful to which it belongs. In *Botany*, a flower which contains both stamens and pistils.

HERMET'IC. *Hermet'icus;* from Ερμης, Hermes, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry. Pertaining to chemistry. That part of chemistry which had for its object the pretended transmutation of the metals.

HERMETIC SEAL. The closing of a glass vessel in such a way as to prevent the most volatile substances from escaping. It is generally done by fusing the orifice with a lamp and blow-pipe.

HERMODAC'TYLUS. A bulbous root, brought from the east, supposed to be the product of the *iris tuberosa*.

HERNIA. From ερνος, a shooting forth, a branch. *Ramex*, a rupture. A tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of the whole or part of a viscus. Hernia is distinguished according to the region in which it occurs. It is termed *reducible*, when it can be readily returned back into the abdomen; *irreducible*, when there is no constriction, yet from adhesion or its large size, it cannot be put back; and *strangulated*, or *incarcerated*, when its reduction is prevented by constriction. Hernia may exist from birth, or occur from accident or injury at any subsequent period of life. In the former case it is termed *congenital*, and in the latter *accidental*. The term *Hernia* is applied to various lesions which have none of the distinguishing characteristics of rupture and protrusion of an organ or viscus.

HERNIA CER'EBRI. Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

HERNIA CONGEN'ITA. The adhesion of a protrusion of intestine or omentum to the testicle, after its descent into the scrotum.

HERNIA CRURA'LIS. Femoral hernia.

HERNIA EPIPLO'ICA. Epiplocele. Omental hernia.

HERNIA FEMORA'LIS. Hernia cruralis.

HERNIA HUMORA'LIS. See Orchitis.

HERNIA INCARCERA'TA. Incarcerated

or strangulated hernia. Hernia with a stricture.

HERNIA INGUINA'LIS. Bubonocele. Inguinal hernia.

HERNIA INTESTINA'LIS. See Enterocele.

HERNIA ISCHIAT'ICA. Hernia of the ischiatic notch.

HERNIA LACHRYMA'LIS. Swelling from distension of the lachrymal sac.

HERNIA LITT'RICA. So called from Littre, who first described it. A hernia containing only a digital prolongation of the ileum, supposed to be formed by the gradual extension of a knuckle of intestine which had been involved in the inguinal canal.

HERNIA MESENTER'ICA. Mesenteric hernia. Hernia through the lacerated mesentery.

HERNIA MESOCOL'ICA. Mesocolic hernia; protrusion of a portion of intestine between the folds of the mesocolon.

HERNIA OMENTA'LIS. Epiplocele. Omental hernia.

HERNIA OSCHEA'LIS. Scrotal hernia.

HERNIA PERINEA'LIS. Perineal hernia.

HERNIA PHARYN'GIS. See Pharyngocele.

HERNIA PHREN'ICA. Diaphragmatic hernia.

HERNIA PUDENDA'LIS. Pudendal hernia.

HERNIA SAC'CI LACHRYMA'LIS. Rupture of the lachrymal sac.

HERNIA SCROTA'LIS. Oscheocele. Hernia oschealis. Scrotal hernia.

HERNIA THYROIDEA'LIS. Thyroideal hernia.

HERNIA UMBILICA'LIS. Umbilical hernia.

HERNIA U'TERI. Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

HERNIA VAGINA'LIS. Vaginal hernia.

HERNIA VARICO'SA. See Varicocele and Cirsocele.

HERNIA VENA'RIUM. See Varix.

HERNIA VEN'ERIS. A tumefied testicle.

HERNIA VENTO'SA. See Pneumatocele.

HERNIA VENTRA'LIS. A hernia at any point of the anterior part of the abdomen.

HERNIA VENTRIC'ULI. Gastrocele. Abdominal hernia of the stomach.

HERNIA VESICA'LIS. Cystic hernia. Cystocele. Hernia of the urinary bladder.

HER'NIAL. Pertaining to hernia.

HERNIEMPHRAG'MUS. Radical cure of hernia by obstructing the canal.

HERNIOT'OMY. From *hernia*, and τομη, incision. The operation for hernia.

HERO'IC. An epithet applied to medicines or practice of a bold or vital character.

HER'PES. From ερπω, I creep, because it creeps and spreads about on the skin. Tetter. A cutaneous eruption, appearing in patches, upon an inflamed base, attended with more or less heat, itching, and sometimes considerable local uneasiness, but terminating in from eight to fifteen or twenty days in furfuraceous scales.

HERPES AMBULATI'VUS. Thought by some to be an erratic erysipelas.

HERPES CIRCINA'TUS. Ring-worm; a variety of herpes which appears in circular patches upon the neck, face, forehead, scalp or back of the hands.

HERPES DEPAS'CENS. A corroding form of herpes.

HERPES ESTHIOM'ENOS. Herpes attended by ulceration and great destruction of skin.

HERPES EXE'DENS. Herpes which spreads rapidly.

HERPES FARINO'SUS. Herpes having furfuraceous exfoliations.

HERPES FE'RUS. Erysipelas.

HERPES IN'DICUS. An itching herpes peculiar to India.

HERPES I'RIS. A cutaneous eruption occurring in small circular patches on the palms of the hands, fingers and instep, each consisting of concentric rings of different colors.

HERPES LABIA'LIS. A cutaneous eruption on the edges of the lips, and about the corners of the mouth.

HERPES MILIA'RIS. Herpes beginning with an eruption like millet seeds.

HERPES PERIS'CELES. Herpes zoster. The shingles.

HERPES PHLYCTÆNOIDES. A vesicular

eruption usually preceded by slight fever, and occurring in irregular clusters, most frequently on the cheeks, neck, arms, breast, and sometimes on other parts of the body. The vesicles, which contain a colorless and sometimes a brownish fluid, break about the fourth day, or begin to dry up, forming a dark or yellowish scab, which about the eighth or tenth day falls off, when the subjacent skin gradually assumes a healthy appearance.

HERPES PRÆPUTIA'LIS. A vesicular eruption either upon the outer or inner surface of the prepuce.

HERPES PUSTULO'SUS. A name applied to different forms of acne.

HERPES SERPI'GO. Herpes circinatus. Ring-worm.

HERPES SIC'CUS. The dry, mealy tetter.

HERPES ZOS'TER. A variety of herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle or belt, commonly called shingles.

HERPET'IC. *Herpet'icus;* from *herpes*, a disease of the skin. Pertaining to herpes.

HERPETOL'OGY. *Herpetolog'ia;* from ερπετος, a reptile, and λογος, a discourse. *Erpetology.* The science or the history of reptiles.

HERPE'TON. *Herpet'icon;* from ερπειν, to creep. In *Pathology*, a creeping ulcer; in *Zoology*, a genus of serpents.

HER'RING. A fish of the genus *Clupea.*

HESPERID'EÆ. Evergreen plants with rigid leaves, odorous and polyandrous flowers, such as the clove, myrtle, wintergreen, &c.

HESPER'IDINE. A peculiar, crystallizable substance detected in the rind of the unripe bitter orange.

HESPER'IDUM. In *Botany*, a fruit having the structure of the orange and lemon.

HESS'IAN CRU'CIBLE. A crucible made of fine clay and sand.

HET'ERO-. A prefix, from ετερος, different, used in medicine.

HET'ERO-CHYMEU'SIS. A depraved chymification and sanguification; also, a class of diseases in which this occurs.

HETEROCLITE. See Heterologous Tissues.

HETEROGANGLIA'TA. From ετερος, diverse, and γαγγλιον, a nerve-knot. A name proposed by Professor Owen to comprise all the Mollusca of Cuvier, with the exception of the Cirripeda.

HETEROGE'NEOUS. Unlike in kind. Opposed to homogeneous.

HETERO'LOGOUS TISSUES. Morbid tissues. See Heteroplasis.

HETEROMOR'PHISM. *Heteromorphis'mus;* from ετερος, other, and μορφη, shape. Malformation, or deviation from natural shape of parts.

HETEROP'ATHY. *Hetoropath'ia;* from ετερος, different, and παθος, affection. The removal of a morbid condition of body by exciting a different morbid condition. Allopathy.

HETEROPHO'NIA. From ετερος, different, and φωνη, voice. An impaired, cracked, or broken voice.

HETERO'PLASIS. *Heteroplas'ty;* from ετερος, different, and πλασις, formation. Formations which do not belong to the healthy body, as cancer, &c.

HET'EROPODS. *Heteropo'da;* from ετερος, various, and πους, a foot. An order of gastropodous mollusca.

HETEROSARCO'SES. From ετερος, different, and σαρξ, flesh. Diseases which consist in the production of false tissues.

HETEROT'ROPAL. From ετερος, and τρεπω, I turn. A term applied in *Botany* to a seed in which the embryo lies across the lobes.

HETEROTAX'IA. From ετερος, different, and ταξις, order. Transposition of organs.

HETEROTOP'IA. From ετερος, and τοπος, place. Deviation of parts from their natural place.

HEUCHE'RA. The alum root. A genus of plants of the order *Saxifrageæ.*

HEUCHERA CORTU'SA. *Heuchera Americ'na. Heuchera viscida.* The alum root, or American sanicle; a perennial, indigenous plant, the root of which is extremely astringent.

HEVEA GUIANENS'IS. *Hevea elas-*

*tica.* One of the trees which yield caoutchouc.

HEXAGYN'IA. In *Botany*, an order of plants with six pistils.

HEXAN'DRIA. In *Botany*, an order of plants with six stamens of equal length.

HEXAPE'TALOUS. Having six petals.

HEXAPHYL'LOUS. Having six leaves.

HEX'APODS. *Hexapo'da;* from εξ, six, and πους, a foot. An order of insects which have six feet.

HEX'IS. Εξις, habit. Habit of body. Constitution.

HIA'TUS. From *hiare*, to gape. Literally, a gap. In *Anatomy*, an orifice, aperture, or passage. Also, yawning.

HIATUS FALLO'PII. See Aqueduct of Fallopius.

HIATUS OF WINSLOW. The foramen of Winslow.

HIBER'NACLE. *Hibernac'ulum;* from *hiberno*, to winter. In *Botany*, the winter covering of buds; the bulb or bud in which the embryo of a future plant is enclosed.

HIBERNA'TION. The state of some animals during winter, in which the vital functions seem nearly suspended, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, &c.

HIBER'NICUS LAPIS. A kind of bluish slate, found in masses in different parts of Ireland.

HIBIS'CUS. Althæa. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ.*

HIBISCUS ABELMOS'CHUS. The plant which yields the *Grana moschi*, or musk seed.

HIBISCUS POPULE'US. A small tree or shrub of Molucca, which bears a resinous fruit. The root is emetic.

HIC'CUP. *Hiccough; singul'tus;* spasmodic contraction of the respiratory muscles, repeated at short intervals, with sonorous inspiration.

HICK'ORY. Trees of the genus *Carya.*

HIDRO'A. From ιδρως, sweat. A term applied in *Pathology* by Sauvages and Vogel, to *eczema*, or heat eruption.

HIDRON'OSOS. *Sudor anglicus.* Sweating sickness.

HIDROPH'OROUS. Sudoriferous.

HIDROPY'RETUS. A sweating fever.

HID'ROS. From ιδρως, sweat. Sweat; a term used in the composition of many words, as *Hidrotica*, sudorifics.

HIDROT'ICA. From ιδρως, sweat. Sudorifics; medicines which cause perspiration.

HI'ERA PI'CRA. From ιερος, holy, and πικρος, bitter. Holy bitter. An aloetic powder made into an electuary with honey.

HIERA'CIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

HIERACIUM PILOSEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Auricula muris*, or mouse-ear, a plant containing a bitter, slightly astringent, lactescent juice.

HIERAN'OSOS. From ιερος, sacred, and νοσος, disease. Literally, sacred disease. An old term for epilepsy.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Fossil copal, found in blue clay at Highgate.

HIGHMORE, ANTRUM OF. See Maxillary Sinus.

HILL'S STOPPING. A preparation, consisting principally of bleached gutta-percha, carbonate of lime and quartz, for filling teeth. It does not possess the requisite density for a permanent filling, especially in the surface of a tooth exposed to friction, but as the secretions of the mouth do not produce any effect upon it, it may be used in many cases with decided advantage.

HI'LUM. A term applied in *Botany* to the point at the base of the seed attached to the seed-vessel.

HILUM LIENIS. The fissure on the internal and concave surface of the spleen through which the vessels enter and leave the organ.

HIMANTO'SIS. *Himas.* Relaxation and elongation of the uvula.

HIMAN'TOPUS. From ιμος, a thong, and πους, a foot. A genus of wading birds remarkable for the slenderness of their legs.

HINAU. A tree of New Zealand, the *Elæocarpus hinau.* The bark is used in dyeing.

HIP. Haunch. The articulation of

the thigh with the pelvis. In *Botany*, the ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*.

Hip Bone. The ischium.

HIPPANTHRO'PIA. From ιππος, a horse, and ανθρωπος, a man. A diseased imagination, in which the individual fancies himself changed into a horse.

HIPPO. From ιππος, a horse. A prefix signifying a large size. Also, ipecacuanha.

HIPPOBOS'CA. From ιππος, a horse, and βοσκω, I feed. A genus of insects of which the horse-fly, *Hippobosca equina*, is the type of the family.

HIPPOCAM'PUS. From ιππος, and καμπτω, to bend. The sea-horse, a small marine animal. In *Anatomy*, two convolutions of the brain.

Hippocampus Major. The *cornu ammonis*. The internal surface of the convolution of the lateral edge of the hemisphere of the brain.

Hippocampus Minor. A medullary eminence situated in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCAS'TANUM. The horse chestnut.

HIPPOCRAT'IC. Relating to Hippocrates, or his doctrine.

Hippocratic Face. See Facies.

HIPPO'MANE. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, containing but one species.

Hippomane Mancinel'la. The manchineel, a plant of India, the sap of which is used by the natives to poison arrows.

HIP'POPUS. From ιππος, and πους, a foot. A genus of Acephalous Mollusks, so called from the resemblance of their shell to the foot of a horse.

HIPPOT'OMY. *Hippotom'ia;* from ιππος, a horse, and τεμνειν, to cut. The anatomy of the horse.

HIPPOPOT'AMUS. The river horse, an inhabitant of the rivers and lakes of the south of Africa. The incisor teeth or tusks of this animal, which attain from twelve to fifteen inches in length, were formerly very generally used by dentists for artificial teeth. At present, however, they are seldom employed for this purpose.

HIPPU'RIC ACID. An acid found in the urine of the horse and other ruminants, and in human urine, after taking benzoic acid.

HIPPU'RIS VULGA'RIS. The horse's or mare's-tail; a plant of the genus *Equisetum*, said to be astringent.

HIP'PUS. From ιππος, a horse. A disease of the eyes, characterized by perpetual twinkling, or repeated alternate dilatation and contraction of the iris.

HIPS. The fruit of the dog rose.

HIRCINE. A liquid, fatty substance obtained from the suet of the goat or sheep, which, on saponification, yields *Hircic acid*.

HIRCUS. *Tragus*. A goat.

HIRQUUS. The inner canthus of the eye.

HIRSU'TIES. Hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations, or in greater abundance than usual.

HIRSUTE. *Hirsu'tus*. Clothed with hairs.

HIRU'DO. The leech.

Hirudo Medicina'lis. The medicinal leech.

HIRUNDINA'RIA. See Lysimachia Nummularia.

HIRUN'DO. The swallow.

HIS'PID. From *hispidus*, bristly. In *Botany*, bristly; beset with stiff hairs. In *Zoology*, roughness of surface from minute spines, or rigid bristles.

HIS'TER. From *histrio*, an actor. A genus of Coleopterous insects, remarkable for their ability to alter their appearance so as to feign death, or to take on the resemblance of a small black seed.

HISTOGEN'IA. *Histog'eny;* from ιστος, a web or tissue, and γενεσις, generation. The formation of organic tissues.

HISTOL'OGY. *Histolog''ia;* from ιστος, a tissue, and λογος, a discourse. The anatomy of the tissues which enter into the formation of the different organs of the body; general anatomy.

HISTON'OMY. *Histonom'ia;* from ιστος, web or tissue, and νομος, law. The laws which govern the development and arrangement of organic tissues.

HISTORY, MEDICAL. A description of the principal events, and the persons

connected therewith, in the progress of the several branches of medicine.

History, Natural. That department of physical science which treats of the properties of natural bodies, and their methodical arrangement.

HISTOT'OMY. From *ιστος*, a tissue, and *τομη*, incision. The dissection of organic tissues.

HIVE SYRUP. See Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.

HIVES. The popular name for *croup;* also, for chicken-pox, the *Varicella globularis*, in this country, but chiefly for *Urticaria*

HOARSE'NESS. *Raucedo.* Preternatural roughness or asperity of voice, arising, generally, from disease in the larynx and trachea.

HOARY. Of a gray, bluish-green color.

HOB-NAIL LIVER. Cirrosis of the liver.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE SOLUTION. See Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.

HOG. See Sus Scrofa.

Hogslard. Adeps præparata.

HOLCE. *Ολκη*. A drachm.

HOLERA'CEOUS PLANTS. Culinary herbs.

HOLLANDS. Gin.

HOLLY. The holm tree of the genus *Ilex*. There are several species.

Holly, Dahoon. Ilex vomitoria.

Holly, Ground. A plant of the genus *Chimaphila.*

Holly, Knee. The butcher's broom; a plant of the genus *Ruscus.*

Holly, Sea. A plant of the genus *Eryngium.*

HOLLYHOCK. See Alcea Rosea.

HOLOTON'ICUS. From *ολος*, whole, and *τεινω*, to stretch. In *Pathology*, that form of tetanus in which the muscles of the body generally are affected.

HOLM. In *Botany*, the evergreen oak.

HOLOHED'RAL. From *ολος*, whole, and *εδρα*, face. In *Mineralogy*, a crystal with all the similar edges replaced.

HO'LY THISTLE. A plant of the genus *Centaurea.*

HO'MA. An anasarcous swelling.

HOMBERG'S PHOS'PHORUS. Ignited chloride of lime.

Homberg's Pyroph'orus. A mixture of burnt alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to air, or a compound of three parts lamp-black, four of alum and eight of carbonate of potash.

Homberg's Sedative Salt. Boracic acid.

HOMO. Man. A mammiferous animal of the order *bimana*, or *two-handed*, of which he is the only genus.

HOMOCHRO'MOUS. From *ομου*, together, and *χρομα*, color. In *Botany*, when all the florets of the same flower-head are of the same color.

HO'MŒOPATH. A homœopathist.

HOMŒOP'ATHY. *Homœopathi'a;* from *ομοιος*, similar, and *παθος*, affection. A doctrine which maintains that all diseases of the body are to be cured by inducing other diseased actions of the same kind, and that this is to be effected by exceedingly minute doses of medicine.

HOMOGANG'LIATE. From *ομοιος*, like, and *γαγγλιον*, a ganglion. A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to the animals with the ganglionic nervous system, and symmetrical arrangement of the ganglions.

HOMOGE'NEOUS. Having the same structure throughout. Having elements of the like nature.

HOMOIO'SIS. From *ομοιοω*, I assimilate. The elaboration of the chyle, by which it is assimilated to the blood.

HOMOL'OGY. From *ομος*, the same, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of similar parts.

HOMOPH'AGUS. From *ωμος*, raw, and *φαγω*, I eat. One who eats raw flesh.

HOMOPLAS'TY. From *ομοιος*, like, and *πλασσω*, I form. The formation of homologous tissues.

HOMOPLATA. *Omoplate.* Scapula.

HOMOP'TERANS. *Homop'tera;* from *ομος*, and *πτερον*, a wing. An order of insects in which the four wings are of a similar structure.

HOMOT'ROPOUS. In *Botany*, the

same direction as the body to which it is attached.

HOMOT'ONOS. *Acmasti'cos.* Having the same tone,

HONESTY. See Lunaria Rediviva.

HONEY. *Mel.* A mucoso-saccharine substance, of a yellowish color and aromatic smell, elaborated by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee, from the nectaries of flowers, and deposited in the cells of the comb.

Honey Dew. A saccharine substance found on the leaves of many trees during moist weather.

Honey of Squill. See Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.

HONEYSUCKLE. A plant of the genus *Lonicera.*

HOODED. Cucullate or cowled. See Cucullate.

HOOK. A curved steel instrument, used by anatomists, surgeons, and dentists. The tenaculum is a variety of hook used by the two former, and the hook belonging to the key of Garengeot, and the one with the forked, or crescent-shaped extremity, with a straight shaft attached to a handle, and used for the extraction of the roots of molar teeth, are the kinds employed by the latter.

Hook, Blunt. In *Obstetrics,* a hook with a long straight handle for bringing down the limbs of the fœtus during delivery.

Hook, Saunders'. A hook for the key instrument, invented by Dr. Edwin Saunders, of London, so constructed that it may be applied to any small key, and adapted for the removal of large roots. Its peculiarity consists in having an angular projection on its convex part, upon which the forefinger of the left hand may be firmly pressed, while the key is used in the ordinary direction, but with a number of short turns, so as to dislocate the root, when it will be found to rise easily in the socket.

HOOK'ED. Curved suddenly at the point.

HOOPER'S PILLS. A celebrated nostrum, used as a purgative and emmenagogue, composed of aloes, sulphate of iron, black hellebore, canella bark, myrrh, and ginger.

HOOPING-COUGH. Pertussis.

HOPS. The Strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.*

HORDEIN. Starch of barley.

HOR'DEI SEM'INA. *Hor'deum perla'tum.* Pearl barley.

HORDE'OLUM. A diminutive of *hordeum,* barley. A stye, or small tumor of the eyelids, which is somewhat of the nature of a little boil.

HOR'DEUM. Barley. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ.*

Hordeum Caus'ticum. *Vera'trum sab'adilla.* Indian caustic barley.

Hordeum Perla'tum. Pearl barley.

Hordeum Vulga're. The common barley.

HOREHOUND. A plant of the genus *Marrubium*

Horehound, Black. Stinking horehound. Ballota nigra. Ballota fœtida.

Horehound, Wild. A plant of the genus *Eupatorium.*

HORIZON'TAL. Parallel to the horizon.

HORMINUM. See Salvia sclarea.

HORN. *Cornu.* An animal substance, consisting chiefly of a modification of protein. The gelatin of horny tissues comes from their fibrous basis.

HORN'BLENDE. A common mineral, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, of various colors, from white, through green shades to black. It is a silicate of lime, magnesia, or iron. It is sometimes used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, for shading the body or enamel.

HORN LEAD. Chloride of lead.

Horn Pock. A form of variola, in which the pimples, imperfectly suppurating, are ichorous or horny, and semi-transparent.

Horn Quicksilver. Native protochloride of mercury.

Horn-Silver. Native chloride of silver.

HOR'RIDA CUTIS. *Cu'tis anseri'na.* Goose-skin.

HORRIPILA'TION. *Horripila'tio;* from *horrere,* to bristle up, and *pilus,* a hair.

A shuddering, chilly, or creeping sensation, with bristling of the hairs over the body, preceding fever.

HORSE CHESTNUT. A large nut, the fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

Horse-Radish. A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, having a root of a pungent taste.

Horse-Tail. See Hippuris vulgaris.

HORTUS. Vulva.

Hortus Siccus. A collection of dried plants; an herbarium.

HOSPITAL. From *hospes*, a guest. An establishment for the reception and medical treatment of the sick.

Hospital Gangrene. A peculiar form of gangrene, occurring in hospitals, in which the air, by the accumulation of patients, or want of proper ventilation, has become vitiated.

HOUND'S TONGUE. A plant of the genus *Cynoglossum*.

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular contraction of the transverse fibres of the uterus, causing it to assume the shape of an hour-glass. When it occurs previously to the removal of the placenta, this is often retained for some time in the upper portion of the organ.

HOUSE-LEEK. A plant of the genus *Sempervivum*.

HOWARD'S HYDROSUBLIMATE. Jewell's calomel, prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapor, and receiving it in water.

HUCKLE BONE. Ischium.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR TEETH AND GUMS. A pleasant aromatic mouth wash, consisting of tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinch. aq. cinnam. ā ā ʒ iij; eau d'arquebusade ʒ i; pulverized gum Arabic ʒ ss. M.

HUMAN TEETH, CUSTOMS CONCERNING. Apart from the importance attached to the teeth, some very curious and singular customs connected with these organs, have obtained among many of the nations of the earth. The Brahmins of Hindostan rub their teeth for more than an hour with a twig from the racemiferous fig-tree, immediately after rising every morning, addressing their prayers, at the same time, to the sun, invoking blessings upon themselves and families. They also separate their teeth as soon as the second set is formed.

The inhabitants of Tonquin and Siam dye their teeth black, as do, also, the females of the Marian Islands, and the unmarried ladies of Java. Many of the women of Sumatra have their teeth filed off to the gums; others have them filed to points, or the enamel filed off, in order to dye them black, which is regarded as very ornamental. The great men of these islands color their upper teeth black, and encase their lower ones with gold, creating a contrast which is regarded as particularly beautiful by candle-light. The inhabitants of some of the other East Indian islands gild their two front teeth, and dye the others black.

The natives of Malacca cut horizontal grooves across their upper incisors, and the Abyssinian negroes file their teeth to points, giving them a notched or serrated appearance. The inhabitants of Prince William's Sound, says Mr. Murphy, make an incision in the upper lip, parallel with the mouth, and when the sides of the wound have healed, they insert a shell, carved in such a manner as to resemble teeth. The natives of the Sandwich Islands, in order to propitiate their god, Eatooa, offer up to him their front teeth.

HUM'BOLDTINE. A native oxalate of the protoxyd of iron.

HUM'BOLDTITE. A variety of Datholite, or borosilicate of lime.

HUMEC'TANT. *Humec'tans*. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to remedies which are supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood, and remove the acrid condition of an organ.

HU'MERAL. *Humera'lis*. Pertaining to the humerus or arm.

Humeral Artery. The brachial artery.

HU'MERUS. From ωμος, the shoulder. The upper part of the arm and shoulder. Also, the bone of the arm, *os humeri*, which is of a cylindrical shape, and situated between the scapula and forearm.

HU'MIC ACID. An acid formed from humus by alkalies.

HUMIFU'SUS. From *humus*, the ground, and *fundo*, I pour or spread out. Procumbent. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which spread out over the surface of the ground.

HU'MILIS. The rectus inferior oculi.

HU'MIN. A dark substance insoluble in alkalies, obtained from the soil.

HUMIRIA'CEÆ. A natural order of arborescent Exogens inhabiting Brazil.

HUMIR'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Humiriaceæ*.

HUMIRIUM FLORIBUN'DUM. The shrub from which the balsam of *Umiri* is obtained. It has properties similar to Copaiva and balsam of tolu.

HU'MITE. A red Vesuvian mineral, occurring in complex crystals, and so named in honor of Sir David Hume, in whose collection it was found.

HU'MOR. From *humeo*, to be moist. Any fluid of the body.

HUMOR, AQUEOUS. A thin transparent fluid, which fills the two chambers of the eye.

HUMOR, VITREOUS. The vitreous humor of the eye.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. That theory which attributes all diseases to disordered states of the fluids.

HUMORIC. The sound produced by percussion on the stomach, when distended with fluid or air.

HU'MORISTS. Those who attribute all diseases to a disordered condition of the fluids of the body.

HUMOUR. Humor.

HUMP BACK. Protuberance of the back, occasioned by curvature of the spine.

HU'MULIN. The narcotic principle of the *Humulus lupulus*.

HU'MULUS LU'PULUS. The hop plant.

HU'MUS. Vegetable mould.

HUNCH. Hump.

HUNGER. *Fames*. A desire for food, or want of it.

HUNGA'RIAN BAL'SAM. The resinous juice of the *Pinus pumilio*.

HUNGARY WATER. A stimulating spirit, perfumed principally with rosemary and lavender.

HUNTER'S SILICIOUS CEMENT. A fusible silicious cement, introduced to the notice of the dental profession by Dr. W. M. Hunter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for uniting single porcelain teeth to a gold or platina base, and to each other. It consists of a base and gum enamel. The former is composed of flux * 1 oz.; pure, finely ground asbestos 2 ozs.; to these, after being ground together until very fine, is added granulated body † 1½ oz. The whole is then mixed with a spatula to prevent breaking the granules.

Three formulæ are given by Dr. Hunter, for gum enamel, prepared as follows: No. 1. Flux 1 oz., fused spar of the clearest quality, 1 oz., English rose 40 grs. Grind the rose in a wedgewood mortar very fine, add the flux gradually, and then the spar; continue to grind until the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated. Cut down a Hessian crucible until it can be put in the muffle of a furnace; line with a mixture of equal parts of silver and kaolin; put in the materials, and raise the heat on it until *vitrification*, not fusion, takes place, then withdraw the muffle. A red cake of enamel, easily removed from the crucible, will be the result. This, after removing any adhering portions of the

* The flux is composed of silex 8 ozs., calcined borax 4 ozs., caustic potash 1 oz. The caustic potash is ground very fine, in a wedgewood mortar, and the two former gradually added until they are thoroughly incorporated. The mass is then placed in a Hessian crucible, as white as can be obtained, previously lined with kaolin, and with which a cover of fine clay slab should be luted on. The crucible is now exposed to a clear, strong fire in a furnace until the mixture is fused into a transparent glass, which should be free from stain or discoloration. This, when cold, is broken down and ground until it will pass through a bolting cloth sieve, when it is ready for use.

† For granulated body, break and grind fine china or wedgewood ware until it will pass through a wire sieve No. 50, then sift the fine particles with a No. 10 bolting sieve. This will leave the grains about the size of the finest gunpowder. Any hard porcelain with body will answer as well.

silex and kaolin, is broken, and ground tolerably fine. If, on testing, the color is found to be too deep, it may be reduced by the addition of a little covering.* The gum enamel from this formula flows at the lowest heat. For gum enamel No. 2, take, flux 1 oz.; fused spar 2 ozs.; English rose 60 grs. For No. 3, take, flux 1 oz.; fused spar 3 ozs.; English rose 80 grs. Treat as above.

When the teeth are backed, they are reärranged, a space being left between them and the base, and cemented to the plate with a mixture of wax and resin. The base is now applied on the outside, filling up the space between the teeth and plate, applying it first quite wet, but afterwards as dry as possible. The surface of the material is now oiled and enveloped with investient in the same manner as a piece is covered with plaster and sand for soldering. The piece is then placed on a fine clay slab thoroughly saturated with water. When hard, the cement is chipped off until the backings, teeth, and plate are perfectly clean. Scraps and filings of platina are now placed freely along the joints, covering the surface intended to be coated with enamel with coarse filings, keeping them in place with a mixture of finely ground borax and water. For a solder, use freely pure gold. The piece is put in a muffle, and a heat gradually raised until the gold flows freely, which will be sufficient to fuse the composition. It is then withdrawn and cooled in a muffle, the investient removed, and every interstice which may remain filled with covering No. 2. The backings and base are also covered with this to about the thickness of a dime. The base is afterwards covered with gum enamel to about one-half this thickness. This done, place the piece on the investient on a slab, put in a muffle and fuse, and the process is finished. Should a crack or blemish occur, it may be removed by applying gum enamel No. 1, and fusing a second time. See Author's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

* This is made by mixing two parts white quartz sand with one part plaster of Paris, with sufficient water to make the mass plastic, and must be used before the plaster sets.

HURA BRASILIEN'SIS. A Brazilian tree of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. It has been used as anthelmintic and against leprosy and elephantiasis.

HUSK. Glume; calyx.

HY'ACINTH. A mineral of various colors, occurring in crystals, and found in Zircon.

HYACINTH'INE. A transparent and doubly refractive brown or greenish mineral, occurring in eight sided prisms.

HYACIN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

Hyacinthus Botryoi'des. Grape-hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Como'sus. Purple-grape hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Muscari. Musk grape flower, said to be emetic and diuretic.

Hyacinthus Orienta'lis. Garden hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Racemo'sus. Hare-bell hyacinth.

HYALI'TIS. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HY'ALINE. From *ναλος*, glass. The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells.

HY'ALOID. *Hyaloï'des;* from *ναλος*, glass, and *ειδος*, likeness. Resembling glass. Transparent.

Hyaloid Fossa. The depression in the vitreous humor, in which the crystalline lens or humor is partially imbedded.

Hyaloid Membrane. The membrane which forms the covering of the vitreous humor.

HYBER'NACLE. See Hibernacle.

HYBERNA'TION. See Hibernation.

HYBOMA. Gibbosity of the spine.

HYBRID. *Hybrida;* from *νβρις*, an injury, because its nature is tainted. In *Physiology*, the offspring of two different animals, as the mule, or of plants of a different species. In *Philology*, words compounded of different languages.

HYDAR'THRUS. Properly, *Hydrarthus. Hydarthro'sis;* from *δωρ*, water,

and *αρθρον*, a joint. *Hydrops articulorum.* Dropsy of a joint. White-swelling.

HY'DATID. *Hy'datis;* from *υδωρ*, water. An encysted tumor, containing a transparent watery fluid. Also, a genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a body wholly or posteriorly vesicular. 1. *Hydatis Acephalocystis*, the headless hydatid, or bladder-worm; 2. *Hydatis cœnurus*, containing several animals grouped together and terminating in one tail; 3. *Hydatis cysticercus*, the bladder-tailed hydatid; 4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros*, furnished with a rough bifurcated horn; 5. *Hydatis echinococcus*, the round rough hydatid; 6. *Hydatis polycephalus*, the many-headed hydatid; 7. A white encysted body named by Raspail, the *ovuliger* of the joint of the wrist, is aiso added to the foregoing, though considered by the discoverer, as belonging to a genus intermediate between the *cysticercus* and the *cœnurus*.

HYDATIDOCE'LE. *Hydatoce'le;* from *υδατις*, a hydatid, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed of, or containing hydatids.

HY'DATOID. *Hydatoi'des;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Watery; resembling water.

HY'DERUS. Anasarca. Dropsy.

HYD'NUM. A genus of fungi, some of which are edible.

HYDNUM CORALLOI'DES. The common coral fungus. There are also several other species.

HYDNUM ERINA'CEUM. Hedgehog mushroom.

HY'DRA. From *υδωρ*, water. The fresh-water polypus.

HYDR-. HYDRO-. From *υδωρ*, water. A prefix denoting the presence of water or hydrogen.

HYDRACIDS. In *Chemistry*, acids which consist of an element or compound combined with hydrogen. Even the oxacids have been classified under this head by assuming that their basis is a compound radical united with hydrogen. Thus sulphuric acid, commonly united $SO_3$ Ho, may be expressed by the formula $SO_4$ H.

HY'DRAGOGUES. *Hydrago'ga;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*, I expel. Medicines which ncrease the secretions or excretions, so as to cause the removal of effused serum, or water, from any part of the body.

HYDRAM'NIOS. A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGO-CHLORIDS. Haloid salts in which the part of the halogen is taken by corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRANATRIP'SIS. Rubbing in a preparation of mercury.

HYDRARGYRA'TUS. Of, or belonging to, mercury.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. Acetate of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI AMMO'NIO-CHLO'RIDUM. Ph. L. Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLO'RIDI LI'QUOR. Ph. L. A solution of corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLOR'IDUM. Bichloride of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANI'DUM. Bicyanide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODI'DUM. Biniodide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BINOX'YDUM. Ph. L. Oxyd of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURE'TUM. Bi sulphuret of mercury. Cinnabar.

HYDRARGYRI BORUS'SIAS. *Hydrargyri cyanuretum.* Bicyanide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM. Bromide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI CALX AL'BA. See Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. Ph. L. Chloride of Mercury. Protochloride or subchloride of mercury. Calomel.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORRO'SIVUM. U. S. Corrosive chloride of mercury. Bichloride of mercury. Corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI CYANURET'UM. U. S. Bicyanide, cyanuret, or prussiate of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDUM. Iodide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI HYPEROX'YDUM. See Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. U. S. and Ph. L. Subiodide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RU'BRUM. U. S. Red iodide of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI MU'RIAS CORRO'SIVUS. Corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI MURIAS DUL'CIS. Calomel.

HYDRARGYRI NI'TRAS. Nitrate of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI NI'TRICO-OX'YDUM. Nitric oxyd of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. U. S. Black oxyd of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. U. S. Red precipitate of mercury. Nitric oxyd of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM. See Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMU'RIAS. Corrosive sublimate.

HYDRARGYRI PRUSSIAS. See Hydrargyri cyanuretum.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMU'RIAS. Calomel.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM. See Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRI SUL'PHAS FLA'VUS. U. S. Yellow sulphate of mercury. Subsulphate of mercury. Sulphate of mercury. Turpeth mineral.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURE'TUM NIGRUM. U. S. Black Sulphuret of mercury. Æthiop's mineral.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RU'BRUM. U. S. Red sulphuret of mercury. Bisulphuret of mercury. Cinnabar.

HYDRARGYRI SUPERMURIAS. See Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

HYDRARGY'RIA. *Eczema mercuriale.* Mercurial eczema, or eczema resulting from the use of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI'ASIS. Poisoning by mercury.

HYDRARGYRO-IODIDES. Compounds of iodide or cyanide of mercury with corresponding salts of potassium, sodium, &c.

HYDRARGYRO-STOMATI'TIS. Mercuriale sore mouth.

HYDRAR'GYRUM. From *υδωρ*, water, and *αργυρος*, silver. Quicksilver. Mercury. A liquid metal of a brilliant, bluish-white color.

HYDRARGYRUM ACETA'TUM. See Hydrargyri acetas.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIA'TUM. Ammoniated mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM BORUSS'ICUM. See Hydrargyri cyanuretum.

HYDRARGYRUM CALCINA'TUM. See Hydrargyri binoxydum.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRE'TA. U. S., Ph. L., E. and D. Mercury with chalk.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNE'SIA. Ph. D. Mercury with carbonate of magnesia.

HYDRARGYRUM HYDROCYANICUM. See Hardrargyri cyanuretum.

HYDRARGYRUM MURIAT'ICUM. Chloride of mercury. Protochloride of mercury. Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUM PHOSPHORA'TUM. Phosphureted mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITA'TUM. See Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITA'TUM CINE'REUM. See Hydrargyrum oxydum nigrum.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. Purified mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM SACCHARA'TUM. Mercury triturated with lump sugar.

HYDRARGYRUM VITRIOLA'TUM. See Hydrargyri sulphas flavus.

HYDRARGYRUS. *Hydrargyrum.* Mercury.

HYDRAR'THRUS. See Hydarthrus.

HYDRAS'TIS CANADEN'SIS. Yellow root. Turmeric root. Golden seal; a perennial herb, having an acrid, bitter taste, and employed by the Indians as an application to old ulcers. The juice of the root is used as a dye.

HY'DRATE. A compound containing water in a fixed and definite proportion; a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it.

HYDRATE OF POTASSA. Caustic potash.

HY'DRATED. Chemically combined with water.

HYDRAUL'ICS. From *υδωρ*, water, and *αυλος*, a pipe. The science of the motions of liquids, the laws which regulate them, and the effects which they produce.

HYDRENCEPHALOCE'LE. From

ὑδωρ,and εγκεφαλος, the brain, and κηλη, a tumor. A watery tumor of the brain.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID. From ὑδωρ, water, εγκεφαλος, the brain, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling hydrocephalus. Spurious hydrocephalus, resulting from diseases of the bowels and the irritation of teething.

HYDRENCEPH'ALUS. Acute hydrocephalus.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE. From ὑδωρ, water, εντερον, intestine, and κηλη, a tumor. Intestinal hernia with an enclosure of water in the sac.

HYDRIDE. A compound of hydrogen with another simple body, especially metal.

HYDRENTEROMPHALOCÉ'LĒ. Umbilical hernia, in which the tumor contains intestine and water.

HYDRI'ODATE. The old name for iodide.

HYDRIOD'IC ACID. A colorless, gaseous acid, consisting of one atom of iodine and one of hydrogen.

HYDRO'A. From ὑδωρ, water. A pustule containing a serous or watery fluid.

HYDROÆ'MIA. *Hydræmia.* From ὑδωρ, water, and αιμα, blood. A state of the blood in which there is an excess of its watery constituents.

HYDROA'RION. From ὑδωρ, water, and ωαριον, ovarium. Dropsy of the ovarium.

HYDROAZOCARBYLS. A class of Löwig's system, comprising those organic radicals which contain carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.

HYDROBLEPH'ARON. From ὑδωρ, water, and βλεφαρον, eyelid. Watery swelling of the eyelids.

HYDROCÆ'LIAS. Ascites.

HYDROCAR'BONS. Organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon. The meaning of this term is often extended so as to embrace the combinations of these elements, carbon and hydrogen, with oxygen.

HYDROCAR'DIA. Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROCE'LE. From ὑδωρ, water, and κηλη, a tumor. A collection of serous fluid either in the membrane of the scrotum, or in the coats of the testicle and its vessels.

HYDROCELE CYSTA'TA. Encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord.

HYDROCELE OF THE NECK. A tumor filled with a watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆ'I. Dropsy of the abdomen.

HYDROCELE SPINA'LIS. Hydrorachis.

HYDROCENO'SIS. Evacuation of morbid accumulations of water.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS. From ὑδωρ, water, and κεφαλη, the head. Dropsy of the brain. Dropsy of the head. It is distinguished into *acute* and *chronic; external* and *internal.* When acute, it is attended by symptoms of inflammation of the brain. Chronic hydrocephalus generally commences at an early period of life, causes a distention of the brain and bones of the cranium, and generally proves fatal. When external, it consists in a mere infiltration of the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. The internal variety is said to be seated in the meninges and surface of the encephalon, and is termed *tubercular meningitis.*

HYDROCEPHALUS SPU'RIUS. Hydrencephalous disease.

HYDROCHLO'RATES. The old name for chlorides.

HYDROCHLO'RIC ACID. *Muriatic acid.* An acid composed of one atom of chlorine and one of hydrogen.

HYDROCH'YSES. A class of diseases in Fuchs' classification, characterized by sudden effusion of water, as serous apoplexy.

HYDROCIRSOCE'LE. A tumor caused by varicose veins and ædema of the scrotum.

HYDROCOT'YLE CENTEL'LA. A South African plant possessing astringent properties.

HYDROCHLORIC ETHER. See Ether, Hydrochloric.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID. *Acidum hydrocanicum.* Prussic acid; one of the most rapid and deadly poisons.

HYDROCYS'TIS. From ὑδωρ, water,

and κυστις, a bladder. A cyst filled with a serous fluid.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS. From ὑδωρ, and δυναμις, power, force. That branch of *Physical Science* which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest.

HYDRODER'MA. From ὑδωρ, water, and δερμα, the skin. Dropsy of the skin. Anasarca.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPLOCE'LE. An entero-epiplocele, complicated with effusion of serous fluid in the hernial sac.

HYDRO-EPIPLOCELE. Omental hernia with effusion of serous fluid in the hernial sac.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPH'ALUM. Umbilical hernia, with effusion of serous fluid in the sac.

HYDROFLU'ORIC ACID. A caustic, gaseous acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on fluoride of calcium.

HYDROFLUOSILI'CIC ACID. $3HF_2SiF_3 + SiO_3$. Acid formed of hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon. It is soluble in water and is used in analytical chemistry, chiefly to determine the presence of baryta.

HY'DROGEN. *Hydrogen'ium;* from ὑδωρ, water, and γενναω, I produce. So called, because it forms water in combination with oxygen. Inflammable air; an elementary body, known only in a gaseous state, without odor or color.

HYDROGEN, CARBURETED. Carbureted hydrogen.

HYDROGEN, OXYD OF. *Protoxyd of hydrogen.* Water.

HYDROGEN, PHOSPHURETED. A compound of hydrogen and phosphorus; a transparent colorless gas, of an offensive odor, and bitter taste.

HYDROGEN SULPHURETED. Hydrosulphuric acid.

HYDROGLOS'SA. Ranula.

HYDROG'URET. Hydride.

HYDROHYMENI'TIS. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDROLA'TA. Distilled water.

HYDROLEA'CEÆ. A small natural order of *Monopetalous Exogens*, chiefly inhabiting watery places in tropical climates.

HY'DROLITE. From ὑδωρ, and λιθος, a stone. A mineral, the crystals of which are six-sided prisms, terminated by low six-sided pyramids, with truncated summits.

HYDROL'OGY. *Hydrolog'ia;* from ὑδωρ, water, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the properties and nature of water.

HYDROMAN'CY. From ὑδωρ, and μαντεια, prophecy. Divination by water, a method of predicting events practiced by the ancient Persians and Romans.

HYDROMAN'IA. From ὑδωρ, water, and μανια, mania. A propensity to drown one's self.

HY'DROMEL. *Hydrom'eli;* from ὑδωρ, water, and μελι, honey. Water sweetened with honey.

HYDROM'ETER. *Hydrome'trum;* from ὑδωρ, water, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluids.

HYDROME'TRA. From ὑδωρ, water, and μητρα, the womb. Dropsy of the uterus.

HYDROMET'RIDÆ. From ὑδωρ, water, and μητρα, a birth-place. A family of *Geocorisæ*, or land-bugs, frequenting the surface of water.

HYDROM'PHALUM. From ὑδωρ, water, and ομφαλος, the navel. A tumor at the navel containing a serous fluid.

HYDROMYRIN'GA. From ὑδωρ, water, and *myringa* or *myrinx*, the membrana tympani. Dropsy of the tympanum.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS. From ὑδωρ, water, and νεφρος, kidney. An accumulation of urine in the kidney, caused by obstruction of the uriniferous tubes.

HYDRON'OSOS. From ιδρως, sweat, and νοσος, a disease. *Sudor anglicanus.* Sweating sickness.

HYDRO'PATHY. *Hydropath'ia;* from ὑδωρ, water, and παθος, disease. The treatment of disease by the external and internal use of water.

HY'DROPERICAR'DIUM. *Hydropericar'dia;* from ὑδωρ, and περικαρδιον, the pericardium. Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROPHAL'LUS. Dropsy of the penis.

HY'DROPHANE. From *υδωρ*, and *φαινω*, I shine. A species of opal, opaque when dry, and transparent in water.

HYDROPH'IDES. From *υδωρ*, water, and *οφις*, a serpent. A section of *Ophidians*, including the water snakes, armed with small poison fangs, associated with non-venomous maxillary teeth.

HYDROPHIL'IDÆ. From *υδωρ*, and *φιλεω*, I love. A family of *Pentamerous* Coleopterans, or aquatic beetles, with wings by which they can transport themselves from one piece of water to another. The family includes many genera.

HYDROPHIMO'SIS. Œdematous phimosis.

HYDROPHO'BIA. From *υδωρ*, water, *φοβεω*, to terrify. Literally, dread of water. Canine madness. That peculiar and horrible disease consequent upon the bite of a rabid animal.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA. From *υδωρ*, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye. Dropsy of the eyeball.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIAN. Œdema of the conjuctiva.

HYDROPHYLLUM. A genus of plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

HYDROPHYLLUM APPENDICULA'TUM. Hairy waterleaf.

HYDROPHYLLUM CANADEN'SE. Canadian waterleaf.

HYDROPHYLLUM MACROPHYL'LUM. Large waterleaf.

HYDROPHYLLUM VIRGI'NICUM. Virginian waterleaf.

HYDRO-PHYSOCE'LE. From *υδωρ*, water, *φυση*, wind, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Hernia containing serum and gas.

HYDROPHYSOME'TRA. From *υδωρ*, water, *φυση*, wind, and *μετρα*, the womb. Distension of the uterus by an accumulation of serous and gaseous matter.

HYDROPHY'TES. From *υδωρ*, water, and *φυτον*, a plant. A term applied in *Botany* to fresh-water plants.

HYDROP'IC. *Hydropicus*; from *υδρωψ*, the dropsy. One affected with dropsy. Relating to dropsy.

HYDROP'ICA. Hydragogues.

HYDROPLEURI'TIS. Pleurisy attended with serous effusion. Acute hydrothorax.

HYDROPNEUMO'NIA. From *υδωρ*, water, and *πνευμων*, the lung. Serous infiltration of the cellular tissue of the lungs.

HYDROPNEUMOSAR'CA. From *υδωρ*, water, *πνευμα*, wind, and *σαρξ*, flesh. An abscess containing air, liquid and flesh, or generally extravasated blood.

HYDRO'PNEUMO'THO'RAX. From *υδωρ*, water, *πνευμων*, the lung, and *θωραξ*, the chest. Pneumothorax, complicated with serous effusion into the chest.

HY'DROPS. From *υδωρ*, water. Dropsy.

HYDROPS ABDOMINIS. Ascites.

HYDROPS ARTICULO'RUM. Hydarthrus.

HYDROPS CAP'ITIS. Hydrocephalus.

HYDROPS CER'EBRI. Acute hydrocephalus.

HYDROPS CYSTICUS. A collection of serous fluid in a cyst or sac.

HYDROPS GENU. Dropsy of the knee.

HYDROPS GLOTTI'DIS. Œdema of the glottis.

HYDROPS OCULI. Hydrophthalmia.

HYDROPS OVARII. Dropsy of the ovarium.

HYDROPS PALPEBRÆ. Hydroblepharon.

HYDROPS PECTO'RIS. Hydrothorax.

HYDROPS PERICAR'DII. Hydropericardium.

HYDROPS PUL'MONUM. Hydropneumonia.

HYDROPS SACCI LACHRYMA'LIS. Fistula lachrymalis.

HYDROPS SACCO'RUM PLEU'RÆ. Hydrothorax.

HYDROPS TUBA'LIS. Serous accumulation in the Fallopian tube.

HYDROPYR'ETOS. Sweating fever.

HYDRORA'CHIS. From *υδωρ*, water, *ραχις*, the spine. Dropsy of the spine.

HYDROR'CHIS. Hydrocele.

HYDRORRHŒ'A. From *υδωρ*, water, and *ρεω*, I flow. Any chronic discharge of serous fluid. Also, Egyptian ophthalmia, with a profuse flow of tears.

HYDROSAL'PINX. Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

HYDROSARCOCE'LE. From *υδωρ*, water, *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Sarcocele, complicated with serous effusion of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSCHEOCE'LE. Hydrocele.

HYDROSTAT'ICS. *Hydrostat'ica;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *στατικος*, standing. That part of physics which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids.

HYDROSUL'PHATE. A salt from a combination of hydrosulphuric acid with a salifiable base.

HYDROSULPHU'RIC ACID. *Sulfhydric Acid.* A colorless gas containing one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen. It precipitates most of the metals from their saline combinations.

HYDROTHO'RAX. From *υδωρ*, water, and *θωραξ*, the chest. Dropsy of the chest. Effusion of serum in one or both of the cavities of the pleura.

HYDROT'ICA. Hydragogues.

HYDRO'TIS. Dropsy of the ear.

HY'DRURET. See Hydride.

HYDRYLS. Organic radicals composed of several atoms of hydrogen.

HYGIENE. From *υγιεια*, health. That part of medicine which has for its object the preservation of health.

Hygiene, Dental. That part of the dental branch of medicine which has for its object the preservation of the health of the teeth and the parts with which they are immediately connected, and as the organism generally, from the period of birth, is subject to hygienic influences, so, also, are the teeth, gums and alveolar processes. But, as the health of one organ is dependent upon the manner in which all the rest perform their functions, it is impossible to lay down exact hygienic rules for the one, irrespective of the condition of the others. A system of hygiene, therefore, for one set or class of organs, to be complete, must, of necessity, have reference to the health of all the other organs of the body. For example, the state of the general health during the ossification of the teeth, determines the physical condition of these organs, and as a consequence their susceptibility to morbid impressions; so also does it affect their condition after they are formed, as well as that of the parts with which they are connected. Still, experience has established certain enlightened rules for the care of the teeth which have been found efficacious in counteracting many of the morbid influences to which they are exposed.

The particular care which they, when well arranged and free from disease, require, to secure their preservation, is none other, to use the language of Desirabode, than that which should "form the daily 'toilette' of the mouth," and this should consist in thoroughly cleaning the teeth three or four times every day with a suitable brush and waxed floss silk, as recommended by Dr. L. S. Parmly. The brush alone is not sufficient. The outer and inner surfaces of the teeth only can be kept clean by the brush, and for the removal of lodgments of alimentary substances from between them where they are most likely to be productive of pernicious effects, floss-silk, hemp or flax is absolutely necessary.

If stains or discolorations appear on the enamel, they should at once be removed by the use of some suitable tooth powder, or, what in many cases will be found more efficient and preferable, an argillaceous tooth-polisher, as advised by Dr. L. S. Parmly, or some other similar mechanical agent.

HYGIEN'IC. Relating to hygiene.

HYGRO-. From *υγρος*, humid. A prefix denoting the presence of humidity.

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICI. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal glands.

HYGROCATARAC'TA. Soft cataract.

HYGROL'OGY. *Hygrolog'ia;* from *υγρος*, humid, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA. From *υγρος*, humid. A tumor containing serous or some other humid matter, but not pus. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

HYGROM'ETER. *Hygome'trum;* from *υγρος*, humid, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere.

HYGROM'ETRY. The art of measuring the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere.

HYGROPHOBIA. Hydrophobia.

HYMEN. From *υμην*, a membrane or pellicle. Also, the god of marriages. In *Anatomy*, a circular fold of mucous membrane which, partly, or wholly, closes the entrance of the vagina in virgins, and especially before menstruation, though it is said to be sometimes wanting. In *Botany*, the fine pellicle which encloses a flower in the bud.

HYMENÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*.

HYMENÆA COURBARIL. West Indian locust, the roots of which exude a resin known under the name of gum anime.

HYME'NIUM. That part in which the sporules lie in fungi, usually called gills in the genus *Agaricus;* a spongy substance in the *Boletus*, presenting in other genera a variety of peculiar appearances.

HYMENO'DES. Membranous. Urine filled with pellicles.

HYMENOL'OGY. *Hymenolog'ia;* from *υμην*, a membrane, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the structure and functions of membranes.

HYMENOP'TERA. From *υμην*, a membrane, and *πτερον*, a wing. An order of insects, as the bee, wasp, &c., which have membranous wings.

HYMENOT'OMY. *Hymenotom'ia;* from *υμην*, a membrane, and *τεμνω*, I cut. The dissection of membranes. Also, the incision of the hymen.

HY'O-BA'SIO-GLOS'SUS. The basio-glossus muscle.

HY'O-CHON'DRO-GLOS'SUS. The hyo-glossus muscle.

HYO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. Belonging to the hyoides and epiglottis. Also, applied to the hyo-epiglottic ligament.

HYO-GLOS'SUS. A thin, broad, quadrilateral muscle, which has its origin from the body, cornu, and appendix of the os hyoides, and is inserted into the side of the tongue, forming the greater part of its bulk.

HYOI'DES. From the Greek letter *υ*, and *ειδος*, likeness, because it resembles the upsilon. The os hyoides.

HYOIDES, Os. A movable bone, convex anteriorly, situated in the soft parts of the neck, between the root of the tongue and larynx.

HYOSCYA'MIA. *Hyoscyamin.* An alkaloid obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger.*

HYOSCY'AMUS. From *υς*, a swine, and *κυαμος*, a bean; so called because hogs eat it, or because the plant is hairy and bristly like a hog. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.* Also, henbane.

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS. White henbane.

HYOSCYAMUS LUTEUS. See Nicotiana Rustica.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. Black henbane. Hyoscyamus; a valuable sedative and narcotic.

HYO-THYROIDE'US. The thyro-hyoid muscle.

HYPÆ'MIA. Deficiency or extravasation of blood.

HYPATMIS'MUS. *Hypatmus.* Fumigation.

HYPER. *Υπερ.* Above. A Greek preposition, used as a prefix to denote excess.

HYPERACU'SIS. From *υπερ*, above, and *ακουσις*, hearing. Morbid sensibility of the organ of hearing.

HYPERADENO'SIS. Hypertrophy of a gland.

HYPERÆ'MIA. From *υπερ*, above, and *αιμα*, blood. Sanguineous congestion. Local plethora.

HYPERÆSTHE'SIS. From *υπερ*, above, and *αισθανομαι*, to feel. Preternatural, or morbid increase of sensibility.

HYPERAPH'IA. From *υπερ*, in excess, and *αφη*, touch. Morbid acuteness of touch.

HYPERAPHRODIS'IA. Excessive venereal desire.

HYPERACTAPINO'SIS. Excessive activity of the absorbents.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS. From *υπερ*, above, and *καθαιρω*, to purge. Excessive purgation.

HYPERCHLO'RIC ACID. *Perchloric acid.* An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid.

HYPERCRIN'IA. From *υπερ*, and

κρινω, I separate. Morbid increase of the secretions.

HYPER'CRISIS. A crisis of unusual severity or excessive critical evacuation.

HYPEREM'ESIS. From υπερ, in excess, and εμεω, I vomit. Excessive vomiting.

HYPEREPHIDRO'SIS. From υπερ, above, and εφιδρωσις, excessive sweating. Morbidly profuse sweating.

HYPERERETHIS'IA. From υπερ, in excess, and ερεθιζω, I excite. Excessive irritability. Morbid sensibility.

HYPERGEN'ESIS. From υπερ, in excess, and γενεσις, generation. That excess of formative power in any organ or tissue which occasions excessive development.

HYPERGEUS'TIA. *Hypergeu'sis;* from υπερ, above, and γευστις, taste. Excessive sensibility of the organ of taste.

HYPERHÆMATO'SIS. Inflammation.

HYPERHIDRO'SIS. From υπερ, above and ιδρως, sweat. Morbidly profuse perspiration.

HYPERICA'CEÆ. A natural order of Exogenous plants, usually strong-scented and astringent.

HYPER'ICUM. A genus of plants of the order *Hypericaceæ*.

HYPERICUM ANDROSÆ'MUM. St. Peter's wort, formerly used as a mild purgative.

HYPERICUM BACCIF'ERUM. A tree of Brazil, the juice of the bark of which, in a dry state, resembles gamboge.

HYPERICUM PERFOLIA'TUM. St. John's wort. It was formerly supposed to be anodyne.

HYPERINO'SIS. From υπερ, above, and ις, fibre. That condition of the blood in which there is an excess of fibrin, as in inflammation.

HYPERO'A. From υπερ, upon, and ωον, a high place. The palate.

HYPEROI'TIS. From *hyperoa*, the palate, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the palate.

HYPERO-PHARYNGEUS. The palato- pharyngeus muscle.

HYPEROSPHRE'SIA. From υπερ, above, and οσφρησις, smell. Excessive acuteness of smell.

HYPEROSTO'SIS. From υπερ, upon, and οστεον, a bone. Exostosis.

HYPERPHLEBO'SIS. Unusual development of the venous system.

HYPERSARCO'MA. From υπερ, above, and σαρξ, flesh. Hypersarcosis. An exuberant growth of flesh. A fleshy excrescence.

HYPERSARCO'SIS. Hypersarcoma.

HYPERSTHENI'A. From υπερ, above, and σθενος, power. Excess of vital power.

HYPERSTHE'NIC. *Hypersthen'icus.* Active in an unusual degree.

HYPERTON'IA. From υπερ, beyond, and τονος, tone. Excess of tone in the tissues of the body.

HYPERTROPHÆ'MIA. Increase of the nutritive power of the blood.

HYPER'TROPHY. *Hypertroph'ia;* from υπερ, in excess, and τροφη, nourishment. Excess of nourishment, and consequent increase of an organ or part, without changing the nature of its substance.

HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART. A morbid increase of the muscular substance of the heart.

HYPERURE'SIS. Superabundant secretion of urine.

HYPEX'ODOS. An alvine discharge or flux.

HYPINO'SIS. From υπο, under, and ις, fibre. A deficiency of fibrin in the blood, as in chlorosis, scorbutus, &c.

HYPNOBATA'SIS. The act of walking in one's sleep. Somnambulism.

HYPNOL'OGY. *Hypnolog'ia;* from υπνος, sleep, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on sleep. Also, that part of hygiene which relates to the proper regulation of sleeping and waking.

HYPNOT'IC. *Hypnot'icus;* from υπνος, sleep. Medicines which induce sleep. Somniferous; narcotic.

HYPNOTISM. A peculiar state of artificially induced sleep, in which the mind is remarkably open to external influences.

HYPO-. A prefix, from υπο, under, signifying deficiency.

HYPO. An abbreviation of hypochondriasis.

HYPOÆ'MIA. From υπο, beneath,

and *αιμα*, blood. Anæmia; deficiency of blood.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS. From *υπο*, under, and *καθαιρω*, purgation. Gentle purgation; insufficient operation of a cathartic.

HYPOCAUS'TUM. From *υπο*, beneath, and *καιω*, I burn. A term applied by the ancients to a subterranean place used for heating baths.

HYPOCHÆ'RIS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

HYPOCHÆRIS MACULA'TA. Broad-leaved Hungarian hawkwort, supposed to be useful in some pulmonary affections.

HYPOCHLO'ROUS ACID. A compound of chlorine and oxygen.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC. *Hypochondria'sis;* from *υπο*, under, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage. Belonging to the hypochondria. Also, one affected with hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIAC REGION. In *Anatomy*, the space situated on each side below the short ribs.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS. *Morbus hypochondri'acus*. Lowness of spirits; a low species of melancholy combined with dyspepsia, flatulence, and illusion of the senses.

HYPOCHON'DRIUM. The lateral and superior regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs.

HYPOCOHY'MA. From *υπο*, and *χυω*, to pour out. Cataract.

HYPOCOI'LON. The cavity under the eye. Also, the under eyelid.

HYPOCOPHO'SIS. From *υπο*, and *κωφοσις*, deafness. A slight degree of deafness.

HYPOCRA'NIUM. From *υπο*, under, and *κρανιον*, the skull. A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

HYPOCRATE'RIFORM. In *Botany*, salver-shaped.

HYPODERMAT'OMY. *Hypodermatom'ia;* from *υπο*, under, *δερμα*, the skin, and *τομη*, incision. The section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons, muscles, &c.

HYPO'GALA. From *υπο*, under, and *γαλα*, milk. A collection of white humor in the chambers of the eye.

HYPOGLOT'TIS. From *υπο*, under, and *γλωττα*, the tongue. The under part of the tongue.

HYPOGASTRIC. *Hypogas'tricus*. Belonging to the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY. The internal iliac artery.

HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS. A plexus of nerves formed by the termination of the aortic plexus, and by the union of branches from the lower lumbar ganglia. It is situated at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum, and the lower and back part of the bladder.

HYPOGASTRIC REGION. Hypogastrium

HYPOGAS'TRIUM. From *υπο*, under, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach. The lower part of the abdomen, extending from above the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the navel. It is divided into three secondary regions, the *pubic*, or *central*, and two *lateral*, or *inguinal*.

HYPOGASTROCE'LE. A hernia in the hypogastrium, formed by the protrusion of intestine or omentum through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYPOGLOSSIADENI'TIS. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

HYPOGLOS'SUS. From *υπο*, under, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. That which is under the tongue, as the *hypoglossal nerves*.

HYPOGLOT'TIS. From *υπω*, under, and *γλωττα*, the tongue. The under part of the tongue. Ranula.

HYPOGYNOUS. A term applied in *Botany* to stamens when they arise from below the ovary.

HYPO'MIA. From *υπω*, and *ωμος*, the shoulder. The part subjacent to the shoulder.

HYPON'OMUS. A deep fistula or ulcer.

HYPON'YCHON. Ecchymosis under a nail.

HYPONI'TROUS ACID. Nitrous acid.

HYPOPATHI'A. A trivial disease.

HYPOPE'DIUM. A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPHTHAL'MIA. A term applied in *Pathology* to the pain preceding suppu-

ration or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOPHYL'LUS. From *υπο*, beneath, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. A term applied in *Botany* to minute cryptogamous plants which vegetate on the lower surface of the leaves.

HYPOP'ION. *Hypop'yon;* from *υπο*, under, and *πυον*, pus, because the pus is under the cornea. Applied to a small abscess between the laminæ of the cornea, and to collections of coagulable lymph, like pus, in the chambers of the eye.

HYPORIN'ION. From *υπω*, under, and *ρις*, the nose. The upper lip beneath the nose; also, the beard which grows upon it.

HYPOSIAGONARTHRI'TIS. From *υπο*, *σιαγων*, the jaw-bone, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the joint of the jaw-bone.

HYPOSPA'DIAS. *Hypospa'dia;* from *υπω*, under, and *σπαω*, I draw. A malformation of the penis, in which the urethra opens at the base, instead of the apex.

HYPOSTA'PHYLE. Relaxation and elongation of the uvula.

HYPOSTA'SIS. Sediment.

HYPOSTHE'NIC. Contra-stimulant.

HYPOS'TROPHE. Turning over.

HYPOTH'ENAR. From *υπο*, under, and *θεναρ*, the palm of the hand. A muscle on the inside of the hand. Also, the part of the hand opposite to the palm.

Hypothenar Eminence. The fleshy projection on the palm or surface of the hand, corresponding to the little finger.

Hypothenar Min'imi Dig'iti. The flexor parvus minimi digiti muscle.

Hypothenar Mi'nor Metacar'pus. The abductor minimi digiti muscle.

Hypothenar Riola'ni. The flexor parvus minimi digiti muscle.

HYPOTH'ESIS. A supposition invented to explain a phenomenon.

HYPOTHETON. Suppository.

HYPOTROPH'IA. Scanty nourishment.

HYPOZO'MA. From *υπο*, under, and *ζωννυμι*, I bind round. A membrane or septum. The diaphragm.

HYSSOP. Hyssopus officinalis.

Hyssop, Hedge. Gratiola officinalis.

HYSSOPUS. A genus of plants of the order *Salviaceæ*.

Hyssopus Capitatus. Wild thyme.

Hyssopus Officina'lis. Common hyssop; a plant possessing aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral properties.

HYSTERA. *Υστερα*. The uterus.

HYSTERAL'GIA. From *υστερα*, the uterus, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the uterus.

HYSTERATRE'SIA. Imperforation of the *os uteri*.

HYSTERELCO'SIS. Ulceration of the uterus.

HYSTE'RIA. From *υστερα*, the uterus, from which the disease was supposed to originate. Hysterics. A morbid affection peculiar to the human female, occurring in paroxysms, and characterized by anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, a sense of suffocation, stupor, insensibility, agitation of the limbs and whole body, spasm, alternate fits of laughter and crying, with a discharge of frothy saliva, and sometimes delirium.

Hysteria Catalep'tica. Catalepsy.

HYSTE'RICS. Hysteria.

HYSTERI'TIS. *Metri'tis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

HYSTEROCE'LE. Hernia of the uterus.

HYSTERO-CYSTOCE'LE. Hernia of the uterus, with displacement of the bladder.

HYSTERO-MALA'CIA. *Hysteromalaco'sis;* from *υστερα*, the uterus, and *μαλακια*, softness. Softening of the uterus.

HYSTEROMAN'IA. From *υστερα*, the uterus, and *μανια*, madness. See Nymphomania.

HYSTERON'CUS. From *υστερα*, and *ογκος*, tumor. A tumor of the uterus.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS. From *υστερα*, and *πτωσις*, a falling down. Prolapsus uteri.

HYSTERORRHŒ'A. From *υστερα*, and *ρεω*, to flow. A discharge of blood or mucus from the uterus.

HYS'TEROSCOPE. *Hys'teroscopium;* from *υστερα*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. An

instrument for examining the uterus; a speculum uteri.

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS. From *υστερα*, *στομα*, the mouth, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to an instrument for dividing the neck of the uterus when immediate delivery, as in cases of convulsion, becomes necessary.

HYSTEROT'OMY. *Hysterotom'ia;* from *υστερα*, *τεμνειν*, to cut. The Cæsarian operation; also, the dissection of the uterus.

HYSTRICI'ASIS. From *υστεριξ*, a porcupine. A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect, an affection of rare occurrence.

HYSTRICI'DÆ. From *υστεριξ*, a porcupine. A family of Rodent Quadrupeds, of which the porcupine *(Hystrix Cristata)* is the type.

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## I.

I. The symbol of Iodine.

IAMA. *Ιαμα*. A means of healing; a remedy; a medicine.

IAMATOL'OGY. Materia medica.

IATERIA. The healing art.

IATRALEIP'TICE. The treatment of disease by friction and applications to the skin.

IATRALEP'TES. From *ιατρος*, a physician, and *αλειφω*, I anoint. One who treats disease by friction and other external remedies.

IATRI'NE. A female practitioner of medicine; a midwife.

IAT'RICOS. Pertaining to medicine.

IATRI'ON. The office or shop of a physician or surgeon; also, a physician's fee, or the expense of a cure.

IATROCHY'MICUS. A physician of the chemical school, one who treats disease with chemical remedies.

IATROGNOM'ICA. From *ιατρος*, a physician, and *γινωσκω*, I know. Medical knowledge. A knowledge of medicine.

IAT'ROS. *Ιατρος*. A physician.

IATROTECH'NA. From *ιατρος*, a physician, and *τεχνη*, art. A practitioner of medicine or surgery.

IBEX. A species of *Capra* or goat inhabiting the Alps, Pyrenees, &c.

ICE. *Gla'cies*. Frozen water.

Ice Cap. A bladder filled with pulverized ice, and applied to the head.

ICELAND MOSS. A kind of lichen common in the mountainous districts of Europe; the *Cetraria islandica*

Iceland Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

ICHOR. *Ιχωρ*. *Sanies*. A thin, watery, and acrid discharge.

ICH'OROUS. Of the nature of, or resembling, ichor.

ICHNEU'MON. An animal of the genus *Viverra*, or *Mangusta*, inhabiting Egypt, and feeding on the eggs of the crocodile, mice, &c.

Ichneumon Fly. A genus of flies of the order *Hymenoptera*, containing several thousand species.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA. From *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *κολλα*, glue. Isinglass. Fish-glue. Pure gelatine. The dried swimming-bladder of *Acipenser huso*, and other species of the sturgeon genus.

ICHTHYOG'RAPHY. From *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *γραφω*, to describe. That part of Zoological Science which treats of fishes.

ICH'THYOLITE. From *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λιθος*, a stone. Fossil fish.

ICHTHYOL'OGY. From *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on fishes.

ICHTHYOPH'AGISTS. From *ιχθυς*, and *φαγω*, to eat. People whose habitual food is fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHAL'MITE. From *ιχθυς*, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye. A species of zoolite, so called from its resemblance to the eye of a fish.

ICHTHYO'SIS. From *ιχθυς*, a fish, from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish. A disease characterized by a rough, hard, thickened, and almost horny

texture of the integuments of the body. It is called the fish-skin disease.

ICHTHYOSIS PELLAGRA. See Pellagra.

ICHTHYOSIS SEBA'CEA. Sebaceous ichthyosis. A morbid incrustation of sebaceous substance upon the surface of the skin.

ICHTHYOT'OMY. *Ichthyotom'ia;* from ιχθυς, and τεμνειν, to cut. The anatomy or dissection of fishes.

I'CICA. A genus of plants of the order *Burseraceæ.*

ICICA ARACOUCHI'NI. A tree of Guiana from which the aracouchini balsam is obtained.

ICOSAN'DRIA. *Icosan'drous;* from εικοσι, twenty, and ανηρ, a man or husband. Hermaphrodite plants with flowers having twenty or more stamina on the inner side of the petals.

ICTERIT'IA AL'BA. Chlorosis.

IC'TERUS. From ικτερος, a yellow thrush. A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces, highly colored urine, languor, inactivity, loathing of food, acidity of the stomach, nausea and disturbed sleep.

ICTERUS AL'BUS. Chlorosis.

ICTERUS BILIO'SUS. This species is said to be occasioned by the inspissation of bile in the mouth of the ductus communis choledochus.

ICTERUS CALCULO'SUS. Gall-stone jaundice.

ICTERUS GRAVIDA'RUM. The jaundice of pregnant females.

ICTERUS HEPATICUS. Hepatic jaundice.

ICTERUS INFAN'TUM. The jaundice of infants. Yellow gum.

ICTERUS SPASMOD'ICUS. Spasmodic jaundice.

ICTERUS NI'GRA. Black jaundice.

ICTERUS VIR'IDIS. Green jaundice.

ICTO'DES FŒT'IDUS. A plant of the genus *Dracontium.*

IC'TUS. From *ico,* to strike. A stroke or blow; a stroke of the sun, *coup de soleil.* Also, the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee.

ICTUS SO'LIS. A stroke of the sun.

IDE'A. From ειδω, I see. The image of an object in the mind.

IDEOL'OGY. *Ideolog'ia;* from ιδεα, a thought, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on, or the doctrines of, ideas; the science of mind; intellectual philosophy.

IDIOELEC'TRIC. Containing electricity, or rather possessing the power of accumulating it upon the surface; applied to bodies like glass, amber, &c., which exhibit electric properties when rubbed.

IDIOPATH'IC. *Idiopath'ia;* from ιδιος, peculiar, and παθος, an affection. A primary disease; one not dependent on any other.

IDIOSYN'CRASY. *Idiosyncra'sia;* from ιδιος, peculiar, συν, with, and κρασις, a temperament. A constitution peculiarly susceptible to morbid impressions from certain agents, which would produce no effect on others of a different constitution.

ID'IOT. Foolish; stupid; one who is destitute of reason.

ID'IOTISM. *Id'iocy. Amen'tia.* A species of mental alienation.

IDIOTRO'PHIA. Idiosyncrasy.

ID'OCRASE. The volcanic garnet, which is of various colors, and sometimes called volcanic crysolite or hyacinth.

IDRIA'LIN. An organic oxyd $C_{42}H_{14}O$, found in the roasted mercurial ore at Idria. It crystallizes in small sooty scales.

IDRYL. The basis of Idrialin, obtained in minute colorless leaflets.

IGASU'RIC ACID. The acid combined with strychnia in nox vomica.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA. The plant which yields St. Ignatius' bean.

IGNAVIA. Impotence.

IG'NIS. Fire. The evolution of light and heat which results from combustion. Also, universal solvents, and the heat, redness, and acrimony of disease.

IGNIS ACTUA'LIS. Actual cautery.

IGNIS CAL'IDUS. A hot fire. In *Pathology,* violent inflammation about terminating in gangrene.

IGNIS COLUMEL'LÆ. Erysipelas.

IGNIS FAT'UUS. A luminous appearance sometimes seen at night over marshy grounds, produced by inflammable gases, especially the phosphureted hydrogen.

IGNIS FRIG''IDUS. Gangrene.

IGNIS NATURA'LIS. Animal heat.

IGNIS PERSICUS. Erysipelas. Also, anthrax.

IGNIS ROTÆ. Fire for fusion.

IGNIS SAPIENTIUM. The heat of fermenting horse dung.

IGNIS SYLVAT'ICUS. Crusta lactea. Also transient redness on the face and neck of hysterical or chlorotic females.

IGNI'TION. From *ignis*, fire. The act of catching fire, or of being heated to redness.

IGUA'NA. A genus of Saurian reptiles, including many large and beautiful lizards, common in tropical parts of America. The flesh is esteemed delicious food.

IGUA'NODON. From *iguana*, and *ὀδους*, a tooth. An extinct genus of Saurian reptiles; the teeth of which are denticulated along the crowns.

I'KAN RADIX. A very rare root brought from China, supposed to be from an orchis.

ILAPHIS. Burdock. See Arctium Lappa.

IL'EAC PASSION. *Passio iliaca.* Colic seated in the ilium, and characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of fæcal matter, costiveness and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

ILEI'TIS. Inflammation of the ileum.

ILEO-. From *ileum*, the small intestine. Used as a prefix.

ILEO-CŒCAL VALVE. A valve at the junction of the ileum and cœcum.

ILEO-CHOLOSIS. Bilious diarrhœa.

ILEO-COLIC ARTERY. The last branch from the concavity of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the ileum, cœcum, and commencement of the colon.

ILEO-COLI'TIS. Enteritis.

ILEO-DICLIDITE. Typhus.

ILEO-LUMBAR ARTERY. A branch of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the psoas and iliacus muscles.

ILEUM. *Ileon.* From *εἰλεω*, to turn about. The last portion of the small intestines which terminate at the valve of the cœcum.

ILEUS. Another name for Ileac Passion.

ILEX. A genus of plants of the order *Iliceæ.*

ILEX AQUIFO'LIUM. The European holly, the leaves of which have been used in catarrh, pleurisy, eruption, and intermittent fevers, and the berries are said to be cathartic.

ILEX MAJOR. The species which furnish the ballotas berries, the juice of which is slightly astringent.

ILEX OPA'CA. American holly; a species possessing properties similar to the European.

ILEX PARAGUAIEN'SIS. A species which furnishes the *Paraguay* tea, a favorite beverage in South America.

ILEX VOMITO'RIA. Cassina. The leaves are diuretic, and held in great esteem by the Southern Indians. They toast them and make a decoction called black drink, used only by the men.

IL'IA. The flanks; also, the small intestines.

IL'IAC. *Ili'acus;* from *ilia*, the flanks. Pertaining to, or connected with the flanks.

ILIAC ARTERIES. Arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, and divided into *external* and *internal.* The external, after passing Poupart's ligament, is called the femoral artery.

ILIAC CREST. The superior margin of the ilium.

ILIAC FOSSÆ. There are two, the *internal* and *external.* The *internal* is a broad shallow cavity in the inner surface of the os iliacum; the *external* is on the external surface.

ILIAC MESOCO'LON. A fold of the peritoneum embracing the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

ILIAC PASSION. See Ileac Passion.

ILIAC REGION. The sides of the abdomen between the hips and the ribs.

ILIAC SPINES. The four spinous processes of the Ilium.

ILI'ACUS. Iliac.

ILIACUS INTERNUS. A broad, triangular radiated muscle situated on the inner surface of the ileum.

IL'ICIN. A peculiar bitter principle obtained from Ilex aquifolium.

ILIN'GOS. Vertigo.

ILIO-. Words compounded with this term signify parts connected with the ilium, as *illo-abdominal, illo-costal, illo-sacral, illo-lumbar*, &c.

IL'IUM OS. The haunch bone. The largest of the three bones which form the os innominatum.

ILLI'CIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Magnoliaceæ*.

ILLICIUM ANISA'TUM. The yellow-flowered aniseed tree.

ILLICIUM FLORIDA'NUM. Florida anise tree. Sweet laurel.

ILLIC'IUM PARVIFLO'RUM. A shrub, the bark of which resembles that of the sassafras.

ILLI'TIO. Anointing.

ILLO'SIS. From *ιλλος*, the eye. Strabismus.

ILLUTA'TIO. From *in*, upon, and *lutum*, mud. Illutation. The act of besmearing any part of the body with mud.

ILMEN'IUM. One of the metals found in the minerals called *tantalites* and *yttrotantalites*, recognized by Hermann in 1847.

IMBECILI'TY. *Imbecil'itas*. Weakness, especially of intellect.

IMBER'BIS. Without beard.

IMBIBI'TION. *Imbibi'tio;* from *imbibere*, to drink, to imbibe. Endosemosis. The absorption of a liquid by a solid.

IMBREX NARIUM. Septum narium.

IM'BRICATE. *Imbrica'tus*. Imbricated; arranged like tiles on the roof of a house; a term applied in *Botany* to the bractæ of plants, when they overlap each other.

IMMER'SUS. Immersed; plunged under water. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the subscapularis muscle.

IMMIS'CIBLE. Incapable of being mixed, as oil and water.

IMMOBIL'ITY. *Immobil'itas;* from *immobilis*, immovable; fixed. A term applied in *Pathology* to parts which naturally admit of motion, but are, from disease or other causes, rendered immovable. See Jaw, Lower, Immobility of.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS. An apparatus used in fractures and dislocations, consisting of bandages or supports, imbued with starch or gum, which after being applied becomes solid.

IMPAC'TION. *Impac'tio*. A fracture with projections and depressions of fragments of bone.

IMPAL'PABLE. From *in*, and *palpo*, to feel. A term generally applied to hard substances reduced to so fine a powder that their particles cannot be distinguished by the sense of touch. Powders for the teeth should usually be of this character.

IMPA'TIENS. A genus of plants of the order *Balsaminaceæ*.

IMPATIENS BALSAMI'NA. *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*, balsam weed. Touch-me-not.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY. A property possessed by bodies of excluding from the space which they occupy all other bodies.

IMPERATO'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

IMPERATO'RIA OSTRU'THIUM. Masterwort. The root is slightly aromatic, and has a bitterish, pungent taste.

IMPER'FECT. In *Botany*, flowers without anther or pistil, or both.

IMPERFORA'TION. *Imperfora'tio*. In *Anatomy*, a malformation, consisting in the absence of natural opening or orifice of an organ, as of the mouth, anus, &c.

IMPER'MEABLE. *Impermeab'ilis*. Capable of resisting the passage of fluids and gases.

IMPETIG'INES. The plural of impetigo.

IMPETI'GO. From *impetire*, to infest. A word which has received several significations, but at present principally used to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases, belonging to the order *Pustulæ*, of Bateman. In Cullen it forms a genus in the class *Cachexiæ*, and Sauvages employs it as a generic term, comprising under it, *syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, lepra, scabies, tinea, scrofula*, &c. The humid or running tetter, of which five species are enumerated: 1. *Impetigo figurata*. 2. *Impetigo sparsa*. 3. *Impetigo erysipelatodes*. 4. *Impetigo scabida*. 5. *Impetigo rodens*.

IM'PETUM FA'CIENS. Vital energy.

IM'PETUS. Force. The momentum of a moving body. In *Pathology*, the paroxysm of a disease.

IMPLANTA'TION. The act of planting, setting, or fixing, for the purpose of growth; applied sometimes to the transplantation of a tooth from the mouth of one person into a recently vacated socket in the mouth of another.

IMPLICA'TED. *Implica'tus.* A term applied by Celsus, Scribonius, and others, to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; and by Bellini, to fevers, when two attack a person at a time, whether of the same kind, as a double tertian, or of different kinds, as a tertian and quotidian, called a semitertian.

IMPLU'VIUM. An embrocation. Also, a shower bath.

IMPON'DERABLE. From *in*, not, and *pondus*, weight. Substances which produce no effect on the most delicate balance, as light, heat, and the electric fluid.

IMPOSTHUME. *Imposthu'ma.* An abscess.

IM'POTENCE. Weakness; loss of energy, but generally applied to a want of sexual vigor; also, used synonymously with sterility.

IMPOV'ERISHED. Having become poor. In *Humoral Pathology*, thinness of the blood or any secretion from loss of some of its constituents. The blood, when pale and thin, is said to be impoverished.

IMPREGNA'TION. Fecundation.

IMPRES'SION. *Impres'sio.* A term applied in *Anatomy* and *Zoology* to the indentation made in one organ by the contact or attachment of another; in *Dental Surgery*, to the figure of certain parts of the mouth, obtained in wax or a paste of plaster of Paris, with a view to the application of artificial teeth or some other mechanical contrivance.

Impression of the Mouth in Plaster of Paris. For the purpose of obviating the difficulty sometimes experienced in the procurement of a perfectly accurate transfer of the alveolar border, from an impression in wax, plaster has been substituted. Drs. Westcott and Dunning, it is believed, were the first to employ the latter. The following is the manner of obtaining an impression in it. The plaster is mixed with water until a thick batter is formed; this is poured into a wax-holder or curved box, with high walls fitting loosely over the alveolar border, the posterior or open extremities being previously closed with wax softened by the fire, or in hot water. The instant the plaster begins to congeal it is put into the mouth and pressed carefully against the alveolar border until a sufficiently deep impression is made. This done, it is permitted to remain in the mouth two or three minutes, or long enough for the plaster to harden, before it is removed; and in doing this, great care is necessary to prevent cracking or injuring the impression. Should it adhere with great tenacity to the mouth, one side is first slightly detached, and then the other, and if it cannot be readily loosened at one point, another and another should be tried until it is made to yield, when the whole may be easily removed, the edges trimmed, and after it has become dry, and before being used, it should be smeared with oil or varnished.

Impression of the Mouth in Wax. The manner of procuring a wax impression is as follows: Fill a frame of suitable dimensions with white or yellow wax, previously softened in warm water, or by a fire, until it is of the consistence of dough or soft putty, then put it in the mouth with the wax facing the jaw from which a transfer is to be obtained, and press it carefully against it until a sufficiently deep indentation is made, or until the entire alveolar ridge and remaining teeth are imbedded in it. The wax-holder or frame is held steadily in one hand, and the pressure applied equally with the other to every part of it. This done, the wax around the edges should be carefully pressed against the gum, and when applied to the upper jaw, to the roof of the mouth. The whole should now be removed, and in doing this, considerable care is necessary to prevent the shape of the impression from being al-

tered by the corners of the mouth and teeth.

IMPU'BER. *Impu'bis;* from *in,* not, and *pubertas,* puberty. Not of the age of puberty.

IMPULSE, DIAS'TOLIC. Back-stroke of the heart. The short stroke felt at the end of each pulsation.

INANIT'ION. *Inanit'io;* from *inanire,* to empty. Exhaustion from want of food. Emptiness.

INAPPETEN'TIA. Anorexia. Dysorexia.

INAURA'TION. The gilding of pills or boluses with gold.

INCANDES'CENCE. The bright light emitted by heated bodies.

INCANTA'TION. *Incanta'tio;* from *in,* and *cantare,* to sing. The cure of disease by charms.

INCARCERA'TION. *Incarcera'tio;* from *in,* and *carcer,* prison. A term applied to hernia when the neck of the sac is so constricted as to prevent its easy reduction.

INCAR'NAN. A medicine which was supposed to promote the formation of flesh.

INCARNA'TION. From *in,* and *caro,* flesh. Granulating; filling up with flesh.

INCEN'DIUM. From *incendere,* to burn. A burning fever, or any burning heat, or inflammation.

INCERNIC'ULUM. From *incernere,* to sift. A strainer or sieve. Also, the pelvis of the kidney.

INCIDEN'TIA. From *incidere,* to cut. A term formerly applied to medicines which were supposed to *cut* the phlegm, and thus promote its discharge.

INCINERA'TION. *Incinera'tio;* from *incinero,* to reduce to ashes. The reduction of any substance to ashes by combustion.

INCIS'ED. Cut. Applied in *Surgery* to a wound made with a sharp-edged instrument.

INCIS'ION. *Incis'io.* The methodical division of soft parts made with a sharp-edged instrument.

INCISI'VUM FORA'MEN. *Foramen incisivum.* A canal, single below and double above, a little behind the incisor teeth, opening on the median line.

INCISI'VUS. Pertaining to the incisor teeth.

INCISIVUS INFE'RIOR. Levator labii inferioris.

INCISIVUS LATERA'LIS. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

INCISIVUS ME'DIUS. Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi.

INCI'SOR TEETH. *Dentes incisores; dentes acuti; dentes adver'si; dentes tomici.* The four front teeth in each jaw are called *incisors,* from *incido,* to cut, because they cut the food. They occupy the central part of each maxillary arch. The crown or body of each is wedge-shaped; the anterior surface is convex and smooth; the posterior is concave, and presents a tubercle near the neck; the two surfaces come together forming a cutting edge. In a front view the edge is generally the widest part; diminishing towards the neck, it continues narrowing to the extremity of the root.

The root is single, of a conical shape; laterally, slightly flattened. The enamel is thicker before than behind, and behind than at the sides.

The incisors of the upper jaw are larger than those of the lower. The centrals are about one-third wider than the laterals. The lateral incisors of the lower jaw are generally a little wider than the central, though the difference in width is never so considerable as to be very perceptible.

INCISO'RIUM. A table on which a patient is placed for an operation. Also, a scalpel.

INCISU'RA. Incision; gash, or notch. Applied in *Anatomy* to the various notches in bones, e. g., the notches of the posterior edges of the crest of the ilium.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH. Cloth manufactured from the fibres of asbestos.

INCOMPAT'IBLE. Substances which cannot be prescribed together, on account of having a chemical action on each other.

INCOMPRES'SIBILITY. A term applied in *Physics* to the property which

some bodies possess of resisting pressure without diminishing in volume under its influence.

INCON'TINENCE. *Incontinen'tia;* from *in,* and *contineo,* I contain. Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the sexual appetite.

INCORPORA'TION. *Incorpora'tio;* from *in,* and *corpus,* a body. The thorough admixture of various substances so as to give them a uniform consistence.

INCRASS'ANTS. From *incrasso,* to make thick. Medicines which were formerly believed to have the property of thickening the fluids.

INCREMENT'UM. Augmentation; increase; growth.

INCRUSTA'TION. *Incrusta'tio;* from *in,* and *crusta,* a crust. The formation of a crust on the surface of a body, or over any substance. Also, the crust itself.

INCUBA'TION. *Incuba'tio;* from *incubare,* to lie upon. In *Natural History,* the period a bird sits upon her eggs before the young are produced. In *Medicine,* the period that elapses from the time of the introduction of a morbific agent into the body before the invasion of disease.

IN'CUBUS. From *incubare,* to lie upon. The nightmare; an oppressive sensation of the chest during sleep, accompanied by unpleasant dreams.

INCUM'BENT. *Incum'bens;* from *incumbo,* to lie down. A term applied in *Botany* to anthers of plants when the lower part is in contact with the filament, and in *Zoology,* to wings of insects when one lies over the other.

INCU'RABLE. A term applied, in *Pathology,* to diseases not susceptible of cure.

INCUR'VED. Bent inward.

IN'CUS. An anvil. The name of one of the bones of the ear.

INDEHIS'CENT. Not opening spontaneously when ripe; applied to the pericarp of certain plants.

INDEL'IBLE INK. *Marking ink.* A solution of nitrate of silver colored with sap-green or cochineal. The linen is prepared for the reception of the ink by the application of liquid pounce made by dissolving two drachms of carbonate of soda and two drachms of gum arabic in four ounces of water.

IN'DEX. From *indicare,* to point out. The forefinger.

INDIAN ARROW ROOT. A plant of the genus *Maranta.*

INDIAN CRESS. A plant of the genus *Tropæolum.*

INDIAN DATE-PLUM. See Diospyros lotus.

INDIAN FIG. A plant of the genus *Cactus.*

INDIAN PINK. See Spigelia Marilandica.

INDIAN PHYSIC. A plant of the genus *Gillenia.*

INDIAN RUBBER. See Caoutchouc.

INDIAN TOBACCO. Lobelia inflata.

INDIAN TURNIP. See Arum triphyllum.

INDIANA RADIX. Ipecacuanha.

INDIANA SPRINGS. A chalybeate spring near Jeffersonville, highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen.

INDICA CAMOTES. The potato.

IN'DICANT. *In'dicans;* from *indicare,* to point out. Pertaining to an indication.

INDICATING DAYS. Critical days.

INDICA'TION. *Indica'tio.* The manifestation afforded by disease of what ought to be done.

INDICA'TOR. *Exten'sor pro'prius in'dicis.* An extensor muscle of the forefinger.

IN'DICUM. Indigo.

INDIG'ENOUS. *Indig'ena.* That which is peculiar to any country, in opposition to exotic.

INDIGES'TION. Dyspepsia.

INDIGITA'TION. In *Anatomy,* a slip of muscle which is introduced in a cleft between two corresponding slips of another muscle.

INDIGNABUN'DUS. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the rectus internus oculi muscle, from the expression of anger or scorn imparted by its action.

INDIGO. The blue coloring matter obtained from the *Indigofera tinctoria* or *anil;* the indigo plant.

INDIGOF'ERA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

INDIGOFERA TINCTO'RIA. *Indigofera anil.* The plant from which much of the indigo of commerce is obtained.

INDIGOGENE. White indigo; deoxydized indigo.

INDIGOT'IC ACID. The nitranilic acid of Berzelius; a product of the action of diluted nitric acid on indigo.

INDIGOTIN'. The coloring principle of indigo.

INDISPOSI'TION. Slight disturbance of the healthy functions of the body, without manifest disease.

IN'DOLENT. *In'dolens;* from *in*, privative, and *dolere*, to be in pain. Without pain. Applied to tumors which are attended with but little pain.

INDOLES. A natural disposition or character.

INDUC'TION. *Inductio;* from *in*, and *ducere*, to lead. In *Philosophy*, the process of bringing forward individual facts for the purpose of establishing some general conclusion; in *Electricity*, an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting medium, without any apparent communication of a spark.

INDU'PLICATE. In *Botany*, a form of vernation in which the margins of the leaves are folded abruptly inward, while their external faces are applied to each other without any twisting.

INDURAN'TIA. From *induro*, to harden. Medicines which are supposed to harden the parts to which they are applied.

INDURA'TION. *Indura'tio.* A hardened and thickened condition of a part, usually resulting from inflammation.

INDU'SIUM. Literally, a shirt. In *Botany*, the thin membranous covering of the fruit of ferns. In *Anatomy*, the amnion. In *Entomology*, the covering of certain larvæ.

INE'BRIANTS. Intoxicating substances.

INEQUA'LIS. Unequal; applied in *Pathology* to the pulsations of an artery, or respiratory efforts, when differing from each other; and in *Botany*, to the parts or organs of plants which are not of equal size.

INEQUAL'ITY. Unevenness; alternate rising and falling of a surface: applied in *Dental Surgery* to malformed teeth, and to decayed teeth which present an asperated surface.

INE'QUIVALVE. *Inæquival'vis.* A term applied in *Zoology* to the shell of certain *Conchifera*, as the oyster; and in *Botany*, to the organs of plants, in which there is inequality in the size and figure of their constituent valves.

INER'MIS. From *in*, privative, and *arma*, weapons. Unarmed; a term applied in *Botany* to plants which are destitute of spines or prickles.

INER'TIA. From *iners*, slothful. A passive condition of parts. Also, inactivity.

IN'FANCY. *Infan'tia;* from *in*, negative, and *fari*, to speak. Early childhood, generally including the age from birth to the seventh year.

INFAN'TICIDE. From *infans*, a child. and *cædere*, to kill. The murder of a young child.

INFANTILE TEETH. The temporary or milk teeth.

INFARC'TION. *Emphrax'is.* Engorgement of any of the tubes of the body. Stuffing; constipation.

INFEC'TION. The introduction of a deleterious agent, as marsh miasm, or effluvia from patients crowded together, into the animal economy; or the propagation of disease by such agencies.

INFECUND'ITY. Sterility.

INFE'RIOR. *Inferus.* In *Botany*, any organ of a plant situated below another.

INFERIOR STRAIT. In *Obstetrics*, the lower strait of the pelvis, formed by the rami of the os pubis, the tuberosities of the ischium, and the os coccygis.

INFERO-BRANCHIA'TA. An order of gastropods in which the gills are situated below the mouth.

INFIBULA'TIO. An affection in which the retraction of the prepuce is prevented.

INFILTRA'TION. *Infiltra'tio;* from *filtrare*, to filter. Effusion. The accumulation of a fluid in the cells of an organ o texture.

INFIRMARY. *Infirma'rium.* A hospital, and, generally, where patients are not furnished with beds.

INFLAM'MABLE. *Inflammab'ilis;* from *inflammo,* to burn. Such bodies as inflame with facility; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.

Inflammable Air. Hydrogen gas.

Inflammable Air, Heavy. Carbureted hydrogen.

INFLAMMA'TION. *Inflamma'tio;* from *inflammare,* to set on fire. A state characterized by redness, heat, tension, swelling and pain, and terminating by *resolution, suppuration, mortification, adhesion, effusion or induration.*

Inflammation of the Bladder. Cystitis.

Inflammation of the Brain. Encephalitis.

Inflammation of the Breast. Mastitis.

Inflammation of the Choroid Membrane. Iritis.

Inflammation of the Eye. Ophthalmitis.

Inflammation of the Intestine. Enteritis.

Inflammation of the Iris. Iritis.

Inflammation of the Kidney. Nephritis.

Inflammation of the Lining Membrane of a Tooth. See Endodontitis.

Inflammation of the Liver. Hepatitis.

Inflammation of the Lungs. Pneumonitis.

Inflammation of the Mouth. See Inflammation of the Mouth, common diffused.

Inflammation of the Mouth, Common Diffused. This is so fully and accurately described by Dr. Wood in his treatise on the Practice of Medicine, that we shall quote his remarks upon the subject. He says, it "appears in reddened somewhat elevated patches, or occupies large portions of the surface, sometimes extending apparently over the whole mouth. In some cases it is superficial, with little or no swelling, and may be designated as *erythematous;* in others, it occupies the whole thickness of the membrane, extending sometimes to the sub-mucous tissue, and even to neighboring structures, as the sub-lingual and sub-maxillary glands, and the absorbent glands of the neck, and occasions considerable tumefaction in all these parts. In the erythematous form it is characterized by redness, a sense of heat, and sometimes considerable tenderness, but is not usually attended with acute pain; when deeper in the tissue, it is often very painful. Portions of the epithelium sometimes become opaque, giving an appearance of whiteness in streaks or patches. Occasionally this coating is elevated in blisters, or even detached like the cuticle from the skin in scalds. Superficial ulcerations not unfrequently occur, which may spread over considerable portions of the membrane. In certain states of the constitution, the ulcerative tendency is very strong, and deep and extensive sores occur, which are sometimes attended with gangrene. There is often a copious flow of saliva; though, in some instances, this secretion, as well as that of the mucous follicles, is checked, and the mouth is clammy or dry. The sense of taste is usually more or less impaired, and speech and mastication are often difficult and painful. When the tongue is affected, its surface is in general first covered with a whitish fur, through which the red and swollen follicles may often be seen projecting. This fur sometimes breaks off, leaving the surface red, smooth and glossy, with here and there prominent follicles, and very sensitive to the contact of even mild substances; or the surface may be dry, hard and gashed, with painful fissures. When the gums are involved, they swell, and rise up between the teeth, around the necks of which they not unfrequently ulcerate. In some rare instances this ulceration is very obstinate, and does not cease until it has extended into the sockets and destroyed altogether the connections of the teeth, which become loosened and fall out, after which the gums will heal. Ordinary stomatitis is seldom so violent as to induce symptomatic fever.

"*Causes.*—The form of inflammation of the mouth above described, is more frequently a complication of other diseases than an original affection. When of the latter character, it is generally caused by the direct action of irritant bodies, as by scalding drinks, acrid or corrosive substances taken into the mouth, or unhealthy secretions from decayed teeth. The sharp edge or spicula of a broken tooth sometimes gives rise to much inflammation, and even deep and obstinate ulcers, especially of the tongue. The tartar which collects about the necks of the teeth often keeps up a state of chronic inflammation of the gums, which sometimes ends in destructive ulceration. Stomatitis may also result from the reaction which follows the long continued contact of very cold substances, such as ice, with the interior of the mouth. It sometimes proceeds from the propagation of inflammation from the fauces, and is a frequent consequence of gastric irritation, produced by sour or acrid matter in the stomach. Drunkards seem peculiarly predisposed to it. Of the constitutional causes none are so frequent as the state of fever, which, whatever may be its peculiar character, is very apt to affect the mouth, and not unfrequently occasions inflammation.

"*Treatment.*—In the acute stage, little treatment is required. In some very severe cases, in which the neighboring parts are involved, leeches beneath the jaw or over the parotid may be advisable. But, in general, cooling and demulcent liquids locally, magnesia, or one of the saline cathartics internally, with a soft and spare diet, from which meat is excluded, constitute all that is requisite. When the inflammation results from some corrosive substance taken into the mouth, almond oil spread over the surface will be found a useful application. In the latter stages, and in chronic cases, astringent washes, such as weak solutions of acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc, and alum, may be advantageously applied; and, if ulcers exist, their surface may be touched with a very strong solution of sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, or nitrate of silver, care being taken that the application does not extend beyond the limits of the ulcer. In cases accompanied with gangrene, washes of chloride of soda, chloride of lime, or aqueous solution of creasote may be used. Should the inflammation depend upon the condition of the teeth, whether upon sharp edges or points, wounding the adjacent parts, or upon acrid secretions, or the deposition of tartar about the neck of the tooth, care should be taken to correct the evil."

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM OF A TOOTH. Periodontitis. Dental Periostitis. See Odontalgia.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM. Peritonitis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA. Pleuritis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PULP OF A TOOTH. Endodontitis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE RETINA. Retinitis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH. Gastritis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLES. Orchitis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE URETHRA. Urethritis.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS. Hysteritis.

INFLAMMATION OF A VEIN. Phlebitis.

INFLAMMATIUN'CULA. An insignificant inflammation, commonly superficial.

INFLAM'MATORY. *Inflammato'rius.* Of the nature of inflammation; tending to excite heat and inflammation.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER. Synocha.

INFLA'TIO. From *inflo*, to blow into. In *Pathology*, a windy swelling, but usually applied to the stomach and bowels.

INFLA'TUS. Inflated.

INFLEX'US. Bent inward.

INFLORES'CENCE. *Inflorescen'tia*, from *infloresco*, to flourish. In *Botany*, the mode in which flowers are arranged upon a stem.

INFLUEN'ZA. The Italian word for influence. Epidemic catarrh is so termed

because it was supposed to be the result of a peculiar atmospherical influence.

Influenza Europæa. Influenza.

INFRA-OR'BITAR. Sub-orbitar; beneath the orbit.

Infra-Orbitar Fora'men. A foramen immediately below the orbit.

Infra Maxilla'ris. Submaxillary.

Infra-Pu'bian Lig'ament. Triangular ligament.

Infra-Scapula'ris. The sub-scapularis muscle.

Infra Spina'tus. From *infra*, beneath, and *spina*, a spine. A muscle of the humerus.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM. *Infundibuliformis*; from *infundibulum*, funnel; and *forma*, likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the circular ligament of the atlas, and in *Botany* to organs of plants, funnel-shaped.

INFUNDIB'ULUM. From *in*, and *fundere*, to pour out. A funnel. In *Anatomy*, a name given to parts which resemble a funnel.

Infundibulum of the Brain. A depression or canal leading from the third ventricle to the pituitary gland.

INFU'SIBLE. Not fusible; incapable of being reduced to the fluid state by heat.

INFU'SION. *Infusio*; from *infundere*, to pour in. In *Pharmacy*, the act of pouring a hot or cold fluid upon vegetable substances for the purpose of extracting their medicinal properties. Also, the product itself. In *Surgery*, the introduction of medical substances into the veins.

INFUSO'RIA. Animalculæ developed in infusions of animal or vegetable substances, and in stagnant waters.

INFU'SUM. An infusion.

Infusum Anthem'idis. U. S. Infusion of chamomile.

Infusum Armora'ciæ. U. S. Compound infusion of horse-radish.

Infusum Auran'tii Compos'itum. Ph. L. Compound infusion of orange-peel.

Infusum Buchu. U. S. Infusion of buchu.

Infusum Calum'bæ. U. S. Infusion of Columba.

Infusum Caryophyl'li. U. S. Infusion of cloves.

Infusum Cascaril'læ. Infusion of cascarilla.

Infusum Cat'echu Compos'itum. U. S. Compound infusion of catechu.

Infusum Chiret'tæ. Ph. E. Infusion of chiretta.

Infusum Cincho'næ. U. S. Infusion of cinchona.

Infusum Cincho'næ Compos'itum. U. S. Compound infusion of cinchona.

Infusum Digita'lis. U. S. Infusion of digitalis.

Infusum Eupato'rii Perfolia'ti. U. S. Infusion of thoroughwort.

Infusum Gentia'næ Compos'itum. U. S. Compound infusion of gentian.

Infusum Hu'muli. U. S. Infusion of hops.

Infusum Krame'riæ. U. S. Infusion of rhatany.

Infusum Li'ni. U. S. Infusion of flaxseed.

Infusum Lini Compos'itum. Infusion of flaxseed.

Infusum Men'thæ Sim'plex. Ph. D. Infusion of spearmint.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum. Ph. D. Compound infusion of mint.

Infusum Parei'ræ. Ph. L. Infusion of pareira brava.

Infusum Pru'ni Virginia'næ. U. S. Infusion of wild-cherry bark.

Infusum Quas'siæ. U. S. Infusion of quassia.

Infusum Rhe'i. U. S. Ph. L. and D. Infusion of rhubarb.

Infusum Ro'sæ Compositum U. S. Ph. L. Compound infusion of roses.

Infusum Sarsaparil'læ. U. S. Infusion of sarsaparilla.

Infusum Scopa'rii. Ph. L. Infusion of broom.

Infusum Sen'næ. U. S. Infusion of senna.

Infusum Sennæ Cum Tamarin'dis. Ph. D. Infusion of senna with tamarinds.

Infusum Serpenta'riæ. U. S. Infusion of Virginia snake-root.

INFUSUM SIMARU'BÆ. Ph. L. Infusion of simarouba.

INFUSUM SPIGE'LIÆ. U. S. Infusion of pink-root.

INFUSUM TABA'CI. U. S., Ph. L. and D. Infusion of tobacco.

INFUSUM UL'MI. U. S. Infusion of slippery elm bark.

INFUSUM VALERIAN'Æ. U. S. Infusion of valerian.

INFUSUM ZINGIB'ERIS. Infusion of ginger.

INGES'TA. From *ingero*, to throw in. The aliments introduced into the body.

INGLU'VIES. Gluttony. Also, the crop of birds.

INGOT. A bar of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mould.

INGOT MOULD. A mould in which ingots are cast, usually made in iron, and composed of two pieces.

INGRAVIDA'TIO. Pregnancy. Fecundation.

INGRE'DIENT. From *ingrediens*, entering into. That which enters into, or is a component part of, a compound or mixture. Applied to medicinal compounds.

INGUEN. The groin.

IN'GUINAL. *Inguina'lis;* from *inguen*, the groin. Belonging or pertaining to the groin.

INGUINAL AR'TERY. The external iliac immediately beneath the crural arch.

INGUINAL CANAL. The canal for the spermatic cord, formed by the folding of the lower edge of the external oblique muscle.

INGUINAL GLANDS. The lymphatic glands in the groin.

INGUINAL LIGAMENT. Poupart's ligament.

INHALA'TION. The act of drawing in vapors with the breath.

INHALATION OF ETHER. See Anæsthetic Agents.

INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM. See Anæsthetic Agents.

INHA'LER. An instrument used for the inhalation of ether, chloroform, and other vapors.

INHE'RENT. That which belongs, adheres, or is united to a thing.

INHUMA'TION. *Inhuma'tio;* from *inhumo*, I put into the ground. The burying of the dead.

IN'IAD. Towards the plane of the ridge of the occiput.

INI'TIS. Inflammation of fibrous membrane.

INJACULA'TIO. Acute pain of the stomach with rigidity and immobility of the body.

INJEC'TION. *Injec'tio;* from *injicere*, to throw into. The introduction, by means of a syringe or other instrument, of a medicated liquor into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body. When thrown into the rectum, injections are called *enemata*.

IN'NATE. *Inna'tus;* from *in*, and *nascor*, to be born. Inborn; not acquired.

INNATE DISEASES. Diseases with which the infant is born. Congenital.

INNERVA'TION. *Innerva'tio;* from *in*, and *nervus*, a nerve. The vital operation by which a part or organ is supplied with nervous influence.

INNOMINA'TA ARTE'RIA. The first branch given off by the arch of the aorta.

INNOMINA'TI NER'VI. The nerves of the fifth pair.

INNOMINA'TUM. From *in*, privative, and *nomen*, a name. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the bone, which, in early life, is divided into three parts, viz: the *ilium*, *pubis*, and *ischium*. An artery, the fifth pair of nerves, and a foramen, have also been thus designated.

INNOMINATUM FORAMEN. A foramen in the petrous portion of the temporal bone through which the Vidian nerve passes.

INNOMINATUM OS. A large irregular bone, which forms the anterior and lateral walls of the pelvis. It is divided in the young subject into three portions, the iliac, ischiatic, and pubic.

INOCULA'TION. *Inocula'tio.* The artificial introduction of a poison into any part of the body, especially the variolous or vaccine virus.

INOCULATION, Cow-Pox. Vaccination.

INOHYMENI'TIS. Initis.

INORGAN'IC. From *in*, without, and *organum*, an organ. Having no organs. In *Chemistry*, minerals and other bodies which are not derived from organic products.

INOSCLERO'MA. Induration of fibrous tissue.

INOSCULA'TION. *Inoscula'tio;* from *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth. The union of the extremities of vessels. Anastomosis.

INOSIC ACID. A syrupy fluid obtained from juice of flesh after the separation of creatine.

INSALIVA'TION. *Insaliva'tio.* The admixture of saliva with food during mastication. The process of mastication, and the presence of food in the mouth, increases the secretion of this fluid, as does also a desire for, or the odor of, savory alimentary substances. The salivary glands being liberally furnished with nerves and blood-vessels, are easily excited and readily provided with an abundant supply of viscous fluid, which flows in greater quantity when the food is acrid and stimulating, than when it is of a less exciting nature. It is estimated that from five to six ounces is secreted at a meal. This, together with the fluid secreted by the labial, palatine, and sub-lingual mucous glands, as well as the moisture from the exhalant arteries of the mouth, not only contribute to lubricate the buccal cavity, but mix with, dissolve, and bring together the divided alimentary particles; assist in forming them into a pultaceous mass, and produce on them the first change which they undergo in the process of digestion.

INSALU'BRIOUS. Unhealthy.

INSAN'ITY. *Insan'itas.* Madness; mental alienation.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDIN'EÆ MUSCULO'RUM. Tendinous fibres crossing muscles, especially on the abdomen.

INSEC'TA. Insects; a class of invertebrata, belonging to the *sub-kingdom Articulata* of Cuvier, and the *Diplo-gangliata* of English Zootomists, comprehending animals furnished with two antennæ, six legs, usually two or four wings attached to the thorax and spiracula for respiration. The class is divided into the orders *Aptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera,* and *Orthoptera.*

INSECTIV'ORA. A family of quadruped invertebrata, the species of which feed on insects; and in Temminek's system, an order of birds that feed exclusively, or principally, on insects.

INSENSIBIL'ITY. *Anæsthe'sia.* Loss or absence of sensation.

INSER'TION. *Inser'tio.* In *Anatomy* and *Botany*, the intimate connection of one part or organ to another, as the insertion of a ligament or muscle into a bone; of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf, or ovary, into any part of a plant. In *Dental Surgery*, the engrafting of an artificial tooth on the root of a natural one.

INSERTION OF AN ARTIFICIAL TOOTH. See Pivot Tooth, manner of inserting.

INSESSIO. Semicupium.

INSID'IOUS. In *Pathology*, diseases which do not at first appear as formidable as they are, and which are apt to escape attention.

INSIDEN'TIA. That which arises on the surface of urine.

INSI'TIO. Inoculation.

INSITIO DENTIS. Implantation of a tooth.

INSOLA'TION. *Insola'tio;* from *in*, and *sol*, the sun. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun, employed for drying *Pharmaceutical* substances, and *Chemical* preparations, and sometimes in *Therapeutics*, to excite cutaneous irritation, or to rouse the vital powers when languid. *Coup de soleil.*

INSOLUBIL'ITY. *Insolubil'itas.* The property of a solid which prevents it from dissolving when immersed in a fluid.

INSOM'NIA. From *in*, in, and *somnus*, sleep. Sleeplessness, usually a sign of disease.

INSPIRA'TION. *Inspira'tio;* from *in*, in, and *spiro*, I breathe. The act by which the air is drawn into the lungs.

IN'SPIRATORY. A name given to certain muscles, which, by their contraction, enlarge the chest, and produce inspiration.

INSPISSA'TION. From *in*, and *spissatus*, thickened. The evaporation of a juice or decoction to a thick consistence.

INSTEP. The most elevated part of the top of the foot.

INSTILLA'TION. *Instilla'tio.* The act of pouring out a liquid drop by drop.

INSTINCT. *Instinc'tus.* Inwardly moved. That power of the mind by which animals are spontaneously led or directed to do whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the species.

INSTINC'TIVE. Spontaneous; caused by instinct; applied in *Physiology* to those involuntary actions which are excited immediately through the nerves, a part of the *reflex function.* Among these are, the closure of the eyelids; the act of sucking; the act of swallowing; the closure of the glottis; the action of the sphincters; inspiration, sneezing, vomiting, &c.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. The theory and practice of medicine.

IN'STRUMENT. *Instrumen'tum.* Any mechanical agent employed in the operations of any of the branches of manual medicine.

Instruments for Cleaning Teeth. The instruments employed for this purpose are constructed with variously shaped points to suit the peculiar views of the operator, both with regard to convenience and efficiency. They consist of steel stems fixed in handles; with triangular-shaped points, more or less curved, with sharp edges Every dentist requires from ten to twelve instruments of this description, and so shaped that they may be readily applied to any part of the surface of the crowns of the teeth.

Instruments for Enlarging the Canal in the Root of a Tooth. The burr drill, flat drill, and broach are the instruments usually employed for this purpose.

Instruments for the Extraction of Teeth. Those most commonly employed in this operation are forceps, the key of Garengeot, the punch, elevator, hook, and conical screw.

Instruments for Filling Teeth. See Filling Teeth.

Instruments for Removing Dental Caries. See Dental Excavators, Drill, burr and flat.

INSUFFLA'TION. *Insuffla'tio;* from *in*, and *sufflo*, to blow. The injection of a gaseous fluid into a cavity of the body.

IN'SULA CER'EBRI. The intermediate lobe of the brain.

INSULA'TION. From *insula*, an island. In *Electricity*, the state of a body when cut off from communication with surrounding objects by non-conductors.

IN'TEGER. Entire.

INTE'GRAL PAR'TICLES. From *integer*, entire. The smallest particles into which a body can be divided by mechanical means.

INTEG'RITY. *Integ'ritas;* from *integer*, entire. A term employed by the *French* to express a perfectly healthy state of the organic tissues, or of the entire animal body.

INTEG'UMENT. *Integumen'tum;* from *in*, and *tegere*, to cover. That which serves to cover or envelop. In *Anatomy*, the skin and cellular tissue constitute the common integument.

IN'TELLECT. *Intellec'tus;* from *intelligere*, to understand. The aggregate of the faculties of the mind. Understanding.

INTEM'PERANCE. From *in*, negation, and *temperare*, to temper. Immoderate indulgence of the appetite, especially for alcoholic drinks.

INTEMPER'IES. Derangement or disorder, either in the atmosphere or in the body.

INTEN'SITY. Activity, violence; applied in *Pathology* to disease.

INTEN'TION. *Inten'tio;* from *in*, and *tendere*, to stretch. In *Surgery*, the cicatrization of a wound without suppuration.

INTER-. A prefix, signifying, between, intermediate.

INTERA'NEA. Entrails.

INTERARTIC'ULAR. Any thing between the articular extremities of bones.

INTER'CALARY DAYS. The days which occur between those that are critical. Also, the days which intervene between the paroxysms of intermittent fever.

INTERCER'VICAL. A term applied by Chaussier and Dumas, to certain muscles between the cervical vertebræ.

INTERCA'DENCE. In *Pathology*, a supernumerary beat of the pulse.

INTERCEL'LULAR. Between the cells.

INTERCLAVIC'ULAR. Applied to a ligament which passes from one clavicle to the other.

INTERCOS'TAL. *Intercosta'lis.* Applied to muscles and vessels situated between the ribs.

Intercostal Arteries. The arteries which run between the ribs.

Intercostal Muscles. The muscles which extend from the inferior edge of each rib above to the superior edge of each rib below. They constitute eleven pair of double muscles and are distinguished into *external* and *internal*.

Intercostal Nerves. The great sympathetic, and twelve branches from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves, which are distributed to the muscles of the walls of the thorax and abdomen.

Intercostal Spaces. The intervals between the ribs.

Intercostal Veins. The veins which accompany the intercostal arteries.

INTERCOSTO-HU'MERAL. A term applied to the cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

INTERCUR'RENT. *Intercur'rens;* from *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases which occur at different seasons, or that do not belong to any particular season. Also, a disease which occurs during the progress of another disease.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS. Sub-cutaneous.

INTERDEN'TAL. *Interden'tium;* from *inter*, between, and *dens*, a tooth. The spaces between the teeth.

INTERDIG'ITAL. Between the fingers, applied to the spaces in that situation.

INTERGANGLION'IC. Nervous cords connecting the ganglia.

INTERLOB'ULAR. Between the lobules, as of the lungs or liver.

INTERMAX'ILLARY. *Intermaxilla'ris;* from *inter*, between, and *maxilla*, a jaw. Situated between the jaws.

Intermaxillary Bone. A portion of bone wedged in between the superior maxillary bones of the human fœtus, found in the mammalia.

INTERME'DIARY. From *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle. Lying between two bodies; in the middle; interposed.

INTERMIS'SION. *Intermis'sio;* from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to put or send. The intervals which occur between two paroxysms of an intermittent fever, or other disease, or between two pains.

INTERMIT'TENT. A disease in which there are intermissions, or one which ceases and returns after stated or uncertain intervals.

Intermittent Fever. A fever consisting of paroxysms which subside and return at regular periods.

IN'TERNODE. From *inter*, and *nodus*, a knot. In *Botany*, the space between the leaves upon a branch.

INTER'NUS AU'RIS. The tensor tympani muscle of the ear.

INTERMUS'CULAR. That which intervenes between two muscles.

INTERNO'DIUM. That which is between the knuckles. A phalanx.

INTEROS'SEI MA'NUS. The small muscles situated between the metacarpal bones, extending from the bones of the carpus to the fingers.

Interossei Pe'dis. The small muscles situated between the metatarsal bones.

INTEROS'SEOUS. From *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone. Situated between bones.

Interosseous Arteries. Small branches from the dorsalis carpi arteries, distributed to the interosseous ligament of the forearm and between the interosseous muscles.

INTEROSSEOUS NERVE. A branch from the median nerve which passes over the interosseous ligament of the forearm.

INTERPARI'ETAL BONE. A bone lying in the situation of the upper angle of the os occipitis. It is supposed by Von Tschudi to be characteristic of the Peruvian race, but it has no ethnological importance whatever, as the same thing is occasionally found even in adult skulls of all races.

INTERRUPT'ED. Broken in its regular form; disturbed in its normal arrangement.

INTERSCAP'ULAR. *Interscapula'ris.* That which is between the shoulders.

INTERSCAPU'LIUM. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSEP'TUM. From *inter*, between, and *septum*, a partition. The septum narium; also, the uvula.

INTERSEPTUM VIRGINALE. The hymen.

INTERSPI'NAL. *Interspina'lis;* from *inter*, between, and *spina*, the spine. Applied to muscles, nerves, &c., situated between the spinous processes.

INTERSPINA'LES. The portions of muscles situated between the spinous processes of the *cervical*, *dorsal* and *lumbar vertebræ*. They are distinguished by the names, *interspinales colli, dorsi, et lumborum*.

IN'TERSTICE. From *inter*, between, and *sto*, I stand. An interval; a space between two organs.

INTERSTI'TIAL. Relating to or containing interstices, as *interstitial matter*, *interstitial absorption*, &c.

INTER-TRANSVERSA'LES. The small quadrilateral muscles situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck and loins.

INTERTRI'GO. From *inter*, between, and *tero*, to rub. Excoriation or chafing of the skin about the anus, groins, and other parts of the body.

INTERVER'TEBRAL. That which is situated between the vertebræ.

INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES. The cartilages between the vertebræ.

INTESTAB'ILIS. *Intesta'tus.* Castrated.

INTES'TINAL. Implicating or belonging to the intestines.

INTESTINA'LIA. Intestinal worms.

INTES'TINE. *Intesti'num;* from *intus*, within. The convoluted membranous and muscular tube extending from the stomach to the anus. It is distinguished into small and large. The former include the *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum;* and the latter, the *cæcum*, *colon* and *rectum*.

IN'TIMUM UN'GUIS. Root of the nail.

INTOL'ERANCE. That condition of the body which indicates the impropriety of using certain remedies, as intolerance of blood-letting, &c.

INTOXICA'TION. *Intoxica'tio;* from *in*, and *toxicum*, a poison. Ebriety; the effect of alcoholic liquor taken in excess.

INTRALOB'ULAR. Within a lobule. In *Hepatic Anatomy*, applied to the veins of the lobules, the radicles of the hepatic veins.

INTRIN'SIC. *Intrin'secus;* from *intra*, within, and *secus*, towards. Inherent, not adventitious. In *Anatomy* and *Pathology*, organs and diseases situated internally.

INTRO'ITUS. Entrance; act of entering.

INTROMIS'SION. *Intromis'sio;* from *intro*, within, and *mitto*, I send. The introduction of one body, or organ, into another.

INTROSUSCEP'TION. *Introsuscep'tio.* See Intussusception.

INTUMES'CENCE. *Intumescentia;* from *intumescere*, to swell. Increase of size in a part. Swelling.

INTUSSUSCEP'TION. *Intussuscep'tio;* from *intus*, within, and *susciepio*, I receive. In *Physiology*, nutrition; the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies. In *Pathology*, the introduction of a portion of intestine into that which precedes or follows it.

IN'ULA. Elecampane. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

INULA DYSENTER'ICA. The lesser inula, formerly supposed to possess antidysenteric virtues.

INULA HELE'NIUM. The systematic name of the common inula or elecampane,

a plant possessing aromatic, tonic, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic properties.

IN'ULIN. A white starch-like substance obtained from the roots of the *Inula helenium* and of *Colchicum*.

INUNC'TION. *Inunc'tio*. A liniment or ointment. Also, the act of anointing.

INUS'TION. Cauterization.

INVAG'INATED. *Invagina'tus;* from *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath. Applied to a part received into another. Intussusception.

INVAGINA'TION. Intussusception.

INVA'SION. *Inva'sio*. The period when a disease first makes its attack, or is developed.

INVERMINA'TION. *Helminthia'sis*. Verminous disease; that condition which gives rise to the presence of worms.

INVER'SIO PALPEBRA'RUM. See Entropiun.

Inver'sio U'teri. Partial or complete inversion of the uterus.

INVER'SION. *Inver'sio*. Turned inside out.

INVERTEBRA'TA. *Invertebra'tes*. Animals which have no vertebral column, a subdivision of the animal kingdom, comprehending *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Zoophyta*, each of which comprises several classes.

INVISCA'TIO OC'ULI. Adhesion of the eyelids to one another, or to the globe of the eye.

INVOLUCEL'LUM. A partial involucrum.

INVOL'UCRUM. From *in*, and *volvo*, to wrap up. A wrapper. In *Anatomy*, a membrane which surrounds a part. In *Botany*, the bracteæ which surround the flowers of the umbelliferæ.

Involucrum Cordis. The pericardium.

INVOLU'TE. *Involu'tus*. Rolled inward.

I'ODATE. *Iodas*. A genus of salts, formed by the union of iodic acid with a salifiable base.

IO'DIC ACID. *Acidum iodicum*. A white semi-transparent solid; a compound of iodine and oxygen, of an astringent and sour taste, destitute of odor.

I'ODIDE. A compound of iodine with a simple body.

I'ODINE. *Io'dinum;* from ιωδες, violet-colored. A soft friable opaque solid, of a bluish-black color and metallic lustre. Iodine and the iodides are used with great success in solution and tincture in goitre and some scrofulous affections.

IO'DINA. Iodine.

IODIN'IUM. Iodine.

IO'DINUM. *Io'num*. Iodine.

IO'DISM. The morbid effects of iodine.

IO'DOFORM. A crystalline substance of a citron color, obtained by the reaction on each other of iodine, bicarbonate of potash, water and alcohol. Teriodide of formyl.

IODO-HYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM. A double salt of iodide of potassium and biniodide of mercury.

IODO'SIS. Iodism.

IOD'URETS. Iodides.

IONID'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Violaceæ*.

Ionidium Ipecacuan'ha. A Brazilian plant, which yields a root of a yellowish-gray color, containing five per cent. of emetine. False Brazilian ipecacuanha.

Ionidium Marcucci. A South American plant, called by the natives *Cinchunchulli*.

ION'THUS. From ιον, the violet, and ανθος, a flower. A small unsuppurative tumor on the face; a variety of acne. Also, the down on the face which precedes the beard.

IOTACIS'MUS. Defective articulation, in which the patient is unable to pronounce the palatals, J and G soft.

IPECACUAN'HA. The pharmacopœial name of the *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*, a South American plant. In large doses, it is emetic; in smaller, diaphoretic and expectorant.

Ipecacuanha, American. See Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuanha, Annulated. The root of the *cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

Ipecacuanha, Black. The root of the *Psychotria emetica* of Peru.

Ipomæa Pandura'ta. Wild potato;

IPECACUANHA, FALSE BRAZILIAN. The root of the *Ionidium ipecacuanha.*

IPECACUANHA, UNDULATED. Ipecacuanha, white.

IPOMÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ.*

IPOMÆA PANDURATA. Wild potato; wild rhubarb; wild jalap. The root is used in domestic medicine as a substitute for rhubarb and jalap.

IPOMÆA PURGA. The jalap plant, the root of which is an active but safe purgative.

IRACUN'DUS. The rectus externus oculi.

IRIDA'CEÆ. The cornflag tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

IRIDANCIS'TRON. A hook used in the formation of artificial pupil.

IRIDAUXE'SIS. Exudation of fibrin in the tissue of the iris.

IRIDECTOMEDIAL'YSIS. From ιρις, iris, εκτομη, excision, and διαλυσις, separation. The formation of an artificial pupil, by excision and separation.

IRIDENCLEI'SIS. The strangulation of a detached portion of the iris.

IRIDES'CENT. The property of shining with many colors.

IRID'IUM. A gray, brittle and very fusible metal, found with the ore of platinum.

IRIDOMALA'CIA. Softening of the iris.

IRIDONCO'SIS. Tumefaction or thickening of the iris.

IRIN. A camphor obtained from *Iris florentine.*

IRIS. In *Anatomy,* a flat and circular partition between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, perforated in the centre by a round orifice called the pupil. In *Botany,* a genus of plants of the order *Iridaceæ.*

IRIS FLORENTI'NA. Florentine orris; orris root. The fresh root is acrid, but when dry has an agreeable odor, and is used in dentifrices.

IRIS GERMAN'ICA. The flower-de-luce. Iris nostra. The fresh root has a strong, disagreeable smell, and acrid, nauseous taste. It is a powerful purgative.

IRIS PALUSTRIS. The yellow water-flag. The dried root possesses astringent properties.

IRIS VERSIC'OLOR. The blue-flag. The root is an active purgative.

IRI'TIS. Inflammation of the iris.

IRON. *Ferrum.* A metal of a bluish-gray color, fibrous or granular texture and brilliant fracture.

IRON, HYDRATED PEROXYD OF. Hydrated sesquioxyd of iron.

IRREDU'CIBLE. Applied to fractures, dislocations, herniæ, &c., which are not capable of being restored to their natural position.

IRREG'ULAR. *Irregula'ris.* Applied to the types of diseases, and to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals. Also, to the teeth when one or more is out of the dental arch.

IRREGULAR'ITY. Deviation from an established rule or straight line.

IRREGULARITY OF THE TEETH. Deviation of the teeth from their natural arrangement is of frequent occurrence, and is dependent upon a variety of causes. The following are among the most frequent: 1. Want of simultaneous action between the destruction of the roots of the temporary teeth and the growth of the permanent; 2. The premature removal of one or more of the temporary; 3. Disproportion between the size of the alveolar arch and the teeth; 4. Supernumerary teeth, and lastly, malformation of the jaws.

The deviations of the teeth from the natural arrangement, are exceedingly variable. Mr. Fox enumerated four varieties of irregularity in the front teeth. 1. The appearance of one of the permanent central incisors of the upper jaw behind the corresponding temporary tooth, so that at each occlusion of jaws, the lower incisors come before it, causing great deformity and preventing the deviating tooth from acquiring its proper position. 2. The appearance of both of the upper permanent central incisors behind the corresponding temporary teeth, while the laterals occupy their proper position. 3. The appearance of the upper lateral incisors behind

the temporary, while the centrals are in their proper place. 4. The appearance of all the upper permanent incisors behind the temporary teeth, the lower incisors shutting in front of them. The cuspid teeth sometimes present a similar variety of deviation from the natural position.

Various other varieties of deviation are met with in the upper incisors. One sometimes overlaps another, or is turned upon its axis, giving the crown an oblique or transverse direction across the alveolar ridge. At other times one or more come out in front of the circle of the other teeth.

Irregularity in the arrangement of the lower incisors, though less frequent in its occurrence, is occasionally met with, and when it does happen, their deviations from their proper positions are similar to those of the upper. When the upper cuspidati take a wrong position, it is generally in front of the circle of the other teeth, projecting sometimes so as to raise and very seriously annoy the upper lip, causing great deformity. They do, however, occasionally come out behind the arch, and at other times, though in their proper position, they are turned upon their axis.

The temporary molars being larger than the bicuspids, it rarely happens that the latter are prevented from acquiring their proper position. Examples, however, of irregularity of arrangement, even of these teeth, are occasionally met with.

The molar teeth, with the exception of the *dentes sapientiæ*, which frequently take a wrong direction in their growth, deviate still less frequently from their proper position.

With regard to the means for the prevention of irregularity, the reader is referred to article Dentition, Method of Directing Second.

The most proper time to effect an alteration in the position of a tooth, is between the twelfth and sixteenth years, though it may often be done at a later period in life, yet the operation is usually rendered more difficult by delay; and an incisor can be more easily moved than a cuspidatus. But the first thing to be done, is to remove any obstacle that would oppose the progress of the tooth toward the place to which it is to be moved, and then to apply force that shall act constantly upon it.

The plan proposed by Mr. Fox for bringing to its proper place an upper incisor which has come out so far back of the circle of the other teeth as to fall behind the lower incisors in closing the mouth, consists in the application of a gold or silver bar bent to the form of the arch, and long enough to reach from the temporary or permanent molars on one side to the corresponding teeth on the other. At each end of this bar a block of ivory is so fastened by means of a piece of gold as to come under the grinding surface of one or more upper molars, which by preventing the teeth from closing, "takes off all obstruction in front." Holes are drilled through the bar in front of the teeth which are to be brought forward. The bar is made fast at each side by means of a strong ligature. Another ligature is passed round the deviating tooth, brought forward through the holes in the bar, and securely tied. This lash is renewed from time to time until the tooth is brought to its place, or sufficiently forward to strike in front of the lower teeth. "The same mode is observed whether there be only two or three teeth" occupying a similar position.

Gold caps are now substituted for the blocks of ivory, and when well adapted to the teeth, are far preferable, as they are less annoying to the patient and can be borne with more comfort. When these are used it is not necessary to attach them to the bar.

It is proper to remark, in this connection, that the gold bar and caps should be removed, and the teeth thoroughly cleansed every time the ligatures are renewed. This is necessary to prevent the teeth from being injured by the chemical action of the corrosive matter that accumulates between them and the gold bar, caps and ligatures.

Ligatures of gum-elastic, by keeping up

a constant traction upon the deviating teeth, have been found preferable to silk.

Various other methods have been proposed and adopted for the purpose of remedying this variety of irregularity. M. Delabarre recommends the employment of ligatures, so applied as to keep up a constant action upon the deviating teeth. Instead of using blocks of ivory or gold to prevent the teeth from coming together, and forming a permanent obstacle to the adjustment of a tooth which has come out so far back of the dental circle, as to fall behind the lower teeth every time the mouth is closed, he employs wire caps or grates placed upon two of the lower molars. This procedure, if it were the most efficient, would, for several reasons, be objectionable. In the first place, the ligatures, when applied so as to act upon a deviating tooth, acts with equal force upon the adjoining teeth and moves them just as far from their place, as it does the deviating organ toward the place it should occupy. In the second place, it is difficult to apply ligatures so as to prevent them from coming in contact with, and irritating the gums. Thirdly, they cannot be made to act with as much force when thus applied as when used in connection with the gold bar. The fourth and last objection applies to the wire grates. These cannot be fixed to the teeth as readily as either the ivory blocks or gold caps, and such as could be conveniently employed for the purpose would not interpose a barrier sufficiently thick in all cases to prevent the front teeth from coming together.

M. Catalan proposes the employment of an inclined plane, which may be made either of gold or silver, (but the former is preferable, as the latter is liable to corrode in the mouth,) fixed upon the lower teeth in such a way that it shall strike behind the deviating teeth at each occlusion of the jaws and press them forward to the place they should occupy. When several of the upper front teeth have come out behind the arch so as to fall behind the lower incisors, Catalan employs as many inclined planes as there are deviating teeth. When only one tooth is behind the circle of the lower teeth, a single inclined plane will be sufficient.

The gold frame or case applied to the lower teeth, and to which the inclined plane is attached, should be fitted with the nicest accuracy and made to enclose one or both of the bicuspids on each side. The cutting edges of the incisors and points of the cuspidati need not be covered with it. Its adaptation, when applied, should be such as to hold it firmly and securely in its place, and prevent the action of the deviating tooth upon the inclined plane from jostling or moving it in the least. It will be necessary, too, in adjusting one or more inclined planes to this frame, to have a plaster antagonizing model.

When this instrument is employed it is not necessary to interpose any substance between the back teeth, and it is unquestionably the most efficient and powerful agent that has ever been used for remedying this description of irregularity. But before it is applied it should be ascertained whether there be a sufficient aperture in the dental circle for the reception of the deviating tooth or teeth, if there be more than one, and if there is not, more room should be obtained by the removal of one of the bicuspids on each side, or the first molar, if it is decayed. The tooth, too, which is to be brought forward, should always be opposite to the aperture it is to occupy before it is submitted to the action of the inclined plane. Therefore, when it is situated at either side, as is often the case, it should be moved with ligatures to a point directly behind the vacuity into which it is to be forced before the inclined plane is applied.

In turning an incisor which is placed obliquely or transversely across the arch, a ring should be placed over the crown of the tooth with a small knob or hook on the labial and palatine sides; to each of which a ligature should be fastened. These should be passed around the adjoining teeth and fastened to the first permanent molars in such a manner as to act con-

stantly upon the deviating tooth in the direction it is to be turned.

It sometimes happens from excessive development of the lower incisors and alveolar border, that the front teeth of the inferior maxillary shut over the corresponding teeth of the superior, causing a projection of the chin, and a bulging of the lower lip. This species of deformity, called by the French *Menton de galoch*, is not, however, always produced by the cause just stated. It sometimes results from excessive development or partial dislocation of the jaw. When from the former, the deformity can only be remedied by diminishing the size of the dental arch, which is always a tedious and difficult operation, requiring a vast amount of patience and perseverance on the part both of the patient and dentist.

In the treatment of a case of this sort the first thing to be done is to extract the first bicuspis on each side of the jaw. By this means a sufficient amount of room will be obtained for the contraction which it will be necessary to effect in the dental arch for the accomplishment of the object. An accurate impression of the teeth and alveolar ridge is now taken with wax previously softened in warm water. From this impression a plaster model is procured, and afterwards a metallic model and counter-model.

This done, a gold plate of the ordinary thickness is swedged up over the first and second molars, if the latter has made its appearance, and if not, over the second bicuspis and first molar on each side of the jaw, so as completely to encase these teeth. If these caps, on applying them to the teeth in the mouth, should not be found thick enough to prevent the front teeth from coming together, a piece of gold plate is soldered on that part of each which covers the grinding surface of the organ, and having proceeded thus far, a small gold knob or hook is soldered on each side of each cap, and to each of which a ligature of silk or gum elastic is attached. These ligatures are now brought forward and tied tightly around the cuspid teeth. By this means the cuspid teeth may, in fifteen or twenty days, be taken back to the second bicuspids; but, if in their progress they are not carried towards the inner part of the alveolar ridge, the outer ligatures may be left off after a few days, and the inner ones only employed to complete the remainder of the operation.

After the position of the cuspid teeth have been thus changed, the gold caps may be removed and a circular bar of gold extending from one to the other, so constructed as to pass about a quarter of an inch behind the incisors, is now soldered at each end to the inner side of each cap, and a hole made through it behind each of the incisors, through which a ligature of silk is passed, and after it is placed in the mouth, brought forward and tied tightly in front of each tooth. These ligatures should be renewed every day until the teeth are carried far enough back to strike on the inside of the corresponding teeth in the upper jaw.

The deviations of the teeth from their normal position are so numerous and varied, that it would be both tedious and difficult to give a detailed description of the method of remedying each, but the foregoing general rules, which we have laid down, will be found sufficient to serve as a guide in all cases.

IRRIGA'TION. In *Pathology*, the application of water to the affected part so as to keep it constantly wet.

IRRITABIL'ITY. *Irritabili'tas*; from *irrito*, I provoke. The susceptibility, possessed by all living organic tissues, of being acted upon by certain stimuli.

IR'RITANT. *Ir'ritans*. That which causes irritation.

IRRITA'TION. *Irrita'tio*. The condition of an organ or tissue, in which there exists an excess of vital action.

ISATIN'E. A compound, formed by digesting blue indigo with water, sulphuric acid, and bichromate of potassa, or by heating it with weak nitric acid.

ISA'TIS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

Isa'tis Tincto'ria. *Glas'tum*. Woad.

A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared.

ISCHÆ'MIA. From *ισχω*, I retain, and *αιμα*, blood. A morbid suppression of a customary discharge of blood.

ISCHÆ'MON. Any medicine which arrests or restrains bleeding.

ISCHIAD'IC. *Ischiat'ic.* Pertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIAG'RA. From *ισχιον*, the hip, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Ischiatic gout. Also, femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

ISCHIAL'GIA. From *ισχιον*, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the hip.

ISCHIAS. Hip-gout, or rheumatism of the hip-joint.

ISCHIAT'IC. *Ischiadic.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts belonging to, or connected with the ischium, as the *ischiatic foramen* or *notch*, and *artery*, which escapes from the pelvis through it.

ISCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum, called from its office the *erector penis*.

ISCHIOCE'LE. From *ισχιον*, the ischium, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Ischiatic hernia.

ISCHIO-CLITORIA'NUS. Belonging to the ischium and clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITO'RIAN ARTERY. A branch of the internal pudic artery, which supplies the two arteries of the clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIAN NERVE. A branch of the pudic nerve distributed to the clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIDE'US. The erector clitoridis.

ISCHIO-COCCYGE'US. The coccygeus muscle.

ISCHIO-FEMORA'LIS. The adductor magnus femoris.

ISCHIO-FEM'ORO-PERONE'US. The biceps femoris muscle.

ISCHIO-PERINEA'LIS. The transversus perinei.

ISCHIO-PROSTAT'ICUS. The transversus perinei.

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIA'NI. Gemelli muscles.

ISCHIO'SIS. Sciatica. Femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

IS'CHIUM. *Ischion.* From *ισχις*, the loin. The lower part of the os innominatum. In the fœtus, one of the three bones of the os innominatum.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA. From *ισχνος*, slender, and *φωνη*, voice. Shrillness of voice; also, impeded utterance.

ISCHNO'TES. *Ισχνοτης*, thinness; leanness. Emaciation.

ISCHOCENO'SIS. From *ισχω*, I restrain, and *κενωσις*, evacuation. A term applied in *Pathology* to suppression of a natural evacuation.

ISCHOCHO'LIA. From *ισχω*, and *χολη*, bile. Suppression of the biliary secretion.

ISCHOLO'CHIA. From *ισχω*, and *λοχεια*, the lochial discharge. Suppression of the lochia.

ISCHOME'NIA. From *ισχω*, and *μηνες*, the menses. Suppression of the menses.

ISCHURET'IC. Remedies which relieve a suppression of the urine.

ISCHU'RIA. From *ισχω*, I restrain, and *ουρον*, the urine. Retention of the urine.

ISCHURIA SPASMOD'ICA. Retention of urine from spasmodic contraction of the sphincter of the bladder.

ISCHURIA SPU'RIA. A retention of urine occasioned by some disease of the kidney or uterus which prevents the urine from reaching the bladder.

IS'INGLASS. *Ichthyocol'la.* A very pure form of gelatine.

I'SIS NOB'ILIS. Red coral.

ISO-. From *ισος*, equal. A prefix denoting equality, or similarity.

ISOCHROMAT'IC. From *ισος*, and *χρωμα*, color. Having the same color.

ISOCH'RONOUS. From *ισος*, equal, and *χρονος*, time. Applied to two or more actions performed in an equal length of time, as the pulsations of the arteries in different parts of the body.

IS'OLATED. Insulated; standing by itself.

ISOM'ERIC. From *ισος*, equal, and *μερος*, a part. In *Chemistry*, compounds which agree in composition, but differ in properties. The cyanic and fulminic acids

are isomeric compounds of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon.

ISOM'ERISM. The state of an isomeric compound.

ISOMOR'PHISM. State of being isomorphous.

ISOMOR'PHOUS. A term applied in *Chemistry* to different bodies which have the same crystalline forms, though composed of different elements.

ISO'PODA. From ισος, and πους, a foot. An order of Crustaceans which have legs alike, and adapted only for locomotion.

I'SOPYRE. From ισος, and πυρ, fire. A black amorphous mineral, sometimes variegated with gray or red spots; a silicate of alumina, lime and peroxyd of iron.

ISOSTEM'ONOUS. In *Botany*, having an equal number of stamens and pistils.

ISOTHER'MAL. From ισος, equal, and θερμη, heat. Applied to different bodies and places which have the same average temperature.

ISSUE. An artificial ulcer.

ISTH'MION. *Isth'mus*. The fauces.

ISTHMI'TIS. Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTH'MUS. Ισθμος. In common language, a narrow neck of land, but in *Anatomy*, the narrow strait which divides the cavity of the mouth from the pharynx; the fauces.

Isthmus Hep'atis. The anterior point of the right lobe of the liver; called, *Lobulus anonymus*.

Isthmus of the Thyroid Gland. A band of fibres uniting the two divisions of the thyroid gland.

Isthmus Vieusse'nii. The ridge surrounding the remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

ITCH. The vulgar name for a disease of the skin, consisting of an eruption of small itching vesicles. See Psora.

Itch, Baker's. A variety of *Psoriasis*, consisting of rough, fissured, reddish patches on the back of the forearm, hand and fingers.

Itch, Barber's. See Sycosis.

Itch Insect. The Acarus scabiei, or wheal worm; a minute animalcule, said to be found in or near the pustules of the itch.

Itch Weed. Swamp hellebore, a plant of the genus *Veratrum*.

I'TER. A passage.

Iter ad Infundib'ulum. The foramen commune anterius of the brain.

Iter a Pa'lato ad Au'rem. The Eustachian tube.

Iter a Ter'tio ad Quar'tum Ventric'ulum. A passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Iter Den'tis. A name given by Delabarre to the alveo-dental canal, a small foramen immediately behind each of the six front temporary teeth communicating with the cells of the corresponding permanent teeth.

ITINERA'RIUM. A conductor; a director. Also, a catheter.

ITIS. From ιτης, bold, rash. A suffix denoting inflammation, as odontitis, periostitis, &c.

IU'LUS. A genus of Myriapodous insects.

I'VA. A plant of the genus *Teucrium;* ground pine.

Iva Frutes'cens. Marsh elder; high-water shrubs; used in Mexico as a febrifuge.

Iva Pecanga. See Smilax Sarsaparilla.

I'VORY. The tusk of the male elephant. It is of a uniform, close texture, and under the microscope exhibits a structural arrangement similar to that of dentine. According to Retzius, it is of a tubular structure, but it has also been shown to be cellular. It contains about 66 per cent. of phosphate of lime with a small trace of carbonate of lime, and 34 of animal matter. It was at one time much used for artificial teeth, but at present is seldom employed for that purpose.

Ivory Black. Animal charcoal.

IVY. A plant of the genus *Hedera*, which creeps along the ground, or rises on trees or the sides of houses.

Ivy, Ground. A plant of the genus *Glechoma*. It has a a strong smell and slightly aromatic taste.

I'XIA. A varix. Also, Viscum album, which see.

IX'US. A plant of the genus *Galium.*

IXYOMYELI'TIS. Inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

IX'YS. The region of the ilia, flanks or loins.

## J.

JAB'IRN. The *Mycteria,* a genus of grallatory or wading birds.

JAC'AMAR. A species of bird belonging to the genus *Galbula,* the plumage of which has a metallic lustre.

JAC'CHUS. From ιαχω, I cry aloud. A genus of Platyrrhine Quadrumana, or South American monkeys.

JACA INDICA. *Thymus mastichina.* The common herb mastich.

JACEA. Viola tricolor. Pansy. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

JACIN'THUS. Hyacinthus.

JACK. In *Botany,* a species of bread-fruit-tree, the *Tsjaca* or *Actocarpus integrifolia.*

JACK'AL. A wild species of dog, a native of Asia and Africa.

JACK'DAW. A bird of the genus *Corvus.*

JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE. A plant of the genus *Erysimum.*

JACOBÆ'A. A plant of the genus *Sonecia.*

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. A thin membrane covering the retina.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. The tympanic branch of the petrous ganglion.

JACTITA'TION. *Jactita'tio.* Inquietude; restlessness.

JAGUAR'. The American tiger.

JAL'AP. *Jalapa. Convolvulus jalapa.* The root of the *Ipomœa jalapa,* a valuable purgative.

JALA'PA ALBA. White jalap.

JALA'PIN. A substance which composes about nine-tenths of jalap resin. The other tenth is *jalapic* acid.

JAMAICA BARK. Caribbean bark; one of the false cinchona barks.

JAMAICA KINO An astringent extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera.*

JAMAICA PEPPER. The fruit of the *Eugenia pimenta;* allspice.

JAMAICIN'A. An alkaloid found in the cabbage-bark tree, the *Andira inermis* of the West Indies.

JAMES'S ANALEP'TIC PILLS. Pills composed of equal parts of James's powder, ammoniacum, and the aloes and myrrh pills, beat up with tincture of castor.

JAMES'S POWDER. A fever powder, supposed to be the same as the antimonial powder.

JA'MESONITE. A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead, named after Professor Jameson.

JAMESTOWN WEED. A plant of the genus *Datura,* the Datura Stramonium.

JAMET'S TOOTH POWDER. ℞. Florence iris, calcined, with spirits of wine, ℔ i; magnesia, ʒ iv, pumice stone, ʒ viij; bone of cuttle-fish, ʒ viii; sulph. quinine, ʒ iv; cascarilla, ʒ i; sugar of milk, ℔ i. Reduce these substances to powder, and pass them through a fine sieve.

JANITOR. The pylorus. Also, a door-keeper.

JANITRIX. The vena portæ.

JANTHI'NA. A genus of Gastropodous Testaceous Mollusks, having a beautiful violet colored shell.

JAPAN EARTH. Catechu, an extract from the *Acacia catechu,* a tree of India; also called *Terra japonica,* from its being supposed to be a mineral production.

JAPAN SAGO. The fecula obtained from the *Cycas revoluta,* and other species.

JAPON'IC ACID. An acid resulting from the absorption of oxygen from the air by catechu when alkalies or alkaline carbonates are present.

JASMIN. See Jasminum Officinale.

JAS'MINUM. A genus of plants of the order *Jasmineæ*.

Jasminum Arab'icum. Coffea arabica.

Jasminum Officina'le. Jessamine. The essential oil has been used in paralytic and rheumatic affections.

JASPACHA'TES. Agate jasper.

JAS'PER. A silicious mineral of various colors; a species of quartz.

JA'TROPHA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Jatropha Cur'cas. The species which affords the *physic nuts* of the shops. They abound in an acrid purgative oil.

Jatropha Elastica. Caoutchouc.

Jatropha Man'ihot. The root of this species is made into a kind of bread by the natives of Africa and the West Indies. It also yields a large quantity of starch, known by the name of *tapioca*.

Jatropha Multif'ida. The seeds of this species, called purging nuts, give out an oil similar to that of the *Jatropha curcas*.

JAUN'DICE. A disease arising from hepatic obstruction. See Icterus.

Jaundice, Black. See Melæna.

JAW. Maxilla.

Jaw, Lower, Anchylosis of. Stiffness and immobility of the temporo-maxillary articulation. It results from chronic rheumatism or gout, or old age, or from some disease of the synovial membrane, cartilage of the joint, or articular surface or extremity of the bone. Fortunately, as it seldom admits of cure, it is an affection of rare occurrence.

Jaw, Lower, Dislocation of. From the peculiar manner in which the inferior maxilla is articulated to the temporal bones, it is not very liable to be dislocated, and when one or both of its condyles are displaced, the luxation is always forward.

Dislocation of the lower jaw is rarely caused by a blow, except it is given when the mouth is open; it is more frequently occasioned by yawning, or laughing. It has been known to occur in the extraction of teeth, and in attempting to bite a very large substance.

After the jaw has been dislocated once, it will ever after be more liable to this accident, and in consequence of which, Mr. Fox very properly recommends to those to whom it has once happened, the precaution of supporting the jaw whenever the mouth is opened widely in gaping, or for the purpose of having a tooth extracted.

In the reduction of a dislocation of the lower jaw, the ancients employed two pieces of wood, which were introduced on each side of the mouth between the molar teeth, and while they were made to act as levers for depressing the back part of the bone, the chin was raised by means of a bandage.

The method usually adopted by surgeons at the present day, for reducing a dislocation of this bone, consists in introducing the thumbs, wrapped with a napkin or cloth, as far back upon the molar teeth as possible, then depressing the back part of the jaw, and, at the same time, raising the chin with the fingers. In this way the condyles are disengaged from under the zygomatic arches, and made to glide back into their articular cavities. But the moment the condyles are disengaged, the thumbs of the operator should be slipped outward between the teeth and cheeks, as the action of the muscles, at this instant, in drawing the jaw back, causes it to close very suddenly, and with considerable force, rendering this precaution necessary to prevent being hurt, unless a piece of cork or soft wood has been previously placed between the teeth, a precaution which should never be neglected.

By the foregoing simple method of procedure, the dislocation may, in almost every case, be readily reduced, but Mr. Fox mentions a case in which it failed. The subject was a lady who had had her lower jaw luxated several times before, and this time the accident was occasioned by an attempt which he made to extract one of

the inferior dentes sapientiæ. After having failed to reduce the luxated bone by the usual method, he says he "happened to recollect a statement made to him by M. de Chemant, of his having been frequently applied to by a person at Paris, who was subject to this accident, and that he always succeeded in reducing the luxation immediately," by means "of a lever of wood, as recommended by Dr. Monroe." Profiting by this statement, Mr. F. procured a piece of wood "about an inch square, and ten or twelve inches long." He placed one end of this upon the lower molars, and then raised the other, so that the upper teeth acted as a fulcrum. As soon as the jaw was depressed, the condyle of the side upon which the wood was applied, immediately slipped back into its articular cavity. The wood was then applied to the opposite side of the jaw, and the other condyle reduced in the same manner.*

The method proposed by Sir Astley Cooper consists, when both condyles are displaced, in introducing two corks behind the molars, and then elevating the chin. He, however, first places his patient in a recumbent posture.

Jaw, Lower, Fractures of. Fractures of the lower jaw may occur near the symphysis, or between this point and the coronoid process of the ramus, and at one or two places. The condyloid or coronoid process may be fractured, or the alveolar border, and the solution of continuity may be perpendicular with the base, oblique, or longitudinal, and as the accident is the result of great mechanical violence, the soft parts are generally more or less injured. In one case which fell under the observation of the author, in which the fracture occurred between the first and second molars, the extremity of the posterior portion of the bone protruded externally through the cheek.

"Fractures of the lower jaw, whether simple or double, are easily set, by pushing the displaced part upward and a little forward, and then pressing in the basis of the bone, so as to bring it exactly on a level with the portion which has preserved its natural position. Indeed, the correctness of the reduction can always be rightly judged of by attending to the line which the base of the jaw ought to form, and observing that the arch of the teeth is as regular as nature will allow. The maintenance of the reduction, however, is difficult; and can only be executed by supporting the lower jaw, and keeping it applied to the upper one. As the latter indications cannot be properly fulfilled in persons whose teeth are very irregular, it is, sometimes, necessary to interpose an even piece of cork between the teeth on each side of the mouth, and against this cork the lower jaw is to be kept up with the bandage presently noticed, while the aperture left between the incisors in the situation where no cork is placed, allows food and medicines to be introduced with a small spoon.

"As soon as the fracture is set, the surgeon should adapt some thick pasteboard, previously wet and softened with vinegar, to the outside of the jaw, both along its side and under its basis. Over this moistened pasteboard a bandage with four tails is to be applied, the centre being placed on the patient's chin, while the two posterior tails are to be pinned to the front part of a night-cap, and the two anterior ones fastened to a part of the same cap more backward.* When the paste-

* Vide American edition of Fox on the Human Teeth, p. 330.

* Dr. J. Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, to whose science and skill I have had frequent occasion to allude, has devised a bandage for fractures of the jaw, to which a preference is now generally given in this country, as well for its superiority in retaining the fragments in a state of coaptation, as for the facility it affords in securing the dressings occasionally applied to wounds of the face and chin. He commences with "a roller an inch and a half wide just below the prominence in the occipitis, and continues it obliquely over the centre of the parietal bones across the juncture of the coronal and sagittal sutures, over the zygomatic arch, under the chin, and pursuing the same direction on the opposite side, until he arrives at the back of the head; he then passes it obliquely around and parallel to

board becomes dry, it forms the most convenient apparatus imaginable for surrounding and supporting the fracture. A piece of soap-plaster may now be applied to the skin underneath, which will prevent any ill effects of the hardness and pressure of the pasteboard.

"Until the bone is firmly united the patient should be allowed only such food as does not require mastication, and it may be given by means of a small spoon introduced between the teeth. Broths, soups, jellies, tea, and other slops, appear most eligible.

"In order to keep the middle portion of the bone from being drawn downward and backward towards the larynx, it is frequently necessary to apply tolerably thick compresses just under and behind the chin; which are to be well supported by the bandage already described.

"I need hardly state the necessity of enjoining the patient to avoid talking, or moving the jaw more than can possibly be avoided.

"When the condyle is fractured, as it is incessantly drawn forward by the action of the pterygoideus externus, and on account of its deep situation it cannot be pressed back, the lower portion must, if possible, be pushed into contact with it. For this purpose the bandage must be made to operate particularly on the angle of the jaw, where a thick compress should be placed.

"Compound fractures of the lower jaw are to be treated on the same principles as similar injuries of other bones. If possible, the external wound should be healed by the first intention; and when this attempt fails, care must be taken to keep the wound clean by changing the dressings about once in three days, but not oftener lest the fracture suffer too much disturbance. It is observed that compound fractures of the jaw, and even simple ones, which are followed by abscesses, are particularly liable to be succeeded by troublesome and tedious exfoliations.

"In very bad fractures, in which all motion of the jaw must have the most pernicious effect, I consider it prudent to administer every kind of nourishment in a fluid form through an elastic gum catheter, introduced through one of the nostrils down the œsophagus.

"It now and then happens that fractures of the jaw continue ununited."*

When the fracture is confined to the alveolar border, it becomes necessary, in most instances, to remove the detached portion, as a union will seldom take place, though it is proper to wait, except the soft parts are considerably lacerated, until the bony fragment is separated from them, by the suppurative inflammation which soon supervenes. But when a large portion of the border is fractured, a union may sometimes be effected, if the part be properly secured.

Jaw, Lower, Immobility of. This may result from anchylosis, or from inflammation and adhesion of the gums, or from contraction of the muscles. It is particularly liable to occur after mercurial salivation which has resulted in necrosis and exfoliation of the alveolar processes. The following interesting case was communicated by Professor Mott to the American editor, Dr. Reese, of Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, and from which work it is here quoted:

"A young man twenty-one years of age, from North Carolina, called, with the lower jaw almost immovably fixed to the upper. No motion in a downward direction could be discovered, nor was the most powerful effort with the hand upon the chin able in the slightest degree to alter its situation. He had been in a deplorable state for ten years. Unable to chew a mouthful of food or even open the jaws for its reception, his food had to be introduced through a small opening, occasioned by an irregularity of the bicuspid teeth on the right side. On the left side, just within the angle of the mouth, a firm band, of

the base of the lower jaw over the chin; and continues the same course on the other side until it ends where he commenced and repeats."—*Reese.*

*Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.

more than ligamentous hardness, was to be seen and felt, reaching from this point along the alveolar ridge to the coronoid process.

"Along the whole course of this adhesion to the gum of the lower jaw, there was not a vestige of a tooth, and he stated that from this part the jaw had been formerly separated, with the teeth attached to it. This morbid adhesion had been several times freely divided, it was cut from within the mouth in different directions, but never permitted the least motion of the jaw.

"From the circumstance that he could give a little lateral motion of the jaw, I thought that his mouth might yet be opened and the deformity removed. I then made an incision from the angle of the mouth on the left side through the cheek, nearly to the coronoid process, dividing the firm cicatrix within completely. The jaw being relieved by dividing all the adhesions between them; a piece of very broad tape was placed between the teeth by a probe and spatula, and tied some distance below the chin. To the loop thus formed I applied all the strength I could command, but not the least yielding of the jaw could be discovered.

"I then applied the principle of the screw lever, by an instrument prepared for the purpose, composed of two steel plates about three inches in length. When applied to each other, they were of a wedge shape. To the large end was attached a screw, which, when turned, caused the thin extremity of the plates to expand. This instrument enabled me to open the mouth completely.

"With considerable difficulty this vice was insinuated between the range of teeth on the left side, resting along their whole course. It was then expanded, by turning the screw, and such was the report that attended the yielding of the lower jaw, that several present thought it was broken, but the noise was like that attending the fracture of a bone. The mouth was immediately opened to a sufficient extent.

"The wound was closed with the interrupted suture and adhesive plaster; to prevent the adhesion of the cheek to the jaws internally, pieces of sponge were interposed. The patient was enabled to chew his food, and to converse and articulate distinctly as the result of the operation, and he entirely recovered."

The operation has subsequently been repeated by Professor Mott, and with like success.

When the immobility results from, or is complicated with, anchylosis of the joint, no benefit will be derived from an operation.

Professor Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, Tenn., has performed two operations for separating the jaws. The first operation was performed in 1840, on a boy, aged five years, who, says Professor E., "had had gangrænopsis, which had resulted, not only in the destruction of the soft parts, but anchylosis of the lower jaw. There was great deformity of the mouth. After free division of the zygomatic muscles and other soft parts, the right commissure of the lips was depressed and the separation of the lower jaw increased by the lever power." The deformity was only partially removed.

In another case, which had resulted from cancrum oris, or profuse salivation, the operation was only partially successful.

JAW, LOWER, OPERATIONS ON. In describing the operations on the lower jaw we shall begin with: 1. *Excision*. Four pathological conditions are noticed by Chelius, as indicating the necessity of this operation, namely: first, a *cancerous degeneration of the lip*, extending to the bone, or from cancer originating in the bone itself. Second, an *osteo-steatoma, osteo-sarcoma, spina ventosa* and *fungoid* degeneration of the jaw. Third, deep-seated *caries*. Fourth, *exostosis*. Fifth, want of union of *fractures*.

According to the seat and extent of the disease, excision either of a part or of the whole jaw may be required.

*Excision of Middle Portion of the Jaw.*

The patient is seated in a chair, as in this position the blood is not so liable to

flow into the throat and produce suffocation. An assistant behind supports the head, compressing, at the same time, the facial artery where it mounts over the lower jaw in front of the masseter muscle. The surgeon now makes an incision from the angle of the mouth, on each side, down to the base of the bone. The lip and soft parts between these two incisions are dissected towards the neck. The extent of the disease will now be ascertained, and the teeth corresponding to its limits are to be extracted. The bone is now to be deeply notched on the anterior surface from above downward, by a small saw, such as Hay's, and then with a straight cutting forceps, one of the blades being within the mouth on the inner surface, the other in the groove on the outer surface, the bone is to be divided. In this division with the forceps the operator leans over the patient, and the tongue and soft parts are protected from the inner blade by means of a spatula, or other suitable instrument, or the finger, which is better than any thing else, and it is considered proper to clear a space for the blade within by passing a knife up. The next step is to remove the piece divided. This is done by standing in front, and with a sharp-pointed bistoury passed from below upward, to cut close to the inner surface of the bone, dividing all the soft parts, namely, the digastric, part of the mylo-hyoid, the geno-hyoid, the geno-hyo-glossus, and the mucous membrane on both sides. But before this dissection is made, the tongue should be secured by passing a ligature through its apex, or the frænum, so as to prevent its sudden retraction in the mouth and suffocation.

Another mode of incision is to divide the lower lip by a single cut, after making it tense by stretching its angles, and extending the incision through the skin and cellular tissue to the os hyoides and dissecting the flaps from the surface of the bone outward, which are to be held by assistants, the removal by the saw, forceps, and knife, being the same as described. The chain-saw is sometimes preferred in the division of the bone.

*Dressing.*—After cleaning the wound, all bleeding arteries should be tied. The inferior dental artery may be secured by plugging its orifice in the bone with wax. If bleeding continues from the vessels that have retracted and cannot be discovered, the surface should be touched with a heated iron. Mr. Ferguson recommends that a quantity of lint be placed in the wound to prevent its sides from falling inward, which other surgeons think of rather doubtful utility. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Nasmyth, of Edinburgh, has constructed a *double silver case* to contain the molar teeth of both upper and lower jaws, which is adapted previous to the operation, and which has been successfully used and highly recommended by Mr. Liston. The flaps are to be placed in juxta-position, and secured by the twisted suture.

The ligature passed through the frænum, or tongue, is directed by Delpech to be carried between the flaps, and secured to one of the hare-lip pins.

The several steps of the operation just described, may require to be modified in a greater or less degree, to suit particular cases. As, for example, if the lip be cancerous, its removal will be necessary, and should be done by making a section in the shape of the letter V, the apex looking downward. Where only the anterior portion of the bone is attacked by disease, the posterior may be left, according to Delpech, as being useful, both in preserving the natural shape of the jaw, and affording attachment to the muscles of the tongue.

### *Excision of the Side of the Lower Jaw.*

The patient being seated as in the first case, an incision is made from the angle of the mouth to the base of the jaw. A second incision is carried from this point along the base to the angle, and for a short distance to the ramus. The flap thus marked is dissected backward, and held by an assistant. The facial artery is secured by ligature, but should not be divided by the

first incisions; the masseter muscle is detached. An incisor and molar tooth being extracted, the jaw is prepared for division at its angle and near the symphysis by the application of the saw and forceps as already described in excision of the chin. In its removal the mylo-hyoid, the internal pterygoid muscles, and trunk of the inferior maxillary nerve will have to be separated. The genio-hyo-glossus will not be disturbed, and consequently will not be retracted.

Should it be required to remove the ascending ramus, it is only necessary to extend the incision still higher up along the ramus, and apply the saw, forceps, and knife as before, bearing in mind the proximity of the external carotid artery. All the bleeding vessels having been secured, the flap is brought down and retained at the lip by means of the twisted suture, and along the base of the jaw by the interrupted, and supported by strips of adhesive plaster.

Other incisions are used in this operation. The *square-shaped of Cloquet* is made by commencing at the angle of the mouth, and extending the incision transversely to the posterior margin of the ramus of the jaw; then from each extremity of this cut making vertical incisions, namely, one in front going to the base of the jaw, and the other behind the ramus, descending a little below the angle. This flap is then dissected from above downward upon the neck.

*Professor Mott* makes two flaps, the one semilunar, the other triangular. The first is made by one incision over the articulation of the jaw, carried down to the chin; the convexity of the semilunar incision looking backward. The second begins at the upper end of this, and extends down the back part of the angle of the jaw, and a short distance along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus. The superior flap is now dissected upward, and the inferior downward, thus fully exposing the bone, which is removed in both the different incisions in the way already described.

*Incision of both Sides of the Lower Jaw.*

Make an incision along the base of the inferior jaw from one angle to the other across the chin, and dissect the flap from the bone upward, which is to be held by an assistant. The bone with the muscles and soft parts upon its posterior surface are to be divided and separated, as already detailed. If the tumor be very large, it is thought best to divide the lip.

2. *Disarticulation, with Excision of half the Lower Jaw.*

In an operation of this sort the incision must be directed very much by the size of the tumor, and the extent of the disease invading the integument. The method of *Lisfranc* and *Cusack* is thought to be very applicable. It is as follows: An incision is carried from the symphysis along the base to the angle of the jaw, then two vertical incisions are made at each extremity of this horizontal one, the first falling from the middle of the lower lip, and the second descending from the zygomatic arch behind the ramus of the jaw. The facial artery being secured, this flap is to be dissected upward, taking care not to wound the parotid duct and gland. The jaw is now to be divided at the symphysis by the saw and forceps, and the muscles and soft parts separated from the posterior surface as far as the angle with the bistoury. The masseter is also to be separated from its attachments, which exposes the articulation. A probe-pointed bistoury is now passed behind the coronoid process to divide the tendinous insertion of the temporal muscle. The jaw is depressed so as to luxate the condyle, and the knife is carried up to the articulation, dividing the external pterygoid muscle and articular ligaments, drawing the jaw forward at the same time, so as to remove it as much as possible from the vessels behind its ramus. The condyle is now turned outward, the knife passed into the joint, and the internal lateral ligament severed. At this stage, a number of arteries will be cut, which must be secured with ligature.

3. *Removal of the Whole Lower Jaw.*

In the performance of this formidable operation, a horizontal incision is made along the base of both sides of the jaw and chin to the angles; a second incision is made from the root of the zygoma to the angle of the jaw uniting with the posterior extremity of the horizontal incision. The flap is next dissected up over the face and the jaw divided at its symphysis. Each half is now *disarticulated* as before described, and in both the dressings are the same as detailed for other sections of this bone. Other incisions are used in this operation by different surgeons. One consists in carrying the knife from the angles of the mouth to the front of the ear. Another in making two elliptical incisions, the one below along the base and ramus of the jaw to the condyle, the other above, laying bare the coronoid process and opening the joint. A third method is the four cornered flap, made by carrying the knife from the angle of the mouth vertically to the base of the jaw, thence along the base to the angle and upward to the front of the articulation.*

Professor Paul F. Eve, of Augusta, Georgia, has furnished the author with a description of four operations performed by himself on the inferior maxilla.

The first operation was made May 31st, 1838, on a negro woman, aged twenty-five, for the removal of a tumor involving nearly the whole of the left side of the lower jaw-bone.

The disease reappeared on the right side and destroyed the life of the patient in eight or ten months.

In the second case the operation was for epulis of the lower jaw. The bone was exposed "by an incision from the left angle of the mouth through the cheek to the extent of an inch and a half, the diseased mass was isolated by two perpendicular applications of the saw, and was then chipped off with the chisel and mallet. This patient fully recovered."

* Vide Ferguson's Practical Surgery by Norris; Pancoast's Operative Surgery, Chelius' System of Surgery, &c.

In cases third and fourth a portion of the inferior maxilla was removed for osteo-sarcoma, and both operations were successful.

Mr. H. Scott, dentist, of Lancaster, Ohio, furnished the author with a report of three operations on the inferior maxilla taken from the case-book of M. Z. Kreider, M. D., of that place.

The first was for the removal of a necrossed portion of the lower jaw, resulting from inflammation produced by the dens sapientiæ.

The second operation was performed for the removal of an osteo-sarcomatous tumor, extending from the first molar on one side, to the corresponding tooth on the other, which extended back in the mouth so as greatly to impede the motions of the tongue, and down to the os hyoides, to which it was slightly attached. The first molar on each side was extracted, and an incision made from one ramus to the other along the base of the jaw. The flap was then dissected from the jaw and turned upward, the facial arteries secured, and the bone divided on each side, at the points where the teeth had been extracted with the saw. The whole mass was next dissected out, the divided vessels tied, and the wound dressed in the usual manner. The operation was entirely successful.

The following is the history of case third: In 1824, Alexander Stall, aged forty-three years, "having tooth-ache, had the second molar of left side of the lower jaw extracted; he caught a severe cold about this time in consequence of lying out over night in a drunken spree; swelling with inflammation and great pain supervened; suppuration followed; pus was discharged from many points both from within and without the mouth; at this time (1827) is greatly emaciated; the bone, upon examination, is found to be necrossed, involving the articulation, and as far as the chin. To relieve him, the canine tooth of the opposite side was extracted and the bone found to be sound. A simple incision was then made, commencing below the lobule of the left ear

and at the posterior part of the ramus of the jaw; this was carried down to the base and continued around to the point of the extracted tooth. The facial artery was secured, the flap dissected upward from the base, the masseter muscle detached, and the attachments within also separated from the bone. This was divided at the point of the extracted tooth; the trunk of the internal maxillary artery lying between the pterygoid muscles had been previously secured to prevent hemorrhage from its various branches. After having isolated the coronoid process, the bone was forced upward, the internal pterygoid was then divided at its insertion near the condyle of the bone, which was then readily disarticulated and removed; it was found to be diseased and very offensive. The flap was brought down and secured by pins. The patient recovered and is still living."

For a description of the following novel and most extraordinary operation the author is indebted to Dr. S. P. Hullihen, surgeon dentist, of Wheeling, Virginia. The ingenuity, skill and boldness displayed in the conception and performance of this complicated operation, place Dr. H. at once among the ablest and best surgeons of the day.

"Miss Mary S——, aged 20, daughter of the Hon. Wm. S——, of Ohio, came to Wheeling in the spring of 1848 to obtain relief from the effects of a very severe burn which she had received fifteen years before.

"The burn was principally confined to the neck and lower part of the face, and its cicatrix produced a deformity of the most dreadful character. Her head was drawn forward and downward, the chin was confined within an inch of the sternum, the under lip was so pulled down that the mucous membrane of the left side came far below the chin, the under jaw was bowed slightly downward, and elongated, particularly its upper portion, which made it project about one inch and three-eighths beyond the upper jaw. In front there was scarcely any appearance of either chin or neck, she was unable to turn her head to either side; the cheeks and upper lip were dragged considerably downward; she could not close her eyelids, nor her jaws, but for an instant, and then only by bowing her head forward; she could not retain her saliva for a single instant, and, as might be expected, her articulation was very indistinct.

"She had been taken to the city of New York some years before, for the purpose of being relieved of this deformity, and was placed under the care of two of the most distinguished surgeons in that city, who performed an operation by dissecting up the cicatrix on the neck, then raising the head, and sliding up the cicatrix from its original position, leaving a raw surface below to heal up by granulation. I need scarcely add that the operation was entirely unsuccessful.

"After a careful examination of the case, it became evident that such a complicated deformity could be best remedied by performing three separate operations, one upon the jaw, another upon the neck, and a third upon the under lip.

"To remove the projection of the under jaw seemed to require the first attention; unless that could be done the other operations, however successful, would add but little, if any, to the personal appearance of the patient. This lengthening of the jaw had taken place entirely between the cuspidatus and first bicuspid tooth of the right side, and between the first and second bicuspids of the left. By this elongation, the teeth just described were separated on both sides three-fourths of an inch. To saw out the upper edge of these elongated portions of the jaw, and then to divide that part of the jaw in front of the space thus made, by sawing it through in a horizontal manner, so as to permit the upper and detached portion to be set back in its proper and original position, appeared to be the only possible way of remedying the deformity. This plan I therefore adopted, and performed the operation on the 12th day of June, in the manner now to be described.

"The operation was commenced by

sawing out in a V shape the elongated portions, together with the first bicuspid on the left side, each section extending about three-fourths of the way through the jaw. I then introduced a bistoury at the lower point of the space from which the section was removed on the right side, and pushed it through the soft parts, close to and in front of the jaw, until it came out at the lower point of the space on the left side. The bistoury was then withdrawn, and a slender saw introduced in the same place, and the upper three-fourths of the jaw, containing the six front teeth was sawed off on a horizontal line ending at the bottom of the spaces before named, the detached portion being still connected on the outer and inner sides to the jaw below by the soft parts. After having with the bone-nippers removed the detached portion the corners which were created by the horizontal and perpendicular cuts of the saw, it was set back so that the edges from which the V shaped sections were removed, came together.

"Thus it will be perceived that this portion of the jaw and teeth which before projected, and inclined outward, now stood back, and inclined inward, and in its proper and original place.

"In this position the jaw was secured by passing ligatures around the cuspidati in the detached portion, and the now adjoining bicuspids in the sound portion, then taking an impression of the jaw in very soft wax, a cast was procured, and a silver plate struck up and fitted over the gum in such a manner as to maintain the parts in that same relation beyond the possibility of movement.

"The patient declared that the operation gave her little or no pain. There was a little swelling about the chin during the first three days after the operation, but not the slightest uneasiness. In this way the case progressed, the gum healed in a few days, the jaw united strongly, and in the time bones usually unite, and the wearing of the plate was discontinued within six weeks after the operation was performed.

"The deformity of the jaw being now removed, the next thing to be done was to relieve the confined condition of the head, and the distortion of the face and neck resulting therefrom. This I determined to accomplish, if possible, after the manner of Prof. Mutter in similar cases, and I accordingly performed this operation on the 31st day of July, assisted by Dr. Frissell.

"I began by dividing the skin immediately in front of the neck, about half an inch above the sternum, and then carried the incision back about three inches on each side. I then commenced a careful division of the strictures, which were so thickened in front as to extend to the trachea, and on the sides as not only to involve the platysma myoides, but a portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle also. After dividing every thing that interfered with the raising of the head, and the closing of the mouth, so far as the incision was now made, it became evident that to give free motion to the head, the incision on the neck must be extended back through the remaining cicatrix, which was at least two inches wide on one side; and about an inch and a half on the other; this was accordingly done, the whole presenting a wound upward of nine inches in length, and nearly five in width. A thin piece of leather was now cut in the shape of the wound, but somewhat larger, and placing it upon the shoulder and arm, immediately over the deltoid muscle, a flap nearly ten inches in length, and five in breadth, having a neck or attachment two inches wide, was marked out, and then dissected up as thick as the parts below would permit. This flap was now brought around, and secured in the wound on the neck by the twisted sutures. The sutures were placed about an inch and a half apart; between each of these sutures, one, two and sometimes three small stitches were inserted, depending entirely upon the number necessary to bring the edges neatly together. These stitches were of fine thread, had a very superficial hold, produced little or no irritation, and served to keep the parts in better apposition than any other means I could have devised. The wound on the

shoulder was next drawn together about one half of its entire extent, the remainder was covered with lint. One long narrow strip of adhesive plaster, applied around the neck to support the flap, and over this a cravat tied in the usual way, constituted all the dressing deemed advisable at this time.

"The patient bore this tedious and very painful operation with great fortitude, and without uttering scarce a murmur; she was somewhat exhausted, but not from the loss of blood—there was no vessel divided of sufficient importance to require a ligature.

"August 1st.—During the fore part of last night the patient was somewhat distressed—was very unmanageable—would talk incessantly, and occasionally sit up in bed. An anodyne was administered at 12 o'clock, after which she rested much better and slept some. Complains of sickness of the stomach this morning, has vomited three or four times—flap very pale—pulse rather weak. Patient directed to refrain from taking all kinds of drinks.

"2d.—Patient complains of pain only in the shoulder, was much distressed the latter part of last night on account of a retention of urine. The catheter was employed, and about three pints of urine drawn off, after which she rested well. Pulse somewhat excited, flap better color.

"3d.—The patient rested well last night—the use of the catheter still necessary. All efforts to keep the patient from talking and moving unavailing, color of the flap rather pale, save at the extreme point, and about two inches along the lower edge, which is assuming rather a dark blue color. Pulse about the same as yesterday—removed a pin from near the point of the flap, and enveloped the neck in cotton batting. Patient complains of hunger—chicken broth ordered.

"4th.—Patient rested well, the use of catheter still necessary, complains of slight head-ache, the color of the flap nearly natural, and even the point is assuming a healthy hue, and appears to be uniting, pulse almost natural.

"5th.—Urinates without difficulty, bowels moved by injection, patient entirely free from pain, pulse natural.

"6th.—Dressing removed, the flap is uniting by the first intention along both sides throughout its entire extent, the greater part of the pins and stitches removed.

"7th.—The remainder of the pins and stitches removed, patient perfectly comfortable and cheerful.

"10th.—Sat up all day by the window.

"15th.—Walked out to take an airing.

"During thew hole progress of the cure there was not the slightest swelling or undue inflammation in the flap or about the neck. The patient was slightly hysterical the first few days, but never complained of any thing except pain on the shoulder, a slight head-ache of a few hours' duration, and the uneasiness occasioned by the retention of urine. The wound on the shoulder granulated rapidly, and skinned over in about six weeks after the operation. It was curious to observe that upon touching the flap after it had healed in the neck, the patient would always refer the sensation to the shoulder or arm from which the flap was taken.

"The confinement of the head and distortion of the face occasioned by the strictures, being now removed, the next step was to relieve, as far as possible, a very great deformity of the under lip.

"The under lip, from being dragged down, and greatly stretched by the former projection of the under jaw, was rendered greatly too large, so much so that it pouted out an inch or more further than the upper lip. This, together with a turning out of the mucous membrane on the left side, which extended nearly down to the lower edge of the chin, making the lip too short on that side, was the nature of the deformity yet to be relieved.

"To relieve this unseemly appearance of the lip, the inverted portion was cut out in a V shape, extending down to the flap in the neck, and sufficiently large to reduce the lip to the proper size. The edges were then brought together and secured

after the manner of a single hare lip. The wound healed in the most beautiful manner, the appearance of the lip was greatly improved, but still there remained a deep depression or notch in the edge sufficiently large to keep exposed the tops of two or three teeth, besides preventing the coming together of the lips on that side.

"I now determined to raise, if possible, this depressed portion of the lip, and for this purpose passed a bistoury through the lip about two lines from the free edge, first on one side of the depression and then on the other, and then carried the incisions downward to meet at a point on the lower edge of the chin.

The depressed portion of lip now lying between the two incisions was next dissected loose from the jaw and then raised on a level with the remainder of the lip, and there retained by pins, after the manner of dressing a double hare-lip, the line of union forming a letter V.

"This operation was as successful as the others, and the original deformity being now removed, the young lady, though still carrying evidences of the burn, has the free use of her head, eyelids, jaws, and may mingle in society without any particular note or remark."

JAW, LOWER, PROTRUSION OF. A deformity which gives to the face a morose and disagreeable appearance, often interfering with mastication, prehension and distinct articulation, and also changes the natural relationship which the teeth sustain to each other when the mouth is closed.

The plan of treatment proposed by Dr. Gunnell, consists in fastening a small block of ivory on one of the lower molars, thick enough to keep the front teeth about a quarter of an inch apart when the jaws are closed. He then puts on Fox's bandage, which he buckles "as tight as the patient can bear with convenience," pressing "the chin upward and backward." Then, if the teeth be irregular, he takes "a piece of tough wood of the shape of a narrow spoon handle," which he introduces between the teeth and presses on the "outside of the front lower protruding tooth or teeth, and on the inside of the upper irregular teeth, firmly, for from five to ten minutes, two or three times a day, the lower end of the stick or piece of wood and hand below the chin, thereby pressing the lower teeth inward and backward, and the upper teeth outward and forward. In this way," says Dr. G., "I have restored the face or jaws to their proper symmetry in one week, though occasionally it will take from three to six weeks or even longer.

When the protrusion of the lower jaw is accompanied by irregularity, Dr. G. very properly directs that means should, at the same time, be employed for remedying it. He also recommends that the operation for retracting the protruding jaw be performed as soon as the deformity occurs, though he says "it may be successfully remedied at any time previous to the age of puberty, and that he has done it at a much later period, but that after the sixteenth year of age the operation becomes more difficult and tedious.

The author has never had occasion to adopt this practice but in one instance, and then he substituted a cap of gold for the block of ivory. The subject was a little girl about thirteen years of age. It proved perfectly successful in about five weeks.

JAW, UPPER, OPERATIONS ON. As the manner of opening the maxillary sinus with a view of giving egress to accumulated matter, is described in another article, we omit a description of it in this place. See Maxillary Sinus, Diseases of.

*Excision of the Upper Jaw.*

*Malignant tumors,* and tumors not *malignant,* but of large size; *caries, osteo-sarcoma, osteo-steatoma, fungous degeneration,* and *polypus* of the antrum, are regarded as indications demanding this operation.

The size of the tumor, and the nature and extent of the disease, will necessarily regulate, in a great measure, the direction of the incisions, and the whole process of the operation, so that only general rules

can here be given, to be modified to suit individual cases. One invariable rule should be observed, whatever mode of incision be adopted, namely, to direct the cuts so as to cause the least possible disfiguration, but at the same time to eradicate thoroughly every diseased part.

If the morbid growth or tumor be about the size of an egg or walnut, and situated on the front part of the jaw, the patient should be placed in the sitting posture, as in excision of the lower jaw, and the head held by an assistant. Then, according to Mr. Ferguson, an incision is made from the margin of the upper lip to the root of the ala of the nose. This flap, with the mucous membrane, is dissected from off the tumor upward, as far as may be necessary, and extending the first incision if required. An incisor, bicuspid, or molar tooth is then extracted, and the mucous membrane of the hard palate divided with the point of the knife; the alveolus is next notched with a small saw in front and behind, and the division and separation of the bone effected with cutting forceps. If the tumor be of small size, it may be removed without dividing the lip, and it may be so large as to require the complete excision of the upper jaw.

For this formidable operation, Mr. Liston, who has repeatedly operated with success, adopts the following method. The extent of the disease being accurately ascertained, the points of separation are decided upon. Supposing the malar bone involved, the instruments employed are a *pair of straight tooth forceps*, a full *sized bistoury, copper spatula, powerful scissors, artery forceps*, a *small saw*, and *needles* for *interrupted* and *twisted suture*.

Thus armed, he commences the operation by extracting a central incisor tooth either on the affected side or the opposite, as the size of the tumor may require. The point of the bistoury is then carried from the external angular process of the frontal bone down to the corner of the mouth through the cheek; the incision being guided by placing the fore and middle fingers in the cavity of the mouth. A second incision is made along the zygoma, connecting with the first. The knife is now pushed through the integument to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, detaching the ala from the bone, and cutting the lip through in the middle line.

This flap is dissected up and held by an assistant; the soft parts, as the inferior oblique muscle, infra-orbitar nerve, attached to the floor of the orbit, are cut, and its contents supported by a narrow bent spatula.

The section of the bone comes next in order. This is done with the cutting forceps, dividing in succession the junction of the malar bone, the zygomatic arch, the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and then with strong scissors, after having notched the alveolar process, one blade is passed in the mouth, and the other in the nostril of the affected side, the palatine arch is cut through. At this stage, the carotid artery, if necessary, is compressed. The tumor is now turned down from its bed, and the remaining attachments divided, preserving, if possible, the palatine plate of the palate bone with the velum palati. The branches of the internal maxillary, being torn and stretched, may not require a ligature. The patient being now placed in a reclining posture, the cavity sponged out and examined, and all vessels, whether bleeding or not, that are seen, secured with a ligature, and the ends cut off. The space occupied by the tumor and removed structures is filled with lint, and the edges of the wound united with either the interrupted or twisted suture. No dressing is applied—plasters, bandages, &c., being thought useless. In twenty-four hours some of the sutures are withdrawn and plasters then applied; in forty-eight hours they are all removed, the wound at this time having adhered.

Other methods have been proposed for excision of the upper jaw. Ferguson begins his incision from the margin of the upper lip, carries it to the nostril, and along the ala to within half an inch of the inner canthus; a second incision extends from the angle of the mouth to the zygo-

matic process, and a third, at right angles to this last, extending from the external angular process of the frontal bone towards the neck of the jaw. Gensoul lets fall a vertical incision from near the upper lip entirely through over the canine tooth; a transverse cut, beginning on a level with the nostril, extends from this last to the fore part of the lobe of the ear. A third incision, commencing about half an inch to the outside of the external canthus, is carried down almost vertically and touching the outer extremity of the transverse incision. Two flaps are thus formed, the one superior and dissecting upward, the other inferior, and turned downward.

*Professor Warren* and *M. Velpeau* use a single incision, similar in shape, and extending from the external canthus, at its temporal margin, to the angle of the mouth. From this incision a flap is dissected upward from the surface of the bone, the ala detached from the nose, and the whole turned upward towards the forehead. From the same incision another flap is turned downward sufficiently to expose the malar and maxillary bones.

The use of the saw and cutting forceps, and, if necessary, the chisel and mallet, together with the securing of the arteries by ligature and the actual cautery—in a word, the dressing of the wound in all these different methods is nearly the same as that already described.*

The author is indebted to Professor Paul F. Eve for a description of the following operations performed by himself.

The first was for the removal of a fibrous tumor of the superior maxillary bone, with polypus of the nose. "In July, 1835," says Professor E., "I ligated the left carotid artery, removed a polypus from the left nostril, and dissected from the cheek of the same side a fibrous tumor, which was found attached to the outer surface of the left superior maxillary bone. This foreign growth had an osseous attachment, and was about the size of a guinea egg. The patient was a youth aged eighteen years. His parents inhabited a sickly district of South Carolina, and had recently lost five children; this their last was of a cachectic habit. The polypus returned the next winter and was removed a second time. In 1836, the patient visited New York to consult Dr. Mott, who ligated the right carotid. He is now a man of family, managing a large property."

The second operation was for the removal of nearly the whole superior maxillary bone for the cure of polypus of the antrum, which is thus described: "May, 1836, Mr. J. S., aged 21, was operated upon for the third time for a large fibrous polypus of the right antrum Highmorianum. In two previous attempts the foreign growth had been attacked in the nostril, the antrum was opened, and the soft palate slit up, but without succeeding in its entire removal. In the third operation a flap was made by two incisions through the cheek and lip, this reflected over the eye; the maxillary bone of the right side thus exposed was separated between its first and second incisor teeth, then the nasal process of the same bone divided transversely, after which the alveolar processes, with six teeth, (the wisdom tooth not being developed,) was gradually detached. The palatine process of the superior maxilla, and the palatine plate of the palate bone, were also removed, and as the fibrous tumor could not yet be pulled away, even by great force, it was separated by curved scissors from the basilar processes of the occipital and sphenoid bones, and also from the internal plate of the pterygoid process. The mass removed weighed three ounces three and a half drachms. Three sutures were applied to the palate, and five to the face in dressing the wound. The latter united, but the former did not. The patient entirely recovered."

The operation in the third case consisted in the removal of nearly the whole of the right superior maxillary bone for fungus hematodes of the antrum, but the affection was rapidly reproduced, and the patient

* Vide Liston's Practical Surgery; Ferguson's Practical Surgery; Pancoast's Operative Sugery; Chelius' System of Surgery, and Druit's Surgeon's Vade Mecum.

died in two or three months after the operation. The fourth operation consisted in trepanning the antrum Highmorianum; but as the tumor proved to be osseous, it was abandoned, and the patient died on the third day from symptoms of congestion of the brain.

In the fifth operation a portion of both the superior and inferior maxillary bones was removed for epulis, which was successful.

JAWS, MORBID GROWTHS OF. Both the upper and lower jaws are subject to a variety of morbid growths depending, says Mr. Liston, for their differences of structure "somewhat" upon the tissue in which they originate, "as the gum, the membranes of the teeth, the periosteum of the alveoli, the surface or the internal structure of the bones, or the membranes lining their cavities." All these different parts from external injury, or, according to Dr. Koecker, from some "accidental excitement or peculiar irritation," may become the seat of tumors of every size and consistency, both small and large, hard, soft, benign and malignant, and many of them have their origin traceable to dental irritation arising either from disease, irregularity of, or badly performed operations on, the teeth.

The most common of these morbid growths are *epulis, fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, sarcomatous, osteo-sarcomatous* and *fungous tumors.*

JECORA'RIA. Marchantia polymorpha.

JECTIGA'TIO. A species of epilepsy or convulsion.

JE'CUR. The liver.

JEFFERSO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Berberidaceæ;* so called in honor of Thomas Jefferson.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYL'LA. Yellow root; a perennial herb possessing acrid and bitter properties.

JEF'FERSONITE. A species of pyroxene found in New Jersey.

JEJU'NITAS. Hunger.

JEJUNI'TIS. Inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJU'NUM. From *jejunus,* empty, *Jejunum intestinum.* That portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum.

JELLY. A solution of gelatine when cold. Also various compounds resembling this.

JELLY, VEGETABLE. The recently expressed juice of certain fruits, as the currant, boiled with sugar.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The common name of *Helianthus tuberosus.*

JERUSALEM OAK. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium.*

JERUSALEM OAK, AMERICAN. *Chenopodium anthelmin'ticum.* Wormseed; stinkweed.

JERUSALEM SAGE. A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria.*

JER'VIN. A new base discovered in the rhizoma of *Veratrum album.*

JESSAMINE. The popular name of certain species of *jessaminum,* a genus of plants.

JESUIT'S BARK. Cinchona bark. Peruvian bark.

JET. A mineral; a variety of lignite of a jet black color.

JEW'ELERS' PUTTY. A polishing composition consisting of ignited and finely powdered oxyd of tin.

JEWELL'S CALOMEL. Calomel washed from corrosive sublimate by causing it, in a state of vapor, to come in contact with steam in a large receiver.

JIGGER. Chique.

JOBSON'S LOTIONS FOR THE GUMS. 1. ℞.—Tincture myrrh ʒ vi; mistur. camphorat ℥ viij. M. 2. ℞.—Tinctur. cinchonæ ʒ ss; vini rubri Lusitan; aq. fortis ā ā ℥ iij. M. 3. ℞.—Tinct. myrrh ʒ iv; tinct. cinchonæ ℥ ss; infuse.

JOHAN'NITE. Called so in honor of the Archduke John of Austria. A green mineral occurring in minute crystals; an anhydrous sulphate of uranium mixed with sulphur and copper.

JOINT. Articulation.

JOINT, STIFF. Anchylosis.

JOINTED. Articulated.

JO'VIS FLOS. Crocus.

JOVIS GLANS. Juglans.

JUDICATO'RII DIES. Critical days.

JU'GAL PROCESS. The zygomatic process.

JUGA'LE OS. The cheek bone.

JUGA'LIS. From *jugum*, a yoke. Jugal. Belonging or relating to the cheek.

JUGALIS SUTU'RA. The suture which unites the malar bone with the maxillary. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGAM. The Arabic name of *Elephantiasis*.

JUGLANDA'CEÆ. A small, natural order of Exogenous trees distributed throughout the temperate parts of North America and Asia.

JU'GLANS. A genus of plants of the order *Juglandaceæ*.

JUGLANS CINE'REA. Butter-nut. White walnut. The bark, given in extract or decoction, is a pleasant and mild cathartic, and has been much used in dysentery.

JUGLANS NI'GRA. Black walnut. The bark of this species is an acrid styptic, and is seldom used medicinally. The rind of the unripe fruit has been recommended for the removal of tetter and ringworm, and in decoction has been used as a vermifuge.

JUGLANS RE'GIA. The English walnut. This affords a sweet, clear juice said to be valuable in diseases of the lungs. The young fruit, bruised and formed into a conserve, is a mild purgative, and the rind is supposed to be anthelmintic.

JUG'ULAR. *Jugula'ris;* from *jugulum*, the throat. Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR FOSSA. A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the organ of the jugular vein.

JUGULAR VEINS. Two veins, an *external* and *internal*, situated on the lateral part of the neck. The two unite and form, with the subclavian vein, the superior vena cava.

JUGULA'RES. A Linnæan genus of fishes, comprehending those which have ventral fins anterior to the pectoral.

JU'GULUM. The throat.

JU'GUM PE'NIS. A compress for the urethra, formerly used to prevent the escape of urine in cases of incontinence.

JUICE. The sap of vegetables, also the fluid part of animal substances.

JUICE GREEN. *Sap green*. A coloring matter obtained by fomentation from the unripe berries of *Rhamnus catharticus*.

JUJUBE. *Jujuba*. The *Zizyphus jujuba;* a tree that furnishes the gummy extract from which jujube paste is formed.

JUJUBE PASTE. A paste formed with gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba* or jujube.

JU'LEP. A name formerly applied in *Pharmacy* to medicinal mixtures, as the camphor julep, *mistura camphoræ*, &c.

JULY-FLOWER. Dianthus caryophyllus, or clove pink.

JU'LUS. *Julos;* Ιουλος. The down upon the chin of youths, preceding the beard.

JUNCA'CEÆ. A natural order of Endogenous herbaceous plants.

JUN'CUS. A genus of plants of the order *Juncaceæ*.

JUNCUS ODORA'TUS. *Andropo'gon schænan'thus. Juncus aroma'ticus.* Sweet rush An infusion of the roasted leaves is employed in India as a stomachic.

JUNGERMANNIA'CEÆ. A very small natural order of cryptogamic plants.

JUNGLE FEVER. A malignant remittent fever occurring in the jungle districts of India.

JU'NIPER. See Juniperus Communis.

JUNIPER BERRIES. The fruit of the *Juniperus communis*. The berries have a sweetish terebinthinate taste and aromatic odor, and possess diuretic properties. They are used in the manufacture of gin.

JUNIPER RESIN. A resinous substance which exudes from the *juniperus communis*. It was supposed to be identical with sandarach.

JUNIP'ERUM VI'NUM. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIP'ERUS. Juniper. The berries of *Juniperus communis*. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Pinaceæ*.

JUNIPERUS COMMU'NIS. The juniper tree.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. A plant which was

supposed to afford the *olibanum*, or true frankincense.

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS. A European tree from which is obtained, by destructive distillation, a liquid tar, the *empyreumatic juniper oil*, which is used externally in various chronic diseases of the skin.

JUNIPERUS SABI'NA. The savin tree; an evergreen shrub, indigenous in the south of Europe and Asiatic Russia. A volatile oil is obtained from the tips of the branches and investing leaves by distillation, powerfully stimulant and supposed to act specially upon the uterus.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA'NA. Red cedar. The leaves of this species have medicinal properties similar to those of the *Sabina*, but are less efficient. They have a bitterish taste and are sometimes used in domestic practice for the expulsion of worms.

JUPITER. Tin.

JURIBALI. A tree of Asia, the bark of which is said to be febrifuge.

JURISPRU'DENCE, MEDICAL. *Jurispruden'tia med'icalis;* from *jus, juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knoweledge. Sometimes erroneously used as synonymous with *forensic medicine;* but at present generally restricted to a knowledge of the laws which regulate medical education and practice.

JUS. Animal broth. Soup.

JUS BOVI'NUM. Beef tea.

JUS COAGULA'TUM. Jelly.

JUSTI'CIA. A genus of plants of the order *Acanthaciæ*.

JUSTICIA ADHATO'DA. A plant of Ceylon, supposed by the natives to possess the power of expelling the dead fœtus.

JUSTICIA ECBO'LIUM. *Carim curini*. A Malabar plant; the roots and leaves are said to possess lithontriptic properties.

JUSTICIA PECTORA'LIS. A West India plant.

JUVANS. *Juvan'tia;* from *juvo*, to assist. Means, medicinal or otherwise, which contribute to the relief or cure of a disease.

JUVENES'CENT. From *juvenis*, young. Becoming young.

JUXTA-POSI'TION. From *juxta*, near to, and *ponere, positum*, to place. Placed near to, or in contiguity, as the parts of a substance; application to the exterior; accretion, a mode of increase peculiar to minerals, which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that constitute the primitive nucleus.

## K.

KA'DUA. A genus of plants, called so in memory of Mr. Kadu, of the order *Cinchonaceæ*.

KÆMPFE'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ*.

KÆMPFERIA GALAN'GA. The plant which affords the spurious galanga root.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUN'DA. The plant which, according to some, produces the long zedoary, *radix zedoariæ rotundæ*. See Zedoary.

KAF'AL-TREE. The *Balsamodendron*, a tree, native of Africa.

KAJEPUT. Cajeput.

KAKOXENE. See Cacoxene.

KAKO'DYLE. *Kak'odule;* from κακος, bad, and οδυλη, smell. In *Chemistry*, a compound radical body. It is a clear liquid, but when cooled, it crystallizes into large square prisms, having the appearance of ice. It has an insupportably offensive smell, and emits a highly poisonous vapor. $C_4$ $H_6$ $As_2$-Kd.

KAKODYLE, CHLORIDE OF. A volatile and exceedingly fœtid liquid, emitting a strong irritating vapor, obtained by heating a compound of oxyd of kakodyle and bichloride of mercury with hydrochloric acid Kd Cl-$C_4$ $H_6$ $As_2$, $Cl_4$-Kd Cl.

KAKODYLE, PROTOXYD OF. When pure a limpid ethereal liquid, crystallizing in white scales of a satin lustre. It has

a nauseous taste and offensive smell. $C_4$ $H_6$ $As_2$, O-KdO.

KAKODYLIC ACID. An inodorous, brittle, crystalline substance of a glossy lustre, formed by the gradual oxydation of the protoxyde of kakodyle. Kd $O_3$-$C_4$ $H_6$ $As_2$, $O_3$.

KALEID'OSCOPE. From *καλος*, beautiful, *ειδος*, form, *σκοπεω*, I view. An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits an innumerable variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical images.

KA'LI. The Arabic name of a plant, a species of *Salsola* or glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; hence the word *alkali*, which originally signified the residuum obtained by lixivating the ashes of that plant, but now used to designate potash, soda, and ammonia.

KALI ACETA'TUM. Acetate of potash.

KALI AERA'TUM. Carbonate of potash.

KALI ARSENICA'TUM. Arseniate of potash.

KALI CITRA'TUM. Citrate of potash.

KALI PRÆPARA'TUM. Subcarbonate of potash.

KALI PU'RUM. Potassa fusa.

KALI SULPHURA'TUM. Sulphuretum potassii.

KALI TARTARIZA'TUM. Tartrate of potash.

KALI VITRIOLA'TUM. Sulphate of potassa.

KA'LIUM. Potassium.

KAL'MIA. A genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ*.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFO'LIA. Sheep laurel. Dwarf laurel, a poisonous plant.

KALMIA GLAUCA. Swamp laurel; also poisonous.

KALMIA LATIFO'LIA. Laurel. Mountain laurel. Broad-leaved laurel. Calico-bush. The leaves are narcotic, and in over doses, produce nausea, vertigo, and difficult respiration.

KAMPHUR. Camphor.

KANGAROO'. The native name of a singular animal of New Holland, a quadruped, characterized by an herbivorous modification of the marsupial type of the dental apparatus, and resembling in some respects the opossum.

KA'OLIN. The Chinese name for porcelain clay. It is disintegrated and decomposed felspar, and consists of nearly equal proportions of alumina and silica. It is of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, infusible in the porcelain kiln, and found in the United States, at Fairmount, near Philadelphia; near Wilmington, Del.; at Montonk, Vt.; and at Washington, Ct. It formerly constituted an important ingredient in porcelain teeth, but at present is much more sparingly used. See Porcelain Teeth.

KAPNOMAR. Capnomor. A transparent, colorless, oily liquid, with the odor of rum, obtained from the heavy oil of tar, resulting from the destructive distillation of woods.

KAR'PHOLITE. From *καρφος*, straw, and *λιθος*, a stone. A mineral of a yellowish color occurring in stellated crystals, and consisting of silica, alumina, and oxyd of magnesia.

KARPHOSIDER'ITE. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to hydrated phosphate of iron of Labrador.

KASSANDER. The *Convolvulus panduratus*, or wild potato vine.

KAU'RI RESIN. Cowdie gum.

KEEL. A term applied in *Botany* to the petals of a papilionaceous corolla, from their resemblance to the keel of a ship; in *Conchology* to the longitudinal prominence in the shell of the *Argonauta;* and in *Entomology*, a sharp longitudinal elevation upon the inferior surface of the insect.

KELP. Impure soda obtained from wood.

KENNEL-WORT. A plant of the genus *Scrofularia*.

KENTUCKY, SPRINGS OF. There are three mineral springs called the Olympian, near the mouth of the Kentucky river; one of which is saline, another chalybeate, and the third, sulphureous. At Bigbone Lick there are saline springs, which are resorted to by invalids, and at

Harrodsburg there is a spring containing a large proportion of sulphate of magnesia.

KERATONYX'IS. See Ceratonyxis.

KER'ATES. From κερας, horn. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to an order of earthy minerals, which have a horny appearance.

KERATI'ASIS. *Ceratia'sis;* from κερας, horn. A term applied in *Pathology* to a horn-like excrescence, sometimes developed on the forehead or temples.

KERATO'ME. From κερας, a horn, and τεμνω, I cut. An instrument for dividing the cornea in the operation for the extraction of cataract. See Ceratotomus.

KERAT'OPHYTE. From κερας, a horn, and φυτον, a plant. A horny zoophyte.

KER'MES. An insect found in many parts of Asia and the south of Europe, the *Coccus ilisis*. They were for a long time mistaken for the seeds of the tree on which they live, and hence were called *grains* of *kermes*.

KERMES MINERAL. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

KERN'EL. In *Botany*, the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; also the end of a pulpy fruit, or any thing contained in a husk or integument, as a grain of corn or wheat. In *Pathology*, a hard concretion in the flesh.

KERON'A. From κερας, a horn. A genus of *Infusora*, which have their cornet or horns elongated into threads.

KER'ODON. From κεαρ, a heart, and οδους, a tooth. A genus of herbivorous Rodents, having eight molar teeth in each jaw, each composed of two equal parts, the transverse section of which has a heart-shaped appearance. The incisors are two in each jaw, and have the form common to the Cavies, to which family the genus belongs.

KETCH'UP. A pickle prepared from the tomato, walnut, and mushroom.

KEUP'ER. In *Geology*, the upper portion of the new red sandstone.

KEY FORCEPS, ELLIOT'S. Two instruments invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot, of Montreal, one having beaks of forceps and the handle of a key, for the extraction of teeth; the other is designed for the extraction of roots of teeth that present but one side above the alveolus. This resembles a pair of forceps, one beak serving as a hook, while the other is represented by a movable fulcrum.

KEY, BAKER AND RILEY'S IMPROVED. An improvement made by Messrs. Baker and Riley, of Columbus, Ohio, on the common key instrument, consisting in having a mortice in the hook, which is trolled by means of a lever working in the mortice.

KEY OF GARENGEOT. An instrument invented by Garengeot in the early part of the eighteenth century for the extraction of teeth; an improvement on the ancient pelican. It is composed of a movable hook, attached transversely to a fulcrum or bolster, situated at the extremity of a steel-shaft. To the other extremity of this shaft a handle is fixed transversely. This instrument, says Dr. Arnott, "may be regarded in the light of a wheel and axle; the hand of the operator acting on two spokes of the wheel, to move it, while the tooth is fixed to the axle by the claw, and is drawn out as the axle turns. The gums and alveolar process of the jaw form the support on which the axle rolls." It also forms a lever of the first kind, as the tooth, which is the resistance, is situated between the fulcrum and the point of the hook, while the hand grasping the handle is the power.

Since the time of Garengeot, the key has undergone a number of improvements. In fact, almost every dentist has felt the necessity of modifying the instrument, in order to obviate the objections to which it is liable, but notwithstanding the ingenuity which has been displayed in the various improvements which have been on it, they still exist.

KHAYA. A genus of plants of the order *Cedrelaceæ*.

KHAYA SENEGALEN'SIS. *Quinquina de Senegal.* A plant, native of Senegal, having a very bitter bark, which is given in fevers, in decoction or infusion.

KIAS'TER. *Chias'ter.* A bandage having the form of the letter X, used by the ancients in fracture of the patella.

KIBES. Chilblains.

KID'NEY. The organ which secretes the urine. There are two, situated in the upper and back part of the abdomen in the lumbar region.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE. See Bright's Disease.

KIDNEY, INFLAMMATION OF THE. Nephritis.

KIDNEY-SHAPED. Hollowed at one side, and rounded at the ends; reniform.

KI'ESTEIN. A peculiar substance which forms on the urine of pregnant females after the third month of gestation.

KIL'LINITE. A mineral; a variety of Spodumene found at Killiney, near Dublin, and consisting of silica, alumina, potash, and oxyd of iron.

KILOGRAMME. From *χιλιοι*, a thousand, and *γραμμα*, a gramme. The weight of one thousand grammes, or two pounds, eight ounces, one drachm, and twenty-four grains, troy.

KILOLITRE. From *χιλιοι*, a thousand, and *λιτρα*, a litre. A measure containing one thousand litres.

KINA KINA. Cinchona.

KI'NATE. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

KINGDOM. In *Natural History*, a division; as the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*.

KING'S EVIL. Scrofula.

KI'NIC ACID. *Acidum kinicum.* Cinchonic acid.

KINK'AJOU. A plantigrade, carnivorous animal of South America, with a long prehensive tail, and about the size of a full grown cat. It is the *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus* of Illiger.

KINKI'NA. Cinchona.

KI'NO. A gum-resin, obtained from different African and Indian plants, of a reddish brown or blackish color, of a bitterish taste, but without odor, and powerfully astringent.

KI'OTOME. *Kiot'omus;* from *κιων*, a pillar, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. An instrument invented by Dessault, for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and afterwards employed for the removal of the tonsils.

KIRCHWASSER. The German name for Cherry water. A liquor distilled from cherries.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together eight ounces of lead plaster, with four ounces of olive oil, stirring in four ounces of prepared chalk, adding, when the mixture has cooled sufficiently, four ounces acetic acid, and three of acetate of lead in powder, the whole to be stirred until nearly cold.

KISSENGEN, WATERS OF. Three springs, two chalybeate and one alkaline and acidulous at Kissengen, Bavaria.

KLOPEMA'NIA. *Kleptoma'nia;* from *κλεπτω*, I steal, and *μανια*, mania. Monomania, with an irresistible desire to steal.

KNAUT'IA. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Dipsaceæ*.

KNAUTIA ARVEN'SIS. *Scabiosa arvensis.* The lilac or purple field knautia, native of Britain.

KNAUTIA ORIENTA'LIS. The red flowered knautia, native of the Levant.

KNEADING. Shampooning.

KNEB'ELITE. A grayish mineral, spotted with green, brown, red and dirty white, composed of silica, protoxyd of iron and protoxyd of manganese.

KNEE. The articulation of the femur with the tibia.

KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S. Inflammation and swelling of the knee, occasioned by kneeling; a form of capsular rheumatism.

KNEE PAN. The patella.

KNEE-SCAB. The crusta genu equina.

KNIFE. A cutting instrument employed in *Surgery*, usually larger than the bistoury and scalpel.

KNIFE, AMPUTA'TING. A large straight knife used for the division of the soft parts in the amputation of a limb.

KNIFE, CAT'ARACT. A knife used for making the section of the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Various knives have been invented for this purpose.

KNIFE, CHESELDEN'S. A knife with a concave edge and convex back employed by Cheselden in the operation of lithotomy.

KNIFE, DOUBLE-EDGED. A catling. A straight double-edged knife.

KNOP'PERN. The German name for gall-nut, an excrescence formed by the puncture of an insect in several species of oak.

KNOT. In *Botany*, a node or swelling joint.

KNOT, SURGEON'S. A double knot made by passing the ends of the ligature twice through the same noose.

KNOT GRASS. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*.

KNOT ROOT. See Collinsonia Canadensis.

KNOWLTO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

KNOWLTONIA VESICATO'RIA. The leaves of this plant have been used as vesicants in the South of Africa.

KOO'DOO. The South African name of the *Damalis strepsiceros*, or antelope.

KOA-KOA. A New Zealand tree, the leaves of which have been used as a substitute for hops.

KOAL'A. The *Phascolarctos cinereus* of Blainville, a marsupial rodent, native of Austria.

KOLPO'DES. *Kolpo'da*, a genus of *Polygastric Infusories*.

KOL'LYRETE. A variety of pure white clay.

KOM'ENATES. Salts formed by the union of komenic acid with a salifiable base.

KOMEN'IC ACID. A bibasic acid, produced by the decomposition of meconic acid. When crystallized it has for its formula $C_{12}$, $H_2$,$O_8$ + 2HO.

KORE. Χορη. Core. The pupil of the eye.

KOU'MISS. *Kamiss.* A vinous liquid, made in Tartary, by fomenting the whey of milk, principally from that of mares.

KOUPH'OLITE. From κουφος, light, and λιθος, a stone. A species of zoolite of a pearly lustre, and of a yellowish or green color, found in the Pyrenees.

KRAME'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Polygalaceæ*.

KRAMERIA IX'INA. A species found in the West Indies and Brazil, said to possess the same properties as rhatany.

KRAMERIA TRIAN'DRA. Rhatany, a powerful astringent tonic.

KRAMERIC ACID. An acid obtained from the root of the rhatany.

KREASOTE. Creasote.

KRY'OLITE. See Cryolite.

KUNDAH OIL. *Tallicoonah oil.* An oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Touloucouna*.

KUP'FERNICKEL. A German name for an ore of nickel of a copper color; sulphuret of nickel.

KY'ANITE. From κυανος, blue. A mineral occurring in long radiating crystals of a clear blue, or bluish white color, and consisting of silica and alumina.

KY'DIA. A genus of plants of the order *Sterculaceæ*.

KYLLO'SIS. From κυλλος, crooked. Club-feet.

KYMOGRAPH'ION. An instrument which shows the relation between the pulse wave and the undulations produced by respiration.

KYNANCHE. Cynanche.

KYST. Cyst.

KYSTHOS. The vagina.

## L.

L. The symbol for lithium.

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A disinfecting liquid, consisting chiefly of a solution of chloride of soda, as it is commonly called.

LABDANUM. See Ladanum.

LABEL'LUM. A little lip. In *Botany*, the lower lip of a labiate corolla.

LA'BIA. The plural of *labium*, a lip. In *Anatomy*, the lips. In *Entomology*, a

genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the *antennæ* are twelve-jointed.

LABIA PUDEN'DI. The lips of the vulva.

LABIA PUDENDI MINO'RA. The nymphæ.

LABIAL. *Labia'lis.* Pertaining to the lips.

LABIAL AR'TERIES. The coronary arteries of the lips.

LABIAL GLANDS. The muciparous follicles on the inner surfaces of the lips beneath the mucous membrane.

LABIA'LIS. The orbicularis oris.

LABIA'TÆ. A natural order of plants, characterized by a two-lipped monopetalous corolla. The species of nearly all the genera are herbs or shrubs, generally fragrant and aromatic, as mint, thyme, lavender, sage, &c.

LABIATE. *Labia'tus.* Having lips.

LABIDOU'RO. From *labidion*, a pair of tweezers, and *ουρα*, tail. A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the *antennæ* have thirty joints.

LAB'IO. From *labium*, a lip. A genus of fishes of the family *Salmonidæ*, having crenated lips, with the lower jaw shorter than the upper.

LABIO-DENTAL. Pertaining to the lips and teeth.

LABIM'ETER. A scale applied to the handles of obstetrical forceps to indicate the distance between the blades while these are in the uterus.

LABIS. Forceps.

LA'BIUM. In *Anatomy*, the lip of animals. In *Entomology*, applied only to the lower lip. The lip.

LABIUM LEPORI'NUM. Hare-lip.

LABIUM PUDEN'DI. The side of the orifice of the vagina, exterior to the nymphæ.

LABOR. Parturition.

LAB'ORATORY. *Laborato'rium;* from *laborare*, to work. A room or place for performing chemical and pharmaceutical operations.

LABORATORY, DENTAL. See Dental Laboratory.

LABORIOUS LABOR. An obstetrical term denoting a parturition attended with more than usual difficulty and pain.

LAB'RADOR FEL'SPAR. A beautiful variety of richly iridescent felspar found on the coast of Africa.

LAB'RAX. A genus of Percoid fishes.

LAB'RIDANS. *Labri'dæ; Labroï'des.* The *Acanthopterygii* family of fishes, of which the genus *Labrus* is the type.

LABRUM. The extremities of the lip, but applied only in *Entomology* to the upper lip.

LAB'RUS. From *labrum*, a lip. A genus of fishes called *breams*, characterized by well-developed double fleshy lips.

LAB'YRINTH. *Labyrinth'us.* In *Anatomy*, an assemblage of parts, consisting of several cavities, which constitute the internal ear.

LABYRIN'THODON. From λαβυρινθος, a labyrinth, and οδους, a tooth. A genus of extinct reptiles, with teeth of a peculiarly complicated structure, the enamel being inflected in undulating folds into the substance of the tooth.

LAC. Milk. Also, a resinous substance which exudes from the twigs or extreme branches of several trees in the East Indies, in the form of a milky fluid, in consequence of the punctures made by an insect of the genus *Coccus*. The varieties known in commerce are *stick lac, seed lac,* and *shell lac.*

LAC AMMONI'ACI. Ammoniac mixture.

LAC AMYG'DALÆ. Almond emulsion.

LAC ASAFŒT'IDÆ. Asafœtida mixture.

LAC A'VIS. See Albumen Ovi.

LAC DYE. *Lac lake; cake lac.* The coloring matter extracted from stick lac.

LAC GUAIACI. Guaiac mixture.

LAC LUNÆ. A white substance resembling chalk, consisting, almost wholly, of alumina saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC, SEED. The small irregular particles broken from the twigs of the East Indian trees, the *Croton lacciferum, Ficus Indica* and *Ficus religiosa,* which afford gum-lac.

LAC, SHELL. Seed or stick lac, deprived of its soluble coloring matter, melted, strained and poured upon a smooth flat surface to harden. It is of a light or dark brown color, inclining slightly to red or

yellow; hard, brittle, inodorous; insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water.

LAC, STICK. The resin in its natural state, as taken from the tree, incrusting the small twigs around which it was concreted.

LAC SUL'PHURIS. See Sulphur Præcipitatum.

LAC VACCI'NUM. Cow's milk.

LACCA. See Coccus Lacca.

LAC'CIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained by Dr. John, from stick lac.

LAC'CINE. A substance intermediate between wax and resin, recently discovered in shell lac.

LACERA'TED. Torn.

LACERA'TION. *Lacera'tio.* The act of being lacerated or torn; also, the appearance of being lacerated.

LACER'TA. In *Zoology*, a genus of slender lizards.

LACERTI CORDIS. Columnæ carneæ.

LACER'TIM. Like a lizard.

LACER'TUS. The lizard-fish; also, the fish called *girrock*.

LACHNAN'THES. A genus of plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ*.

LACHNANTHES TINCTO'RIA. *Gyrothe'ca tinctoria.* This plant has a red root possessing mild astringent and tonic properties.

LACH'RYMA. A tear.

LACH'RYMAL. *Lachryma'lis;* from *lachryma*, a tear. Belonging or pertaining to tears.

LACHRYMAL APPARA'TUS. The organs which secrete and conduct the tears, as the lachrymal gland, the puncta lachrymalia, ducts, &c.

LACHRYMAL AR'TERY. A branch of the ophthalmic artery distributed to the lachrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL BONE. The os unguis.

LACHRYMAL CANAL. A canal in the outer wall of the nasal fossæ, lined by a continuation of mucous membrane from the lachrymal sac, and serving to convey the tears into the nasal fossæ.

LACHRYMAL CARUNCLE. Caremcula lachrymalis.

LACHRYMAL DUCT. The excretory duct of the lachrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL FOSSA. A depression at the upper part of the organ which serves to lodge the lachrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL GLAND. A glomerate gland situated in the lachrymal fossa.

LACHRYMAL GROOVE. A bony channel situated at the anterior part of the orbit, and serving as a lodgment for the lachrymal sac.

LACHRYMAL HERNIA. A tumor of the sac which prevents the tears from entering the canal.

LACHRYMAL NERVE. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lachrymal gland and upper eyelid.

LACHRYMAL PUNCTA. Two small orifices situated just within the ciliary margins of the eyelids, and continuous with the lachrymal ducts.

LACHRYMA'TION *Lachryma'tio.* Involuntary discharge of tears. Also, profuse weeping.

LACINIA'TED. *Lacinia'tus.* Jagged; fringed.

LACI'NULA. A term applied in *Botany* to the abruptly inflexed acumen of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

LAC'MUS. Litmus.

LACON'ICUM. A stove or sweating room; a vapor bath.

LAC'QUER. A yellow varnish, used on brass and other metals, consisting of a solution of lac in alcohol, colored with gamboge, saffron and other coloring matters.

LAC'TATE. A salt formed by the union of lactic acid with a salifiable base.

LACTA'TION. From *lacteo*, I suckle, I give milk. The suckling of a young child or animal.

LAC'TEAL. *Lac'teus;* from *lac*, milk. A chyliferous vessel.

LACTES'CENCE. Milkiness; applied in *Botany* to the white or yellowish juice which flows from a plant when wounded.

LAC'TEUS. Milky; appertaining to milk.

LAC'TIC. Lacteus.

LACTIC ACID. An organic acid of great physiological importance. It is found in the muscles, the blood, the intestines and the gastric juice. By many chemists it is regarded as the active portion of this last named secretion, and has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia on this ground. It plays an important part in organic metamorphoses.

LACTIF'EROUS. From *lac*, milk, and *fero*, I carry. That which conveys milk, as the lactiferous vessels of the mamma.

LACTIFEROUS SWELLING. Tumefaction of the breast, from obstruction of one or more of the lactiferous vessels.

LACTIF'UGA. Medicines which dry up the secretion of milk.

LAC'TIN. Sugar of milk.

LACTOM'ETER. From *lac*, milk, and *metrum*, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk. It is a graduated glass tube filled with milk.

LACTU'CA. From *lac*, milk, called so from its milky juice. Lettuce. Garden lettuce. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

LACTUCA ELONGA'TA. American wild lettuce.

LACTUCA GRA'VEOLENS. See Lactuca Virosa.

LACTUCA SATI'VA. Garden lettuce. It is used as an article of food, and is aperient and anodyne.

LACTUCA VIRO'SA. *Lactuca graveolens.* The strong scented lettuce.

LACTUCA'RIUM. The inspissated juice of *Lactuca Sativa.*

LACTUCEL'LA. A plant of the genus *Sonchus.*

LACTUCIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered in the milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa.*

LACTUM'INA. *Lactucim'ina.* Infantile thrush has been so termed from the supposition that it was caused by a vitiated condition of the milk.

LAC'TYL. The hypothetical radical of lactic acid. Its formula is $C_6 H_5 O_2$. The addition of three parts of oxygen converts it into *lactic acid.*

LACU'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ.*

LACUMA MAMMO'SA. A tropical tree which bears a fruit called marmalade, somewhat resembling the sappodella plum. It also yields a caustic juice possessing emetic properties.

LACU'NA. From *lacus*, a channel. In *Anatomy*, the mouth of the excretory duct of a mucous gland; and in *Botany*, an air cell in the vegetable tissue.

LACUNO'SUS. Dotted; pitted.

LA'CUS LACHRYMA'LIS. The lachrymal sac.

LACUS LACHRYMA'RUM. The small space in the inner angle of the eye toward which the tears flow.

LAD'ANUM. *Labdanum.* The resinous juice which exudes from the *Cistus creticus.* It has a blackish green color, bitter taste and agreeable odor.

LADIES' MANTLE. A plant of the genus *Alchemilla.*

LADIES' SLIPPER, YELLOW. A plant of the genus *Cypripedium.*

LADIES' SMOCK. A plant of the genus *Cardamine.*

LA'DLE. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, a large iron spoon or cup with a long handle, used in melting zinc, tin and lead for casting metallic models, used in striking up or swaging bases of gold, silver or platina for artificial teeth.

LADY-BIRD. Lady-bug. *Coccinella septem-punctata.* This insect was at one time supposed, in Germany, to possess powerful antiodontalgic virtues; it is highly recommended for this purpose by Dr. Frederick Hirsch, dentist to several German courts. His method of applying them consists in crushing them between the thumb and forefinger, rubbing them until a warmth is felt; then with the finger and thumb, when thus prepared; rubbing the tooth, and gum around it.

LÆMODIPODS. *Læmodip'oda;* from λαιμος, throat, and πους, foot. An order of Crustaceans in which the head joins the

first segment of the throat, and gives support to the four anterior feet.

LÆMOPARAL'YSIS. Paralysis of the organs of deglutition.

LÆ'MOS. Pharynx.

LÆMOSCHIR'RUS. Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus.

LÆMOSTENO'SIS. Constriction of the œsophagus.

LÆTIFICAN'TIA. From *lætifico*, I make glad. Medicines formerly employed as cordials for dispelling melancholy.

LAGET'TA. A genus of plants of the order *Hymelaceæ*.

LAGET'TA LINTEA'RIA. The Jamaica lace-bark tree. The bark is caustic and has been used as a substitute for mezereon.

LAGNE'SIS. From λαγνης, lustful. Nymphomania and satyriasis.

LAGOCHEI'LUS. Hare-lip.

LAGOMYS. From λαγως, a hare, and μυς, a mouse. The *Rat-hare*, a rodent of Siberia, belonging to a genus between the hare and rat.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA. From λαγως, a hare, and οφθαλμος, an eye. The hare's eye. An affection of the upper eyelid, which prevents it from covering the globe of the eye during sleep.

LAGO'PUS. From λαγως, and πους, the generic name of the grouse tribe of birds whose toes are feathered as well as the legs.

LAGOS'TOMA. From λαγως, a hare, and στομα, mouth. Hare-lip.

LAG'OTHRIX. From λαγως, and θριξ, a hair. A South American genus of *Platyrrhine* monkeys.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating the coloring matter of certain vegetable and animal substances with aluminous earth.

LAKE-WEED. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*.

LALANDE'S TOOTH POWDER. Take pumice-stone, red coral, ā ā ʒ i, sandal citrin ʒ ss, cream of tartar ʒ iiss, cinnamon, cloves, ā ā ʒ i, myrtle, xviii grains, musk, benzoic acid, each six grains. Mix and pulverize to a fine powder.

LALANDE'S DENTIFRICE ELIXIR. ℞.—Rad. pyrethri ʒ i, ʒ ij, cloves ʒ ss, flowers of lavender ʒ ij, cochineal ʒ ij, rock alum ʒ ij, brandy of 22 degrees, ℔ iv, and ʒ iv, mix.

LALLA'TION. *Lalla'tio*. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter l, in which it is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for r.

LA'MA. A ruminant mammal, nearly allied to the camel, a native of South America.

LAMBDACIS'MUS. The Greek name for that affection of speech which consists in the imperfect pronunciation of the letter l. Lallation.

LAMBDOI'DAL SUTURE. *Sutura lambdoidalis*. The suture formed by the parietal bones and the occipital is so called, from its resemblance to the Greek letter Λ. The occipito-parietal suture.

LAMEL'LA. Diminutive of *lamina*. A thin plate; applied in *Botany* to the foliaceous erect scales appended to the corolla of certain plants.

LAMELLIBRANCHIA'TA. An order of acephalous Mollusks with gills in the form of membranous plates.

LAMEL'LIFORM. Having the form of a thin plate or scale.

LAM'INA. From ελαω, to beat off. A layer or plate, as a lamina or flattened portion of bone.

LAMINA CRIBRO'SA. That portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye through which the branches of the ophthalmic nerve and artery pass.

LAMINA SPIRA'LIS. The spiral plate of bone which winds round the modiolus of the cochlea.

LAMINA'RIA. A genus of maritime plants or sea weeds of the order *Fucaceæ*. Two species, the *Laminaria digitata*, and *Laminaria saccharina*, called tangle, are edible.

LAMINA'TED. Lamellar; composed of laminæ.

LA'MIUM ALBUM. Dead nettle.

LAMP-BLACK. The soot obtained from the imperfect combustion of resin of turpentine.

LAMP OF SAFETY. A lamp invented

by Sir Humphrey Davy, to be used in coal mines to prevent the explosion of inflammable air.

LAMP FOR SOLDERING. The lamp most commonly employed for this purpose consists of a tin or copper vessel about four inches in diameter and five or six in length, with an opening in the top large enough to receive the oil or alcohol, according as the one or the other is used, closed with a cork or cap, with a spout at the side, three or four inches long, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a cotton wick. See Blow-pipe, Parmly's self-acting. Also, Blow-pipe, Elliot's compound self-acting.

LAM'PREY. A name applied to several species of *Petromyzon*, a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel.

LA'NA. Wool. A hairy pubescence like wool.

LANA PHILOSOPHO'RUM. Oxyd of zinc.

LANA'TUS. Woolly.

LANCEOLA'TE. *Lanceolatus*. Lance-shaped; spear-shaped.

LAN'CET. *Lancetta*. A lancet. A surgical instrument used for bleeding and other purposes.

LANCET, GUM. See Gum Lancet.

LAN'CINATING. *Lanci'nans;* from *lancinare*, to strike or thrust through. A sharp, darting pain, similar to that which would be produced by thrusting a lance into the part.

LANCI'SI, NERVES OF. Some filaments on the anterior portion of the corpus callosum are so termed.

LAND SCURVY. See Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

LAN'GUOR. Depression or debility; a species of atony.

LANIA'RES. *Dentes laniarii;* from *lanio*, I rend. The cuspid teeth, but applied more particularly to those of carnivorous animals.

LANIAR'IFORM. Shaped like the canine teeth of carnivora.

LANTHA'NIUM. *Lantha'num*. A metal discovered by Mosander in cerite. It also exists in some other minerals. Its chemical symbol is La.

LANTHA'NUM. See Lanthanium.

LANU'GO. Soft wool; down.

LAPARA. The flank.

LAPAROCE'LE. From λαπαρα, the lumbar region, and κηλη, a tumor. A rupture through the side of the abdomen. Lumbar hernia.

LAPARO-ENTEROT'OMY. *Laparo-enterotomia*, from λαπαρα, the lumbar region, the abdomen, ετερον, intestine, and τομη, incision. The operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal.

LAPIDIL'LUM. A scoop formerly used for the removal of stones from the bladder.

LAPIL'LUS. Diminutive of *lapis*, a stone. A little stone. Applied to the earthy concretions found in the cray-fish.

LAPIS. A stone; also, a calculus.

LAPIS BEZ'OAR. Bezoar.

LAPIS CÆRU'LEUS. See Lapis Lazuli.

LAPIS CALAMINA'RIS. Calamine.

LAPIS CALCA'REUS. Carbonate of lime.

LAPIS DEN'TIUM. Tartar of the teeth; salivary calculus.

LAPIS HÆMATI'TES. Hæmatites.

LAPIS HIBER'NICUS. Irish slate.

LAPIS HYS'TRICIS. Bezoar hystricis.

LAPIS INFERNA'LIS. An old name for caustic potash.

LAPIS LA'ZULI. Azure stone.

LAPIS LYD'IUS. Lydian stone.

LAPIS PHILOSOPHO'RUM. The philosopher's stone.

LAPIS SIM'IÆ. The bezoar from the monkey.

LAPIS SPECULA'RIS. Selenite.

LAPIS SYDERITIS. The magnet.

LAP'PA. Burdock. See Arctium Lappa.

LAP'PULA HEPAT'ICA. Agrimony.

LAPSA'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

LAPSANA COMMU'NIS. Dock-cresses. Nipple wort.

LAQUEAR VAGINÆ. Fundus vaginæ.

LA'QUEUS. Literally, a noosed cord. Applied to any looped bandage. Also, to a band of nervous matter in the brain, behind the *brachium posterius*, marking

the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris.

LAQUEUS GUT'TURIS. Inflammation of the tonsils with a sense of suffocation.

LARCH. See Pinus Larix.

LARD. *Adeps suilla.* The fat of the *Sus scrofa*, or hog.

LARDA'CEOUS. Of the nature or consistence of lard. Applied to morbid alterations in textures of parts which resemble, or are of the consistence of, lard.

LA'RIX EUROPÆA. *Alises cinopœa.* The larch tree. See Pinus Larix.

LARKSPUR, BRANCHING. A plant of the genus *Delphinium.*

LAR'VA. A mask. Also, a metabolian insect in its first stage after extrusion from the egg, and certain reptiles which undergo a similar change, when at a corresponding state of existence.

LARVA'LIS. Belonging or pertaining to larvæ.

LARVIP'ARA. Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

LARYNGE'AL. *Laryngeus.* Belonging to the larynx.

LARYNGEAL ARTERIES. The branches of the thyroid arteries distributed to the larynx.

LARYNGEAL NERVES. These are two in number, a *superior* and *inferior.* The former is given off from the *pneumogastric*, in the upper part of the neck, and the latter from the *pneumogastric*, within the thorax.

LARYNGE'CHE. The laryngeal sound heard by applying the stethoscope over the larynx. It is used alike for the sounds of breathing and speaking.

LARYNGIS'MUS. Laryngic suffocation; a genus of disease in the class *Pneumatica*, of Dr. Good, often confounded with spasmodic croup.

LARYNGISMUS STRID'ULUS. Spasmodic laryngismus, or stridulous constriction of the larynx, a species treated of by some writers under the name of spasmodic asthma, but more nearly approaching croup.

LARYNGI'TIS. Inflammation of the larynx.

LARYN'GO-CATAR'RHUS. Catarrh affecting chiefly the larynx and trachea.

LARYNGOG'RAPHY. *Laryngogra'phia;* from λαρυγξ, the larynx, and γραφη, a description. A description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY. From λαρυγξ, the larynx, and λογος, a treatise. A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGO-PHTHISIS. Phthisis laryngea.

LARYNGOT'OMY. *Laryngotom'ia;* from λαρυγξ, the larynx, and τεμνειν, to cut. Bronchotomy. Tracheotomy. An operation which consists in opening the larynx for the removal of a foreign body or an obstruction of the glottis.

LARYNGO-TRACHEI'TIS. Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNGOPH'ONY. *Laryngopho'nia;* from λαρυγξ, the larynx, and φωνη, the voice. The sound of the voice in health as heard through the stethoscope when placed over the larynx.

LAR'YNX. A short tube of an hour-glass shape, situated at the forepart of the neck between the base of the tongue and trachea. It is composed of cartilages, ligaments, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and mucous membrane, and constitutes the apparatus of voice in the higher vertebrata. The cartilages of the larynx are the *thyroid*, the *cricoid*, two *arytenoid*, and the *epiglottis.*

The ligaments of the larynx are numerous and serve as bonds of union to the cartilages.

The muscles are the *crico-thyroid*, the *crico-arytenoideus posticus*, the *thyro-arytenoideus*, and the *arytenoideus.*

The opening into the larynx is triangular, and bounded in front by the epiglottis, behind by the arytenoideus muscle, and on each side by a fold of mucous membrane, extending from the side of the epiglottis to the point of the arytenoid cartilage. The larynx is divided into two parts. The upper portion is broad above and narrow below; the lower portion is narrow above and broad below.

The larynx is lined by mucous membrane, which forms in its ventricles a

cœcal pouch, called the *sacculus laryngis*.

The larynx is supplied with arteries from the superior and inferior thyroid, and the nerves which go to it are derived from the superior laryngeal and recurrent laryngeal branches of the pneumogastric.

LAS'ANUM. A close stool.

LAS'ER. A gum resin, supposed to be asafœtida, held in high esteem by the ancients. It is believed, and upon what seems to be good authority, to be the product of the *Thapsia silphion*, an Umbelliferous plant of Cyrene.

LASERPIT'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

LASERPITIUM CHIRON'IUM. Hercules' all-heal; wound-wort, the inspissated juice of which is said to resemble *opoponax*.

LASERPITIUM LATIFO'LIUM. White gentian, the root of which is bitter and tonic.

LASERPITIUM SILER. Heart-wort, the seeds and roots of which are aromatic.

LAS'SITUDE. *Lassitudo*. Languor; weariness; debility.

LA'TENT. *Latens;* from *latere*, to lie hid, lying hid, concealed. Hidden; not appreciable to the touch, as *latent heat, latent period*, &c.

LATENT PERIOD. The period before a disease, which is lurking in the system, manifests itself by any morbid phenomena.

LAT'ERAL. Toward the lateral aspect.

LATERAL OPERATION. The lateral division of the prostate gland and neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

LATERI'TIOUS. *Lateri'tius;* from *later*, a brick. A name applied to a sediment resembling brick-dust, which is sometimes deposited in the urine.

LA'TEX. In *Botany*, the proper or hidden juice of a plant, which circulates in anastomosing vessels, called the *laticiferous* tissue, or *cinenchyma*. It is supposed to be analogous to the blood in cold-blooded animals.

LATHE. A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory or metal are turned and cut smooth and round; used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for rotating grinding wheels and polishing brushes.

LATHE, CHEVALIER'S DENTAL. A portable Dental foot lathe, made of iron. It is three feet eight inches in height, has a chuck for grindstones and brush-wheels, which ship or unship at each end of the mandril, to which burs of various sizes for filing off superfluous solder, and circular saws for cutting off linings, can be fitted.

LATH'YRUS. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

LATHYRUS MARIT'IMUS. The beach pea.

LATHYRUS MYRTIFO'LIUS. The myrtle-leaved vetchling.

LATHYRUS OCHROLEU'CUS. The cream-colored vetchling.

LATHYRUS PALUS'TRIS. The marsh vetchling.

LATHYRUS VENO'SUS. The veiny-leaved vetchling.

LATIB'ULUM. From *lateo*, I lie hid. The hidden matter of infectious diseases.

LAT'ICA. A quotidian remittent with long paroxysms.

LATIS'SIMUS COLLI. The platysma myoides.

LATISSIMUS DORSI. A broad, flat muscle covering the lower part of the back and loins. It arises from the spinous process of the seven inferior dorsal vertebræ, from all the lumbar and sacral spinous processes, a portion of the crest of the ilium, and the three lower ribs, and ascending, is inserted in the bicipital groove of the os humeri.

LAT'TEN. Brass or bronze.

LATTICE-WORK. Cancellated tissue.

LATRO'BITE. A translucent mineral of a rose red, or pink color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, potash and oxyd of manganese.

LA'TUS. Broad.

LATUS ANI. The levator ani.

LAUD'ANUM. Thought to be from *laus*, praise, from its valuable properties. Tincture of opium.

LAUDANUM ABBATIS ROUSSEAU. Abbe Rousseau's drops. Wine of opium.

LAUDANUM LI'QUIDUM SYDENHAMI. Wine of opium. Sydenham's laudanum.

LAUDANUM OPIA'TUM. Extract. of opium.

LAUGH, SARDON'IC. Canine laugh. Risus sardonicus.

LAUGHING GAS. Nitrous oxyd, or protoxyd of nitrogen.

LAU'MONITE. A variety of zeolite, consisting of silica, alumina and lime, with 16 per cent. of water.

LAURA'CEÆ. The cinnamon tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

LAUREL. See Laurus.

LAUREL, BROAD-LEAVED. *Kalmia latifolia.* Mountain laurel.

LAUREL, CHERRY. *Prunus laurocerasus.* Poison laurel.

LAUREL, SPURGE. Daphne laureola.

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the prunus laurocerasus.

LAUREL, WHITE. Magnolia glauca.

LAURE'OLA. Daphne laureola.

LAU'RINE. An acrid, fatty matter contained in the berries of the laurel.

LAURO-CERASUS. See Prunus Laurocerasus.

LAU'RUS. The laurus nobilis. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ.*

LAURUS CAM'PHORA. See Camphora Officinaum.

LAURUS CAS'SIA. The wild cinnamon tree.

LAURUS CINNAMO'MUM. Cinnamon zeylonicum, the tree from which the cinnamon bark is obtained.

LAURUS NOB'ILIS. The sweet bay tree.

LAURUS PER'SICA. The tree which produces the *avigato pear.*

LAURUS PICHU'RIM. One of the plants which produce the pichurim bean.

LAURUS SAS'SAFRAS. The sassafras tree.

LAUTIS'SIMA VINA. Wines strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVA'TION. Washing or sponging the body.

LAV'ENDER. A small shrub of two or three feet in height, the flowers of which have a strong fragrant odor, and an aromatic, pungent, bitterish taste.

LAVEN'DULA. Lavender. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

LAVENDULA SPI'CA. *Lavendula vera.* The common lavender.

LAVENDULA STÆ'CHAS. French lavender.

LA'VER. The brook lime. Also, a sea-weed, the *ulva lactua,* which is used as an article of food.

LAVIPE'DIUM. From *lavo* to wash, and *pes,* the foot. A foot bath.

LAWRENCE'S PORTABLE BLOWPIPE. An apparatus consisting of a double bellows, with a treadle for the foot fixed horizontally over it, with a hinge attached to one end, while the other is rendered stationary by a small hasp and staple. The bellows is made to rise and fall by the application of the foot to the treadle, and by means of two spiral brass springs attached to the machine. The air escapes through a long flexible tube, with a brass jet attachment, by means of which the flame may be managed with great facility.

LAWSO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Lythraceæ.*

LAWSONIA INER'MIS. A plant, native of East India and Africa, used by the natives as a dye. The *Henna* of Egypt is obtained from it. It has a slightly astringent root.

LAX. A diarrhœa.

LAX'ATIVE. *Laxativus;* from *laxare,* to loosen. A mild purgative.

LAXA'TOR TYM'PANI. Laxator auris internus, a muscle of the internal ear.

LAXATOR TYMPANI MINOR. A very small muscle extending from the upper part of the meatus auditorius externus to the handle of the malleus.

LAX'ITY. *Laxitas.* Atony. A relaxed condition.

LAZARET'TO. From *lazzaro,* a leper. A solitary building in most large seaports, used for the disinfection of men and goods.

LAZ'ULITE. A mineral of a pale indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique, four-sided prisms consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina and magnesia.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A metal of a bluish-gray color, very soft, flexible, and

inelastic, slightly malleable and ductile, but possessed of little tenacity.

LEAD, BLACK. Plumbago.

LEAD POISONING. Morbid phenomena consequent upon the introduction of lead into the system.

LEAD, RED. See Minium.

LEAD, WHITE. See Plumbi Carbonas.

LEADWORT. A plant of the genus *Plumbago.*

LEAF. Folium.

LEAFSTALK. The petiole.

LEANNESS. Emaciation.

LEAPING AGUE. A disease said to be peculiar to Scotland, and characterized by preternatural activity of both mind and body.

LEATHER. Tanno-gelatine. The tanned skins of animals.

LEATHER-WOOD. Dirca palustris.

LEAVEN. *Yeast.* A substance possessing the power of causing fermentation in other substances.

LEBANON SPRINGS. A spring at Lebanon near Albany, New York, the waters of which are thermal.

LECANO'RA. A genus of lichens of the order *Parmeliaceæ.*

LECANORA TARTAREA. The *Litmus* and *Cudbear,* used as tests for acids and alkalies, and employed as a dye, are prepared from this and the *Lecanora parellus.*

LECANO'RIN. A white crystalline substance obtained from *Lecanora tartarea.*

LEDEBOU'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOI'DES. A plant, the bulbs of which are used in the East Indies as a substitute for squills.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of nitrate of lead in water in the proportion of a drachm to an ounce.

LE'DUM. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*

LEDUM LATIFO'LIUM. Labrador tea.

LEDUM PALUS'TRE. Marsh tea; a plant possessing bitter, subastringent properties.

LEECH. A red-blooded aquatic anellidan of the genus *Hirudo,* used for topical bleeding.

LEELITE. A variety of felspar tinged with oxyd of manganese.

LEEK. A plant of the genus *Allium.*

LEFOULON'S POWDER FOR THE TEETH. Take cochlearia, (scurvy grass,) horse-radish, guaiacum, Peruvian bark, mint, pellitory, calamus, rhatany-root, reduce to an impalpable powder and pass through the finest hair sieve.

LEFOULON'S ELIXIR FOR THE MOUTH. Take tincture of vanilla, 15 grammes; tincture of pellitory 128; spirit of mint 32; spirit of rosemary 32; spirit of rose 64; mingle them together.

LEG. *Crus.* The portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot.

LEG, SWELLED. Phlegmasia dolens.

LEGAL MEDICINE. *Medical jurisprudence.* The application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and the administration of justice.

LEGNA. From λεγνον, a fringed edge. The orifice of the pudendum muliebre.

LEGUMEN. *Legume.* From *lego,* I gather In *Botany,* a pericarp or seed-vessel with two valves, by which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In popular language a legumen is a pod. In the plural, pulse, pease, beans, &c.

LEGU'MIN. A protein substance found in plants of the bean kind, commonly called vegetable casein.

LEGUMINO'SÆ. From *legumen,* a legume. The pea tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous; *seeds* without albumen.

LEGU'MINOUS. Pertaining to a legume; applied to plants which have a legume for pericarp.

LEIPHÆ'MA. Deficiency of blood.

LEIPODER'MOS. One who wants a part of his skin, especially the prepuce.

LEIPYR'IAS. From λειπω, I want, and πυρ, fire or heat. A malignant fever, with great internal heat and coldness of the extremities.

LEM'MING. A species of claviculate

Rodents, very nearly allied to the rat and mouse.

LEMON. The fruit of the *Citrus medica.*

LEMON ACID. Citric acid.

LEMONADE. Lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. It forms a pleasant, refrigerant and acidulated beverage.

LEMONADE, MAGNESIAN. Citrate of magnesia.

LE'MUR. A term applied to one of a genus of Quadrumanous animals, nearly allied to the apes, baboons and monkeys.

LEN'ITIVE. *Leniti'vus;* from *lenis,* gentle. An assuaging medicine, or medicine which operates mildly.

LENS. In *Physics,* a piece of glass or other transparent substance, so shaped as to be capable of converging or diverging the rays of light. In *Anatomy,* the crystalline humor of the eye.

LENTIC'ULA. Diminutive of *lens,* a lentile. A freckle; an ephelis. Also, a surgical instrument for removing sharp points of bone from the edge of a perforation, made with a trephine in the cranium.

LENTICULA MARINA. Sea lentile.

LENTIC'ULAR. *Lentic'ularis.* Shaped like a lens.

LENTICULAR CATARACT. A cataract of the lens.

LENTICULAR GANGLION. The ophthalmic ganglion.

LENTICULAR PAPILLÆ. The papillæ on the posterior part of the tongue.

LEN'TIFORM. Lenticular.

LENTI'GO. A freckle; ephelis.

LENTIL. A plant of the genus *Ervum.*

LENTIL, SEA. See Fucus Natans.

LEN'TOR. From *lentus,* clammy. Viscidity of any fluid.

LENZINITE. From *Lenzius,* a German mineralogist. A hydrated silicate of alumina.

LEONO'TIS LEONU'RUS. A South African plant, said to be narcotic, cathartic, alterative and emmenagogue.

LEONTI'ASIS. Elephantiasis.

LEON'TICE. A genus of plants of the order *Berberidaceæ.*

LEONTICE THALICTROI'DES. *Caulophyl'lum thalictroi'des.* Blue cohosh; papoose root; squaw root; a North American plant, the roasted seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee, and the root is said to possess demulcent, antispasmodic and emmenagogue properties.

LEON'TODON. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

LEONTODON TARAX'ACUM. *Tarax'acum. Dens leonis.* The dandelion; a plant possessing aperient, diuretic, and resolvent properties.

LEONU'RUS. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

LEONURUS CARDIA'CA. Mother-wort. The leaves are tonic and have been used to relieve palpitation of the heart.

LEOPARD'S-BANE. See Arnica Montana.

LEPID'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

LEPIDIUM IBE'RIS. Sciatica cresses; a plant supposed to possesss antiscorbutic, antiseptic and stomachic properties.

LEPIDIUM SATI'VUM. Dittander; a plant said to be nervine and stimulant.

LEP'IDOID. One of a family of extinct fossil fishes belonging to the oolitic formation.

LEP'IDOLITE. From λεπις, a scale, and λιθος, a stone. A mineral of a foliated texture, of a lilac or rose-violet color, containing lithia.

LEPIDOP'TERA. From λεπις, and πτερον, a wing. An order of insects with four membranous wings covered with fine imbricated scales.

LEPIDOSAR'COMA. From λεπις, a scale, and σαρκωμα, a fleshy tumor. A fleshy tumor covered with scales.

LEPIDO'SIS. Scaly-skin. Scaly diseases.

LEP'IDOTE. Covered with scales.

LEPO'RIDÆ. The hare tribe of Rodents.

LEPORI'NUM LA'BIUM. Hare-lip.

LEPORINUM ROS'TRUM. Hare-lip.

LEPORI'NUS OC'ULUS. See Lagophthalmia.

LEP'RA. From λεπρος, scaly. Lep-

rosy; a term often applied to two distinct diseases, the scaly, or proper leprosy, and the tuberculated, or elephantiasis; the former characterized by scaly patches on the skin of different sizes, and the latter by shining tubercles of a dusky red or livid color, and a thickened rugous condition of the skin.

LEPRA ARABUM. Tubercular elephantiasis.

LEPRA JUDA'ICA. Leprosy of Jews.

LEPRA MERCURIA'LE. See Eczema Mercuriale.

LEPRA NIG'RICANS. A disease differing but little from lepra vulgaris.

LEPRA VULGA'RIS. A disease characterized by red shining elevations upon the skin, which continue to enlarge until they attain the size of a dollar, covered with a prominent scaly crust.

LEPRIA'SIS. Leprosy.

LEP'ROSY. Lepra.

LEP'ROUS. Affected with leprosy.

LEPTAN'DRA VIRGIN'ICA. A native plant, a variety of which, the *Purpurea*, is emetic and cathartic.

LEPTOCHRO'A. Fineness or delicacy of skin.

LEPTOCEPH'ALANS. *Leptocephali'dæ;* from λεπτος, slender, and κεφαλη, a head. A family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head.

LEP'TURA. From λεπτος, slender, and ουρα, a tail. A genus of Longicorn beetles.

LEPTOMERIA. A genus of plants of the order *Santalaceæ*.

LEPTYS'MUS. Emaciation.

LE'PUS. A hare.

LERE'MA. Dotage.

LERNÆIFORMES. From *lernæa*, a parasite worm. A family of crustaceans with long vermiform bodies.

LE'SION. From *læsus*, hurt, injured. An injury. Any alteration in the structure or functions of an organ.

LESSO'NIA. A genus of maritime plants or sea weeds of the order *Fucaceæ*.

LESSONIA FUSCES'CENS. A sea weed growing from twenty-five to thirty feet. It furnishes, in common with other sea weeds, *kelp* or *soda*

LE'THAL. *Letha'lis.* Mortal. Pertaining to death.

LETHAR'GIC. *Lethar'gicus.* Pertaining to lethargy.

LETH'ARGY. *Lethar'gus;* from ληθη, forgetfulness. Excessive drowsiness; a constant sleep from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual.

LE'THEON. Ether or chloriform when inhaled.

LE'THUM. Death.

LET'TUCE. See Lactuca.

LEU'CE. From λευκος, white. A variety of leprosy.

LEU'CIC ACID. An acid formed by the oxydation of leucine.

LEU'CINE. A white substance resulting from the action of potash on a protein compound.

LEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA. A peculiar condition of the blood characterized by excess of the white corpuscles.

LEUCO'MA. From λευκος, white. A white speck caused by the healing of a wound in the cornea.

LEUCOPATH'IA. The condition of an albino.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA. From λευκος, white, and φλεγμα, phlegm. A tendency to dropsy, characterized by paleness of the skin, and a flabby state of the solids, resulting from a redundancy in the serum of the blood.

LEUCOPHLEGMAT'IC. Having a tendency to, or affected with, leucophlegmasia.

LEUCOPY'RIA. Hectic fever.

LEUCORRHŒ'A. From λευκος, white, and ρεω, I flow. Fluor albus. The discharge of a whitish mucus from the vagina, arising from debility.

LEUCOTU'RIC ACID. An acid produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan.

LEVATOR. From *levo*, to lift up. Applied to muscles which lift the parts to which they are attached.

LEVATOR AN'GULI O'RIS. A muscle which arises from the canine fossa of the superior maxillary bone, below the infra orbitar foramen, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

LEVATOR A'NI. A muscle of the rectum.

LEVATOR ANI PAR'VUS. The transversus perinei muscle.

LEVATOR COC'CYGIS. The coccygeus muscle.

LEVATOR LA'BII INFERIO'RIS. A muscle of the lower lip. It arises from the alveolar processes of the incisor teeth of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the lower lip and chin.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIO'RIS ALÆQUE NASI. This muscle arises by two heads: first, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; second, from the edge of the orbit above the infra orbitar foramen, and is inserted narrow into the angle of the mouth.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIO'RIS PRO'PRIUS. A thin quadrilateral muscle which arises from the lower edge of the orbit, and is inserted into the upper lip.

LEVATOR OC'ULI. Rectus superior oculi; a muscle of the eye.

LEVATOR PALA'TI. A muscle of the soft palate. It arises from the point of the petrous bone and adjoining portion of the Eustachian tube, and is spread out in the structure of the soft palate.

LEVATOR PAL'PEBRÆ SUPERIO'RIS. A muscle of the upper eyelid, which it opens by drawing it upward.

LEVATOR SCAP'ULÆ. Levator proprius scapulæ, a muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck.

LE'VER. From *levare*, to lift up. One of the simplest of the mechanical powers, consisting of an inflexible rod or bar, supported on, and movable round, a fixed point, called a *fulcrum*. The fulcrum is the support of the lever, and constitutes the axis around which it turns. The force which moves the lever is called the *power*, and the weight to be raised, the *resistance*. When the *fulcrum* is placed between the *power* and the *resistance*, it is called a *lever* of the *first kind;* when the *resistance* or *weight* to be raised is between the *fulcrum* and the *power*, it is called a *lever* of the *second kind*. A *lever* of the *third kind* has the *power* between the *fulcrum* and *resistance*. The *punch* and *elevator*, used by dentists in the extraction of teeth, are levers of the first kind, as is also the key of Garengeot.

LEVIGA'TION. *Leviga'tio;* from *levigare*, to polish. The reduction of hard substances to a very fine powder.

LEXIPHAR'MACA. See Alexipharmic.

LEY. See Lye.

LEY'DEN JAR. *Leyden Phial.* A glass jar or bottle coated inside and outside with tin foil nearly to the top, used for collecting electricity.

LEYS'SERA GNAPHALOI'DES. A South African plant of the order *Compositæ*, emollient in its properties, and used in many forms of cough.

LIA'TRIS. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

LIATRIS SQUARRO'SA. *Liatris spicata.* Button snake root; blazing star; rattlesnake's master. This plant has a bulbous root, which has an acrid, bitter and pungent taste, and terebinthinate odor.

LIBA'DIUM. The lesser centaury.

LIBANO'TIS. Rosemary.

LIBANUS. *Juniperus lycia.* The cedar of Lebanon.

LIBER. In *Botany*, the inner bark of a plant next the alburnum.

LIBI'DO. Desire. Necessity.

LI'BRA. A pound.

LI'CHANUS. The index or forefinger.

LI'CHEN. Λειχην, or λιχην, *lichen.* In *Pathology*, a cutaneous affection, or eruption of papulæ, terminating in scurf, and giving to the skin the aspect of a vegetable lichen. There are several varieties of the disease.

LICHEN A'GRIUS. A disease characterized by clusters of papulæ of a red color, which appear on the arms, neck, back, face, upper part of the breast and sides of the abdomen, attended with inflammation, itching, and a painful tingling sensation.

LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIP'TUS. An eruption characterized by patches of papulæ, with a well defined margin, and of an irregular circular form; sometimes continuing for several weeks.

LICHEN LIV'IDUS. An eruption of a dark-red color, or livid papulæ.

LICHEN PILA'RIS. A papular eruption which makes its appearance about the roots of the hair.

LICHEN SIM'PLEX. An eruption of red papulæ on the face or arms, and sometimes extending over the body, accompanied by an unpleasant sensation.

LICHEN TROP'ICUS. Prickly heat.

LICHEN. In *Botany*, a genus of cryptogamous plants of the order *Algæ*.

LICHEN CANI'NUS. The ash-colored ground liverwort, formerly recommended as a cure for hydrophobia, and used in spasmodic asthma.

LICHEN ISLANDI'CUS. Iceland moss, now called Cetraria Islandica, which see.

LICHEN MARI'NUS. See Ulva Lactuca.

LICHEN PULMONA'RIUS. Pectoral moss; lung-wort, formerly in high repute as a remedy for pulmonary diseases.

LICHEN PYXIDA'TUS. The cup moss.

LICHEN ROCCEL'LA. Canary archil; litmus; Roccella tinctoria. This plant has been employed in phthisis, but its principal use is as a blue dye.

LICHENIN'. The feculoid matter of lichens.

LICHENS. Plants which grow on the bark of trees or on rocks, forming a sort of incrustation, or upon the ground, forming irregular lobules with the surface of the earth. They have a very low organization.

LIEBERKUHN'S FOLLICLES. Follicles abundant in the small intestine, supposed to secrete the intestinal juice.

LI'EN. From λειος, soft or smooth. In *Anatomy*, the spleen.

LIEN SINARUM. See Nymphæa Nelumbo.

LIEN'CULUS. Diminutive of *lien*. A supernumerary spleen.

LI'ENTERY. From λειος, smooth, and εντερον, intense. A diarrhœa; frequent evacuations of half digested food.

LIFE. Βιος; *vita*. The exhibition of those phenomena which characterize organized beings from inanimate and inorganic bodies.

LIFE-EVERLASTING. A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

LIG'AMENT. *Ligamen'tum;* from *ligare*, to bind. A fibrous cord, or elastic and strong membrane which serves to connect bones, and to form articulations. Ligaments are of a dense white structure, and are divided into *capsular* and *connecting*. The former surround joints like a bag, and prevent the escape of the synovial fluid—the latter strengthen the union of movable bones.

LIGAMEN'TA ALA'RIA. Alar ligaments. Two short and thick ligaments of the knee-joint.

LIGAMENTA INTERSPINA'LIA. The interspinous ligaments of the vertebræ.

LIGAMENTA INTERTRANSVERSA'LIA. Intertransverse ligaments of the vertebræ.

LIGAMENTA RADIA'TA. The ligaments which pass between the inner extremity of the clavicle and the sternum, and those which pass from the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs over the sternum.

LIGAMENTS, ANNULAR. Ring shaped ligament of the ankle and wrist.

LIGAMENTS, CRUCIAL. Two ligaments of the knee-joint—the *anterior*, or *external*, and the *posterior*, or *internal*.

LIGAMENTS, LATERAL. The ligaments at the side of a joint.

LIGAMENTUM ARTERIOSUM. The ductus arteriosus, which assumes the nature of a ligament after birth.

LIGAMENTUM BRACHIO-CUBITA'LE. The brachio-cubital ligament.

LIGAMENTUM BRACHIO-RADIA'LE. The brachio-radial ligament.

LIGAMENTUM CAPSULA'RE. A ligament which surrounds a joint like a bag.

LIGAMENTUM CILIA'RE. The bond of union between the external and internal tunics of the eyeball. See Ciliary Ligament.

LIGAMENTUM CONOI'DES. The coracoclavicular ligament.

LIGAMENTUM DELTOI'DES. The internal ligament of the ankle.

LIGAMENTUM DENTICULA'TUM. A ligament extending the whole length of the spinal marrow.

LIGAMENTUM DEN'TIS. A name given by Mr. Calwell to that portion of the gum which is attached to the neck of a tooth. See Gums.

LIGAMENTUM INTERCLAVICULA'RE. A cord-like band extending from the extremity of one clavicle to the other.

LIGAMENTUM INTEROSSE'UM. The ligaments which unite the radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula.

LIGAMENTUM LA'TUM. The suspensory ligament of the liver and that of the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM NU'CHÆ. The cervical ligament.

LIGAMENTUM ORBICULA'RE. The ligament which connects the neck of the radius to the ulna.

LIGAMENTUM OVA'RII. A round cord of muscular fibres derived from the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM POSTICUM WINSLOWII. A broad expansion of ligamentous covering of the knee joint.

LIGAMENTUM POUPAR'TII. Poupart's ligament.

LIGAMENTUM RHOMBOI'DES. The ligament which binds the clavicle to the first rib.

LIGAMENTUM ROTUN'DUM. The round ligament of the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM TE'RES. The round ligament of the hip joint.

LIGAMENTUM TRAPEZOI'DES. The coraco-clavicular ligament.

LIGAMENTUM TRIANGULA'RE. A ligament of the scapula.

LIG'ATURE. *Ligatu'ra;* from *ligo*, to bind. A thread of silk used for tying arteries, removing tumors, uniting the edges of a wound, &c. For some purposes fine gold or silver wire is used as a substitute for silk. Ligatures have also been employed for the retention of artificial teeth in the mouth; at present, however, they are not used for this purpose.

LIGHT. *Lux. Lumen.* The agent which produces vision, or a perception of other bodies by depicting their image on the retina of the eye.

LIGHT CARBURETED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen gas.

LIG'NEOUS, *Ligne'us.* Woody.

LIG'NIN. *Lig'nine;* from *lignum*, wood. The fibres of wood divested of all impurities.

LIGNIPER'DOUS. A term applied to insects which destroy wood.

LIG'NITE. From *lignum*, wood. Mineral coal retaining the appearance of the wood from which it was formed, and giving out an empyreumatic odor while burning.

LIG'NUM. Wood.

LIGNUM AL'OES. Aloes wood.

LIGNUM BRAZILIEN'SE. Cæsalpina. The Brazil woods used in dying.

LIGNUM CALAMBAC. Lignum aloes.

LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE. The logwood tree.

LIGNUM COLUB'RINUM. The wood of a tree of India, the *Strychnos colubrina.*

LIGNUM INDICUM. Guaiacum.

LIGNUM MOLUCCEN'SE. Croton tiglium.

LIGNUM NEPHRIT'ICUM. Guilandina.

LIGNUM SANTALI RUBRI. Pterocarpus.

LIGNUM SERPENTI'NUM. Ophioxylum.

LIGNUM VITÆ. The wood of the Guaiacum officinale.

LI'GULA. In *Anatomy*, the clavicle; also, the glottis. In *Botany*, the membranous appendage at the top of the sheath of the leaves of grasses, and the long and narrow band at the termination of the tube of the corolla of certain plants. In *Zoology*, the labium of insects.

LIG'ULATE. Strap-shaped.

LIG'ULITE. A mineral occurring in yellow-green crystals, resembling chrysolite.

LIGUS'TICUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

LIGUSTICUM LEVIS'TICUM. Lovage, a plant possessing carminative, diaphoretic and emmenagogue properties.

LIGUS'TRUM. A genus of plants of the order *Alcaceæ.*

LIGUSTRUM VULGA'RE. Privet, the leaves of which are astringent and have been used for ulcers of the mouth and throat.

LILIA'CEÆ. A family of endogenous plants, including the lilies, hyacinths, &c.

LILIA'CEOUS. Resembling the lily.

LILIA'CINE. The bitter crystallizable principle of the lilac.

LILIA'GO. Spiderwort; liliastrum.

LIL'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

LILIUM CAN'DIDUM. *Lilium al'bum.* The white lily. A fragrant oil is prepared from the petals, thought to be useful in uterine pains.

LILIUM CONVAL'LIUM. The lily of the valley.

LILIUM MARTA'GON. The martagon lily. This, as well as some of the other species, affords an edible bulb.

LILY. Lilium.

LILY, MAY. The convallaria majalis.

LILY, WATER. The lily of the valley, a plant of the genus *Nymphæa alba.*

LILY, WHITE. See Lilium candidum.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. The May lily.

LI'MA DENTA'RIA. *Seal'prum Dentarium.* A dental file. See Files, Dental.

LIMA'TIO. From *lima,* a file. Filing. See Filing Teeth.

LIMATU'RA. From *lima,* a file. File-dust; filings.

LIMATURA FERRI. Iron filings.

LIMATURA STANNI. Tin filings.

LIMAX. From *limus,* slime. The slug, or snail.

LIMB. A member.

LIM'BUS. A brim, edge, or border. Applied in *Botany* to petals, to denote that portion which is supported by the unguis.

LIMBUS ALVEOLA'RIS. The alveolar border.

LIMBUS LU'TEUS. The yellow halo surrounding the foramen of Soemmering, as observed in animals having the axis of the eyeballs parallel with each other.

LIME. Citrus limetta; a fruit like a small lemon.

LIME. *Calx.* The oxyd of calcium.

LIME, CARBONATE OF. Creta.

LIME WATER. Calcis liquor.

LIMNANTHE'MUM. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

LIMNANTHEMUM IN'DICA. A plant held in high esteem by the Chinese on account of its many virtues. Two other species, *Limnanthemum nymphoides,* and *Limnanthemum peltata,* are employed in Europe and Japan as febrifuges.

LIM'NEUS. From λιμνη, a pool. A genus of fresh-water snails.

LIMON. Lemon.

LIMONADA. Lemonade.

LIMONIA. The bitter principle of lemon and orange seeds.

LIMONIA MALUS. The lemon.

LIMO'SA. From *limus,* mud. A genus of wading birds of the *Longirostrus* tribe.

LIMO'SIS. From λιμος, hunger. A morbid appetite. Also, a genus of disease in the class *cœliaca,* order *enterica,* of Dr. Good, characterized by excessive or depraved appetite.

LIMOSIS A'VENS. Insatiable appetite.

LIMOSIS EX'PERS. Anorexia.

LIMOSIS HELLU'ONUM. Gluttony.

LIMOSIS PI'CA. See Malacia.

LIMOTHERAPEI'A. From λιμος, hunger, and θεραπεια, treatment. The cure of disease by fasting, or abstinence from food.

LIMPID. *Limpi'dus;* from λαμπω, to shine. Clear; pure; transparent.

LIM'ULUS. A genus of gigantic entomostracous Crustacea.

LINA'CEÆ. The flax tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

LINAMEN'TUM. From *linum,* linen. Lint. A tent for a wound.

LINCTUS. From *lingo,* to lick. In *Pharmacy,* applied to a soft substance like honey, which may be licked from a spoon.

LINDEN TREE. A tree of the genus *Tilia.*

LINE. *Linea.* That which has length without breadth or thickness.

LINE, ME'DIAN, OF THE BODY. An imaginary line, beginning at the top of the head, and falling between the feet, dividing the body vertically into two equal parts.

LIN'EA. From *linum,* a thread. A line. In *Anatomy,* applied to parts which have a line-like appearance.

LINEA AL'BA. A tendinous cord or

line, extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the navel, and from thence to the symphysis pubis.

LINEA AS'PERA. The rough projection along the posterior surface of the femur.

LINEA ILIO-PECTINE'A. A sharp ridge on the lateral edge of the brim of the pelvis, called also *linea innominata.*

LINEÆ SEMILUNA'RES. The lines on the outer margins of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEÆ TRANSVER'SÆ. The lines that cross the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LIN'EAMENT. *Lineamen'tum;* from *linea,* a line. A feature; the form or outline which marks the particular character of the countenance, and distinguishes the features of the face of one person from another.

LIN'EAR. *Linea'ris.* In *Surgery,* fractures which exhibit the appearance of a line.

LINEA'TUS. Lineate; streaked; having lines.

LINE'OLA. Diminutive of *linea,* a line. A small line.

LIN'GUA. From *lingo,* to lick up. The tongue.

LINGUA CANI'NA. Hound's tongue.

LINGUA CERVI'NA. Hart's tongue.

LINGUA-DENTAL. Pertaining to the tongue and teeth; as articulate sounds formed or uttered by them.

LIN'GUAL. *Lingua'lis.* Pertaining or belonging to the tongue.

LINGUAL ARTERY. A branch of the external carotid artery.

LINGUAL GLANDS. Small salivary glands situated underneath the tongue.

LINGUAL NERVE. The hyoglossus nerve. Also, a branch of the inferior maxillary.

LINGUET'TA LAMINOSA. A thin process of gray substance, extending from the gray substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

LINGUA'LIS. *Basio-glossus muscle.* A long small muscle, passing from the root to the tip of the tongue.

LIN'GULA. See Ligula.

LIN'GULATE. *Lingula'tus;* from *lingua,* tongue. Tongue-shaped.

LIN'IMENT. See Linimentum.

LINIMENT, AN'ODYNE. See Linimentum opii.

LINIMENT OF MERCURY. See Linimentum hydrargyri compositum.

LINIMENT, VOL'ATILE. See Linimentum ammoniæ.

LINIMEN'TUM. From *linire,* to anoint. A liniment; an unctuous medicine, to be applied externally by means of friction.

LINIMENTUM AMMO'NIÆ. U. S. Liniment of ammonia. Volatile liniment.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Ph. E. Compound liniment of ammonia.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONA'TIS. Ph. L. Liniment of sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

LINIMENTUM CAL'CIS. U. S. Liniment of lime.

LINIMENTUM CAM'PHORÆ. U. S. and Ph. L. Camphor liniment.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. Ph. L. Compound camphor liniment.

LINIMENTUM CANTHAR'IDIS. U. S. Liniment of Spanish flies.

LINIMENTUM HYDRAR'GYRI COMPOS'ITUM. Ph. L. Compound liniment of mercury.

LINIMENTUM O'PII. Ph. L. Liniment of opium. Anodyne liniment.

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS CAMPHORA'TUM. Ph. P. Camphorated soap liniment.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. Ph. E. Simple liniment.

LINIMENTUM TEREBIN'THINÆ. U. S. Liniment of turpentine.

LINNÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ.*

LINNÆA BOREA'LIS. A plant which has a bitter sub-astringent taste, used in rheumatism.

LINNÆ'AN SYSTEM. The sexual system of plants, so called from the name of the founder, Linnæus.

LINSEED. Flaxseed; the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*

LINT. *Lin'teum. Charpie.* A soft

flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth or rags.

LI'NUM. Linseed. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Linaceæ*.

LINUM CATHAR'TICUM. Purging flax; formerly used as a cathartic and diuretic.

LINUM USITATIS'SIMUM. Common flax. The seeds contain a large quantity of oil, and by infusion yield a large proportion of mucilage, used as an emollient and demulcent.

LIPARA. Plasters containing much oil or fat.

LIPA'RIA. Obesity.

LIPAROCE'LE. From λιπαρος, fat, and κηλη, a tumor. A fatty tumor, especially in the scrotum.

LIPAROTRICH'IA. Too great oiliness of the hair.

LIPO'MA. From λιπος, fat. An encysted fatty tumor.

LIPOTH'YMY. *Lipothym'ia;* from λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, soul. Syncope.

LIPPITU'DO. From *lippus*, bleareyed. Bleared eyes. A chronic inflammation of the tarsal edges of the eyelids and a discharge of puriform matter.

LIPOIDS. The non-saponifiable fats.

LIPYL. The hypothetical radical of the basis of the fats. Thus *margarin* is a *margarate* of *oxyd of lipyl*, not a *margarate of glycerine*, as formerly supposed.

LIPS. *Labia.* The two muscular veils which circumscribe the anterior opening of the mouth, distinguished into *upper* and *lower*. In *Botany*, the two opposite divisions of a labiate coral. In *Surgery*, the edges of a wound.

LIPS, CHARACTERISTICS OF. "The lips," says Delabarre, "present marked differences in different constitutions. They are thick, red, rosy, or pale, according to the qualities of the arterial blood that circulates through their arteries."

Firmness of the lips, and a pale rose color of the mucous membrane that covers them, are, according to Laforgue, indicative of pure blood, and, as a consequence, of a good constitution. Redness of the lips, deeper than that of the pale rose, is mentioned by him as one of the signs of sanguino-serous blood. Soft pale lips are indicative of lymphatico-serous dispositions. In these subjects the lips are almost entirely without color. When there is a sufficiency of blood the lips are firm, though variable in color, according to the predominancy of the red or serous parts of this fluid.

Anæmia is indicated by want of color and softness of the lips, and general paleness of the mucous membrane of the whole mouth.

"The fluids contained in the vessels," says Laforgue, "in the three foregoing forms of anæmia, yield to the slightest pressure, and leave nothing between the fingers but the skin and cellular tissue."

In remarking upon the signs of the different qualities of the blood, the above mentioned author asserts that the constitution of children, about the age of six years, cannot, by a universal characteristic, be distinguished, but that the lips, as well as all other parts of the mouth, constantly betoken the "quality of the blood and that of the flesh;" and "consequently they proclaim health or disease, or the approach of asthenic and adynamic disorders, which the blood either causes or aggravates."*

"The secretion of the lips," says Professor Schill, "has a similar diagnostic and prognostic import to that of the tongue and gums. They become dry in all fevers and in spasmodic paroxysms. A mucous white coating is a sign of irritation or inflammation of the intestinal canal; accordingly, this coating is found in mucous obstructions, in gastric intermittent fever, and before the gouty paroxysms. A dry brown coating of the lips is a sign of colliquation in consequence of typhus affection; it is accordingly observed in typhus, in putrid fever, in acute inflammations which have become nervous."†

The appearance of the lips, however, does not present so great a variety as those of other parts of the mouth, for the reason

* Vide *Semeiologie Buccale et Buccamancie.*
† Vide *Pathological Semeiology*, p. 135.

that they are not as subject to local diseases, but their general pathognomic indications are, perhaps, quite as decided.

LIPYRIA. *Leipyr'ia;* from λειπω, to fail, and πυρ, heat. A fever with great coldness of the surface, particularly of the extremities, and heat in the interior of the body.

LIQUAMU'MIA. Human fat.

LIQUA'TION. In *Metallurgy*, the separation of tin, lead, &c., by melting.

LIQUEFA'CIENT. *Liquefa'ciens;* from *liquidus*, a liquid, and *facere*, to make. That which has the property of liquefying solids, as mercury, iodine, &c.

LIQUEFAC'TION. *Liqua'tio; liquefica'tio.* The conversion of a solid into a liquid, by the agency of heat; applied particularly to metals, resin, wax and fatty substances.

LIQUEUR'. An aromatic preparation of distilled spirits.

LIQUID. *Liq'uidum.* A flowing substance; a feebly elastic fluid.

LIQUIDAM'BAR. A genus of plants of the order *Altingiaceæ*. Also, a resinous juice which flows from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and some other species when wounded. It is of a yellow color, and about the consistence of turpentine, but hardens by age and becomes brittle. It is sometimes called Copaline balsam. The *Liquid styrax* is obtained from this plant by boiling.

Liquidambar Styracif'lua. The tree which affords the liquidambar and liquid styrax.

LIQUOR. From *liqueo*, to become liquid. A name given to many compound fluid medicinal preparations.

Liquor Æthere'us Oleo'sus. Ethereal oil; heavy oil of wine; sulphate of ether and etherine.

Liquor Æthere'us Sulphu'ricus. Sulphuric ethereal liquor. Unrectified sulphuric either.

Liquor Alu'minis Compos'itus. Ph. L. Compound solution of alum.

Liquor Ammo'niæ. Water of ammonia.

Liquor Ammoniæ Aceta'tis. Solution of acetate of ammonia.

Liquor Ammoniæ Sesquicarbona'tis. Water of carbonate of ammonia.

Liquor Argenti Nitra'tis. Ph. L. Solution of nitrate of silver.

Liquor Arsenica'lis. See Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

Liquor Barii Chlo'ridi. U. S. Solution of chloride of barium. Solution of muriate of baryta.

Liquor Cal'cii Chloridi. Solution of chloride of calcium. Solution of muriate of lime.

Liquor Cal'cis. Lime water.

Liquor Cu'pri Ammo'niosulpha'tis. Ph. L. Solution of ammoniated copper.

Liquor Ferri Io'didi. U. S. Solution of iodide of iron. Syrup of iodide of iron.

Liquor Ferri Ternitra'tis. Solution of ternitrate of iron.

Liquor Hydargyri Bichlo'ridi. Solution of bichloride of mercury.

Liq'uor Iodini Composi'tus. Compound solution of iodine.

Liquor Morphiæ Sulpha'tis. Solution of sulphate of morphia.

Liquor Opii Sedati'vus. Battley's solution. An aqueous solution of opium.

Liquor Plumbi Diaceta'tis. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

Liquor Plumbi Subaceta'tis. Solution of subacetate of lead.

Liquor Potas'sæ. Solution of potassa.

Liquor Potassæ Arseni'tis. U. S. Solution of arsenite of potassa. Arsenical solution. Fowler's solution.

Liquor Potassæ Carbona'tis. U. S. Solution of carbonate of potassa.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorina'tæ. Solution of chloride of potassa.

Liquor Potassæ Citra'tis. U. S. Solution of citrate of potassa. Neutral mixture.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens. Ph. L. Effervescing solution of potassa.

Liquor Potassii Iodidi Composi'tus. Ph. L. Compound solution of iodine.

Liquor San'guinis. *Plasma; intercellular fluid.* Coagulable lymph; plastic lymph, a clear colorless fluid—one of the constituents of the blood—the one in which the red globules are suspended during life.

On coagulation it separates into two parts, the *serum*, and *fibrin*, previously held in solution. The fibrin, coagulating, encloses within it the red particles, while the serum retains the albumen in solution.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorina'tæ. U. S. Solution of chlorinated soda. Solution of chloride of soda. Labarraque's disinfecting soda liquid.

Liquor Sodæ Efferves'cens. Effervescing solution of soda.

Liquor Tartari Emeti'ci. Antimonial wine.

LIQ'UORICE. The root of the *Glycirrhiza glarba*.

Liquorice Sugar. Glycyrrhizin. The sweet principle of liquorice.

LIRIODEN'DRIN. The active principle of *Liriodendron*.

LIRIODEN'DRON. A genus of plants of the order *Magnoliceæ*.

Lirioden'dron Tulipif'era. The tulip-tree; white wood. This tree sometimes grows to an enormous size and is remarkable for its rich foliage and beautiful flowers. The bark is stimulant and slightly aromatic, and has been used as a febrifuge. It is sudorific when taken in warm decoction.

LISIAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*.

Lisianthus Grandiflo'rus. This, as well as several of the other species, possesses tonic and febrifuge properties. The *Lisianthus chelonoides*, is an active purgative.

LISP'ING. A species of defective utterance, commonly called speaking through the teeth.

LITHAGO'GUE. *Lithago'gus*; from λιθος, a stone, and αγω, to bring away. Medicines supposed to have the power of expelling urinary calculi.

LITH'ARGE. See Lithargyrum.

Litharge Plaster. Lead plaster made of semivitrified oxyd of lead, olive oil and water.

LITHAR'GYRUM. From λιθος, a stone, and αργυρος, silver. Litharge. *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*. Semivitrified protoxyd of lead. When white it is called litharge of silver, and when red, litharge of gold.

LITHATE. Urate.

LITHEC'TASY. From λιθος, a stone, and εκτασις, dilatation. An operation for the removal of stone from the bladder, by dilating the neck of the organ, after having made an incision in the perineum and opened the membranous portion of the urethra.

LITH'IA. A rare alkaline substance, differing from potash and soda by the difficult solubility of its carbonate. It is the oxyd of lithium.

LITHI'ASIS. From λιθος, a stone. A term applied, in *Pathology*, to the formation of stone in the bladder; also, to a disease of the eye-lids, in which their margins are beset with stone-like concretions.

LITH'IC. *Lith'icus*. Relating to lithic or uric acid, or to stone.

Lithic Acid. Uric acid.

LITH'IUM. A white metal obtained from lithia by means of galvanism.

LITHODEN'DRON. From λιθος, a stone, and δενδρον, tree. Coral has been so termed from its resemblance to a petrified branch of a tree.

LITHO'DEON. From λιθος, a stone, and ειδος, likeness. A name given to an amalgam with which finely pulverized pumice, glass, or some vitreous substance is incorporated, and used as a substitute for gold by some dentists in filling teeth. See Amalgam.

LITH'ODOME. From λιθος, and *domus*, a house. A term applied to Molluscous animals which make holes in rocks in which they lodge.

LITHOFELL'IC ACID. An acid forming the chief ingredient in bezoars.

LI'THOID. *Lithoi'des*. Of the nature of, or resembling stone.

LITHOL'ABUM. From λιθος, a stone, and λαμβανω, I seize. An instrument for grasping and extracting the stone from the bladder.

LITHOL'OGY. *Litholog'ia*. From λιθος, a stone, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on calculous concretions.

LITH'OMANCY. From λιθος, and

μαντεια, divination. A species of divination consisting in the inspection of the smooth surface of agates or crystals.

LITHOME'TRA. Bony or other concretions of the uterus.

LITHONTRIP'TIC. *Lithontrip'ticus;* from λιθος, a stone, and τριβω, to wear away. A remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving urinary calculi.

LITHONTRIP'TOR. An instrument for breaking calculi in the bladder into small pieces so that they may be washed away by the urine. Variously formed instruments have been invented for this purpose.

LITHOSPER'MUM. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ.*

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINA'LE. Gromwell. The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed to possess lithontriptic and diuretic properties.

LITHOTERETH'RUM. Lithotrite.

LITHOT'OMIST. One who devotes himself to the operation of lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMY. *Lithotom'ia;* from λιθος, a stone, and τεμνω, to cut. Cutting into the bladder for the extraction of stone.

LITHOTRITE. An instrument for crushing the calculus in the bladder.

LITHOT'RITY. *Lithotri'tia;* from λιθος, a stone, and τριβω, I break. The operation of breaking or bruising the stone into small pieces so that it may be discharged with the urine.

LITHOXIDU'RIA. The discharge of urine containing xanthic oxyd.

LITHU'RIA. From λιθος, a stone, and ευρον, urine. Urine containing uric acid and urates.

LITMUS. Turnsole. A blue coloring matter obtained from *archil,* a lichen, the *Roccella tinctoria,* and used by chemists on *paper* to detect the presence of acids, which turn it red.

LITRA. Λιτρα. A pound.

LITRE. A French measure containing 2.1135 English pints.

LIVER. *Hepar.* The largest gland in the body. It is of a brownish-red color, and situated under the diaphragm, occupying the whole hypochondriac region, and part of the epigastric. It is the organ of the biliary secretion.

LIVER, GRANULATED. A disease of the liver in which this organ becomes tuberculated, and assumes a rusty yellow color, on which account it is termed *cirrhosis.* The disease is variously designated by different authors.

LIVER, HOBNAIL. Granulated liver.

LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF. Hepatitis.

LIVER, NUTMEG. Granulated liver.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. Sulphuret of potassium.

LIVER SPOT. *Chloas'ma Pityria'sis versic'olor;* an affection of the skin characterized by irregularly shaped yellowish-brown patches.

LIVERWORT. See Marchantia polymorphia.

LIVERWORT, AMERICAN. See Hepatica Triloba.

LIVERWORT, ASH-COLORED. See Lichen Caninus.

LIVERWORT, GROUND. See Lichen Caninus.

LIVERWORT, ICELAND. See Cetraria Islandica.

LIVID'ITY. Darkness of color.

LI'VOR. From *liveo,* to be black and blue. Lividity; sugillation.

LIX. Ashes. Wood ashes.

LIXIV'IAL. *Lixivia'lis;* from *lix,* wood-ash. Obtained by lixiviation.

LIXIVIA'TION. *Lixivia'tio.* The act of treating permeable bodies with water for the purpose of dissolving the alkaline salts which they contain.

LIXIV'IUM. Any solution containing soda or potassa in excess. Ley.

LIZARD. A name commonly applied to the smaller saurian reptiles. They were formerly employed in medicine.

LOADSTONE. The native magnet, an ore of iron of an intermediate state of oxydation, possessing the peculiar property of attraction, and of turning towards the north pole when freely suspended.

LOAM. A mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron.

LOATHING. Disgust.

LOBATE. *Loba'tus.* Lobed.

LOBE. *Lobus.* In *Anatomy,* a round projecting part of an organ.

LOBE'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Lobeliaceæ.*

LOBELIA CARDINA'LIS. Cardinal flower. Cardinal plant. The root is said to possess vermifuge properties.

LOBELIA INFLA'TA. Indian tobacco; emetic weed; bladder-podded lobelia. A plant possessing properties similar to those of tobacco, acting in small doses as a diaphoretic, and in large doses as a dangerous emetic.

LOBELIA SYPHILIT'ICA. Blue cardinal flower. The root is emetic and cathartic, and has been used by the North American Indians as an anti-syphilitic.

LOBELIA'CEÆ. The lobelia tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

LOBE'LINE. A peculiar substance obtained from *Lobelia inflata,* resembling narcotine.

LOBSTER. One of the macrourous crustacea belonging to the genus *Astacus.*

LOB'ULUS. Diminutive of *lobus,* a lobe. A small lobe.

LOBULUS AU'RIS. The lobe or lower part of the ear.

LOBULUS PNEUMOGAS'TRICUS. A small lobe of the cerebellum near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves.

LO'BUS. A lobe.

LO'CAL. *Loca'lis.* In *Pathology,* applied to a disease affecting a part without implicating the whole system.

LOCA'LES. Plural of *localis.* In Cullen's Nosology, the fourth class, comprising local diseases or morbid affections that are partial.

LO'CHIA. From λοχευω, to bring forth. The discharge from the uterus which takes place and continues some days after parturition.

LOCHIORRHŒ'A. Profuse flow of the lochia.

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is prevented. See Trismus and Tetanus.

LOCOMO'TION. *Locomo'tio;* from *locus,* a place, and *movere,* to move. The process by which animals of the higher classes move from place to place.

LOCULAMEN'TUM. In *Botany,* the space between the valves and partitions of a capsule.

LOC'ULICIDAL. In *Botany,* the dehiscence of a pericarp along the dorsal suture at the base of the cells.

LOCUS NIGER. The dark matter in the centre of the peduncles of the brain.

LOCUS PERFORA'TUS. See Pons Tarini.

LO'CUST. The popular name of several species of insects belonging, in America, to the genus *Cicada;* also, of several plants and trees. See Gleditschia and Robinia.

LOCUS'TA. A term applied in *Botany* to the spikelets of grasses.

LOGWOOD. *Campeachy wood.* The popular name of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.*

LO'HOCK. *Loock.* A mucilaginous preparation of a consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.

LOI'MIC. *Loim'icus;* from λοιμος, a pestilence. Pertaining to the pestilence.

LOIMOCHOLO'SIS. Yellow fever.

LOIMOG'RAPHY. A description of the plague, and of pestilential fever.

LOINS. The lumbar region of the back.

LOISELEU'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ.*

LOISELEURIA PROCUM'BENS. *Chamæle'don procumbens. Trailing chamæledon.* A plant, native of Great Britain, possessing astringent properties.

LO'MENT. *Lomen'tum.* A fruit similar to a legume, excepting that the space between each seed is divided into distinct pieces, giving it the appearance, at maturity, of being composed of many articulations. Also, meal of beans, and the bread made from such meal.

LONGANON. The rectum.

LONGEV'ITY. *Longævi'tas.* The prolongation of life to an advanced age, or to above seventy years. It is said that Thomas Parr reached 152; Henry Jenkins, 169; Peter Torten, 185; John Rovin and wife, 172 and 164.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS. See Presbyopia.

LONG'ING. A common phrase for the craving or preternatural appetite of women during uterine gestation.

LONGIROS'TERS. From *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak. A tribe of Grallæ, or wading birds, characterized by the length and tenuity of their beak.

LONGIS'SIMUS DORSI. A long muscle of the back.

Longissimus Fem'oris. The sartorius muscle.

Longissimus Ma'nus. The Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.

Longissimus Oc'uli. The obliquus superior oculi.

LONGITU'DINAL. *Longitudina'lis.* In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which have a lengthwise direction.

Longitudinal Sinus. A triangular canal of the dura mater, proceeding from the crista galli to the tentorium.

LON'GUS COL'LI. A muscle situated on the anterior face of the vertebræ of the neck.

LONICE'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Lonicera Periclim'enum. The common honeysuckle, formerly used in cutaneous diseases, and for cleansing foul ulcers, and in asthma.

LOOCH. See Lohock.

LOOSE'NESS. Diarrhœa.

Looseness of the Teeth. *Odontosei'sis; odontoseis'mus.* This results from disease in the gums and the gradual destruction of the alveolar processes.

LOPEZ. *Radex lopezia'na. Radex in'dica lopeziana.* The root of an unknown tree of India. It has been used in colliquative diarrhœa.

LOP'HOTES. A genus of Tænioid fishes.

LORIANTHA'CEÆ. A natural order of parasitical exogenous plants, principally inhabiting the equinoctial regions of Asia and America. They are distinguished from *Caprifoliaceæ*, and all other orders by the stamens being opposite to the petals. The Lorianthus is one of the genera.

LOQUELA. Articulate speech.

Loquela Abolita. See Aphonia.

Loquela Blœsa. Balbuties.

LOQUAC'ITY. *Garruli'tas;* from *loquor*, I speak. Volubility; sometimes a symptom of disease.

LORDO'SIS. From λορδος, curved, bent. A term applied in *Pathology* to curvature of the spine anteriorly.

LO'TIO. A lotion.

Lotio Acidi Pyrolig'nei. Lotion of pyroligneous acid.

Lotio Aluminis. Alum lotion.

Lotio Ammoniæ Aceta'tis. Lotion of acetate of ammonia.

Lotio Ammoniæ Hydrochlora'tis. Lotion of muriate of ammonia.

Lotio Ammoniæ Muria'tis Cum Aceto. Lotion of muriate of ammonia and vinegar.

Lotio Ammoniæ Opiata. Lotion of ammonia and opium.

Lotio Bora'cis. Lotion of Borax.

Lotio Calcis Composi'ta. Black wash.

Lotio Fla'va. Yellow wash.

Lotio Gal'læ. Lotion of gall-nuts.

Lotio Hellebo'ri Al'ba. Lotion of veratrum album.

Lotio Hydrargy'ri Amygdali'na. Amygdaline lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Hydrargyri Oxymuria'tis. Lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis Composi'ta. Compound lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Ni'gra. Black wash.

Lotio Opii. Opium lotion.

Lotio Picis. Compound lotion of tar.

Lotio Plumbi Aceta'tis. Lotion of acetate of lead.

Lotio Potas'sii Sulphure'ti. Lotion of sulphuret of potassium.

Lotio Zin'ci Sulpha'tis. Lotion of sulphate of zinc.

LO'TION. *Lo'tio;* from *lavare, lotum*, to wash. A liquid preparation to be applied to the body externally.

Lotion, Barlow's. A lotion used in chronic cutaneous diseases, and composed of sulphuret of potassium, soap, lime water and spirits.

LOTION, GOWLAND'S. A quack mixture for skin diseases, the active ingredient of which is *corrosive sublimate.*

LOTION, GRANVILLE'S. A mixture of water of ammonia, spirit of rosemary and tincture of camphor. A powerful counter-irritant. There are two of these lotions differing in strength. The strongest vesicates very rapidly.

LOTION, HANNAY'S. A solution of caustic potash.

LOTION, STRUVE'S, FOR HOOPING COUGH. A solution of tartar emetic containing tincture of cantharides.

LOT'IUM. Urine.

LOUSE. The popular name of a genus of parasitical insects, termed *Pediculus.*

LOUS'INESS. See Phthiriasis.

LOUSELAND'S DENTIFRICE POWDER. Take red bark, selected and pulverized, ℥ ij; red saunders wood, made into a powder, ℥ i; volatile oil of cloves, xij drops; oil of bergamot, vii drops. Mix properly for use.

LOVAGE. An herb of the genus *Ligusticum.*

LOVE-APPLE. Tomato; a plant of the genus *Solanum.*

LOW SPIRITS. Hypochondriasis.

LOWER, TUBERCLE OF. *Tuber'culum Loweri.* A muscular thickening causing a projection between the two venæ cavæ.

LOXA BARK. Cinchona Pallida, the produce of the *Cinchona Condaminea.*

LOXAR'THROS. From λοξος, oblique, and αρθρον, a joint. Obliquity or wrong position of parts forming a joint.

LOX'IA. From λοξος, twisted. Wry neck.

LOZENGE. See Trochiscus.

LU'CID. *Lu'cidus.* Clear; transparent; shining; bright. In *Medicine,* intervals of reason in mental affections.

LUCIF'UGUS. Photophobicues.

LUCUMORIA'NUS. Continuing for several days.

LU'ES. From λυω, to dissolve. Pestilence. Also, syphilis.

LUES GUT'TURIS EPIDEM'ICA. Cynanche miligna.

LUES IN'DICA. The yaws.

LUES NEURO'DES. A typhus fever.

LUES VENE'REA. Syphilis.

LUF'FA. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

LUFFA OPERCULA'TA. *Momor'dica operculata.* A plant found in Guiana, possessed of active hydragogue purgative properties; it is also diuretic and sudorific, and in small doses is alterative.

LUMBA'GO. From *lumbi,* the loins. Rheumatism affecting the muscles about the loins.

LUM'BAR. *Lumba'lis.* Belonging or relating to the loins.

LUMBAR ABSCESS. Psoas abscess; a collection of pus in the cellular substance of the loins in the course of the psoas muscle.

LUMBAR ARTERIES. Four or five arteries on each side which curve around the lumbar vertebræ beneath the psoas muscle, giving off the spinal, anterior, posterior and external muscular branches.

LUMBAR NERVES. Five pair of nerves which issue from the vertebral column, by the spinal foramina of the loins.

LUMBAR PLEXUS. A plexus, situated between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ and the quadratus lumborum behind, and the psoas magnus muscle before, and formed by the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves.

LUMBAR REGION. The loins.

LUMBA'RIS EXTER'NUS. The quadratus lumborum muscle.

LUMBARIS INTERNUS. The psoas magnus muscle.

LUMBI. The loins; the lumbar region.

LUMBO-SACRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions.

LUMBRICALES MA'NUS. The small flexor muscles of the fingers.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS. Four muscles of the foot similar to those of the hand.

LUMBRICA'LIS. From *lumbricus,* the earth-worm. A name given to certain muscles from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUM'BRICUS. The common earth-worm. Also, the long round worm found in the intestines of man and other animals.

LUMBRICUS TERRES'TRIS. The earthworm.

LUM'BUS VEN'ERIS. Yarrow.

LU'NA. The moon. Also, silver.

LUNA COR'NEA. Chloride of silver.

LUNA FIXA'TA. Oxyd of zinc.

LUNA'RE OS. One of the bones of the carpus.

LUNA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*.

LUNARIA REDIVI'VA. Bulbonach; satin flower, a plant formerly valued as a diuretic.

LU'NATE. From *luna*, the moon. Crescentiform; half-moon-like.

LU'NATIC. *Lunat'icus;* from *luna*, the moon. Moon-struck. Applied to diseases which are supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon. Generally, however, restricted to mental alienation.

LUNG. *Pulmo.* The right lung is divided into three lobes, and the left into two. The lungs, in man and many other animals, are the organs of respiration.

LUNG-WORT. A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria.*

LUNG-WORT TREE. See Lichen Pulmonaris.

LU'NULA UN'GUIUM. The white semilunar space at the base of the nails.

LUNULA SCAP'ULÆ. The notch of the scapula.

LU'PIA. Encysted tumors, with contents of a pultaceous consistence.

LUPI'NUS ALBUS. The white lupin. The seeds have leguminous taste, with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic.

LU'PULIN. *Lupuline.* The yellow aromatic matter of hops.

LU'PULUS. The hop plant.

LUPUS. A wolf. *Noli me tangere;* a malignant disease of the face, consisting of ragged tubercular excrescences, and spreading ulcerations, particularly about the lips and nose.

LUPUS CANCRO'SUS. Cancer.

LUPUS VO'RAX. See Herpes Exedens.

LU'RID. *Luri'dus.* Ghastly. Also, a pale-yellowish purple color.

LUS'CITAS. A name given by Beer to a distortion of the eyeball, with inability to move it when the other eye is closed. Also, strabismus.

LUSUS NATURÆ. A freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

LUTE. See Lutum.

LUTE'OLA. Weld; dyer's weed. A plant of the genus *Reseda.*

LU'TEOLIN. The yellow coloring matter discovered in *Reseda luteola.*

LU'TEUS. Yellow.

LU'TRON. A bath. Also, an old name for an ophthalmic medicine.

LUTUM. In *Chemistry,* a composition for covering chemical vessels and for closing their joinings. Lutes are divided into classes according to the temperature to which they are to be exposed. *Fire-lutes* are various plastic substances becoming hard when heated, used to close the joints of apparatus designed to resist high furnace heats.

LUX. Light.

LUXA'TIO. Luxation.

LUXA'TION. *Luxa'tio;* from *luxare,* to put out of place. Displacement of the articular extremity of a bone from its proper place or cavity. Dislocation.

LUXATION OF TEETH. The displacement of one or more teeth from their sockets. This may be partial or complete, simple or complicated. When partial, the tooth is only slightly raised in its socket, and the connection between the two not entirely destroyed. When complete, the tooth has entirely left the socket. The luxation may be said to be simple, when the alveolus sustains no other injury than that which is inflicted by the mere evulsion of the organ; and complicated, when the gum is bruised and lacerated, or the alveolus fractured.

The cause of the luxation of a tooth is generally external violence, as that of a blow or a fall, though it sometimes results from careless or awkward attempts at extraction, in not using the precautions necessary in the performance of this operation. See Extraction of Teeth. Partial luxation is sometimes produced from improper methods of procedure in the

treatment of irregularity of the teeth, sometimes by the action of an antagonizing tooth, and occasionally by the filling up of the socket with a deposition of bony matter.

When the luxation is only partial and produced by external violence, as a blow or fall, or by the extraction of an adjoining tooth, the partially displaced organ should be at once forced back into its socket, and if violent inflammation supervene, two or three leeches may be applied to the gum, and the mouth gargled several times a day with some cooling and astringent lotion. The patient, in the meantime, should be restricted to a light and soft diet.

Although, under certain circumstances, it may be advisable to replace a tooth after it has been forced entirely from the socket, it seldom happens that a sufficiently perfect connection is re-established to prevent a tooth thus replaced from exercising a morbid influence upon the parts which immediately surround it. But when the replacement of a luxated tooth is determined on, it should be done immediately. The coagulated blood, however, should be first removed from the socket, and if the tooth has become cold or there be any dirt adhering to it, it should be washed in warm water and then immediately replaced, and confined to the adjoining teeth with a ligature of silk. If a union takes place, it is by an effusion of coagulable lymph and the formation of an imperfectly organized membranous investment for the root, an operation of the economy to shield the surrounding living parts from the noxious effects which the root would otherwise exert. But, even in the most favorable cases, teeth thus replaced are apt to become sensitive to the touch, and occasionally to give rise to more or less tumefaction or turgidity of the surrounding gum. When complicated with fracture of the alveolus, the replacement of a luxated tooth should never be attempted.

LUXEUIL, WATERS OF. Seven mineral springs, five warm and two cold, at Luxeuil, in the department of Haute Saône, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are slightly saline.

LYCAN'CHE. *Lychan'chis;* from λυκος, a wolf, and αγχω, I strangle. Wolf quinsy; wolf choke. It is synonymous with cynanche. Also, Hydrophobia.

LYCANTHROP'IA. From λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, a man. A variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself changed into a wolf, and imitates the habits of that animal.

LYCOI'DES. A species of cynanche.

LYCOPER'DON. The puff ball. Also, a genus of fungi.

Lycoperdon Tuber. The truffle; a globular, solid fungus, which grows under ground and attains the size of a potato. It was said to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

LYCOPO'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ.*

Lycopodium Clava'tum. The club-moss. In decoction the plant is said to be diuretic and antispasmodic. The powder is emetic, is employed to prevent excoriation in infants, and is said to be a specific in the cure of *Plica polonica.*

Lycopodium Sela'go. The upright club-moss. In small doses it is emetic and cathartic, and in large quantity is an acrid narcotic.

LYCOP'SIS. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ.*

Lycopsis Arven'sis. Small bugloss.

LYCO'PUS. *Lycopus virgini'cus.* Water-horehound; also, a genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

Lycopus Sinua'tus. Common water horehound.

Lycopus Virgin'icus. Bugle weed, said to be a mild anodyne.

LYCOREX'IA. Morbid appetite.

LYE. A solution of alkaline salts, imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYG'MUS. *Singultus.* Hiccough.

LYMPH. *Lympha.* The colorless or yellowish fluid which circulates in the lymphatics. It is tinged with red when blood corpuscles happen to be mixed with it. It is sometimes transparent; at other times slightly turbid; has a spermatic

odor, a faintly saline taste, and usually an alkaline reaction. It coagulates soon after its discharge, forming a colorless trembling, gelatinous glot.

LYMPHADENI'TIS. From *lympha*, lymph, and *adenitis*, inflammation of a gland. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

LYMPH GLOBULES. The globules of the lymph.

LYMPHANGIOL'OGY. From *lymphangeion*, a lymphatic, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGON'CUS. *Lymphon'cus*; from *lymph*, αγγειον, a vessel, and ογκος, a tumor. Swelling of the lymphatics.

LYMPHAT'IC. *Lymphat'icus*; from *lympha*, lymph. Of the nature of lymph. Also, a small transparent absorbent vessel that carries lymph.

LYMPHATIC GLAND. A gland into which lymphatics enter, and from which they go out, as the *mesenteric*, *lumbar*, &c.

LYMPHATIC VEINS. The absorbents.

LYMPHIZA'TION. The effusion of coagulable lymph.

LYMPHOCHE'ZIA. From *lympha*, lymph, and χεζω, I go to stool. Serous diarrhœa.

LYMPHO'SIS. The elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY. From *lympha*, lymph, and τεμνω, I cut. The dissection of the lymphatics.

LYPEMA'NIA. Melancholy.

LY'RA. From λυρα, a lyre. *Psalteri'um Corpus psalloi'des*. The transverse lines upon the posterior part of the under surface of the fornix, between the diverging corpora fimbriata, are so called, from their fancied resemblance to the strings of a harp.

LYRATE. Lyre-shaped.

LYRIN'GIUM. Button snake-root.

LY'RUS. A plant of the genus *Arnica*.

LYSIMA'CHIA. A genus of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULA'RIA. Moneywort, formerly supposed to be astringent and antiscorbutic.

LYSIMACHIA PURPUREA. See Lythrum Salicaria.

LYSSA CANINA. Hydrophobia.

LYSSODEC'TUS. From λυσσα, canine madness, and δακνω, I bite. One laboring under hydrophobia.

LYTH'RUM. A genus of plants of the order *Lythraceæ*.

LYTHRUM SALICA'RIA. Willow herb, every part of which is astringent, and has been used in dysentery and diarrhœa.

LYT'TA. The former name of a genus of vesicating insects, the *Cantharis*, which see.

LYTTA VESICATO'RIA. *Cantharis*. Spanish flies.

LYTTA VITTA'TA. *Cantharis Vittata*. Potato fly, of which there are several species in the United States. They are employed as substitutes for the *Cantharis*, being equally powerful in their vesicating action.

## M.

M. In *Medical Prescriptions* this letter signifies *manipulus*, a handful. Also, *misce*, mix.

MACA'CUS. A genus of Catarrhine monkeys, characterized by having a fifth tubercle or cusp upon their last molar tooth, ischial callosities and cheek pouches.

MACAN'DON. A tree of India, the fruit of which when roasted and eaten is said to cure dysentery and cholera morbus.

MACAPAT'LI. Sarsaparilla.

MACARO'NI. An alimentary preparation made from wheat, containing a large quantity of gluten; also, a sort of paste moulded into a cylindrical form, from the flour of wheat. It is eaten, when boiled, in soup, &c.

MACAXOCOTLIF'ERA. A West Indian tree. It bears a sweet fruit, possessing laxative properties. The bark in de-

coction is said to cure the itch, and in powder to heal ulcers.

MACE. The arillus or covering which envelops the nutmeg. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, and a warm, moderately pungent taste. It is of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color.

MA'CER. Grecian macer or mace. The root, imported from Barbary, is supposed to be the *Simarouba*, and is said to possess anti-dysenteric properties.

MACERA'TION. *Macera'tio* from *macero*, I soften by water. The infusion, either with or without heat, of a solid substance in a liquid, with a view of extracting its virtues.

MACIES. Atrophy; emaciation.

MAC'LE. A variety of chiastolite, occurring in prismatic crystals, composed principally of silica, alumina and oxyd of iron.

MACLU'RITE. A mineral, so called from Dr. Maclure of New Jersey. It is a silicate of magnesia, with traces of potash, oxyd of iron and fluorine.

MACROBIO'SIS. Longevity.

MACROBIOT'IC. From *μακρος*, great, long, and *βιος*, life. Long-lived.

MACROCEPH'ALUS. From *μακρος*, great, and *κεφαλη*, head. Large-headed.

MAC'ROCOSM. From *μακρος*, great, and *κοσμος*, world. The great world; the universe, opposed to *Microcosm*, the world of man.

MACROCO'LIA. Great length of limb, especially of the lower extremities.

MACROCYS'TIS. A genus of maritime plants or sea weeds of the order *Fucaceæ*.

MACROCYSTIS PYRIF'ERA. This is the longest of all the sea weeds; it attains the length of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet, while the stem is not thicker than the finger. It furnishes, as do all sea weeds, a large quantity of kelp or soda.

MACRODAC'TYL. From *μακρος*, long, and *δακτυλος*, finger. Long-fingered. A term applied in *Ornithology* to a tribe of wading birds with very long toes. Also, long-fingered.

MACROGAS'TER PLATY'PUS. The acarus folliculorum, which see.

MACROGLOSS'US. Having a large prolapsed tongue.

MACRONO'SIÆ. Chronic diseases.

MACROPHO'NUS. From *μακρος*, great, and *φονη*, voice. A term applied in *Physiology* to one who has a strong voice.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS. From *μακρος*, great, *φυσα*, air, and *κεφαλη*, the head. Emphysematous enlargement of the head of the fœtus, and, as a consequence, obstructed delivery.

MACROPI'PER. Long pepper.

MACROPNŒ'A. From *μακρος*, long, and *πνεω*, I breathe. A long or deep inspiration. Long-breathed.

MACROP'NUS. One who breathes slowly.

MACROPO'DIA. From *μακροπους*, long-footed. A genus of organic deviations, characterized by unusual development of the feet.

MACROPROSOP'IA. From *μακρος*, great, and *προσωπον*, the face. Extraordinary development of the face. Large-faced.

MACROSKE'LIA. From *μακρος*, long, and *σκελης*, the legs. Long-legged.

MACROTRACHE'LIA. From *μακρος*, long, great, and *τραχηλος*, the neck. Long-necked; large-necked.

MACROU'RANS. *Macrou'ra;* from *μακρος*, long, and *ουρα*, tail. A tribe of decapod crustacea, with long tails, as the lobster, &c.

MAC'ULA. A spot. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, as in the case of *nævus, ephelis*, &c.

MACULA GERMINATI'VA. See Nucleus Germinativus.

MACULA MAT'RICIS. Nævus maternus.

MACULÆ. The eighth order in Dr. Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, comprehending *ephelis, nævus, opilus*, and *moles*.

MAC'ULATE. *Macula'tus*. Spotted.

MADAR. Mudar.

MADAME DE LA VEILLIER'S WATER FOR THE TEETH. ℞. Cinnamon, ʒ ij; cloves, ʒ vi; recent rinds of lemons, ʒ iss; red roses, dried, ʒ i; scurvy-grass, ʒ viij; alcohol, ℔ iij. Pound

the cinnamon and cloves, divide the roses and lemon rinds, bruise the scurvy-grass; macerate in the alcohol for twenty-four hours, and distil in a water bath.

MAD APPLE. A tropical plant or fruit, allied to the egg plant; the *Solanum melongena.*

MADISTE'RION. *Madite'rium; trichola'bium; volcel'la.* An instrument for the extraction of hairs. Tweezers.

MADARO'SIS. From *μαδερος*, bald. Loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes.

MADDER. The root of the *Rubia tinctorum;* used as red dye.

MADEO'LA VIRGIN'ICA. *Gyrom'ia Virgin'ica, Indian cucumber.* Nuttal. An indigenous perennial herb growing in parts of the United States, supposed to be diuretic.

MADNESS. Insanity.

Madness, Canine. Hydrophobia.

MADOR. Moisture.

MAGGOT PIMPLE. Acne punctata.

MAGISTE'RIUM PLUMBI. Carbonate of lead.

MAG'ISTERY. *Magiste'rium;* from *magister,* a master. A name applied by old chemists to a method of preparing any secret medicines, inducing the belief that it was done by a masterly process. The term also applied to certain precipitates so prepared.

MAG'ISTRAL. A medicine prepared extemporaneously.

MAGNES. A magnet.

MAGNE'SIA. *Magne'sium;* from *magnes,* the magnet, because it was supposed to have the power of attracting some principle from the air. The name of one of the alkaline earths, having a metallic basis.

Magnesia Calcina'ta. Calcined magnesia. Protoxyd of magnesium.

Magnesia, Henry's. A preparation of calcined magnesia.

Magnesia Usta. Magnesia calcinata.

Magnesia Vitriola'ta. Sulphate of magnesia.

Magnesia Water. Fluid magnesia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. *Magnesiæ subcarbonas. Magnesia alba.* Carbonate of magnesia.

Magnesiæ Sulphas. *Sul'phas magnesiæ purificata. Magne'sia vitriola'ta. Sal catharticum amarum.* Sulphate of magnesia. Epsom salts; a well known saline purge.

MAG'NESITE. A silicate of magnesia containing a large quantity of water, and occurring in amorphous, or in tuberous and spongiform masses; also a carbonate of magnesia.

MAGNE'SIUM. The metal which constitutes the base of magnesia.

Magnesium, Oxyd of. Magnesia.

Magnesium, Chloride of. Magnesii chloridum.

MAGNET. *Μαγνης*, from *Magnesia,* in Asia Minor, whence it was obtained. The loadstone; an amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, having the property of attracting iron, and some of its ores, and of pointing by one of its extremities to the north pole.

MAGNET'IC. *Magneti'cus.* Belonging or relating to the magnet.

Magnetic Fluid. The imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues.

Magnetic Needle. A magnetized needle, or small rod of iron suspended in its centre, which shows the resultant of the magnetic force at the point of observation.

Magnetic Pyrites. Native black sulphuret of iron.

Magnetic Telegraph. The electromagnetic telegraph; an apparatus which, by means of iron wires conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence with the velocity of lightning to any given point.

MAG'NETISM. That department of science which investigates the properties of the magnet.

Magnetism, Animal. Mesmerism. The pretended science which claims that, by means of an *electro-nervous* influence, one person can be made to control all the actions and sensations of another. It is hardly necessary to say that no evidence of the existence of such a fluid exists.

MAGNO'LIA. A genus of flowering trees of the order *Magnoliaceæ*.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINA'TA. This species of magnolia grows to the height of seventy or eighty feet. It is called the cucumber tree, from the resemblance of its fruit to the garden cucumber. The bark is a bitter tonic.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. *White bay; sweet magnolia; small magnolia; beaver tree; swamp sassafras.* A shrub which sometimes grows to the height of forty feet. Its flowers are large, of a cream color, and gratefully odorous. The bark of both trunk and root is bitter, and possesses tonic properties. It has been employed in intermittent fever and rheumatism.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLO'RA. The big laurel magnolia, which, in the southern states, rivals in magnitude the largest forest trees, and the beauty and magnificence of its foliage and flowers are unsurpassed by those of any other tree. Its medicinal properties are similar to the other species.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM. A designation given by Dr. Mead to *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

MAGNUM OS. The third bone of the lower row of the carpus, counting from the thumb.

MAHOGA'NY. A tree of the genus *Swietenia;* also its wood, which is a reddish-brown color.

MAIDENHAIR. A species of fern of the genus *Adiantum*.

MAIDENHAIR, BLACK. Leek fern.

MAIDENHAIR, GOLDEN. A plant of the genus *Polytrichum*.

MAIDENHEAD. Maidenhood; virginity; hymen.

MAIZE. Indian corn. Zea mays.

MAJAN'THEMUM. The May lily.

MAJORANA. Sweet marjoram. See Organum Majorana.

MAL. A French term for malady or disease.

MAL DE LA ROSA. An endemic disease of the Asturias; a variety of pellagra.

MAL DE DENT. Odontalgia.

MAL DE SAN LAZA'RO. A severe leprosy.

MAL DE SIAM. Yellow fever.

MAL DE SOLE. Pellagra.

MAL DES ARDENS. A name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas, that prevailed in France in the twelfth century.

MAL ROUGE DE CAYENNE. Cayenne leprosy.

MA'LA. The cheek; also the cheek-bone.

MALABA'THRUM. The leaves of a tree of India, supposed to be the *Laurus cassia*.

MAL'ACHITE. From μαλακος, soft. Green carbonate of copper.

MALA'CIA. From μαλακος, soft, effeminacy. Longing for some particular aliment, with disgust for common articles of diet, as is the case with persons affected with chronic gastritis, and in chlorotic and pregnant females.

MAL'ACOLITE. A variety of *augite*, of a dark-green color.

MALACOPTERYG'IANS. From μαλακος, and πτερυξ, a wing. A division of the class of fishes which, with an internal osseous skeleton, have the rays supporting the fins soft, except the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, as in the carp, pike, salmon, shad, &c.

MALACOS'TRACANS. From μαλακος, and οστρακον, a shell. A crustacean covered with a softer shell than that of the Mollusks, as shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c.

MALACO'SIS. From μαλακος, soft. Softening of a tissue or organ, as in the case of *Mollities ossium*, *Mollities cerebri*, &c.

MALACOS'TEON. From μαλακος, soft, and οστεον, a bone. Softening of bones.

MALAC'TICA. Emollients.

MAL'ADY. Disease.

MALAG'MA. From μαλασσω, to soften. An emollient application.

MA'LAR. *Mala'ris;* from *mala*, the cheek. Belonging or pertaining to the cheek.

MALAM'BO BARK. Matias bark.

MALA'RIA. Marsh miasm.

MALA'RIOUS. Resulting from, or connected with, malaria.

MALE. The masculine sex of animals. Also the axilla.

MALE FERN. See Aspidium filix mas.

MALE SPEEDWELL. See Veronica officinalis.

MALFORMA'TION. *Malforma'tio.* Wrong formation or structure of a part or organ. A deviation from natural development or structure.

MA'LIC ACID. *Acidum mal'icum.* The acid of apples, pears, &c.

MALIG'NANT. *Malig'nus.* Applied to diseases of an aggravated or dangerous character, as pestilential fevers; cancers, &c.

MALING'ERER. One who feigns disease.

MALIS. *Malias'mus.* A cutaneous affection, produced by parasitical insects.

MALIS AC'ARI. Tick bites.

MALIS FILA'RIÆ. The guinea-worm disease.

MALIS PEDIC'ULI. Lousiness.

MALLEABILI'TY. *Malleabili'tas;* from *malleus,* a hammer. Susceptibility of extension under the blows of a hammer, a property possessed by several of the metals, and by gold in a higher degree than any of the others.

MALLEA'TIO. From *malleus,* a mallet. A variety of chorea, in which one or both hands are made, by a convulsive action, to strike the knee.

MALLEI ANTERIOR. The laxator tympani muscle of the ear.

MALLEI INTERNUS. The tensor tympani muscle.

MALLE'OLAR. *Malleola'ris.* Pertaining to the ankles.

MALLEOLAR ARTERIES. Two arteries of the ankle derived from the anterior tibial.

MALLE'OLUS. Diminutive of *malleus,* a mallet. The two projections formed by the tibia and fibula at the ankle; the internal is called the *malleolus internus,* and the external, *malleolus externus.*

MAL'LEUS. A hammer or mallet. The outermost of the four bones of the ear is so named from its shape.

MAL'LOW, MARSH. A plant of the genus *Althæa.*

MALLOW, VERVAIN. See Malva Alcea.

MALPIGHI, ACINI OF. A number of small dark spots, scattered through the plexus formed by the blood vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney.

MALPIG'HIA. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, of the order *Trigynia.*

MALPIGHIA GLAB'RA. The Barbadoes cherry, a tree of the West Indies, fifteen feet high, and bearing a tart fruit.

MALPIGHIA MOUREL'LA. This species is a native of Cayenne. The bark is astringent and febrifuge.

MALPIGHIAN VESSELS. A term applied in *Entomology* to the biliary pouches or cæca of some insects, described by Malpighi, which serve as a substitute for the liver.

MALT. Barley, or other grain, made to germinate by steeping it in water, and afterwards drying in a kiln, for the purpose of making beer.

MALTHA. From μαλαττω, I soften. Mineral pitch, or tallow.

MALTING. The act of making malt.

MA'LUM. Disease. Also, an apple.

MALUM CANUM. *Malum coto'neum.* The quince.

MALUM CIT'REUM. The citron.

MALUM INSANUM. The mad-apple plant, or egg-fruit.

MALUM MEDICUM. The lemon.

MALUM MORTUUM. A cutaneous affection in which the affected parts appear to be struck with death.

MALUM PILARE. See Trichosis.

MALUS. *Pirus malus.* The apple.

MALUS INDICA. *Biliumbi biting-bing,* of Bontius. A tree of the East Indies, the root of which yields a cooling juice, which is drank in fevers, and the leaves, boiled with rice, are used as a cataplasm. The ripe fruit is eaten, and the unripe made into a pickle for the table.

MAL'VA. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ.*

MALVA SYLVES'TRIS. The common mal-

low. High mallow. The leaves and flowers are sometimes used in fomentations, cataplasms and enemas.

MALVA'CEÆ. The mallow tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

MALVAVIS'CUS. See Althæa Officinalis.

MAMA-PIAN. A term applied in Africa to the *master* or *mother* yaw, an ill-conditioned ulcer occurring in the disease called *frambœsia* or *yaws*.

MAM'MA. The glandular organ peculiar to mammiferous animals, imperfectly developed in the male, and destined in the female for the secretion of milk.

MAMMA'LIA. From *mamma*, the breast. A class of animals comprising all those which suckle their young.

MAMMAL'OGY. From *mamma*, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the organization, habits, properties and classification of Mammals.

MAM'MARY. *Mamma'rius;* from *mamma*, the breast. Relating to the breast.

Mammary Abscess. Abscess of the breast.

Mammary Ar'teries. They are three in number, one *internal*, and two *external*. The internal is a branch of the subclavian, and gives off the *mediastinal*, *thymal* and *pericardial* arteries. The external are given off by the axillary artery.

Mammary Gland. The organ which secretes the milk.

Mammary Sarco'ma. A tumor of the texture and color of the mammary gland, occurring in various parts of the body.

Mammary Veins. These veins follow the course of the mammary arteries.

MAMME'A. The mammee-tree. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Clusiaceæ*.

Mammea America'na. The fruit of this species is demulcent and pectoral, but the seeds are astringent and said to be poisonous.

MAMMIF'ERA. Mammalia.

MAMMIL'LA. The nipple.

MAM'MILLARY. *Mammilla'ris*. Pertaining to the nipple or breast. Also, resembling a nipple, a term used in many of the sciences.

Mammillary Em'inences. *Corpora albican'tia*. Two white bodies, of the size of a pea, behind the *tuber cinereum*, and between the *crura cerebri*.

MAM'MILLATED. *Mam'miform*. Mastoid; resembling a nipple.

MANCHINEEL'. A lofty tree of the West Indies, of the genus *Hippomane*.

MANDIB'ULA. From *mando*, to chew. A jaw. In *Zoology*, the lower jaw of mammals, both jaws of birds, and in insects, the upper or anterior pair of jaws.

MANDRA'GORA. The mandrake.

MANDRAKE. A plant of the genus *Atropa*, formerly used as a narcotic.

MAN'DREL. A revolving shank for confining in a lathe a substance to be turned; used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for rotating grinding wheels and polishing brushes.

MAN'DRILL. A baboon of the *Papio* genus, often called *ribbed*-nose *baboon*.

MANDUCA'TION. *Manduca'tio*. Mastication.

MAN'GANESE. A grayish-white, hard, brittle metal, of a granular texture.

Manganese, Black Oxyd of. *Manganese, oxyd of. Manganese, binoxyd of. Manganese, peroxyd of.* This oxyd is much used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, for giving a purplish hue to the enamel. It is never, however, used by itself for this purpose, but in combination with some other oxyds.

Manganese, Sulphate of. A very soluble, rose-colored salt.

MANGANE'SIC ACID. *Mangan'ic acid*. An acid existing in the *chameleon mineral*, termed manganate of potash.

MAN'GEL WURZEL. Literally, the root of scarcity. The field beet, a mongrel plant, the root of which is used as a substitute for bread, and as food for cattle.

MANGIF'ERA IN'DICA. The mango tree of Asia.

MAN'GO. The fruit of the *Mangifera Indica;* also, a green muskmelon pickled.

MA'NIA. From μαινομαι, I rage. Raving madness.

Mania à Potu. Delirium tremens.

MA'NIAC. One affected with mania.

MANIHOT. *Manioc.* See Jatropha manihot.

MANIPULA'TION. From *manus*, a hand. The art of using or handling instruments. In *Chemistry*, the preparation of substances for experiment, and in *Pharmacy*, the preparation of medicines.

MANIPULA'TOR. One who manipulates.

MANIP'ULUS. A handful.

MA'NIS. A genus of edentate animals, covered with large imbricated, horny scales, and hence called *scaly lizards*.

MAN'NA. A saccharine matter which exudes from many plants, especially the *fraxinus ornus*. It is used as a laxative.

MANNA BRIGANTIA'CA. Manna of the larch.

MANNA CALAB'RINA. Calabrian manna.

MANNA CANULA'TA. Flaky manna.

MANNA METALLO'RUM. Calomel.

MAN'NITE. Manna-sugar; the sweet principle of manna.

MAN'TLE. In *Malacology*, the external fold of the skin of a Mollusk.

MANU'BRIUM. From *manus*, a hand. The handle of any thing.

MANUBRIUM MA'NUS. The radius.

MANUBRIUM STER'NI. The uppermost part of the sternum.

MANULU'VIUM. A hand bath.

MANUS. The hand.

MAPLE SUGAR. Sugar made from the juice of the *Acer saccharinum*.

MARAN'TA. A genus of plants of the order *Marantaceæ*.

MARANTA ARUNDINA'CEA. Arrowroot.

MARANTA GALAN'GA. *Galan'ga minor*. The smaller galangal. The root is aromatic.

MARANTA'CEÆ. A natural order of herbaceous tropical plants, the rhizomes of which are mostly tuberous, and abound in fecula.

MARAS'MUS. From *μαραινω*, to grow lean. Atrophy. Emaciation.

MARATH'RUM. Sweet fennel.

MARATHRUM SYLVESTRE. Hog's fennel.

MAR'BLE. The several varieties of carbonate of lime which have a granular crystalline texture.

MARCASI'TA. Marcasite. Pyrites.

MARCASITA ALBA. Bismuth.

MARCASITA PLUM'BEA. Antimony.

MARCES'CENT. *Marces'cens*. Withering; decaying. Applied in *Botany* to flowers which wither some time before they fall off.

MARCET'S BLOW-PIPE. A spirit-lamp fed by a jet of oxygen.

MARCHAN'TIA. A genus of plants of the order *Hepaticeæ*.

MARCHANTIA POLYMOR'PHA. Liverwort. It is said to be aperient and antiscorbutic.

MAR'COR. Emaciation. Atrophy.

MARCO'RES. The name of an order in the class *cachexiæ* of Dr. Cullen, embracing such diseases as are characterized by general emaciation.

MARE'S-TAIL. An aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris*, said to be astringent.

MARGAR'IC ACID. From *μαργαριτη*, a pearl. An acid obtained from margarine, in the form of pearly scales.

MAR'GARINE. *Marga'rin*. A peculiar pearl-like substance found pure in the solid part of human fat or olive oil.

MARGARI'TA. Pearl. Also, a tumor of the eye resembling pearl.

MAR'GARITE. A mineral of a grayish-white color, found in Tyrol.

MARGARIT'IC ACID. One of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor oil.

MAR'GARONE. A peculiar fatty substance crystallizing in pearly scales, obtained by distilling margaric acid with quick lime.

MAR'GINATE. Bordered.

MARIGOLD. A plant of the genus *Calendula*, bearing a yellow flower.

MARIGOLD FIG. See Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.

MARINE ACID. Muriatic, or hydrochloric acid.

MARINE SALT. Common salt.

MARJORAM. Sweet marjoram.

MARL. An earth or clay containing more or less potash and carbonate of lime.

MARKING INK. See Indelible Ink.

MAR'MALADE. A confection of

quinces, or other fruit, and sugar, reduced to a pultaceous consistence.

MARMA'RYGA. From *μαρμαιρω*, to shine. Flashings or coruscations before the eye.

MARMOR. Marble.

MARMORA'TUM. A name given by the Mallans to an amalgam which they employed for filling teeth.

MARROW. The fatty substance contained in the medullary cavities in the long cylindrical bones.

MARROW, SPINAL. The medulla spinalis.

MARRU'BIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

MARRUBIUM ALYSSUM. Galen's madwort, said to be a cure for hydrophobia and the bite of rattlesnakes.

MARRUBIUM AQUAT'ICUM. Water horehound, said to be laxative.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. Common horehound; white horehound. It is tonic, slightly stimulant, and in large doses laxative.

MARS. *Martis*. The alchemical name of iron.

MARS SOLUB'ILIS. Ferrum tartarizatum.

MARSH. A tract of low land covered with water. The emanations from marshes are a fruitful source of disease.

MARSH-MALLOW. See Althæa officinalis.

MARSH-TEA. The popular name of *Ledum palustre*.

MARSH'S APPARATUS. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution, consisting of a curved tube in which the suspected fluid is enclosed with pieces of zinc and dilute sulphuric acid. The hydrogen thus produced combines with any arsenic present, forming gaseous arseniureted hydrogen, which on being permitted to escape by a small jet, is easily ignited, and if a plate or tube be held over the flame, a mirror of metallic arsenic will be seen.

MARSHALL'S CERATE. A cerate composed of palm oil, calomel, acetate of lead, and citrine ointment.

MARSU'PIAL. *Marsu'pia'lis*; from *marsupium*, a purse. The obturator internus muscle. Also, the abdominal pouch of the opossum, kangaroo, &c., into which their young are received and nourished for some time after they are born.

MARSUPIA'LIA. *Marsupiata; marsupials*. An order of Implacental mammiferous quadrupeds; the females having a portion of the abdominal integument folded inward, forming a sort of pouch or bag, containing mammæ, and for carrying their young, as the opossum and Kangaroo. The males have a corresponding portion of the abdominal integument extending outward, forming a pedunculate sac for the testes.

MARTIAL. *Martia'lis*; from *mars*, iron. An old designation for several preparations of iron.

MARTIAL ÆTHIOPS. Protoxyd of iron.

MARTIAL SALTS. Salts of iron.

MARTIN'S CANCER POWDER. A celebrated cancer powder, supposed to be prepared from *Orobanche Virginiana* and white oxyd of arsenic.

MARTIS LIMATURA. Iron filings.

MA'RUM. Old name for several species of *Teucrium*.

MARUM SYR'IACUM. *Teucrium marum*. The Syrian herb mastich, a bitter aromatic plant.

MARU'TA. A genus of plants, separated by Cassini from *Anthemis*, of the order *Asteraceæ*.

MARUTA COT'ULA. See Anthemis Cotula.

MAS'CHALE. The axilla.

MAS'SA. From *μασσω*, I mix. A mass. Generally applied to the compound from which pills are to be formed.

MASSE'SIS. Mastication.

MASSE'TER. From *μασσαομαι*. I chew. A muscle of the lower jaw, situated at the side and back part of the face, in front of the meatus externus. It arises by two portions, the one anterior and tendinous from the superior maxilla, where it joins the malar bone; the other, from the inferior edge of the malar bone and the zygomatic arch as far back as the glenoid cavity, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the external side of the ramus

of the jaw, and its angles, as far up as the coronoid process. The use of this muscle, when both portions act together, is to close the jaws; if the anterior acts alone, the jaw is brought forward; if the posterior, it is drawn backward.

MASSETER'IC. Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

MASSI'COT. The yellow oxyd of lead.

MAS'TIC. Mastich.

MASTICA'TION. *Mastica'tio;* from *mastico,* I chew. The act of chewing food, or the process by which it is comminuted, and mixed with saliva, preparatory to being introduced into the stomach. The organs of mastication are the superior and inferior maxillary, and the palate bones, the teeth, and the temporal masseter, and the external and internal pterygoid muscles. To these might also be added the lips, the various movements of which depend upon the single and combined action of their muscles which extend over the greater portion of the face.

The upper jaw, being rendered immovable by its connection with the bones of the head, is aptly compared by Richerand to an anvil, on which the lower jaw, in the act of mastication, "strikes as a movable hammer," but the motions of the latter, and the pressure which it exerts, in these efforts, upon the former, would have the effect, continues this learned physiologist, to displace the different bones of the face, were they merely placed in juxta-position, or only held together by sutures, if not so supported as "to transmit to the skull the double effort which presses on it from below upward, and pushes out laterally." Hence we find the fabric of the face supported in an upward direction, by the ascending apophyses of the superior maxilla, the orbitar processes of the malar and the vertical processes of the palate bones; and laterally, by the zygomatic processes of the temporal, which articulates with the malar bones.

Two distinct actions are concerned in mastication. The first consists in separating a portion of food by means of the incisors, and the second, its manducation by the molars. The lower jaw being depressed, the food is placed between the lower and upper incisors, when by the action of the elevator muscles, their edges are brought together; the condyles and interarticular cartilages retaining the position on the articular eminences which they were made to assume in the first movement of the jaw, the grinding surfaces of the molars do not meet. But as soon as the incisors come together, the lower jaw is drawn slightly backward by the contraction of the temporal and masseter muscles. By this movement the lower incisors pass backward and slightly upward, separating the food by an action which has been compared to the cutting of a pair of shears. The lower jaw is now depressed sufficiently to admit the separated portion of food between the superior and inferior molars, which is conveyed there by the action of the tongue, lips and cheeks. It is then successively elevated and depressed, while, at the same time, a degree of lateral motion is given to it by the alternate action of the external and internal pterygoid muscles. By this complicated movement of elevation and partial rotation, the process of mastication is effected.

The amount of lateral and rotary motion, however, is greatly influenced by the relationship which the teeth sustain to each other when the mouth is closed. It is much greater when the incisors of the upper jaw strike plumb upon the lower, than when the former shuts over the latter. The process of mastication, however, is very much aided by the adaptation of the tubercles of the molars of one jaw, to the depressions of those of the other, into which they constantly glide as the teeth come together.

The food, during the process of mastication, is penetrated by the saliva, which facilitates the reduction of it into a pultaceous mass. Reduced to this state, it is ready for deglutition.

Mastication is justly regarded as the first step in the process of digestion, and viewed in this light, it assumes an import-

ance in the functions of the animal economy which would not otherwise attach to it. Upon the complete disintegration of alimentary substances, healthy digestion greatly depends; and it is, doubtless, owing in a great degree to the imperfect manner in which this is effected, that many of the numerous cases of dyspepsia, continually occurring, are measurably attributable.

MAS'TICATORY. The instruments and process of mastication. Also, a substance intended to be chewed for the purpose of exciting salivary secretion.

MAS'TICH. A concrete resinous exudation from the *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICH-HERB. Common herb mastich; the popular name of *Thymus mastichinæ*.

MASTICH-TREE. The popular name of *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTIGO'SIS. *Flagella'tio.* From μαστιξ, a scourge. Whipping, scourging; employed by the ancients as a remedy in some diseases.

MASTI'TIS. From μαστος, the breast, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the breast.

MASTIX. Mastich.

MASTOCARCINO'MA. From μαστος, the breast, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the breast.

MAS'TODON. From μαστος, mamilla, and οδους, a tooth. A genus of extinct quadrupeds allied to the elephant, but having the grinders covered with conical protuberances.

MASTODONSAU'RUS. From *mastodon*, and σαυρος, a lizard. A name given by Dr. Jæger to an extinct fossil saurian, the remains of which are from the alum slate of Wurtemburg.

MASTODYN'IA. From μαστος, the breast, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the breast, generally of a neuralgic character.

MASTODYNIA APOSTEMATO'SA. Inflammation and abscess of the breast.

MAS'TOID. *Mastoideus;* from μαστος, breast, and ειδος, resemblance. Nipple-shaped. Also, processes of bone shaped like a nipple, and the sterno-cleido mastoideus muscle.

MASTOID FORA'MEN. A hole by the side of the mastoid process.

MASTOID PROC'ESS. A large, round protuberance at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone.

MASTOIDEUS. The sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

MASTOIDEUS LATERA'LIS. The complex minor.

MASTON'CUS. A tumor of the breast.

MASTOTHE'CA. From μαστος, the breast, and θηκη, pouch or purse. A term applied in *Zoology*, by Illiger, to the abdominal pouch in the *Marsupial Mammifera*.

MASTO'ZOON. From μαστος, the breast, and ζωον, an animal. A term employed by Blainville, as synonymous with *Mammal*.

MASTOZOOL'OGY. *Mastozoolog'ia.* From μαστος, the breast, ζωον, an animal, and λογος, a discourse. Mammology. The doctrine of mammiferous animals.

MASTOZOOL'OGIST. *Mastozoologis'ta.* One who devotes himself to the study of Mastozoology.

MASTURBA'TION. Excitation of the genital organs with the hand.

MAT. Dull. In *Pathology*, applied to the chest, when, on percussion, it emits a dull, obscure sound.

MA'TER. A mother; applied in *Anatomy* to two membranes of the brain.

MATER ACETI. Mother of vinegar; a mould plant developed in vinegar.

MATER METALLO'RUM. Quicksilver.

MATER PERTA'RUM. Mother of pearl.

MATE'RIA. Matter.

MATERIA MED'ICA. That branch of medical science which embraces the knowledge of medicines, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration.

MA'TIAS BARK. The bark of a South American tree, supposed to be the same as *Malambo bark*, having an aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. It has been used with good effects by Dr. Ure as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

MATI'CO. A Peruvian plant, the *Piper angustifolium*.

MATOCK SPRING. A saline spring in

a village of this name in Derbyshire, England. The temperature of the water is 66°.

MATRASS. *Matra'cium.* A retort; a glass vessel with a long neck, used in chemistry and pharmacy.

MATRES CER'EBRI. The meninges of the brain.

MATRICA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

MATRICARIA CHAMOMIL'LA. Wild corn. German chamomile. The flower possesses mild tonic properties.

MATRICARIA PARTHE'NIUM. Feverfew. Mother's-wort. The flowers are stomachic, tonic, and emmenagogue.

MATRIC'ULATE. From *matricula*, a roll or register, diminutive of matrix. To admit into membership, particularly in a College or University, by enrolling the name in a register. Also, one thus admitted.

MA'TRIX. *Ma'trici.* A mould; the cavity in which any thing is formed. In *Anatomy*, the uterus; applied also by *French* writers to the sac of a tooth. In *Mineralogy*, the earthy matter which accompanies ore.

MATRO'NA. A midwife.

MATTER. In *Popular language*, every substance which enters into the composition of a body, or which has sensible properties. In *Physiology*, all substances evacuated from the intestinal canal and eliminated from the surface of the body. In *Pathology*, pus and other morbid evacuations.

MATU'RATIVE. *Matu'rans.* Remedies which promote the suppuration of an inflammatory tumor.

MATURA'TION. *Matura'tio.* Progress to maturity of an abscess.

MATU'RITY. Perfect development. Ripeness.

MAUDLIN. In *Botany*, a plant of the genus *Achillea.*

MAURY'S DENTIFRIC POWDER. ℞—Charcoal of white wood 256 grammes; Peruvian bark 428 grammes; white sugar 236; oil of mint 16; essence of cinnamon 8, and muscated spirit of amber 2 grammes.

MAURY'S DETERSIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH. ℞—Red bark ℥ ij; English magnesia ℥ viij; cochineal ℥ iss; calcined alum ℥ i; cream of tartar ℔ss; essential oil of English mint ℥ v; essential oil of cinnamon ℥ iij; spirit of amber, musk rose ℥ i. Reduce the first five ingredients separately to an impalpable powder; then porphyrize the alum with the cochineal, put in the cream of tartar and bark, place the essence in another vessel with the magnesia, and when they have been absorbed mix with the first powder and pass through a fine sieve.

MAURY'S PHILODONTIC AND ANTISPASMODIC LIQUOR. ℞—Alcohol of 38° ℔ ij; essential oil of English mint, ℥ i; neroli ℥ iij; essence of cinnamon ℥ ij; spirit of amber, musk rose ℥ ij; sul. ether ℥ ss. Put eight or ten drops in a glass one-third full of water, dip a brush in and rub the teeth and gums with it.

MAW. In *Common Language*, the stomach of brutes.

MAW-WORM. The popular name of the *Ascaris vermicularis.*

MAXIL'LA. From μασσαω, I chew. The jaw, either upper or lower.

MAXILLA, INFERIOR. The lower jaw.

MAXILLA, SUPERIOR. The upper jaw.

MAXILLARE INFERIUS OS. *Maxilla, inferior. Mandibula.* The lower jaw is the largest bone of the face, and though but one bone in the adult, it consists of two symmetrical pieces in the fœtus.

It occupies the lower part of the face, has a semicircular form, and extends back to the base of the skull.

It is divided into the body and extremities.

The body is the middle and horizontal portion; this is divided along its centre by a ridge called the *symphysis*, which is the place of separation in the infant state; the middle portion projects at its inferior part into an eminence called the *mental process* or chin, on each side of which is a depression for the muscles of the lower lip, and externally to these depressions are two foramina called *anterior mental*, for transmitting an artery and nerve of the same name.

The horizontal portion or sides extend backward and outward, and on the outer surface have an oblique line for the attachment of muscles.

On the inner surface of the middle part behind the chin, along the line of the symphysis, there is a chain of eminences called *genial processes*, to the superior of which the frenum linguæ is attached, to the middle, the genio hyoglossi, and to the inferior the genio-hyoid muscles; on each side of these eminences are depressions for the sublingual glands, and on each side of these depressions there runs an oblique ridge upward and outward, to the interior part of which is attached the mylo-hyoid muscle, and to the posterior part, the superior constrictor of the pharynx; this latter muscle is consequently involved more or less in the extraction of the last molar teeth. Below this line there is a groove for the mylo-hyoid nerve.

The upper edge of the body is surmounted by the *alveolar process*, and cavities corresponding in number and size to the roots of the teeth.

The lower edge, called the base, is rounded, obtuse, and receives the superficial fascia and platysma muscle.

The extremities of the body have two large processes rising up at an obtuse angle, named the *rami* of the lower jaw. These processes are flat and broad on their surfaces, the outer is covered with the masseter muscle, the inner has a deep groove which leads to a large hole, the *posterior dental* or maxillary foramen, for transmitting the inferior dental nerves and vessels to the dental canal running along the roots of the teeth. This foramen is protected by a spine, to which the internal lateral ligament is attached.

The ramus has a projection at its lower part, which is the angle of the lower jaw, its upper ridge is curved, having a process at each end, the anterior one is the *coronoid process;* this is triangular, and has the temporal muscle inserted into it, the posterior is the *condyloid*, and articulates with the temporal bone. This process has a neck for the insertion of the pterygoid muscle.

The structure of the lower jaw is compact externally, cellular within, and traversed in the greater part of its extent by the inferior dental canal.

The lower jaw is developed from two centres of ossification, which meet at the symphysis. It is articulated to the temporal bones by the condyles, and several ligaments, namely, an external and internal lateral, the capsular, inter-maxillary, stylo maxillary, and two synovial membranes. It is also articulated with the teeth.

Maxillare Superius Os. *Maxilla, superior.* The upper jaw is composed of two bones which are united on the median line of the face. They occupy the anterior upper part of the face, are of very irregular *form*, and each consists of a body, processes and foramina.

The body is the central part of the bone, and has four surfaces, namely, the anterior or facial surface, the posterior or pterygoid, the superior or orbital, and the inferior or palatine surface.

*The anterior surface* is irregularly convex, and has a depression about its centre just above the canine fossa, immediately above which is the infra-orbitar foramen for transmitting an artery and nerve of same name; its upper and inner edge forms part of the lower margin of the orbit, from the inner extremity of which proceeds upward, towards the nasal and frontal bones, a long and rather flat process, the nasal process of the superior maxilla; it is of a pyramidal form; its posterior edge forming the internal margin of the orbit, and helping to make the lachrymal groove, its anterior edge receives the cartilages of the nose, its upper corresponds to the nasal bones, and its summit to the frontal, while its outer surface gives attachment to muscles, and its inner enters into the formation of the nose.

From the lower edge of its *anterior surface*, the alveolar processes and cavities are formed; these consist in depressions of a more or less conical form, and correspond to the number of teeth, or roots o teeth, they are intended to receive.

The *posterior surface* has a bulging, called tuberosity, which is connected to the palate bones, and bounds behind the antrum, is perforated by three or four small holes, the posterior dental canals which go to the alveoli of the molar teeth.

The *lower surface* extends from the alveolar processes in front to the horizontal plate of the palate bones behind, called the palatine processes, which are rough below, forming the roof of the mouth, and smooth above, making the floor of the nostrils. They are united along the median line, at the anterior part of which is the foramen incisivum, having two openings in the nares above, while there is but one in the mouth below.

The *upper* or *orbital surface* is triangular in shape, with its base in front forming the anterior, lower, and internal edge of the orbit, while its apex extends back to the bottom, it forms the floor of the orbit, and roof of the antrum; its internal edge is united to the lachrymal, ethmoid, and palate bones; its external edge assists in forming the spheno-maxillary fissure, and along its central surface is seen a canal running from behind, forward and inward, the infra-orbitar canal. This canal divides into two, the smaller is the *anterior dental*, which descends to the anterior alveoli along the front wall of the antrum, the other is the proper continuation of the canal, and ends at the infra-orbitar hole; along the upper part of the line uniting the palatine processes there is a ridge, the *nasal crest*, for receiving the vomer, and at the anterior part of this crest there is a projection forward, the *nasal spine*, at the external and upper part of the body is a *malar process*.

The body of the superior maxilla is occupied by a large and very important cavity called the *antrum Highmorianum* or maxillary sinus. This cavity is somewhat triangular in shape, with its base looking to the nose, and its apex to the malar process. Its upper wall is formed by the floor of the orbit, its lower by the alveoli of the molar teeth, which sometimes perforate this cavity. The canine fossa bounds it in front, while the tuberosity closes it behind.

The opening of this cavity is on its nasal portion or base into the middle meatus of the nose, and in the skeleton is large, while in the natural state it is much contracted by the ethmoid bone above, the inferior spongy bone below, the palate bone behind, the lachrymal bone in front, and by the mucous membrane which passes through the opening and lines the antrum.

This cavity communicates with the anterior ethmoidal cells and frontal sinus.

The structure of the upper jaw is thick and cellular in its alveolar and other processes.

It is articulated with two bones of the cranium, the frontal and ethmoid, and seven of the face, namely, the nasal, malar, lachrymal palate, inferior, spongy, vomer, to its fellow, and also to the teeth.

Its development is very complicated, and is stated to be by as many osseous points as that of the body and its various processes.

MAX'ILLARY. *Maxilla'ris;* from *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the jaws.

Maxillary Artery, External. See Facial Artery.

Maxillary Artery, Internal. One of the terminal branches of the external carotid. It commences in the substance of the parotid gland, opposite the meatus auditorius externus, then goes horizontally behind the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw to the pterygoidei muscles, between which it passes, and then proceeds forward to the tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone, from thence it takes a vertical direction upward between the temporal and external pterygoid muscles to the zygomatic fossa, where it again becomes horizontal, and, finally, ends in the spheno-maxillary fossa, by dividing into several branches.

Those branches of the internal maxillary supplying the passive organs of mastication, or the superior and inferior maxillary bones, with the teeth, are the

inferior maxillary or dental artery, the alveolar or superior dental, the infra-orbital, the superior palatine, and the spheno-palatine.

MAXILLARY BONE, INFERIOR. Maxillare inferius os.

MAXILLARY BONE, SUPERIOR. Maxillare superius os.

MAXILLARY GLAND. *Glandu'la maxilla'ris.* One of the three salivary glands, situated under the base of the lower jaw, resting upon the hyo-glossus and mylo-hyoideus muscles, and separated from the parotid gland by a process of fascia, and from the sublingual by the mylo-hyoideus muscle.

It is of an oval form, pale color, and like the parotid, consists in its structure of small granulations, held together by cellular tissue, and each having a small excretory duct, which, successively uniting with one another, finally forms one common duct, the duct of Wharton, which passes above the mylo-hyoid muscle, and running forward and inward, enters the mouth below the tip of the tongue at a papilla seen on either side of the frænum linguæ.

The use of this gland is the same as the parotid, to secrete the saliva, and its duct is the route by which it is conducted into the mouth.

MAXILLARY NERVE, INFERIOR. This nerve forms the third great division of the fifth pair. It is the largest branch, and passes from the ganglion of *Casser* through the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone to the zygomatic fossa.

This nerve, as stated, is united to the anterior or motor root, which come together on the outside of the foramen ovale, then in the zygomatic fossa, the inferior maxillary nerve divides into two branches: 1. An *external* or *superior;* 2. An *internal* or *inferior*. The *external* is the motor branch, and gives off the *masseteric*, the *temporal*, *buccal*, and *pterygoid* branches.

The *internal* division of this nerve consists of three branches, all of which give sensation, and are, the *anterior auricular*, the *gustatory*, and the *inferior dental*.

MAXILLARY NERVE, SUPERIOR. This nerve proceeds from the middle of the Casserian ganglion, passes through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone, into the pterygo-maxillary fossa, here it enters the canal of the floor of the orbit, the infra-orbitar canal, traverses its whole extent, and emerges on the face at the infra-orbitar foramen, where it terminates in numerous filaments in the muscles and integuments of the upper lip and cheek.

The superior maxillary nerve supplies the upper jaw, and gives off many important branches, which are as follow:

In the pterygo-maxillary fossa two branches descend to a small reddish body called the ganglion of *Meckel*, or the spheno-palatine ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the nasal or vertical plate of the palate bone.

From this ganglion proceed three branches: 1. An *inferior descending*, or *palatine* nerve; 2. An *internal lateral nasal*, or *spheno-palatine;* 3. A *posterior pterygoid*, or *Vidian.* The superior maxillary nerve also gives off the *orbital* and the *posterior dental* nerves.

MAXILLARY SINUS. *Antrum Highmoria'num. Antrum maxillæ superioris.* See Maxillare Superius Os.

MAXILLARY SINUS, DISEASES OF. The diseases of this cavity, though often of a dangerous and formidable nature, have received less attention from the surgical and medical practitioner than almost any to which the body is liable. Among the different forms of morbid action set up here, are, 1. *Inflammation of the lining membrane;* 2. *A purulent condition of its secretions;* 3. *Abscess;* 4. *Ulceration of the lining membrane;* 5. *Caries, necrosis and softening of its osseous parietes;* 6. *Tumors of the lining membrane and periosteum;* 7. *Exostosis of its osseous parietes.* Besides the above, it sometimes becomes the seat of injuries produced by mechanical violence.

The form which the disease puts on is determined by the state of the constitutional health or some specific tendency of the general system, and we can therefore

readily imagine that a cause which in one person would give rise only to simple inflammation of the lining membrane, or mucous engorgement, might in another produce an ill-conditioned ulcer, fungus hæmatodes or osteo-sarcoma. Simple inflammation and mucous engorgement not unfrequently cause caries and exfoliation of the surrounding osseous tissues, and, as a consequence, in some instances, even the destruction of the life of the patient.

*Inflammation of the Lining Membrane.*

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus, when not complicated with any general morbid tendency or constitutional predisposition, seldom gives rise to any other form of diseased action; and it usually subsides spontaneously on the removal of the cause that induced it.

When long continued, it degenerates into a chronic form, and is sometimes kept up for several years, without giving rise to any other unpleasant effects than occasional paroxysms of a dull and seemingly deep-seated pain in the face, and a vitiated condition of the fluids of the cavity.

The symptoms by which this affection is characterized, though not always precisely the same, are, nevertheless, for the most part, very similar. They often consist in severe fixed and deep-seated pain under the cheek, extending from the alveolar border to the lower part of the orbit, local heat, pulsation, and sometimes fever. At other times a dull, heavy pain is felt in the region of the cavity, which may occasionally become sharp and lancinating and extend to the frontal sinus. At times, again, the pain seems to be confined almost wholly to the molar and bicuspid teeth, which ultimately become sensitive to the touch.

The mucous membrane of the nostril next the diseased sinus, is often tender and slightly inflamed, and if the other one be closed in the morning, or after two or three hours sleep, by pressing upon it with the thumb or one of the fingers, and a violent expiration be made through it, a thin watery fluid, of a slightly fœtid odor, will be discharged, and pain will be experienced in the region of the antrum.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of this cavity may be produced by a variety of causes, such as exposure to sudden transitions of temperature, constitutional disease, blows upon the cheek, fractures, wounds, and the extraction of teeth. But the most common are caries of the teeth and disease in the gums and alveolar processes.

The curative indications of the affection under consideration are simple, and, for the most part, similar to those of inflammation in other parts of the body. "Bleeding from the arm, feet, pediluvia, antiphlogistics, mild purgatives, emollient cataplasms, anodyne applications to the cheek, fumigations to the nose, by means of an inverted funnel," says Deschamps, are the means usually employed. Originating, however, as does most frequently, inflammation of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus, from the irritation produced by decayed, dead, or loose teeth, the removal of these will, in most cases, be all that is necessary to accomplish a cure. In many cases, much benefit will be derived from the application of leeches to the gums or cheek.

*A Purulent Condition of the Secretion of the Lining Membrane.*

A purulent condition of the secretions of the maxillary sinus and engorgement are often treated of under the name of abscess, but to which, neither bears the slightest resemblance.

"A reference to the structure of the antrum," says Mr. Bell, "would appear to be sufficient to point out the improbability, to say the least, of the occurrence of abscess in such a situation. That a mucous membrane covering, in a thin layer, the whole internal surface of such a cavity, should become the seat of all the consecutive steps of true abscess, is a statement bearing on the face of it an obvious absurdity."* Notwithstanding the seeming

* *Anat. Phys. and Diseases of Teeth*, p. 253.

improbability of such an occurrence,—and it is certainly one that very rarely happens,—abscess does, nevertheless, sometimes form in this cavity; but it is a different affection altogether from engorgement.

When complicated with ulceration of the mucous membrane—and it is probable that a purulent condition of the secretions of this cavity, in most instances, is thus complicated—the affection is precisely analogous to ozena, and, by many of the older writers, is designated by that name. Mr. Bell describes it as being similar to gonorrhœa—both diseases equally consisting of an altered secretion; in the one, of the pituitary membrane, and in the other of the mucous lining of the urethra, which, in neither instance, possesses any of the characteristics of abscess, though the matter in both is purulent.*

An accumulation of the secretions of the antrum, whether in a healthy or purulent state, is a constant source of irritation to the lining membrane, and the pressure which they ultimately exert upon the surrounding structures, causes a new form of diseased action to be set up, involving not unfrequently all the bones of the face as well as those of the base of the cranium, and which, if not soon arrested, ultimately destroys the life of the patient. When prevented from escaping through the nasal opening, an artificial one is ultimately formed. This is sometimes effected through the cheek, at other times beneath it, just above the alveolar ridge, or through the palatine arch or alveoli, and thus a fistula is established, from which fœtid matter is almost constantly discharged. This is sometimes continued for years, while the disease in the antrum very frequently does not seem to undergo any apparent change. At other times the membrane ulcerates and the bony walls become carious.

The secretions of this cavity, when purulent, have mixed with them, not unfrequently, a greater or less quantity of flocculi, sometimes of so firm a consistence as to block up the nasal opening and prevent its exit.

The formation of these flocculi rarely ceases, except with the cure of the ulcers of the membrane. They give rise to considerable irritation, and their presence always constitutes an obstacle to the cure, though generally easily removed by injections.

Mucous engorgement and purulent accumulations, in this cavity, are more common to young than to middle aged subjects, or persons in advanced life. An eminent French writer says that of three individuals affected with dropsy, (mucous engorgement,) the oldest was not twenty years of age.

The symptoms of the several affections of the antrum are so similar, that it is often difficult to distinguish those that belong to one from those of another. Those of mucous engorgement and purulent accumulations, however, are generally such as will enable the practitioner to distinguish them with considerable certainty. They are always preceded by inflammation, and usually accompanied by dull, heavy pain along the alveolar border. Where there exists only a purulent condition of the secretions, the nasal opening remains unobstructed, and there are occasional discharges of fœtid matter from the nostril of the affected side, especially when the head is inclined in this direction or when the nostril is blown.

The symptoms of engorgement differ materially from those which indicate simply a purulent condition of the mucous secretions of the lining membrane. The pain, instead of being dull and heavy, as just described, becomes acute, and a distressing sense of fullness and weight is felt in the cheek, accompanied by redness and tumefaction of the integuments covering the antrum. The nasal opening having become closed, the fluids gradually accumulate until they fill the sinus, when finding no egress, they press upon and distend the surrounding osseous walls, causing those parts which are thinnest ultimately to give way. These effects are generally first observable anteriorly be-

* *Anat. Phys. and Diseases of the Teeth*, p. 254.

neath the malar eminence, where a smooth hard tumor presents itself, covered with the mucous membrane of the mouth. But this is not always the point which first gives way, the sinus sometimes bursts into the orbit, at other times outwardly through the cheek, or through the palatine arch. The long continued pressure thus exerted upon the bony walls of the cavity, often causes them to soften and give way.

To these symptoms may be added, dryness of the nostril of the affected side, and sometimes spongoid inflammation of the gums, wasting of the alveoli, loosening and gradual displacement of the teeth.

The immediate cause, both of a purulent condition of the secretions and engorgement of the antrum, is inflammation of the lining membrane, and this arises more frequently from the irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums than from any other cause.

The curative indications of muco-purulent secretion and engorgement of this cavity are, 1st. If the nasal opening be closed, the evacuation of the retained matter; 2d. The removal of all local and exciting causes of irritation; 3d, and lastly, the restoration of the lining membrane.*

For the fulfilment of the first, an opening must be made into the antrum, and this should be effected in that part which will afford the most easy exit to the retained matter; but with regard to the best method for the accomplishment of this object, there exists much difference of opinion.

The most ancient, as well as the most approved and most common method even at the present time consists in the extraction of an upper molar tooth and the perforation of the floor of the sinus through the alveolus of one of its roots. But with regard to the tooth most proper to be removed, practitioners differ.

Cheseldon preferred the first or second molar. Junker recommends the extraction of the first or second bicuspid, and if a fistula has formed, to enlarge it, instead of perforating the floor of the antrum. It is at present pretty generally conceded that the second molar, it being directly beneath the most dependent part of the cavity, is the most suitable tooth to be removed. If this be sound, the first molar, the dens sapientiæ, or either of the bicuspids, if carious, may be extracted in its stead, and, in fact, no tooth in an unhealthy condition should be permitted to remain.

An opening having been effected through the alveolus of a tooth into the antrum, it should be kept open until the health of the cavity is restored. For this purpose, sounds and bougies adapted to the purpose have been introduced. Heuerman recommends the employment of a small canula, which is also preferred by Bordenave and Richter, the latter of whom says it should be kept closed to prevent particles of food from getting into the sinus. But, whether a canula or bougie be introduced into the opening, it should be so secured as to prevent it from coming out or passing into the antrum, which may be done by fastening it to one of the adjoining teeth, as recommended by Deschamps.

Lamorier recommends perforating the antrum immediately above the first molar, or rather between it and the malar bone. In this he seems to have been influenced by the considerations that the wall of the cavity here presents the least thickness, and that this is the most dependent part of the sinus. But he did not always deem it necessary to make a perforation here, when a fistulous opening had previously formed in some other place.

Desault is of the opinion that the opening should be made through the canine fossa, beneath the upper lip. In cases of fistula in the cheek from the antrum, Ruffel advises the insertion of a trocar, to be carried through the gum, so as to form a counter opening. Through this, in a case which he treated, he passed a seton, and it remained six weeks; at the expiration of which time a cure was accomplished. This practice has been followed by Callisen, Zang, Busch, Henkle, Bertrandi, Faubert,

* Vide *Anat. Phys. and Diseases of the Teeth*, p. 259.

and others. Callisen is of the opinion that when a tumor points in the palatine arch, and fluctuation is felt, the artificial opening should be formed there. Gooch, says Velpeau, in a case which he treated, advised the perforation of the antrum through the nasal surface, and fixing in the opening a canula of lead.

Velpeau says the perforation is effected "in the point of election or of necessity. The first varies according to the ideas of the operator. The circumstances, on the contrary, determine the second. In cases of abscess, dropsy, fistula and ulceration, the operation is almost always performed in the place of election. For the evacuation simply of purulent mucus, or accumulated fluids, the author believes that the opening should always be made from beneath; and he is the more convinced of the importance of giving the alveolus of an extracted tooth the preference from the consideration that it is to the irritation produced by some one or more of these organs, that this affection is attributable. Even though a fistula may have been formed above the alveolar ridge, beneath the cheek, or in the palatine arch, we should not neglect to extract such teeth, whether carious or sound, as may be productive of irritation.

Jourdain, an eminent French dentist, and graduate in surgery, instead of seeking egress for matter accumulated in the maxillary sinus, by any of these methods, proposed, in a memoir which he presented to the Academy in 1765, to probe the cavity by its natural opening, and then by suitable injections to restore it to health. But this method, after having been fairly tested and found to be impracticable, was abandoned.

When the natural opening is closed, the first indication, as has been stated, is the evacuation of the matter, and for this purpose a perforation should be made into the sinus, and after the extraction of a tooth, this may be done with a straight trocar, which will be found more convenient than those usually employed for the purpose. The point of the instrument after having been introduced into the alveolus, through which it is intended to make the opening, should be pressed against the bottom of the cavity in the direction toward the centre of the antrum. With the handle of the instrument in the hand of the operator, a few rotary motions will suffice to pierce the intervening plate of bone. If the first opening be not sufficiently large, its dimensions may be increased to the necessary size, by means of a spear-pointed instrument. In introducing the trocar, care should be taken to prevent a too sudden entrance of the instrument into the cavity. Without this precaution, it may be suddenly forced into it and against the opposite wall. The entrance is usually attended with a momentary severe pain, and its withdrawal followed by a sudden gush of fœtid mucus, or muco-purulent matter.

It is not always necessary to perforate the floor of the antrum after the extraction of a tooth; it often happens that some of the alveolar cavities communicate with it.

An opening having thus been effected, it should be prevented from closing, until a healthy action is established in the lining membrane, and for this purpose a bougie, or lead or silver canula, may be inserted into the opening and secured, in the manner previously described, to one of the teeth. It should, however, be removed for the evacuation of the secretions of the antrum at least twice a day. The establishing of an opening at the base or most dependent part of the sinus, will, in those cases where a fistula has been previously formed, in most instances, be followed by its speedy restoration. Having proceeded thus far, the cure will be aided by the employment of such general remedies as may be indicated by the state of the constitutional health; and for the reduction of the local inflammation, leeches to the gums and cheek will be found very serviceable. The antrum should, in the meantime, be injected with, at first, some mild or bland fluid, and afterwards with gently stimulating liquids. Diluted Port wine, a weak solution of the sulphate of zinc, and rose water, and of sulphate of

copper and rose water, have been recommended. Diluted tinct. of myrrh may sometimes be advantageously employed, and when the membrane is ulcerated, a weak solution of the nitrate of silver will be serviceable. For correcting the fœtor of the secretions, a weak solution of the chloride of soda or lime may be thrown into the cavity once or twice a day.

The following are the formulæ of Mr. Thomas Bell: ℞—Zinci sulphat, grs. vi, aqua rosæ, f. ʒ vi. M. ℞—Cupri sulphat, grs. iv, aqua rosæ, f. ʒ vi. M. In addition to the above, he recommends the subjoined: ℞—Tinct. myrrh, ʒ i. decoct. hordei, f. ʒ vi. M.

This should at first be used very weak, say in the proportion of one grain of nitrate of silver to two ounces of soft water. Its strength, however, may, if necessary, be gradually increased.

But, dependent as these affections in most instances are upon local irritants, greater reliance is to be placed on their removal, and giving vent to the acrid puriform fluids in the sinus, than to any therapeutical effects exerted upon the cavity by injections. As adjuvants they may be serviceable, but a cure cannot be accomplished while the exciting cause remains.

### *Abscess.*

Abscess in the maxillary sinus, although very rare, does sometimes occur. The structure of the parts composing this cavity would seem, as has been remarked by Mr. Bell, to render the occurrence improbable, and if the fact were not well established, it might perhaps be doubted. If the apices of the roots of some of the superior molars did not occasionally perforate the floor of this cavity, the occurrence of abscess would be still more rare. An abscess is as liable to form at the apex of the root of a tooth penetrating this cavity, as at the extremity of one in its alveolus, but it is very seldom that one is found seated in any other place in it. The only well authenticated cases on record of the occurrence of abscess in any other part of the maxillary sinus, are described by Bordenave and Mr. Bell. In both instances the affection was seated in the upper part of the antrum beneath the orbit. For a description of these cases, the reader is referred to the author's Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Hullihen, in a well written article in the American Journal of Dental Science, contends that abscess of the antrum, as well as alveolar, consists in the effusion of pus, formed in the pulp cavity of a tooth, "between the bone and lining membrane." But this view of the subject would seem to be incorrect, from the fact that abscesses are formed almost as frequently in the sockets of dead as living teeth.

The apices of the roots of the first and second superior molars, when they do not actually perforate the floor of the antrum, are often above its level, covered by only a very thin shell or cap of bone, and hence in case of an abscess in one of the alveoli, although strictly alveolar, the matter is more liable to make for itself a passage into this cavity, than through the gum into the mouth.

It is only when the root of a tooth actually penetrates the floor of the antrum, or the tubercle at its apex becomes situated in it, that the abscess, properly speaking, can be said to be of this cavity. When the root of the tooth penetrates it, the tubercle, although formed at its apex around the nerve cord, is between the lining membrane and periosteal tissue, both of which, in the immediate vicinity, become directly involved in the inflammation, and this sometimes extends to every part of the cavity, causing, in some instances, an obliteration of the nasal opening, followed by engorgement of the sinus, and, occasionally, by ulceration of the lining membrane.

In the incipient stages of abscess of the maxillary sinus, the symptoms are similar to those that characterize inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum, or violent inflammatory tooth-ache. The pain is generally most severe in the upper part

of the alveolar ridge above some one of the molar or bicuspid teeth. From thence it often extends to the lower part of the orbit, ear, temple, muscles of the cheek and scalp. It is more or less constant, and a throbbing is felt high up in the alveolar border beneath the cheek. If the abscess originates at the apex of the root of a tooth, the organ will be slightly elongated and sore to the touch; the cheek in most instances is a little tumefied and more or less flushed.

The pain, after having continued for several days, is succeeded by suppuration, when it immediately subsides. Slight paroxysms of cold and heat are now felt, and if the natural opening of the antrum is not closed, purulent matter will occasionally be discharged from it.

If the abscess is seated in any other part than the base of the antrum, the symptoms may differ in some respects from the foregoing.

In the cure of abscess of the maxillary sinus, as well as that of the muco-purulent condition of its secretions or engorgement, the first and most important indication to be fulfilled, is to obtain an opening for the escape of the matter by the removal of the tooth at the extremity of the root of which the abscess is situated. If the abscess is seated in any other part of the sinus, the cavity should be perforated as before described, and the tumor opened for the escape of the matter. This done, the efforts of the economy will soon effect a cure.

*Ulceration of the Lining Membrane.*

Ulceration of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus is, we believe, always dependent upon some other morbid condition of this cavity, and when it occurs, it often gives rise to some of the worst forms of disease to which it is liable. It is not a simple disease, but is complicated with some other morbid affection, and generally preceded by a purulent condition of the secretions of the lining membrane, and often followed by fungi, and sometimes by caries of the surrounding osseous walls. The membrane cōvering the floor of the antrum, is usually first attacked; but ulceration having commenced here, it generally soon extends to other parts of the sinus and is frequently accompanied by ulceration of the lining membrane of one or both of the nasal cavities; and ulceration of the latter is sometimes mistaken for ulceration of the former. The existence of ulcers in the antrum can only be inferred from certain signs; but when seated in the nose, they can almost always be seen. The matter secreted by ulcers situated here exhales a less fœtid odor than that of ulcers of the maxillary sinus. This of itself, says Deschamps,* will enable us to determine, almost to a certainty, the seat of the disease.

Ulcers of the maxillary sinus present as great a variety of character as do those of other parts of the body. Their nature is determined by the state of the constitutional health and the causes that produce them. The following varieties have been met with; namely, the *simple*, or those resulting from mechanical injury; the *fungous*, *scorbutic*, *venereal*, *cancerous*, *gangrenous*, *scrofulous*, *inveterate*, *carious*, &c.

In the simpler species of ulcer, the matter is of a thick consistence and nearly white, but as the disease increases in malignancy, it becomes thinner, and varies in appearance from a transparent to a dirty brown, yellow, or black.

Many of the symptoms of ulceration of the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus, are similar to some which accompany other affections of this cavity; as, for example, deep-seated heavy pain in the cheek; occasional escape of matter into the nose, &c. In addition to constant pain in the region of the antrum, the following may be mentioned: The escape of fœtid sanies into the nose on the patient's inclining his head to the opposite side, or through an opening which has been effected by nature or that has been formed by art for its escapē. Also, the traversing of the

* *Maladies des Fosses Nazales*, sec. 2, art. vi, p. 262.

ulcer from the interior through the bony walls of the cavity and external soft parts. An opening of this sort may be effected through the cheek, near the orbit, or even into it, which last has often happened; at other times it is effected through the canine fossa or palatine arch. Moreover, the matter escaping from the sinus often has flocculi mixed with it, which is rarely the case in simple muco-purulent secretion. These flocculi sometimes choke up the natural opening of the cavity and cause its secretions, together with those of the ulcers, to accumulate, and distend its osseous walls until they ultimately give way, or an opening is formed for their escape.

When the ulcer is of a fungous character, the matter secreted is thin, and of a dark brown or blackish color, and has mixed with it blood and pus.

If the ulcer is of a cancerous nature, the pain will be sharp and lancinating, and affect the whole of the side of the face; the matter will be serous, very fœtid and streaked with blood. If it is discharged through the natural opening in the nose, it will cause the pituitary membrane of the nasal cavity to become exceedingly irritable, sensitive to the touch, and to ulcerate. The bones of the affected side of the face soon become softened or carious, the teeth loosen, the external soft parts inflame and ultimately ulcerate; openings are formed in the sinus, fever of a low grade supervenes, and death ultimately closes the scene.

A degenerated or altered state of the secretions of this cavity, is said to be the most common cause of ulceration. This may be an exciting cause, and it may be one of the most frequent exciting causes, but were it not favored by constitutional predisposition, it would seldom give rise to it. Local irritation, whether produced by an altered condition of these fluids or by the presence of decayed or dead teeth, the roots of teeth or a blow upon the cheek, may be, and doubtless is, the exciting cause of ulceration of the mucous membrane.

But it is only in bad habits, or debilitated constitutions, that malignant ulcers are often met with in the maxillary sinus.

As in the case of engorgement, the first indication of cure is to give egress to the purulent matter, and for this purpose an opening should be formed at the most dependent part of the sinus through the alveolar border, or rather the alveolus of a molar tooth; and this should be made large enough to admit the little finger, and if there be any teeth so much decayed as to be productive of irritation to the parts subjacent to the antrum, they should be removed.

Free egress for the matter having been obtained, and all local irritants removed, the antrum should be injected from time to time, with gently stimulating and detersive fluids. This, in case of simple ulcer, if the constitutional health is not seriously impaired, will often be all that is necessary to effect a cure.

If the ulcer is of a fungous nature, the employment of escharotics, and sometimes even the actual cautery, becomes necessary; this last should be repeated until the fungi are completely destroyed.

The surface of the ulcer should, if practicable, be kept clean by means of dossils of dry lint or pledgets spread with some simple ointment. The treatment of ulcers of this cavity is usually attended with more difficulty, on account of their concealed situation, than ulcers of most other parts of the body. Among other things, Deschamps recommends injections of a decoction of quinine. In many cases a lotion of sulphate of zinc may be used with advantage. But the treatment of ulcers of the maxillary sinus, as in the treatment of ulcers of other parts, should be varied to suit the indications of each particular case. In debilitated subjects, tonics, as quinine and preparations of steel, are said to be highly serviceable. There are some cases in which mercurials are beneficial. Strict attention should always be paid to the regimen of the patient, and such general treatment adopted as may be best calculated to restore the

constitutional health, for upon this the cure of the local affection often depends.

### *Caries, Necrosis, and Softening of the Bony Parietes.*

The bony parites of this cavity, and sometimes the whole of the subjacent alveolar border, and superior maxillary, the nasal, palatine and orbital bones, as well as some that belong to the base of the cranium and the malar bone, are involved in caries or necrosis. Mollities ossium, though rarely occurring in the alveolar ridge, frequently affects the walls of the sinus. Caries may affect a considerable portion of both for a long time, without completely destroying the vitality of the diseased parts.

When the walls of the antrum or alveoli are affected by necrosis, the soft parts in contact with the diseased or dead bone, inflame, ulcerate and discharge fœtid ichorous matter. The gums sometimes become gangrenous and slough. The destruction of the vitality of the osseous parts often progresses very slowly, and thus piece after piece is exfoliated until the disease is arrested.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish caries and necrosis from some of the other affections that seat themselves in this cavity. They, therefore, often exist for a long time without being suspected. The signs that indicate mollities ossium, or softening of the walls of the cavity, are such as not to be easily mistaken for those of any other affection. In this disease the walls of the sinus yield to pressure, and regain their former shape when the pressure is removed. Its existence, therefore, may always be known by these signs, and as these are sufficient, it is not necessary to enumerate any of the others by which it is characterized. Caries and necrosis, not being so easily detected, often make considerable progress before their existence is ascertained. Their presence, however, may, in most instances, be inferred from the discharge of dark fœtid sanies. But the exfoliation of pieces of bone will set all doubt at rest.

Caries or necrosis may often be detected by perforating the antrum and exposing the denuded or diseased bone; or when there is an external opening, by probing it.

The pain accompanying these affections does not constitute a diagnosis of much importance, since this does not belong to the osseous tissue, but to the soft parts that cover it.

Caries, necrosis, and other alterations of the osseous walls of the maxillary sinus, are thought by some to result, very frequently, from certain specific or constitutional vices; such, for example, as the venereal, scorbutic, scrofulous, cancerous, &c., independently of any previous morbid condition of the soft parts. We have yet to be convinced that disease ever occurs in an osseous tissue, except in the teeth, while the soft parts in contact with it are in a healthy state. The author is of the opinion, therefore, that the contrary supposition is gratuitous.

The immediate cause is the destruction of the periosteum, resulting from inflammation or ulceration. These last may arise from a purulent condition of the secretions of the cavity, engorgement, abscess, from the presence of foreign bodies, tumors, a blow upon the cheek or from other kinds of mechanical violence. They may also result from the irritation produced by diseased teeth. The pressure of incarcerated fluids may perhaps be regarded as the most frequent cause; and from this, too, result some of the most aggravated forms of disease that ever attack the maxillary sinus.

The softening of the bone seems to be the result of the action of some solvent fluid upon it, capable of decomposing or breaking down its calcareous molecules. Although inflammation and ulceration are always present, and appear necessary to the exudation of this fluid, its production, nevertheless, seems to be dependent upon some peculiar state or habit of body.

Complicated as are, most frequently, caries, necrosis and all other alterations of the osseous walls of the maxillary sinus,

with other affections of this cavity, their cure is often difficult and generally tedious. The first indication to be fulfilled, however, is to obtain free egress for any fluids which may have accumulated in it. This should be effected in the manner before described. In addition to which, if the disease of the osseous tissue be complicated with any other affection of the sinus, the means necessary for the cure of the disease with which it is complicated, should at once be employed.

Deschamps recommends the employment of detersive and stimulating injections, a decoction of quinine, tinct. of myrrh and aloes, &c. These last, he says, may be introduced as injections or by means of pledgets moistened in them. He also directs the cavity to be "cleared of all foreign matter which may have obtained admission into it." This treatment, having a tendency to promote a healthy action in the lining membrane, will often be all that is required. It should be continued until the caried or necrosed bone has exfoliated, and the secretions of the antrum cease to exhale an offensive odor. The dead bone, however, having exfoliated, a cure is generally soon effected.

### *Tumors of the Lining Membrane and Periosteum.*

The lining membrane and periosteal tissue of the maxillary sinus occasionally become the seat of fungous and other tumors, and, in consequence of the concealed situation of the cavity, they often make considerable progress before they attract attention; hence, treatment which might otherwise frequently prove successful, is in most instances, unavailing. The presence of a tumor here may give rise to all the diseases to which its osseous walls are liable, as well as to most of the affections incident to the lining membrane. As soon as a morbid growth has filled the sinus, it, as it continues to augment in size, presses upon the lining membrane, excites inflammation, and sometimes ulceration, causing its secretions to become vitiated and unhealthy; the periosteum soon becomes diseased, followed by softening, caries or necrosis of the surrounding osseous tissues, and, ultimately, one or more fistulous openings are formed through the cheek, alveoli, or palatine arch. These are among the most common effects that result from tumors of this cavity. As they increase in volume, they gradually distend and displace its bony parietes; the floor of the orbit is sometimes elevated, and the eye more or less forced from the sockets; the palatine arch and alveolar ridge are depressed, the teeth become loosened and drop out, and when the tumor is of a soft, fungous nature, it not unfrequently escapes through the alveoli into the mouth, and after forcing the jaws asunder to their greatest extent, protrudes from it in enormous masses.

It sometimes happens that tumors having their seat in the antrum, after having filled it, make their way into the nose, where they acquire a size equal to, or even greater than that which they had previously attained, thus dividing themselves, as it were, into two parts—one occupying the antrum, and the other, one of the nasal cavities. Thus a polypus of the antrum is occasionally mistaken for one of the nose, and the error frequently not discovered until an attempt is made to remove it.

Tumors in the maxillary sinus seldom grow very fast during the early stages of their formation; but as they enlarge, the neighboring parts become involved in the diseased action, and consequently, furnish them with fluids less healthy in their qualities, and thus cause them to assume a character of greater malignancy, and generally to increase more rapidly in size.

The occurrence of tumors in the maxillary sinus is rarely accompanied, previously to their having obtained a size sufficiently large to fill it, by symptoms differing materially from those occasioned by other affections of this cavity. After they have filled the sinus, the indications soon become less equivocal. Swelling of the cheek, depression of the alveolar ridge, loosening of the superior molar teeth of

the affected side, inflammation and sponginess of the gums, elevation of the floor of the orbit, and protrusion or concealment of the eye, are symptoms which result from the presence of tumors in this cavity, but they are not peculiar to these affections alone; many of them are produced by mucous engorgement. When to these is superadded the discharge of bloody sanies from the nose, or from one or more fistulous openings through the cheek, alveolar ridge, or palatine arch, the diagnosis will be conclusive; and the existence of a tumor established beyond doubt.

There are also other signs by which the occurrence of a morbid growth in this cavity may be known; as, for example, the dropping out of the superior molars of the affected side, and the protrusion of portions of the tumor through the alveoli.

Tumors of the maxillary sinus are dependent, for the most part, upon both local and constitutional causes. Scorbutic and scrofulous habits, and persons whose general health has been impaired by certain constitutional diseases, such as the venereal, protracted inflammatory and bilious fevers, dyspepsia, &c., are most subject to them. The local causes are the same as those of most other morbid affections of this cavity. Diseased teeth, gums and alveolar processes, are probably among the most common.

It is only in the early stages of the formation of tumors in the maxillary sinus, that surgical treatment can be adopted with success, and even then their entire extirpation is necessary. If this is not accomplished, a speedy return of the disease may be expected. But, preparatory to the removal of the diseased structure, a large opening should be made into the antrum, so as to expose as much of it as possible; and with regard to the most proper place for effecting this, Deschamps recommends, when the alveolar ridge has been started, the removal of the first or second molar, and the perforation of the sinus through its socket with a "three-sided trocar of suitable dimensions." When the alveolar ridge and teeth are sound, he directs the opening to be made through the outer wall of the sinus above the ridge, and this he thinks, on account of its being more direct, is preferable to the other mode.

When the opening is made through the external parietes, the instrument recommended by Mr. Thomas Bell to be employed for cutting away the bone after it has been exposed, is a "strong hooked knife," which is probably as well adapted to the purpose as any instrument that could be used. Some surgeons employ, strong curved scissors, but the hooked knife, in the opinion of the author, is preferable.

A free opening having been effected into the antrum, the finger of the operator should be introduced, and the nature of the diseased structure ascertained. This done, he will be enabled to determine the proper procedure to be had recourse to for its removal. If the tumor is of a polypous nature, it may be seized with a pair of forceps and torn away; if it be attached by a broad base, its extirpation will be most readily effected with a knife. It is often exceedingly difficult to effect its total removal even in this way, so that it not unfrequently becomes necessary to employ the actual cautery; for, if any small portions be left behind, a re-production of the disease will generally very soon take place. When the disease has originated, or is seated, in the periosteum, the cautery is the most effectual means of preventing its return. The French surgeons have applied it with great success. Desault, in a case of fungous tumor, succeeded in effecting a cure after three applications.

Dr. A. H. Stevens, professor of surgery in the University of New York, in 1823, in a case of fungous tumor, attached by a broad base to the lower part of the antrum, removed a large portion of the lower and anterior parts of the upper jaw. The patient recovered, and is said to be living at the present time.* In 1841,

* Appendix to *Cooper's Surgical Dictionary*, p. 30.

Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, for a case of cephalomatous tumor of this cavity, removed the superior maxillary bone. This operation was also successful.* The same operation was performed soon after, and for the removal of a tumor of the antrum, with success, by R. D. Mussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio;† and Dr. Fare of Columbia, South Carolina, has performed the operation twice with success.

Thus it is perceived that the disease under consideration not unfrequently calls for one of the most formidable operations in surgery, and that by it many unfortunate sufferers have been snatched from the jaws of death. Notwithstanding the performance of this operation, the application of the cautery often becomes necessary to prevent a reproduction of the excrescence, and there are many cases in which it cannot be thus repressed. The result of the most thorough and best directed treatment depends on the state of the constitutional health, and the nature of the disease. In depraved habits and shattered constitutions, if the tumor be of a carcinomatous character, a cure need never be expected.

The maxillary sinus is sometimes occupied by fungous tumors, originating in the alveoli of the molar teeth, or from the roots of these teeth.

### *Exostosis of the Walls of the Maxillary Sinus.*

The osseous walls of the maxillary sinus sometimes become the seat of bony tumors, a disease designated by the name of exostosis. Exostoses sometimes attain an enormous size, and especially upon cylindrical bones; very large ones, too, are frequently met with upon the maxillæ. The largest one of the maxillary sinus, of which medical history furnishes any account, is exhibited upon a specimen of morbid anatomy, presented in 1767, by M. Beaupreau, to the French Academy. A description and drawing of this tumor are contained in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery, but we have no account of the history of its formation, nor of the symptoms that resulted from it. The tumor occupies the whole of the right maxillary sinus, and several of the neighboring bones are involved in it. It is very large near its base, and projects from the lower part of the orbit, forward and downward, six inches.

A case of exostosis of each antrum is described by Sir Astley Cooper, both of which forced themselves up into the orbits, and pushed the eyes from their sockets. One made its way into the brain, and caused the death of the patient.

Mr. Thomas Bell does not believe in the occurrence of "true exostosis upon the bony parietes" of this cavity; but too many examples have presented themselves to leave any room for doubt upon the subject.

The attacks of exostosis of the walls of the maxillary sinus, are generally so insidious, that the presence of the disease is not, for a long time, even suspected. Those which result from venereal vice, Boyer says, are preceded by acute pain, extending at first to almost every part of the affected bone, but which afterwards confines itself to the affected portion. Those which are occasioned by scrofula, the same writer tells us, are attended by a duller and less severe pain; the symptoms of those resulting from causes purely local, such, for example, as a blow, are very similar. After it has filled the sinus, or very considerably thickened its exterior walls, it will cause them to offer a firmer resistance to pressure, than any other diseases of the cavity.

There is a difference of opinion among writers on the diseases of the bones, with regard to the causes of exostosis. Certain constitutional diseases, such as "scrofula and lues venerea," are thought by some to give rise to the affection. That the last of these is favorable to its production, is, we believe, admitted by all; but Sir Astley Cooper declares that no evidence has yet been adduced to prove that the former is ever concerned in its production. Others

* *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal* for 1842.
† *Western Lancet* for 1842.

impute the disease to local irritation produced by contusions, fractures, &c. It is probably dependent upon both local and constitutional causes, and that neither, independently of the other, is capable of producing it.

A variety of plans of treatment have been recommended for this disease, and Bordenave assures us it may be cured, if suitable remedies are applied before it has acquired much solidity. Assuming that it sometimes results from constitutional causes, he directs that the treatment should be commenced by the employment of such means as are indicated by the nature of the vice with which the patient may be affected. If a venereal vice be present, the use of mercurial medicines is recommended. The author last mentioned says he has known it to be successfully treated with mercury. Topical applications, such as fomentations and cataplasms, have also been found serviceable. Iodine and mercury have been employed, but not, so far as the author is aware, with any decided advantage. Sir Astley Cooper thinks the best internal remedy is "oxymuriate of quicksilver, together with the compound decoction of sarsaparilla." The author, however, believes with Boyer, that a dispersion of an exostosis can never be effected.

Dr. B. A. Rodrigues, of Charleston, S. C., removed an exostosis from the maxillary sinus, a few years since, and the patient was restored to perfect health.

When the exostosis is not complicated with any other disease of the cavity, the restorative energies of nature, after its removal, will generally be all that is required to complete the cure.

Maxillary Sinus, Wounds and Fractures of. The walls of the maxillary sinus are sometimes fractured by blows and pierced by sharp-pointed instruments. Fouchard mentions a case, in which a canine tooth had been driven up into it.* This is an accident that rarely happens. The instance here alluded to, is, we believe, the only one on record; and, as might be supposed, was followed by severe pain and ultimately gave rise to a tumor upon the cheek near the nose, and three fistulous openings, from which fœtid matter was discharged. The sinus having been opened, and the tooth taken from it, a cure was at once effected.

The nature and extent of the injury inflicted should determine the treatment most proper to be adopted for wounds of this cavity. Complicated as they, in most instances, are with the presence of extraneous substances in the sinus, the removal of these constitutes the first, and, not unfrequently, the only remedial indication. This should never be neglected. When any extraneous bodies, or portions of bone, have been forced into the sinus, they should first be carefully removed. The external wound should next be dressed with adhesive slips so as to prevent the formation of an unsightly cicatrix. If constitutional symptoms supervene, they may be met with appropriate remedies.

Maxillary Sinus, Foreign Bodies in the. That foreign bodies are sometimes introduced into the maxillary sinus through wounds penetrating its exterior parietes, there can be no doubt but that they should gain access to it in any other way, would seem almost impossible. The smallness and peculiar situation of the opening which communicates with it, are such, one would think, as to preclude the introduction of extraneous substances of any kind, yet they have been found here when they could not have gained admission in any other way. There are several well authenticated cases on record in which worms have been found in this cavity.

Mr. Hyshaw, in a work entitled Medical Commentaries, mentions the case of a woman from whose maxillary sinus a dead insect, more than half an inch in length, was taken.

When insects are discovered here, injections of oil and tepid water are recommended. This constitutes all the treatment necessary in cases of this kind.

MAXILLO-ALVEOLI-NASAL. Name

* *Le Chirurgien Dentiste*, tom. 1, page 391.

given by Dumas to the depressor alæ nasi muscle.

MAXILLO-LABIAL. Name given by Chaussier to the depressor anguli oris muscle.

MAXILLO-LABII-NASAL. Name given by Dumas to the levator labii superioris alæque nasi muscle.

MAXILLO-NARINAL. Name given by Dumas to the compressor nasi muscle.

MAX'IMUM. The greatest amount or quantity; opposed to minimum.

MAY-APPLE. A plant of the genus *Podophyllum*. Also, the fruit.

MAY-WEED. See Anthemis Cotula.

MEAD. A fermented liquor made from honey and water.

MEAD'OW CROW'FOOT. The common name of *Ranunculus acris*.

MEADOW SAF'FRON. A bulbous plant of the genus *Colchicum*.

MEADOW-SWEET. A plant of the genus *Spiræa*.

MEA'SLES. *Rube'ola*. A cutaneous disease, characterized by a crimson rash in stigmatized dots, appearing about the third or fourth day, and ending in about three days in mealy desquamation. The eruption is usually preceded by hoarseness, a dry cough and sneezing, and is attended by febrile symptoms.

MEA'TUS. A passage or canal.

MEATUS AUDITO'RIUS EXTER'NUS. The external auditory passage.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS. The internal auditory passage.

MEATUS CÆ'CUS. The Eustachian tube.

MEATUS NARI'UM. Nasal fossæ.

MEATUS URINA'RIUS. The urethra.

MECHAN'ICAL. *Mechani'cus*; from *μηχανη*, a machine. Pertaining to a machine; the art of constructing machines. Also, acting by physical power. It relates, too, to the sensible properties of masses of matter. In *Medicine*, remedies which act by irritation. Also, physicians who refer every function of the body, whether healthy or morbid, to a certain condition of the mechanical properties of the blood and other parts of the body. For the application of the term in *Dental Surgery*, see Mechanical Dentistry.

MECHANICAL DENT'ISTRY. The art of constructing and applying artificial teeth, artificial palates, obturators and appliances for the correction of irregularity in the arrangement of the natural teeth. See Impressions of the Mouth in Wax; Metallic Base for Artificial Teeth; Model, Plaster and Metallic, of the Alveolar Border; Model, Antagonizing, for Artificial Teeth; Mounting Mineral Teeth upon a Metallic Base, &c.

MECHAN'ICS. The science which treats of the laws of the motion of material bodies.

MECHANICS, AN'IMAL. That part of physiology which treats of the laws which govern the movements of the animal body.

MECH'ANISM. The structure of the body; the assemblage of the parts of a machine.

MECKEL'S GANGLION. The sphenopalatine ganglion.

MECH'ONATE. A salt resulting from the combination of meconic acid with a salifiable base.

MECON'IC ACID. From *μηκων*, a poppy. A peculiar acid contained in opium.

MEC'ONIN. *Mec'onine;* a peculiar crystalline substance extracted from opium.

MECO'NIUM. From *μηκων*, the poppy. The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*. Also, the excrement in the large intestines of the fœtus.

MEDE'OLA. A genus of plants of the order *Trilliaceæ*.

MEDEOLA VIRGIN'ICA. Indian cucumber, the root of which is thought to be slightly diuretic, and to be useful in dropsies.

ME'DIAN. *Media'nus;* from *medium*, the middle. That which occupies the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. The imaginary vertical line supposed to divide a body into two equal parts.

MEDIAN NERVE. A nerve occupying an intermediate position between the radial and ulnar nerves, and passing down

the middle of the forearm to the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the veins of the forearm are so called, the *median cephalic*, the *median basilic*, and the *common median*.

MEDIASTI'NUM. The membranous partition which divides the thorax into two lateral halves.

MEDIASTINUM CER'EBRI. The falx cerebri.

ME'DIATE. *Media'tus.* Middle; between two extremes.

MED'ICAL. *Medica'lis.* Relating to the science, or professors of medicine.

MEDICAL JURISPRU'DENCE. Legal medicine.

MED'ICAMENT. *Medicamen'tum;* from *medicare*, to heal. A medicine; a healing application.

MEDICAS'TER. An empiric; a quack.

MED'ICATED. Having medicine in it; treated with medicine.

MEDICA'TION. *Medica'tio.* The change produced in the animal œconomy by the operation of medicine.

MEDICI'NA. The healing art. A science which has for its object the cure of disease and the preservation of health.

MEDICINA CONSERVATI'VA. Hygiene.

MEDICINA DIÆTET'ICA. Dietetic medicine; that part of medicine which relates to diet.

MEDICINA GYMNAS'TICA. That part of medicine which relates to exercise.

MEDICINA HERMET'ICA. The employment of chemical remedies in the treatment of disease.

MEDICINA PROPHYLAC'TICA. Hygiene. Preventive medicine.

MEDIC'INAL. *Medicina'lis;* from *medicina*, medicine. Having remedial powers; adapted to the mitigation and cure of disease.

MEDICINAL DAYS. Critical days.

MEDICINAL HOURS. The hours when it is supposed medicine may be given with greatest advantage. Those most commonly fixed upon are in the morning, about an hour before dinner, four hours after, and before going to bed. But, as a general rule, the times should be governed by the symptoms.

MED'ICINE. *Medici'na.* The healing art. Also, a medicine.

MEDICINE, CLIN'ICAL. See Clinical Medicine.

MEDICINE LEGAL. Medical jurisprudence. See Legal Medicine.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL. Belonging or relating both to medicine and surgery.

MEDICO-LEGAL. Relating to legal medicine, as a *medico-legal* inquiry.

MED'ICUS. A physician.

MEDITUL'LIUM. A term synonymous with *diplöe.*

MEDUL'LA. Marrow. Also, the pith of vegetables, and the white substance of the brain.

MEDULLA CAS'SIÆ. The pulp of cassia fistula.

MEDULLA OBLONGA'TA. The upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord, resting upon the basilary process of the occipital bone.

MEDULLA SPINA'LIS. The spinal cord.

MED'ULLARY. *Medulla'ris;* from *medulla*, marrow. Relating to, or resembling marrow.

MEDULLARY AR'TERIES. The arteries which go to the marrow of the bones.

MEDULLARY MEM'BRANE. The periosteal membrane which lines the cavities of hollow bones.

MEDULLARY SARCO'MA. Fungus hæmatodes.

MEDULLARY SUB'STANCE. The white part of the brain. Also, the internal substance of the kidney.

MEDU'SÆ. A term applied in *Zoology* to a genus of soft radiated animals or acalephes, called *sea-nettles.*

MIGALANTHROPOGENE'SIS. *Megalanthropogene'sia;* from μεγας, great, ανθρωπος, man, and γενεσις, procreation. A term applied by Robert to the pretended art of procreating men of genius.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NIA. From μεγας, great, and σπλαγχνον, a viscus. A tumor formed by one of the viscera.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NUS. One with enlarged viscera.

ME'GRIM. Hemicrania.

MEIBO'MIUS' GLANDS. The small sebaceous follicles situated between the conjunctive membrane of the eye and the cartilage of the eyelid.

MEL. Honey.

MEL ACETA'TUM. *Oxymel,* or honey and vinegar.

MEL ÆGYPTIA'CUM. Oxymel of subacetate of copper.

MEL BORA'CIS. Honey of borax.

MEL DESPUMA'TUM. Clarified honey.

MEL PRÆPARA'TUM. Prepared honey.

MEL ROSÆ. Honey of roses.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Compound honey of squill.

MELA. From *μαω*, to search. A probe.

MELÆ'NA. From *μελας*, black. Vomiting of concrete blood of a blackish-red color.

MELÆNA FUNGO'SA. Fungus Hæmatodes.

MELALEU'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.*

MELALEUCA CAJEPUTI. The name of a plant which affords the cajeput oil.

ME'LAM. A white insoluble powder formed by fusing sulphocyanid of ammonia and sulphocyanid of potassium.

MEL'AMPODIUM. Black hellebore.

MELAMPYR'IN. A substance somewhat analogous to gum and sugar, obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum.*

MEL'ANAGOGUE. From *μελας*, black, and *αγω*, I expel. A medicine supposed by the ancients to possess the power of purging off black bile.

MELANCHLO'RUS. Literally, of a dark-yellow color. Applied in *Pathology* to individuals suffering from black jaundice.

MELANCHO'LIA. Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIC. Belonging or relating to melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY. *Melancho'lia;* from *μελας*, black, and *χολη*, bile. A mental affection characterized by depression of spirits, and occupation of the mind on one train of thoughts. It was supposed by the ancients to be caused by *black-bile,* and hence the appellation.

MEL'ANITE. A black variety of garnet.

MELANO'SIS. From *μελανοω*, to become black. An organic affection in which the structure of the parts assumes a black color and firm consistence, exhibiting an appearance not unlike the bronchial glands, when, by a softening process, they are converted into deep ulcers. The lungs, cellular and adipose textures, are most subject to this species of degeneration. It is called, by Dupuytren, *black cancer,* and by Carswell, *melanoma.*

MELANOT'IC. Of, or belonging to, melanosis.

MELANTHA'CEÆ. The colchicum tribe of monocotyledonous plants.

MELAN'THIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceæ.*

MELANTHIUM VIRGINI'CUM. Virginian melanthium; a plant possessing active poisonous properties. A decoction of it is said to be a cure for the itch.

ME'LAS. *Μελας*, black. Black leprosy, or *lepra nigricans.*

MELAS'MA. From *μελας*, black. A black spot usually occurring upon the tibia of old persons, which soon degenerates into an ulcer.

MELAS'SES. Molasses.

MELAS'SIC ACID. An acid obtained by boiling sugar with alkaline solutions.

MELASTOMA'CEÆ. A natural order of Exogenous plants, inhabiting tropical countries in great numbers.

MELATROPH'IA. From *μελος*, a limb, and *ατροφια*, wasting. Wasting of the limbs.

MELEGE'TA. Grains of paradise.

MELI. Honey.

MELIA. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ.*

MELIA AZED'ARAC. Pride of China; an ornamental tree much cultivated in the Southern States. The bark of the root is anthelmintic, and in large doses, narcotic and emetic.

MELIACÆ. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, with extipulate alternate leaves; sepals three, four or five, more or less

united; petals the same in number, hypogynous; stamen twice as many as the petals; anthers sessile within the orifice of the tube; ovary single; fruit berried or capsular.

MELIAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR. Great honey-flower. A South African plant, the leaves of which have been used in decoction for diseases of the gums and sore throat; also, as a remedy for *tenea capitis*.

MELI'CERIS. From *μελι*, honey, and *κερας*, wax. An encysted tumor, the contents of which resemble wax.

MELIGEI'ON. From *μελι*, honey. A fœtid humor, of the consistence of honey, discharged from an ulcer attended with caries of the bone.

MEL'ILITE. From *μελι*, honey, and *λιθος*, stone. A small yellow crystal found in the lava of Vesuvius.

MELILO'TUS. The officinal melilot, a sweet-scented plant of the genus *Trifolium*, nearly allied to clover.

MELIS'SA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

MELISSA CALAMIN'THA. The common calamint.

MELISSA GRANDIFLO'RA. Mountain calamint.

MELISSA NEP'ETA. Field calamint.

MELISSA OFFICINA'LIS. Melissa; balm. It is slightly aromatic, and when fresh has a fragrant odor.

MELLA'GO. From *mel*, honey. Any medicine of the consistence of honey.

MELLATE. A salt formed by the union of mellitic acid with a base.

MEL'LONE. A lemon-yellow powder, composed of carbon and nitrogen.

MELO. The melon. Also, staphyloma.

MEL'OE. A genus of Coleopterous insects in the system of Latreille. See Cantharis.

MELOE NIGER. The cantharis atrata, or blistering fly of the United States.

MELOE VESICATO'RIUS. Cantharis.

MELON. The name of certain plants and their fruit, as the *watermelon*, the *muskmelon*, &c.

MELON'GENA. The mad-apple plant, or egg fruit.

MELOPLAS'TIC. *Meloplasti'cus;* from *μηλον*, the cheek, and *πλασσω*, I form. The operation for the restoration of any part of the cheek when lost by wounds or ulcers.

MELO'SIS. *Μηλωσις*; from *μηλη*, a probe. A term applied in *Surgery* to the exploration of a wound or ulcer with a probe.

MELO'THRIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

MELOTHRIA PEN'DULA. A plant, native of the West Indies and the United States, the fruit of which is a drastic purgative.

MELO'TIS. A small probe.

MELTING POINT. The point of the thermometer at which a solid body becomes a liquid. Ice melts at 32°, gold at 2016° Fahr.

MEMBRA'NA See Membrane.

MEMBRANA ADIPO'SA. Adipose membrane.

MEMBRANA ARACHNOI'DEA. Arachnoid membrane.

MEMBRANA CELLULO'SA. Cellular membrane.

MEMBRANA HYALOI'DEA. The delicate transparent membrane which encloses the vitreous humor of the eye.

MEMBRANA JACOBI. An extremely thin and delicate membrane which invests the external surface of the retina.

MEMBRANA PIGMEN'TI. The internal layer of the choroid membrane.

MEMBRANA PITUITA'RIA. The membrane which lines the nasal fossæ.

MEMBRANA PUPILLA'RIS. A delicate vascular membrane which covers the pupil of the eye until about the seventh month.

MEMBRANA RETICULA'RIS. Cellular membrane.

MEMBRANA SACCIFORM'IS. A synovial membrane between the lateral articulation of the ulna with the radius.

MEMBRANA SCHNEIDERIA'NA. The pituitary membrane of the nose.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI. The thin semi-transparent membrane which covers the cavity of the drum of the ear.

MEM'BRANE. *Membra'na.* In *Anatomy*, a thin expanded substance, of a cellular texture, intended to envelop or separate, or form other organs, and to exhale, absorb or secrete certain fluids.

MEM'BRANIFORM. *Membranifor'mis.* Applied to laminated parts which resemble a membrane.

MEMBRANOL'OGY. *Membranolo'gia;* from *membrana*, a membrane, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on membranes.

MEMBRANO'SUS. The tensor vaginæ femoris muscle.

MEM'BRANOUS. Having the nature of a membrane, or formed of membranes.

MEMBRANU'LA. A small thin membrane.

MEM'BRUM. A member; a limb.

MEMBRUM VIRILE. The penis.

MEMO'RY. *Memo'ria.* That faculty of the brain whereby past events are recalled to mind.

MENACH'ANITE. A black metallic mineral, consisting of oxyd of tetanium, iron and magnesia.

MEN'AGOGUE. Emmenagogue.

MENAKAN ORE. An ore of titanium. Titaniferous iron.

MEN'ILITE. A brown, impure opal, found at Menil, Montant, near Paris.

MENINGE'AL. *Menin'geus.* Relating to the meninges, or dura mater.

MENINGEAL AR'TERIES. The arteries distributed to the external surface of the dura mater. They are distinguished into *middle*, *anterior* and *posterior*.

MENIN'GES. From μηνιγξ, a membrane. The membranes which envelop the brain.

MENINGI'TIS. Inflammation of the meninges.

MENIN'GO-CEPHALI'TIS. From μηνιγξ, a membrane, κεφαλη, head, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

MENINGO-GASTRAL'GIA. Neuralgia of the stomach.

MENINGO-GASTRI'CUS. An epithet applied by Pinel to bilious fever, because he believed the disease to be seated in the internal membrane of the stomach.

MENINGOPH'YLAX. An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and shielding it from injury while the bone is cut or rasped after the operation of trepanning.

MENINGORRHŒ'A. From μηνιγξ, and ρεω, I flow. Extravasation of blood on or between the cerebral membranes.

MENINGO'SIS. The union of bones by means of membrane.

ME'NIX. A term given by the ancients to all membranes, but now restricted to those of the brain.

MENISPERM'ATES. Salts resulting from the combination of menispermic acid and salifiable bases.

MENISPERM'IC ACID. An acid obtained from the fruit of *Menispermum cocculus*.

MENISPER'MINE. A white, opaque, crystalline alkaloid, obtained from the *Cocculus Indicus*. $C_{18}$ $H_{12}$ $NO_2$.

MENISPER'MUM. A genus of plants of the order *Menispermaceæ*.

MENISPERMUM CANADEN'SE. The name of a climbing plant found in various parts of the United States, said to be tonic, alterative and diuretic.

MENISPERMUM COC'CULUS. The name of the plant bearing the *Cocculus indicus*, or Indian berries which furnish the poisonous principles, *picrotoxine* and *menispermine*.

MENISPERMUM PALMA'TUM. *Cocculus palmatus.* The name of the plant which produces the calumba root.

MENISPERMUM TUBERCULA'TUM. *Cocculus crispus.* The name of a Chinese plant. The extract from the root is tonic, and is used in India in intermittent fever, and in diseases of the bowels.

MENOBRAN'CHUS. From μενω, I remain, and βραγχια, gills. A Perennibranchiate amphibian which retains the external gills.

MENOLIP'SIS. Cessation of the menses.

MEN'OPOME. From μενω, I remain, and πωμα, a lid. A Perennibranchiate amphibian which retains the opercular aperture but not the external gills.

MENORRHAG'IA. From μην, a mouth,

and *ρηγνυμι*, I flow fiercely. Profuse menstruation; immoderate flow of the menses or blood from the uterus.

MENOS'TASIS. From *μην*, mouth, and *στασις*, stagnation. Suppression of the menses.

MENS. The mind.

MENSES. From *mensis*, a mouth. The uterine sanguineous discharge at the period of menstruation.

MENSES, IMMODERATE FLOW OF THE. Menorrhagia.

MENSES, INTERRUPTION OF. Amenorrhœa.

MENSES, RETENTION OF. Amenorrhœa.

MENSTRUAL FLUX. The menses.

MENSTRUA'TION. *Menstrua'tio.* The flowing of the menses, which, from the age of puberty, in healthy women, not pregnant, and who do not suckle, occurs monthly.

MENSTRUATION, PAINFUL. Dysmenorrhœa.

MENSTRUATION, PROFUSE. Menorrhagia.

MENSTRUATION, VICA'RIOUS. The occurrence of hemorrhage from other parts than the uterus, as from the nose, gums, lungs, &c., at the regular menstrual periods, in consequence of the suppression of the menses.

MEN'STRUUM. A solvent. Any substance which has the property of dissolving one or more others.

MENSURA'TION. *Mensura'tio;* from *mensura*, measure. Act of measuring. In *Disease*, this means of exploring the chest is sometimes adopted for the purpose of ascertaining its exact dimensions.

MEN'TAGRA. From *mentum*, the chin, and *αγρα*, a prey. An herpetic eruption about the chin.

MENTAGRA INFANTUM. See Porrigo Lupinosa.

MEN'TAGRAPHYTE. A cryptogamic plant, found in the eruption of mentagra.

MENTAL. From *mens*, mind. Belonging, or relating, to the mind. In *Anatomy* it relates to the chin, (from *mentum*, the chin.)

MENTAL AR'TERY. A branch given off by the dental artery, which issues from the anterior mental foramen, and is distributed upon the lower lip.

MENTAL FORA'MEN. The outer orifice of the inferior dental canal, situated on the outer surface of the inferior maxilla beneath the cuspid tooth.

MENTAL NERVE. A branch of the inferior dental, which escapes from the anterior mental foramen to be distributed upon the lower lip.

MEN'THA. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ*.

MENTHA AQUAT'ICA. *Mentha rotundifo'lia palus'tris.* Water-mint. It has a bitter, pungent taste.

MENTHA CERVI'NA. Hart's pennyroyal. This species has properties similar to the *Mentha pulegium*, but is less agreeable.

MENTHA CRISPA. Curled-leaved mint; a species of mintha having a warm aromatic taste, and a strong fragrant smell.

MENTHA PIPERI'TA. Peppermint. This species is aromatic, carminative and stimulant, and is often used to allay nausea, and to relieve pain in the bowels.

MENTHA PULE'GIUM. Pennyroyal. This species is carminative, antispasmodic and slightly emmenagogue.

MENTHA VIR'IDIS. *Mentha vulga'ris.* Spearmint; a species having properties similar to peppermint.

MENTHENE. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from the stearopten of oil of peppermint.

MENTO-LA'BIAL. *Mento-labia'lis.* Belonging to the chin and lip. Also, the depressor labii inferioris.

MENTU'LA. The penis, or clitoris.

MEN'TULAGRA. Convulsive erection of the penis.

MENTUM. The chin.

MENYAN'THES. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIA'TA. The buck bean; a plant having an exceedingly bitter taste, and possessing tonic and laxative properties.

MENYAN'THINE. The bitter extractive principle of the *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

MEPHITIC. *Mephit'icus.* Applied to

noxious exhalations, and to things possessed of poisonous properties.

MEPHITIC ACID. Carbonic acid.

MEPHITIC AIR. Nitrogen.

MEPHITISM. A poisonous exhalation; all gases unfit for respiration.

MERA'CUS. See Merus.

MERCAP'TAN. A peculiar liquid belonging to the ethyl group, the oxygen being replaced by sulphur. Formula, $C_4$, $H_6$, $S_2$.

MERANÆSTHE'SIS. Insensibility of a portion of the body.

MERCU'RIAL. *Mercuria'lis.* Relating to or containing mercury. Also, active; sprightly; full of vigor.

MERCURIA'LIS. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

MERCURIALIS AN'NUA. French mercury; an oleaceous and emollient herb, possessing slightly aperient properties.

MERCURIALIS PEREN'NIS. *Mercuria'lis sylves'tris. Mercurialis monta'na sylvestris.* Dog's mercury; a poisonous plant.

MERCU'RIUS. Mercury.

MERCURIUS ACETA'TUS. Acetate of mercury.

MERCURIUS ALKALIZA'TUS. See Hydrargyrum Cum Creta.

MERCURIUS CALCINA'TUS. See Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum.

MERCURIUS CHEMICO'RUM. Quicksilver.

MERCURIUS CINE'REUS. Black oxyd of mercury.

MERCURIUS CINNABARI'NUS. Red sulphuret of mercury.

MERCURIUS CORROSI'VUS. Corrosive sublimate.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS RU'BER. Red precipitate.

MERCURIUS COSMET'ICUS. Ammoniated mercury. White precipitate.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMA'TUS. Calomel.

MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLA'VUS. Yellow sulphate of mercury. Turpeth mineral.

MER'CURY. *Hydrar'gyrum. Hydrar'gyrus. Mercurius.* Quicksilver. The compounds of this metal form an extensive and important class of medicines. For the names of its various preparations, see Hydrargyrum, Pilula, Hydrargyri and Unguentum.

MERCURY, DOG'S. A plant of the genus *Mercurialis.*

MERCURY, ENGLISH. See Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.

MERCURY, FRENCH. See Mercurialis Annua.

MERCURY, IODIDE OF. Hydrargyri iodidum.

MER'DA. *Merdus.* Excrement.

MEREMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction or infraction of an organ.

MERIAN'DRA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

MERIANDRA BENGALEN'SIS. Bengalian meliandra, a plant having properties similar to sage.

MERICUS. Local.

MERIDRO'SIS. From μερος, a part, and ιδρωσις, sweating. A partial perspiration.

MEROP'IDANS. *Meropi'dæ.* Merops, a genus of birds called bee-eaters.

MEROBAL'NEUM. From μερος, a part, and βαλανειον, a bath. A partial bath.

MEROCE'LE. From μηρος, the thigh, and κηλη, a tumor. Femoral or crural hernia.

ME'ROS. The thigh; the femur.

MERUL'IDANS. *Meruli'dæ.* The thrush family of birds.

ME'RUS. Genuine; pure; without mixture.

MESARA'IC. Mesenteric.

MESEMBRYAN'THEMUM. A genus of plants of the order *Ficoideæ.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTAL'LINUM. The ice plant, a native of the South of Europe. The juice is said to be demulcent and diuretic, and has been used in spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder.

MES'ENTERIC. *Mesenter'icus.* Belonging or relating to the mesentery.

MESENTERIC AR'TERIES. The second and fifth branches of the aorta are called the *superior* and *inferior* mesenteric arteries.

MESENTERIC GLANDS. The lymphatic glands of the mesentery.

MESENTERIC NERVES. Mesenteric plexuses.

MESENTERIC PLEXUSES. These plexuses, distinguished into *superior, middle* and *inferior*, are formed by the branches of the great intercostal nerves.

MESENTERIC VEINS. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*, and both terminate in the splenic.

MESENTERI'TIS. Inflammation of the mesentery.

MES'ENTERY. *Mesenter'ium;* from μεσος, the middle, and εντερον, intestine. A duplicature of the peritoneum which maintains the intestines in their respective situations.

MESERA'IC. Mesenteric.

ME'SITE. An ethereal substance existing in pyroxylic spirit, and obtained in the distillation of wood.

MESITY'LENE. An oily fluid obtained by the distillation of acetone with fuming sulphuric acid.

MESMER'ISM. Animal magnetism.

MESO-. Μεσος, the middle. Used as a prefix to certain words.

MESO'CARP. The central portion of the pericarp of seeds.

MESOCÆ'CUM. A duplicature of the peritoneum, at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MESOCEPH'ALON. The pons Varolii.

MESOCO'LON. From μεσος, the middle, and κωλον, the colon. A duplicature of the peritoneum, to which the colon is attached. It is designated according to its situation.

MESOCRAN'IUM. The top of the head, or vertex.

MESOD'ME. The mediastinum.

MESODMI'TIS. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOGAS'TRIUM. The umbilical region of the abdomen.

MESO-GLOS'SUS. The genio-glossus muscle.

MES'OLITE. A mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

MÉSOLOBE. The corpus callosum.

MESOMER'IA. The parts situated between the thighs.

MESOMPHA'LUM. The middle of the navel.

MESOPH'RYON. The space above the nose, between the eyebrows.

MESOPHYL'LUM. In *Botany*, the parenchymatous or cellular tissue, forming the central portion of a leaf.

MESOREC'TUM. The transverse fold of the peritoneum, which connects the rectum with the sacrum.

MESOTH'ENAR. The abductor, and deep seated portion of the flexor brevis of the thumb.

MESOTHO'RAX. From μεσος, middle, and *thorax*, the chest. The intermediate of the three segments which compose the thorax in insects.

MESOT'ICA. Diseases affecting the intermediate or connecting substance of organs without derangement of the general health.

MES'OTYPE. A zeolitic mineral; a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda.

MES'PILUS GERMAN'ICA. The medlar tree. The fruit is astringent.

MESPILUS OXYCAN'THA. White hawthorn. The flowers have been used as a pectoral.

META.- A common prefix, from μετα, after, with; signifying change.

METAB'ASIS. From μεταβαινω, I digress. A change of medicine, or treatment.

METABOLEL'OGY. *Metabolelog'ia*, from μεταβολη, change, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the changes which occur in the course of a disease.

METABO'LIANS. Insects which undergo a metamorphosis.

METACAR'PAL. Belonging or relating to the metacarpus.

METACARPAL AR'TERY. A branch of the radial artery which descends obliquely upon the back of the hand.

METACARPAL ARTICULATIONS. The articulations of the last four metacarpal bones, at their upper extremity.

METACARPAL BONES. See Metacarpus.

METACARPAL LIGAMENTS. The ligaments which connect the metacarpal bones.

METACARP'US. From *μετα*, after, and *καρπος*, the wrist. The bones of that part of the hand situated between the wrist and fingers.

METAC'ETONE. *Propion.* A colorless, fragrant, oily fluid obtained by distilling sugar with quicklime.

METACETON'IC ACID. *Butyro-acetic acid. Propion'ic acid.* An acid formed by the decomposition of various organic bodies. Chemically speaking, it is a teroxide of metacetyl.

METAC'ETYL. *Propionyl.* A carbohydrogen ($C_6 H_5$) formed by various organic metamorphoses. It is the basis of the last named acid.

METACHORE'SIS. Metastasis.

METAL. *Metal'lum.* Μεταλλον, a metal. A numerous class of simple combustible bodies, distinguished by their peculiar lustre, considerable specific gravity, almost total opacity, insolubility in water, and as being conductors of electricity and heat.

The existence of fifty-one metals is admitted by chemists. The following table contains their names, specific gravity, melting points, and symbolic abbreviations.

| Names of Metals. | Spe. Grav. | Melting Points. *Fahr.* | Symbolic Abbreviation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gold . . . | 19.25 | 2016° | Au. |
| 2. Silver . . | 10.47 | 1873 | Ag. |
| 3. Iron . . . | 7.78 | 2800 | Fe. |
| 4. Copper . . | 8.89 | 1996 | Cu. |
| 5. Mercury . | 13.56 | 39 | Hg. |
| 6. Lead . . . | 11.35 | 612 | Pb. |
| 7. Tin . . . | 7.29 | 442 | Sn. |
| 8. Antimony . | 6.70 | .... | Sb. |
| 9. Bismuth . . | 9.80 | 497 | Bi |
| 10. Zinc . . . | 7.00 | 773 | Zn. |
| 11. Arsenic . . | 5.80 | .... | As. |
| 12. Cobalt . . | 8.53 | 2810 | Co. |
| 13. Platinum . | 21.05 | oh. bp* | Pt. |
| 14. Nickel . . | 8,27 | 2810 | Ni. |
| 15. Manganese . | 6.85 | 2800 | Mn. |
| 16. Tungsten . | 17.60 | .... | W. |
| 17. Tellurium . | 6.11 | 620 | Te. |
| 18. Molybdenum | 7.40 | oh. bp. | Mo. |
| 19. Uranium . | 9.00 | oh. bp. | U. |
| 20. Titanium . | 3.30 | oh. bp. | Ti. |
| 21. Chromium . | .... | oh. bp. | Cr. |
| 22. Columbium | .... | oh. bp. | Ta. |
| 23. Palladium . | 11.50 | .... | Pd. |
| 24. Rhodium . | .... | oh. bp. | R. |
| 25. Iridium . . | .... | oh. bp. | Ir. |
| 26. Osmium . . | .... | oh. bp. | Os. |
| 27. Cerium . . | .... | .... | Ce. |
| 28. Potassium . | 0.86 | 136 | K. |
| 29. Sodium . . | 0.97 | 190 | Na. |
| 30. Barium . . | .... | .... | Ba. |
| 31. Strontium . | .... | .... | Sr. |
| 32. Calcium . . | .... | .... | Ca. |
| 33. Cadmium . | .... | .... | Cd. |
| 34. Lithium . . | .... | .... | $L_i$ |
| 35. Silicium . | .... | .... | Si. |
| 36. Zirconium . | .... | .... | Zr. |
| 37. Aluminium . | .... | .... | Al. |
| 38. Glucinium . | .... | .... | G. |
| 39 Yttrium . . | .... | .... | Y. |
| 40. Thorium . | .... | .... | Th. |
| 41. Magnesium. | .... | .... | Mg. |
| 42. Vanadium . | .... | .... | V. |
| 43. Didymium . | .... | ... | D. |
| 44. Erbium . . | .... | .... | E. |
| 45. Ilmenium . | .... | .... | Il. |
| 46. Lanthanium | .... | .... | La. |
| 47. Niobium . | .... | .... | Nb. |
| 48. Pelopium . | .... | .... | Pe. |
| 49. Ruthenium | .... | .... | Ru. |
| 50. Tantalum . | .... | .... | Ta. |
| 51. Terbium . | .... | .... | Te. |

*Oxyhydrogen blow-pipe.

Two other metals, Donarium and Norium, have been recently discovered, and will probably have to be added to this list.

METAL'LIC. Of the nature of metal.

METALLIC BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH. A metallic plate adapted to such portion of the alveolar arch as is deprived of natural teeth, and to be supplied with an artificial substitute. Gold and platina are the most suitable metals for this purpose, and those usually employed by American dentists, but silver is very frequently used. Platina is objectionable on account of its weight, it being much heavier than gold. Besides, the heat required to fuse it is so great that it cannot be melted in a furnace. Silver is objectionable chiefly for the reason that the secretions of the mouth oxydize it.

The manner of preparing a metallic base is as follows: The exact size of the

plate is generally ascertained by first adapting a thin plate of lead, or a piece of paper, to the model, and marking on it the dimensions designed for the base to have; the pattern is then cut and placed upon the plate, and its shape marked upon it. With a pair of strong shears or snips, the plate is then cut to the size and shape of the pattern. It is now annealed and partially adjusted to the model with a pair of pliers, or forceps made expressly for the purpose, and a hammer; it is then again annealed and swaged between a metallic model and counter-model. This done, it is filed to the exact size required, and, if the piece is to be held in the mouth with clasps, accurately fitted to the teeth to which they are to be applied. At this stage it should be tried in the mouth, and if its adaptation to the inequalities of the parts against which it is to rest is perfect, it may be placed on the plaster model, the clasps having been previously adapted to the teeth to which they are to be applied, should be united to it with wax, or, what is better, cement composed of two parts beeswax and one of resin, previously softened in warm water or by a fire. The work is now carefully removed from the plaster model and placed on a piece of paper with the concave surface of the plate upward, when a thick batter of plaster of Paris should be poured on it and the clasps, to the thickness of half an inch. When this has hardened, the piece may be taken from the paper, and secured to a piece of charcoal with pins of iron wire or plaster, with the convex surface of the plate upward. Thus secured, the wax may be softened and removed, and a mixture of finely ground borax and water applied to the line of connection between the plate and clasps, with several small pieces of solder, which, being fused from the heat of the flame of a lamp thrown upon the work with a blow-pipe, unite the clasps to the plate. See Soldering and Blow-pipe.

With regard to the width of the plate, and the peculiar form and shape that should be given to it in different cases, there exists some difference of opinion. Some prefer a very wide plate, others a narrow one. When it is to be retained in the mouth by means of clasps or spiral springs, it should be fully three-fourths of an inch in width; a suction or atmospheric pressure plate requires to be considerably wider. A base for a substitute for all the teeth of the lower jaw should extend as far back as possible, and for the upper jaw, far enough back to cover the tuberosities of the alveolar border. When the substitute is to be retained in the mouth by means of clasps to be attached to the remaining natural teeth, it is important that they should be so constructed as to fit with the most perfect accuracy, so that when applied, no undue force shall be exerted upon the organs around which they are placed.

A base for the support of a substitute for one or even two upper incisors, or for a cuspidatus and adjoining bicuspis, or for the first and second bicuspids, may be retained in the mouth with one clasp, but when a substitute for a greater number of teeth is required, each extremity of the plate should be provided with a clasp.

With a view of avoiding the bad effects resulting from the use of clasps, Dr. G. E. Hays, of Buffalo, N. Y., recommends perforating the base in such a way as to permit one or more of the remaining teeth to pass through it. The author has adopted it in several cases with advantage.

With a view of increasing the adhesion of the base, by suction or atmospheric pressure, a variety of plans have been proposed, all consisting, for the most part, in so constructing the base that a space shall be left between it and the palatine arch or alveolar border, from which, in its application, the air may be exhausted, thus leaving a vacuum, which, in accordance with a well known philosophical principle, will secure the desired end. Within the last eight or ten years, this principle has been applied in many cases with decided advantage. The simplest method of doing it consists in placing a piece of wax, in circumference about

equal to a quarter of a dollar, and twice as thick, on the part of the plaster cast representing the palatine arch, previously to making the impression in sand for a metal casting, so that, in striking up the base, a raised place or cavity will be made in the plate. Instead of a central cavity, Dr. Flagg, of Philadelphia, recommends the use of lateral cavities, and in some cases they are preferable.

METALLIC BASE, CLEAVELAND'S. This consists of a plate encasing the entire alveolar border, or so much of it as is to be supplied with artificial teeth, and the palatine arch, and another covering only the inner part of the alveolar arch and the roof of the mouth. A hole is made in the centre of the first plate about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and around which, on the lower part of the plate, a half round wire is soldered. The second plate is applied to the first in such a manner as to leave a space in the central part, between it and first plate, of about the tenth of an inch, while the edges of the former are accurately fitted and soldered to the latter.

For the manner of attaching artificial teeth to a base, see Mounting Porcelain Teeth upon a Metallic Base.

METALLIC TINKLING. *Metallic voice.* A peculiar noise heard by the stethoscope, when there exists in the chest a preternatural cavity containing air, or when there is air in the cavity of the pleura. It is said to resemble that caused by striking glass, or a metallic or porcelain cup.

METALLIC TRAC'TORS. See Tractors, Metallic.

METALLOG'RAPHY. From *μεταλλον*, metal, and *γραφη*, description. A treatise on metals.

MET'ALLOIDS. A term sometimes applied to the metals obtained from the fixed alkalies and some of the earths.

METALLUR'GIA. From *μεταλλον*, a metal, and *εργον*, work. The art of treating metals, or separating them from their ores.

METAMER'IC. Isomeric.

METAMORPHOP'SIA. From *μεταμορφοω*, I transform, and *ωψ*, the eye. A species of depraved vision, in which imaginary objects appear to be seen.

METAMORPH'OSIS. From *μετα*, change, and *μορφη*, form. Transformation. In *Physiology*, the change through which any texture or organ of the body passes in the progress of its development.

METAPTO'SIS. From *μεταπιπτω*, I digress. The conversion of one disease into another.

METAS'TASIS. From *μεθιστημι*, I change place. A change in the seat of a disease.

METATAR'SAL. *Metatarsa'lis.* Belonging or relating to the metatarsus.

METATARSAL AR'TERY. An artery which forms an arch across the base of the metatarsal bones, supplying the outer side of the foot, and giving off three interosseal branches.

METATARSAL ARTICULA'TIONS. The articulation of the metatarsal bones with each other.

METATARSAL BONES. See Metatarsus.

METATARSO-PHALAN'GIAN. Pertaining to the metatarsus and phalanges.

METATARSO-PHALANGIAN ARTICULATIONS. The articulation of the metatarsal bones with the corresponding phalanges of the toes.

METATAR'SUS. From *μετα*, after, and *ταρσος*, tarsus. That portion of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and toes, consisting of five small cylindrical bones.

METATH'ESIS. From *μετατιθημι*, change place. Transposition. Also, the act of removing the consequence or cause of a disease from one place to another, where its presence will be less hurtful, as depressing a cataract, &c.

METATHO'RAX. From *μετα*, after, and *thorax*, the chest. The hindmost of the three segments which compose the thorax in insects.

ME'TEORISM. *Meteoris'mus;* from *μετεωριζω*, to elevate. Distension of the abdomen with gaseous fluid.

METEOR'OLITE. A meteoric stone.

METEOROL'OGY. *Meteorolog'ia;* from

μετεωρος, aerial, and λογος, a discourse. That department of science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, as the formation of dew, the progress of winds, &c.

METHEG'LIN. A fermented beverage made from honey and water.

METHODE NUMÉRIQUE. The numerical method. In *Medicine*, the deduction of general laws, as proposed by M. Louis, from a collection and careful analysis of cases.

METH'ODISTS. An ancient sect of physicians who endeavored to reduce the treatment of disease to exact rules, supposing all morbid affections of the body to be the result of constriction or relaxation of the animal fibre.

METHOMA'NIA. From μεθη, drunkenness, and μανια, mania. An irresistible desire for intoxicating liquor.

METHYLE. A hypothetical radical of a numerous series of compounds, analogous to those of ethyle.

METH'YLENE. A highly volatile and inflammable liquid obtained by destructive distillation of wood.

METODONTI'ASIS. From μητα, change, and οδοντιασις, dentition. Abnormal development of the teeth.

METOPANTRAL'GIA. From μετωπον, forehead, αντρον, a cavern, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the frontal sinus.

METOPANTRI'TIS. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

METOPOS'COPIST. One versed in metoposcopy.

METOPOS'COPY. *Metoposcop'ia;* from μετωπον, forehead, and σκοπειν, to view. The art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by inspecting the forehead.

METRA. The uterus.

METRAL'GIA. From μητρα, the womb, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the uterus.

METRATRE'SIA. From μητρα, the womb, and ατρησια, imperforation. Morbid closure of the uterus.

METRE. A French measure equal to 39.33 English inches.

METRENCHY'TES. From υητρα, the womb, and εγχυσις, injection. An instrument for, or the act of, injecting the uterus.

METREURYS'MA. From μητρα, the womb, and ευρυς, far extended. Morbid dilatation of the womb.

METRI'TIS. Inflammation of the uterus.

METROCARCINO'MA. From μητρα, the womb, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the uterus.

METROCE'LE. Hernia vaginalis.

METROHÆ'MIA. From μητρα, the womb, and αιμα, blood. Sanguineous congestion of the uterus.

METROMA'NIA. Nymphomania.

METRO-PERITONI'TIS. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

METROPOL'YPUS. Polypus of the uterus.

METROPTO'SIS. From μητρα, the womb, and πτωσις, falling down. Prolapsus uteri.

METRORRHA'GIA. Hemorrhage from the uterus.

MEZE'REON. A small European shrub, the *Daphne mezereon*, the bark of which has an extremely acrid taste.

MIALHE'S ASTRINGENT LOTION. The following is recommended by Mialhe for relaxation of the gums. ℞—Alcohol at 33°, 1000 parts; true kino 100; rhatany root 100; tr. of tolu, tr. of benzoin, of each 2; oil of mint and of canella, of each 2; and oil of anise 1 part. Macerate the kino and rhatany in the alcohol for eight days; filter and add the other articles. A teaspoonful diffused in three or four teaspoonfuls of tepid water should be used as a gargarism.

MIAS'MA. Μιασμα, a stain or pollution; from μιαινω, I contaminate. In *Pathology*, the effluvia arising from sick persons, and from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances.

MIASMAT'IC. Relating to, or produced by, miasmata.

MI'CA. A mineral, usually found in thin elastic laminæ, of various degrees of transparency, and of various colors. It is composed of silica, alumina, potash and oxyd of iron.

MICHE'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Magnoliaceæ.*

MICHELIA CHAM'PACA. Sweet-scented michelia; an East Indian tree, held in high esteem for the beauty and odor of its flowers, an infusion of which is employed in headache.

MICHELIA MONTA'NA. The bark of this species is said to possess properties similar to those of cascarilla.

MICHELIA GRACIL'IS. The bark of this species contains camphor.

MI'CROCOSM. *Microcos'mus;* from *μικρος*, small, and *κοσμος*, world. A little world; applied to man as the epitome of every thing admirable in the world.

MICROCOSMIC SALT. The phosphate of soda and ammonia; it is used as a flux in experiments with the blow-pipe.

MICROCOUS'TIC. From *μικρος*, small, and *ακουω*, I hear. An instrument to augment the intensity of sound, and assist in hearing.

MICROGLOS'SIA. From *μικρος*, small, and *γλωσσα*, tongue. Congenital smallness of the tongue.

MICROG'RAPHY. From *μικρος*, small, and *γραφω*, to describe. A description of objects too small to be seen without the assistance of a microscope.

MICROL'OGY. *Microlog'ia;* from *μικρος*, small, and *λογος*, a discourse. In *Science*, a treatise on minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants.

MICROM'ETER. From *μικρος*, small, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument attached to a microscope or telescope for measuring small objects.

MI'CROPHONIA. From *μικρος*, small, and *φωνια*, sound. A very small or weak voice.

MICROPI'PER METHYS'TICUM. *Piper Methys'ticum.* The ava plant of the South Sea Islands. The root is narcotic and when bruised and macerated in water, forms an intoxicating drink much used by the natives, who consider it a cure for syphilis. The tincture has been used in chronic rheumatism and gout.

MI'CROSCOPE. From *μικρος*, small, and *σκοπεω*, I view. An instrument for the examination of objects too minute to be seen with the naked eye. A microscope may be single or compound; it is single when an object can be viewed through it directly, whether it consists of one or more lenses; and compound, when two or more lenses are so arranged that the enlarged image of the object formed by one, is again magnified by others, and seen as if it were the object itself. The microscope has recently been much used in the examination of the minute structural arrangement of the various tissues of the body. It is to the aid of this instrument that we are indebted for the valuable and highly interesting researches of Retzius, Nasmyth, Owen and others, into the minute structure of the teeth.

MICROSPHYX'IA. From *μικρος*, small, and *σφυγμος*, pulse. Smallness or weakness of pulse.

MI'CROTINE. From *μικρος*, small. Having or consisting of small crystals.

MICTURIT''ION. *Micturit'io;* from *micturio*, I make water. The act of making water; morbid frequency of passing urine.

MID'RIFF. The diaphragm.

MID'WIFE. A woman who assists other women in childbirth.

MID'WIFERY. Obstetrics.

MI'EMITE. A variety of magnesian lime-stone.

MIKA'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ.*

MIKANIA GUACO. *Guaco; huaco.* A plant, native of South America, said to be an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents.

MIKANIA OFFICINA'LIS. This species, called by the natives *Coracoa de Jesu*, is said to be beneficial as a febrifuge.

MIKANIA OPIF'ERA. *Erva de Cobra.* This species is a powerful diuretic, and is used internally and externally as an alexipharmic.

MIL'DEW. A thin, whitish coating with which the leaves of vegetables, linen, meats and other substances are sometimes assailed, consisting of innumerable fungi.

MILDEW MORTIFICA'TION. *Gangranæ*

*ustilaginea.* A dry gangrene, supposed to arise from the use of mildewed grain.

MIL'FOIL. Yarrow.

MIL'IARIA. *Mil'iary fever;* from *milium,* millet. An exanthematous eruption, so called, because the vesicles resemble millet-seed.

MILIO'LUM. Diminutive of *milium,* millet. A small tumor of the eyelids, in size resembling a millet-seed.

MIL'IUM. Millet. Also, a hard, white tubercle, of the size of a millet-seed, seated immediately under the cuticle, and when pressed, discharging its contents, which, seemingly, is of a sebaceous nature.

MILIUM SOLIS. Gromwell; a plant of the genus *Lithospermum.*

MILK. *Lac.* A sweetish, opaque fluid, secreted in the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their young.

MILK, ALMOND. Emulsio amygdalæ.

MILK, ASSES'. Lac asinarum.

MILK, COWS'. Lac vaccinum.

MILK, EWES'. Lac ovillum.

MILK, GOATS'. Lac ovinum.

MILK, HUMAN. Lac humanum.

MILK, MARES'. Lac equinum.

MILK-BLOTCH. Crusta lactea.

MILK-FEVER. Febris lactea.

MILK-SICKNESS. Sick stomach. Puking fever. A disease quite common in the Western and South-western States; it affects both man and cattle.

MILK, SUGAR OF. Lactin.

MILK-TEETH. The teeth of first dentition.

MILK-THISTLE. An esculent European plant, the *Carduus marianus.*

MILK-VETCH. A plant of the genus *Astragalus.*

MILK-WEED. An herb abounding in a milky juice, the *Asclepias syriaca.*

MILK-WORT. A plant of the genus *Polygala.*

MILLEFO'LIUM. A plant of the genus *Achillea.*

MIL'LEPED. From *mille,* a thousand, and *pes,* foot. A species of *Oniscus,* the wood-louse, an insect with many feet.

MIL'LET. See Panicum Miliaceum.

MILLET-SEED RASH. Miliaria.

MILLIGRAM'ME. The thousandth part of a gramme, or 0.0154.

MILLIME'TRE. The thousandth part of a metre, equal to about two-fifths of a line.

MILPHO'SIS. Baldness of the eyebrows.

MILT'WORT. Spleenwort; an herb of the genus *Asplenium.*

MIMO'SA. A genus of plants of the sub-order *Mimosæ.*

MIMOSA CAT'ECHU. Acacia catechu.

MIMOSA NILOTI'CA. Acacia vera.

MIMOSA PUDICA. A small annual, inhabiting the tropics of America, called the *Sensitive* plant.

MIMU'SOPS. A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ.*

MIMUSOPS ELEN'GI. An East Indian plant that bears an astringent fruit, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil, said to facilitate parturition.

MIND. The intellectual, thinking, or intelligent faculty of man. The term is also used as signifying the phenomena resulting from the exercise of this faculty.

MINDERER'US'S SPIRIT. Liquid acetate of ammonia.

MIN'ERAL. *Minera'lis.* Any inorganic body found in the earth.

MINERAL ADIPOCE'RE. A greasy bitumen, found in the argillaceous ores of iron.

MINERAL CAOUT'CHOUC. A variety of bitumen resembling caoutchouc, found at Castleton, in Derbyshire.

MINERAL GREEN. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper.

MINERAL KING'DOM. The division of nature which includes minerals.

MINERAL OIL. Petroleum.

MINERAL PITCH. Bitumen.

MINERAL SOLU'TION. Arsenicalis liquor.

MINERAL TEETH. See Porcelain Teeth.

MINERAL WATER. Springs impregnated with substances foreign to the common composition of water, and which exercise a sensible action on the animal economy. Mineral waters are divided into five classes, namely, *acidulous, alkaline, chalybeate, sulphureous* and *saline.*

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent yellow.* A pigment consisting of oxyd and chloride of lead.

MINERA'LIS. Mineral.

MINERAL'OGY. *Mineralog'ia.* That department of science which treats of minerals.

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, occurring in miners who are forced to lean much upon the elbow.

MIN'IMUM. A minim. The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MIN'IUM. Red oxyd of lead.

MINT. An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha*, of which there are several species.

MI'OCENE. From μειων, less, and καινος, recent. A term applied in *Geology* to the middle division of the tertiary stratum, containing fewer fossil shells of recent species than the *pliocene*, or most modern tertiary deposits.

MIRAGE'. An optical illusion arising from unequal refraction of the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing distant objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

MIR'ROR. A speculum; any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of the rays of light.

MIRROR, DENTIST'S. A small speculum designed for the examination of the teeth; a mouth-glass.

MISAN'THROPY. *Misanthro'pia;* from μισος, hatred, and ανθρωπος, man. Hatred of men and society.

MISCARRIAGE. Abortion.

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentifrice, said to color the teeth jet black without affecting the enamel, while it removes the tartar and hardens the gums. It is scarcely necessary to say that any chemical agent capable of decomposing salivary calculus will act upon the enamel of the teeth.

MISERE'RE ME'I. A name given to the *Ileac passion.*

MIS'TLETOE. A parasitical plant growing on trees; the *Viscum album.* The powder of the leaves has been used in epilepsy.

MISTU'RA. A mixture. A fluid compound containing several ingredients.

MISTURA ACA'CIÆ. Gum arabic mixture. Gum arabic emulsion.

MISTURA AMMONI'ACI. U. S. Ph. L. Ammoniac mixture.

MISTURA AMYG'DALÆ. U. S. Almond mixture. Almond emulsion.

MISTURA ASAFŒ'TIDA. U. S. Ph. L. Asafœtida mixture.

MISTURA CAM'PHORÆ. Camphor water.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNE'SIA. Camphor with magnesia.

MISTURA CASCARIL'LÆ COMPOS'ITA.—Ph. L. Compound mixture of cascarilla.

MISTURA CREASO'TI. Ph. E. Creasote mixture.

MISTURA CRE'TÆ. Chalk mixture.

MISTURA FERRI AROMAT'ICA. Ph. D. Aromatic mixture of iron.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOS'ITA. U. S. Compound mixture of iron.

MISTURA GENTIA'NÆ COMPOSITA.—Ph. L. Compound mixture of gentian.

MISTURA GUAI'ACI. Ph. L. Guaiacum mixture.

MISTURA HOR'DEI. Ph. E. Compound decoction of barley.

MISTURA MOS'CHI. Ph. L. Musk mixture.

MISTURA SCAMMO'NII. Ph. E. Scammony mixture.

MISTURA SPIR'ITUS VI'NI GALLI'CI. Ph. L. Brandy mixture.

MITCHEL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ.*

MITCHELLA REP'ENS. An indigenous creeping evergreen, said to possess diuretic, expectorant and emmenagogue properties.

MITE. A very small insect of the genus *Acarus.*

MITHRIDATE. *Mithrida'tium.* A compound electuary, said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia.

MI'TRAL VALVE. *Valvula mitra'lis.* A valve at the opening of the left ventricle of the heart.

MIXTURE. Mistura.

MNEME. Μνημη. Memory.

MNEMON'ICS. From *μναομαι*, I recollect. The art of assisting the memory by signs.

MOAN'ING. Audible expression of pain or sorrow in low plaintive groans.

MOBILI'TY. *Mobili'tas;* from *moveo*, to move. Capability of being moved; susceptibility of motion. In *Physiology*, great nervous susceptibility, complicated with a convulsive tendency.

MOCH'LIA. From *μοχλος*, a lever. The reduction of a luxated bone.

MOD'EL. *Modu'lus;* from *modus*, a measure, rule, size, or bigness. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape, or construction. A mould; something intended to give shape to castings. Something made in imitation of real life. An artificial form.

Model, Plaster. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, a fac-simile in plaster of a part or the whole of the alveolar border with the teeth which may be remaining in it, and if it be of the upper jaw, including the roof of the mouth. The manner of obtaining it is as follows:—An accurate impression, either in wax or plaster of Paris, having been procured, it is smeared with olive oil, and then filled with a batter or thin paste, made of the best calcined plaster and water. At first, it should be poured in while it is quite thin, until the indentations made by the teeth, if there were any in the jaw from which the impression was taken, are filled; after which the batter may be allowed to thicken a little before the remainder of the impression is filled, and it should then be poured on until the plaster is raised an inch, or an inch and a half above the impression.

After the plaster has sufficiently hardened, it should be trimmed, and the wax, after softening it in warm water or by the fire, removed from it. The same impression can sometimes be used a second or third time, but lest the shape of it should be altered in the removal of the model, a duplicate impression should be taken. The plaster should be shaped with a knife, so that a metallic casting obtained from it may be easily separated from the metal which may be cast upon it. After being thus trimmed, it should be thoroughly dried.

It sometimes happens, when the alveolar ridge is very deep, that the lower edge of the arch inclines outward so much as to make the span of it here considerably greater than it is a quarter or half an inch higher up. In this case, if sand be used in procuring a metallic model, it would be difficult to remove the plaster without injuring the impression in the sand. To obviate this difficulty, the plaster model should be so constructed as to consist of three pieces or sections. After the three are put together, the model may be pressed in the sand until a good impression is made, and afterwards removed separately. Dr. A. Westcott, I believe, was the first to introduce the use of this description of plaster model, which may be procured by first filling the wax impression with the plaster, as in the manner before described; this is then removed, and about one-third from each side trimmed off, leaving the lower surface wider than the upper. This done, it is replaced in the impression, and filled up on each side with plaster, as in the first instance. After the last has consolidated, the model is trimmed and dried in the manner as before described.

Model and Counter-Model, Metallic. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, a male and female casting made of lead, block-tin, zinc, or brass, used for striking up a plate to serve as a base for artificial teeth, or as a palatine obturator, or for changing the position of a tooth which occupies a wrong place. They may be made in either of the following ways:—1. By pouring fused metal into an impression made with the plaster model in sand, and then placing this in, or pouring melted metal on it. 2. By placing the plaster model directly in, or pouring fused metal on it, and afterwards pouring into this some other melted metal.

Model, Antagonizing, for Artifi-

CIAL TEETH. The method of obtaining this is as follows:—After having accurately adapted the plate, and reduced it to the proper size, a rim of softened wax is placed along that part of the convex surface which covers the alveolar border, and if there are no teeth in the jaw, a piece of wood or some other hard substance equaling, in width the length required for the artificial teeth, is inserted in it beneath the central part of the plate, which is now properly adjusted in the mouth. This done, the patient is required to close his jaw *naturally*, imbedding his teeth in the wax until they come in contact with the wood. His mouth is next opened, and the plate and wax impression carefully removed, and placed on a piece of paper with the plate upward. The upper side of the plate is now oiled and filled with a thin batter of plaster of Paris, adding more as soon as it becomes sufficiently thick, extending it an inch and a half back of the plate on the paper. After it has hardened, the edges are properly trimmed, and a crucial groove or several conical depressions cut in the lower surface. The grooves or depressions thus formed, as well as the impression made in the wax by the teeth of the lower jaw, after the plaster becomes dry, are oiled, and filled with a thin paste of plaster, and as soon as the latter has acquired sufficient consistence, it is put on until this side is raised to a thickness equal to that of the side first filled.

After the plaster has thoroughly congealed, it should be trimmed as before directed. When it has become perfectly dry, the two pieces may be separated, the wax and plate carefully removed, and the pieces varnished, when the model is ready for use.

By this simple contrivance, an exact representation is had of the manner in which the jaws meet, and the most accurate and convenient antagonizing model procured that can possibly be obtained. Provided with this, the dentist may proceed to select, arrange and antagonize the teeth.

When there are teeth remaining in the jaw which antagonize with others, the wood is not needed.

When a double set of artificial teeth are required, a rim of wax of sufficient width should be placed between the convex surfaces of the two plates and a piece of wood equaling in width the length required for both the upper and lower teeth, inserted in the manner as before described. The whole is then put in the mouth, the plates properly adjusted and the patient desired to close his jaw naturally until each plate is made to press the wood. It is then removed and the plaster put on as before directed. After it has hardened and been trimmed, it is ready for use.

MODI'OLUS. A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass.

MODUS OPERAN'DI. Mode of operating. Mode of curing. The general principles upon which medicines act in morbid conditions of the body.

MOGILA'LIA. From *μογις*, with difficulty, and *λαλειν*, to speak. Impediment of speech, or difficult articulation.

MO'LAR. *Mola'ris;* from *mola*, a millstone. That which bruises or grinds.

MOLAR GLANDS. Two small bodies formed by a number of mucous cryptæ, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, furnished with an excretory duct which opens opposite the wisdom tooth.

MOLAR TEETH. *Den'tes molares; mola'res permanen'tes dentes; my'lodontes; my'lacri; gomphioi; grinders.* The molar teeth occupy the posterior part of the alveolar arch, and are six to each jaw—three on either side. They are distinguished by their great size, the first and second being the largest; the grinding surfaces have the enamel thicker and are surmounted by four or five tubercles or cusps, with as many corresponding depressions, arranged in such a manner that the tubercles of the upper jaw are adapted to the depressions of the lower, and vice versa.

The upper molars have three roots, sometimes four, and as many as five are occasionally seen; of these roots two are

situated exteriorly, almost parallel with each other, and perpendicular; the third root forms an acute angle, and looks toward the roof of the mouth.

The lower molars have but two roots, the one anterior, the other posterior; are nearly vertical and parallel with each other, and much flattened laterally. The roots of the first two superior molars correspond with the floor of the maxillary sinus, and sometimes protrude into this cavity—and their divergence secures them more firmly in their sockets.

The last molar, called the dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth, is both shorter and smaller than the others, the roots of the upper wisdom tooth are occasionally united so as to form but one—while the last molar of the lower jaw is generally single and of a conical form.

The use of the molars, as their name signifies, is to triturate or grind the food.

MOLA'RES DEN'TES. Molar teeth.

MOLAS'SES. Melasses. The uncrystallizable saccharine and other extractive matters which drain from Muscovado sugar when cooling.

MOLE. *Mola.* A small brown spot or permanent protuberance on the surface of the obdy; also, a fleshy substance of variable size and consistence, possessing a low degree of vitality, which forms in the uterus.

MOLEC'ULAR. Composed of, or relating to, molecules.

MOL'ECULE. *Molec'ula.* A minute particle of any body. Molecules are the smallest particles of which bodies are supposed to be composed. Microscopic particles.

Molecule, Purkinjean. The germinal vesicle in the cicatricula of the egg.

MOL'ISITE. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the crystallized titinate of iron of Dauphiny.

MOLLI'TIES. From *mollis*, soft. Preternatural softness of a part.

Mollities Cer'ebri. Preternatural softness of the brain.

Mollities Os'sium. Softening of the bones.

Mollities Un'guium. Softening of the nails.

MOLLUS'CA. Soft-bodied animals, destitute of articulations, but furnished with respiratory and circulating organs, and a nervous system.

MOLLUS'CUM. A disease of the skin, so called from its resemblance to certain molluscous animals, and consisting of numerous tubercles of various sizes and forms, containing sebaceous matter.

MOLYB'DATE. A genus of salts, resulting from a combination of the molybdic acid with salifiable bases.

MOLYBDE'NUM. *Molybde'na.* A white, brittle and very fusible metal.

MOLYB'DOS. Lead.

MOMEN'TUM. In *Physics*, impetus. The quantity of force of a moving body, which is proportioned to its velocity, multiplied into its weight or quantity of matter.

MOMOR'DICA. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Momordica Balsam'ina. Balsam apple, an East Indian plant, the fruit of which is used in Syria and other countries of the East as a vulnerary.

Momordica Elate'rium. The wild or squirting cucumber. The dried sediment of the juice around the seeds is the elaterium of the shops. It is a hydragogue cathartic of great violence of action.

Momordica Opercula'ta. *Luffa operculata*, a plant found in Guiana. It is an active hydragogue cathartic, and in small doses diuretic and sudorific.

MON'AD. *Mo'nas;* from *μονος*, unity. The simplest kind of minute animalcule or rudimentary infusorial animals. Also, an ultimate atom; an invisible thing.

MONAD'IFORM. Having the form of a monad.

MONADEL'PHIA. *Monadel'phous;* from *μονος*, alone, and *αδελφια*, a brotherhood. Plants in which all the stamens are united by their filaments into one body or brotherhood, and which have hermaphrodite flowers.

MONAN'DRIA. *Monan'drous;* from *μονος*, alone, and *ανηρ*, a husband. Plants

whose flowers have but one male organ or stamen. They constitute one class, and three orders, in the sexual system of Linnæus.

MONAR'DA. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ*.

MONARDA FISTULO'SA. The purple monarda, the leaves of which are nervine, stomachic and deobstruent.

MONARDA PUNCTA'TA. Horsemint. It is stimulant and carminative.

MONE'SIA. A vegetable extract from an unknown tree of South America, possessing astringent and stomachic properties.

MONE'TIA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocyneæ*.

MONETIA TETRACAN'THA. *Monetia barlerioï'des*. An East Indian plant supposed by the Hindoos to be beneficial in catarrh, asthma and consumption.

MONEY WORT. A trailing evergreen plant of the genus *Lysimachia*.

MONIL'IFORM. Animals and plants whose parts or organs exhibit the appearance of a necklace or string of pearls.

MONKS'HOOD. A plant of the genus *Aconitum*.

MONNI'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Polygalaceæ*.

MONNINA POLYSTA'CHIA. A South American plant, the root and bark of which possess bitter, astringent and saponaceous properties.

MONOBLEP'SIS. From *μονος*, one, and *βλεψις*, sight. An affection in which vision is imperfect and confused when both eyes are used, and good when only one is used.

MONOCAR'POUS. From *μονος*, single, and *καρπος*, fruit. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which bear fruit but once.

MONOCEPH'ALUS. From *μονος*, one, and *κεφαλη*, head. A monster with two bodies and but one head.

MONOCHROMAT'IC. From *μονος*, and *χρομα*, color. Having but one color.

MONOCOTYLE'DON. From *μονος*, one, and *κοτυληδων*, a cotyledon. A term applied to plants which have but one cotyledon or seed lobe.

MONOC'ULUS. From *μονος*, one, and *oculus*, an eye. A bandage for one eye. Also, a one-eyed monster.

MON'ODON. From *μονος*, and *οδους*, a tooth. A cetaceous mammal, having a horn-like projection from the forepart of its head; the sea-unicorn. See Narwhal.

MONODO'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Anonaceæ*.

MONODORA MYRIS'TICA. Nutmeg monodora. A plant bearing a fruit similar to the nutmeg.

MONŒ'CIA. From *μονος*, one, and *οικια*, a house. A term applied to plants which have male and female organs in separate flowers on the same plant.

MONOGAS'TRIC. *Monogastri'cus*; from *μονος*, one, and *γαστηρ*, stomach. Having but one stomach.

MON'OGRAPH. From *μονος*, one, and *γραφη*, description. A treatise on one subject. A medical monograph is a treatise on a single disease, or a single class of diseases.

MONOGYN'IA. From *μονος*, single, and *γυνη*, female. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have but one pistil or stigma.

MONOMA'NIA. From *μονος*, one, and *μανια*, madness. Insanity upon one subject.

MONOMY'ARY. From *μονος*, and *μυων*, muscle. A bivalve whose shell is closed by one adductor muscle.

MONOPA'GIA. See Hemicrania.

MONOP'ATHY. *Monopathi'a*; from *μονος*, one, and *παθος*, disorder. An affection in which but one organ or function is disordered. Monomania is a monopathic affection.

MONOPET'ALOUS. From *μονος*, only, and *πεταλον*, flower-leaf. A term applied in *Botany* to a corolla, which has but one petal.

MONOPH'YLLUS. From *μονος*, and *φυλλον*, a leaf. In *Botany*, a calyx with but one leaf.

MONOPLAS'TIC. *Monoplas'ticus*; from *μονος*, one, and *πλασσω*, I form. That which has one form, or which does not change its form.

MONOR'CHIS. From μονος, one, and ορχις, testicle. A person who has but one testicle.

MONOTHAL'AMANS. From μονος, one, and θαλαμος, a chamber. A univalve shell which has but one chamber.

MONOTRE'MES. *Monotre'ma;* from μονος, and τρημα, an orifice. A term applied in *Zoology* to a tribe of ovo-viviparous Mammalia, which have only one orifice for the evacuation of the semen, urine and fæces.

MONS VEN'ERIS. The projecting eminence covered with hair, immediately over the os pubis in women.

MONS'TER. *Monstrum.* Any unnatural production; any organized being with parts unnaturally developed, or having an extraordinary vice of conformation.

MON'TANIN. The bitter principle of St. Lucia Bark, or the bark of the *Exostema floribundum.*

MONTIC'ULUS. A little mountain. The term *Monticuli* has been applied in *Anatomy* to two small eminences on the anterior part of the *thalami nervorum opticorum.*

MOON-WORT. An herb of the genus *Ophioglossum.*

MOR'BID. From *morbus,* a disease. Diseased, or relating to disease.

Morbid Anatomy. The anatomy of diseased organs.

MORBIF'IC. From *morbus,* a disease, and *facere,* to make. Causing disease.

MORBIL'LI REGULARES. Measles.

MORBO'SUM AUGMEN'TUM. A morbid or diseased growth.

MORBO'SUS *Morbose.* Diseased.

MOR'BUS. A disease.

Morbus Aphrodis'ius. Syphilis.

Morbus Arqua'tus. The jaundice.

Morbus Articula'ris. Gout.

Morbus Astra'lis. Epilepsy.

Morbus Cæru'leus. Cyanosis, which see.

Morbus Cœli'acus. Mucous diarrhœa.

Morbus Coxa'rius. Hip disease.

Morbus Fellif'luus. Cholera.

Morbus Gallicus. Venereal disease.

Morbus In'dicus. The venereal disease.

Morbus Metal'licus. Painters' colic.

Morbus Ni'ger. See Melæna.

Morbus Pal'lidus. Chlorosis.

Morbus Psoad'icus. Lumbar abscess.

Morbus Re'gis. King's evil.

Morbus Saltato'rius. Chorea.

Morbus Strangulato'rius. Cynanche maligna.

Morbus Truculen'tus Infan'tum. Croup.

Morbus Virgin'eus. Chlorosis.

MOR'DANT. A substance employed to fix colors in dyeing.

MOR'DICANT. *Mordi'cans.* A disagreeable pungent heat.

MORDI'CES. Teeth or fangs.

MOREL'. The *Moechella esculenta,* an edible fungus, employed for flavoring gravies.

MORGAG'NI, HUMOR OF. A transparent humor between the crystalline lens and its capsule.

MO'RIA. From μωρος, foolish. Foolishness; a defect of understanding.

MORIN'GA. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

Moringa Ap'tera. The plant which produces the *ben nut.*

Moringa Pterygosper'ma. The horse-radish tree; a tropical shrub, the seeds of which yield the bland oil of *ben* or *behen.*

MORIOPLAS'TY. *Morioplas'tice;* from μοριον, a part, and πλαστικος, forming. The restoration of lost parts.

MORO. From *morum,* a mulberry. A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

MOROTROPH'IUM. From μωρος, fatuous, and τροφη, support. An asylum for lunatics.

MOROXYL'IC ACID. An acid combined with lime found in the bark of the white mulberry tree.

MOR'PHIA. From *Morpheus,* the god of sleep. The narcotic principle of opium; a vegetable alkaloid.

MORPHIÆ AC'ETAS. Acetate of morphia.

Morphiæ Ci'tras. Citrate of morphia.

Morphiæ Hydrochlo'ras. Hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia.

MORPHIÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of morphia.

MORPHI'NE. *Morphi'na.* Morphia.

MORPHOL'OGY. From *μορφη*, form, and *λογος*, a discourse. In *Botany*, a treatise on the metamorphosis of organs. In *Zoology*, a treatise on the modifications of form which the same organ undergoes in different animals.

MORPHON'OMY. *Morphonom'ia;* from *μορφη*, form, and *νομος*, a law. The laws of organic development.

MORS. *Mortis.* Death; the cessation of life.

MOR'SULUS. A little mouthful. Also, a lozenge.

MOR'SUS. From *mordeo*, to bite or gnaw. A bite, sting or grasp.

MORT DE CHIEN. A term applied by Mr. Curtis to spasmodic cholera.

MOR'TA. Pemphigus.

MOR'TAL. *Morta'lis;* from *mors, mortis*, death. Subject to death.

MORTAL'ITY. *Mortali'tas.* Frequency, rate or proportion of deaths in a place, disease, &c.

MORTALITY, BILLS OF. A register exhibiting the number of deaths in a given time.

MOR'TAR. A hollow vessel, of iron, glass, marble, or wedgewood ware, for reducing solid substances to powder, or for making certain mixtures.

MORTARI'OLUM. A small mortar. Also, the socket of a tooth.

MORTIFICA'TION. *Mortifica'tio;* from *mors*, death, and *fio*, I become. The loss of vitality in any part of the body; but generally applied to soft tissues.

MO'RUS. A genus of plants of the order *Moraceæ.*

MORUS AL'BA. White mulberry, the root of which is vermifuge.

MORUS NI'GRA. The black mulberry tree. This species, as well as the *Morus rubra*, bears edible fruits which are laxative, while the bark is cathartic and anthelmintic.

MOSA'IC GOLD. Bisulphuret of tin.

MOSCHA'TA NUX. See Myristica Moschata.

MOSCH. Musk.

MOSCHA'TUS. Musky.

MOS'CHUS. Musk.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIF'ERUS. The animal from which musk is obtained.

MOSQUI'TO. Musquito.

MOSS. The species of musci which grows on old wood, trees, damp ground, walls, &c.

MOSS, CARRAGEEN'. *Chon'drus cris'pus.* Irish moss.

MOSS, PEC'TORAL. See Lichen Pulmonaris.

MOSS, SEA. See Fucus Helminthocorton.

MONSTE'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Aroideæ.*

MONSTERA PERTU'SA. *Dracon'tium pertus'um.* A West Indian plant, the leaves of which have been employed as vesicatories and rubefacients.

MOTHER. Mater. Also, a term applied to many chemical preparations and plants.

MOTHER OF PEARL. The silvery, brilliant internal layer of shells, particularly those which produce the pearl.

MOTHER OF THYME. The common name of *Thymus serpyllum.*

MOTHER-WATER. Saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited.

MOTHER-WORT. A plant of the genus *Leonurus.*

MOTHER'S MARK. Nævus.

MOTIL'ITY. *Motili'tas;* from *motus*, movement. The power of moving.

MO'TION. *Mo'tio. Mo'tus.* The act of moving, or changing place.

MO'TOR. From *moveo*, to move. A mover; applied to muscles and nerves.

MOTOR OCULO'RUM. The third pair of nerves are so called because they go to the muscles which move the eye.

MO'TORY. *Motor.* That which induces movement.

MO'TUS. Motion.

MOULD'ERING. A process of fermentation going on in the organic matter of clays, which renders them more suitable for the purposes of the manufacturer of porcelain. Sometimes extraneous organic

matter is mingled with the clay to produce this effect.

MOULDING FLASK. A square or round box, open above and below for holding the sand in which impressions are made for metallic castings, used in *Mechanical Dentistry*, for obtaining castings for swadging plates for the mouth.

Moulding Flask, Hawes'. A flask invented by Dr. E. G. Hawes of New York, for obtaining castings from plaster models, which, on account of irregularity of the teeth or projection of the alveolar border, cannot be drawn from a simple impression in sand.

MOUNTING. The act of preparing any thing for use.

Mounting Artificial Teeth on a Metallic Base. In attaching artificial teeth to a metallic base, several methods have been adopted; in noticing which, we will begin with the one employed in mounting

*American Porcelain Teeth.*

The plate being placed on the plaster model, the teeth are selected and properly arranged on it, a piece of softened beeswax having been previously put along its surface to retain them in place. Each one is now removed and ground on an emery wheel or a small grindstone until its base accurately fits the plate and meets, in the proper manner, the teeth with which it is to antagonize. Again each tooth is removed and a gold plate, large enough to cover its palatine or lingual surface, is fitted to it. In doing this, two holes are made through the gold with punch-forceps properly constructed for the purpose, which are occupied by the platina rivets in the back of the tooth, and by means of which it is to be secured. The gold backing or lining thus adjusted is loosely riveted, its edges filed down and accurately fitted to the plate.

Having proceeded thus far, the piece is removed from the plaster model and placed upon a large piece of charcoal with the concave surface downward, using the precaution not to displace any of the teeth. A batter of plaster of Paris is now poured around the teeth until their outer surface and coronal extremities are covered to the thickness of half an inch. When this has become hard the wax behind the teeth is softened and removed. If it is now found that the backings do not fit the plate accurately, the apertures are filled up with small pieces of gold plate or gold foil. This done, borax, triturated in water until it is of the consistence of cream, is applied with a camel's hair pencil over each rivet and to all the places where it is wished the solder should take effect. A sufficient quantity of gold solder, cut into small pieces, is at the same time applied on the line of connection between the backing of each tooth and the plate, and over each rivet.

When the alveolar ridge is very uneven, greater accuracy in fitting the backing to the plate may be secured, by putting the pieces in plaster, before they are put on the teeth.

The borax and solder having been applied, the process of soldering, after heating the whole piece to a red heat, either with the flame of a lamp or in a fire, may be commenced. This is effected with the flame of a lamp, projected by a blow pipe immediately on the line of contact between the backing of a single tooth and the plate. As soon as the solder flows freely here and around each rivet, it is passed to an adjoining tooth, and so on, until the process is completed.

As soon as the work has sufficiently cooled, the plaster is carefully removed from the teeth and plate, and the piece placed in a glass or porcelain vessel containing a mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water. It should remain here until the borax on the plate is completely decomposed. This process is termed, by jewelers, pickling, and requires from ten minutes to half an hour for its completion. This done, the acid is washed from the teeth and plate, and the work finished with scrapers, files, polishing stones, brushes, rotten-stone and *jeweler's rouge*, or burnishers.

When a double set of teeth is required, the teeth should be arranged on the plates while on an articulating model.

The following description of the manner of mounting English porcelain teeth is given by Dr. James Robinson:

The plate being placed upon the cast, and the teeth selected, the next process is to rough-fit them to the plate. This is done by repeatedly applying the base of the tooth to that part of the plate to which it is to be fixed; the plate having been previously painted with vermilion and oil; and by cutting away with the emery wheel that portion of the tooth that is marked by the color.

The exact point where the rivet is to be inserted, so that the tooth shall correspond in position to the natural teeth in the mouth, must now be ascertained. This is done by temporarily fixing the teeth in their intended places on the plate by means of a piece of warm beeswax; on the removal of which, a raised point will be observed corresponding to the openings in the teeth, and at this point the rivet is to be inserted by first drilling a hole of the same size as the gold wire intended to be used for the rivet, and soldering it to the plate in the usual manner.

The process of fitting the teeth must now be continued until they are reduced so as to correspond in length with those in the mouth. In most cases it will be found necessary to file away the outer edge of the plate somewhat in order to allow the teeth to project, so that, when inserted in the mouth, their edges shall come in close contact with the gum.

Place the teeth on their rivets and insert a small quantity of sulphur between the rivets and the tubing; hold the plate over a spirit lamp until the sulphur melts; then allow it to cool gradually, and it will be found that the teeth are securely fixed to the rivets. Some dentists use pewter solder in the same manner, but this is objectionable, inasmuch as it yields a constant metallic taste in the mouth, and besides, it being more readily acted upon by the buccal secretions, is less durable.



*French Porcelain Teeth.*

In mounting French porcelain teeth to a metallic base, M. Desirabode says, we adjust the teeth upon the plate, one by one, and retain them there for the time being, by means of wax placed behind them; then we place the piece upon a small plate of iron, and pour upon its anterior part a mixture of plaster, which, becoming dry, maintains the teeth in the place they should occupy, and which permits the wax, after being warmed, to be removed; then we solder them to the plate. We, moreover, give to them greater solidity by soldering to their posterior surface small plates of platina. After having tried the pieces in the mouth of the patient, such corrections as may be necessary should be made, noticing if the mouth closes naturally, &c.

When the alveolar border has suffered considerable loss of substance, it is replaced with porcelain paste built upon the plate and around the teeth so as to imitate the form of the gums, but fusible at a lower temperature than the teeth, and covered with gum enamel. It is then put in the furnace and baked. This method of mounting porcelain teeth has recently been adopted in the United States, and it certainly gives to an artificial denture composed of single teeth, a beauty and perfection of finish which it is difficult to secure in any other way.

*The Crowns of Human Teeth.*

When the crowns of human teeth are employed, they are secured either by means of one or two pins soldered to the plate and passing through each tooth and riveted, or by screws. The former method, however, is preferable.

Mounting Artificial Teeth on an Osseous Base. The manner of mounting artificial teeth on a base of this sort, as described by M. Desirabode, is as follows: When we wish to mount human teeth upon a base, the sea-horse, or any other osseous substance, cut in this manner, it having been well adjusted in the mouth, we place the teeth below it and adjust

them in their proper places, and maintain them there with a little modeling wax, then with a foret, (drill,) we perforate them with holes in their ends, in which we hold them with small pegs, for the time being, upon their base. We then increase the size of the holes, and sometimes substitute for the pegs central metallic pivots, or two pegs, either laterally or one before the other, with rivets in both bases. Sometimes, on the contrary, screws, either introduced through the teeth and riveted upon them, but more rarely introduced and riveted in the side of the teeth, but not crossing the base. Porcelain teeth are mounted upon an osseous base in nearly the same manner.

MOUSE-EAR. A plant of the genus *Hieracium*.

MOUTH. *Os. Cavum oris.* An oval aperture, situated in the lower and anterior part of the face between the jaws, bounded above by the palatine processes of the superior maxillary and palate bones, below by the tongue and mylohyoid muscles, laterally by the cheeks, anteriorly by the lips, and posteriorly by the soft palate and fauces. It contains the dental apparatus, and is a complicated piece of mechanism; forms an essential part of the human frame; has the widest possible range of sympathy, contains a great variety of organs, and performs an equally great variety of functions. It also contains the organs of taste, and is concerned in the four primary stages of digestion: prehension, mastication, insalivation and deglutition, besides being engaged in the intellectual acts of speech and expression. The term mouth is also applied to the open extremities of vessels.

Mouth-Glass. A small oval or round mirror, fixed in a wood, ivory, pearl or metallic frame, with a handle from three to six inches in length, employed by dentists in the examination of the teeth. The diameter of a mouth-glass or mirror should not exceed three-fourths of an inch.

Mouth, Sore. Aphtha.

Mouth Wash. A gargle; any liquid preparation for the mouth and fauces. A number of formulæ of mouth washes are given in this work, either in connection with the names of the authors, or the names by which they are designated. The following is valuable for its astringent and agreeable aromatic properties. ℞—Pul. ext. rhataniæ, pul. catechu, āā ʒ ss; pul. orris root, pul. cinnamon āā ʒ i; subborate soda ʒ ss; alcohol ʒ viij; water ʒ xij; oil of gaultheria ʒ iss; honey or white sugar ʒ iv. Mix, digest for eight days and filter.

MOXA. A chinese term employed to designate a cone or cylinder of prepared cotton, or other combustible substance employed in a state of combustion, to cauterize the skin.

Moxa Japanica. The down of the mugwort of China, a species of *Artemisia*, used as a moxa.

MOXIBUS'TION. The cauterization of the skin by means of moxa.

MU'CIC ACID. An acid obtained from the sugar of milk or gum by the action of nitric acid. It is the same as the *Saccholactic acid.*

MU'CILAGE. *Mucila'go.* A watery solution of gum, or a substance closely allied to it.

MUCILAG'INOUS. Of the nature of, or abounding in mucilage.

MUCILAGINOUS EXTRACTS. Extracts which readily dissolve in water, but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCILA'GO. Mucilage.

Mucilago Aca'ciæ. Mucilage of gum arabic.

Mucilago Am'yli. Mucilage of starch.

Mucilago Gummi Arabici. Mucilage of gum arabic.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ. Mucilage of tragacanth.

MU'CIN. The characteristic principle of mucus, obtained as a finely granular precipitate, by adding water to any clear mucous secretion.

MUCIP'AROUS. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to the follicles of mucous membrane.

MUCOCE'LE. Fistula lachrymalis.

MUCO-ENTERI'TIS. Enteritis.

MUCOS'ITY. *Mucos'itas*. Fluids containing, or of the nature of, mucus.

MU'COUS. A name applied to parts which contain or secrete mucus, as mucous glands, mucous membrane, &c. Also, of the nature of mucus.

MUCOUS GLANDS. Glands that secrete mucus.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE. The membranes that line the canals, cavities and hollow organs which communicate externally; so called from the mucous fluid which they secrete and with which they are lubricated.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE MOUTH. The whole interior cavity of the mouth, palate, pharynx and lips, is covered by mucous membrane, forming folds or duplicatures at different points called fræna or bridles. Beginning at the margin of the lower lip, this membrane can be traced lining its posterior surface, and from thence it is reflected on the anterior face of the lower jaw, where it forms a fold opposite the symphysis of the chin, and the frænum of the lower lip; it is now traced to the alveolar ridge, covering it in front and passing over its posterior surface, where it enters the mouth. Here it is reflected from the posterior symphysis of the lower jaw to the under surface of the tongue, where it forms a fold or bridle, called the *frænum linguæ*. It now spreads over the tongue, covering its dorsum and sides to the root, from whence it is reflected to the epiglottis, forming another fold; from this point it can be followed entering the glottis and lining the larynx, trachea, &c.

In the same way, commencing at the upper lip, it is reflected to the upper jaw, and at the upper central incisors forming a fold, the *frænum* of the upper lip; from this it passes over the alveolar ridge to the roof of the mouth, which it completely covers, and extends as far back as the posterior edge of the palate bones; from this it is reflected downward over the soft palate, or, more strictly speaking, the soft palate is formed by the duplicature of this membrane at this point, between the folds of which are placed the muscles of the palate described in another place.

From the palate it is traced upward and continuous with the membrane lining the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach and intestinal canal.

The mucous membrane, after entering the nostrils and lining the roof, floor, septum nasi and turbinated bones, enters the maxillary sinus between the middle and lower spongy bones, and lines the whole of this great and important cavity of the superior maxilla.

Many mucous glands or follicles, elsewhere enumerated, are scattered over the whole of this membrane, and furnish the mouth with its mucus.

As this membrane passes over the superior surface of the alveolar ridge of both jaws, its texture becomes changed, and receives the name of gums.

MUCRONATA CARTILAGO. The xiphoid cartilage.

MUCRONATE. *Mucrona'tus*. Sharp-pointed.

MUCU'NA PRURIENS. Dolichos pruriens, which see.

MUCUS. From μυξα, the mucus of the nose. A substance analogous to vegetable mucilage, secreted by the mucous membranes.

MUCUS, VEGETABLE. Gum.

MUD'AR. The Indian name of *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant of the asclepiadaceous order. The bark of the root is said to be alterative and sudorific, and has been used in scrofula and venereal diseases.

MUF'FLE. An arched vessel of earthenware, with a flat bottom, in which substances may be exposed to an intense heat in a furnace without coming in contact with the fuel. See Porcelain Teeth.

MUG'WORT. A plant of the genus *Artemisia*.

MULAT'TO. An offspring of a negress by a white man.

MUL'BERRY CAL'CULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting almost entirely of oxalate of lime, so named from its tuberculated surface.

MULBERRY TREE. The common name of *Morus nigra.*

MUL'LEIN. A plant of the genus *Verbascum.*

MULLEIN, BLACK. *Verbas'cum ni'grum.* The root, flowers and leaves are slightly astringent.

MUL'LUS. A genus of fishes of the order *Thoracici.*

MULLUS BARBA'TUS. *Mul'lus ruber.* The red surmullet.

MULLUS SURMULETUS. The striped or red mullet.

MUL'SUM. A drink made of water, wine and honey.

MULTAN'GULAR. *Multangula'ris.* Having many angles or corners.

MULTIARTIC'ULATE. From *multus,* many, and *articulus,* a joint. A term applied in *Zoology* to the antennæ of insects, and to the legs of Crustaceans and Cirripeds, when composed of a great number of joints.

MULTICARI'NATE. From *multus,* and *carina,* a keel. A term applied in *Conchology* to a shell traversed by numerous keel-like ridges.

MULTICUSPIDA'TI. The molar teeth are so called from the number of cusps or protuberances they have upon their grinding surfaces.

MULTIDEN'TATE. From *multus,* and *dens,* a tooth. A term applied in *Zoology* to parts armed with many teeth, or tooth-like processes.

MULTIF'IDUS. *Multif'idous.* Many-cleft; divided into many parts.

MULTIFIDUS SPI'NÆ. The transversalis dorsi.

MULTIFLO'ROUS. From *multus,* and *flos,* a flower. Having many flowers.

MULTILOC'ULAR. From *multus,* and *loculous,* a lodge. A term applied in *Conchology* to shells which are divided into many chambers, and in *Botany* to seed vessels.

MULTIP'AROUS. One that brings forth many young at a time.

MULTISPI'RAL. From *multus,* and *spira,* a spiral turn. A term applied in *Conchology* to the opercula of univalve shells which have numerous spiral coils round a submedian centre.

MULTISTRI'ATE. From *multus,* and *stria,* a streak. Applied in *Zoology* to animals marked with many streaks.

MUL'TIVALVE. From *multus,* many, and *valvæ,* folding doors. In *Conchology,* shells composed of many pieces or valves.

MULTUN'GULATE. From *multus,* and *ungula,* a hoof. Applied in *Mammalogy* to animals which have the hoof divided into more than two parts.

MUM'MY. *Mumia.* A dead body dried after having been embalmed.

MUMPS. Cynanche parotidea.

MUNDICATI'VUS. *Mundif'icans;* from *mundo,* to cleanse. Having the power to cleanse or purify.

MUN'GOS. Ophiorrhiza mungos.

MURÆ'NA. A genus of fishes of the order *Apodes.*

MURÆNA ANGUIL'LA. The common eel.

MURÆNA CONGER. The conger eel.

MURÆNA HELENA. *Murœ'na roma'na.* The Roman eel.

MU'RAL. *Mura'lis;* from *murus,* a wall. Belonging or appertaining to a wall.

MUR'CHISONITE. A variety of felspar, composed of silica, alumina and potash.

MU'RIA. Brine; salt water.

MU'RIAS. A muriate or chloride.

MURIAS AMMO'NIÆ. Muriate of ammonia.

MURIAS FER'RI. Muriate of iron.

MURIAS POTAS'SÆ. Muriate of potash.

MURIAS SODÆ. Muriate of soda, or common salt.

MU'RIATE. A term formerly applied to chlorides.

MURIAT'IC. *Muriat'icus;* from *muria,* brine. Belonging to sea salt.

MURIATIC ACID. Hydrochloric acid.

MURIATIC ACID, OXYGENA'TED. Chlorine.

MURIATIC ETHER. Hydrochloric ether.

MU'RIDE. From *muria,* brine. A term formerly applied to bromine.

MU'RIFORM. Wall-like. Applied in *Botany* to the tissues which constitute the

medullary rays in plants, from their resemblance to the bricks in the walls of a house.

MURMUR, RESPI'RATORY. The noise occasioned by inspiration and expiration.

MURUCU'JA. A genus of plants of the order *Parsifloraceæ*.

MURUCUJA OCELLA'TA. A South American plant, said to possess anthelmintic, diaphoretic and anti-hysteric properties.

MU'RINES. From *mus*, a mouse. A family of Rodent quadrupeds, including rats, mice, &c.

MU'SA. A genus of plants of the order *Musaceæ*.

MUSA PARADISI'ACA. The plantain tree of the tropics; the fruit of which is used by the natives as an article of food.

MUSA SAPIEN'TUM. The banana.

MUSAN'GA CECROPIOI'DES. A tropical plant, the leaves of which are said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

MUS'CA. Μυισκη; from μυζω, to murmur. The fly; a genus of insects of the order *Diptera*.

MUSCA CARNARIA. The flesh-fly.

MUSCA CIBA'RIA. The pantry-fly.

MUSCA DOMES'TICA. The common house fly.

MUSCA VOMITO'RIA. The blow-fly.

MUS'CÆ VOLITAN'TES. A defect of sight, characterized by the appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes.

MUS'CI. The Moss tribe of Acotyledonous plants.

MUS'CLE. *Mus'culus*. Diminutive of *mus*, a mouse, from its supposed resemblance to a flayed mouse. A reddish, vascular and highly contractile organ. It is through the agency of the muscles that the various movements of the body are performed. In the following table, the names, origin, insertion and use of all the muscles of the body are given:

## MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY,

Arranged in tabular form, under the four great divisions into which anatomists divide the skeleton, after the plan of Professor W. R. Handy, viz:—*The Head* and *Trunk*, and the *Superior* and *Inferior Extremities*.

### MUSCLES OF THE HEAD.

These are classed in accordance with the part upon which they chiefly act, after the arrangement of Mr. Harrison, viz:—Six classes are made, embracing thirty-six pair, and two single.

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS—*One Muscle.* | | | |
| Occipito-Frontalis, . . . . . | Superior trans. ridge of oc. bone and mastoid process of temporal. | Skin of eye-brow. | To elevate the eye-brows and upper lids of the eyes. |
| SECOND CLASS—*Eleven Muscles belonging to the Ear, and arranged into three Groups.* | | | |
| FIRST GROUP—*Three Muscles.* | | | |
| Superior Auris, or Attollens Aurem, . . | Cranial aponeurosis. | Anterior part of concha. | To raise the external ear. |
| Anterior Auris, or Attrahens Aurem, | Zygomatic processes and cranial apon. | Anterior part of helix. | To bring the ear forward |
| Posterior Auris, or Retrahens Aurem, | Mastoid process. | Posterior part of concha. | To draw the ear backward |
| SECOND GROUP—*Five Muscles.* | | | |
| Tragicus, Antitragicus, Helicis Major, Helicis Minor, Transversalis Auris, . . . . . | These five muscles receive their names from the parts to which they are attached. They are very feeble in man, but in most quadrupeds are well developed, and capable of altering with ease and rapidity the form and direction of the auricle or external ear. | | |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| THIRD GROUP—*Three Muscles.* | | | |
| Stapedius, | Hollow of the pyramid. | Neck of the stapes. | A tensor of the membrana tympani. |
| Tensor Tympani, | Eustach. tube, spin. pro. sphen. bone, and petro. por. of temporal bone. | Handle of the malleus. | A tensor of the membrana tympani. |
| Laxator Tympani, | Spinous process of sphen'd bone. | Processus gracilis. | To relax the membrana tympani. |
| THIRD CLASS—*Eleven Muscles, belonging to the Eye and its appendages, arranged in two groups.* | | | |
| FIRST GROUP—*Five Muscles.* | | | |
| Occipito Frontalis—Palpebral ins. | Same as in first class. | Same as in first class. | Same as in first class. |
| Corrugator-Supercilii, | Inter. ang. process of os frontis. | Middle of the eyebrow. | To draw the eyebrows toward each other. |
| Levator-Palpebræ Superioris, | Superior edge of optic foramen. | Superior tarsal cartilage. | To raise the upper eyelids. |
| Orbicularis Palpebrarum, | Inter. ang. process of os frontis and tendo-oculi. | Nasal process of superior maxillary and tendo-oculi. | To close the eyelids. |
| Tensor-Tarsi, | Os unguis. | Lachrymal duct. | To dilate lachrymal sac. |
| SECOND GROUP—*Six Muscles.* | | | |
| Rectus Superior or Levator Oculi, | Supr. margin of optic foramen. | Sclerotica near cornea. | To raise the eye. |
| Rectus Inferior or Depressor Oculi, | Infer. margin of optic foramen. | Sclerotica near cornea. | To depress the eye. |
| Rectus Internus or Adductor Oculi, | Inner margin of optic foramen. | Sclerotica near cornea. | To roll the eye inward. |
| Rectus Externus or Abductor Oculi, | Outer margin of optic foramen. | Sclerotica near cornea. | To roll the eye outward. |
| Obliquus Superior or trochleator, | Inner margin of optic foramen. | Sclerotica near cornea and optic nerve. | To roll the eye obliquely, downward and outward. |
| Obliquus Inferior, | Orbital plate of sup'r maxillary bone. | Outer part of sclerotica. | To roll the eye downward and inward. |
| FOURTH CLASS—*Four Muscles, belonging to the Nose, and arranged in two groups.* | | | |
| FIRST GROUP—*Two Muscles.* | | | |
| Pyramidalis Nasi, | Is a fleshy slip of the occipito-frontalis, extending down upon the nasal bones, and to the internal angular process of the os frontis. | | |
| Compressor Nasi, | Canine fossa of upper maxillæ. | Dorsum of the nose. | To compress or dilate the nostril. |
| SECOND GROUP—*Two Muscles.* | | | |
| Levator Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi, | Sup. Maxillary bone. | Ala nasi and upper lip. | To elevate the ala and upper lip. |
| Depressor Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi. | Alveoli of incl. and cani. teeth. | Upper lip and ala of nose. | To depress the upper lip and ala of nose. |
| FIFTH CLASS—*Ten Muscles, belonging to the Mouth, and arranged in four groups.* | | | |
| FIRST GROUP—*One Muscle.* | | | |
| Orbicularis Oris, | Consists of two semicircular planes of fleshy fibre attached to angles of the mouth and having no bony origin or insertion. | | To close the mouth. |
| SECOND GROUP—*Two Muscles.* | | | |
| Levator Labii Inferioris, | Same as in second group of fourth class. | | |
| Depressor Labii Inferioris, | Same as in second group of fourth class. | | |
| THIRD GROUP—*Two Muscles.* | | | |
| Levator Labii Inferioris, | Alveoli of incisor teeth of lower jaw. | Integument of chin. | To elevate the chin and lower lip. |
| Depressor Labii Inferioris, | Inferior max. at its base. | Lower lip. | To depress the lower lip. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOURTH GROUP—*Five Muscles.* | | | |
| Levator Anguli Oris, | Canine fossa of sup. max. | Angle of the mouth. | To elevate the angle of the mouth. |
| Depressor Anguli Oris, | External oblique ridge of lower jaw. | Angle of the mouth. | To depress the angle of the mouth. |
| Zygomaticus Major, | Malar bone. | Angle of the mouth. | To draw the mouth upward and backward. |
| Zygomaticus Minor, | Malar bone. | Upper lip near angle of mouth. | To draw the mouth upward and backward. |
| Buccinator, | Sup. and infe. max. bones. | Angle of the mouth. | To retract the lip and lessen the corners of the mouth. |
| SIXTH CLASS—*Four Muscles, belonging to the Lower Jaw.* | | | |
| Masseter, | Zygomat. arch and malar bone. | Angle and ramus of lower jaw. | To bring the jaws together. |
| Temporal, | Side of the cranium. | Coronoid process. | To bring the lower jaw to the upper. |
| Pterygoideus Externus, | Outer surface of ex. pterygoid process. | Neck of lower jaw. | To give the lateral or grinding motion. |
| Pterygoideus Internus, | Inner surface of ex. pterygoid process. | Inner surface of angles of jaw. | To give the lateral or grinding motion. |

## MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

Under this division are included, 1. The muscles of the Neck; 2. Those of the Back; 3. The Abdomen; 4. The Chest; and 5. The Pelvis.

### MUSCLES OF THE NECK.

To the Neck proper are assigned eighteen pair of muscles, arranged, agreeably to Mr. Harrison, into four groups; besides which there are five other groups, including twenty-one pair and two single muscles, making in all thirty-nine pair and two single muscles.

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST GROUP—*Two Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Platysma Myoides, | Below Clavicle from cellular tis. and integ. | Chin and fascia of lower jaw. | To depress the lower jaw. |
| Sterno-Cleido-Mastoideus, | Sternum and Clavicle. | Mastoid process. | To bend the head forward. |
| SECOND GROUP—*Four Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Sterno-Hyoideus, | Sternum and Clavicle. | Os hyoides. | To draw down the os-hyoides. |
| Sterno-Thyroideus, | Sternum and Cartilage of first rib. | Thyroid cartilage. | To draw down the larynx. |
| Thyro-Hyoideus, | Thyroid cartilage. | Cornu of os hyoides. | To raise the larynx. |
| Omo-Hyoideus, | Superior costa of scapula. | Inferior border of os hyoides. | To draw os hyoides downward and backward. |
| THIRD GROUP—*Five Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Digastricus, | Mastoid process. | Lower jaw, at its symphysis. | To draw down the lower jaw, and to raise os hyoides. |
| Mylo-Hyoideus, | Lower jaw, its Myloid ridge. | Os hyoides. | To bring os hyoides forward. |
| Genio-Hyoideus, | Poster. mental tubercle. | Os hyoides. | To bring os hyoides forward. |
| Hyo-Glossus, | Cornu of os hyoides. | Side of tongue. | To depress side of tongue. |
| Genio-Hyo-Glossus, | Posterior mental tubercle. | Os hyoides and tongue. | To protrude the tongue, depress it, or make it concave. |
| FOURTH GROUP—*Seven Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Longus Colli, | Three superior dorsal vertebræ. | Front of cervical vertebræ. | To bend the neck forward, and to one side. |
| Rectus Capitis Anticus Major, | Four lower cerv. vertebræ. | Cuneiform process of occipital bone. | To bend the head forward. |
| Rectus Capitis Anticus Minor, | Front of the atlas. | Cuneiform process of occipital bone. | To bend the head forward. |
| Rectus Capitis Lateralis, | Transverse process of atlas. | Jugular process of occipital bone. | To bend the head to one side. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scalenus Anticus, | Third, fourth, fifth and sixth cervical ver. | Sternal end of first rib. | |
| Scalenus Medius, | Trans. process. of all the cervical vertebræ. | First rib. | The three scaleni bend the neck forward or to one side. |
| Scalenus Posticus, | Two or three lower cervical vertebræ. | Second rib. | |
| FIFTH GROUP—*Three Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Stylo-Hyoideus, | Styloid process. | Os hyoides. | To draw back os hyoides and tongue. |
| Stylo-Glossus, | Styloid process. | Side of tongue. | To raise the tip of the tongue. |
| Stylo-Pharyngeus, | Styloid process. | Thyroid cartilage, at its post'r margin. | To act on the pharynx and larynx. |
| SIXTH GROUP—*Four Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Lingualis, | Base of tongue. | Tip of tongue. | These four muscles move the tongue in every possible direction, aided by other muscles. |
| Superficial Lingual, Transverse Lingual, Vertical Lingual, | These three are nothing but the fibres of the Lingualis running in different directions. | | |
| SEVENTH GROUP—*Three Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior, | Thyloid Cartilage. | Back part of pharynx. | |
| Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, | Cornu of os hyoides. | Cuneiform process of occipital bone and pharynx. | These three muscles are the chief agents in deglutition. |
| Constrictor Pharyngis Superior, | Inf. Pterygoid plate of Superior Maxillary. | Cuneiform process of occipital bone and pharynx. | |
| EIGHTH GROUP—*Four Pair and a Single Muscle.* | | | |
| Levator Palati, | Front of foramen caroticum. | Soft palate. | To raise the palate. |
| Circumflexus or Tensor Palati, | Inf. Pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone and Eustachian tube. | Soft palate. | To expand the palate. |
| Constrictor Isthmi Faucium, | Velum Palati. | Side of tongue. | To close the fauces. |
| Palato-Pharyngeus, | Velum Palati. | Pharynx. | To raise the pharynx. |
| Azygos Uvula, a single muscle, | Post. spine of palate bone. | Descends the uvula. | To shorten the uvula. |
| NINTH GROUP—*Seven Pair and a Single Muscle.* | | | |
| Crico-Thyroideus, | Cricoid cartilage. | Thyroid cartilage. | To bring the two cartilages together. |
| Crico-Arytenoideus-Posticus, | Cricoid cartilage. | Base of arytenoid cartilage. | To make tense the vocal cords. |
| Crico-Arytenoideus-Lateralis, | Cricoid cartilage. | Arytenoid cartilage. | To dilate the glottis. |
| Thyro-Arytenoideus, | Thyroid cartilage. | Front and side of arytenoid cartilage. | To relax the vocal cords. |
| Arytenoideus Obliquus, | Base of arytenoid cartilage. | Apex of oppo. arytenoid car. | These two close the glottis. |
| Arytenoideus Transversus, a single mus. | Posterior surf. of arytenoid car. | Front surf. of oppo. arytenoid cartilage. | |
| Aryteno-Epiglottideus, | Arytenoid car. | Epiglottis. | These two draw down the epiglottis. |
| Thyro-Epiglottideus, | Thyroid car. | Epiglottis. | |

MUSCLES OF THE BACK.—*Arranged into six layers.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST LAYER—*Two Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Trapezius, | Exter. occip. protub., and its trans. ridge. | Clavicle, acromion process, and scapula. | To draw the shoulder toward the spine. |
| Latissimus Dorsi, | Six infr. spines of back, and those of loins and sacrum. | Posterior edge of bicip. groove of humerus. | To draw the arm downward and backward. |
| SECOND LAYER—*Three Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Levator Anguli Scapulæ, | Transverse processes of four or five superior cerv. vertebræ. | Base of scap. from spi. to sup'r angle. | To raise the shoulder. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhomboideus Minor, . . . . . | Two or three Lower cervical spines. | Base of scap. op. its spine. | These two muscles draw the shoulder backward and upward. |
| Rhomboideus Major, . . . . . | Four superior Dorsal spines. | All the base of scapula below spine. | |
| THIRD LAYER—*Four Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Serratus Posticus-Superior, . . . . . | Ligamen. Nuchæ, three infr. spines of neck, and three supr. of back. | Second, third, and fourth ribs. | To elevate the ribs. |
| Serratus Posticus Inferior, . . . . . | Spinous processes of lower Dor. and upper Lum vertebræ. | Lower ribs at the inf'r margins. | To depress the ribs. |
| Splenius Capitis, . . . . . | Four or five supr. spines of back, and three or four lower part of neck. | Mastoid process of temporal bone. | These two muscles bend the head and neck backward. |
| Splenius Colli, . . . . . | Same as the last. | Trans. processes of two or three supr. cerv. verte. | |
| FOURTH LAYER—*Seven Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Sacro Lumbalis, Longissimus Dorsi, . . . . . | These two muscles have a common origin, from post'r surface of sacrum, posterior crest of Ilium, and spinous and oblique process of lum. vertebræ. | Ribs and trans. process of vertebræ. | To extend the spine. |
| Spinalis Dorsi, . . . . . | Two supr. lum. and three infr. dorsal spines. | Nine upper dorsal spines. | To extend the spine. |
| Cervicalis Ascendens, . . . . . | Four or five supr. ribs. | Trans. processes of fourth, fifth, and sixth cerv. verte. | To draw the neck backward. |
| Transversalis Colli, . . . . . | Trans. processes of four or six supr. dorsal vert. | Trans processes of four or five lower cerv. verte. | To draw the neck backward. |
| Trachelo-Mastoideus, . . . . . | Trans. processes of three or four supr. dorsal, and four or five infr. cerv. vertebræ. | Mastoid process. | To bend the head and neck backward. |
| Complexus, . . . . . | Trans. and oblique pro. of five or seven supr. dor. and three or four infr. cerv. vertebræ. | Lower and back part of occipital bone. | To draw the head back. |
| FIFTH LAYER—*Seven Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Rectus Capitis Posticus Major, . . . . | Spinous process of dentata. | Inferior trans. ridge of os occipitis. | To draw the head back and rotate it. |
| Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor, . . . . | Post'r tubercle of atlas. | Os occipitis, between inferior trans. ridge, and foramen mag. | To draw the head backward. |
| Rectus Capitis Lateralis, . . . . . | Trans. process of atlas. | Jugular emin. of occip. bone. | To bend the head to one side. |
| Obliquus Capitis Superior, . . . . . | Trans. process of atlas. | Occipital bone, back of mas. process. | To bend the head to one side. |
| Obliquus Capitis Inferior, . . . . . | Spinous process of dentata. | Trans. process of atlas. | To rotate atlas upon the dentata. |
| Semispinalis Dorsi, . . . . . | Trans. processes of six lower dorsal vertebræ. | Spinous processes of two lower cerv., and one upper dor. | To draw the spine obliquely backward. |
| Semispinalis Colli, . . . . . | Trans. process. of five supr. dor. vertebræ. | Spinous processes of middle cerv. verte. | To draw the spine obliquely backward. |
| SIXTH LAYER—*Five Pair of Muscles.* | | | |
| Multifidus Spinæ, . . . . . | Trans. or oblique process of one vertebra. | Spinous processes of verte. above ribs. | To support the spine. |
| Levatores Costarum, . . . . . | Trans. process of dor. and last cerv. vertebræ. | Ribs. | To elevate the ribs. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supra Spinales, | Little fleshy bands situated upon spinous processes of cerv. vertebræ. | | To extend the spine, and keep it erect. |
| Inter Spinales, | Between spinous processes of contiguous vertebræ. | | To bend the spine laterally. |
| Inter Transversales, | Between trans. processes of vert. | | To assist in expiration. |
| **MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN.—*Seven Pair.*** | | | |
| Obliquus Externus Abdominis, | Eight or nine inferior ribs. | Linea alba. | To assist in expiration. |
| Obliquus Internus Abdominis, | Fas. lumborum. Crest of Il. and Poupart's Lig. | Linea alba, and ensiform cartilage. | To assist in expiration. |
| Transversalis Abdominis, | Fas. lumborum Crest of Il and Poupart's Lig. | Linea alba, and ensiform cartilage. | To assist in expiration. |
| Cremaster, | Is derived from the two last muscles, and is spread over the tunica vaginalis testis. | | |
| Rectus Abdominis, | Sup'r margin of pubis. | Ensiform cartilage, and cartilage of fifth, sixth and seventh ribs. | To bring the chest and pelvis towards each other. |
| Pyramidalis, | Sup'r border. of syphisis pubis. | Linea alba below umbilicus. | To assist the rectus. |
| Quadratus Lumborum, | Post'r Crest of Ilium and Ilio lumbar ligament. | Trans. process of last dor., and four upper lum. verte. | To aid in expiration. |
| **MUSCLES OF THE CHEST.—*Four Pair, properly speaking.*** | | | |
| Pectoralis Major, | Clavicle and sternum. | Anterior edge of bicip. groove. | To draw the arm inward and forward. |
| Pectoralis Minor, | Third, fourth, and fifth ribs. | Coracoid process of scapula. | To draw the shoulder in, down, and forward. |
| Subclavius, | Cartilage of first rib. | Clavicle. | To draw the clavicle down. |
| Serratus Major Anticus, | Eight or nine upper ribs. | Base of scapula. | To draw the shoulder forward. |
| Intercostales Externi, | Trans. process of dor. vert. and ribs. | Superior border of ribs. | These muscles raise the ribs. |
| Intercostales Interni, | Sternum and ribs. | Superior border of ribs. | |
| Levatores Costarum, | Trans. process of dor. and last cerv. vert. | Ribs. | To elevate the ribs. |
| Triangularis Sterni, | Post'r surface of ensiform car. | Cartilages of third, fourth, and sixth ribs. | To draw the ribs down. |
| Diaphragm, | Ensiform car., ribs, and lum. verte. It occupies the space between the chest and abdomen. | | To aid in respiration. |
| **MUSCLES OF THE PELVIS.** | | | |
| *Interior Pelvis.* | | | |
| Psoas Magnus, | Lumbar and dor. verte. | Trochanter minor. | To flex the thigh on the pelvis. |
| Psoas Parvus, | Dor. and lumbar verte. | Linea innominata, and fascia iliaca. | To raise the sheath of femoral vessels. |
| Iliacus Internus, | Last lum. verte. crista ilii, and ilio lum. ligament. | Trochanter minor. | To flex the thigh on the pelvis. |
| *Exterior Pelvis.* | | | |
| Gluteus Maximus, | Crest of ilium, sacrum, and coccyx. | Upper third of linea aspera. | To extend and rotate the thigh. |
| Gluteus Medius, | Crest and dor. of the ilium. | Trochanter major. | To extend and rotate the thigh. |
| Gluteus Minimus, | Dorsum of the ilium. | Trochanter major. | To extend and rotate the thigh. |
| Pyriformis | Ant'r surface of sacrum. | Root of trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |
| Gemellus Superior, | Spine of ischium. | Root of trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |
| Gemellus Inferior, | Tuber of ischium. | Root of trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |
| Quadratus Femoris, | Tuber of ischium. | Trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Obturator Externus, | Obturator lig. | Root of trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |
| Obturator Internus, | Obturator lig. | Root of trochanter major. | To rotate the thigh outward. |
| *Inferior Pelvis.* | | | |
| Sphincter Ani, | Os coccygis. | Perineal centre. | To close the anus. |
| Transversus Perinei, | Tuber of ischium. | Perineal centre. | To fix the bulb. |
| Accelerator Urinæ, | Perineal raph. | Triangular ligament, ischium and pubis. | To expel the semen. |
| Erector Penis, | Tuber ischii. | Crura penis. | To compress the penis. |
| Levator Ani, | Symphysis pubis, ischium, and sup'r edge of thyroid foramen. | Rectum. | To draw the rectum forward. |
| Coccygeus, | Spine of ischium. | Coccyx. | To bring the coccyx forward. |
| Compressor Urethræ, | Ant'r portion of levator ani. | | |
| Erector Clitoridis, | Corresponds with the erector penis. | | |
| Constrictor Vaginæ, | Corresponds with the accelerator urinæ. | | |

## MUSCLES OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OF THE SHOULDER. | | | |
| Deltoid, | Clavicle, acrom. process, and spine of scapula. | Humerus, near its centre. | To raise the arm. |
| Supra Spinatus, | Supra spinal fossa. | Greater tuberosity of humerus. | To raise the arm, and turn it outward. |
| Infra Spinatus, | Infra spinal fossa. | Greater tuberosity of humerus. | To rotate the humerus outward and backward. |
| Teres Minor, | Infra costa of the scapula. | Greater tuberosity of humerus. | To rotate the arm outward. |
| Teres Major, | Inf'r angle of the scapula. | Posterior edge of bicipital groove. | To rotate the arm inward. |
| Subscapularis, | Venter, supr. and infr. costa of scapula. | Lesser tuberosity of humerus. | To rotate the arm inward. |
| OF THE ARM. | | | |
| *On the Front.* | | | |
| Biceps Flexor Cubiti, | Coracoid process, and glenoid cav. of scapula. | Tubercle of the radius. | To flex the forearm. |
| Coracho Brachialis. | Coracoid process. | Humerus, about its centre. | To raise the arm. |
| Brachialis Anticus, | Humerus about its centre. | Coronoid process of ulna. | To flex the forearm. |
| *On the Back.* | | | |
| Triceps Extensor Cubiti, | Cervix scapula, and humerus. | Olecranon process. | To extend the forearm. |
| Anconeus, | External condyle of humerus. | Upper extremity of ulna. | To extend the forearm. |
| MUSCLES OF THE FOREARM. | | | |
| *On the Front.* | | | |
| Pronator Radii Teres, | Internal condyle. | Middle of radius. | To pronate the hand. |
| Flexor Carpi Radialis, | Inner condyle. | Metacar. bone of index finger. | To flex the hand. |
| Palmaris Longus, | Inner condyle. | Annular ligam't and palmar aponurosis. | To flex the hand. |
| Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, | Inner condyle. | Pisiform bone. | To flex the hand. |
| Flexor Sublimis Digitor. Perforatus, | Inner condyle. | Sec. phalanx of each finger. | To bend the second phalanges. |
| Flexor Profundus Perforans, | Ulna and interos. ligament. | Last phalanx of each finger. | To bend the last phalanges. |
| Flexor Pollicis Longus, | Front of radius below its tubercle. | Last phalanx of thumb. | To bend the last phalanx. |
| Pronator Quadratus, | Lower extremity of ulna. | Lower part of Radius. | To pronate the hand. |
| *On the Back.* | | | |
| Supanitor Radii Longus, | External condyle and ridge about it. | Styloid side of radius. | To supinate the hand. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior, | External condyle, and its ridge. | Metacar. bone of fore-finger. | To extend the wrist and hand. |
| Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior, | External condyle. | Root of metacarpal bone of middle finger. | To extend the wrist and hand. |
| Extensor Carpi Ulnaris, | External condyle. | Metacar. bone of little finger. | To extend the wrist and hand. |
| Extensor Communis Digitorum, | External condyle. | Posterior surface of all the phalanges. | To extend all the fingers. |
| Extensor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis, | Posterior part of ulna and radius. | Os trapezium and metacarpal bone of thumb. | To extend the metacarpal bone of thumb. |
| Extensor Minor Pollicis, | Middle of ulna and radius. | First phalanx of thumb. | To extend the first phalanx. |
| Extensor Major Pollicis, | Middle of ulna and radius. | Last phalanx of thumb. | To extend the last phalanx |
| Indicator, | Middle of ulna. | Second and 3d phalanges of fore finger. | To extend the fore-finger. |
| Supinator Radii Brevis, | External condyle. | Tubercle of radius. | To rotate the radius outward. |

MUSCLES OF THE HAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palmaris Brevis, | Annular ligament and palmar aponeurosis. | Integ. and cel. tissue of hand. | To contract the skin in the palm. |
| Abductor Policis Manus, | An. lig. trapez. and scaphoides. | First phalanx of thumb. | To draw the thumb from the fingers. |
| Opponens Pollicis, | An. liga. and trapezium. | Metacar. bone of thumb. | To draw the thumb to the fingers. |
| Flexor Brevis Pollicis, | An. lig., trape. and scaph. | Sessamoid bone of thumb. | To bend the first phalanx of the thumb. |
| Adductor Pollicis, | Metacarpal bone of middle finger. | First phalanx of thumb. | To draw the thumb to the fingers. |
| Abductor Minimi Digiti, | Annu. lig. and Pisiform bone. | First phalanx of little finger. | To draw the little finger from the others. |
| Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti, | An. liga. and unciform bone. | First phalanx of little finger. | To bend the little finger. |
| Adductor Minimi Digiti, | An. liga. and unciform bone. | Metacar. bone of fore finger. | To draw the fore-finger to the others. |
| Lumbricales, | Tendons of flex. profundus. | First phalanx of each finger. | To bend the first phalanges. |
| Interossei, | Occupy the interosseal spaces. | | The anterior are adductors, the posterior are abductors. |

MUSCLES OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MUSCLES OF THE THIGH. | | | |
| *On the Front.* | | | |
| Tensor Vaginæ Femoris, | Anterior superior spinous process of ilium. | Fascia lata. | To stretch the fascia. |
| Sartorius, | Ant. sup. spin. pro. of ilium. | Inner side of tubercle of tibia. | To bend the leg and turn it inward. |
| Rectus, | Ant. sup. spi. pro. of ilium and acetabulum. | Patella. | To extend the leg. |
| Vastus Internus, | Front of the femur and linea aspera. | Patella and inner edge of rectus. | To extend the leg. |
| Vastus Externus, | Whole length of linea aspera. | Patella and outer edge of rectus. | To extend the leg. |
| Crureus, | Front of the femur. | Upper edge of Patella. | To extend the leg. |
| *On the Back.* | | | |
| Biceps Flexor Cruris, | Tuberosity of the ischium. | Head of the fibula. | To flex the leg. |
| Semitendinosus, | Tuberosity of the ischium. | Tibia below its tubercle. | To flex the leg. |
| Semimembranosus, | Tuberosity of the ischium. | Head of the tibia at its back part. | To flex the leg. |
| *On the Inner Side.* | | | |
| Iliacus Internus, Psoas Magnus, | Described under Muscles of the Pelvis, which see. | | |
| Pectineus, | Os pubis. | Linea aspera. | To turn the thigh inward and forward. |
| Adductor Longus, | Os pubis. | Middle third of linea aspera. | To turn the thigh inward and forward. |

| NAME. | ORIGIN. | INSERTION. | USE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adductor Brevis, | Os pubis. | Supe. part of linea aspera. | To turn the thigh inward and forward. |
| Adductor Magnus, | Ramus of pubis and ischium. | Whole length of linea aspera. | To turn the thigh inward and forward. |
| Gracilis, | Ramus of and symphysis of pubis. | Tubercle of the tibia. | To flex the leg. |

MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On the Front.* | | | |
| Tibialis Anticus, | Head and spine of the tibia. | Internal cuneiform bone. | To flex the foot and turn it obliquely inward. |
| Extensor Longus Digitorum, | Head of the tibia and fibula. | Last phalanx of each toe. | To extend the toes. |
| Extensor Longus Pollicis, | Fibula, its middle third. | First and second phalanx of great toe. | To extend the great toe. |
| Peroneus Tertius, | Forms a part of extensor longus, and goes to the little toe. | | |
| *On the Back.* | | | |
| Gastrocnemius, | External and internal condyle of femur. | Os calcis. | To extend the foot. |
| Plantaris, | Ridge leading to external condyle. | Os calcis. | To extend the foot. |
| Popliteus, | External condyle. | Ridge below the head of tibia. | To flex the leg. |
| Flexor Longus Pollicis, | Two lower thirds of fibula. | Last phalanx of great toe. | To flex the great toe. |
| Flexor Longus Digitorum, | Tibia and its angle. | Third phalanx of smaller toes. | |
| Tibialis Posticus, | Tibia and interosseous lig. | Navic. cuneiform, cuboid and metacar. bones. | To extend the foot. |
| *On the Outer Leg.* | | | |
| Peroneus Longus, | Head of fibula and its angle. | Internal cuneiform bone. | To extend the foot, and turn it outward. |
| Peroneus Brevis, | Two lower thirds of fibula. | Os cuboides. | To extend the foot, and turn it outward. |

MUSCLES OF THE FOOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On the Dorsum.* | | | |
| Extensor Brevis Digitorum, | Outer part of os calcis. | Expands over the toes. | To extend the toes. |
| Interossei Dorsales, | Occupies the interosseal spaces. | | |
| *On the Sole.* | | | |
| Abductor Pollicis, | Os calcis and annular lig. | First phalanx of great toe. | To draw the great toe from the others. |
| Flexor Brevis Digitorum, | Os calcis and plantar aponeurosis. | Base of second phalanges of small toes. | To flex the second joint of the toes. |
| Abductor Minimi Digiti, | Outer side of os calcis. | First phalanx of little toe. | To draw the little toe from the rest. |
| Musculus Accessorius, | Inner part of os calcis. | Tendon of flexor longus. | To flex the toes. |
| Lumbricalis, | Tendon of flex. long. digitorum. | First phalanx of smaller toes. | To flex the first phalanx. |
| Flexor Brevis Pollicis, | Os calcis and extn'l cuneiform bone. | Sesamoid bones of great toe. | To flex the first joint of the great toe. |
| Adductor Pollicis, | Calcaneo-cuboid ligament. | First phalanx of great toe. | To bring the great toe toward the rest. |
| Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti, | Cuboid and 5th metatarsal bones. | First phalanx of little toe. | To flex the little toe. |
| Transversalis Pedis, | Heads of the 4 lesser metatarsal bones. | First phalanx of great toe. | To draw the toes together. |
| Interossi Plantares, | Occupy the interosseal spaces and adduct the toes. | | |

MUSCOVA'DO. Unrefined sugar.

MUS'CULAR. *Muscula'ris;* from *musculus*, a muscle. Belonging or relating to the muscles.

Muscular Fibres. The fleshy fibres which form the body of a muscle.

Muscular Nerve. The fourth pair is so called.

MUS'CULO-CUTA'NEOUS. Appertaining to the muscles and skin.

Musculo-Cutaneous Nerve. The external cutaneous nerve given off by the brachial plexus, and a branch furnished by the popliteal nerve, are each so called.

Musculo-Rachid'ian. Relating to a muscle and the spine. Applied, also, to the posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar and sacral arteries.

MUS'CULUS. A muscle.

Musculus Accli'vis. Obliquus internus abdominis.

Musculus Auxilia'rius. Pyramidalis abdominis.

Musculus Cuta'neus. Platysma myoides.

Musculus Eustach'ii. Tensor tympani.

Musculus Fas'ciæ La'tæ. Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Musculus Patien'tiæ. Levator scapulæ.

Musculus Penicilla'tus. Levator labii inferioris.

Musculus Stape'dius. Stapedius.

Musculus Testicon'dus. *Musculus testis.* Cremaster.

Musculus Tu'bæ Novæ. Circumflexus palati.

MUS'CUS. From *μοσχος*, tender. A moss; a cryptogamic plant, particularly of the lichen species.

MUSH'ROOM. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order *Fungi.*

MUSICOMA'NIA. *Musoma'nia;* from *music* and *mania.* Passion for music carried to such an excess as to derange the faculties of the mind upon that subject.

MUSK. *Moschus.* A peculiar concrete substance, having a strong, penetrating and powerfully diffusive odor, obtained from the *Moschus moschiferus*, or musk-deer.

Musk, Artificial. A dark brownish-red substance, having a burning, bitter, aromatic taste, and a musky odor, obtained from a mixture of rectified oil of amber and nitric acid.

Musk-Melon. The fruit of the *Cucumis melo.*

MUSQUI'TO. A small and exceedingly troublesome insect, bred in water, and abounding in low lands and marshes.

MUSSITA'TION. *Mussita'tio.* A movement of the lips and tongue without producing any audible sounds; an unfavorable sign in disease.

MUST. The expressed juice of the grape.

MUS'TARD. A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its seed.

Mustard, Hedge. A plant of the genus *Erysimum.*

MUTILA'TION. *Mutila'tio.* From *mutilus*, broken. Loss of a limb or other exterior organ or portion of the body.

MU'TITAS. From *mutus*, dumb. Dumbness; inability to articulate sounds.

Mutitas Surdo'rum. The speechlessness of deaf persons.

MYASTHENI'A. From *μυς*, a muscle, and *ασθενεια*, debility. Muscular debility.

MY'CES. Fungus.

MYCTE'RES. The nares.

MYCTEROPHO'NIA. From *μυκτηρ*, the nose, and *φωνη*, the voice. Nasal voice.

MY'DON. Fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

MYDRI'ASIS. Morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

MYELENCEPH'ALA. From *μυελος*, marrow, and *εγκεφαλον*, brain. A primary division of animals, comprehending all those which have a brain and spinal marrow. Vertebrata.

MYELI'TIS. From *μυελος*, marrow, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes.

MYLACRI. The molar teeth.

MYLA'CRIS. The patella.

MYLE. The patella. Also, a mole in the uterus.

MYLICUS. Molar.

MYLO-. From *μυλη*, a mill-stone. Names compounded with this word are applied to muscles attached near the molar teeth.

MYLODON'TES. The molar teeth.

MYLO-GLOSSUS. From *μυλη*, the jaw, and *γλοσσα*, the tongue. Some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior have been so called.

MYLO-HYOIDE'US. A thin, flat muscle, forming the floor of the mouth. It arises from the mylo-hyoid ridge on the posterior surface of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the body of the os-hyoides.

MYLO-PHARYNGEUS. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

MYOCEPH'ALON. From *μυια*, a fly, and *κεφαλη*, the head. A small prolapsus of the iris; incipient staphyloma.

MYOCŒLI'TIS. From *μυων*, muscle, *κοιλια*, lower belly, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

MYODESOP'SIA. From *μυια*, a fly, *ειδος*, likeness, and *οψις*, sight. The imaginary appearance of motes floating before the eyes, technically termed *muscæ volitantes*.

MYODYN'IA. From *μυων*, muscle, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain in the muscles.

MYOG'RAPHY. *Myogra'phia;* from *μυων*, muscle, and *γραφειν*, to describe. A description of the muscles.

MYOI'DES. From *μυς*, *μυος*, a muscle, and *ειδος*, likeness. Like a muscle; a term applied in *Anatomy* to the *Platysma myoides* muscle.

MYOLEM'MA. *Myole'ma;* from *μυων*, muscle, and *λεμμα*, a coat. The membranous covering of each muscular fibre.

MYOL'OGY. *Myolog'ia;* from *μυων*, muscle, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the muscles.

MYON. *Μυων*. Muscle.

MYO'PIA. From *μυω*, I contract, and *ωψ*, the eye. Near-sightedness.

MYOPS. One affected with myopia.

MYO'SIS. A permanent contraction of the pupil of the eye.

MYOSI'TIS. Inflammation of a muscle.

MYOT'OMY. *Myotom'ia;* from *μυων*, a muscle, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The anatomy of the muscles.

MYRIAP'ODA. *Myr'iapods;* from *μυριος*, ten-thousand, and *πους*, foot. A term applied to a class of articulate animals, characterized by their numerous feet equaling in number the articulations of the body.

MYRI'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Amentaceæ*.

MYRICA CERIF'ERA. The wax myrtle, or bayberry; the berries of which yield a green wax.

MYRICA GALE. Dutch myrtle; sweet willow. The leaves, flowers and seeds are stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRIS'TIC ACID. An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs.

MYRIS'TICA. A genus of plants of the order *Myristicaceæ*.

MYRISTICA MOSCHA'TA. *Myristica aromat'ica. Myristica officina'lis.* The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

MYRME'CIUM. A very painful, deeply rooted, soft wart, with a broad base, seated on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

MYRMECO'BIUS. From *μυρμηξ*, ant, and *βιος*, life. A genus of Marsupial quadrupeds which feed on ants.

MYRMECOPH'AGA. From *μυρμηξ*, and *φαγω*, I eat. A genus of quadruped edentate ant-eaters.

MYROBAL'ANUS. The name of a dried Indian fruit, of the plum kind, and of which there are several varieties. They possess mild, astringent and purgative properties.

MY'RON. An ointment.

MYRON'IC ACID. A bitter acid of black mustard.

MYROSPER'MUM. Myroxylon.

MYROX'YLON. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*.

MYROXYLON PERUIF'ERUM. The Peru-

vian balsam tree, which abounds in a balsamic juice, possessing stimulant and expectorant properties.

MYROXYLON TOLUIF'ERUM. The tree which yields balsam of tolou.

MYR'RHA. Myrrh. The concrete juice of *Balsamodendron myrrha*. It is of a reddish-yellow, or reddish-brown color, of a peculiar smell, and bitter taste. It is antiseptic, corroborant and emmenagogue.

MYR'RHIS ODORA'TA. Sweet cicely.

MYRSINELÆ'UM. The oil of myrtle.

MYRTA'CEÆ. The myrtle tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

MYR'TIFORM. *Myrtiform'is;* from *myrtus*, a myrtle, and *forma*, shape. Having the figure of a leaf of myrtle.

MYRTLE. Myrtus.

MYRTLE, DUTCH. Myrica gale.

MYRTON. The clitoris.

MYR'TUS. Myrtle. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLA'TA. The tree which affords the clove bark.

MYRTUS COMMU'NIS. The common myrtle.

MYRTUS PIMEN'TA. The tree which bears the Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

MYSTAX. Mustache. Also, the upper lip.

MYT'ILUS. A genus of shell-fish.

MYTILUS EDU'LIS. The edible muscle.

MYXA. Mucus.

MYXOSARCO'MA. A tumor of a fleshy and mucous consistence.

MYX'TER. *Myxoter*. The nose.

MYZE'SIS. Sucking.

## N.

N. In *Prescriptions*, a contraction for *numero*, in number.

NAB'ALUS. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ*.

NABALUS AL'BUS. White lettuce. Rattlesnake root. This and several of the other species are said to be antidotes to the bite of serpents. The root is used in dysentery.

NABOTH'S GLANDS. *Nabo'thi glandu'læ*. The small mucous follicles situated in the inner surface of the cervex uteri.

NA'CREOUS. A term applied in *Conchology* to the surface of a shell or other part which has a pearly appearance or reflects irridescent light.

NA'CRITE. A mineral of a pearly lustre, found in crystallized granite. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa.

NÆ'VUS. *Nævus mater'nus*. Mother's mark. A mark, or spot on the skin of children when born, presenting a variety of appearances.

NAIL. *Un'guis*. A thin, whitish transparent, horny laminæ situated at the extremities of the fingers and toes.

NA'IS. From *ναιας*, a naiad. A term applied to a genus of red-blooded worms, capable of reproducing parts of the body when mutilated, and of procreating their kind by the separation of the hinder segments of the trunk.

NAJA. A genus of venomous Asiatic serpents.

NAN'DU. The *Rhea Americanæ*, or American ostrich.

NANUS. A dwarf.

NAPE OF THE NECK. Nucha.

NAPHÆ FLORES. Orange flowers.

NAPHTHA. A bituminous, limpid, oily liquid, of a yellowish color, and a smell somewhat resembling that of oil of turpentine. It is said to possess sedative and anthelmintic properties.

NAPHTHA VITRIOLI. Æther sulphuricus.

NAPHTHAL'AMIDE. A compound produced by the distillation of naphthalate of ammonia.

NAPHTHAL'IC ACID. A crystalline substance obtained from naphthaline.

NAPH'THALINE. A whitish, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, found during the rectification of the petroleum

of the coal gas-works which incrusts the pipes.

NAPIUM. Dock-cresses.

NAPLES YELLOW. A yellow pigment prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash. It is used in oil painting and as an enamel color.

NAP'OLITE. A blue mineral found at Vesuvius.

NA'PUS DUL'CIS. The turnip.

NARCAPH'THON. An aromatic bark of a tree of India, formerly used in diseases of the eyes and in fumigation.

NAR'CEINE. *Narci'na;* from *ναρση*, stupor. An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid.

NARCIS'SUS. A genus of plants of the order *Narcisseæ*.

NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCIS'SUS. Common daffodil. The root is emetic and cathartic, the flowers emetic and antispasmodic.

NARCO'SIS. *Nar'cotism;* from *ναρκοω*, I benumb. The stupor and depression produced by the sedative effects of a narcotic.

NARCOT'IC. *Narcoti'cus;* from *ναρκοω*, I stupefy. A medicine which has the property of stupefying or diminishing the energy of the nervous system, as opium, stramonium, &c.

NARCOT'ICO-ACRID. *Acro'narcotic.* A term applied in *Materia Medica* to substances which possess a combination of acrid and narcotic properties, as aconite, belladonna, strychnia, &c.

NAR'COTINE. *Narcoti'na.* A vegetable alkali, discovered, by Derosne, in opium. It possesses the stupefying properties of opium.

NAR'COTIZED. *Narco'des.* In a state of narcotism.

NAR'COTISM. Narcosis.

NARD, CELTIC. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*, native of the Alps.

NARD, INDIAN. *Nardus In'dica.* An odorous plant commonly called spikenard; *spica nardi.* The root is warm and pungent, and is used in the East as a spice.

NARD OF THE ANCIENTS. Spikenard, supposed to be the root of the *Nardostachys jatamansi*, of Decandolle, used as a perfume and stimulating medicine.

NARDOSTA'CHYS. A genus of plants of the order *Valerianaceæ.*

NARDOSTACHYS JATAMAN'SI. A plant native of India; the root of which is supposed to be the spikenard of the ancients.

NA'RES. The nostrils.

NARES POSTERIOR. Two large openings at the upper and anterior part of the pharynx, and terminations of the nasal cavities posteriorly.

NARTHEX ASAFŒTIDA. Ferula Asafœtida, which see.

NAR'WHAL. The *monodon monoceros*, or sea unicorn, a cetaceous mammal having a single, long, protruding tusk from the upper jaw.

NA'SAL. *Nasa'lis;* from *nasus*, the nose. Relating to the nose.

NASAL ARTERY. A branch of the ophthalmic artery, which passes by the root of the nose and anastomoses with the last branch of the facial artery. The sphenopalatine artery has also received this name.

NASAL BONES. *Ossa Nasi.* The two bones of the nose.

NASAL FOSSÆ. The two cavities of the nose.

NASAL NERVE. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve, which passes forward, crosses the optic nerve, and enters the anterior ethmoidal foramen, traversing the ethmoid bone, to the cribriform plate, then passing down by the side of the crista galli into the nose, where it divides into two branches, an internal and an external.

NASAL SPINES. The *superior* occupies the centre of the nasal notch of the os frontis; the inferior is situated at the inferior part of the nasal fossæ, and the *posterior* is formed by the union of the two palate bones, and is situated at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

NASA'LIS LA'BII SUPERIO'RIS. The orbicularis oris.

NAS'CENT. From *nascor*, to be born. The act of being developed. In *Chemistry*, the act of being produced or evolved, as a gas.

NA'SI OS'SA. The two bones of the nose.

NASO-PAL'ATINE. Belonging to the nose and velum palati.

NASO-PALATINE GANGLION. A small ganglion situated in the anterior palatine foramen.

NASO-PALATINE NERVE. A small branch of the spheno-palatine, proceeding from the ganglion of Meckel.

NASTUR'TIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*.

NASTURTIUM AQUAT'ICUM. The water cress, used as a salad, and said to be anti-scorbutic.

NASTURTIUM HORTEN'SE. Dittander.

NASTURTIUM INDI'CUM. The greater Indian cress.

NAS'UA. From *nasus*, a nose. A genus of plantigrade Mammalia, remarkable for the prolongation and upward curve of the nose.

NASUM DILATANS. The pyramidalis nasi.

NASUS. The nose.

NA'SUTA. A term applied in *Zoology* to the prolongation of the muzzle into the form of a nose, or in the development of the integument of the face into a nose, as in the *Simia nasuta*, or proboscis monkey.

NA'TANS. From *nato*, I swim. Natural swimming; applied in *Botany* to the leaves of aquatic plants which float on the surface of water.

NATA'TION. Swimming. The act of floating on the water.

NATATO'RES. From *nato*, I swim. Swimming birds.

NA'TATORY. A term applied in *Zoology* to an animal or part formed for swimming.

NA'TES. The buttocks, formed by the three glutæi muscles, the skin and thick areolar tissue.

NATES CER'EBRI. Two of the tubercula quadrigemina.

NA'TROLITE. A prismatic zoolite of a yellowish color consisting of silica, alumina, and soda.

NA'TRON. Native carbonate of soda.

NATRON MURIA'TUM. Muriate of soda.

NATRON PRÆPARA'TUM. Subcarbonate of soda.

NATRON TARTARIZA'TUM. Potassio-tartrate of soda.

NATRON VITRIOLA'TUM. Sulphate of soda.

NAT'URAL. Pertaining to nature.

NATURAL HISTORY. See History, Natural.

NATURAL ORDERS. In *Botany*, groups of genera resembling each other.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The science which investigates the phenomena and laws of natural bodies and their actions on each other.

NATURA'LIA. The genital organs.

NA'TURE. *Natu'ra*. In a general sense, the assemblage of objects, both animate and inanimate, which constitute the universe; also, the essential or original properties or attributes of a thing. The term is applied, too, to the Creator, or author of things.

NA'TURIST. In *Medicine*, a physician who, in the treatment of disease, follows the indications of nature.

NAU'CA. A term applied in *Botany* to a seed which has a very large hilum.

NAU'SEA. An inclination to vomit.

NAUSEA MARI'NA Sea-sickness.

NAU'SEANT. An agent which causes nausea.

NAUTIL'IDÆ. A family of Cephalopods, of which the *nautilus* is the type.

NAUT'ILUS. A shell genus of cephalopodous mollusca, having a spiral, symmetrical chambered shell.

NA'VEL. Umbilicus.

NAVEW. The *Brissica rapa*; also, called *turnip*.

NAVIC'ULAR. *Navicula'ris*. Scaphoid; boat-like.

NAVICULA'RE OS. A bone of the tarsus is so named from its fancied resemblance to a boat.

NAVIFORM'IS. Navicular.

NEAR-SIGHT'EDNESS. Myopia.

NEB'ULA. A speck on, or superficial opacity of, the cornea. Also, a mist, or cloud-like appearance in the urine.

NECK, DERBYSHIRE. Bronchocele.

NECK, STIFF. Torticollis.

NECRÆ'MIA. From *νεκρος*, death, and *αιμα*, blood. Death beginning with the blood or by the destruction of its vitality.

NECRO'DES. Cadaverous.

NEC'ROLITE. From *νεκρος*, and *λιθος*, a stone. A variety of trachyte found in round nodules in the limestone of Baltimore, and which, when struck, exhales a fœtid odor.

NECROL'OGY. From *νεκροω*, dead, and *λογος*, a discourse. A register of deaths; a discourse on death.

NEC'ROMANCY. From *νεκρος*, and *μαντεια*, divination. Divination by a pretended communication with the dead.

NECROPH'AGANS. From *νεκρος*, and *φαγω*, I eat. A family of beetles which feed on decomposing putrid animal substances.

NECROPHO'BIA. Morbid dread of death.

NECROPNEUMO'NIA. Gangrene of the lungs.

NECROSCOP'IC. From *νεκρος*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Relating to autopsy, or to post-mortem examination.

NEC'ROSCOPY. *Necroscop'ia*; from *νεκρος*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Autopsia; post-mortem examination.

NECROT'OMY. *Necrotom'ia*. Dissection of dead bodies.

NECRO'SIS. From *νεκροω*, I kill. Mortification. Death of a bone, or portion of a bone.

NECROSIS OF THE ALVEOLI. When any portion of the alveoli is deprived of vitality it becomes a source of irritation to the living parts with which it is connected, and an effort is immediately made by the economy to remove it; the necrosed part is separated from the living, and is thrown off by exfoliation. Although the alveolar processes, like other bone, are endowed with blood vessels and nerves, their recuperative powers are weaker, and hence, when deprived of a portion of substance by necrosis and exfoliation, or other cause, the injury is not, as is often the case in other parts of the osseous system, repaired by the restorative efforts of nature.

The cause of necrosis of the alveolar processes is inflammation and death of the periosteum, occasioned in many cases by dental irritation, though it more frequently results from the immoderate and protracted use of mecurial medicines, and sometimes, it is induced by ulceration of the gums.

NECROSIS OF THE TEETH. *Odontonecro'sis*. By the term necrosis, when applied to the teeth, is meant the entire death of the crown of one or more of these organs. It is a disease common to all bones, and is similar to mortification in a soft part.

When it affects other bones than the teeth, the dead part is thrown off and the loss repaired by the formation of new bone. But a tooth is not endowed with recuperative powers, and when affected with necrosis, the loss of vitality extends to every part of the crown and the largest portion of the root; in which condition the organ may remain for years, the cementum retaining a sufficient amount of life to prevent, in a great degree, the morbid effects which would otherwise be produced in the surrounding parts.

Necrosis of the teeth sometimes occurs spontaneously, or as an effect of impaired nutrition, but in the majority of cases, except when produced by the sudden destruction of the vascular connection of the organ with the rest of the system, as from mechanical violence, it results from inflammation and suppuration of the lining membrane.

When a tooth, deprived of its vitality, is found to be productive of injury to the gums and to the adjacent teeth, it should be immediately removed; for, however important or valuable it may be, the health and durability of the other teeth should not be jeopardized by its retention.

NECROSIS USTILAGINE'A. Necrosis arising from the use of grain infected by ustilago, or blight.

NECROT'OMY. From *νεκρος*, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. Dissection.

NECTAN'DRA. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*.

NECTANDRA CINNAMOMOI'DES. Santa

Fe cinnamon; a plant the bark of which has the smell and flavor of cinnamon, and in South America is used as a substitute for it.

NECTANDRA CYMBA'RUM. Orinoko Sassafras The bark is bitter, aromatic and stomachic.

NECTANDRA PUCHURY. The plant, according to Nees, which produces the *Pichurim bean.*

NECTANDRA PUCHURY MI'NOR. This species yields a similar nut, said by Humbolt to be the *sassafras nuts* of the London shops.

NECTANDRA RODIEI. The green heart tree of British Guiana. The *Bebeeru bark*, a powerful tonic, is obtained from this species. It, together with the fruit, which is extremely bitter, contains an alkaline principle discovered by Dr. Rodie, called *Bebeeria* or *Bebeerin*, extracted in the form of a sulphate and possessing properties similar to sulphate of quinia.

NEC'TAR. A name given to many drinks, and particularly to wine sweetened with honey.

NEC'TARINE. The fruit of the *Persica lævis.*

NECTA'RIUM. From *nectar*, honey. The nectary, or honey cup. The melliferous part of a plant, peculiar to the flower.

NEDY'IA. The intestines.

NEDYS. The abdomen, stomach or uterus.

NEEDHAMIA'NA COR'PORA. The spermatozoa observed by Needham in the germinal reservoirs of the *loligo.*

NEE'DLE. In *Surgery*, a round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, sharp-pointed instrument, most commonly with an eye at or near one extremity.

NEEDLE, ACUPUNC'TURE. A gold or silver, sharp pointed, inflexible instrument, four inches long, of a conical shape, furnished with a handle, and sometimes with a canula.

NEEDLE CAR'RIER. A pair of small forceps, called *porte aiguille.*

NEEDLE, CAT'ARACT. A delicate knife attached to a handle, used for the purpose of depressing or cutting up the lens in cataract.

NEEDLE, HARE-LIP. A gold or silver pin, with a movable steel point.

NEEDLE ORE. A native sulphuret of bismuth, copper and lead, so named from the acicular form of its crystals.

NEEDLE, SE'TON. A long, narrow, steel instrument, pointed and sharp at one extremity, and pierced at the other.

NEEDLE STONE. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to a species of zeolite.

NEEDLE, SUTURE. A curved and nearly flat needle, with two cutting edges, pointed and sharp at one extremity and pierced at the other.

NEFREN'DES. *Odon'tia edentu'la.* Persons without teeth.

NEGRO. From *niger*, black. A native African, or a descendant of the black race of men in Africa.

NEGRO CACHEXY. *Cachex'ia Africa'na.* A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, supposed to be similar to *chlorosis.*

NELUM'BIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Nymphæaceæ.*

NELUMBIUM LU'TEUM. Yellow nelumbo. Water chincapin. The roots, leaves and nuts of this plant are eaten. The last is believed to have been the sacred bean of Pythagoras. The leaves, being cooling and emollient, are used for dressing blisters.

NEM'ALITE. From *νεμα*, thread, and *λιθος*, stone. A fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

NEMATOI'DEA. *Nematoi'deans;* from *νημα*, a filament, and *ειδος*, form. The name of an order of *cœlelmintha*, or intestinal worms, characterized by a long, slender, filiform body.

NEMATONEU'RA. From *νημα*, and *νευρον*, nerve. That division of the *Radiata* of *Cuvier* whose nervous system is filamentary, as the star-fish.

NEM'OCERA. From *νημα*, and *κερος*, horn. A family of insects which have long filiform antennæ.

NEMOGLOSSA'TA. From *νημα*, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue. A family of insects

which have a long filiform tongue, as the bee tribe.

NEOPLAS'TY. From *νεος*, new, and *πλασσω*, I form. The formation of new parts, either by granulation, adhesion, autoplasty, or cicatrization.

NEP. See Nepeta Cataria.

NEPEN'THES. From *νη*, privative, and *πενθος*, grief. A remedy of unknown composition, held in high esteem by the ancients for its effects in the relief of sadness or grief. It is supposed by some to have been a preparation of opium, and by others to have been the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp. Also, a genus of Asiatic plants with curiously constructed leaves, called the Pitcher-plant.

NEP'ETA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

NEPETA CATA'RIA. The nep, or catnep; an infusion of which is recommended in uterine disorders, infantile colic, &c.

NEPH'ELOID. *Nepheloi'des*. An epithet applied to urine when it exhibits a cloudy appearance; *nubecula urinæ*.

NEPHRAL'GIA. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRELCO'SIS. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *ελκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the kidney.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC. *Nephrelmin'ticus;* from *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *ελμινς*, a worm. A term applied to diseases which result from the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPH'RITE. A hard mineral composed chiefly of silica, lime, soda and potash.

NEPHRIT'IC. *Nephrit'icus;* from *νεφρος*, a kidney. Relating to the kidneys.

NEPHRIT'ICA. Medicines employed in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys.

NEPHRI'TIS. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINO'SA. Bright's disease of the kidney.

NEPHROCE'LE. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *κηλη*, hernia. Hernia of the kidney.

NEPHRO'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Polypodiaceæ*.

NEPHRODIUM FI'LIX MAS. Male fern. It possesses anthelmintic properties.

NEPHROHÆ'MIA. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *αιμα*, blood. Congestion of the kidney.

NEPHROI'DEUS. Reniform; kidney-shaped.

NEPHROG'RAPHY. *Nephrograph'ia;* from *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *γραφω*, to describe. A description of the kidney.

NEPHROLITHI'ASIS. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *λιθος*, a stone. A calculous disease of the kidneys.

NEPHROLITH'IC. Relating to calculi in the kidneys.

NEPHROLITHOT'OMY. *Nephrolithotom'ia;* from *νεφρος*, the kidney, *λιθος*, a stone, and *τομη*, incision. Nephrotomy, which see.

NEPHROL'OGY. *Nephrolog'ia;* from *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the kidneys.

NEPHRON'CUS. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *ογκος*, a swelling. Tumefaction of the kidney.

NEPHROPHLEGMAT'IC. *Nephrophlegmat'icus;* from *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. Ischuria produced by an inordinate accumulation of mucus in the urine.

NEPHROPLEG'IA. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *πλησσω*, to strike. Paralysis of the kidney.

NEPHROPYO'SIS. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *πυον*, pus. Suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHRORRHAG'IA. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the kidney.

NEPHROS. The kidney.

NEPHROSPAS'TIC. *Nephrospas'ticus*. That which depends upon spasm of the kidney; applied to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHROTHROM'BOID. *Nephrothromboi'deus;* from *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *θρομβος*, a coagulum. Ischuria produced by a collection of coagulated blood in the kidney or ureter.

NEPHROT'OMY. *Nephrotom'ia;* from

νεφρος, a kidney, and τεμνειν, to cut. In *Surgery*, the operation of cutting for the removal of a stone from the kidney. Also, the dissection of the kidney.

NE'RIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Apocyneæ*.

NERIUM ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM. The tree which affords the Codaga pala bark, used as an astringent in dysentery and diarrhœa.

NERIUM OLEAN'DER. The rose bay. The leaves are said to be narcotic, and have been used in hepatic affections.

NERIUM TINCTO'RIUM. The Hindostan tree which affords indigo.

NEROLI OLEUM. The essential oil of orange flowers.

NERVA'LIS. Nervous.

NERVE. *Nervus; Νευρον.* A white cord, composed of a substance similar to that of the brain and spinal marrow, enveloped in a sheath. The nerves are the organs which transmit sensation and motive power to and from the brain, or nervous centre or centres, to every part of the body.

### TABLE OF NERVES.

The nerves of the body are divided into the *cranial*, *spinal* and *sympathetic*.

The following classification is taken from Wilson's Anatomy:

#### I. *Cranial Nerves.*

These, counting from before backward, are:

1. The *olfactory*.
2. The *optic*.
3. *Motores oculorum*.
4. *Pathetici*, (trochleares.)
5. *Trifacial*, (trigemini.)
6. *Abducentes*, (motores externi.)
7. *Facial*, (portio dura.) *Auditory*, (portio mollis.)
8. *Pneumogastric*, (vagus, par vagum.) *Glosso-pharyngeal*, (spinal accessory.)
9. *Hypo-glossal*, (lingual.)

Functionally or physiologically arranged, they are as follows:

Nerves of—

1. *Special sense.* { 1. *Olfactory.* 2. *Optic.* 7. *Auditory.*
2. *Motion.* { 3. *Motores oculorum.* 6. *Abducentes*, (motores externi.) 9. *Hypo-glossal.*
3. *Respiration*, (Bell.) { 4. *Pathetici.* 7. *Facial.* 8. *Glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric* and *spinal accessory.*
4. *Spinal.* 5. *Trifacial.*

#### II. *Spinal Nerves.*

These are divided into:

1. The *Cervical*, 8 pair.
2. The *Dorsal*, 12 "
3. The *Lumbar*, 5 "
4. The *Sacral*, 6 "

Making, in all, thirty-one pair, each of which arises by two roots, an anterior or motor root, and a posterior or sensitive root. The anterior roots arise from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, and the posterior, from the posterior columns of the same cord. These latter are larger, and their filaments of origin more numerous than the anterior.

In the intervertebral foramina, a ganglion is found on each of the posterior roots. The first cervical nerve seems to be an exception, as its posterior root is smaller than the anterior, is frequently without a ganglion, and often joins the spinal accessory. The anterior branches, excepting the two first cervical, are larger than the posterior, and supply the front half of the body, while the posterior supply the posterior half.

#### III. *Sympathetic Nerves.*

This system of nerves is called *sympathetic*, from its communicating with all the nerves of the body, and supplying all the various organs and viscera; and *ganglionic*, from possessing numerous ganglia. It has also been styled *automatic*, or the original and self-moving system of nerves. This system is situated on each side of the vertebral column, extending from the head to the coccyx, and is seen to consist of a series of ganglia or knots, giving off an immense number of branches, forming

various plexuses, which pursue the course of the arteries, and have the same name.

The head has six ganglia; the neck three; the back twelve; the lumbar region four; and the sacral four or five.

*Cranial ganglia:*

1. The *Ganglion of Ribes* is small, and situated on the anterior communicating artery of the brain.

2. The *Ciliary* or *lenticular ganglion*, is also small, and situated within the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle, surrounded by a quantity of fat.

3. The *Naso-palatine*, or *ganglion* of *Cloquet*, is situated in the naso-palatine canal, and is a small, though lengthened body.

4. The *Spheno-palatine*, or *ganglion* of *Meckel*, is situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa, and is the largest of the cranial ganglia.

5. The *Sub-maxillary ganglion* is small, and situated in the sub-maxillary gland.

6. The *Optic ganglion*, or *ganglion* of *Arnold*, is situated directly below the foramen ovale, and rests against the inferior maxillary nerve. It is described as a small, red body. All these ganglia give off branches supplying the eye, the ear, the nose, the palate, and communicating with the other nerves. A plexus is formed in the carotid canal, called the *carotid plexus*, which is regarded as the centre of communication between all the cranial ganglia.

*Cervical ganglia:*

1. The *Superior cervical ganglion* is situated at the superior part of the neck, in front of the rectus anticus major muscle, as low down as the third cervical vertebra, and is long, of a grayish color, and smooth.

2. The *Middle cervical ganglion* is situated opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, and is sometimes wanting.

3. The *Inferior cervical ganglion* is situated as low down as the seventh cervical vertebra, and is called the vertebral ganglion. It is large in size compared with the middle.

From these cervical ganglia the cardiac nerves proceed, and constitute the cardiac plexus, which is situated behind the arch of the aorta, at the bifurcation of the trachea, and goes to supply the heart.

*Thoracic ganglia:*

The thoracic ganglia are situated upon the heads of the ribs, covered by the pleura costalis, are twelve in number on each side, and are irregular in their form.

The inferior of these ganglia, beginning at the sixth, sends off the great and less splanchnic nerves, which descend below the diaphragn, the former to terminate in the semi-lunar ganglion, the latter in the renal plexus.

The *semi-lunar ganglion* is situated at the side of the cœliac axis, and consists of a number of small ganglia, presenting a semi-lunar form, and sending off numerous branches, like the radii of a circle, receives the name of *solar plexus*. This plexus receives the splanchnic nerves, and branches from the phrenic; and the pneumogastric sends off a multitude of filaments, called *plexuses*, upon all the branches of the abdominal aorta, having the same names as the arteries.

These plexuses are as follow:

1. *Phrenic plexus.*
2. *Gastric.*
3. *Hepatic.*
4. *Splenic.*
5. *Supra-renal.*
6. *Renal.*
7. *Superior mesenteric.*
8. *Spermatic.*
9. *Inferior mesenteric.*

*Lumbar ganglia:*

These ganglia are four in number, and are situated upon the anterior portion of the lumbar vertebræ.

They send off branches upon the aorta, called the *aortic plexus*, which also receives filaments from the solar and superior mesenteric plexuses.

The *hypogastric plexus* is situated between the two common iliac arteries, over the promontory of the sacrum, and is formed from the aortic plexus, and branches from the inferior lumbar ganglia.

*Sacral ganglia:*

The sacral ganglia are smaller than the last, and situated upon the sacrum on each side, close to the anterior sacral foramina. The last of these ganglia is called *ganglion-impar*, or *azygos*. The branches communicate freely with the hypogastric plexus.

NERVE'LESS. Enervis.

NER'VINE. *Nervi'nus;* from *nervus*, a nerve. Neurotic. A medicine which relieves disorders of the nerves.

NER'VOUS. *Nervo'sus.* Belonging or relating to the nerves.

NERVOUS ATTACK. An affection attended with pain, spasms, rheumatism, and other nervous symptoms.

NERVOUS CENTRES. The brain, spinal marrow, and ganglions.

NERVOUS DIATH'ESIS. That disposition of body which predisposes to nervous diseases.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Diseases which have their seat in the nervous system.

NERVOUS FEVER. Typhus mitior.

NERVOUS FLUID. A fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been thought to be the agent of sensation and motive power.

NERVOUS MATTER. The matter which composes the nerves; it resembles that of the brain and spinal marrow.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves, collectively, of the body.

NERVU'RES. In *Entomology*, the delicate framework of the membranous wings of insects. In *Botany*, the veins of a leaf.

NER'VUS. A nerve.

NERVUS SYMPATHETICUS MEDIUS. The fifth pair of nerves.

NES'TIS. *Nestia.* The jejunum.

NET'TLE. The common name of a plant of the genus *Urtica*, whose prickles irritate the skin and produce painful itching.

NETTLE, DEAD. See Urtica Mortua.

NETTLE, DWARF. The common name of the *Urtica urens*, which see.

NETTLE, PILL-BEARING. See Urtica Pilulifera.

NETTLE-RASH. An eruptive disease resembling the sting of a nettle. See Urticaria.

NEURAL'GIA. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain. Literally, pain in a nerve. A painful affection of the nerves. The particular designation of neuralgia is determined by the situation of the affection, as *neuralgia faciei*, or *tic douloureux*, when it affects the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, &c.

NEURALGIA CU'BITO-DIGITALIS. Pain extending from the inner condyle to the back of the hand.

NEURALGIA DENTA'LIS. See Odontalgia.

NEURALGIA FACIE'I. Neuralgia of the face. Tic douloureux. An affection characterized by acute lancinating pains in certain parts of the face, occurring at more or less irregular intervals. It is sometimes dependent upon constitutional causes, but more frequently upon local irritation, produced by one or more decayed, dead or loose teeth, or by disease in the gums and alveolar processes. In the former case the treatment should be constitutional, and in the latter, local, and consist in the removal of such irritants as may have been concerned in its production. See Odontalgia.

NEURALGIA, FEM'ORO-POPLITE'AL. Sciatica.

NEURASTHENI'A. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *ασθενεια*, debility. Debility of the nerves. Irritability.

NEURILEM'MA. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λεμμα*, the bark or covering. The transparent membranous sheath which covers the nerves.

NEURILEMMI'TIS. *Neurilemmati'tis;* from *νευρον*, a nerve, *λεμμα*, the coat, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEU'RINE. The substance of which nerves are composed, consisting chiefly of albuminous and fatty matter.

NEURIT'IC. Nervine.

NEURI'TIS. Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLACI'A. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *βλακεια*, stupor. Insensibility in a nerve.

NEURODYN'IA. Neuralgia.

NEUROG'RAPHY. *Neurograph'ia;* from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *γραφη*, a description. Neurology. A treatise on the nerves.

NEUROL'OGY. *Neurolog'ia;* from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the nerves.

NEURO'MA. From *νευρον*, a nerve. A morbid enlargement or swelling of, or painful tumor on, a nerve.

NEURON. A nerve.

NEUROP'TERANS. *Neurop'tera;* from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *πτερον*, a wing. An order of Mandibulate insects with four membranous wings.

NEURO'SES. Nervous diseases; diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system. They constitute the second class in the nosology of Cullen, and the fourth in that of Pinel.

NEUROSTHENI'A. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *σθενος*, force. Excess of nervous excitation. Nervous irritation.

NEUROT'ICA. Diseases of the nervous system. Also, nervine medicines.

NEUROT'OMY. *Neurotom'ia;* from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *τεμνω*, I cut. Dissection of the nerves, or division of a nerve.

NEURYPNOL'OGY. From *νευρον*, *υπνος*, sleep, and *λογος*, a discourse. An account of the nervous sleep produced by fatiguing the muscles of the eye, called animal magnetism.

NEU'TRAL. *Neutra'lis;* from *neuter*, neither. In *Chemistry*, saline compounds which possess the character of neither an acid nor alkali.

NEUTRAL MIX'TURE. Solution of citrate of potassa, prepared by saturating fresh lemon juice with bicarbonate of potassa and filtering.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with alkali, and not possessing the characters of an acid or alkaline base.

NEUTRALIZA'TION. In *Chemistry*, the combination of acid and alkaline matter in such proportion that the compound will not change the color of litmus or violets.

NEW JERSEY TEA. A plant of the genus *Ceanothus*.

NICARA'GUA WOOD. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia echinata*, a tree growing in Nicaragua, Central America, a species of Brazil wood, used as a dye.

NICK'EL. A whitish, malleable and ductile metal.

NICOTIA'NA. So called from Nicot, who carried it to Europe. Tobacco. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

NICOTIANA AMERICA'NA. *Nicotia'na, tabacum.* Virginia tobacco.

NICOTIANA MI'NOR. *Nicotia'na rustica.* Green tobacco.

NICOTIANA RUS'TICA. The leaves of this species are milder than those of *Nicotiana tabacum*.

NICOTIANA TAB'ACUM. Tobacco has a strong narcotic penetrating odor, a bitter, nauseous, and acrid taste, and when distilled, affords an empyreumatic oil, which is a virulent poison. It is a violent acro-narcotic, an emetic, and diuretic, and when a decoction is injected into the rectum, it sometimes operates as a cathartic. In large doses it induces giddiness, a small weak pulse, impeded respiration convulsive action of the muscles, and in over doses these symptoms are sometimes followed by paralysis and death.

NICOTIA'NIN. A concrete oil obtained from tobacco, called *tobacco-camphor*, and one of its active principles.

NIC'OTIN. *Nicotina.* An alkaloid obtained from tobacco, and one of its active principles.

NICTA'TION, OR NICTITA'TION. *Nictitatio;* from *nictare*, to wink. Rapid winking of the eyelids.

NIDIFICA'TION. From *nidus*, a nest. In *Zoology*, the process of constructing a nest.

NI'DOR. Scent of burning animal matter.

NID'ULANT. From *nidus*, a nest. In *Botany*, lying loose in pulp or cotton within a berry or pericarp.

NIDULA'TION. The time of remaining in a nest, as of a bird.

NI'DUS. A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds or insects.

NIGEL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

NIGELLA CONSOL'IDA. Lark-spur; stagger weed. The seeds were formerly supposed to possess anthelmintic and lithontriptic properties, and the flowers have been used in decoction in affections of the eyes.

NIGELLA SATIVA. Fennel flower; nutmeg flower; devil-in-a-bush, formerly used as an expectorant, errhine and sialagogue

NIGER. Black.

NIGHT BLINDNESS. Hemeralopia.

NIGHTMARE. Incubus.

NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN. A plant of the genus *Phytolacca*.

NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY. Atropa belladonna.

NIGHTSHADE, PALESTINE. See Solanum Sanctum.

NIGHTSHADE, WOODY. See Solanum Dulcamara.

NI'GRINE. From *niger*, black. Silico-calcareous oxyd of titanium.

NIGRITA. Negro.

NIGRIT'IES OSS'IUM. Literally, a blackness of the bones. Caries.

NI'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Simarubaceæ*.

NIMA QUASSIOI'DES. A plant possessing the same qualities as the *Quassia amara*, and used in the north of India as a tonic.

NIMMO'S ODONTALGIC MIXTURE. ℞—Misture, camphor, ʒ vi; tinct. opii, gtts. xxxvi; vin. tart. antimon. gtts. xvi.

NIO'BIUM. A new metal discovered in 1846 by H. Rose.

NIP'PLE. A small conical protuberance at the centre of the breast.

NIPPLE-WORT. A plant of the genus *Lapsana*, formerly used as an application to the breasts of women.

NI'SUS. Effort, straining; a voluntary retention of the breath.

NISUS FORMATI'VUS. Formative effort; vital activity; plastic force.

NI'TRAS. A nitrate; a salt resulting from the combination of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

NITRAS AMMONIÆ. Nitrate of ammonia.

NITRAS ARGENTI. Nitrate of silver.

NITRAS CALCIS. Nitrate of lime.

NITRAS POTASSÆ. Nitre. Nitrate of potash.

NITRAS POTASSÆ FUSUS. Nitrate of potash, containing a little sulphuric acid.

NITRAS SODÆ. Nitrate of soda.

NI'TRATE. Nitras.

NITRATE OF POTASH. Nitras potassæ.

NITRATE OF SILVER. Nitras argenti.

NI'TRE. Nitrate of potash. Saltpetre.

NI'TRIC. Of, or belonging to, nitre.

NITRIC ACID. *Acidum nitricum*. Aqua-fortis. A colorless fluid, of a suffocating pungent odor, acid taste, and extremely caustic. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid and heat on nitrate of potash or soda.

NITRIC OXYD. A gas obtained during the action of nitric acid, diluted with about two parts of water, upon metallic copper.

NI'TROGEN. From *νιτρον*, nitre, and *γενναω*, to produce. Azote. An elementary, irrespirable, colorless gas, incapable of supporting combustion, and forming four-fifths of the atmosphere.

NITROGEN, GASEOUS OXYD OF. See Nitrous Oxyd.

NITRO-LEUCIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating leucine with nitric acid.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. *Acidum nitro-muriaticum. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Aqua regia.* A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids. Chlorine is evolved by this mixture, and it is probably owing to this that gold is readily dissolved by it.

NITRONAPH'THALASE. A compound produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalin.

NITROSAC'CHARIC ACID. A peculiar saccharine matter, in the form of a crystallized acid, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on gelatine.

NITROSULPHU'RIC ACID. An acid resulting from a mixture of one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid.

NI'TROUS. *Nitro'sus.* Of or belonging to nitre, or its combinations.

NITROUS ACID. *Acidum nitro'sum.* The red fumes emitted by exposing binoxyd of nitrogen and oxygen, which, when condensed, is a colorless fluid.

NITROUS ETHER. *Æther nitrous;* sulphuric ether; hyponitrous ether. A highly volatile, yellowish liquid, having properties similar to sulphuric ether.

NITROUS OXYD. Protoxyd of nitrogen. Intoxicating gas. Laughing gas.

NITRUM. Nitre.

NITRUM FLAMMANS. Nitrate of ammonia.

NITRUM PURIFICA'TUM. Purified nitre.

NITRUM VITRIOLA'TUM. Sulphate of potash.

NO'BILIS. Noble; principal; essential; applied to some objects of Natural History by way of eminence.

NOCTAMBULA'TION. *Noctambula'tio;* from *nox,* night, and *ambulo,* to walk. Somnambulism. Sleep-walking.

NOCTAM'BULUS. *Noctambu'list; somnambu'list.* A night-walker.

NOCTUR'NAL. *Nycter'inos; noctur'nus.* Relating to night. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases, or the phenomena of diseases, which occur at night, as a *night-fever, night-sweats,* &c., and in *Zoology* to a tribe of *Raptorial* birds, including those which fly at night; also to a family of *Lepidopterous* insects, which, in like manner, are chiefly active at night.

NOCTURNAL BLINDNESS, See Hemeralopia.

NOD'DING. *Nu'tans,* which see.

NODE. *Nodus.* A hard tumor, proceeding from a bone, and caused by a thickening of the periosteum. Also, a calcareous concretion formed around articulations which have been the seat of rheumatism or gout. In *Botany,* the elevations observed in the stems of grasses.

NODO'SUS. Knotty.

NOD'ULE. From *nodus,* a knot. A little knot-like eminence.

NOD'ULUS. A little node.

NO'DUS CER'EBRI. The pons Varolii.

NO'LI ME TAN'GERE. In *Botany,* the name of a plant which, like *Mordica balsamina,* on being touched, when ripe, discharges its seeds from its capsule with considerable force. In *Surgery,* a species of malignant herpes, affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilage of the nose. The disease is often of a very malignant character; the nose is sometimes destroyed by it.

NOMA. Water-canker; gangrenous sore mouth, occurring usually in children.

NOM'AD. *Nom'ade; nomas;* from *νομη,* pasturage. In *Anthropology,* a people who lead a wandering life, traveling with their flocks from place to place, as the Arabs. In *Surgery,* a spreading sore.

NO'MENCLATURE. *Nomenclatu'ra;* from *ονομα,* name, and *καλεω,* I call. The words peculiar to a science or art; the technical terms of any particular art or science.

NONCONDUCT'OR. A term applied to substances which do not transmit heat and electricity, or which do it with difficulty. In filling teeth in which the lining membrane is nearly exposed, it sometimes becomes necessary to interpose a substance of this sort between the bottom of the cavity and the gold, to prevent the irritation which would otherwise arise from the transmission of impressions of heat and cold to the pulp.

NON-NAT'URALS. *Non-natura'lia.* The ancient physicians comprehended under this term, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

NO'PAL. The *Cactus opuntia,* or Indian fig, from which the cochineal is collected.

NOOTH'S APPARA'TUS. An apparatus consisting of three glass vessels, placed vertically, for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas.

NO'RIUM. A metal recently discovered in zircon.

NOR'MAL. *Norma'lis;* from *norma,* a rule. According to an established law, rule or principle.

NOSE. *Nasus.* The organ of smell; in *man,* an eminence of a pyramidal shape,

situated on the middle and upper part of the face, between the upper lip and forehead, the eyes and the cheeks. The external part is composed of the *dorsum* or bridge, the lobe or tip, the *alæ* or sides, and the *columna*, or termination of the septum. The cavities of the nose are called *nares*, which see. The nose serves to modulate the voice in speaking, and the tears from the lachrymal ducts are discharged into it; the air usually passes through it.

NOSE, ARTIFICIAL. See Artificial Nose.

NOSE, BLEEDING OF THE. Epistaxis.

NOSE, RUNNING AT THE. Coryza.

NOSEROS. Insalubrious.

NOSOCOMI'UM. From νοσος, a disease, and κομεω, to take care of. An infirmary or hospital.

NOSOG'ENY. *Nosogen'ia;* from νοσος a disease, and γενος, origin. The origin of disease.

NOSOG'RAPHY. *Nosograph'ia;* from νοσος, a disease, and γραφω, I describe. A description of diseases.

NOSOL'OGY. *Nosolog'ia;* from νοσος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. That department of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NOSON'OMY. *Nosonom'ia;* from νοσος, disease, and ονομα, name. The nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOS. Disease.

NOSTAL'GIA. From νοστος, a return, and αλγος, pain. Melancholy, loss of appetite, &c., occasioned by the desire of returning to one's country.

NOSTOMA'NIA. Nostalgia, madness of.

NOS'TRILS. Nares.

NOS"TRUM. From *noster*, ours. A medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of securing to the proprietor the profits arising from the same; a private or quack medicine.

NO'TAL. From νωος, the back. Belonging to the back.

NOTAL'GIA. Pain in the back.

NOTCH. In *Anatomy*, a depression or indentation observed on the margin of a bone.

NOTCH, ETHMOID'AL. The depression in the frontal bone which receives the superior part of the ethmoid bone.

NOTCHES, ISCHIAT'IC. These are two in number. The first, which is the largest, is situated at the inferior part of the pelvis, gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The other gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

NOTCH, PAROT'ID. The triangular space between the parotid edge of the lower jaw and mastoid process, in which the parotid gland is lodged.

NOTENCEPH'ALUS. From νωτος, the back, and εγκεφαλον, the brain. A term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to a monster whose head with the brain rests on the dorsal vertebræ.

NO'THUS. False; spurious.

NOUÉ. A French word applied in *Surgery* to a bandage having a number of knots placed one above the other, employed for the compression of the parotid region, after the removal of the parotid gland, and in *Pathology* to children affected with rickets.

NO'YAU. A French word signifying the stone-like seed of a drupaceous fruit. Also, a cordial flavored with bitter almonds, or the kernels of peach stones.

NOUFFER'S VERMIFUGE. A decoction of *male fern*, followed by a drastic purge of calomel, scammony and gamboge.

NU'CHA. *Nucha capitis*. The nape of the neck, the part where the medulla spinalis begins.

NU'CLEATED. *Nuclea'tus;* from *nucleus*, a kernel. A term applied in *Physiology* to that which still contains the central point, or *nucleus*, of the elementary cells of organized tissues, in which the vital properties are seated. See Cytoblast.

NUCLEATED CELL. The cell formed in a primary granule, (cytoblast, or nucleus.) See Cytoblast.

NUCLĒ'IFORM. *Nucleiform'is.* Formed like a kernel.

NU'CLEUS. From *nux*, a nut. Lit-

erally, a kernel or nut. The centre of any body, the part about which matter collects. In *Animal* and *Vegetable Physiology*, a primary granule, or cytoblast. See Cytoblast.

NUCLEUS GERMINATI'VUS The germinal spot in the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

NU'CULA. A little nut.

NUCULAN'IUM. In *Botany*, a fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape.

NUDIBRACH'IATE. From *nudus*, naked, and *βραχια*, arms. The polypi whose arms are not clothed with vibratile cilia.

NUDIBRAN'CHIATA. From *nudus*, naked, and *branchia*, gills. Nudibranchians. A term applied to an order of *Gasteropods* in which the gills are exposed.

NU'DUS. Naked.

NUMB'NESS. Insensibility of touch; or general feeling.

NUMMULA'RIA. Money-wort; a plant of the genus *Lysimachia*.

NUM'MULARY. From *nummus*, money. The *Sputa* in phthisis are so termed when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NURSE. One who suckles her own child or another's. One who has the care of a sick person.

NUT. *Nux*. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel.

NU'TANS. From *nuto*, to bend. Nodding. In *Botany*, having the top bent downward.

NUTA'TION. Constant involuntary movement of the head.

NUT'GALL. An excrescence of the *Quercus infectoria*, or gall-oak, caused by the puncture of an insect.

NUT'MEG. The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*.

NUTRIT'ION. *Nutrit'io;* from *nutrire*, to nourish. The reparation of the molecular changes and decomposition of the body; the function by which the elaborated nutritive matter loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues.

NUTRITION, FORCE OF. Plastic force.

NUTRI'TIOUS. *Nutric'ius*. Nutritive; nourishing; capable of sustaining life.

NU'TRITIVE CENTRE. A cell from which a succession of cellules originate.

NU'TRITUS. Aliment.

NUX. A nut; a fruit with a hard shell.

NUX AQUAT'ICA. The fruit of a plant of the genus *Trapa*.

NUX AROMAT'ICA. Nutmeg.

NUX BARBADEN'SIS. The physic nut, or seeds of the *Jatropha curcas*.

NUX CATHARTI'CA. The physic nut.

NUX METEL'LA. See Strychnos Nux Vomica.

NUX PISTACI'A. The fruit of a plant of the genus *Pistacia*.

NUX SERAPIO'NIS. St. Ignatius's bean, the fruit of *Ignatia amara*.

NUX VOM'ICA. The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

NYCTALO'PIA. From *νυξ*, night, and *οπτομαι*, I see. A defect of vision, which renders a person incapable of seeing by day, and of discerning objects distinctly at night.

NYC'TALOPS. One affected with nyctalopia.

NYCTHEM'ERUM. From *νυξ*, night, and *ημερα*, a day. Twenty-four hours, or a day and a night.

NYCTOBA'SIS. Somnambulism.

NYM'PHA. From *νυμφα*, a water nymph. A membranous fold arising from the lateral part of the prepuce of the clitoris, within the external labia of the female parts of generation on each side.

NYMPHÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Nymphæaceæ*.

NYMPHÆA AL'BA. The white-water-lily, formerly used as an antaphrodisiac and demulcent.

NYMPHÆA GLANDIF'ERA. See Nymphæa nelumbo.

NYMPHÆA LU'TEA. The yellow water-lily, a demulcent and emollient.

NYMPHÆA NELUM'BO. The Pontic, or Egyptian bean. The fruit is tonic and astringent.

NYMPHÆA ODORA'TA. The sweet-

scented water-lily. The root is astringent and bitter.

NYMPHI'TIS. Inflammation of the clitoris.

NYMPHOMA'NIA. From *νυμφη*, a bride, and *μανια*, madness. *Furor uterinus.* An irresistible desire for coition in females, particularly those of a nervous temperament, and is supposed to be caused by preternatural irritability of the uterus, nymphæ and clitoris, or unusual acrimony of the secretions in these parts.

NYMPHON'CUS. Tumefaction of the nympha.

NYMPHOT'OMY. *Nymphotom'ia;* from *νυμφη*, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The operation for the removal of the nymphæ, when attached by scirrhus, cancer, or fungus.

NYSTAG'MUS. Involuntary movement of the eyelids.

## O.

OAK. The popular name of a forest tree of the genus *Quercus*, of which there are upwards of a hundred species.

OAK-APPLE. Oak-leaf gall. A spongy excrescence on the leaves and tender branches of the *Quercus pedunculata*, produced by the puncture of insects.

OAK, JERUSALEM. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium.*

OAK, SEA. One of the names of a seaweed, the *Fucus vesiculosus.*

OAK, LUNGS. Pectoral moss, the *Lichen pulmonarius.*

OARION'CUS. Ovarian tumor.

OARI'TIS. Inflammation of the ovarium.

OAT. A plant of the genus *Avena*, and the seed.

OATMEAL. Farina obtained by grinding the grains of the *Avena Sativa*, or common oat.

OB. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion.*

OBCORD'ATE. In *Botany*, inversely heart-shaped.

OBELÆ'A. The sagittal suture.

OBE'SITY. *Obesi'tas;* from *obesus*, fat. Corpulency; fatness.

OB'JECT-GLASS. A refracting *telescope* or *microscope;* the lens, being placed at the end of the tube next to the object, collects the rays of light into a focus, forming the image of the object viewed through the eye-glass.

OBLI'QUUS. *Oblique.* In *Anatomy*, applied to certain muscles from their oblique direction.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS ABDOM'INIS. A broad thin muscle of the abdomen.

OBLIQUUS INFE'RIOR CAP'ITIS. A muscle of the head.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OC'ULI. A muscle of the eye.

OBLIQUUS INTERNUS ABDOMINIS. A muscle of the abdomen, situated under the *obliquus externus abdominis.*

OBLIQUUS SUPE'RIOR CAP'ITIS. A small muscle of the head situated between the occiput and first vertebra of the neck.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR OC'ULI. *Trochlea'ris.* A muscle of the eye.

OBLITERA'TION. In *Anatomy*, the disappearance of a part that has ceased to be useful, as the ductus venosus, after birth. In *Dental Surgery*, filling the cavity of a carious tooth.

OBLIV'ION. *Obliv'io.* Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

OBOMA'SUM. The fourth stomach of Ruminantia.

OBO'VATE. In *Botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end down, as an obovate leaf.

OBSERVA'TION. *Observa'tio.* Act of examining a thing; and, also, the knowledge gained. In *French*, it means *case*, or the history of the phenomena of a disease.

OBSID'IAN. *Obsidia'num.* Volcanic glass, so named from Obsidius, who first discovered it in Ethiopia.

OB'SOLETE. A term applied in *Botany* to parts of a plant which are imperfectly developed, or of which only a small portion remains.

OBSTET'RICS. The art of midwifery.

OBSTIPA'TION. *Obstipa'tio.* Constipation; costiveness.

OBSTIP'ITAS. *Obstip'us.* Wry-neck.

OBSTRUC'TION. *Obstruc'tio.* In *Pathology*, the arrest of a function or secretion by the closure of the parietes of a duct, or by the accumulation of foreign or morbid matter in it.

OBSTRUC'TIO ALVI. Constipation.

OB'STRUENT. *Ob'struens;* from *obstruo*, to shut up. A medicine supposed to have the power of closing the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBTUN'DENS. *Obtun'dans;* from *obtundo*, to make blunt. In *Pathology*, medicines supposed to have the power of blunting the acrimony of the humors.

OBTURA'TOR. *Obturato'rius;* from *obturare*, to close, to stop up the entrance. That which closes or stops up the entrance of any thing.

Obturator Ar'tery. A branch of the hypogastric or epigastric artery, which passes forward a little below the brim of the pelvis and escapes through the obturator foramen.

Obturator Exter'nus. A small, flat muscle, situated at the anterior and upper part of the thigh.

Obturator Foramen. An opening beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis in the anterior part of the os innominatum.

Obturator Inter'nus. A muscle situated almost entirely within the pelvis.

Obturator Lig'ament. *Obturator membrane.* A tendino-fibrous membrane stretched across the obturator foramen.

Obturator Nerve. A nerve formed by a branch of the third and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the muscles on the inside of the thigh.

Obturator, Palatine. An instrument for closing or stopping an opening through the palatine arch. This is an ancient invention. According to *Guillemean*, obturators were applied by the Greek physicians, but it is to that celebrated surgeon, *Ambrose Paré*, that we are indebted for the first descrption of an appliance of this sort. He has also furnished an engraving of an obturator which he had constructed in 1585. The instrument consisted of a metallic plate, probably of silver or gold, fitted to an opening in the vault of the palate, and maintained in place by means of a piece of sponge fastened to a screw in an upright attached to the upper surface of the plate.

A palatine obturator, as usually constructed at the present time, consists of a plate of gold adapted to the inner surface of the alveolar arch and to the parts surrounding the opening in the palate, with or without a drum, as the case may require, and maintained in place by means of a clasp attached to a tooth on each side of the mouth.

For a description of the manner of constructing an obturator or palatine plate with an artificial velum, see Artificial Palate.

Obturator and Palate Plates, with Artificial Teeth. When an imperfection of the palate, whether the result of malformation or accident, is accompanied by the loss of one or more of the teeth, and especially from the anterior part of the mouth, the plate employed for remedying the former, should be so constructed as to serve as a base for a substitute for the latter. The idea of complicating a palate plate with artificial teeth, originated with Fauchard. When a palatine obturator and artificial teeth are to be applied at the same time, they may be connected, and the piece made to answer an excellent purpose, provided there be healthy natural teeth in the upper jaw to sustain it.

In the construction of an artificial palate or obturator, a gold plate of the proper size should be fitted to all that portion of the vault of the palate and alveolar ridge which is to be covered by it, with a lateral branch on each side, extending to the first molar or to the tooth to which it is to

be clasped. To these, clasps should be soldered, and afterwards artificial teeth fitted and secured in the manner described in another article. If, however, the upper surface of the palate is to be surmounted with a drum or air chamber, this should be put on before the teeth are attached.

The drum is sometimes so constructed as to retain the obturator in place without any other means of support. Dr. Griscom, of New York, reports a case in which Mr. Warren Rowell, dentist of that city, constructed an obturator of this sort complicated with artificial teeth. The palatine aperture, says Dr. G., was formed "to a considerable extent of a semi-cartilaginous substance, possessing sufficient elasticity to allow a larger body than the opening to be pushed up through it, and that when so forced up, it would be supported above the aperture by the edge retiring to its original position." This, he hoped, would support a light plate, if the obturator could be so shaped as to rest upon the cartilaginous ledge after it was introduced.

This obturator consisted of a plate larger than the opening in the palate, and covering the anterior part of the alveolar ridge, to which artificial teeth were attached, and an irregular shaped drum or air chamber, larger above than below, where it was connected with the palate. The neck of this bulb or drum is of the exact size of the opening in the palate, and the upper part or summit has several depressions which correspond with the irregular "surfaces of the remaining nasal bones."

The anterior part of the palate plate, to which the teeth are attached, is composed of two plates, "to compensate by its thickness the deficiency of the alveolar ridge." The drum is seen rising from the palate plate, to which it is soldered.

At the time Mr. Rowell constructed this obturator, we are assured by Dr. Griscom, he had never heard of nor seen "Delabarre's proposed operation," so that it would seem that the obturator which he constructed was original with himself. We are also informed that it has been worn since 1841, and up to 1848 had not caused any appreciable increase in the size of the opening. That this, however, will ultimately be the case, we think there can be no question. But Mr. Rowell, nevertheless, is certainly entitled to great credit for the ingenuity and skill he displayed in contriving and executing a piece of mechanism which has, even for so long a time, restored to his afflicted patient the functions of mastication, deglutition, and speech.

Dr. Mütter gives an engraving of an artificial palate, complicated with several artificial teeth, and a metallic velum connected with the palate plate by means of a hinge, constructed by Mr. Neil, a dentist in Philadelphia, which is represented as having answered an excellent purpose.*

M. Desirabode proposes a kind of palatine obturator for congenital fissures of the palate, by which he thinks the sides of the alveolar border may be so approximated as to favor the union of the divided parts. It consists of a platina plate fitted to the vault of the palate, and fastened to the teeth by means of three clasps soldered to each side, so as to cap the canine, the bicuspid, and two of the molar teeth, bent upon the alveolar border, in such a manner as to maintain the whole pressure. After the plate, with these appendages, has been well adapted, it is divided from before backward along the median line, and then a piece is removed from each side, so that the two edges may be separated about half an inch from each other. The two half plates are now united by means of a thick and resisting band of caoutchouc, made fast by riveting. The plates thus united form a smaller obturator than the plate before it was divided, so that it can only be applied by putting the caoutchouc upon the stretch, which is affected by means of two stocks, so contrived as to force the two plates asunder. After the plate is properly adjusted, these are removed, when, by the contraction of the caoutchouc, the

* Vide *Liston's and Mutter's Surgery.*

sides of the alveolar border are gradually approximated.

It sometimes happens that an imperfection of the palate is accompanied by an opening into the maxillary sinus. In this case the palatine plate should be large enough to cover both openings, and the loss of the alveolar border replaced by means of a raised plate, soldered to the lower surface of the palate plate, to which artificial teeth may be applied, or the deficiency supplied with long porcelain gum or block-teeth.

OBTUSE'. *Obtu'sus.* Blunt.

OB'VOLUTE. In *Botany*, a form of vernation, in which the margins of one leaf alternately overlap the margins of those opposite to it.

OCCIP'ITAL. *Occipita'lis.* Belonging to or connected with the occiput.

Occipital Ar'tery. A branch of the external carotid artery distributed to the muscles, &c. of the occiput.

Occipital Bone. *Os occip'itis.* One of the bones of the cranium, situated at its posterior and inferior part; convex externally, and concave internally.

Occipital Nerve. A nerve which arises by eight or ten filaments from the upper part of the spinal marrow, and passes between the foramen magnum and posterior arch of the atlas, dividing into an *anterior* and a *posterior branch*. The former anastomoses with a branch of the second cervical nerve, and the latter is distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the head.

OCCIP'ITO-AT'LOID. That which is connected with the occiput and atlas.

Occipito-Ax'oid. That which is connected with the occiput and axis, or second vertebra.

Occipito-Fronta'lis. A broad flat muscle, covering the cranium from the occiput to the eyebrows.

Occipito-Meninge'al. Belonging to the occipital bone and the meninx or dura mater.

Occipito-Meningeal Artery. A name given by Chaussier to a branch of the vertebral artery given off to the dura mater immediately after it enters the cranium.

OC'CIPUT. The back part of the head.

OCCLU'SION. *Occlu'sio;* from *occludere*, to shut up. Closure; applied in *Pathology* to the partial or total closure of a duct, blood-vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.

OC'CULT. *Occul'tus;* from *ob*, and *celo*, to conceal. Hidden; invisible; secret; undetected.

Occult Sciences. The imaginary sciences of the middle ages; magic, alchemy, necromancy, and astrology.

O'CHRA. Ochre.

OCHRA'CEOUS. Ochre-like.

OCHRE. An argillaceous earth.

OCO'TEA. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*.

Ocotea Pichu'ria. A plant said to yield the pichurim bean.

Ocotea Cym'barum. The plant which yields the Orinoco sassafras.

OCREA. The shin.

OCTAHED'RON. From οκτω, eight, and εδρα, a base. A solid with eight surfaces, the most common form of a crystal.

OCTA'NUS. Applied to an intermittent fever whose paroxysms are said to return every eighth day.

OCTAN'DRIA. Plants with hermaphrodite flowers and eight stamens.

OCTA'RIUS. The eighth part of a gallon, or sixteen fluid ounces.

OCTOFI'DUS. Eight-cleft.

OCTO-MAC'ULATE. *Octo-Macu'lis.* A term applied in *Entomology* to the elytron of *Tetraonix octomaculatum*, which is marked with eight spots.

OCTOPET'ALOUS. In *Botany*, having eight petals or flower leaves.

OC'TOPODA. From οκτω, eight, and πους, a foot. Octopods. Animals with eight feet. The name of a tribe of *Cephalopods* which have eight cephalic tentacular appendages.

OCTOSPERM'OUS. In *Botany*, having eight seeds.

OCU'LAR SPECTRES. Imaginary

bodies, like flies, spots, &c., floating before the eyes.

OCULA'RIA. Eyebright; a plant of the genus *Euphrasia*.

OCULA'RES COMMU'NES. The motores oculorum.

OC'ULIST. One who devotes himself particularly to the treatment of the diseases of the eye.

OCULO-MUSCULA'RES. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to the third pair of nerves.

Oculo-Musculares Communes. A name given by Chaussier to the third pair of nerves.

Oculo-Musculares Externi. A name given by Chaussier to the sixth pair of nerves.

OC'ULUS. From *οκκος*, the eye. The eye.

Oculus Bovi'nus. Hydrophthalmia.

Oculus Bo'vis A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.

Oculus Cæ'sius. Glaucoma.

Oculus Ge'nu. The patella.

Oculus Lach'rymans. Epiphora.

Oculus Purulen'tus. Hypopion.

OCY'MUM. *Ocimum*. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

Ocymum Basil'icum. The common or citron basil, supposed to possess nervine properties.

Ocymum Caryophylla'tum. The small or bush basil, said to be mildly aromatic and stimulant.

OCYTOC'IC. From *οξυς*, quick, and *τοκος*, labor. That which quickens parturition, as ergot.

ODAXIS'MUS. *Odaxes'mos. Ulacne'sis*. From *οδους*, a tooth. The pungent itching of the gums which sometimes precedes the eruption of the teeth. Lancing, in cases of this sort, generally affords immediate relief. See Dentition, Morbid.

ODOM'ETER. From *οδος*, a road, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument fixed to the wheel of a carriage to measure distance in traveling.

ODONEN'CHYTES. From *οδους*, a tooth, *εν*, into, and *χυω*, I pour. A tooth syringe, used for injecting the cavity of a tooth.

ODONTAGO'GON. An instrument for the extraction of teeth. See Dentagra.

ODON'TAGRA. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *αγρα*, a seizure. According to French lexicographers, tooth-ache from retrocedent gout or rheumatism; but the term is employed by Greek writers as synonymous with *οδονταγωγον*. See Odontagogon.

ODONTAL'GIA. *Odon'tia; dentium dolor*. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain. Tooth-ache. Pain, more or less severe, in one or more teeth, resulting, most frequently, from caries and inflammation of the lining membrane, but often dependent upon inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and sometimes upon the transfer of nervous irritation. The pain varies in degree and duration. Sometimes it amounts to a slight uneasiness; at other times to the severest agony. It may be dull, deep-seated, throbbing, acute or lancinating. It may be confined to a single tooth, or several may be affected at the same time. Commencing in one, it sometimes passes to another and another, until all in one, and occasionally in both jaws, are affected. The pain is sometimes continued; at other times paroxysmal, and it may announce itself gradually, or suddenly, and in its most intense form.

After caries has penetrated to the pulp cavity, the lining membrane is exposed to the action of acrid humors and other exciting and irritating agents, causing inflammation, which in this exquisitely sensitive tissue is often attended with the most insupportable agony, because, surrounded as it is by the hard and unyielding parietes of the tooth, it is prevented from expanding, and is consequently subjected to severe pressure, an additional cause of irritation. Tooth-ache, arising from inflammation of the lining membrane and pulp, is usually of the agonizing kind, equaling, not unfrequently, in lancinating intensity, the excruciating severity of the worst forms of facial neuralgia.

"It not unfrequently happens," says Mr. Thomas Bell, "that parts the most remote, become the apparent seat of pain, from the exposure of the nerve of a tooth. I have seen this occur not only in the face, over the scalp, in the ear, or underneath the lower jaw, but down the neck, over the shoulder, and along the whole length of the arm."

When the inflammation is confined to the parts within the pulp cavity, pressure upon the tooth does not sensibly augment the pain, but a slight blow upon it with any hard substance increases it, as do also hot and cold liquids. Although of rare occurrence, it sometimes happens that the inflammation extends no farther than the pulp cavity. But whether it remains confined to the lining membrane and pulp, or extends, as it most frequently does, to the investing soft tissues, suppuration generally takes place in six or eight days. It rarely, except prompt and active means be employed to arrest its progress, terminates in resolution. Suppuration of the pulp having taken place, the pressure of the accumulating matter upon the parts at the extremity of the root, generally soon gives rise to the formation of a sac, and true alveolar abscess.

When the alveolo-dental periosteum is the part first attacked by the inflammation, the pain is less severe, and more easily controlled. It is, however, equally constant and deep-seated, and generally soon extends to the lining membrane, causing, in the meantime, a thickening of the investing tunic, swelling of the gums and often of the salivary and tonsil glands and face. A painful throbbing sensation is now experienced; a sac soon forms at the extremity of the root; suppuration of the lining membrane supervenes, and an alveolar abscess is formed.

But tooth-ache sometimes results from the transfer of nervous irritation. Individuals of a nervous temperament, and pregnant females, are particularly liable to this variety of odontalgia; and it is sometimes a symptom of a disordered state of the stomach. When it results from these causes, its attacks are periodical, seldom lasting more than two or three hours at a time, and recurring at stated, but more frequently at uncertain, intervals. Sound as well as carious teeth are subject to this variety of tooth-ache, and it is often difficult to locate the pain in any particular tooth. Sometimes it seems at one minute to be seated in one tooth, and at the next in another, frequently passing round the whole jaw. Sometimes it is acute and lancinating, but more frequently dull and tantalizing. Gouty and rheumatic persons are occasionally affected with it.

Tooth-ache is frequently occasioned by exostosis of the roots of one or more teeth, but for a description of this variety the reader is referred to the article upon that subject, for which see Exostosis of the Teeth.

The treatment of tooth-ache should be as variable as are the causes which produce it. When dependent upon inflammation of the lining or investing periosteal tissue, or both, without exposure of the pulp, the application of two or three leeches to the gum of the affected tooth, and if accompanied by general febrile symptoms, blood-letting from the arm, saline cathartics and abstinence from animal food, will often afford relief; but this treatment will prove beneficial only in the incipient stages of the affection. After swelling of the gums has taken place, accompanied by throbbing pain, a certain prognostic of the formation of alveolar abscess, the progress of the inflammation can only be arrested by the extraction of the tooth. The intensity of the pain, accompanying inflammatory tooth-ache, may sometimes be temporarily palliated by the use of revulsive applications, but as no permanent benefit is derived from temporizing treatment of this sort, the immediate removal of the organ should be recommended, except its presence is called for by some peculiar necessity. In this case the pulp of the tooth, if the caries has not already penetrated to it, may be

exposed, and a fortieth or fiftieth part of a grain of arsenious acid, with an equal quantity of the sulphate of morphia, applied on a small particle of raw cotton, previously moistened in water. The cavity should then be immediately sealed up with a little yellow wax or gum mastic. In from five to seven hours the vitality of the pulp will be completely destroyed, when the arsenic may be removed and the cavity washed out. For the subsequent treatment, see Filling Teeth.

Tooth-ache occasioned by exposure of the dental pulp and slight inflammation of the lining membrane, may, in most cases, be temporarily relieved by the application of a bit of raw cotton moistened in either of the following mixtures, viz: ℞—Sul. ether ʒ i; creasote ʒ ss. ext. nut galls ʒ i; gum camph. ʒ ss; misce. ℞—Sul. ether ʒ i; pul. camph. ʒ ij; pul. alum ʒ ij; misce.

The application of this to the exposed pulp, should be repeated from time to time, as occasion may requre.

Tooth-ache resulting from the transfer of nervous irritation requires different treatment. If occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach, an emetic or cathartic will generally afford relief. In pregnant females, a tepid foot-bath and a Dover's powder on going to bed, or if the patient be of a full habit, the abstraction of a few ounces of blood from the arm, or cooling aperients, will, in most cases, put a stop to the pain. When dependent upon long continued irritation of the nervous system generally, tonics, moderate exercise in the open air, and such other constitutional treatment as the case may seem to indicate, should be recommended. Local applications alone, in cases of this sort, will seldom afford relief.

The treatment, in short, should be varied to suit the indications of the constitutional disease or affection which may be concerned in its production.

Odontalgia Hæmo'dia. See Hæmodia.

Odontalgia Nervo'sa. Neuralgic tooth-ache. See Odontalgia.

ODONTAL'GIC. *Odontal'gicus.* Anti-odontalgic. Relating to tooth-ache. A remedy for tooth-ache.

Odontalgic Drops, Blake's. ℞—Nitrous ether, 5 parts; pulvis aluminis, 2 parts, mix.

Odontalgic Elixir, Lalander's. ℞—Essential oil of cloves ʒ i, essential oil of thyme ʒ ss, Thebaic extract ʒ ij, alcohol of roses ʒ ij, Frontignan wine, ʒ iij. Digest for eight days and filter. It is directed to be used by holding a few drops in the mouth on the painful side, and rejected as soon as the pain ceases.

Odontalgic Mixture, Cadet's. ℞ Sulph. ether ʒ i, laudanum ʒ i, Turlington's balsam ʒ i, essential oil of cloves, gtt. ij. Mix and apply to the painful tooth, on a little cotton.

ODON'TALITE. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *λιθος*, stone. A petrified tooth.

ODONTA'TROPHY. *Odontatroph'ia;* from *οδους*, and *ατροφια*, want of nourishment. Atrophy of the teeth, which see.

ODON'TIA. Odontalgia.

Odontia Defor'mis. Deformity of the teeth, arising either from error of shape, position, or malformation of the jaws or alveolar border.

Odontia Incrus'tans. Tartar of the teeth.

ODONTIA'SIS. Dentition.

ODONTIA'TER. From *οδους*, and *ιατρος*, a physician. A dentist.

ODONTIATRI'A. From *οδους*, and *ιατρεια*, a healing. Dental Surgery.

ODONTI'TIS. *Den'tium inflamma'tio.* Inflammation of the teeth.

ODONTOBOTHRI'TIS. From *οδους*, *βοθριον*, the socket of a tooth, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the sockets of the teeth.

ODONTOBOTH'RION. The socket of a tooth.

ODONTOCERAM'IC. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *κεραμος*, any thing made of potter's clay. Pertaining to porcelain teeth, as the *Odontoceramic art.*

Odontoceram'ic Art. *Odontoceramotech'ny.* The art of manufacturing porcelain teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

ODONTOCERAMOTECH'NY. *Odon-*

*toceramotechni'a;* from οδους, a tooth, κεραμος, potter's clay, and τεχνη, art. The odontoceramic art, which see.

ODONTOCERAMOPOI'OS. From οδους, a tooth, κεραμος, potter's clay, and ποιητης, a maker. A manufacturer of porcelain teeth.

ODONTOCLA'SIS. From οδους, and κλασις, fracture. Fracture of a tooth, which see.

ODONTOCNE'SIS. From οδους, and κνησις, itching. The itching of the gums caused by dentition. See Ulacneses and Odaxismus.

ODONTOG'ENY. *Odontogen'ia;* from οδους, οδοντος, a tooth, and γενεσις, generation. The generation or origin and development of the teeth. See Teeth, Development of pulps and sacs of teeth.

ODONTOGLY'PHON. From οδους, and γλυφω, to scrape. An instrument for cleaning the teeth; also, a gum lancet.

ODONTOG'RAPHY. *Odontograph'ia;* from οδους, a tooth, and γραφη, a description. A description of teeth.

ODON'TOID. *Odontoi'des;* from οδους, a tooth, and ειδος, resemblance, shape. Tooth-like. In *Anatomy*, a name applied to a process of the second cervical vertebra; also, to a ligament attached to it.

ODONTOL'ITHOS. From οδους, a tooth, and λιθος, a stone. Salivary Calculus, which see.

ODONTOL'OGY. *Odontolog'ia;* from οδους, a tooth, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine or science of the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

ODONTONECRO'SIS. From οδους, and νεκροω, I kill. Necrosis of the teeth.

ODONTON'OMY. *Odontonom'ia;* from οδους, a tooth, and ονομα, a name. See Dentonomy.

ODONTOPARALLAX'IS. From οδους, and παραλλαξις, deviation. Irregularity of the teeth; deviation from the natural position of one or more of the teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth.

ODONTOPHY'IA. Dentition.

ODONTOPLERO'SIS. From οδους, a tooth, and πληρωσις, filling. Filling teeth, which see.

ODONTO'RINE. From οδους, a tooth, and ρινη, a file. A tooth-file. See File, Dental.

ODONTORRHAG'IA. From οδους, a tooth, αιμα, blood, and ρηγνυμι, I break forth. Hemorrhage from the socket of a tooth.

ODONTOSEI'SIS. *Odontoseis'mus;* from οδους, οδοντος, a tooth, and σεισις, a shaking, agitation. Looseness of the teeth arising from partial or total destruction of the alveolar processes, caused, most frequently, by disease of the gums

ODONTOSEIS'MUS. *Odontoseis'mos.* Odontoseisis.

ODONTOSMEG'MA. From οδους, and σμεχω, to cleanse. Any thing employed for cleaning teeth; a tooth powder, or tooth-brush.

ODONTOSTERE'SIS. From οδους, and στερησις, privation. Loss of the teeth.

ODONTOSYNERIS'MUS. From οδους, and συνεριζειν, to strike together. Chattering of the teeth.

ODONTOTECH'NY. *Odontotechni'a;* from οδους, a tooth, and τεχνη, art. Dental surgery.

ODONTOTHERAPI'A. From οδους, and θεραπευω, to heal. Dental therapeutics.

ODONTOTRIBE. Odontotripsis.

ODONTOTRIM'MA. From οδους, a tooth, and τριμμα, a pulverized substance. A tooth powder.

ODONTOTRIP'SIS. From οδους, and τριψις, wearing away. The gradual loss of substance of the coronal extremities of the teeth from attrition. See Abrasion of the Teeth, Mechanical.

ODON'TRYPY. *Odontot'rypy; odontotryp'ia;* from οδους, a tooth, and τρυπαω, to perforate. The perforation of a tooth, an operation usually performed with a bow drill, for the purpose of affording egress to purulent matter confined in the pulp cavity. The performance of this operation, however, has recently been recommended by Dr. Hullihen and Dr. Miller, preparatory to filling a tooth in which the pulp is exposed, for the purpose of preventing congestion of the sanguineous capillaries, and for the escape of

lymph should any be effused. The operation, when performed for the latter purpose, is made through the gum, alveolus and root of the tooth, and has been termed *Rhizodontrypy*.

ODOR. Smell, scent; a sweet or an offensive smell. The subtile emanation of an odoriferous body.

ODORIF'EROUS. From *odor*, smell, and *fero*, to bear. Exhaling an agreeable or offensive odor.

ODORIFEROUS GLANDS. *Glandulæ odoriferæ*. The small glands around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of the female, which secrete a sebaceous matter that gives out a peculiar odor.

ODORIF'ERUM. A perfume; a scent; that which gives odor.

O'DORIN. A highly concentrated empyreumatic odor, obtained by the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bones.

ODOUS. Οδους. A tooth.

OD'YNE. Οδυνη. Pain; used as a common suffix.

ŒCON'OMY. *Œcono'mia*. See Economy.

ŒDE'MA. From οιδεω, I am swollen. Swelling occasioned by infiltration of serous fluid into the cellular texture. See Anasarca.

ŒDEMA ARSENICA'LIS. The swelling of the eyelids and face produced by the use of arsenical medicines.

ŒDEMA CER'EBRI. Infiltration of the brain with a watery fluid.

ŒDEMA, COMPACT. Induration of the cellular tissue.

ŒDEMA OF THE GLOT'TIS. Œdematous swelling of the mucous membrane of the glottis; a very dangerous and almost always fatal affection.

ŒDEMA LAC'TEUM. Phlegmasia dolens.

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS. Serous infiltration into the tissue of the lungs, carried to such an extent as to impede respiration.

ŒDEMA UVU'LÆ. See Staphylœdema.

ŒDEMOSAR'CA. A tumor partaking of the nature both of an *œdema* and a *sarcoma*.

ŒNAN'THE. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

ŒNANTHE CROCA'TA. Hemlock dropwort. Hemlock water dropwort. It is an active poison.

ŒNAN'THIC ETHER. An oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic flavor.

ŒNANTHIC ACID. An acid obtained from œnanthic ether.

ŒNANTHYL'IC ACID. A colorless, oily, inflammable, faintly aromatic liquid, produced during the decomposition of fats.

ŒNELÆ'UM. From οινος, wine, and ελαιον, oil. A beverage composed of wine and oil.

ŒNOM'ELI. From οινος, wine, and μελι, honey. Honeyed wine; wine sweetened with honey.

ŒNOSTAG'MA. Rectified spirits of wine.

ŒNOTHE'RA BIEN'NIS. The evening primrose, a common indigenous plant.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL. Relating to the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS. A name given by some writers to spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus, and by others to inflammation of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGORRHAG'IA. From οισοφαγος, the œsophagus, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGOT'OMY. The operation of cutting into the œsophagus for the removal of a foreign body.

ŒSOPH'AGUS. From οιω, I carry, and φαγω, I eat. The gullet. A musculomembranous tube, extending from the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach. Commencing opposite the lower border of the cricoid cartilage and the fifth vertebra of the neck, behind, and a little to the left of the trachea, it passes in its descent behind the arch of the aorta, along the posterior mediastinum, enters the abdomen through an opening in the diaphragm, and terminates in the cardiac orifice of the stomach, situated nearly opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra.

ŒSTROMA'NIA. From οιστρος, vehement amorous desire, and μανια, madness. Nymphomania; applied by some French to the periodical sexual orgasm exhibited by certain animals. See Rut.

ŒSTRUM. From οιστρος, venereal orgasm. A term signifying, with some, the clitoris.

ŒSTRUM VEN'ERIS. A strong desire for sexual intercourse; the excitement of coition.

Œ'STRUS. From οιστρος, a gad-fly. A genus of insects which lay their eggs in the skin of animals and near the nose, up which the larvæ find their way to the frontal sinuses. The larvæ of another allied genus of flies, *gasterophilus*, attach themselves to the mucous membrane of the stomach, and form what are popularly termed "bots" in the horse.

Œ'SYPOS. *Œ'sypus*. From οις, a sheep, and ρυπος, dirt, filth. The greasy matter of unwashed wool.

OFFIC'INAL. *Officina'lis*. A term applied to medicines directed by the pharmacopœia, with the assent of physicians.

OFF'SET. A sprout or bulb from the roots of a plant, capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant.

OIL. *O'leum*. An unctuous substance obtained from various animals and vegetables, which gives a greasy stain to paper. Oils are either solid or fluid, and are insoluble in water, and combustible with flame. They are distinguished into *fixed* and *essential* oils. The former are common fats, and those oils which require a high temperature for their volatilization, and are obtained by the action of fire or by expression. The latter, called also *volatile* oils, from their evaporating when exposed to the air, are obtained principally by distillation from plants, and exhale a strong aromatic odor.

OIL OF AL'MONDS. The fixed oil of the kernels of *Amygdalus communis*.

OIL OF AM'BER. *Oleum succini*. A thick dark colored liquid of a peculiar strong empyreumatic odor, obtained by the distillation of amber with its weight of fine sand in a glass retort over a sand bath.

OIL OF AMBER, RECTIFIED. A limpid and nearly colorless liquid, of a strong odor and bitter taste.

OIL OF AN'ISE. A colorless or yellowish fluid with the peculiar odor and taste of the seed.

OIL OF BENNE. A colorless bland oil expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*.

OIL OF BER'GAMOT. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limetta*.

OIL OF CAJEPUT. The essential oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi*. It is used as a stimulant, antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

OIL OF CAR'AWAY. A somewhat viscid essential oil, of a pale yellow color, obtained by distillation from the seeds of *Carum carui*.

OIL, CASTOR. See Castor oil.

OIL OF CHAMOMILE. An aromatic oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of the *Anthemis Nobilis*.

OIL OF CINNAMON. The volatile oil of the bark of the *Cinnamomum Zeylonicum*, and *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, a warm stimulating and pleasant stomachic.

OIL OF CLOVES. The volatile oil of the unexpanded flowers of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*

OIL, COD-LIVER. A fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus Morrhua* and other allied species. It is of a white, yellow, red or brown color, and contains variable proportions of iodine, bromine, sulphur and phosphorus. Within the last few years it has attracted considerable attention as a medicinal agent. It has been recommended in chronic gout, rheumatic affections, scrofula and rickets; chronic pectoral complaints, tabes mesenterica, and various other diseases.

OIL OF COPAI'BA. A colorless essential oil, of an aromatic and acrid taste, separated from *Copaiba* by distillation with water.

OIL, CRO'TON. See Croton Oil.

OIL OF CU'BEBS. A volatile oil obtained by distillation from the berries of the *Piper cubeba*. It is colorless when pure, has a warm, aromatic, camphorous taste, and

has all the medicinal properties of the cubebs.

Oil of Dill. A volatile oil obtained from the seed of the *Anethum graveolens*, by distillation. It is of a pale yellow color; has the odor of the fruit, and a hot sweetish taste.

Oil of Elder Flowers. A volatile oil of a butyraceous consistence, obtained from the flowers of *Sambucus canadensis*.

Oil of Fen'nel. A colorless or yellowish volatile oil, obtained by distillation from the seed of the *Fœniculum vulgare*, having the odor and taste of the seed.

Oil, Fu'sel. *Amyl'ic alcohol. Potato oil.* An acrid volatile oil of a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained during the distillation of potato whiskey. It is said to be an irritant narcotic. It was thought at one time to be the cause of the occasional fatal action of chloroform, but that notion is now exploded.

Oil of Horsemint. A reddish amber-colored volatile oil, of a fragrant odor and warm pungent taste, obtained from the fresh herb of *Monarda punctata* by distillation.

Oil of Ju'niper. A volatile oil, colorless, or of a light greenish-yellow, with a terebinthinate odor, and hot acrid taste, obtained from the berries of *Juniperus communis* by distillation. It is stimulant, carminative and diuretic.

Oil of Lav'ender. An essential oil, used chiefly as a perfume, though possessed of carminative and stimulant properties, obtained from the flowers of *Lavendula spica* by distillation.

Oil of Lemons. A yellow or colorless volatile fluid having the odor of the fruit, and a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*, either by expression or distillation, but the former method is generally preferred.

Oil of Nutmeg. A limpid, colorless, volatile oil, obtained from the kernels of *Myristica moschata* by distillation, and used for the same purposes as the nutmeg.

Oil, Olive. A fixed oil obtained from the fruit of *Olea Europæa* by expression. It is an unctuous liquid of a pale yellow or yellowish-green color, having very little odor, and of a bland, sweetish taste.

Oil of Orig'anum. A very acrid and stimulating essential oil, frequently called oil of marjorum, obtained from *Origanum vulgare* by distillation.

Oil of Partridge-berry. An essential oil, of an agreeable odor and pungent aromatic taste, obtained from the berries of *Gaultheria procumbens* by distillation.

Oil of Pennyroyal. A volatile oil obtained from *Hedeoma pulegioides* by distillation. It has a light yellow color, a pleasant aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent, mint-like taste.

Oil of Peppermint. A volatile oil possessing the active principles of the plant from which it is obtained.

Oil of Pimen'to. A volatile oil of a brownish-red color, obtained by distillation from the berries of the *Myrtus pimenta*, and having the odor and taste of the berries.

Oil, Phosphora'ted. Phosphorated almond oil, used as a nervous stimulant in cases of great prostration from typhoid fever.

Oil of Rosemary. An essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowering summits of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It has stimulant properties and is chiefly used in rubefacient liniments.

Oil of Roses. This is the volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia*, commonly called *attar, otto,* or *essence* of roses. It is nearly colorless, has a grateful and powerfully diffusive odor.

Oil of Sas'safras. A volatile oil obtained from the root of the *Sassafras officinale* or *Laurus sassafras*. It is of a yellowish or reddish color, is stimulant, carminative, and supposed to be diaphoretic.

Oil of Sav'in. This oil is obtained by distillation from the tops and leaves of *Juniperus sabina*. It is stimulant, emmenagogue and rubefacient.

Oil of Spearmint. A volatile oil possessing similar properties to the oil of peppermint.

Oil of Tar. An impure, red-colored volatile oil, obtained from tar by distillation with water.

Oil of Tur'pentine. The volatile oil of the resinous juice of the *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*, commonly called *spirits of turpentine*.

Oil of Vit'riol. Sulphuric acid.

Oil of Wormseed. A volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum* by distillation. It is of a light yellow color when recently distilled, has the peculiar odor of the plant, and is used as an anthelmintic.

OILS, ESSEN'TIAL. Oils obtained by distillation.

Oils, Expressed. Fixed oils.

Oils, Vol'atile. Essential Oils.

OINT'MENT. See Unguentum.

OLDENLAN'DIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ*.

Oldenlandia Umbella'ta. A plant, the leaves of which are supposed in India to be expectorant.

O'LEA. The plural of *oleum*. *Oils*. *Also*, a genus of plants of the order *Oleaceæ*, of which there are about twenty-five species. See Olea Europæa.

Olea Distilla'ta. Distilled or essential oils.

Olea Empyreumat'ica. Empyreumatic oils, or oils which have a burnt smell.

Olea Europæ'a. The olive. *Oliva* and *Olea sativa*. The olive tree; from the fruit of which olive oil is obtained.

Olea Expres'sa. Fixed oils; expressed oils. See Olea Fixa Vel Pinguia.

Olea Fix'a Vel Pin'guia. Expressed oils. Fixed oils. Fatty oils. The oils obtained from the seeds of vegetables without distillation.

Olea Fuga'cia. Oils which are of so volatile a nature as to require a different process for obtaining them than that employed for other volatile oils; as the oils of jessamine, lily, violets, &c.

Olea Medicina'lia. Medicinal oils, or oily solutions of certain medicinal substances.

Olea Volatil'ia. Distilled or essential oils. Oils obtained from aromatic vegetables, and generally by distillation.

OLEA'CEÆ. The Olive tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

OLEAG'INOUS. Unctuous; oily; having the qualities of oil.

OLEA'MEN. A soft ointment prepared of oil.

OLEAN'DER. A beautiful evergreen shrub of the genus *Nerium*.

OLECRANARTHRI'TIS. From ωλεκρανον, olecranon, αρθρον, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the elbow joint.

OLECRANARTHROC'ACĒ. From ωλεκρανον, olecranon, αρθρον, a joint, and κακον, injury. Caries of the articular surfaces of the elbow joint.

OLEC'RANON. From ωλενη, the ulna, and κρανον, the head. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, forming the projection of the elbow.

O'LEFIANT GAS. Heavy carbureted hydrogen.

O'LEIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of oleine.

O'LEINE. That portion of a fat which is left after the separation of margarine and stearine. It is an oleate of oxyd of lipyl, and is a thin, transparent liquid.

OLEO-RESINS. Native combinations of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RICIN'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of castor oil.

OLEOSAC'CHARUM. From *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, sugar. A mixture of an essential oil and sugar.

OLERA'CEOUS. From *olus*, any garden herb for food. Of the nature of an herb grown for food.

O'LEUM. Oil.

Oleum Æthe'reum. *Ethereal oil. Heavy oil of wine. Sulphate of ether* and *etherine*. A yellowish liquid, of an oleaginous consistency, acrid odor and sharp, bitter taste, formed in the distillation of ether.

Oleum Amyg'dalæ. Oil of Almonds.

Oleum Ane'thi. Oil of dill.

Oleum An'isi. Oil of anise.

Oleum Anthem'idis. Oil of chamomile.
Oleum Benzo'ini. Oil of benzoine.
Oleum Berga'mii. Oil of bergamot.
Oleum Bu'bulum. Neat's-foot oil.
Oleum Cajuputi. Oil of cajuput.
Oleum Camphora'tum. Camphor liniment.
Oleum Ca'ri, or Ca'rui. Oil of caraway.
Oleum Caryophyl'li. Oil of cloves.
Oleum Chenopo'dii. Oil of wormseed.
Oleum Cinnamo'mi. Oil of cinnamon.
Oleum Copai'bæ. Oil of copaiba.
Oleum Cor'nu Cer'vi. Oil of hartshorn.
Oleum Cubebæ. Oil of cubebs.
Oleum Fœnic'uli. Oil of fennel.
Oleum Gaulthe'riæ. Oil of partridgeberry.
Oleum Hedeo'mæ. Oil of pennyroyal.
Oleum Junip'eri. Oil of juniper.
Oleum Lavan'dulæ. Oil of lavender.
Oleum Limo'nis. Oil of lemons.
Oleum Li'ni. Oil of flaxseed.
Oleum Men'thæ Piper'itæ. Oil of peppermint.
Oleum Menthæ Pule'gii. Oil of European pennyroyal.
Oleum Menthæ Vir'idis. Oil of spearmint.
Oleum Monar'dæ. Oil of horsemint.
Oleum Myris'ticæ. Oil of nutmeg.
Oleum Olivæ. Olive oil.
Oleum Orig'ani. Oil of marjoram.
Oleum Phosphora'tum. Phosphorated oil.
Oleum Pimen'tæ. Oil of pimenta.
Oleum Pulegii. Oil of European pennyroyal.
Oleum Ricini. Castor oil.
Oleum Ro'sæ. Oil of roses.
Oleum Rosmarini. Oil of rosemary.
Oleum Sabinæ. Oil of savine.
Oleum Sambu'ci. Oil of elder flowers.
Oleum Sas'safras. Oil of sassafras.
Oleum Ses'ami. Benne oil.
Oleum Suc'cini. Oil of amber.
Oleum Succini Rectifica'tum. Rectified oil of amber.
Oleum Sulphura'tum. Balsam of sulphur.
Oleum Tar'tari per Deliq'uium. Solution of carbonate of potash.
Oleum Terebin'thinæ. Oil of turpentine.
Oleum Terebinthinæ Purifica'tum. Purified oil of turpentine.
Oleum Tig'lii. Croton oil.
Oleum Vitri'oli. Sulphuric acid.
Oleum Vi'vum. Bitumen.

O'LEYL. The hypothetical radical of oleic acid.

OLFAC'TION. *Olfac'tus.* The faculty of smelling.

OLFAC'TORY. *Olfacto'rius;* from *olfactus*, the smell. Belonging or relating to the apparatus of smelling.

Olfactory Foram'ina. The holes or foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Olfactory Nerves. *Nervi olfactorii.* The first pair of nerves.

OLFAC'TUS. The sense of smell.

OLIBANUM. A gum-resin, of a bitterish flavor, agreeable odor, and of a yellowish-white color, the product of the *Boswellia serrata*, or of the *Juniperus lycia.*

OLIG- OLIGO-. From ὀλιγος, little, few. A prefix, denoting paucity, or that the number of a thing is small.

OLIGÆMIA. From ὀλιγος, little, and αιμα, blood. Deficiency of blood; anæmia.

OLIGÆSTHE'SIA. From ὀλιγος, little, and αισθησια, feeling. A dullness of sensibility, not an absolute annihilation of it like anæsthesia.

OLIGOBLEN'NIA. From ὀλιγος, few, and βλεννα, mucus. Deficiency of mucus.

OLIGOCHOL'IA. From ὀλιγος, few, and χολη, bile. Deficiency of bile.

OLIGOCOP'RIA. From ὀλιγος, little, and κοπρος, excrement. Deficiency of the alvine evacuation.

OLIGOCH'YLUS. From ὀλιγος, few, and χυλος, juice, chyle. Deficiency of chyle, and but little nutritious.

OLIGODAC'RYA. From ὀλιγος, little, and δακρυ, a tear. Deficiency of the lachrymal secretion.

OLIGOGALAC'TIA. *Oligoga'lia; agalac'tia;* from ὀλιγος, little, and γαλα, milk. Deficiency of the mammary secretion.

OLIGOHÆ'MIA. From *ολιγος*, little, and *αιμα*, blood. *Anæmia.* Deficiency of blood.

OLIGOPHYL'LUS. *Ολιγοφυλλος.* Few-leaved. An epithet applied in *Botany* to plants, as the *Pallygala oligophylla,* which have but few leaves.

OLIGOSIA'LIA. From *ολιγος*, little, and *σιαλον*, saliva. Deficiency of salivary secretions.

OLIGOSPER'MIA. From *ολιγος*, little, and *σπερμα*, seed. Deficiency of the seminal secretion. The term is also applied in *Botany* to plants whose seed-vessels contain but few seeds, as the berry of the *Psidium oligosperma,* and the legume of *Indigofera oligosperma.*

OLIGOSPOND'YLUS. From *ολιγος*, small, and *σπονδυλος*, a vertebra. A term applied by Gault to a monster with defective vertebræ.

OLIGOTRICH'IA. From *ολιγος*, little, and *θριξ*, hair. Deficiency of hair.

OLIGOTROPH'IA. From *ολιγος*, few, and *τρεφω*, I nourish. Deficiency of nourishment.

OLIGURE'SIA. From *ολιγος*, little, and *ουρησις*, act of discharging urine. Morbid deficiency of urine.

OLISTHE'MA. A luxation.

OLIVA. See Olea Europœa.

OLIVA'CEOUS. Olive-colored; olive-green; green mixed with brown. Applied in *Conchology* to the shell of *Buccinum olivaceum.*

OLIVA'RIS. From *oliva*, the olive. Resembling an olive. Olive-shaped.

OLIVÆFOR'MIS. Olive-shaped. Applied in *Botany* to *Quercus olivæformis,* the acorn of the oak.

OLIVE. See Olea Europœa.

Olive Oil. See Oil, Olive.

OL'IVILE. A substance crystallizing in white needles, obtained from the resin of the olive tree. Also, a substance obtained from the leaves of the olive tree. It occurs in colorless bitter crystals, which emit aromatic vapors when burning.

OL'IVINE. A mineral of an olive green color, containing oxyd of iron.

OLOPHLYC'TIS. An eruption of small hot pustules over the skin.

OLOPHO'NIA. Congenital defect of the organs of voice.

OM'AGRA. From *ωμος*, the shoulder, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Gout in the shoulder.

OMAL'GIA. Pain in the shoulder.

OMARTHRI'TIS. From *ωμος*, the shoulder, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the scapulo-humeral articulation.

OMA'SUM. The third stomach of ruminantia.

OMENTI'TIS. Inflammation of the omentum.

OMEN'TULA. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the prolongation of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine.

OMEN'TUM. The caul, or epiploon.

OMNIV'OROUS. *Omniv'orus;* from *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to devour. Animals which feed indiscriminately on vegetable and animal substances.

OMO-. A prefix, from *ωμος*, the shoulder. Relating to the shoulder.

OMOCO'TYLE. The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

OMO-HYOIDE'US. A muscle arising from the superior costa of the scapula, and inserted into the inferior margin of the os hyoides.

OMOPHAG'IA. From *ωμος*, raw, and *φαγω*, I eat. Fondness for raw food.

OMOPLA'TA. From *ωμος*, the shoulder, and *πλατυς*, broad, flat. The scapula.

OMOS. *Ωμος.* The shoulder.

OMOTHROC'ACE. From *ωμος*, the shoulder, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *κακον*, injury. Caries or disease of the shoulder joint.

OMOT'RIBES. Oil from unripe olives.

OMPHA'CIUM. The juice of unripe grapes.

OMPHACI'TES. Wine prepared from unripe grapes.

OMPHA'LEA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Omphalea Trian'dra. A plant, the fruit of which yields an oil said to be serviceable in promoting parturition. The

juice of the plant turns black in drying, and is used in Guiana for ink.

OMPHALOCE'LE. From *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *κηλη*, hernia. Umbilical hernia.

OMPHALOMANTI'A. From *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *μαντεια*, prophecy. The divination practiced by credulous midwives, who pretend to foretell the number of children a woman will have by the knots in the umbilical cord.

OMPHALO-MESENTER'IC. *Omphalomesenter'icus;* from *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *mesenterium*, the mesentery. Relating to the navel and mesentery.

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC VESSELS. A name given by Haller to an artery and vein of the umbilical vesicles of the fœtus, which terminate in the superior mesenteric artery and vein.

OMPHALOPHY'MA. *Omphalon'cus;* from *ομφαλος*, and *φυμα*, tumor. Tumor of the navel.

OMPHALORRHAG'IA. From *ομφαλος*, the umbilicus, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the navel, which sometimes occurs in new-born infants.

OMPHALORRHEX'IS. From *ομφαλος*, the umbilicus, and *ρεξις*, rupture. Rupture of the umbilical cord.

OMPHALOS. The umbilicus.

OMPHALOTOM'IA. *Omphalot'omy;* from *ομφαλος*, the umbilicus, and *τομη*, incision. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the division of the umbilical cord.

O'NANISM. Masturbation.

ON'COS. A tumor.

ONCOT'OMY. *Oncotom'ia;* from *ογκος*, a tumor, and *τομη*, incision. In *Surgery*, the operation of opening a tumor or abscess.

ONEIRODYN'IA. From *ονειρος*, a dream, and *οδυνη*, anxiety. Morbid, disturbed and troubled dreams.

ONEIROG'MOS. A lascivious dream; nocturnal pollution.

ONION. A plant of the genus *Allium*, and particularly its bulbous root.

ONION, SEA. See Scilla Maritima.

ONIS'CUS. A genus of apterous insects. The wood-louse. Also, the glow-worm.

ON'OMANCY. *Onomoman'cy;* from *ονομα*, a name, and *μαντεια*, prophecy. A species of divination from the letters of a person's name, practiced by the ancients.

ONOMATOLOG'IA. Nomenclature.

ONO'NIS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

ONONIS SPINO'SA. *Anonis arven'sis.* A plant, the roots of which are said to be aperient and diuretic.

ONOPOR'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

ONOPORDIUM ACAN'THIUM. The cotton thistle; the expressed juice of which has been recommended as a cure for cancer, used in the form of a poultice.

ONOS'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*.

ONOSMA ECHIOI'DES. A European plant, the root of which affords a red dye, sometimes used as a substitute for alkanet.

ONTOL'OGIST. One who treats of the nature and qualities of beings in general.

ONTOL'OGY. *Ontolog'ia; ονται*, from *ειμι* and *λογος*. That department of science which investigates the nature of beings.

ONY'CHIA. From *ονυξ*, the nail. Paronychia at the side of the finger nail.

ONYCHI'TIS. Inflammation of the nails.

ONYCHOGRYPHO'SIS. Curvature of the nails; a phenomenon of frequent occurrence in hectic fever.

ONYCHON'OSI. From *ονυξ*, and *νοσος*, disease. Diseases of the nails.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS. From *ονυξ*, and *πτωσις*, falling. Falling off of the nails.

ONYCHOTEU'THIS. From *ονυξ*, a claw, and *τευθος*, a calamary. A genus of *Calamaries*, in which suckers of the cephalic appendages are armed with a hook or claw.

ONYX. *Ονυξ*, a nail. In *Surgery*, a collection of purulent matter between the lamellæ of the cornea, so called from its resemblance to a stone termed an onyx. In *Mineralogy*, a species of agate consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, used in making cameos.

OÖCYE'SIS. Ovarian pregnancy.

OÖEI'DES. The aqueous humor of the eye.

O'OLITE. From ωον, an egg, and λιθος, a stone. A granular variety of carbonate of lime, like the roe or eggs of a fish.

OÖLOG'IA. *Ovol'ogy;* from ωον, an egg, and λογος, a discourse. In *Ornithology*, a treatise on the eggs of birds.

OÖN. An ovum, egg.

OÖPHORI'TIS. From ωοφορος, that which bears or produces eggs, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the ovary.

OPAC'ITY. *Opaci'tas.* The quality of an opaque body which obstructs the rays of light.

O'PAL. A mineral consisting of silex and about ten per cent. of water.

OPAKE. *Opaque.* Impermeable to the rays of light.

OP'ALINE. Resembling the opal; of a milky, iridescent color.

OPERA'TION. *Opera'tio;* from *opus*, work. In *Surgery*, the application of instruments to the human body for the cure of disease. In *Therapeutics*, the action of medicine, as that of a purgative, &c.

OP'ERATOR. One who performs a manual process. In *Surgery*, a surgeon. In *Dentistry*, a dentist.

OPER'CULA OCU'LI. The eyelids.

OPER'CULATE. *Opercula'tus.* Having a lid-like cover. Operculated.

OPERCULA'TUS. *Opercula'ted;* closed by opercula.

OPERCULIFOR'MIS. *Opercu'liform;* resembling an operculum or lid.

OPER'CULUM. A lid or cover. Applied in *Dental Philosophy* to the lips of the follicle of a tooth-germ, which, coming together, close the mouth of it and form a tooth-sac. In *Mastozoology*, to the *tragus* of the ear when sufficiently elongated to close the auricular cavity. In *Ichthyology*, to the gill-cover which protects the bronchiæ of many fishes. In *Botany*, to the epiphragma, which see.

OPHE'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

OPHELIA CHIRA'YTA. The wormseed plant, which is said to possess properties similar to those of gentian.

OPHIA'SIS. A species of porrigo decalvans, or partial baldness, in which the parts destitute of hair present a winding figure or form.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM. A genus of ferns of the family *Felicoideæ.*

OPHIOGLOSSUM LUNA'RIA. Moonwort. The leaves are astringent.

OPHIGLOSSUM SPICATUM. Adder's tongue, formerly supposed to be vulnerary.

OPHIOPH'AGUS. From οφις, a serpent, and φαγω, I eat. A term applied in *Zoology* to men or animals which feed on serpents, as the people of Africa, called *Ophiophagi.*

OPHIORRHI'ZA. A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ.*

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS. *Radix serpentum.* Mungo radix. The leaves, bark and root are intensely bitter, and are used in Java, Sumatra, &c., for preventing the effects of the bite of the *naja*, a venomous serpent, and the mad-dog.

OPHIOS'TOMA. A genus of intestinal worms which have two lips.

OPHIOX'YLUM. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.*

OPHIOXYLUM SERPENTI'NUM. The tree yielding the lignum serpentum, used by the Tellingoos as a febrifuge and for the bites of venomous animals.

OPH'IS. A serpent.

OPHI'TES. From οφις, a serpent. The serpentine or black porphyry; a rock formerly worn as an amulet for the cure of diseases of the head.

OPH'RYS. The eyebrow.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA. From οφθαλμος, the eye, αλγος, pain. Pain in the eye.

OPHTHAL'MIA. From οφθαλμος, the eye. *Ophthalmi'tis.* A term used to designate inflammation of the investing membranes of the eye, and of the inner surfaces of the eyelids, or of the whole bulb of the eye. There are several varieties of ophthalmia; each of which has received a specific designation, as *acute, chronic, conjunctival, Egyptian, gonorrhœal, purulent*, &c.

OPHTHALMIA'TER. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and ιατρος, a physician. An oculist; a practitioner of ophthalmic surgery.

OPHTHALMIATRI'A. The art of the oculist. Also, an eye-infirmary.

OPHTHAL'MIC. *Ophthalmi'cus;* from οφθαλμος, the eye. Belonging or relating to the eyes.

OPHTHALMIC ARTERY. A branch of the internal carotid artery, which passes to the eye through the optic foramen.

OPHTHALMIC GANG'LION. Lenticular ganglion. A ganglion situated on the external part of the optic nerve in the orbit

OPHTHALMIC NERVE. A branch given off from the Casserian ganglion, the first and smallest of the fifth pair; it enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into the *lachrymal*, *frontal* and *nasal* nerves.

OPHTHALMIC VEIN. A vein which accompanies the ophthalmic artery.

OPHTHAL'MICI EXTER'NI. The motores oculorum, or third pair of nerves.

OPHTHALMI'TIS. *Ophthal'mia.* A term restricted by some writers, to inflammation of the bulb of the eye, but usually applied synonymously with ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMO-BLENNORRHŒ'A.—Purulent ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMO-CARCINO'MA. Cancer of the eye.

OPTHALMOCE'LE. Hernia or protrusion of the bulb of the eye.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the bulb of the eye. According to Plenck, orbito-frontal neuralgia.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and γραφη, a description. A description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the eye.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye.

OPHTHALMON'CUS. Tumefaction of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPLE'GIA. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and πλησσω, I strike. Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the globe of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and πτωσις, a falling down. Protrusion and prolapsus of the globe of the eye.

OPHTHALMORRHA'GIA. Hœmorrhage from the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOSCOP'IA. *Ophthalmoscopy;* from οφθαλμος, the eye, and σκοπεω, to examine. The art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by examination of his eyes. Used also, as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the eyes.

OPHTHAL'MOS. The eye.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and στασις, station. An instrument for confining the eye; a speculum oculi.

OPHTHALMOTHERAPI'A. *Ophthalmiatria.* Ophthalmic therapeutics; treatment of the diseases of the eye.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY. *Ophthalmotom'ia.* In *Anatomy*, the dissection of the eye. In *Surgery*, incision of the cornea, or extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOX'YSIS. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and ξυω, to scratch. Scarification of the eye, or rather of the conjunctiva, practiced in cases of inflammation of this membrane.

OPHTHALMOXYS'TRUM. An instrument for scarifying the eye.

OPIAM'MON. A yellow powder obtained by treating opianic acid with ammonia and evaporating the alkali.

O'PIAN. Narcotine. An active nitrogenous principle derived from opium.

OPIAN'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the decomposition of narcotine.

O'PIATE. *Opia'tum.* A medicine containing opium; an anodyne.

OPION. Opium.

OPIS'THENAR. The back of the hand.

OPISTHOT'ONOS. From οπισθεν, backward, and τεινω, I bend. A variety of tetanus, in which the body is bent backward.

O'PIUM. Οπιον. The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, or poppy.

OPOBAL'SAM. *Opobal'samum.* A term applied by the Greeks to a liquid,

odoriferous and aromatic balsam. Balsam of Mecca, the produce of *Amyris opobalsamum*, and *gileadensis*.

OPOCALPA'SUM. A dark-colored bitter balsam, the produce of a tree not ascertained.

OPODEL'DOC. Camphorated soap liniment.

OPOP'ONAX. The fœtid gum resin of *Opoponax chironum*. Also a genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ*.

OPOPONAX CHIRONUM. A tree, native of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It exudes, from incisions made in its roots, a milky juice, which gradually concretes into tears or masses, known under the name of *Opoponax*.

OPO'RICE. A conserve of several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces and pomegranates.

OPPILA'TION. From *oppilo*, to close up. Obstruction, as the closing of a cavity by the adhesion of its walls.

OPPILA'TIVUS. In *Pharmacy*, a medicine which closes the pores of the skin.

OPPO'NENS. Opposing. An epithet applied to two muscles of the hand.

OPPONENS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI. A small muscle of the hand situated on the hypothenar eminence.

OPPONENS POL'LICIS. The flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis muscle.

OPPOS'ITUS. Opposed; placed opposite to each other; applied in *Botany* to parts of plants thus arranged, as the leaves of *Saxifraga oppositifolia* and *Ballota nigra*.

OPPRES'SIO CER'EBRI. Catalepsy.

OPPRES'SION. *Oppres'sio*. A sense of weight, especially about the chest, which seems to impede respiration.

OPSIGONOS. From *οψι*, late, and *γινομαι*, to be born. A term sometimes applied in *Dental Anatomy* to a wisdom tooth, or a tooth erupted late in life.

OPSIOM'ETER. From *οψις*, sight, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and for determining the focal length of lenses necessary for the correction of imperfections of the eye.

OPSIONU'SI. From *ωψις*, vision, and *νουσις*, a disease. Diseases of vision.

OP'SIS. Vision.

OP'TIC. *Opticus;* from *οπτομαι*, I see. Relating to vision.

OPTIC FORA'MEN. A foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the optic nerve passes.

OPTIC NERVE. The second pair of cerebral nerves.

OP'TICS. That branch of physics which relates to vision, and the phenomena of light.

OPUN'TIA. The *Cactus opuntia*, or Indian fig.

O'RA SERRA'TA. The posterior serrated margin of the ciliary processes.

O'RAL TEETH. The incisors and cuspidati are so called because they are situated behind the lips at the entrance of the mouth.

ORANGE. In *Botany*, the Citrus aurantium. In *Physics*, one of the seven colors of the solar spectrum.

ORANGEADE'. *Orange sherbet.* A drink made of orange juice and water sweetened with sugar, often used as an antiphlogistic in acute diseases.

ORANGE TREE. The common name of the *Citrus aurantium*.

ORBIC'ULAR. *Orbicula'ris;* from *orbis*, a circle. Round; a circle.

ORBICULAR BONE. The smallest of the four bones of the ear.

ORBICULA'RIS O'RIS. The circular muscle which surrounds the mouth. It has no bony attachment, and consists of two planes of fibres, one for the upper, the other for the lower lip, which meet at the angles of the mouth. Its use is to draw the lips together, and shut the mouth.

ORBICULARIS PALPEBRA'RUM. A muscle common to both eyelids, in the substance of which it is seated. Its use is to shut the eye by drawing both lids together.

ORBIC'ULATE. *Orbicula'tus.* Round and flat.

ORBIC'ULUS CILIA'RIS. The ciliary ring or circle.

OR'BIT. *Orbitum.* The name of the two cavities which lodge the organs of sight.

OR'BITAL ARCH. The superior edge of the orbit.

ORBITAL FISSURES. The sphenoidal and spheno-maxillary fissures, situated in the orbit. The first is called the *superior*, and the other the *inferior*.

ORBITAL NERVE. A branch of the superior maxillary, which enters the orbit by the spheno-maxillary fissure.

OR'BITAR. Relating to the orbit.

ORBITAR FORAM'INA. The foramina entering the orbit, which are the *anterior* and *posterior ethmoid orbitar*, the *optic*, the *foramen lacerum superius*, and the *supra* and *infra-orbitar foramina*.

ORCHAL. *Orchel.* See Archil.

ORCHEOT'OMY. Castration.

ORCHIDAL'GIA. *Orchal'gia;* from ορχις, the testicle, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the testicles.

ORCHIDATROPH'IA. Atrophy of the testicles.

ORCHIDOCTAB'ASIS. From ορχις, a testicle, and καταβασις, descent. The descent of the testicles into the scrotum.

ORCHIOCE'LE. From ορχις, a testicle, and κηλη, a swelling. Hernia of the scrotum; also, swelling of the testicles.

ORCHIOT'OMY. *Orchiotom'ia;* from ορχις, the testicle, and τομη, incision. Castration; the removal, by surgical operation, of one or both testicles.

OR'CHIS. Ορχις. A testicle. Also, the name of a genus of plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*.

ORCHIS BIFO'LIA. The butterfly orchis. The root is mucilaginous.

ORCHIS MAS'CULA. The male orchis. The root of this plant yields *Salep*, the source of *Bassorin*.

ORCHIS MO'RIO. The salep root, a farinaceous powder prepared from the root of several species of *Orchis*, but chiefly from that of *Orchis mascula*.

ORCHI'TIS. From ορχις, a testicle, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the testicle.

OR'CHOS. The tarsal extremities of the eyelids.

ORCHOT'OMY. Castration.

OR'DER. In *Natural History*, a number of allied objects which include one or more *Genera;* and a collection of *Orders*, according to the Linnæan system, constitutes a *Class*, but according to Jessieu, are subdivisions of orders.

OREODAPH'NE. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*.

OREODAPHNE CUPULA'RIS. The bark of this species possesses properties similar to cinnamon, and has been called Isle of France cinnamon.

OREODAPHNE OPIF'ERA. This species yields a large quantity of volatile oil, obtained by incision, which is said to possess discutient qualities. An oil is also obtained from its fruit, said to be efficacious in pains of the limbs and contraction of the joints.

OREOSELI'NUM. Black mountain parsley; a plant of the genus *Athamanta*.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. When combined with sulphur, they are termed *sulphurets;* when combined with oxygen, *oxyds;* and when combined with acids, *salts*.

OREX'IS. Appetite.

OR'GAN. *Or'ganum.* A part of an organized body, animal or vegetable, which has a determined function or office to execute.

ORGAN'IC. *Organ'icus.* Relating to an organ or organs; consisting of or containing organs.

ORGANIC CHEM'ISTRY. The chemistry of matters derived from animals or plants.

ORGANIC DISEASES. Diseases which cause a change in the structure of an organ or organs; or in which an organ is directly implicated.

ORGANIC FORCE. See Plastic Force.

ORGAN'ICISM. *Organicis'mus.* A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to the doctrine of the localization of disease.

OR'GANISM. The aggregate of the organs and powers which govern an organized being.

ORGANISM, DENTAL. See Dental Organism.

ORGANIZA'TION. *Organiza'tio;*—

from οργανον, an organ. The condition or arrangement of the parts of an organized body, or of the laws which regulate its action.

OR'GANIZED. In *Physiology*, composed of organs; endowed with organization.

ORGANOG'ENY. *Organogen'ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and γενεσις, generation. The formation of the organs.

ORGANOG'RAPHY. *Organograph'ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and γραφη, a description. A description of the organs of a living body.

ORGANOL'OGY. *Organolog'ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the organs of the living body. Anatomy.

ORGANONOM'IA. *Organono'my;*—from οργανον, an organ, and νομος, a law. The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

ORGANOT'OMY. Anatomy.

OR'GASM. *Orgas'mus;* from οργαω, I desire ardently. Excitement and vital turgescence of an organ, but generally applied to the organs of generation.

ORGAS'TICA. An order of diseases in the class *Genetica*, of Good's Nosology. Diseases which affect the orgasm.

OR'IFICE. *Orifici'um;* from *os, oris*, mouth, and *facis*, to make. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the mouth or entrance of any cavity or canal, and in *Dental Surgery* to the aperture or entrance of a cavity in a carious tooth.

ORIG'ANUM. The origanum vulgare; also a genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ*.

ORIGANUM CRE'TICUM. *Origanum dictam'nus.* Dittany of Crete. The leaves are said to be emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

ORIGANUM MARJORA'NA. Sweet marjoram. Principally used for culinary purposes

ORIGANUM VULGARE. Wild marjoram. It is stimulant and carminative, and was formerly used as an emmenagogue. It yields an essential oil, which has been used for the relief of tooth-ache.

OR'IGIN. In *Anatomy*, the commencement of a muscle.

O'RIS. Genitive of *os*, a mouth.

ORIS CONSTRICTOR. The orbicularis oris.

ORISMOL'OGY. From ορισμος, a term, and λογος, discourse. Terminology; glossology; the explanation of the technical terms of any science.

ORNITHOG'ALUM. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

ORNITHOGALUM ALTIS'SIMUM. A plant, native of South Africa, possessing properties similar to the squill.

ORNITHOGALUM MARIT'IMUM. The squill or sea onion. See Scilla Maritima.

ORNITHOGALUM PYRENI'ACUM. The bulbous root of this species is employed by the Western Indians as food. It possesses excellent properties, and is sometimes used as a poultice. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, another species, possesses similar properties.

ORNITHOL'OGY. From ορνις, a bird, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on birds, embracing their arrangement and natural history.

ORNITHOMAN'CY. From ορνις, a bird, and μαντεια, divination. A species of divination by means of the flight of birds, practiced by the Etruscans.

ORNITHORHYNCH'US. From ορνις, and ρυγχος, beak. A genus of Monotrematous animals, with a horny beak resembling that of the duck, and two fibrous cheek teeth on each side, in each jaw.

OR'NUS EUROPÆ'A. An oleaceous plant, which yields manna; the European flowering ash.

OROBAN'CHE. A genus of plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ*.

OROBANCHE VIRGINIA'NA. Beech-drops; cancer-root, said to have been an ingredient in Martin's cancer powder.

OROBOI'DES. *Orobo'des;* from οροβος, orobus, and ειδος, form. A term applied in *Pathology* to urine, *urina oroboides*, when it deposits a fawn-colored sediment, like the meal of the orobus.

OR'OBUS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

OROBUS TUBERO'SUS. The heath-pea.

OROPHAL'LUS. From ορρος, the end

of the os sacrum. A term applied by Gurlt to a monster having a second male organ originating from the rump.

OR'PIMENT. Native yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

OR'PINE. A plant of the genus *Sedum*.

ORRHOPYG'ION. From ορρος, the end of the os sacrum, or the space between the anus and pudenda, and πυγη, the rump. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the inferior extremity of the vertebral column. Also, the raphe or line extending from the penis to the anus, dividing the scrotum into two parts.

OR'RHOS. Serum. Also the perineum, and extremity of the sacrum.

OR'RIS ROOT. The root of the *Iris florentina*.

ORTHO. From ορθος, straight. A prefix denoting straightness or erectness of position.

ORTHO'CERA. From ορθος, and κερας, a horn. Orthocerates. The extinct *cephalopods*, a class of molluscous animals, having the head situated between the body and the feet, inhabiting long-chambered shells, resembling a horn.

ORTHOCO'LON. From ορθος, straight, and κολον, limb. A term applied in *Pathology* to a stiff limb. Anchylosis, with the limb extended.

ORTHODON'TIA. *Dental orthopæd'a;* from ορθος, straight, right, and οδους, a tooth. That part of dental surgery which has for its object the treatment of irregularity of the teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth, Treatment of.

ORTHODON'TIC. Relating to the treatment of irregularity of the teeth.

ORTHOG'NATHOUS. From ορθος, and γναθος, jaw. Having a straight or vertical jaw. A term applied to a form of head in which the facial angle approaches a right angle.

ORTHOPÆDI'A. From ορθος, straight, right, and παις, a child. The correction of deformities of children, such as club-foot, &c.

ORTHOPED'IC. Relating to orthopædia.

ORTHOPNŒ'A. From ορθος, straight, and πνεω, I respire. Inability to breathe in a recumbent posture.

ORTHOPNŒA CARDI'ACA. Angina pectoris.

ORTHOPNŒA CONVUL'SIVA. Asthma.

ORTHOPNŒA CYNAN'CHICA. Cynanche trachialis.

ORTHOP'TERA. *Orthop'terous;* from ορθος, straight, and πτερον, a wing. A term applied in *Entomology* to an order of tetrapterous insects which have straight wings, as the locust and grasshopper.

ORTHOT'ROPOUS. From ορθος, straight, and τρεπω, to turn. In *Botany*, erect on the embryo of a plant.

ORY'ZA. Rice. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ*.

ORYZA SATI'VA. The rice plant.

OS, ORIS. A mouth or entrance into any place, as the *os externum, os internum, os tincæ*, &c.

Os EXTER'NUM. The entrance into the vagina.

Os INTER'NUM. The mouth of the uterus.

Os TIN'CEÆ. Os internum; the mouth of the uterus.

Os. *Ossis*. A bone.

Os SEPIÆ. The cuttle-fish bone, which is sometimes used in a pulverized state as a dentifrice.

OSANORE TEETH. A name given by Mr. William Rogers to artificial teeth constructed from the ivory of the tooth of the hippopotamus, and, as he says, submitted to the action of some peculiar chemical agent by which the pores of the ivory become filled with a silicious substance.

OSCE'DO. Aphthæ; also, yawning.

OS'CHEAL. Relating to the scrotum.

OSCHEOCHALA'SIS. From οσχεον, the scrotum, and χαλασις, relaxing. A term applied in *Pathology* to hypertrophy of the cellular tissue of the scrotum with enormous distension of the integument of the part.

OSCHEO-CARCINO'MA. Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

OSCHEOCE'LE. From οσχεον, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumor. A tumor of the scrotum. Also, scrotal hernia.

OS'CHEON. Θσχεον. The scrotum.

OSCHEON'CUS. *Oschon'cus;* from οσχεον, the scrotum, and ογκος, a tumor. Tumefaction of the scrotum. Oscheophyma.

OSCHEOPHY'MA. Oscheoncus.

OSCHEOPLAS'TIC. *Oscheoplas'ticus;* from οσχεον, the scrotum, and πλασσω, I form. A term applied in *Surgery* to the operation for the restoration of the scrotum when lost.

OSCHI'TIS. Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCHON'CUS. Oscheoncus.

OSCILLA'TIO. Muscular irritability.

OSCILLA'TION. Vibration; swing-like; a pendulum.

OSCILLATO'RIA. A term applied to plants of the lowest organization. They are found in wet and damp places, and consist of threads, which apparently sometimes have movement.

OS'CITANT. *Oscita'tion;* from *oscitare,* to yawn. Yawning, gaping.

OSCULATO'RIUS. The orbicularis oris.

OS'MAZOME. From οσμη, smell, and θωμος, soup. An extractive matter in meat, having the smell of soup.

OS'ME. Odor.

OS'MIUM. A metal discovered by Tennant, and so called from the peculiar smell of its oxyd.

OSMON'OSI. Diseases of the sense of smell.

OSMONOSOL'OGY. *Osmonosolog'ia;* from οσμη, odor, νοσος, disease, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the diseases of the sense of smell.

OSMORHI'ZA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Osmorhiza Longis'tylis. Sweet cicely. *Scandix odorata.* See Cicely, Sweet.

OSMUN'DA. A genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ.*

Osmunda Cinnamo'mea. Cinnamon fern, said to be demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic.

Osmunda Luna'ria. Moon-wort, a species of *ophioglossum.*

Osmunda Rega'lis. The osmund royal, said to be tonic and styptic.

OSPHRE'SIS. Olfaction; the sense of smell.

OSPHAL'GIA. *Osphalgy;* from οσφυς, the loins or hips, and αλγος, pain. A synonym of *Coxalgia,* which see.

OSPHYS. The loins.

OSPHY'TIS. *Osphi'tis;* from οσφυς, the hips or loins, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of the parts in and about the coxo-femoral articulation, or of the cellular membrane of the loins.

OS'SA BREG'MATIS. The parietal bones.

Ossa Inciso'ria. Ossa intermaxillaria.

Ossa Intermaxilla'ria. *Ossa labia'lia.* Two bones situated between the superior maxillary in quadrupeds, but not in man, which receive the roots of the incisor teeth of animals that have these teeth.

Ossa Labia'lia. Ossa Intermaxillaria.

Ossa Us'ta Al'ba. *Ossa calcina'ta.* Bones calcined into white powder.

OS'SEOUS. Bony; formed of or resembling bone. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the whole assemblage of the bones of the body, as the *Osseous System;* in *Pathology,* to morbid affections or alterations of bones.

Osseous Bases for Artificial Teeth. Previously to the employment of metallic bases, osseous attachments for artificial teeth were much used. They were generally carved from the ivory of the tusk of the elephant or the tooth of the hippopotamus, and, indeed, the entire substitute—the teeth as well as the base—was formerly wholly constructed of it; but since the introduction of the metallic bases, it has been less frequently employed for this purpose. See Mounting Artificial Teeth on an Osseous Base.

Osseous Union of Teeth. See Teeth, Osseous Union of.

OSSIC'ULA. The plural of ossiculum.

Ossicula Audi'tus. *Ossicula auris.* The four small bones of the internal ear, viz: the *malleus, incus, stapes* and *os orbiculare.*

Ossicula Bertini. *Cornua Sphenoi-*

*da'lia.* The triangular process of the sphenoid bone, *ossa triangularia.*

OSSIC'ULUM. Diminutive of *os,* a bone. A small bone.

OSSIFICA'TION. *Ossifica'tio;* from *os,* a bone, and *facere,* to make. The formation of bone.

OSSIFICATION, POINTS OF. The points where the formation of bone commences. In the teeth, the edges of the incisors, the points of the cuspidati, cusps of the bicuspids, and protuberances upon the grinding surfaces of the molars, are the points where ossification commences on these organs.

OSSIV'ORUS. From *os,* a bone, and *voro,* I devour. A particular kind of tumor mentioned by Ruysch, occurring in the thigh, which causes the destruction of the bone.

OS'TAGRA. From οστεον, a bone, and αγρα, seizure. In *Surgery,* an instrument for removing portions of bone.

OSTALGI'TIS. From οστεον, a bone, and *itis,* inflammation. Ostitis. Inflammation of bone, accompanied by sharp lancinating pains.

OSTEAL'GIA. From οστεον, a bone, and αλγος, pain. Pain in a bone.

OSTEMPYE'SIS. From οστεον, a bone, and εμπυησις, effusion of pus. The occurrence of suppuration in the interior of a bone.

OSTEOCE'LE. From οστεον, a bone, and κηλη, a tumor. A term applied in *Pathology* to the cartilaginous or bony induration which sometimes occurs in a hernial sac.

OSTEOCOL'LA. From οστεον, a bone, and κολλα, glue. Glue-bone; bone-binder. Petrified carbonate of lime; so called from the supposition that it promoted the formation of a callus between the extremities of a fractured bone.

OSTEOC'OPE. Osteocopus.

OSTEOC'OPUS. *Osteodyn'ia. Dolor osteoc'opus.* From οστεον, a bone, and κοπτω, to strike. A dull pain in the bones. Ostealgia. It ordinarily occurs in syphilitic constitutions.

OSTEO-DEN'TINE. A term applied in *Dental Anatomy,* by Professor Owen, to a hard substance, partaking both of the nature of bone and dentine, but more analogous to the former than the latter, deposited on the inside of dentine, usually, after the age of twenty, and designated by Mr. Tomes by the name of *secondary dentine.* The entire pulp is sometimes converted into this substance, especially when it becomes the seat of slight irritation. This substance is very analogous in structure to cementum, and is termed by Blumenback, *horny substance.*

OSTEODER'ME. In *Zoology,* a family of fishes whose bodies are covered with a hard crust or skin resembling bone.

OSTEODYN'IA. Osteocopus.

OSTEOGEN'IA. *Osteog'eny;* from οστεον, a bone, and γενναω, I generate. Ossification; formation of bone.

OSTEOG'RAPHY. *Osteograph'ia;* from οστεον, a bone, and γραφειν, to describe. A description of the osseous system.

OSTEOL'OGY. *Osteol'gia;* from οστεον, a bone, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on bones.

OSTEO'MA. An osseous tumor. Exostosis.

OSTEOMAL'ACIA. From οστεον, a bone, and μαλαχος, soft. Mollities ossium; softness of bones.

OSTEON. Οστεον. A bone.

OSTEON'CUS. From οστεον, a bone, and ογκος, a tumor. Osteoma; exostosis.

OSTEON'OSI. From οστεον, a bone, and νοσος, a disease. Diseases of the bones.

OSTEOPSATHYRO'SIS. *Os'sium fragil'itas;* from οστεον, a bone, and ψαθυρος, fragile. Fragility or brittleness of the bones.

OSTEOPH'THORIDE. From οστεον, a bone, and φθορα, destruction, decay. Spina Ventosa, which see.

OSTEOPH'YMA. Osteoncus.

OSTEOPLEU'RA. From οστεον, a bone, and πλευρον, a rib. Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

OSTEO-SARCO'MA. From οστεον, a bone, and σαρκωμα, a fleshy tumor. A tumor containing a mixture of bony and

soft matter. Also, spina ventosa. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of.

OSTEO-SARCO'SIS. Osteo-sarcoma.

OSTEO'SIS. Ossification.

OSTEO-STEATO'MA. From οστεον, a bone, and στεαρ, fat. A tumor composed of bony and fatty matter.

OSTEOT'OMY. From οστεον, a bone, and τεμνειν, to cut. The cutting of bone.

OSTEOZO'A. The plural of *osteozoon*, a vertebrated animal. A term applied in *Zoology*, by Blainville, to *vertebrata*, animals having a vertebral column.

OSTERMAIER'S CEMENT FOR THE TEETH. See Cement for the Teeth, Ostermaier's.

OSTI'TIS. Ostalgitis.

OS'TIUM. A door, foramen, or opening.

OSTIUM ABDOMINA'LE. The orifice of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

OSTIUM UTERI'NUM. The opening of the Fallopian tube into the uterus.

OSTOI'DEA SUBSTAN'TIA. Tooth-bone. A name given by Purkinje and Fränkel to cementum, crusta petrosa or cortical substance of a tooth.

OSTOI'DES. Osseous; bony.

OSTO'MA. Osseous; exostosis.

OSTRA'CEANS. *Ostracea*. A family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type.

OS'TRACITE. A fossil oyster shell.

OSTRACO'DES. *Ostraco'da;* from οστρακον, a shell, and ειδος, form. A family of Entomostracans, with the shell folded in two, like the shell of a bivalve mollusk.

OS'TREA EDU'LIS. The oyster.

OSTREA MAX'IMA. The scallop.

OSTREÆ TES'TÆ. Oyster shells.

OS'TRICH. The popular name of a bird belonging to the species of the genus *Struthio*.

OTACOUS'TIC. *Otacousticus;* from ους, ωτος, the ear. A name given to instruments which improve the sense of hearing, as the different kinds of ear trumpets.

OTAL'GIA. From ους, the ear, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the ear.

OTAL'GIC. A term applied to remedies for diseases of the ear.

OTEN'CHYTES. From ους, the ear, εν, into, and κυω, I pour. An ear syringe.

OTHA'RI. Old name for mercury of the philosophers.

OTHELCO'SIS. Ulceration of the ear.

OTIAT'RUS. An aurist.

O'TIC. *O'ticus*. Pertaining to the ear.

OTIC GANGLION. A small ganglion of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

OTI'TIS. From ους, the ear, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the ear.

OTOCONITE. A calcareous deposit found in the sac of the vestibule of the ear.

OTOGLY'PHUM. *Otogly'phis*. An ear-pick.

OTOG'RAPHY. *Otograph'ia;* from ους, the ear, and γραφω, to describe. A description of the ear.

O'TOLITES. From ους, the ear, and λιθος, a stone. The calcareous substances found in the vestibule of the ear of the mammalia.

OTOL'OGY. *Otolog'ia;* from ους, the ear, and λογος, a discourse. An anatomical treatise on the ear.

OTOPLAS'TY. *Otoplas'tice;* from ους, the ear, and πλασσω, to form. An operation for the restoration of a lost ear.

OTOPLATOS. *Otopla'dos*. An ill-conditioned ulcer behind the ear.

OTOPYO'SIS. From ους, the ear, and πυον, pus. A discharge of purulent matter from the ear.

OTORRHAG'IA. From ους, ωτος, the ear, and ρηγνυμι, to burst out. Hemorrhage from the ear.

OTORRHŒ'A. From ους, the ear, and ρεω, to flow. A discharge of serous mucus or purulent fluid from the ear.

OTOT'OMY. *Ototom'ia;* from ους, the ear, and τεμνειν, to cut. The dissection of the ear.

OT'TER. The popular name of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the genus *Lutra*, of which there are about nine species.

OTTO OF ROSES. Oil of roses.

OULA. The gums.

OULE. Ουλη. A cicatrix.

OULORRHAG'IA. From ουλον, the gums, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the gums.

OUNCE. *Uncia.* Eight drachms, or the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois.

OURET'IC ACID. A supposed new acid claimed to have been discovered by Proust and Bergmann, but shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

OURAR'I. *Wourari.* See Curari.

OU'RON. Urine.

OURONOL'OGY. *Ouronolog'ia;* from ουρον, urine, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on urine.

OUS. Ους. The ear.

OVAL. *Ova'lis;* from *ovum,* an egg. Round and oblong.

OVA'RIAN. Pertaining to the ovarium.

OVARIAN ARTERY. The spermatic artery.

OVARIAN PREGNANCY. See Pregnancy, ovarium.

O'VARISTS. Those who believe that the phenomena of generation in the human species, as well as all animals, result from the development of the ova or ovula in the female, as a consequence of the mere excitement of the male, a doctrine almost wholly discarded by physiologists of the present day.

OVA'RIUM. From *ovum,* an egg. The ovary. In the female mammalia, the ovaria are the secretory organs of the embryo. They are two oval bodies, situated, one on each side of the uterus, behind and a little below the Fallopian tubes.

O'VARY. The ovarium.

OVATE. Oval, or egg-shaped.

OVEN, ENAMELING. A small oven made of brick, sometimes used in enameling porcelain teeth.

O'VIDUCT. *Oviduc'tus;* from *ovum,* an egg, and *ductus,* a canal. The duct through which the ovum or egg passes.

OVIDUCTUS MULIEBRIS. The Fallopian tube.

OVIG'EROUS. From *ovum,* an egg, and *gero,* I bear. A term applied, in *Zoology,* to parts containing or supporting an egg.

OVIP'AROUS. *Ovipa'rus;* from *ovum,* an egg, and *pario,* I bring forth. Animals which produce their young from eggs, outside of the body.

OVO-VIVIP'AROUS. From *ovum,* an egg, *vivus,* living, and *parere,* to bring forth. Oviparous animals, in which the process of incubation is commenced in the body of the mother.

O'VULA GRAAFIA'NA. The Graafian vesicles; small serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovary; the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

OVULA NABO'THI. Naboth's glands, which see.

O'VULE. Ovulum. Diminutive of *ovum,* a little egg. In *Botany,* the rudimentary seed enclosed in the carpels of plants.

OVULUM. A small egg.

OVUM. From ωον, egg. An egg. In *Physiology,* the capsule enclosing the prolific germ of animals. In *Pharmacy,* the white of the fowl's egg, *album ovi,* is used for clarifying syrups, and the yolk, *vitellus ovi,* for suspending camphor and resins in emulsions. The shell, *testa ovi,* is sometimes used when calcined as an absorbent. The oil, *oleum ovi,* is emollient, and used as an application to burns.

OX. The common name of the *Bos taurus.*

OX-EYE DAISY. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum.*

OX'S TONGUE. A plant of the genus *Picris.*

OX'ALATE. A salt resulting from the combination of oxalic acid with a salifiable base.

OXAL'IC ACID. *Ac'idum oxali'cum.* Acid of sorrel. An acid occurring in the form of an acid oxalate of potash in certain vegetable juices, as that of sorrel. It is also obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar and starch. Formula, $C_2 O_3$, $HO+_2HO$.

OXALIC ETHER. *Oxalate of ethyle.* A colorless, aromatic liquid. $AeO, C_2 O_3$.

OXALIDA'CEÆ. The Wood-sorrel tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

OX'ALIS. A genus of plants of the order *Oxalidaceæ*.

Oxalis Acetosel'la. Wood-sorrel, a plant which yields the binoxalate of potash. It is esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic and diuretic.

OXAL'ME. From οξυς, acid, and αλς, salt. A mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXALU'RIA. Urine in which oxalates are formed.

OXALU'RIC ACID. A crystalline white powder formed by the action of bases on parabanic acid. Formula $C_6 N_2, H_3 O_7 + HO$.

OX'AMID. *Oxalamid.* A white crystalline powder formed by the action of ammonia in solution on oxalic ether, or on oxalate or oxyd of ether. Formula, $C_2 O_2 + NH_2$.

OXATYL. The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid. It is one of Lowig's *carbyls*, $C_2$.

OXY-ALCO'HOL BLOW-PIPE. See Blow-Pipe, Dr. Elliot's Compound self-acting.

OXYCAN'THA. A plant of the genus *Berberis*, the *Berberis vulgaris*.

Oxycantha Gale'ni. The Berberis vulgaris, which see.

OXYCHLO'RIC ACID. Perchloric acid.

OXYCOC'COS. A plant of the genus *Vaccinium*.

OX'YCRATE. *Oxycra'tum;* from οξυς, and κραω, I mix. A mixture of honey and diluted vinegar.

OXYCRO'CEUM EMPLAS'TRUM. An anodyne plaster, composed of saffron, pitch, colophony, yellow wax, turpentine, gum ammoniac, myrrh, galbanum, mastic, and olibanum.

OX'YD. *Oxydum, oxyd;* from οξυς, acid, and ειδος, form. A compound of oxygen with an element or other body.

Oxyd of Carbon, Gaseous. Carbonic acid.

Oxyd, Cystic. *Cystine.* A very rare species of urinary calculus, consisting of yellowish, semi-transparent, hard crystals.

OXYDA'TION. *Oxydatio.* The action by which a substance is converted into an oxyd; the act of combining with oxygen.

OXYDER'CA. From οξυς, quick, and δερκεσθαι, to see. Acuteness of vision.

OX'YDUM. Oxyd.

Oxydum Fer'ri Ni'grum. Black oxyd of iron.

Oxydum Fer'ri Ru'brum. Red oxyd of iron.

Oxydum Stib'ii Semivit'reum. Glass of antimony.

Oyydum Stibii Sulphura'tum. Crocus of antimony.

OXYECOI'A. From οξυς, acid, and ακοη, sense of hearing. Preternatural acuteness of the sense of hearing, as sometimes manifested in cerebral irritation.

OXYG'ALA. From οξυς, sour, and γαλα, milk. Sour milk.

OXYG'ARUM. A composition of garum and vinegar.

OX'YGEN. *Oxygenium;* from οξυς, acid, and γενναω, to generate. A tasteless, inodorous, colorless element, always existing in a gaseous state when not combined with other ponderable matter; a supporter of combustion, combining with every combustible body, with all the metals, and most vegetable and animal substances; it is indispensable to respiration, and is a component part of the air and water.

OXYGENA'TED MURIAT'IC AC'ID. Chlorine.

OXYGENA'TION. Oxydation.

OXY-HY'DROGEN BLOW-PIPE. An instrument for burning one volume of oxygen and one of hydrogen, which issues from a small tube or aperture. It produces a most intense heat.

OXYG'LICUS. An oxymel.

OX'YMEL. From οξυς, acid, and μελι, honey. A syrup composed of honey and vinegar.

Oxymel Col'chici. Oxymel of colchicum.

Oxymel Cu'pri Subaceta'tis. Oxymel of subacetate of copper.

Oxymel Scil'læ. Oxymel of squill.

OX'YMURIAS HYDRAR'GYRI. Cor-

rosive chloride of mercury. Bichloride of mercury; corrosive sublimate.

OXYMURIAS POTASS'Æ. Chlorate of potash.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME. Chlorinated lime.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. Chlorine.

OXYMYR'RHINE. See Myrtus communis.

OXYNI'TRON. An old plaster recommended by Aëtius, composed of vinegar and nitre.

OXYNOS'EMA. Acute disease.

OXYODIC. Iodic.

OXYO'PIA. Preternatural acuteness of vision.

OXYOSTHRE'SIA. Acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA. Violent inflammation.

OXYPHO'NIA. Shrillness of voice.

OXYPRO'TEIN. The substance which forms the buffy coat of inflamed blood.

OXYREG'MIA. Acid eructations.

OXYR'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*.

OXYRIA RENIFORM'IS. Mountain sorrel, a plant possessing refrigerant, antiscorbutic and diuretic properties.

OXYRRHOD'INON. A composition of vinegar and oil of roses.

OXYS. Οξυς. Acid; sharp; acute.

OXYSAC'CHARUM. Sugar and vinegar.

OXYSUL'PHURET. The sulphuret of a metallic oxyd.

OXYTAR'TARUS. Acetate of potash.

OXYTOC'IA. From οξυς, quick, and πικτω, I bring forth. Quickness of birth.

OXYTOC'IC. That which expedites delivery.

OXYU'RIS. *Oxyurus*. The ascaris or thread-worm.

OYS'TER. A bivalve testaceous animal, the *Ostrea edulis*.

OYSTER SHELLS. The shell of the *Ostrea*.

OZE'NA. From οζη, a stench. Ulceration of the pituitary membrane of the nose, and discharge of purulent and exceedingly fœtid matter. It is sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones. It is usually dependent on a syphilitic or scrofulous disease. The author once met with a case which had resulted from a diseased condition of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus.

OZONE. A gas of a pungent odor discovered by Schönbein. It is formed by the action of phosphorus upon moist air by the electric fluid passing through damp oxygen. It was thought at one time to be a modification of oxygen, but it is now generally believed to be a teroxyd of hydrogen.

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## P.

P. A contraction of *pugillus*, a pugil, and of *pars*, or *partes*, a part or parts.

PAB'ULUM. Food; aliment.

PABULUM VI'TÆ. Literally, the food of life. Aliments. The animal heat was formerly so called.

PACCHIO'NI, GLANDS OF. Minute whitish or yellowish bodies isolated or disposed in clusters on several points of the dura and pia mater, and particularly in the longitudinal sinus. Their use is not known.

PACHYÆ'MIA. *Pachæ'mia*; from παχυς, thick, and αιμα, blood. Thickness of the blood.

PACHYBLEPHARO'SIS. *Pacheablepharo'sis*; from παχυς, thick and βλεφαρον, the eyelid. A morbid thickening of the eyelid.

PACHYDER'MA. *Pachyder'mata*; from παχυς, thick, and δερμα, the skin. Thick-skinned. An order of mammifera, embracing the thick-skinned animals, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, &c.

PACHYGLOS'SATES. *Pachyglos'si*; from παχυς, thick, and γλωσσα, a tongue. A family of parrots which have a thick tractile tongue.

PACHYLO'SIS. From παχυς, thick.

Preternatural thickness of the epidermis, occasioned by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.

PACHYN'TICA. Medicines formerly supposed to have the property of thickening the humors.

PACIN'IAN CORPUSCLES. The small tubercles found on the peripheral extremities of the nerves.

PAD. A small cushion used to compress certain parts, and sometimes placed on splints, or between them and the fractured limb.

PÆDAN'CHONE. From παις, a child, and αγχω, I strangle. A fatal angina peculiar to children, described by some old writers.

PÆDARTHROC'ACE. *Pedarthroc'ace;* from παις, a child, αρθρον, a joint, and κακος, bad, evil. According to some writers, spina ventosa, but the term is applied by others to a scrofulous affection of the joints of children.

PÆDATROPH'IA. From παις, a child, α, priv., and, τρεφω, to nourish. Emaciation of children; tabes mesenterica.

PÆDERAS'TY. Sodomy. An unnatural passion for boys.

PÆDIATRI'A. The treatment of diseases of children.

PÆDO-NOSOLOGY. *Pædonosolog'ia;* from παις, a child, νοσος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the diseases of children.

PÆDOTROPH'IA. From παις, a child, and τροφω, to nourish. The nourishment of children in accordance with the rules of hygiene.

PÆO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ;* also, pæony.

PÆONIA OFFICINA'LIS. Common pæony, at one time in high repute as a remedial agent, but now seldom used. The seeds were considered cathartic and emetic, and the root antispasmodic.

PÆTE'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ.*

PÆTERIA FŒ'TIDA. The leaves of this plant have a strong fœtid smell, and are said to be useful in dysuria and some febrile diseases. The root is emetic.

PAIGIL. A plant of the genus *Primula. Primula veris.*

PAIN. Dolor.

PAINS, AFTER. The pains experienced after parturition by lying-in women.

PAINS, LABOR. The pains that accompany parturition.

PAINT, IN'DIAN. Blood root, the common name of *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

PAINTER'S COLIC. *Colica pictonum.* A species of colic peculiar to painters and others exposed to lead poisions.

PALÆONTOL'OGY. *Palæontolog'ia;* from παλαιος, ancient, and *ontology,* the science of being. The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the fossil remains of extinct animals and plants.

PALÆONTOG'RAPHY. *Palæontographi'a;* from παλαιος, ancient, ων, a being, and γραφω, to describe. A description of fossil remains of extinct animals or plants.

PALÆOPHYTOL'OGY. *Palæophytologi'a;* from παλαιος, ancient, φυτον, a leaf, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on, or the science of, the fossil remains of plants.

PALÆOZOOL'OGY. *Palæozoologi'a.* A treatise on the animals of a former world.

PAL'ATAL. Palatine.

PAL'ATE. *Palatum.* The roof of the mouth.

PALATE, ARTIFI'CIAL. See Obturators and Artificial Palates.

PALATE BONES. Two bones situated at the back part of the superior maxillary bone, between its tuberosities and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. They are shaped precisely alike.

The palate bone is divided into three plates—the horizontal or palate, the vertical or nasal, and the orbital.

The palate plate is broad, and on the same line with the palate processes of the superior maxillary bone; its upper surface is smooth, and forms the posterior floor of the nostrils; the lower surface is rough, and forms the posterior part of the roof of the mouth; its anterior edge is connected to the palate process of the upper jaw, and its posterior is thin and crescentic, to which is attached the velum-pendulum

palati or soft palate; at the posterior point of the suture, uniting the two palate bones, there projects backward a process called the *posterior nasal spine*, which gives origin to the azygos-uvulæ muscle. The *vertical plate* ascends, helps to form the nose, diminishes the opening into the antrum by projecting forward, and by its external posterior part, in conjunction with the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, forms the *posterior palatine canal;* the lower orifice of which is seen on the margin of the palate plate, called the *posterior palatine foramen*, which transmits the palatine nerve and artery to the soft palate; behind this foramen is often seen a smaller one passing through the base of the pterygoid process of this bone, and sending a filament of the same nerve to the palate.

The upper end of the vertical or nasal plate has two processes, the one is seen at the back of the orbit and is called the *orbital* process, the other is posterior and fits to the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. Between these two processes there is a foramen, the *spheno-palatine*, which transmits to the nose a nerve and artery of the same name.

The palate bone articulates with six others, namely, the superior maxillary, inferior turbinated, vomer, sphenoid and ethmoid.

The structure of this bone is very thin, and consists almost entirely of compact tissue. Its development, it is said, takes place by a single point of ossification at the place of the union of the vertical, horizontal and pyramidal portions.

These bones are all more or less related with the bones of the head, of which eight compose the cranium and fourteen the face. Those of the cranium are one frontal, two parietal, two temporal, one occipital, one sphenoid and one ethmoid. Those of the face are six pairs and two single bones—the pairs are, to wit: the two malar, two superior maxillary, two lachrymal, two nasal, two palatine and two inferior spongy. The vomer and inferior maxillary are the two single bones.

PALATE, SOFT. The velum pendulum palati.

PAL'ATINE. *Palati'nus;* from *palatum*, the palate. Belonging or relating to the palate.

PALATINE ARTERIES. These are two, the *superior palatine* and the *spheno-palatine*. The superior descends from behind the superior maxillary bone, passes through the posterior palatine canal to the roof of the mouth, and supplies the palate, gums and velum pendulum palati. It also sends off a small branch through the foramen incisivum to the nose. The *spheno-palatine* enters the back part of the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, and is distributed upon the pituitary membrane.

PALATINE FORAM'INA. Two foramina, *anterior* and *posterior*. See Palate Bones.

PALATINE NERVES. Three nerves, the *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The *anterior* descends through the posterior palatine canal, passes forward through the hard palate, to which it is distributed, communicating with the naso-palatine ganglion and its branches. It also sends off several branches to the antrum and spongy bone. The *middle palatine nerve*, descending through the same canal as the posterior, supplies the soft palate, uvula, and tonsils. The *posterior* emerges from an opening behind the posterior palatine foramen, and is distributed to the hard and soft palate, gums, and tonsils.

PALATINE OR'GANS. The organs which enter into the formation of the hard and soft palate.

PALATINE ORGANS, DEFECTS OF. The nature and extent of the defects of the palatine organs are exceedingly various. They sometimes consist of a simple perforation of the vault of the palate, either in the centre or on one side of the median line; at other times the loss of substance extends to the entire vault and velum. Nor is the loss of structure always confined to these parts; it sometimes extends to an anterior part of the alveolar border and upper lip, constituting what is termed hare-lip.

The defects of the palatine organs may be divided into accidental and congenital. The *first* are caused by a pathological change of structure. The *second* are the result of malformation or imperfect development of the parts. But from whatever cause they may be produced, their effects upon the voice, speech, mastication, and deglutition are the same. These functions are all impaired in proportion to their nature and extent. When they extend so far as to cause a complete division of the hard and soft structures, distinct utterance is wholly destroyed, and the acts of mastication and deglutition are greatly impaired, and always performed with difficulty.

When the loss of substance is the result of disease, and extends so far as to establish a communication between the mouth and nasal fossæ, the defect can seldom be remedied in any other way than by means of an artificial obturator; and even when it is congenital, though the aid of surgery may very frequently be successfully invoked, the resources of art will often be required. When the defect is confined to the vault of the palate, and consists of an opening between the mouth and nasal cavities, these resources may always be successfully applied, and even when the loss of substance extends to the soft palate and anterior part of the alveolar ridge, a mechanical appliance may be so constructed as to restore, in a great degree, the functions dependent upon the presence and integrity of the natural parts.

### *Accidental Defects.*

Accidental lesions of the palatine organs are divided by M. Delabarre into three species. The first consists in perforations of the vault of the palate; the second, in perforations of the velum; and the third, in the destruction of the entire vault of the palate, or of a great portion of it. To this last might also be added the destruction of the whole, or a large portion of the velum, as well as of the vomer, part of the alveolar border, and turbinated bones.

### *Congenital Defects.*

Congenital defects of the palate occupy the median line or palatine raphe, and consist in a division of the osseous and soft textures, of greater or less extent. This division is sometimes confined to the vault of the palate; at other times the velum, anterior part of the alveolar arch, and upper lip are implicated. It forms a communication with both nostrils, and when the malformation extends to the alveolar border, and upper lip, which is divided vertically in one, and sometimes in two places, it gives to the mouth a most disagreeable aspect. But hare-lip is sometimes met with when there is no imperfection of the osseous structures, and imperfections are often met with here when the lip is perfect. In some cases the cleft or fissure is more than three-fourths of an inch wide throughout the whole extent of the palate and velum, extending through the whole of that portion of the alveolar border which should be occupied by the four incisors; at other times the alveolar arch is divided in two places, leaving a portion between the lateral and central incisors, or one lateral and one central, which, projecting more or less, very greatly increases the deformity. Although a double hare-lip, with two divisions of the alveolar border, is seldom met with without some defect of the palatine organs, cases do occasionally occur. Dr. Sims, a skillful and ingenious surgeon, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., describes a most interesting case of this kind, in vol. 5th, page 51, of the American Journal of Dental Science.

Congenital defects of the palate are sometimes accompanied by more or less deformity of the sides of the alveolar arch, and of the teeth. Sometimes the sides of the alveolar ridge are forced too far apart, and at other times they are too near to each other, while the teeth are too large or too small, with imperfectly developed roots, and generally of a soft texture.

Thus it is seen that defects of the palate arising from malformation are as diversified as defects produced by disease.

*Functional Disturbances, resulting from Defects of the Palatine Organs.*

The principal effects resulting from the absence of a portion of the palatine organs, are impairment of the functions of mastication, deglutition, and speech. Distinct utterance is sometimes wholly destroyed by it, and mastication and deglutition are often so much embarrassed as to be performed only with difficulty. These effects are always in proportion to the extent of the separation or deficiency of the parts.

For the methods of remedying defects of the palatine organs, see Staphyloraphy; Staphyloplasty; Obturator, Palatine; Artificial Palate and Obturator; and Palate Plates.

Palatine Organs, Diseases of. In common with other parts of the body, the palate sometimes becomes the seat of various morbid phenomena; but the occurrence of disease here is generally the result of constitutional causes, such as certain depraved habits of the body. It is, perhaps, more frequently induced by secondary syphilis than any other cause, and when it is, its ravages are often very deplorable. It may, however, result from the immoderate and protracted use of mercurial medicine, or a scorbutic, cancerous, scrofulous or rickety diathesis of the general system. Among the diseases liable to attack the palate, are tumors, caries and necrosis of the bones, ulceration of the mucous membrane, and inflammation, elongation and ulceration of the uvula.

*Tumors of the Palate.*

Morbid growths of the palate are analogous to those of other parts of the mouth. A description of their various peculiarities, therefore, is not deemed necessary. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of. But with regard to the causes which are concerned in their production, there exists some diversity of opinion. They are supposed by some to be dependent upon a peculiar specific constitutional vice, as venereal, scorbutic, cancerous, scrofulous, &c., while others think they may occur in individuals in whom no such habit or vice exists. Local irritation, no doubt, is the immediate or exciting cause of the various morbid productions of the palate, but this, unless favored by some specific or peculiar constitutional tendency or cachectic habit of the body, would not be likely to give rise to them. Thus, while the former would seem to be the exciting cause, the character assumed by the disease is evidently determined by the latter.

Although tumors of the palate may sometimes disappear spontaneously on the removal of the exciting cause, the proper curative indication consists in their entire extirpation. When they are attached by a small base, this may be easily effected with a pair of scissors properly curved at their points, or by means of a ligature. But when they are attached by a broad base, a curved bistoury is the most convenient instrument that can be employed, and sometimes it may be necessary to have two, a right and a left, or one for each side.

In the removal of tumors from the palate, as well as from other parts of the body, no portion should be left; as, in this event, a reproduction of the disease would be likely to occur, and more especially if it be of a malignant character. The operation should be performed, too, before the tumor has acquired great size, or implicated in the diseased action the neighboring structures.

Both before and after the operation, such general or constitutional treatment as may be indicated by the habit of body or vice under which the patient may be laboring, should be adopted. If of a scorbutic or scrofulous habit, or affected with a syphilitic disease, suitable remedies should be prescribed, and when practicable, such local irritants as may have acted as an exciting cause should be removed.

*Caries and Necrosis of the Bones of the Palate, and Ulceration of the Mucous Membrane.*

The bones of the palate sometimes become the seat of caries and necrosis, caus-

ing ulceration of the subjacent soft parts, and the destruction of a greater or less portion of the structures which separate the cavities of the mouth and nose. Although these effects are of more frequent occurrence than tumors, they are less dangerous in their consequences. Commencing with inflammation and suppuration of the periosteal tissue, caries and necrosis of the bones, accompanied by ulceration of the subjacent mucous membrane, soon supervenes, and, ultimately, exfoliation takes place, when an opening of greater or less size, between the buccal and nasal cavities, is established.

During the progress of the disease, fœtid sanies is continually discharged, from one or more fistulous openings, into the mouth and sometimes the cavities of the nose, rendering the condition of the unhappy sufferer exceedingly loathsome and distressing. The progress of the disease is often slow, continuing, not unfrequently, for weeks, months, and in some cases, even years, destroying all the pleasures of life, and rendering existence itself a burden.

But ulceration of the mucous membrane often occurs while the superjacent bones are in a healthy condition, caused by inflammation and ulceration of the velum and uvula. But from whatever cause the ulceration may be produced, it may ultimately give rise to caries and necrosis of the bones. It is, however, more frequently an effect, than a cause, of caries of the osseus structures of these parts.

In the treatment of caries of the bones of the palate, it is important to ascertain if the patient be laboring under any constitutional vice which may have contributed to the disease, and the local irritants concerned in giving rise to it. If the inflammation from which it resulted was caused by mechanical irritation, the irritants should, at once, be removed. If decayed, dead or loose teeth be suspected as having had any agency in its production, they should be immediately extracted, but so long as any portions of decayed or necrosed bone remains, it is needless to say the ulcerations or fistulous openings in the soft parts cannot be healed. The dead bone, as soon as it has become sufficiently exfoliated, should be detached and removed, but in doing this it may be necessary to increase the size of the external opening. During the process of exfoliation, the mouth should be frequently gargled with astringent and detergent lotions, for the purpose of correcting the odor of the offensive matter which is continually discharging.

Suitable constitutional remedies should, at the same time, be prescribed. As in the case of tumors, if the patient be laboring under a scorbutic, scrofulous or venereal diathesis of the general system, the constitutional indications should be properly fulfilled. But before instituting any general treatment, the physician should be well assured that his diagnosis is correct. A venereal vice is sometimes suspected when none exists.

### *Inflammation and Ulceration of the Velum and Uvula.*

The velum palati and uvula sometimes become the seat of inflammation, accompanied by pain, increased redness, difficult deglutition and articulation of speech. Most frequently it terminates in resolution, but sometimes in ulceration, and at other times in gangrene. Where resolution is the termination, it gradually subsides, after having continued for a greater or less length of time. When by ulceration, one or more white or ash colored spots appear upon the velum and uvula, after it has continued for a certain period; and when by gangrene, the part, after having assumed a dark purple or almost black color, sloughs off. The last termination, fortunately, rarely happens.

As a consequence of the inflammation, the uvula sometimes becomes tumefied and elongated; at other times it becomes elongated when there is no apparent tumefaction. In the latter case, it is vulgarly termed a "falling of the palate." Most frequently, when it is elongated, its thickness is at the same time increased. There

is then an increase of redness, but when there is elongation, without an increase of size, resulting simply from relaxation of the part, its color, instead of being heightened, is often diminished, presenting a whitish or semi-transparent appearance. This description of elongation is termed serous tumefaction of the uvula. It is seldom accompanied by pain.

When the uvula becomes so much elongated as to rest upon the tongue, it causes irritation, difficult deglutition, oftentimes a sense of suffocation, the frequent expulsion of mucus from the throat, and sometimes a disagreeable cough.

Ulcers of various kinds sometimes attack these parts, though they are less subject to them than are other parts of the mouth, the fauces or tonsils. Sometimes the ulcers are of a simple nature, at other times they are aphthous, scrofulous, scorbutic, venereal or cancerous, according to the specific poison or diathesis which has given rise to them. When the ulcer is not dependent upon constitutional causes, it is termed a simple ulcer, and is nothing more than a granulating sore which secretes healthy purulent matter.

Aphthous ulcers at first appear in the form of whitish or transparent vesicles, which break, and are ultimately transformed into ulcers, either surrounded by a slightly elevated edge of a reddish color, or spread and unite with each other. The former are termed *discrete*, and the latter confluent aphthæ. But ulcers of this kind generally appear in other parts of the mouth and fauces before they attack the velum and uvula of the palate.

The velum and uvula are, perhaps, more subject to venereal than to any other kind of ulcers. The characteristics of these are, sometimes, very similar to ulcers which result from some other specific constitutional vice, and their character can only be positively determined by ascertaining all the circumstances connected with the history of the case. They are usually preceded by ulceration of the throat, dull heavy pain, especially at night, increased redness of the parts, swelling of the uvula, and difficult deglutition. They generally have a whitish, dirty gray, or ash colored appearance, with slightly elevated and irregular margins, and secrete thin ichorous matter, having a very fœtid odor. The surrounding parts are preternaturally red, and sometimes present an almost purple appearance. At other times the ulcers appear in the form of aphthous specks, followed by sloughing of the surrounding parts. Sometimes the ulcers attack the posterior side of the velum and uvula first, where they commit extensive ravages before they appear anteriorly. From these parts they often extend to the vault of the palate, but more frequently when they appear here, the periosteal tissue and bones are diseased before ulceration shows itself in the mucous membrane.

Ulcers of the velum and uvula are sometimes developed as a consequence of a protracted and immoderate use of mercury. When from this cause, they are preceded by a copperish taste in the mouth; increased flow and viscidity of the saliva; tumefaction and increased sensibility of the gums, looseness of the teeth; a peculiarly disagreeable odor of the breath, general debility and emaciation, and sometimes diarrhœa. The gums, edges of the tongue, mucous membrane about the angles of the jaws, inner surface of the cheeks and throat, ulcerate before the velum and uvula are attacked.

The velum and uvula are sometimes the seat of other bad conditioned ulcers, such as the cancerous, scrofulous, &c., not necessary to describe.

Inflammation of the velum and uvula most frequently results from irregular exposure to cold and moisture, though it may sometimes be produced by local irritation, as mechanical injury, acidity of the gastric and buccal fluids. Ulceration of the parts may result from the same causes, but the character which the ulcer assumes is determined by the habit of body, or peculiar diathesis of the general system. Elongation of the uvula is caused either by inflammation and general enlargement, a

relaxation of the parts, or serous infiltration of its apex.

For simple inflammation of the velum and uvula, unaccompanied by fever or other general constitutional effects, little more will be required than gargling the throat with an infusion of capsicum, sweetened with honey. When the inflammation is severe, and the vessels have the appearance of being distended, advantage may be derived from scarifying the parts, or the application of leeches.

But when the uvula is so much elongated as to rest upon the tongue, and cause a sensation of suffocation or a troublesome cough, it does not yield to exciting and astringent gargles; in this case it may be advisable to remove a portion of it.

For a simple ulcer of the velum or uvula, no other treatment will be required than to gargle the throat occasionally with some gently stimulating and astringent lotion; the one recommended for inflammation of these parts, may generally be employed with advantage.

In the treatment of venereal or syphilitic ulcers of the velum and uvula, little advantage will be obtained from local remedies. They can only be cured by appropriate constitutional treatment, such as is prescribed in works on general medicine and surgery.

In cases of mercurial ulcers, it is desirable that two or three liquid evacuations from the bowels should be procured daily. For this purpose, sulphate of magnesia or sublimed sulphur should be administered night and morning. The mouth should, at the same time, be gargled six or eight times a day with some gently astringent lotion. A weak solution of the sulphate of zinc, or alumina, sweetened with honey, may sometimes be advantageously employed, but more benefit, perhaps, will be derived from the use of a solution of the chloride of lime. When the pain is so severe as to prevent rest, opium should be prescribed. The diet of the patient, for the most part, should consist of farinaceous substances, and after the ulcers have begun to heal, milk, light soups, &c. may be recommended.

In the treatment of scirrhous and other ill-conditioned ulcers of the velum and uvula, dependent upon a cachectic habit of body, it is necessary that the constitutional indications should be properly fulfilled, and that the vitiated action of the disease should be changed by the application of local irritants, such as caustics. The actual cautery has been found to be more efficient in changing the condition of ulcers of this sort, and exciting a healthy action, than any other means which have been employed.

For cancerous ulcers, it has been found necessary to remove a greater or less portion of the velum and uvula, and even this operation has seldom proved successful, for the disease, after a greater or less length of time, has reappeared in some of the neighboring parts.

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS. A muscle occupying the posterior lateral half arches of the palate, extending from the soft palate behind, near the uvula, as its origin, and inserted into the pharynx, between the middle and lower constrictors, and into the thyroid cartilage. Its use is to draw down the velum, and raise the pharynx.

PALATOSTAPHYLI'NI. The name given by Douglas to the *azygos uvulæ*, or azygos muscle.

PAL'ATUM. The palate.

Palatum Du'rum. The hard palate.

Palatum Fis'sum. Fissure of the palate.

Palatum Mol'le. The soft palate.

Palatum Pen'dulum. Velum pendulum palati.

PALINDROM'IA. From *παλιν*, again, and *δρομος*, a course. In *Pathology*, a reflux of fluids from the exterior to the interior; also, the return of a disease.

PALINGENE'SIA. From *παλιν*, again, anew, and *γενεσις*, generation. Literally regeneration; but formerly used in *Chemistry* synonymously with generation.

PALE. Deficient in color; white, or whitish; not of a ruddy color.

PALEA'CEOUS. From *palea*, straw, chaff. Chaffy; covered with, consisting of, or resembling chaff.

PALE'NESS. *Pallor*. Want of freshness or ruddiness of color. Whiteness of complexion, arising from diminution, or alteration of the blood in the capillary vessels. It is sometimes a sign of disease.

PALICOU'REA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*.

PALICOUREA LONGIFO'LIA. The leaves of this species, as well as those of *Palicourea diuretica*, and some of the other species, are said to be diuretic.

PALICOUREA CRO'CEA. The root of this species is emetic.

PALICOUREA SPECIO'SA. The leaves of this plant are said to be diuretic and antisyphilitic.

PALLAD'IUM. A metal resembling platinum in color and lustre, but harder. It is ductile and malleable, and has been used by some dentists as a base for artificial teeth.

PAL'LIAL. From *pallium*, a cloak. In *Zoology*, pertaining to the mantle or cloak of the mollusca.

PAL'LIATIVE. *Palliati'vus*; from *pallio*, to dissemble. In *Medicine*, any thing which relieves a disease without curing it.

PAL LOR. From *palleo*, to be pale. Paleness.

PALLOR VIR'GINUM. Chlorosis.

PALM. *Palma*. The inside of the hand.

PALM OIL. The produce of the palm called *Elais guineensis*, and several other species. It is of a solid consistence and fragrant odor.

PALMA. The palm of the hand. Also, a palm tree.

PALMA ADY. A tree of St. Thomas, producing an eatable fruit called *abanga*, *caryoces*, and *cariosse*; the kernel of the stone gives out a saffron colored oil when infused in boiling water. This is hard when cold, and used as butter.

PALMA CHRISTI. The castor oil plant.

PALMA'CEÆ. The palm tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

PAL'MAR. *Palma'ris*; from *palma*, the palm of the hand. Belonging or relating to the palm of the hand.

PALMAR APONEURO'SIS. A strong expansion formed by the tendon of the palmaris brevis, and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and covering the palm of the hand.

PALMAR ARCHES. Two arches formed in the palm of the hand, one by the radial artery, which is called the *deep-seated*, and the other by the ulnar artery, called the *superficial palmar arch*.

PALMA'RIS BRE'VIS. A small flexor muscle of the hand, situated between the wrist and little finger.

PALMARIS LON'GUS. A small muscle of the forearm, which arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the annular ligament of the carpus and palmar fascia.

PAL'MATE. *Palma'tus*. Shaped like a hand.

PAL'MINE. A white crystalline fat, obtained by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor oil.

PAL'MIPED. From *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, a foot. Web-footed; a swimming bird having toes connected by a membrane.

PAL'MISTRY. From *palma*, the palm of the hand. The pretended art of foretelling future events by the marks of the palms of the hands.

PALMOS. *Palmus*. Palpitation of the heart.

PAL'MULA. A date.

PALO DE VACA. The milk tree of South America, the *Galactodendron utile*.

PALPA'TION. From *palper*, to feel. The sense of touch. Also, manual exploration of disease.

PAL'PEBRA. From *palpitare*, to palpitate, from its frequent motion. The eyelid.

PALPEBRA'RUM APE'RIENS REC'TUS. Levator palpebræ superioris.

PAL'PEBRAL. Belonging or relating to the palpebræ.

PALPEBRAL AR'TERIES. The arteries distributed to the eyelids.

PALPEBRAL NERVES. The nerves of the eyelids.

PALPEBRA'LIS. The orbicularis palpebrarum.

PALPITA'TION. *Palpita'tio;* from *palpito*, to beat, leap, or throb. Preternaturally strong or frequent pulsation of the heart.

PAL'PUS. Palpitation of the heart.

PAL'SY. Paralysis.

PALSY, LEAD. Paralysis of the hands caused by lead poison.

PALSY, MERCURIAL. Mercurial erethism.

PALU'DAL. Relating to a marsh or swamp.

PA'LUS SANC'TUS. Guaiacum wood.

PALUS'TRIS. *Palus'trine.* Belonging or relating to a marsh, swamp, or lake.

PAMPIN'IFORM. *Pampinifor'mis;* from *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a likeness. Having the form of, or resembling a tendril. In *Anatomy*, applied to the spermatic cord.

PAMPLE'GIA. *Pample'gia;* from παν, all, and πληγω, I strike. Paralysis of the whole body.

PAN. From παν, neuter of πας, all. A prefix denoting all, every one, every thing.

PANACE'A. From παν, all, and ακεομαι, I cure. A pretended universal remedy.

PANACEA DUL'CIS HOLSA'TIÆ. Sulphate of potash.

PANACEA LAPSO'RUM. Leopard's bane.

PANACEA MERCURIA'LIS. Calomel.

PANACEA VEGETAB'ILIS. Saffron.

PANA'DA. Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap.

PAN'ARIS. Paronychia.

PAN'ARY. Pertaining to bread.

PAN'AX. A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ*.

PANAX QUINQUEFO'LIUM. Ginseng, a mild and agreeable stimulant.

PANCHYMAGO'GUS. From παν, all, χυμος, juice, and αγω, to expel. An epithet applied by the ancients to a medicine which they supposed capable of purging all the humors.

PAN'CREAS. From παν, all, and κρεας, flesh. A glandular organ situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen under the stomach.

PANCREATAL'GIA. Neuralgia of the pancreas.

PANCREATEMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREATHELCO'SIS. Ulceration of the pancreas.

PANCREAT'IC. *Pancreat'icus.* Belonging or relating to the pancreas.

PANCREATIC DUCT. A small white duct, passing through the pancreas to the duodenum, into which it discharges its contents.

PANCREATIC JUICE. A fluid secreted by the pancreas, resembling the saliva, and conveyed by the pancreatic duct to the duodenum, to be mixed with the chyle. It converts starch into sugar, and has been supposed by Bernard to be the chief agent in the digestion of fats.

PANCREATIC SARCO'MA. A tumor occurring in lymphatic glands and in the cellular substance of the pancreas.

PANCREATICO-DUODE'NAL. A name applied to an artery and a vein distributed to both pancreas and duodenum.

PANCREATI'TIS. Inflammation of the pancreas.

PAN'CREATOID. Resembling the pancreas.

PANCREATON'CUS. From πανκρεας, and ογκος, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the pancreas.

PANCREATORRHA'GIA. Hemorrhage from the pancreas.

PAN'CRENE. The pancreas.

PANDALI'TIUM. A whitlow.

PANDEM'IC. From παν, all, and δεμος, people. An epidemic which attacks the whole population of a place.

PANDICULA'TION. *Pandicula'tio;* from *pandere*, to stretch out. Stretching, such as occurs at the commencement of certain paroxysms of fever.

PANHIDRO'SIS. From παν, all, and ιδρωσις, sweating. Sweating of the entire body.

PANDU'RIFORM. From *pandura*, a

fiddle. Fiddle-shaped. In *Botany*, obovate, with a deep sinus on each side.

PAN'ICLE. In *Botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flower buds or fruits are developed on peduncles, variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses.

PAN'ICLED. Furnished with panicles.

PAN'ICUM. Panic grass; also, a genus of grasses of the order *Gramineæ*.

PANICUM ITAL'ICUM. Italian panic grass. Indian millet.

PANICUM MILIA'CEUM. The common millet, the seeds of which are used as an article of food.

PA'NIS. Bread.

PANIS CUC'ULI. Wood-sorrel.

PANIS PORCI'NUS. Sow bread.

PANIV'OROUS. *Paniv'orus;* from *panis*, bread, and *voro*, I devour. Bread-eating. Subsisting on bread.

PANNIC'ULUS. From *pannus*, cloth. A term in *Anatomy*, applied to adipose membrane, and to subcutaneous muscles of quadrupeds and birds.

PAN'NUS. A piece of cloth. In *Surgery*, a tent for a wound. In *Pathology*, pterygium. The term is sometimes also applied to an irregular nævus or mark upon the skin.

PANNUS HEPAT'ICUS. Diffused ephelis followed by desquamation of the skin.

PANNUS LENTICULA'RIS. Ephelis.

PANO'CHIA. Bubo.

PANOPHO'BIA. From Παν, the god Pan, a Greek deity, and φοβος, fear. Melancholy, characterized by idle fears.

PANOPHTHALMI'TIS. From παν, all, and *ophthalmitis*, inflammation of the eye. Inflammation of the whole eye.

PAN'SY. The *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet.

PAN'TAGOGUE. That which expels all morbid humors.

PANTANENCEPHA'LIA. From παν, all, and *anencephalia*, absence of brain. Entire absence of brain.

PANTATROPH'IA. General atrophy.

PANTHOD'IC. From πας, all, and οδος, a way. A term applied in *Pathology*, by Dr. Marshall Hall, to nervous action proceeding in all directions from a single point.

PANT'ING. Dyspnœa; difficulty of breathing.

PANTOPH'AGUS. *Pantoph'agous;* from παν, all, and φαγω, to eat. Omnivorous, which see.

PANTOPHO'BIA. Panophobia.

PANTOZOÖT'IA. From παν, all, and ζωον, animal. An epizootic which affects animals generally.

PANUS. A weaver's roll; also, a glandular swelling.

PAP. A nipple; also, soft food prepared for infants with bread softened or boiled with water.

PAPA'VER. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*.

PAPAVER ALBUM. *Papaver somniferum.* The white poppy.

PAPAVER NIGRUM. The white poppy with black seeds.

PAPAVER OFFICINA'LE. Papaver somniferum.

PAPAVER RHŒ'AS. *Papaver erraticum.* The red corn-poppy.

PAPAVER SOMNIF'ERUM. The poppy from which opium is obtained.

PAPAVERA'CEÆ. The poppy tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

PAPAV'ERIN. A crystalline resin obtained from opium.

PAPAW'. The *Carica papaya* and its fruit.

PAPIL'IO. A butterfly; also a genus of insects of numerous species, produced from the caterpillar.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. From *papilio*, a butterfly. Resembling a butterfly; applied in *Botany* to the corolla of plants which have the shape of the butterfly, as that of the pea.

PAPIL'LA. From *pappus*, down. The nipple of the breast. The term *papillæ* is also applied to the fine terminations of a nerve, and to small prominent eminences on the surface of certain parts, as the skin and mucous membrane.

PAPILLÆ CALYCIFORMES. The lenticular papillæ of the tongue. See Tongue.

PAPILLÆ, DENTAL. The small conical eminences at the bottom of the dental groove, which constitute the germs of the teeth in the earliest perceptible stage of their formation. See Teeth, Development of Pulps and Sacs of.

PAPILLÆ MEDULLA'RES. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata.

PAPILLÆ OF THE KIDNEY. The small projections of the apices of the cones of the tubular substance of the kidney into the pelvis of this organ.

PAPILLÆ OF THE TONGUE. See Tongue.

PAP'ILLARY. *Papilla'ris; papillo'sus.* Of or belonging to the papillæ, or to the nipple.

PAPILLO'SUS. Papillary.

PAP'PUS. The hair on the middle of the chin. Also, seed-down.

PAP'ULA. A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, but containing no fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

PAP'ULÆ. Pimples; the first order of cutaneous diseases in Dr. Willan's arrangement.

PAP'ULOSE. Pimpled.

PAPYRA'CEOUS. From παπυρος, paper. Of the consistency of paper.

PAPY'RUS. The paper-reed; a cyperaceous plant, found in many tropical countries but especially in Egypt along the valley of the Nile; the soft cellular tissues of the stems of which afforded the most ancient material from which paper was made.

PAR. A pair.

PAR VAGUM. The eighth pair of nerves.

PARA-. Παρα, near, about. Used as a prefix, and signifying resemblance, diminution or defect.

PARABAN'IC ACID. A crystalline acid obtained by the action of nitric upon uric acid. Its salts are readily converted into oxalates by the conjoint influence of heat and moisture.

PARACENTE'RIUM. From παρακεντεω, I pierce through. A name given by Woolhouse to a very small trocar used by Nuck for puncturing the eye in case of dropsy of this organ.

PARACENTE'SIS. From παρακεντεω, I pierce through. The operation of tapping in ascites and ovarian dropsy, for the evacuation of the water.

PARACMAS'TIC. *Paracmas'ticus;* from παρακμαζω, I decrease. A term applied in *Pathology* to a fever the symptoms of which gradually decrease.

PARAC'ME. Decline.

PARACOE. Dullness of hearing.

PARAC'OPE. A slight delirium, such as sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACU'SIS. From παρα, wrong, and ακουω, to hear. Confused or imperfect audition; depraved hearing.

PARACUSIS AC'RIS. Painfully acute hearing.

PARACUSIS IMAGINA'RIA. Hearing imaginary sounds.

PARACUSIS IMPERFEC'TA. Deafness.

PARACYAN'OGEN. A brown, amorphous, infusible, coal-like body, remaining after the preparation of cyanogen from cyanide of silver.

PARACYE'SIS. Extra uterine fœtation.

PARACYNAN'CHĒ. Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. Also, slight cynanche.

PAR'AFFIN. A white, fusible, wax-like substance, crystallizing in scales, obtained from petroleum and from the distillation of coal, wood and wax.

PARAGEU'SIS. From παρα, badly, and γευω, *gustum præbeo.* Depraved taste.

PARAGLOS'SA. A swelling or prolapsus of the tongue.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS. From παρα, by, near, and γομφωσις, a nailing. In *Obstetrics,* wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during parturition.

PARALAMP'SIS. From παρα, by, near, and λαμπω, I shine. A shining spot on the cornea, a variety of albugo.

PARAL'YSIS. From παραλνω, I relax. Palsy. A loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion in one or more parts of the body. Four species of paralysis are enumerated by Dr. Cullen: 1. *Paralysis partialis,* or partial palsy; 2. *Paralysis hemiplegia,* or palsy affecting one side of

the body longitudinally; 3. *Paralysis paraplegia*, or palsy of one-half of the body, taken transversely; 4. *Paralysis venenata*, when produced by the sedative effects of poison.

PARALYSIS AG'ITANS. Shaking palsy.

PARALYSIS, BELL'S. Palsy of the face arising from a lesion of the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

PARALYSIS RACHIAL'GIA. Colica pictonum.

PARALYSIS SPINA'LIS. Paraplegia.

PARALYT'IC. Tending to or affected with paralysis.

PARALYTIC STROKE. A sudden attack of paralysis.

PARAME'NIA. From παρα, badly, and μην, the menses. Disordered menstruation.

PARAME'RIA. The inner part of the thigh.

PARAME'SOS. The annular finger.

PARAMOR'PHIA. From παρα, wrong, and μορφη, form. In *Pathology*, a morbid structure; also, organic disease; and applied in *Materia Medica* to thebaine, a crystalline base existing in opium.

PARAPH'THALINE. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in coal-tar.

PARANEPHRI'TIS. From παρα, by, near, and νεφριτις, inflammation of the kidney. Inflammation of the renal capsules.

PARANYMPH'US. From παρα, near, and νυμφη, a young spouse. 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 discourse pronounced at the end of each licentiate.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. From παρα, about, and φιμοω, I bridle. Contraction of the prepuce behind the corona, in such a way as to prevent its return over the glans.

PARAPHO'NIA. From παρα, wrong, and φωνη, sound. Change of voice; impaired articulation of sounds.

PARA'PHORA. Slight delirium.

PARAPHRO'NIA. Delirium.

PARAPHRENE'SIS. Delirium; also, paraphrenitis.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. From παρα, near, and φρενες, the diaphragm. Diaphragmatitis.

PARAPHRO'SYNE. A name given by Hippocrates to febrile delirium.

PARAPHROSYNE TEMULEN'TA. Delirium tremens.

PARAPLE'GIA. Paralysis of the lower half of the body.

PARAPLEURI'TIS. Pleurodynia.

PARAP'OPLEXY. *Parapoplex'ia*; from παρα, diminution, and αποπλεξια, apoplexy. False or slight apoplexy.

PARAP'SIS. From παρα, defective, and απτομαι, I touch. A vitiated or impaired sense of touch. A generic term, employed by Dr. Good, for disorders of the sense of touch.

PARARRHYTH'MUS. From παρα, wrong, and ρυθμος, rhythm. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when the rhythm is not suited to the age and constitution of the individual.

PARARTHRE'MA. A partial luxation.

PARASCEU'Ê. In *Surgery*, apparatus; preparation.

PARAS'CHIDES. In *Pathological Surgery*, fragments or splinters of a fractured bone.

PAR'ASITE. *Parasi'tus*; from παρα, near, and σιτος, corn, food. A plant or animal that is parasitical.

PARASIT'ICAL. *Parasiti'cus*; from παρασιτος, a parasite. A term applied to animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals, as worms, polypi, &c.; also, to plants that derive their nourishment from other plants, as the mistletoe.

PARASPA'DIA. From παρα, near, and σπαω, I draw. An opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.

PARAS'PHAGIS. From παρα, near, and σφαγη, the throat. The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARAS'TATES. From παριστημι, to stand near. Situated near together. Formerly applied to the epididymis, to the prostate gland, and to the commencement of the vas deferens.

PARASTATI'TIS. Inflammation of the epididymis.

PARASTREM'MA. From παραστρεφω, I distort or pervert. Convulsive distortion of the face or mouth.

PARASYNAN'CHE. Cynanche parotidæa, or mumps.

PARATH'ENAR. From παρα, near, and θεναρ, the sole of the foot. Applied by Winslow to a portion of the abductor of the little toe, and to the flexor brevis of the same. The first he called *parathenar major*, and the other, *parathenar minor*.

PARATARTAR'IC ACID. Racemic acid.

PARATROPH'IA. *Parat'rophy;* from παρα, and τροφη, nourishment. Misnutrition; imperfect nutrition.

PAREC'TAMA. From παρα, beyond, εκ, out of, and τεινω, I stretch. Preternatural dilatation or extension of a part.

PAREGOR'IC. *Paregor'icus;* from παραγορεω, to mitigate. An anodyne.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. A camphorated aromatic tincture of opium.

PAREI'A. Παρεια. The cheek.

PAREI'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Menispermaceæ*.

PAREIRA BRAVA. A plant, native of South America and the West Indies, having a sweetish, slightly rough and bitter taste. See Cissampelos Pareira.

PARENCEPH'ALIS. The cerebellum.

PAREN'CHYMA. From παρεγχυω, to suffuse. The texture of glandular organs, as that of the liver, kidney, &c., and the spongy tissue which connects parts together. Also, the pulp, which forms the base of the soft parts of plants.

PARENCHYMATI'TIS. Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

PAR'ESIS. A slight paralysis.

PARI'ETAL. *Parieta'lis;* from *paries*, a wall. A name given to two of the bones of the cranium.

PARIETAL BONES. Two flat quadrangular bones, concave below, and convex above, forming the sides and upper part of the cranium.

PARIETA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ*.

PARIETARIA OFFICINA'LIS. The wall pellitory, formerly used as a diuretic.

PARI'ETES. The plural of *paries*, a wall. Applied to parts which form enclosures.

PARIG'LIN. Palotta has given this name to *Smilacin*, which see.

PARI-PINNATE. In *Botany*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate.

PARIS. The herb paris, or true love, a narcotic and emetic, formerly used as a love philter.

PARIS WHITE. Prepared chalk.

PARISWORT. Broadleaf birthwort. See Trillium Latifolium.

PARISTHMIOT'OMUS. Name of an instrument formerly used for scarifying the tonsils.

PARISTH'MIA. From παρα, and ισθμος, the throat. The parts forming the fauces; also, inflammation of the fauces.

PARISTHMI'TIS. Inflammation of the fauces; cynanche tonsillaris.

PARK-LEAVES. St. Peter's wort. See Hypericum Androsæmum.

PARMENTIER'S ASTRINGENT GARGLE. Take oak bark, ℥ i; river water, ℔ i; sulph. alum, ʒ i; honey of roses, ʒ i.

PARODON'TIDES. From παρα, near and οδους, a tooth. Parulis; tumors of the gums. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of.

PARODYN'IA. Morbid parturition; difficult labor.

PARODYNIA PERVER'SA. Unnatural presentation.

PAROMPHALOCE'LE. From παρα, near, ομφαλος, the umbilicus, and κηλη, rupture. Hernia near the navel.

PARONIR'IA. From παρα, near, and ονειρον, a dream. Disturbed dreaming, and sleep.

PARONY'CHIA. From παρα, near, and ονυξ, the nail. A whitlow, or felon, of the finger.

PAROP'SIS. From παρα, badly, and οψις, sight. A generic term, employed by Dr. Good, for disorders of vision.

PAROPSIS ILLUSO'RIA. False sight; perverted vision.

PAROPSIS LATERA'LIS. Lateral vision; skew-sightedness.

PAROPTE'SIS. Provoking a sweat by

placing the patient before the fire or in a dry-bath.

PARORA'SIS. From παρα, and οραω, I see. Weak or depraved vision.

PARORCHID'IUM. From παρα, near, and ορχιδιον, a testicle. Malposition of one or both testicles.

PAROR'CHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE. Sauvages has given this name to intestinal hernia with displacement of the testicle.

PAROS'MIA. Perverted smell.

PAROS'TIA. Defective or imperfect ossification.

PAROSTIA FLEX'ILIS. Softening of the bones.

PAROSTIA FRAG'ILIS. Brittleness of the bones.

PAROTIDE'US. The parotid gland.

PAROT'ID GLAND. *Gland'ula parotide'a; parotis.* The largest of the salivary glands, situated near the ear. It is of an irregular form and fills all that space between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and as deep back as, and even behind the styloid process of the same bone. Its extent of surface is from the zygoma above, the angle of the lower jaw below, and from the mastoid process and meatus externus behind, to the masseter muscle in front, overlapping its posterior portion.

This gland is one of the conglomerate order, and consists of numerous small granular bodies connected together by cellular tissue, each of which may be considered a small gland in miniature, as each is supplied with an artery, vein and secretory duct.

The gland thus formed presents on its external surface a pale, flat, and somewhat convex appearance.

It is covered by a dense strong fascia extending from the neck, attached to the meatus externus of the ear, and sends countless processes into every part of the gland, separating its lobules, and conducting the vessels through its substance.

The use of this gland is to secrete or separate from the blood the greater part of the saliva furnished to the mouth. As the parotid is, however, on the outside and at some little distance from the mouth, it is furnished with a duct to convey its fluid into this cavity. This duct is called the duct of *Steno*, or the parotid duct.

It is formed of the excretory ducts of all the granules composing this gland, which successively uniting together, at last form one common duct.

The duct of Steno commences at the anterior part of the gland, and passes over the masseter muscle, on a line drawn from the lobe of the ear to the middle part of the upper lip, then passes through a quantity of soft adipose matter, and finally enters the mouth by passing through the buccinator muscle and mucous membrane opposite the second molar of the upper jaw.

PAROTIDON'CUS. From παρωτις, the parotid, and ογκος, a tumor. Tumefaction of the parotid gland.

PARO'TIS. Παρωτις. The parotid gland; also, inflammatory swelling of the parenchyma of the parotid gland or of the parts which surround it. Two varieties of *parotis* are recognized by French pathologists, viz: *idiopathic*, as in *cynanche parotidæa*, and *symptomatic*, which is frequently developed in the progress of typhous and other acute diseases.

PAROTI'TIS. From *parotis*, the parotid gland, and *itis*, inflammation. Cynanthe parotidea, or mumps.

PAROVA'RIUM. From παρα, near, and ωαριον, the ovary. Kobelt has given this name to a body very analogous in structure to the epididymis, situated in the broad ligament, between the ovary and Fallopian tube.

PAR'OXYSM. *Paroxys'mus;* from παροξυνω, I irritate. The occurrence at regular intervals of an obvious increase in the symptoms of a disease. Also, a periodical attack or fit of a disease, as in intermittent fevers, neuralgia, &c.

PAROXYS'MAL. Applied in *Pathology*, to diseases attended with paroxysms.

PARS'LEY. A plant of the genus *Apium*.

PARSLEY, BLACK MOUNTAIN. A plant of the genus *Athamanta*.

PARSLEY, FOOL'S. A plant of the genus *Œthusa*.

PARSLEY, MACEDONIAN. A plant of the genus *Bubon*.

PARSLEY, STONE. A plant of the genus *Amomum*.

PARS'NIP. See Pastinaca Sativa.

PARSNIP, COW'S. The common name of *Heracleum Spondylium*.

PARSNIP, WATER. The common name of *Sium nodiflorum*.

PARTHE'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

PARTHENIUM FEBRIFUGA. *Matricaria Parthenium*. Fever-few; motherwort.

PARTHENIUM MAS. See Tanacetum Vulgare.

PARTHEN'IUS. From παρθενος, a virgin. A disease of a young female. Also, chlorosis.

PARTHENOL'OGY. *Parthenolog'ia;* from παρθενεια, virginity, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the state of virginity in health and disease.

PART'ING. In *Chemistry*, the separating of gold and silver from one another. There are two methods of parting, the *dry* and the *humid*. The former is accomplished by fusing the alloy of the two metals with sulphur or a sulphide, which forms sulphide of silver, but does not act upon gold. The latter is accomplished by dissolving out the silver with *nitric* or *sulphuric acid*, or when that metal is in small quantity, as in gold coin, by dissolving the gold in aqua regia, the silver being left behind as chloride.

PAR'TITE. Parted. In *Botany*, parted or dissolved into a fixed number of segments nearly to the base, as applied to leaves. It is called *bipartite* when a leaf has two divisions; *tripartite* when it has three, *quadripartite* when four, &c.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY. See Gaultheria.

PARTU'RIENT. Bringing forth or about to bring forth; pertaining to the lying-in state.

PARTURIFA'CIENT. In *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition.

PARTURIT'ION. The expulsion of the fœtus and its appendages from the uterus.

PARTUS. From *pario*, to bring forth. Parturition.

PARU'LIS. From παρα, near, and ουλον, the gum. Inflammation, swelling or abscess in the gum. See Alveolar Abscess.

PARU'RIA. From παρα, defectively, and ουρεω, I pass urine. A morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PAS'MA. A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle over the body and on ulcers.

PAS'SA. A whitlow. See Paronychia.

PAS'SERINES. *Passerinæ;* from *passer*, a sparrow. An order of birds which usually feed on insects, fruit, or grain, as the sparrow.

PASSIFLO'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Passifloraceæ*.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFO'LIA. The bay-leaved passion-flower. It affords a finely flavored fruit, which abates heat of the stomach and allays thirst.

PASSIFLORA MALIFOR'MIS. Apple-shaped granadilla. The fruit of this has a delicious flavor, and is highly esteemed in the West Indies.

PAS'SIO. In *Medicine*, a disease or affection.

PASSIO HYSTER'ICA. Hysteria.

PASSIO ILI'ACA. Ileac passion.

PAS'SION. *Pas'sio;* from *patior*, to suffer. In *Pathology*, an emotion of the mind, as desire, hope, fear, joy, grief, anger, love, hatred, &c.

PAS'SIVE. *Passi'vus*. A term applied to disease in which there is no apparent reaction, or which seems to be dependent on a diminution of the vital energy.

PAS'SULA. A small raisin.

PASSULA'TUM. In *Pharmacy*, a medicine in which raisins form the chief ingredient.

PAS'SUM. Raisin wine.

PASSY, WATERS OF. Several mineral springs in Passy near Paris, containing sulphates of lime, magnesia, iron, alum, chloride of soda, carbonate of iron and carbonic acid.

PAS'TA. A lozenge.

PASTE. A soft compound medicine. In *Dental Surgery*, a term applied to a number of preparations employed in a soft state for filling teeth.

PASTE FOR EASING PAINS OF THE TEETH, BOURDET'S. ℞—Opium, grs. iij; cloves in powder; gall-nuts in powder, ā ā grs. x; red earth, grs. xv; camphor, grs. x, and as much anodyne drops as may be necessary to make into a thick paste. It is directed to be applied to the cavity of the aching tooth.

PASTE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS, FAUCHARD'S. ℞—Red coral ʒ iij; dragon's-blood, in tears, ʒ i; seeds of mother of pearl and cuttle-fish bone, ā ā ʒ ss; crab's eyes, Armenian bole, red earth, calcined hematite, pumice-stone, ā ā ʒ iij; calcined alum ʒ i. Reduced to an impalpable powder, incorporated with a sufficient quantity of clarified honey to make the paste of soft consistence; add four or five drops of the oil of cinnamon, and as much oil of cloves. It is directed to be used on a fine sponge, with which the teeth are to be rubbed up and down, outside and inside, once or twice a week. Two other and very similar formulæ are given by the same author, but we do not think it necessary to copy them.

PASTE, MINERAL. See Amalgam.

PASTIL'LUM. *Pastil'lus;* from *pasta*, a lozenge. A pastil, or compound medicine, composed of sugar and mucilage, with essential oil, or some other ingredient.

PASTINA'CA. The parsnip. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

PASTINACA OPOP'ANAX. The plant which produces the opopanax.

PASTINACA SATI'VA. The garden parsnip.

PÂTE. French name for paste.

PÂTE ARSENICA'LE. Arsenical paste, composed of cinnabar, white arsenic and dragon's blood, made into a paste with saliva. It is used as a caustic to cancerous tumors.

PATEL'LA. Diminutive of *patina*, a dish. The knee-pan. A small flat bone situated at the fore part of the knee joint.

PATEL'LOIDS. A family of univalvular shell-fish, having the *Patella*, or limpet, as the type.

PATENT YELLOW. A yellow pigment obtained by fusing a mixture of oxyd and chloride of lead.

PATHE'MA. Emotion; affection; disease.

PATHEMATA ANIMI. The passions of the mind.

PATHET'IC. *Pathet'icus;* from παθος, an affection. Pertaining to the passions.

PATHETIC NERVE. The fourth pair of nerves.

PATHOG'ENY. *Pathoge'nia;* from παθος, a disease, and γενεσις, generation. That part of pathology which relates to the origin and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMON'IC. *Pathognomon'icus;* from παθος, a disease, and γινωσκω, I know. Applied to the signs which characterize a disease.

PATHOG'RAPHY. *Pathograph'ia;* from παθος, disease, and γραφω, to describe. A description of disease.

PATHOGRAPH'IC. *Pathograph'icus.* Pertaining to pathography.

PATHOL'OGIST. A writer on pathology, or one versed in the science of disease.

PATHOLOG''ICAL. *Pathog''icus.* Pertaining to pathology, as *Pathological Anatomy.*

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. The anatomy of diseased structures.

PATHOL'OGY. *Pathog'ia;* from παθος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature of disease. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The former regards diseases in general, and the latter, individual diseases.

PATHOMA'NIA. A morbid perversion of the natural feelings, habits, disposition and affections.

PATHOMYOTOM'IA. From παθος, affection, μυς, a muscle, and τομη, incision. A dissection of the muscles which indicate the affections of the mind. Also, the title of a work upon this subject, by Dr. John Bulwer.

PA'THOS. An affection; a disease.

PA'TIENCE. *Patien'tia.* A plant of the genus *Rumex.* See Rumex Patientia.

PA'TIENT. A sick person under the care of a physician. The term is sometimes applied to a sick person abstractly. Also, a person receiving the professional services of a dentist.

PA'TOR NA'RIUM. The cavities of the nose.

PAULLIN'IA. The name of a genus of sapindaceous plants. Also, a medicine recently introduced into Europe from Brazil, and prepared from the seed of the *Paullinia sorbilis.*

PAULLINIA SOR'BILIS. The name of a South American plant. An extract is made from its seeds, called *Guarana* or *Guarine,* which possesses stimulating and tonic properties, derived from a peculiar principle contained in it, found to be *Theine* or *Caffeine,* the same substance that exists in tea and coffee.

PAVILION OF THE EAR. The expanding portion of the ear.

PA'VO CRISTA'TUS. The pea-fowl.

PA'VOR. Anxiety; fear; dread; alarm.

PEA. A plant and its fruit of the genus *Pisum.*

PEA-FOWL. The common name of the *Pavo cristatus.*

PEACH. A tree of the genus *Persica,* or *Amygdalus,* and its fruit.

PEAR. The fruit of the *Pyrus communis,* and the tree.

PEARL. A small calcareous concretion, of a bright silvery white color, found in the shell of the *Avicula margaritifera.*

PEARL ASH. The potash of commerce.

PEARL BARLEY. Common barley divested of its cuticle.

PEARL-WHITE. A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of muriate of soda.

PEARSON'S SOLUTION. One grain of arsenite of soda in one ounce of water.

PEC'CANT HU'MORS. Diseased fluids or secretions.

PECHED'ION. The perineum.

PECH'YAGRA. From πεχυς, the elbow, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the elbow.

PE'CHYS. The elbow.

PEC'TEN. From *pecto,* to comb. A comb, or crest. The vascular membrane, duplicated with parallel folds like the teeth of a comb, situated in the posterior and external part of the cavity of the eye of birds, termed *marsupium.* Also, the pubes.

PEC'TIC ACID. A name applied to the acid of many vegetables from its tendency to form jelly.

PEC'TIN. *Pec'tine.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.

PECTINA'LIS. From *pecten,* the pubes. A small muscle extending from the pubes to a little below the lesser trochanter of the os femoris.

PEC'TINATE. *Pectina'tus;* from *pecten,* a comb. Comb-like; applied to the fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart.

PECTINIBRANCHIA'TA. From *pecten,* a comb, and *branchia,* gills. An order of gasteropods, in which the gills are shaped like a comb.

PEC'TINOUS. Belonging or relating to pectin.

PEC'TORAL. *Pectora'lis;* from *pectus,* the breast. Belonging or relating to the breast.

PECTORAL MOSS. Common name of *Lichen pulmonarius.*

PECTORA'LIS MAJOR. A broad, thick muscle situated on the anterior part of the thorax, and in front of the axilla. It arises from the sternal part of the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, extending as far down as the cartilage of the sixth rib, except the first and last, and is inserted into the anterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

PECTORALIS MINOR. A small muscle occupying the anterior and upper part of the chest. It arises from the upper margin and external surface of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, near their cartilages, and is inserted into the inner and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula near its extremity.

PECTORIL'OQUY. *Pectoril'oquism.*

From *pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak. Speech coming, as it were, from the chest. A morbid phenomenon, consisting in the direct issue of the voice, distinctly articulated from the point of the chest on which the ear or stethoscope is placed, indicating the existence of ulcerated cavities in the substance of the lungs.

PEC'TUS. The breast.

PED'ATE. *Pedatus;* from *pes*, a foot. In *Botany*, a palmate leaf divided at the top, with a leaflet in the fork, and several leaflets on each division.

PEDE'SIS. Pulsation.

PEDICEL'LUS. In *Botany*, a small flower-stalk, the ultimate division of the ramified peduncles; also, the capillary shaft which sustains the urn of mosses.

PED'ICEL. In *Entomology*, the second articulation of the antenna of insects.

PED'ICLE. In *Botany*, a small stalk.

PEDICULA'RIS. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. Lousewort, so called from the supposition that it engenders lice in the animals that feed upon it.

PEDICULARIS PALUS'TRIS. This species possesses acrid properties, and has been applied in decoction to indolent ulcers. It is also said to destroy lice.

PEDICULA'TION. A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid condition of the body in which lice are bred on the skin.

PEDIC'ULUS. The louse. A genus of parasitic insects. Three species infest the human body; namely, the *body-louse;* the *head-louse*, and the *pubic* or *crab-louse.*

PED'ICUS. The extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

PED'IFORM. From *pes*, a foot, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a foot.

PEDILAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

PEDILANTHUS TITHYMALOI'DES. A West Indian and South American plant, supposed to possess emmenagogue and anti-venereal properties.

PEDILU'VIUM. From *pedes*, the feet, and *lavo*, I wash. A foot-bath.

PED'IMANES. *Pedimani;* from *pes*, and *manus*, a hand. A family of Marsupial animals, of which the *Didelphis* or opossum is the type.

PE'DION. The sole of the foot.

PE'DORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDUN'CLE. *Peduncu'lus;* from *pes*, the foot. In *Botany*, the flower-stalk. In *Anatomy*, a slender process or prolongation of medullary substance which connects parts.

PEDUNCLE OF A DENTAL SAC. See Gubernaculum Dentis.

PEDUNCLES OF THE BRAIN. The crura cerebri.

PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBEL'LUM. Crura posteriora medullæ oblongatæ.

PEDUNCLES OF THE MEDUL'LA OBLONGA'TA. The corpora restiformia.

PEDUNC'ULATE. In *Botany*, growing on a peduncle or fruit stalk.

PEGANELÆ'ON. Oil of rue.

PEGA'NUM. A genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ.*

PEGANUM HAR'MALA. The Assyrian wild rue. The seeds are used as spices, and for dyeing red.

PELECAN'IDÆ. A family of swimming birds, of which the *Pelicanus* or pelican is the type.

PEL'ICAN. In *Ornithology*, a palmiped bird of the genus *Pelicanus.* In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument employed by the older dentists for the extraction of teeth, and although illy calculated for the purpose, it is still used in the north of Europe. It consists of a handle, made of wood, ivory, iron, or steel, flattened on two sides, with a blunt, rounded, and serrated extremity, to serve as a fulcrum. The other end, intended to be received in the hand, is round or oval. To the middle a long hook is screwed, bearing some resemblance to the beak of a pelican, and hence the name which the instrument has received. This hook passes in front of the fulcrum extremity of the handle sufficiently to admit the tooth to be extracted between them. As with the key instrument, several hooks, varying in size, are

required. An engraving of this instrument is given by Fauchard, and several other French authors. There is also in the museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons, an instrument of this description, though of a somewhat more modern date.

PELIO'MA. From *πελος*, black. An echymosis of a livid color.

PELIO'SIS. Purpura hæmorrhagica. See Purpura.

PEL'LAGRA. *Pel'agra. Elephantia'sis Ital'ica.* A species of scaly erysipelas in the hands, which sometimes extends to the feet and face.

PEL'LICLE. *Pellic'ula;* from *pellis*, the skin. The delicate membrane which lines the shell of an egg, or invests the seed of plants. In *Medicine*, a delicate membranous production. Also, the film which sometimes forms on the surface of urine.

PEL'LIS. The cutis.

Pellis Sum'ma. The epidermis.

PEL'LITORY. The name of several plants of different genera.

Pellitory, Bastard. *Achillea ptarmica.* A plant said to possess sialogogue properties. The powder of the root and leaves is sternutatory.

Pellitory of Spain. *Anthemis pyrethrum.* French chamomile.

PELO'PIUM. One of the metals discovered a few years since in the minerals called *Tantalites.*

PELTAN'DRA. A genus of plants of the order *Aroideæ.*

Peltandra Virgin'ica. Arrow arum; an indigenous plant, the fresh root and seed of which possess stimulating properties.

PEL'TATE. From *pelta*, a shield. Shield-shaped; applied in *Botany* to leaves which are fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point within the margin.

PELTID'EA. A genus of plants of the group *Lichenales.*

Peltidea Aptho'sa. This species is said to possess anthelmintic, and purgative properties.

PEL'VIC. *Pel'vicus.* Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

Pelvic Aponeuro'sis. A tendinous expansion attached to the brim of the pelvis.

PELVIM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the female pelvis.

PELVI-TROCHANTE'RIC. That which relates to the pelvis and greater trochanter.

PEL'VIS. From *πυελος*, a basin. An irregular bony cavity, of the conoidal shape, formed by the two ossa innominata, the os sacrum, and os coccygis, open above and below, and containing the rectum and urinary bladder, and the internal organs of generation.

Pelvis Au'ris. The cochlea of the ear.

Pelvis Cer'ebri. The infundibulum of the brain.

Pelvis of the Kidney. A membranous cavity situated in the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney, between the principal branches of the renal artery and vein, and at the superior part of the ureter, with which it is continuous.

PEM'PHIGUS. From *πεμφιξ*, a bubble. A cutaneous disease, consisting of vesicles filled with a transparent pellucid fluid scattered over the body. The vesicles, after some days' duration, break and terminate in a scab, though frequently they ulcerate.

PEM'PHIX. A bubble or vesicle.

PENTAC'RINITE. From *πεντε*, five, and *κρινον*, lily. A pedunculated star-fish, with five rays. Most of the species are extinct.

PENÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Penæaceæ.*

Penæa Mucrona'ta. See Sarcocolla.

Penæa Sarcocolla. See Sarcocolla.

PENCIL'LIFORM. Having the form or shape of a pencil.

PEN'DULOUS. Pendant; hanging down.

PEN'ETRATING. *Pen'etrans;* from *penetrare*, to pierce or enter into. Applied to medicines which are supposed to pass through the pores of the skin, and stimulate. Also, to wounds which penetrate the splanchnic cavities.

PENICIL'LUS. *Penicil'lium;* diminutive of *peniculum*, a brush. In *Surgery*, a tent or pledget. In *Anatomy*, the secreting extremities of the vena portæ are called *penicili*.

PENID'IUM. *Penidium sacchara'tum.* Barley-sugar; clarified sugar made into rolls.

PE'NIS. A tail; from *pendere*, to hang down. *Mem'brum virile.* An erectile, cylindrical organ, belonging exclusively to the male sex, situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis.

PENIS CER'EBRI. The pineal gland.

PENIS MULIE'BRIS. The clitoris.

PEN'NIFORM. *Pennifor'mis;* from *penna*, a pen, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a pen or feather; applied in *Anatomy* to muscles having fleshy fibres inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen.

PENNYROY'AL. The popular name of the *Mentha pulegium;* also, *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

PENNYROYAL, HART'S. Mentha cervina.

PEN'TAGON. From πεντε, five, and γωνια, angle. A plane figure having five angles, or contained by five sides.

PENTAN'DRIA. *Pentan'drous;* from πεντε, five, and ανηρ, a husband. Applied to plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, and five male organs or stamens.

PENTAPET'ALOUS. From πεντε, five, and πεταλον, a petal. A term applied in *Botany* to a plant whose corolla is composed of five petals.

PENTAPH'YLLOUS. From πεντε, five, and φυλον, a leaf. Applied in *Botany* to plants whose leaves consist of five petals.

PENTAPHAR'MACON. From πεντε, five, and φαρμακον, remedy. Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTASPERM'ANS. From πεντε, five, and σπερμα, seed. A term designative of fruits and plants which produce five seeds.

PENTATH'ETUM. Name of an ancient plaster composed of five ingredients.

PE'ONY. See Pæonia Officinalis.

PEPAS'TIC. *Pepas'ticus.* An old term applied to medicines which were supposed to favor the concoction or maturation of diseases.

PE'PO. From πεπτο, to ripen. The common pumpkin.

PEP'PER. A plant of the genus *Piper*, and its fruit.

PEPPER, BLACK. The berries of the *Piper nigrum.*

PEPPER, CAYENNE. The fruit of the *Capsicum annuum.*

PEPPER, JAMAICA. Allspice; pimento; the fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta.*

PEPPER, POOR MAN'S. A plant of the genus *Polygonum.*

PEPPER, WALL. A plant of the genus *Sedum.*

PEP'PERIDGE BUSH. See Berberis Vulgaris.

PEP'PERMINT. The popular name of *Mentha piperita.*

PEP'PERWORT. A plant of the genus *Lepidium.*

PEP'SIN. *Pep'sine;* from πεπτω, to digest. A peculiar substance, which, in combination with the gastric acids, is supposed to constitute the proper digestive solvent. It acts like a ferment.

PEP'TIC. *Pep'ticus.* Digestive.

PEPTONES. New compounds formed by the gastric juice out of the protein elements of the food in the stomach. They are more soluble than the original protein compounds.

PER-. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to denote excess.

PERACUTE'. Very sharp. Applied in *Pathology* to diseases which are very severe or attended with much inflammation.

PERCE-CRANE. The French name of perforator, which see.

PERCEP'TION. *Percep'tio.* The act of receiving the knowledge of external impressions made on the organs of sense.

PER'COIDS. *Percoï'dæ;* from *perca*, a perch. A tribe of Acanthopterygian fishes, of which the genus *perca* is the type.

PERCOLA'TION. *Percola'tio;* from *percolare*, to strain through. In *Pharmacy*, the act of straining or filtering.

PERCOLA'TOR. A pharmaceutical instrument used for filtering or straining.

PERCUS'SION. From *percutere*, to strike. The act of striking one body against another. In diseases of the chest, it is used as a means of diagnosis, and also sometimes in diseases of the teeth.

PERCUTEUR A MARTEAU. The name of an instrument employed by Baron Heurteloup in the operation of lithotrity.

PEREN'NIAL. *Peren'nis*; from *per* and *annus*, a year. Applied in *Botany* to plants which continue more than two years, whether they retain their leaves or not.

Perennial Worm-Grass. The spigelia marilandica, or Carolina pink.

PEREI'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Menispermaceæ*.

Pereiria Med'ica. A climbing Ceylonese shrub, the root of which is large and bitter. It is used in infusion by the Cingalese as a stomachic.

PERFO'LIATE. A term designative of leaves which surround the stem at their base.

PER'FORANS. From *perforare*, to bore through. A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs which pass through openings in other organs.

Perforans Casse'rii Ner'vus. The external cutaneous nerve.

Perforans Profundus. Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

Perforans Vulgo Profundus. Flexor profundus perforans.

PERFORA'TION. *Perfora'tio*; from *perforare*, to pierce. An opening in the continuity of the parietes of a hollow organ.

PERFORA'TOR. In *Obstetrics*, an instrument used for perforating the head of the fœtus in utero, in difficult parturition.

PERFORA'TUS. Applied to muscles or tendons which have an opening through their fibres for other parts to pass through them.

PER'FUME. The volatile effluvium from any substance which affects agreeably the organs of smelling.

PERGAME'NEOUS. From *pergamena*, parchment. Having the texture of parchment.

PERI-. A prefix, from περι, around, on all sides, signifying, enveloping, round about, as the *dental periosteum*, &c.

PERIÆ'RESIS. From περι, about and αιρεω, I take away. A circular incision about a tumor.

PERIAN'THIUM. From περι, around, and ανθος, a flower. Perianth. The calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.

PERIBLEP'SIS. From περι, around, and βλεπω, I look. The wild look observed in persons laboring under delirium.

PERIBRO'SIS. From περι, around, and βρωσκω, I eat. Ulceration of the corners of the eyelids.

PERICAR'DIAC. Relating to the pericardium.

PERICARDI'TIS. From περικαρδιον, the pericardium, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICAR'DIUM. From περι, about, and καρδια, the heart. The membranous sac which envelops the heart.

PER'ICARP. From περι, about, and καρπος, a seed. The covering of the seeds of plants; the seed vessels.

PERICHÆ'TIAL. From περι, around, and χαιτη, seta. The scaly sheath which surrounds the seta or stalk of some mosses.

PERICHON'DRIUM. From περι, about, and χονδρος, a cartilage. The fibrous membrane which covers the non-articular cartilages.

PERI'CLASIS. From περι, around, and κλαω, I break. A compound fracture.

PERICNE'MIA. From περι, around, and κνημη, the tibia. The parts surrounding the tibia.

PERICRA'NIUM. From περι, around, and κρανιον, the cranium. The external periosteum of the cranium.

PERIDEN'TAL. From περι, around, and *dens*, a tooth. *Perios'teum den'tium*. A term applied in *Dental Anatomy* to the periosteum of a tooth.

PERIDES'MIUM. From περι, around, and δεσμος, ligament. The delicate areolar investment of a ligament.

PERIDIAS'TOLE. The almost imperceptible period or interval which succeeds the diastole of the heart.

PERIDID'YMUS. From *περι*, around, and *διδυμος*, twins. The serous coat of the testes.

PERIGLOT'TIS. The epiglottic gland.

PERIGO'NIUM. From *περι*, around, and *γονη*, generation. In *Botany*, the perianthium, or floral envelopes.

PERIG'RAPHE. The *lineæ transversæ* of the rectus abdominis muscle.

PERIG'YNOUS. From *περι*, around, and *γυνη*, a female. That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they adhere to the sides of the calyx.

PERIMYS'IUM. The cellular membrane that covers a muscle or its fasciculi.

PERIN. From *πηρα*, a sac or pouch. This word has various significations. It is used by some to designate the testicle, by others the scrotum, and by others again, the perineum.

PERINÆOCE'LE. Hernia in the perineum.

PERINÆ'US TRANSVER'SUS. The transversus perinæi muscle.

PERINE'AL. Belonging or relating to the perineum.

Perineal Artery. A branch of the internal pudic distributed to the perineum.

Perineal Nerve. A branch of the internal pudic nerve distributed upon the perineum and scrotum in the male, and upon the perineum and vulva in the female.

PERINE'UM. The space between the anus and genital organs.

PERINEU'RUM. From *περι*, around, and *νευρον*, a nerve. The neurilemma.

PERINYC'TIDES. From *περι*, and *νυξ*, night. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to a cutaneous eruption which appears at night and disappears during the day.

PE'RIOD. *Periodus;* from *περι*, about, and *οδος*, way. A stated time; the time of the exacerbation and remission, or of the paroxysm and intermission of a disease. The different phases of a disease are called periods, as the *invasion*, *augmentation*, *height*, *decline* and *termination*.

PERIOD'IC ACID. An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

PERIOD'ICAL DISEASES. Diseases the paroxysms of which, as those of intermittent fever, and certain cerebral and neuralgic affections, occur at stated intervals.

PERIODIC'ITY. The tendency of certain physiological and pathological phenomena to occur after longer or shorter intervals.

PERIODOL'OGY. From *περιοδος*, a course or circuit, or the act of going round, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

PERIODONTI'TIS. From *περι*, about, *οδους*, a tooth, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the peridental membranes.

PERIODS, MONTHLY. The menstrual periods.

PERIODUS LUNARIS. The monthly or menstrual period.

PERIODYN'IA. From *περι*, around, and *οδυνη*, pain. An acute circumscribed pain.

PERIOR'BITA. From *περι*, around, and *orbita*, the orbit. The periosteum of the orbit.

PERIORBI'TIS. Inflammation of the periosteum of the orbit.

PERIOS'TEUM. *Perios'teon;* from *περι*, around, and *οστεον*, a bone. A white fibrous membrane which surrounds all the bones of the body, except the crowns of the teeth.

Periosteum Den'tium. The periosteum of the teeth.

PERIOSTI'TIS. Inflammation of the periosteum.

PERIOSTO'SIS. A tumor of the periosteum.

PERIOS'TRACUM. From *περι*, around, and *οστρακον*, shell. The membranous covering of shells, which is analogous to scarf skin.

PERIPH'ERY. From *περι*, around, and *φερω*, to bear. The circumference of a circle; the outside of the body, or any other object.

PERIPHIMO'SIS. Paraphimosis.

PERIPLEUMO'NIA. Peripneumonia.

PERIP'LYSIS. *Proflu'vium.* An excessive discharge.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA. From περι, around, and πνευμων, the lung. Inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPYE'MA. From περι, about, and πυον, pus. Suppuration around an organ. This frequently occurs around a tooth.

PERIRRHŒ'A. From περι, about, and ρεω, I flow. An afflux or determination of fluids towards an organ. Also, enuresis.

PER'ISPERM. From περι, around, and σπερμα, seed. The albumen between the investing membrane and the embryos of some seeds.

PERISPHAL'SIS. From περι, about, and σφαλλω, I move. Circumduction; a motion given to a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

PERISTAL'TIC. *Peristal'ticus;* from περιστελλω, to contract. The vermicular motion of the intestines, by which they contract and force the chyle downward to the mouths of the lacteals and the fæces to the anus.

PERISTAPHYLI'NUS EXTERNUS. The circumflexus palati.

PERISTAPHYLINUS INTERNUS. The levator palati.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGE'US.—The upper part of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PERISTE'RIUM. Verbena officinalis, which see.

PERISTER'NA. From περι, about, and στερνον, the sternum. The lateral portions of the thorax.

PERIS'TOLE. From περι, around, and στελλω, I contract, I close. The peristaltic motion of the intestines.

PERISTRO'MA. *Peris'toma;* from περι, around, and στρωννυμι, to spread. The inner or mucous coat of the intestines.

PERISYS'TOLE. From περι, about, and συστολη, a contraction. The pause or interval between the contraction and dilatation of the heart.

PERITHE'CIUM. From περι, around, and θηκη, a theca. The sac of fructification in some fungi.

PERIT'OME. Circumcision.

PERITONÆRIX'IS. From περιτοναιον, the peritoneum, and ρηγνυω, I break. Rupture of the peritoneum, or, according to some French writers, hernia through a rupture of the peritoneum.

PERITONE'UM. From περι, around, and τεινω, I stretch. The serous membrane which surrounds all the abdominal viscera, and lines the cavity of the abdomen.

PERITONI'TIS. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERITONITIS TYPHOHÆ'MIC. Puerperal fever.

PERITRE'MA. From περι, around, and τρημα, hole. The raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of scorpions.

PERITRO'PAL. From περι, around, and τρεπω, to turn. A term applied to the embryo of seed when turned from the axis to the horizon.

PERITYPHLI'TIS. From περι, around, and *typhlitis*, inflammation of the cæcum. Inflammation of the cellular tissue which surrounds the cæcum.

PER'IWINKLE. A flowering plant of the genus *Vinca.*

PERIZO'MA. A bandage; a girdle; also, a truss.

PER'KINISM. See Metallic Tractors.

PER'LA. A pearl.

PERLATE ACID. The acidulous phosphate of soda.

PER'MANENT. Persistent; lasting; remaining in the same state.

PERMANENT INK. Indelible ink.

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta fused into an opaque white enamel. This is used as a pigment and in the manufacture of porcelain ware.

PERMEABIL'ITY. *Permeabil'itas;* from, *permeo,* to pass through. Applied to membranous and cellular tissues which permit gases and fluids to pass through them.

PER'NIO. A chilblain.

PERNIO SIMPLEX. A chilblain in which the skin is unbroken.

PERNIO EXULCERA'TUS. A chilblain accompanied with ulceration.

PEROMEL'IA. From πηρος, wanting, and μελος, a limb. Congenital want of a limb.

PERONE. *Perone'um;* from περονη, a brooch. The fibula; so called because it resembles the pin of a brooch.

PERONE'AL. *Peronæ'us;* from περονη, the fibula. Belonging or relating to the fibula.

PERONEAL ARTERY. The fibular artery.

PERONEAL MUSCLES. These are three in number: 1. The *peroneus brevis;* 2. the *peroneus longus;* 3. the *peroneus tertius.*

PERONEAL NERVE. The external popliteal nerve.

PERONE'US. A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs attached to or that occupy the region of the fibula.

PERONEUS BREVIS. A muscle situated beneath the peroneus longus.

PERONEUS LONGUS. A long, thick muscle situated at the outer part of the leg.

PERONEUS TERTIUS. A muscle situated at the anterior, outer and inferior part of the leg.

PEROX'YD. *Peroxydum.* In *Chemistry*, the combination of a simple body with the largest portion of oxygen it is capable of absorbing.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA. From πηρος, wanting, and σπλαγχνον, a viscus. Congenital misconstruction or want of a portion of the viscera.

PERPERACU'TUS. A term applied in *Pathology*, to extremely acute or to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERPLICA'TION. *Perplica'tio;* from *per*, through, and *plico*, I fold. A term applied in *Surgery* to a method of tying an artery, which consists in making a small incision through the side of it near the bleeding orifice and drawing the open extremity, with a pair of suitable forceps, backward through the opening made in the side of the vessel, thus forming a sort of knob.

PER'RY. A fermented liquor made from pears.

PER'SICA. The *Amygdalus persica*, or common peach tree.

PERSICA LÆ'VIS. The tree which bears the nectarine, a fruit resembling the peach but with a smooth rind.

PERSICA VULGA'RIS. A rosaceous plant of Persia, the fruit of which has been termed *Malum persicum.*

PERSICA'RIA. A plant of the genus *Polygonum.*

PERSIM'MON. The fruit of the *Diospyros virginiana*, and the tree.

PERSIST'ENT. *Persis'tens.* Permanent, lasting. Mr. Thomas Bell applies this term to three of the membranes of the teeth. 1. The internal periosteum; 2. The investing periosteum of the root, and 3. The periosteum of the alveolus. The other membranes of the teeth, which are the two lamellæ of the sac, he regards as deciduous.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur at constant and stated periods.

PERSONA'TA. A plant of the genus *Arctium.*

PER'SONATE. From *persona*, a mask. Masked; applied in *Botany* to a monopetalous corolla in which the limb is unequally divided, the upper lip being arched, the lower prominent and pressed against it, so that the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal.

PERSPIRA'TION. *Perspira'tio;* from *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe, exhale. The insensible transpiration of the fluids of the body continually carried on at the surface of the skin. When this fluid is condensed into sensible moisture, it is called *sweat.* Also, the matter perspired.

PERSUL'PHATE. *Persulphas.* The sulphate of a peroxyd.

PERTURBA'TION. From *perturbo*, to disturb. Disturbance of the natural course of a disease, by the employment of very active therapeutic agents.

PERTUS'SIS. From *per*, much, and *tussis*, cough. The hooping cough.

PERU'VIAN. Pertaining to Peru.

PERUVIAN BALSAM. A resinous sub-

stance of a fragrant odor obtained from the *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

PERUVIAN BARK. The bark of several species of *Cinchona*, trees of Peru.

PERVER'SION. *Perver'sio;* from *per*, and *vertere*, to turn. A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid change. Also, to a diseased state of the humors.

PERVIGIL'IUM. From *per*, much, and *vigilo*, to watch. Want of sleep; watching; sleepiness.

PES. Πους. The foot. In *Comparative Anatomy*, the inferior extremity of the pelvic limb of man and birds, and of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of four-footed *Mammifera*, *Reptiles*, and *Amphibia*, consisting, in the human subject, of the tarsus, metatarsus and toes. In *Botany*, the portion of stem by which certain fungi are attached to the earth.

PES ALEXANDRINUS. The Spanish chamomile, or pellitory of Spain.

PES ANSERI'NUS. The radiated branches of the portio dura on the side of the face.

PES COLUMBI'NUS. Geranium rotundifolium.

PES EQUI'NUS. Club-foot.

PES HIPPOCAM'PI. The tuberculated extremity of the hippocampus major, so called from its fancied resemblance to the foot of some animal.

PES'SARY. *Pessarium;* from πεσσος, a small stone. An instrument made of wood, ivory, or caoutchouc, and introduced into the vagina to sustain the uterus in cases of prolapsus of this organ.

PES'SULUS. A pessary.

PEST'ILENCE. *Pestilen'tia;* from *pestis*, plague. The plague; any epidemic; contagious or infectious disease of a fatal character.

PESTILENCE, CHOLERIC. Spasmodic or Asiatic cholera.

PESTILEN'TIAL. *Pestilentia'lis;* from *pestis*, plague. Relating to the plague; applied to diseases which are of an epidemic and malignant character.

PESTIS. From *perdo*, to destroy. The plague; a malignant and contagious typhoid fever.

PESTIS BEL'LICA. Typhus gravior.

PESTIS NI'GRA. The black plague of Asia which occurred in the fourteenth century.

PES'TLE. *Pistil'lum; pilum.* An instrument made of wood, glass, iron, or porcelain, for beating and pulverizing substances in a mortar.

PET'AL. *Pet'alum;* from πεταω, to expand. A flower-leaf; applied to the separate parts of a corolla.

PETALOI'DES. *Pet'aloid.* Resembling a petal; applied to urine which has a flaky substance resembling leaves floating in it.

PETAS'ITES. A plant of the genus *Tussilago*.

PETE'CHIA. *Petic'ula.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a small spot upon the skin of a reddish purple color, resembling a flea-bite, and occurring in the progress of malignant fevers.

PETECHIÆ SINE FEBRE. Purpura simplex, or petechial scurvy.

PETEC'HIAL. Affected with or resembling petechiæ.

PETECHIAL SCURVY. Scorbutus.

PETI'NA. The sole of the foot.

PET'ININE. A highly refracting, pungent liquid, obtained during the destructive distillation of animal substance.

PET'IOLAR. *Petiola'ris.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a petiole or leaf-stalk.

PET'IOLATE. Having a petiole, or leaf-stalk.

PET'IOLE. *Petio'lus;* from *petalum*, a leaf. The leaf-stalk of a plant.

PETRA'PIUM. A plant of the genus *Bubon*. See Bubon Macedonicum.

PETRO'LEUM. *Petrelæ'um;* from πετρα, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Literally, rock oil. A brown, liquid, bituminous substance, of a fœtid odor, and acrid, bitter taste.

PETROLEUM BARBADEN'SE. Barbadoes tar; a black, opaque, inflammable liquid, of about the consistence of molasses, having a strong odor, and bituminous taste. It has been given in disorders of the chest when not attended with inflammation, and is extolled as a remedy for tape worm. It has also been employed in rheumatism,

chilblains, and affections of the joints, as a stimulating embrocation.

PETROLEUM RU'BRUM. A species of naphtha, found at Gabian, France.

PETRO-OCCIP'ITAL. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal and to the occipital bone.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆ'US. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

PETRO-SALPIN'GO-PHARYNGE'US. The levator palati mollis.

PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLI'NUS. The levator palati.

PETRO-SPHENOI'DAL SUTURE. A small suture between the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROSELI'NUM. The root of the *Apium petroselinum*.

PETRO'SUM, OS. From πετρα, a rock. The petrous, one of the portions of the temporal bone, is so called from its great hardness.

PE'TROUS. *Petro'sus;* from πετρος, stone. Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

PETROUS GANGLION. The petrosal ganglion. A ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, formed soon after it escapes from the jugular fossa.

PETROUS SI'NUSES. Petrosal sinuses. Two of the venous sinuses of the dura mater connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

PE'TUM. Nicotiana tabacum.

PETUNTZE'. *Petuntse.* A Chinese name for finely ground, undecomposed felspar, used with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

PEUCE'DANUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

PEUCEDANUM OFFICINA'LE. Hog's fennel. The root and a gum obtained from the dried juice have been recommended as nervine and anti-hysteric.

PEUCEDANUM SIL'AUS. Meadow saxifrage, said to be diuretic, aperient and carminative.

PEW'TER. An alloy of lead and tin, sometimes containing a little copper and antimony.

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Pey'eri gland'ulæ.* The small clusters of glands or follicles beneath the villous coat of the intestines.

PEZI'ZA. A genus of fungi.

PEZIZA AURIC'ULA. Jew's ears; an astringent membranaceous fungus, so called from its resemblance to the human ear. It possesses astringent properties.

PHACIA. Φακια. A lentil seed. Lentigo, or freckles.

PHACI'TIS. From φακος, a lens, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

PHACOHYMENI'TIS. From φακος, a lens, υμην, a membrane, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

PHAC'OPIS. From φακη, lens, and κοπις, a knife. A lenticular-shaped knife.

PHAGEDÆ'NA. From φαγω, I eat. An obstinate, rapidly spreading ulcer.

PHAGEDÆNA GANGRENOSA. Hospital gangrene.

PHAGEDEN'IC. In *Surgical Pathology*, a corroding and rapidly spreading ulcer; in *Materia Medica*, an escharotic.

PHALACRO'SIS. Baldness.

PHALAN'GES. The plural of *Phalanx*, which see.

PHALANGO'SIS. An affection of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in two rows.

PHAL'ANX. From φαλαγξ, a row of soldiers. In *Anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes are called *phalanges*, because they are arranged along side of each other like a phalanx.

PHAL'ARIS. A genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ*.

PHALARIS CANARIEN'SIS. Canary grass.

PHALLAL'GIA. From φαλλος, membrun virile, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the penis.

PHALLI'TIS. Inflammation of the penis.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA. From φαλλος, the male organ, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the penis.

PHAL'LUS. The penis.

PHANEROG'AMOUS. *Phanerogam'ic;* from φανερος, distinct, and γαμος, marriage. A term used in *Botany* to

designate plants which have visible flowers, containing stamens and pistils.

PHANTAS'MA. *Phan'tasm;* from φανταζω, I make appear. In *Pathology*, a morbid phenomenon, resulting from lesion of the brain or optic nerve, consisting in the perception of imaginary objects.

PHARBI'TIS. A genus of plants of the order *Salonaceæ*.

PHARBITIS CATHAR'TICA. A plant of St. Domingo, said to have properties the same as jalap.

PHARMACEU'TIC. *Pharmaceu'ticus;* from φαρμακον, a medicine. Pertaining to pharmacy.

PHARMACIEN. A French word signifying an apothecary, or educated druggist.

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOG'IA. From φαρμακον, a medicine, κατα, beneath, γραφη, a writing, and λογος, a description. The art of writing medical prescriptions.

PHARMACOCHYM'IA. From φαρμακον, a medicine, and χημεια, chemistry. Pharmaceutical chemistry.

PHARMACODYNAM'ICS. From φαρμακον, a medicine, and δυναμις, power. That branch of pharmacology which treats of the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACOG'NOSY. *Pharmacognos'ia.* From φαρμακον, a medicine, γνοσκω, I know. That part of pharmacy which treats of simple medicines.

PHARMAC'OLITE. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the native arseniate of lime.

PHARMACOL'OGY. *Pharmacolog'ia;* from φαρμακον, a medicine, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on, or the doctrine of, medicinal agents. Materia Medica.

PHARMACOMA'NIA. From φαρμακον, and μανια, mania. A monomaniac with regard to prescribing or taking medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA. From φαρμακον, a medicine, and ποειω, I make. Literally, the art of preparing medicines. A book containing a collection of medicinal formulæ, with a description of the process for the preparation of each. A dispensatory.

PHARMACOP'OLIST. A druggist.

PHARMACOPOL'IUM. From φαρμακον, a medicine, and πωλεω, I sell. The shop of the druggist; a drug store.

PHARMACOPOS'IA. A liquid medicine.

PHARMACOTHE'CA. A medicine case, or chest.

PHARMACUR'GICUS. A druggist; an apothecary.

PHAR'MACY. *Pharmaci'a;* from φαρμακον, a medicine. The art of selecting, preserving and preparing therapeutical agents.

PHARMAX'IS. Pharmacy.

PHARNA'CEUM. A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

PHARNACEUM LINEA'RE. A South African plant, supposed to be useful in pulmonary affections.

PHARYNGE'AL. *Pharynge'us;* from φαρυγξ, the pharynx. Pertaining to or implicating the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES. These are two in number, the *superior* and *inferior*. The superior is a branch of the internal maxillary, and sends a branch through the pterygo-palatine foramen to supply the arch of the palate and contiguous parts. The inferior is a branch of the external carotid, and sends off several branches, in its course upward toward the basis of the cranium, to the pharynx and contiguous deep-seated parts.

PHARYNGEAL NERVE. This nerve is a branch of the pneumogastric, and is distributed to the pharynx. It communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal, divides into a number of branches, which unite with branches of other nerves, forming a network of filaments which constitute the pharyngeal plexus.

PHARYNGETH'RON. The pharynx or fauces.

PHARYNGI'TIS. Inflammation of the pharynx.

PHARYNGITIS, DIPHTHERIT'IC. Diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx, or inflammation accompanied by the formation of false membranes.

PHARYNGITIS, FOLLIC'ULAR. Inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of

the pharynx, extending sometimes to the larynx.

PHARYNGOCE'LE. From φαρυγξ, the pharynx, and κηλη, a tumor. A morbid enlargement of the pharynx and gullet.

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL. Pertaining to the pharynx and tongue.

PHARYNGOG'RAPHY. *Pharyngogra'phia;* from φαρυγξ, the pharynx, and γραφη, a description. An anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOL'OGY. *Pharyngolog''ia;* from φαρυγξ, the pharynx, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise upon the pharynx.

PHARYNGO-PAL'ATINE. Pertaining to the pharynx and velum palati.

PHARYNGOPLE'GIA. From φαρυγξ, the pharynx, and πλησσω, I strike. Paralysis of the pharynx.

PHARYNGORRHAG'IA. Hemorrhage from the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSPAS'MUS. Spasm of the pharynx.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLI'NUS. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PHARYNG'OTOME. *Pharyngot'omus;* from φαρυγξ, the pharynx, and τεμνω, I cut. An instrument for scarifying the tonsils.

PHARYNGOT'OMY. *Pharyngotm'ia.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. Also, of scarifying the tonsils.

PHAR'YNX. The musculo-membranous sac at the back part of the mouth, which terminates in the œsophagus. It is invested with a strong fascia, which serves to connect it to the basilar process of the occipital, and the petrous portions of the temporal bones. There are seven foramina which open into it; namely, the two posterior nares, the two Eustachian tubes, the mouth, larynx, and œsophagus.

PHAS'COLOMYS. From φασκωλος, a pouch, and μυς, a mouse. A marsupial quadruped, having teeth like a rodent animal. It is commonly called the wombat.

PHASE'OLUS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

PHASEOLUS VULGA'RIS. The kidney bean.

PHASIANUS. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of which there are several species.

PHASIANUS COL'CHICUS. The pheasant.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. The domestic fowl.

PHAT'NION. Φατνιον. The socket of a tooth.

PHAUSIN'GES. Blisters or pustules caused by heat.

PHATNORRHA'GIA. From φατνιον, an alveolus, and ρηγνυμι, I break forth. Hemorrhage from the socket of a tooth. See Hemorrhage after the Extraction of Teeth.

PHELLAN'DRIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

PHELLANDRIUM AQUAT'ICUM. Water fennel; fine-leaved water hemlock, the seeds of which are said to be narcotic and stimulant.

PHENIG'MUS. From φοινιξ, red. A cutaneous disease characterized by redness of the skin, without fever. Also, a genus of disease in the order *Icteritiæ* of Sauvages.

PHENOM'ENON. From φαινομαι, I appear. A remarkable and unusual appearance. In *Medicine,* any appreciable change in an organ or function. The phenomena of a disease are its symptoms.

PHENYL. The hypothetical radical of phenol or carbolic acid. Formula $C_{12}H_5$.

PHI'ALA. A small bottle or phial.

PHILIA'TROS. From φιλεω, I love, and ιατρικη, medicine. An amateur student of medicine.

PHILLYR'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Oleaceæ.*

PHILLYRIA LATIFO'LIA. Mock privet. The leaves are astringent and have been used in ulcers of the mouth and throat.

PHILOBIO'SIS. From φιλεω, to love, and βιος, life. Love of life.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. *Lapis philosophorum.* A preparation sought by the alchemists for converting the baser metals into gold.

PHIL'TRUM. From φιλεω, I love. A medicine supposed to be capable of exciting love. In *Anatomy,* the vertical depression between the nose and upper lip.

PHIMO'SICUS. Relating to phimosis.

PHIMO'SIS. From φιμοω. I bind up. A constriction of the opening of the prepuce, which prevents it from being carried back behind the corona glandis.

PHLAS'MA. A contusion.

PHLEBARTERIODIAL'YSIS. From φλεψ, a vein, αρτερια, artery, and διαλυσις, separation. Varicose aneurism.

PHLEBECTA'RIA. From φλεψ, a vein, and εκτασις, dilatation. The dilatation of a vein or a portion of a vein.

PHLEB'ION. A vein.

PHLEBI'TIS. From φλεψ, a vein, and *itis*, a terminal, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a vein.

PHLEBITIS, CRURAL. Phlegmasia dolens.

PHLEBITIS UTERINE. Puerperal fever.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY. *Phlebogra'phia;* From φλεψ, a vein, and γραφω, to describe. An anatomical description of the veins.

PHLEBOL'OGY. *Phlebolog'ia.* A treatise on the veins.

PHLEB'OLITE. *Phlebolith'us;* from φλεψ, a vein, and λιθος, a stone. A calculous concretion in a vein.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA. From φλεψ, a vein, and ρηγνυμι, I break out. Hemorrhage from a vein or veins.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS. From φλεψ, a vein, and ρεξις, rupture. Rupture of a vein or veins.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTOM'IA. From φλεψ, a vein, οφθαλμος, the eye, τεμνω, I cut. The abstraction of blood from the eye.

PHLEB'OTOMUM. An instrument employed in phlebotomy; a thumb or spring lancet.

PHLEBOT'OMY. *Phlebotom'ia;* from φλεψ, a vein, and τεμνω, I cut. The operation of opening a vein. Venesection.

PHLEGM. *Phlegma.* One of the four primary humors of the ancients. Also, the viscid mucus expectorated, or expelled by vomiting.

PHLEG'MAGOGUE. *Phlegmago'gus;* from φλεγμα, phlegm, and αγω, I expel. An expectorant medicine.

PHLEGMAPY'RA. *Phlegmatopy'ra;* from φλεγμα, phlegm, and πυρετος, fever. Adeno-meningeal, or mucous fever; a fever accompanied with considerable mucous secretion from the digestive passage.

PHLEGMA'SIA. From φλεγω, I burn. Inflammation.

PHLEGMASIA DO'LENS. *Phlegma'sia lactea; phlegmasia alba; crural phlebitis; milk-leg.* A disease occurring in women soon after delivery, attended by fever, pain, swelling of the thigh, and other symptoms of a more or less severe character.

PHLEGMA'SIÆ. Inflammations. An order in the class *Pyrexiæ* of Dr. Cullen.

PHLEGMA'TIA. According to French pathologists, œdema, anasarca; and to the German, extravasation of serum or mucus.

PHLEGMATOPYR'A. *Phlegmapyra.* Adeno-meningeal fever.

PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA. From φλεγμα, phlegm, and ρεω, I flow. A discharge of a thin, limpid mucus from the nose, unaccompanied by inflammation.

PHLEG'MON. From φλεγω, I burn. Inflammation of the cellular tissue, accompanied by increased heat, pain and circumscribed swelling, usually terminating in suppuration or abscess.

PHLEGMONO'DES. Phlegmonous.

PHLEG'MONOUS. *Phlegmono'des;* from φλεγμονη, a phlegmon, and ειδος, resemblance. Belonging or relating to phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMA'TION. Inflammation of the cellular tissue, tending to suppuration.

PHLEGMYMENI'TIS. *Phlegmhymeni'tis;* from φλεγμα, phlegm, υμην, a membrane, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLEPS. A vein.

PHLOGIS'TIC. *Phlogisti'cus;* from φλογιζω, to burn. In *Chemistry*, inflammatory. See Phlogiston. In *Medicine*, preternatural vital energy. Increased action of the heart and arteries.

PHLOGIS'TON. From φλογιζω, to burn. The principle of inflammability; a name given by Stahl to a hypothetical element, supposed to be pure fire, fixed in combustible bodies.

PHLOGIS'TICATED AIR. Nitrogen gas.

PHLOGO'DES. From φλοξ, flame, and ειδος, resemblance. An epithet employed in *Pathology* to express particularly the redness of the face.

PHLOGOPY'RUS. From φλεγω, I burn, and πυρετος, fever. A term applied in *Pathology*, by some authors, to inflammatory fever.

PHLOGO'SIS. Literally, inflammation, but some authors use the term to designate exclusively external inflammation, and others, superficial or erysipelatous inflammation. The Germans employ it to designate a fugacious heat or simple redness of the face.

PHLOGOT'IC. Inflammatory.

PHLORID'ZINE. From φλοιος, bark, and ριζα, a root. A crystalline substance, of a bitter, astringent taste, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear and some other trees. It has been used as an anti-periodic.

PHLYCTÆ'NA. From φλυζω, I boil. A vesicle containing a limpid, serous fluid.

PHLYC'TENOID. Resembling phlyctæna.

PHLYCTEN'ULA. Diminutive of *phlyctæna*. A vesicle containing a limpid, serous fluid of the ciliary margin.

PHLYCTID'IUM. A pustule encircled by an inflamed ring or zone, as the small-pox pustule.

PHLY'SIS. A subcutaneous, ulcerative tumor. Also, phlyctæna.

PHOBODIP'SON. Hydrophobia.

PHOCE'NIC ACID. A volatile odoriferous acid contained in the oil of the porpoise.

PHOCE'NINE. A peculiar fatty matter mixed with elaine, found in the oil of the *Delphinium phocæna*.

PHŒNI'CIUS MORBUS. Tubercular elephantiasis.

PHŒNIG'MUS. A red cutaneous eruption, without fever. Also, a rubefacient.

PHŒ'NIX. A genus of plants of the order *Palmaceæ*.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIF'ERA. The date tree.

PHOLAD'EANS. *Pholadeæ*; from φωλεος, a lurking place. A family of Lamellibranchiate bivalves, which excavate hiding places for themselves in the rocks.

PHONA'TION. From φωνη, the voice. The production of the voice.

PHONE. The voice.

PHO'NICUS. From φωνη, the voice. Relating to the voice.

PHO'NICA. Diseases affecting the organs of the voice. An order of the class *Pneumatica* of Dr. Good.

PHON'ICS. Acoustics; the doctrine of sounds.

PHONON'OSI. From φωνη, the voice, and νοσος, disease. Diseases of the voice.

PHORA. Gestation.

PHORAN'THIUM. From φερω, to bear, and ανθος, a flower. A term applied in *Botany* to that form of receptacle in plants which is not fleshy, but surrounded by an involucrum, as in the order *Compositæ*. It is termed thalamus.

PHOR'MIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

PHORMIUM TE'NAX. Iris-leaved flax lily; New Zealand flax. A plant, native of New Zealand, the root of which is said to be purgative, sudorific and expectorant.

PHORONOM'IA. From φερομαι, I put myself in motion, and νομος, law. In *Physiology*, the laws of muscular action.

PHOS. Light.

PHOSGENE GAS. Chloro-carbonic acid gas.

PHOS'PHAS. Phosphate.

PHOS'PHATE. *Phosphas*. A salt resulting from the combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHAT'IC. Relating to the phosphates.

PHOSPHATIC DIATH'ESIS. A habit of body favoring the formation of calculi or phosphates.

PHOS'PHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

PHOSPHORENE'SES. M. Baumes unites under this generic name diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorization; that is, to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphate, or to its decom-

position. Among these affections, he enumerates *rachitis*, *osteomalacia* and *gout*.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE. *Phosphorescen'tia*. The luminous appearance exhibted by phosphorescent bodies

PHOSPHOR'IC ACID. *Acidum phosphor'icum*. An acid composed of one part phosphorus and five of oxygen.

PHOSPHO-MESIT'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of chloride of phosphorus upon acetone.

PHOSPHORU'RIA. Phosphorescent urine.

PHOS'PHORUS. From φως, light, and φερω, I carry. An undecomposed substance, of a yellowish color, semi-transparent, and burning in common air with great rapidity. In the dark it exhibits a luminous or posphorescent appearance, and emits a white smoke in the air.

PHOS'PHOROUS ACID. *Acidum phosphoro'sum*. A very sour, volatile white powder, obtained by the slow combustion of phosphorus. It reddens vegetable blues and neutralizes bases. Formula $PO_3$, eq. 54.4.

PHOS'PHURET. *Phosphuret'um*. A combination of phosphorus with a metal.

PHOSPHURETED HYDROGEN. A gaseous body, formed by the combination of phosphorus with hydrogen, inflammable in the air, and soluble in ether.

PHOTOGEN'IC. From φως, light, and γενναω, to generate. Producing light. Applied to drawings made by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

PHOTOG'RAPHY. From φως, light, and γραφη, a painting. The art of painting or fixing images of the camera obscura, on a silver or other surface.

PHOTOM'ETER. From φως, light, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of light.

PHOTOMA'NIA. Delirium produced by the action of intense light.

PHOTOPHO'BIA. From φως, light, and φωβεω, to dread. Intolerance of light.

PHOTOP'SIA. From φως, light, and οφις, vision. Lucid vision, or perception of sparks, flashes of fire, &c.

PHOTU'RIA. From φως, light, and ουρον, urine. Luminous urine.

PHRAGMI'TES A plant of the genus *Gramineæ*.

PHRAGMITES ARUNDINA'CEA. This, as well as *Phragmites calamagrostis*, is said to possess diuretic properties.

PHRAG'MOCONE. From φραγμα, a partition, and κονος, a cone. The chambered cone of the shell of the belemnite.

PHRAG'MOS. From φραγμω, I enclose. A row of teeth.

PHRA'SIS. Articulated voice.

PHRE'NES. The forepart of the thorax. Also, the diaphragm.

PHRENE'SIS. Phrenitis.

PHRENET'IC. *Phrenet'icus*. Connected with, or suffering from phrenitis.

PHREN'IC. *Phren'icus*. Diaphragmatic. Rel ating or belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRENIC ARTERIES. The diaphragmatic arteries.

PHRENIC NERVE. The diaphragmatic nerve.

PHRE'NICA. From φρην, the mind. Diseases of the mind; an order in the class *Neurotica* of Dr. Good.

PHRENI'TIS. From φρην, the mind, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the brain.

PHRENOL'OGY. *Phrenolog'ia;* from φρην, the mind, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the mind as deduced from the external configuration and volume of the brain.

PHRENO-MAG'NETISM. The pretended power of exciting the organs of the brain of a mesmerized person, whereby the functions of the organs are manifested. That no such power exists is evident from the fact that such phenomena cannot be elicited in children.

PHREN'SY. Phrenitis.

PHRI'CE. Φρικη. Shuddering; the chill of the cold fit of an ague; a shuddering from terror.

PHRICO'DES FEBRIS. A fever in which the chill is very severe and prolonged.

PHTHAR'MA CALIGO. Caligo.

PHTHARMA CATARAC'TA. Cataract.

PHTHARMA GLAUCO'MA. Glaucoma.

PHTHIRI'ASIS. From φθειρ, a louse. *Morbus pediculosus.* A disease favoring the generation of lice.

PHTHISIOL'OGY. From φθισις, consumption, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on phthisis.

PHTHISI-PNEUMONIA. Phthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHI'SIS. From φθιω, I consume. Consumption; progressive emaciation of the body from whatever cause produced, but usually restricted to *phthisis pulmonalis.*

PHTHISIS, CAN'CEROUS. Cancer of the lungs.

PHTHISIS DORSA'LIS. Tabes dorsalis.

PHTHISIS LARYNGE'A. Chronic laryngitis, a species of consumption resulting from ulceration of the larynx.

PHTHISIS MESENTER'ICA. Tabes mesenterica.

PHTHISIS PULMONA'LIS. *Phthisis tuberculo'sa.* Pulmonary consumption.

PHTHISIS TRACHEA'LIS. Chronic inflammation of the trachea, accompanied by ulceration and emaciation.

PHTHISU'RIA. Diabetes.

PHTHO'E. Phthisis.

PHTHO'RIUS. From φθορα, an abortion. Favoring abortion.

PHYCOMAT'ER. From φυκος, seaweed, and μητηρ, mother. The gelatinous matter found on the ground and on trees, in which the sporules of algaceous plants germinate.

PHYGETH'LON. From φυγω, I broil. Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands.

PHYLACTE'RY. An amulet; a prophylactic.

PHYLLI'TIS. A plant, according to some, of the genus *Scolopendrium;* others assign it to the genus *Asplenium.*

PHYLLAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA. A tree of India, from the fruit of which the emblic myrobalm of the older physicians is obtained.

PHYLLANTHUS SIMPLEX. The leaves, flowers, and fruit of this plant, made into an electuary, is regarded in India as efficacious in gonorrhœa.

PHYLLANTHUS URINA'RIA. This plant is said to possess powerful diuretic properties.

PHYLLANTHUS VIRO'SUS. The bark of this plant is a powerful astringent.

PHYL'LITE. From φυλλον, a leaf, and λιθος, a stone. A petrified leaf, or a mineral resembling a leaf.

PHYLLO'DIUM. In *Botany,* the petiole of a leaf when it is expanded, and the lamina abortive.

PHYL'LOPODS. From φυλλον, a leaf, and πους, a foot. One of a tribe of *Crustaceans,* in which the feet are flattened, having the form of a leaf.

PHYL'LOSTOMES. *Phyllostoma'ta.*—From φυλλον, a leaf, and στομα, a mouth. A family of bats in which the nose supports a simple leaf-like appendage.

PHY'MA. From φυω, to produce. A tubercle or phlegmon. A genus of diseases in Good's Nosology, including *hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis,* and *anthrax.*

PHYMATO'SES. Tuberculous diseases.

PHYMATO'SIS. An excrescence.

PHYMO'SIS. Phimosis.

PHY'SA. From φυσα, a bubble. A genus of fresh-water snails, so named from the bubble-like appearance of their shells.

PHY'SALIS. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.*

PHYSALIS ALKEKEN'GI. The winter cherry. The berries are thought to be diuretic, and have been recommended in dropsical and calculous diseases.

PHYS'CIA ISLANDICA. Iceland moss.

PHYSCO'NIA. From φυσκη, a bladder. Any tumor developed in the abdomen which is neither sonorous nor fluctuating. Eight species are enumerated:—1. *Physconia hepatica,* enlarged liver. 2. *Physconia peritonei,* tumefied peritoneum. 3. *Physconia splenica,* enlarged spleen. 4. *Physconia omentalis,* enlarged omentum. 5. *Physconia renalis,* enlarged kidney. 6. *Physconia uterina,* enlargement of the

uterus and its appendages. 7. *Physconia mesenterica*, enlargement of the mesentery, and 8. *Physconia intestinalis*, laxity of the intestinal canal, producing enlargement of the abdomen.

PHYSE'MA. *Physe'sis;* from φυσαω, I inflate. A tumor caused by an accumulation of air in the cellular texture. Also, tympanites.

PHYS'ETER. In *Mastozoology* a genus of Zoophogous *Cetacea*.

PHYSETER MACROCEPH'ALUS. The spermaceti whale.

PHYSIC. The art of healing diseases; medicine.

PHYSIC, INDIAN. The common name of *Gillenia trifoliata*.

PHYSIC-NUTS. The nuts of the *Jatropha curcas*.

PHYS'ICAL. Pertaining to the tangible properties or effects of material things.

PHYSI''CIAN. One who has received the degree of doctor of medicine from a regularly incorporated institution. In France, a professor or student of natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS. From φυσις, nature. The science of nature; but in the usual and more restricted acceptation of the term, the movements, pressure, and sensible properties of things. Natural philosophy.

PHYSICS, MED'ICAL. *Physica Medica'lis*. Physics applied directly to medicine, whether for the explanation of the vital phenomena of the functions of the body, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

PHYSIOAUTOCRA'TIA. The vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIOG'NOMY. *Physiognom'ia;* from φυσις, nature, and γινωσκω, I know. The art of judging of the character and dispositions of men by their countenances, gestures, and external appearance, as taught by Lavater.

PHYSIOL'OGY. *Physiolog'ia;* from φυσις, nature, and λογος, a discourse. By the ancients this term was used in the same sense as that of *physics*, but at present it is limited to the science which treats of the laws of life, and the functions of living beings. Physiology is divided into *human* and *comparative*. The former relates to man, and the latter to animals and vegetables. It is also divided into *general* and *special*, the one relating to the general laws of life, and the other to the functions of individual organs.

PHYSIS. Nature; life.

PHYSOBLEPH'ARON. From φυσαω, I inflate, and βλεφαρον, eye-lid. Emphysematous swelling of the eye-lids.

PHYSOCE'LE. *Pneumatoce'le.* An emphysematous tumor of the scrotum.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS. From φυσαω, I inflate, and κεφαλη, the head. Emphysematous swelling of the head.

PHYSOCŒ'LIA. From φυσαω, I inflate, and κοιλια, the belly. Tympanites.

PHYSO'DES. From φυσαω, I inflate, and ειδος, resemblance. A term applied in *Pathology* to tumors apparently filled with air.

PHYS'OGRADES. *Physograda;* from φυσις, air, and *gradior*, I proceed. A tribe of *Acalephæ*, which swim by means of air bladders.

PHYSOME'TRA. From φυσαω, I inflate, and μητρα, the womb. *Inflatio uteri.* Windy swelling of the uterus.

PHYSON. Flatulence.

PHYSON'CUS. A windy tumor.

PHYSOSPAS'MUS. Windy colic, with spasmodic contraction of some portion of the alimentary canal.

PHYSOTHO'RAX. Pneumothorax.

PHYTEU'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*.

PHYTEUMA ORBICULA'RE. Horned rampions. The root is said to be antisyphilitic, and a species in the Alps is thought to be beneficial in cancerous affections.

PHYTOCHEM'IA. From φυτον, a plant, and χημεια, chemistry. Vegetable chemistry.

PHYTOG'RAPHY. *Phytograph'ia;*—from φυτον, a plant, and γραφη, a description. A description of plants.

PHYTOLAC'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*.

PHYTOLACCA DECAN'DRA. Poke-weed. The root and berries are said to be

anodyne, and the juice of the root to be emetic and cathartic.

PHYTOLITHOL'OGY. *Phytolitholog'ia;* from φυτον, a plant, λιθος, a stone, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on fossil plants.

PHYTOL'OGY. *Phytolog'ia;* from φυτον, a plant, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on plants. Botany.

PHYTOPATHOL'OGY. *Phytopathology'ia.* A treatise on the diseases of plants.

PHYTOPH'AGOUS. From φμτον, a plant, and φαγω, I eat. Plant-eating animals.

PHYTOT'OMY. *Phytotom'ia.* The anatomy of plants.

PHYTOZŌ'ON. From φυτον, a plant, and ζωον, an animal. A term applied to zoophytes and certain marine animalculæ which live on the tissues of plants.

PIA MATER. The highly vascular membrane which immediately invests the convolutions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis.

PIAN. Frambœsia, or Yaws.

PIAR. Fat.

PIARHÆ'MIA. From πιαρ, fat, and αιμα, blood. Fat in the blood.

PI'CA. Depraved appetite.

PIC'AMAR. The bitter principle of tar.

PICHU'RIM BEAN. An oblong seed brought from Brazil. It has a musky odor, and possesses aromatic and carminative properties. It is the produce, according to Lees, of *Nectandra puchury.* The origin of these seeds was formerly referred to the *Laurus pichurim.*

PICHU'RIM CORTEX. An aromatic bark, obtained from a species of *Laurus pichurim.*

PIC'OLIN. A volatile, acid, oily liquid, obtained by the distillation of animal substances.

PI'CRIA. Bitterness.

PICRAM'MIA. A genus of plants of the order *Amyridaceæ.*

PICRAMMIA CILIA'TA. A tropical tree, the bark of which, it is said, is a good substitute for Cascarilla.

PIC'RIC ACID. A substance produced by the action of nitric acid on indigo, silk, aloes, &c.

PI'CRIN. A bitter substance obtained from *Digitalis purpurea,* said to be impure *Digitaline.*

PIC'RIS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

PICRIS ECHOI'DES. The common ox-tongue. The leaves are thought to be laxative.

PI'CROMEL .A peculiar substance, of a sweetish-bitter taste, which exists in bile.

PICROTOX'IN. *Picrotox'ina; picrotox'ine;* from πικρος, bitter, and τοξικον, poison. A vegetable alkali, which crystallizes in white, brilliant, four-sided, transparent prisms. It is this principle which gives to the *Cocculus indicas* its poisonous properties.

PIEDMONT TRUFFLE. See Lycoperdon tuber.

PIG'EON. A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Columba,* of which there are four species, the *stock-dove,* the *ring-dove,* the *turtle-dove,* and *migratory pigeon* of America. All the species are nutritious, stimulant, and digestible.

PIG-NUT. Groundnut; earthnut; the bulbous root of *Bunium bulbocastanum,* which see.

PIGMENT CELLS. Cells for the secretion of a black or dark-brown matter, which gives color to the parts over which they are spread. They are found in the epidermis of the negro and other dark races of mankind, and on the inner surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.

PIGMEN'TUM. From *pingo,* to paint. A pigment or paint. An epithet applied, in *Anatomy,* to a black mucous substance found in the eye; namely, the *pigment of he iris,* called the *uvea;* and the *pigment of the choroid membrane,* called the *pigmentum nigrum.*

PIGMENTUM INDICUM. Indigo.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM. The dark brown substance which lines the choroid membrane of the eye, and covers the posterior surface of the iris.

PILA HYS'TRICIS. The bezoar hystricis.

PILA MARI'NA. A round, depressed, or oblong mass of marine plants found on the seashores, and said to be useful in scrofula, goître, and as an anthelmintic.

PILA'RE MA'LUM. *Trichia'sis.* Hair disease.

PILA'TIO. From *pilus*, a hair. A hair-like fracture of the skull.

PILEA. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ.*

PILEA PU'MILA. Clearweed; an indigenous plant, said to be useful in relieving the eruption caused by *Rhus.*

PI'LEOUS. Relating to the hair.

PILE, GALVANIC. A galvanic apparatus consisting of a pile or column of zinc or copper plates, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

PILES. Hæmorrhoids, which see.

PILE-WORT. A plant of the genus *Ranunculus.*

PILEUS. The cap or uppermost part of a gymnospermous fungus, resembling an umbrella in form.

PILL. See Pilula.

PILO'SUS. Hairy.

PILU'LA. Diminutive of *pila*, a ball. A simple or compound medicine, of a firm consistence, spherical in shape, and rarely exceeding five or six grains in weight.

PILULÆ ALOES. U. S. Aloetic pills.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOS'ITÆ. Ph. L., D. Compound pills of aloes.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASAFŒ'TIDÆ. U. S. and Ph. E. Pills of aloes and asafœtida.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI. Ph. E. Pills of aloes and iron.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. U. S. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

PILULÆ ASAFŒTIDÆ. U. S. Asafœtida pills.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ.—Ph. E. and D. Compound calomel pills.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII. Ph. E. Pills of calomel and opium.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. Ph. L. Compound pills of gamboge.

PILULÆ CATHAR'TICÆ COMPOSITÆ.—U. S. Compound cathartic pills.

PILULÆ COLOCYN'THIDIS COMPOSITÆ. Ph. D. Compound pills of colocynth.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCY'AMI. Ph. E. Pills of colocynth and henbane.

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ. Ph. L. Compound pills of hemlock.

PILULÆ COPAIBÆ. U. S. Pills of copaiba.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIA'TI. Ph. E. Pills of ammoniated copper.

PILULÆ DIGITA'LIS ET SCILLÆ. Ph. E. Pills of digitalis and squill.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONA'TIS. U. S. Pills of carbonate of iron.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOS'ITÆ. U. S., Ph. L., D. and E. Compound iron pills.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHITIS. Ph. E. Pills of sulphate of iron.

PILULÆ GAL'BANI COMPOS'ITÆ. U. S., Ph. L. and D. Compound pills of galbanum.

PILULÆ GAMBO'GIÆ COMPOS'ITÆ. Ph. D. Compound pills of gamboge.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI U. S., Ph. L. and D. Mercurial pills. Blue pills.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLO'RIDI COMPOS'ITÆ. Compound pills of chloride of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS. U. S. Calomel pills.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IOD'IDI. Ph. L. Pills of iodide of mercury.

PILULÆ IPECACUAN'HÆ COMPOSITÆ. Ph. L. Compound pills of ipecacuanha.

PILULÆ IPECACUAN'HÆ ET OPII. Ph. E. Pills of ipecacuanha and opium.

PILULÆ OPII. U. S. Pills of opium.

PILULÆ PLUMBI OPIA'TÆ. Ph. E. Opiate pills of lead.

PILULÆ QUI'NIÆ SULPHA'TIS. U. S. Pills of sulphate of quinine.

PILULÆ RHEI. U. S. Pills of rhubarb.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOS'ITÆ. U. S. and Ph. E. Compound pills of rhubarb.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI. Ph. E. Pills of rhubarb and iron.

PILULÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ. Ph. L. Compound pills of sagapenum.

PILULÆ SAPO'NIS COMPOSITÆ. U. S. and Ph. L. Compound pills of soap.

PHILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. U. S. Compound pills of squill.

PILULÆ STY'RACIS COMPOSITÆ. Ph. D. Compound pills of styrax.

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ. Ph. E. Pills of opium

PI'LUM. *Pistil'lum.* A pistil, which see.

PI'LUS. The short hair on the surface of the body.

PIM'ELE. Fat.

PIM'ELITE. From πιμελη, fatness. A green mineral of a greasy feel, containing silica, alumina and nickel.

PIMELI'TIS. From πιμελη, fat, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

PIMELO'SIS. From πιμελη, fat. The conversion of any texture into fat.

PIMELOSIS HEPAT'ICA. The degeneration of the liver into fat.

PIMEN'TA. *Pimen'to.* Jamaica pepper; allspice; the fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta.*

PIMPER'NEL. The name of several plants of different genera. The *scarlet pimpernel* belongs to the genus *Anagallis;* the *water pimpernel*, to the genus *Veronica*, and the yellow to the genus *Lysimachia.*

PIMPINEL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

PIMPINELLA ANI'SUM. The anise plant. The seeds have an aromatic odor and a pleasant, sweetish taste. They yield an essential oil by distillation, which is sometimes used in cholic and to prevent the griping effects of some purgatives.

PIMPINELLA SAXIF'RAGA. Burnet saxifrage. The root is astringent and has been employed as a masticatory in toothache.

PIM'PLE. *Pap'ula.* A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, but not tending to suppuration.

PIN. A small instrument, pointed at one extremity, made of brass, iron, silver or gold, and used in *Surgery* to fix dressings, and sometimes in sutures.

PIN'CERS. Forceps; volsella.

PINCH'BECK. Dutch gold; an alloy of copper and zinc.

PINCKNE'YA. A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ.*

PINCKNEYA PUBENS. Georgia bark; bitter bark; fever bark; a shrub, native of Georgia and Florida, closely allied to Cinchona, and possessing bitter and tonic properties. The bark is the part used and has been employed in domestic practice with great success in intermittent fevers.

PINE. A tree of the genus *Pinus.*

PINE-APPLE. A tropical plant, the *Bromelia ananas* and its fruit.

PINE-THISTLE. A plant of the genus *Atractylis.*

PINE'AL. *Pinea'lis;* from *pinus*, a pine. Resembling the pine-apple.

PINEAL GLAND. *Gland'ula pinea'lis.* A small gland about the size of a pea, of a conical shape, situated between the fornix and tubercula quadrigemina in the brain.

PI'NEUS PURGANS. A synonym of *Jatropha curcas.*

PINGUEC'ULA. From *pinguis*, fat. A form of pterygium, consisting of a small whitish-yellow granule between the margin of the cornea and the outer or inner angle of the eye under the conjunctiva.

PINGUE'DO. Fat.

PINGUIC'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Lentibulariæ.*

PINGUICULA VULGA'RIS. Butterwort; the leaves of which are cathartic.

PINIC ACID. An acid obtained from rosin.

PINK, CAROLINA. Common name of *Spigelia marilandica.*

PIN'NA. The fin of a fish. In *Anatomy*, a portion of the external ear, representing a kind of funnel, and called the *pinna auriculæ.* In *Zoology*, a genus of ostracean acephalous mollusks, commonly called winged shells.

PINNAC'ULUM. A summit or pinnacle.

PIN'NATE. From *pinna*, a feather or fin. A species of compound leaf, where a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

PINNATI'PEDS. *Pinnatipe'dia*; from *pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, a foot. An order of birds with digits bordered by membranes.

PIN'NIPEDS. *Pinnip'edes*. A section of crabs having the last pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint suited for swimming.

PIN'NOTHERES. From *pinna*, and *θηραω*, I pursue. A species of small parasitic crabs found in the shell of *Pinna* and other bivalves.

PIN'NULA. A branchlet of a pinnate leaf.

PINT. The eighth of a gallon, or sixteen fluid ounces.

PINUS. A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*.

PINUS A'BIES. The Norway spruce-fir, a tree which affords the Burgundy pitch, and the common frankincense.

PINUS AUSTRA'LIS. The long-leaved southern pine.

PINUS BALSAME'A. The tree which affords the Canada Balsam.

PINUS CANADEN'SIS. The hemlock spruce.

PINUS CEDRUS. The cedar tree.

PINUS CEMBRA. The tree which affords the Carpathian balsam.

PINUS LARIX. *Larix europæ'a*; *A'bies europæa*. The larch tree, which yields the larch agaric and Venice turpentine.

PINUS MUGHOS. The mountain or mugho pine.

PINUS PICE'A. The European silver fir tree.

PINUS PINASTER. The cluster pine which yields Bordeaux turpentine.

PINUS PI'NEA. The stone pine tree.

PINUS PUMIL'IO. The mugho or mountain pine, which yields the Hungarian balsam, and an essential oil called the *oleum templinum*.

PINUS RIGIDA. The barren pine, which yields a large quantity of turpentine and tar.

PINUS SYLVES'TRIS. The Scotch fir.

PIPER. Pepper. A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*.

PIPER ALBUM. White pepper, or the black freed from its cuticle.

PIPER ANGUSTIFO'LIUM. The matico plant.

PIPER BRAZILIA'NUM. See Capsicum annuum.

PIPER CARYOPHYL'LATUM. See Myrtus pimenta.

PIPER CAUDA'TUM. See piper cubeba.

PIPER CUBEB'A. *Cubeb pepper*. The plant which yields cubebs.

PIPER DECORTICA'TUM. White pepper.

PIPER FAVASCI. The clove berry-tree.

PIPER GUINEEN'SE. Capsicum annuum.

PIPER JAMAICEN'SE. The Myrtus pimenta.

PIPER LONGUM. Long pepper.

PIPER LUSITAN'ICUM. Capsicum annuum.

PIPER METHISTI'CUM. See Micropiper Methisticum.

PIPER MURALE. See Sedum Acre.

PIPER NIGRUM. Black pepper.

PIPERA'CEÆ. The pepper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

PIPERI'NA. *Piper'ine*. A white, resinoid substance, obtained from black pepper, containing the active principle of pepper.

PIPSIS'SEWA. The common name of *Chimaphilla umbellata*.

PIS-A-BED. Vulgar name of *Leontodon taraxacum*.

PISCES. A division of vertebrata, including fishes which respire in water.

PISCID'IA ERYTHRI'NA. Jamaica dogwood, a small tree, native of the West Indies. It has an acrid, narcotic fruit, which is used to poison fish. A tincture of the bark and root has been used as a remedy for toothache.

PI'SIFORM. *Pisifor'mis*; from *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, shape. Pea-shaped.

PISIFORM'E, Os. The fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PIS'MIRE. An insect of the genus *Formica*.

PISO. A mortar.

PISSASPHAL'TUM. Mineral pitch; an indurated bitumen.

PISSELÆ'UM. Petroleum.

PISTA'CIA. A genus of plants of the order *Terebinthaceæ*.

PISTACIA LENTIS'CUS. The tree which yields the resin called mastic.

PISTACIA TEREBIN'THUS. The turpentine tree. The tree which yields the cyprus and chio turpentine.

PISTACIA VERA. The tree which affords the pistachio nut, which yields a large quantity of fixed oil.

PISTA'CHIO NUT. The fruit of the *pistacia vera.*

PIS'TIL. *Pistil'lum.* The female sexual organ of all phenogamous plants.

PISTILLIF'EROUS. A term applied to plants the flowers of which contain one or more pistils, without stamens.

PISTOLO'CHIA. Birthwort, a plant of the genus *Aristolochia.*

PISUM SATI'VUM. The common pea.

PIT OF THE STOMACH. The epigastrium.

PITAY'A BARK. One of the false barks obtained from the mountain of Pitaya.

PITCH. Inspissated tar.

PITCH, BURGUNDY. A concrete resinous exudation from the *Pinus abies.*

PITCH, JEW'S. Bitumen judaicum; asphaltum.

PITCH-BLEND. A mineral of a brownish color and semi-metallic lustre, consisting of the oxyds of uranium and iron.

PITCHER-PLANT. A plant having a kind of cylindrical urn connected with the leaf and closed by a sort of lid, called the *operculum.* See Nepenthes.

PITCH-STONE. A variety of obsedian, having the appearance of indurated pitch.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster.

PITTO'TA. Medicines in which pitch constitutes the principal ingredient.

PITTSBURG MINERAL SPRING. A chalybeate and saline spring about four miles from Pittsburg.

PITUI'TA. Phlegm; viscid mucus.

PITU'ITARY. *Pituita'rius;* from *pituita,* phlegm. A name applied to parts which are supposed to be connected with the secretion of phlegm or mucus.

PITUITARY FOSSA. The depression in the sphenoid bone *(sella turcica)* which gives lodgment to the pituitary gland.

PITUITARY GLAND. *Gland'ula pituita'ria.* A small body, situated in the sella turcica. It is composed of two lobes, an *anterior* and a *posterior.* The anterior is of a yellowish-gray color, and the posterior, grayish-white.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE. *Membra'na pituita'ria.* The mucous membrane that lines the nostrils and the sinuses which communicate with them.

PITUI'TOUS. *Pituito'sus;* from *pituita,* phlegm or mucus. Consisting of, filled with, or resembling mucus or phlegm.

PITYRI'ASIS. From πιτυρον, bran. A genus of scaly diseases, characterized by irregular patches of small scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, but never form crusts. It occurs under several varieties of form. 1. *Pityriasis capitis,* dandriff. 2. *Pityriasis rubra,* which consists in the cuticle becoming first red, then scurfy, and exfoliating, which process is frequently repeated. 3. *Pityriasis versicolor,* which is principally confined to the arms, chest and abdomen, and consists of exfoliations of scurfy cuticle, irregularly diffused and of a brown color.

PITYRIS'MA. Pityriasis.

PITYRON. Furfur or bran.

PIV'OT-BORER, ELLIOT'S. An instrument invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot, of Montreal, for forcing out wood pivots which have been broken in the fang; it resembles a very fine twisted gimlet, without the screw upon the point.

PIVOT EXTRACTOR, ELLIOT'S. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliot, for removing a pivot from the root of a tooth after the crown has been displaced.

PIVOT GAUGE. An instrument constructed by Mr. G. F. J. Colburn, for determining the proper size and length of the projecting portion of a pivot in an artificial tooth, previous to its introduction into the canal of the root into which it is to be introduced.

PIVOT, PERFORATED. A pivot, tenon or dowel, perforated through the centre, and extending through the artificial tooth, to give egress to any matter which may be secreted at the extremity of the root and

accumulate in the canal. This method of affording egress to purulent matter was first employed in the United States by Dr. Elliot, but it had been previously resorted to in France, a fact of which Dr. E. was ignorant at the time he adopted it.

Pivot Tooth. An artificial tooth designed to be applied to the root of a natural tooth, by means of what is usually termed a pivot, but more properly a dowel, or tenon. Also, a tooth thus applied.

Pivot Tooth, Manner of Inserting. The first thing to be attended to in the insertion of a pivot tooth, supposing every part of the mouth to be in a healthy condition, is, to remove such portion of the crown of the natural tooth as may not have been previously destroyed by caries, with an oval or half round file.

If the tooth has not lost its vitality, the nerve, after exposing the pulp-cavity, should be extirpated with a silver or iron wire or some other sharp-pointed instrument, to the extremity of the root. It is sometimes destroyed with the actual cautery, and sometimes with arsenious acid, but extirpation is thought to be the preferable method.

The nerve having been destroyed, the remainder of the operation will not be attended with pain. The root should now be filed off up to the gum and a little above its free edge, which will give the exposed extremity a slightly arched shape.

After having completed the operation of filing, the natural canal in the root should be slightly enlarged with a burr-drill, or a broach prepared for the purpose. The canal thus formed in the root for the pivot, should never exceed the sixteenth part of an inch or a line in diameter, and a quarter or three-eighths of an inch in length.

After having prepared the root in the manner as just described, an artificial crown of the right shape, color and size, should be accurately fitted to it. If the crown is that of a natural tooth, it may be done with a file, and if it is porcelain, on an emory or corundum slab or wheel.

The canal in the root, and that in the artificial crown should be directly opposite to each other. When the crown of a natural tooth is used, the proper place for the pivot hole is indicated by the pulp cavity, but when a porcelain tooth is employed, if great care has not been taken in its manufacture, considerable difficulty may be experienced in attaching it.

The artificial crown may be secured to the root by means of a pivot made of wood or metal, and when the latter is employed, gold or platina should be preferred, inasmuch as silver or any of the baser metals is liable to be oxydized by the fluids of the mouth. If wood is used, it should be of the best quality of well seasoned white hickory. After being reduced to near the size of the orifice of the cavity in the artificial tooth, it should be forced through a smooth hole, of the size of that in the root, in a piece of ivory, bone, steel or some other hard substance, for the purpose of compressing its fibres as closely together as possible. Thus prepared, one end is forced into the cavity in the artificial crown, and the projecting part cut off about a quarter or three-eighths of an inch from the tooth, and this, after being fitted to the size of the orifice in the root, should be forced into it by pressure applied with the thumb and finger of the operator to the tooth, until it comes in contact with the root.

When a metallic pivot is used, the end going into the artificial crown may be fastened in either of the following ways, namely: first, by cutting a screw on it either with a file, or by passing it through a screw-plate; the cavity in the crown should next be filled with a wooden tube, into which this is screwed. Second, by filling the cavity in the crown with pulverized borax, moistened with water, inserting the end of the pivot, which should be large enough to fill the cavity, placing several small pieces of solder around it, and applying heat to the tooth by means of a blow-pipe and lamp until it fuses and flows down around it into the tooth. The solder by adapting itself, when in a state of fusion, to the rough walls of the cavity

in the crown of the tooth, will prevent the pivot from loosening or coming out. The latter method we consider preferable to the former. The projecting part of the pivot should be about half an inch in length, square and pointed. The cavity in the root which requires to be deeper for a metallic than for a wood pivot, should be filled with wood, with a small hole through the centre. Into this the end of the pivot is introduced, and forced up in the manner as before described, until the tooth and root come firmly together.

But when a metallic pivot is used, a plate-tooth is preferable to those made expressly for pivots. The manner of attaching a pivot to one of the former, is as follows: the root should be first prepared in the manner as before described; after which, an impression should be taken in wax; from this, a plaster cast is taken, and from the latter, metallic casts. This done, a piece of gold plate large enough to cover the root is swaged up between the metallic casts; a plate-tooth of the proper size, shape and color, should then be fitted to the root, backed with gold, and soldered to the plate previously fitted to the root, and to the upper or convex surface of this last, and immediately beneath the canal in the root, a gold pivot should be attached. But, for the manner of conducting these various processes, see Mounting Porcelain Teeth upon a Metallic Base. The strength of a wood pivot may be increased by passing a gold wire through the centre of it.

The walls of the canal in the root, when an artificial tooth is applied with any of the pivots which have as yet been described, is, of necessity, exposed to the action of the fluids of the mouth, and, consequently, are gradually softened and broken down, so that in the course of a few years a larger pivot will be required, and this, too, after awhile, will have to be replaced with one still larger, until, finally, the root is destroyed. This destructive process proceeds much more rapidly in some cases than in others, according as the root is hard or soft, and as the secretions of the mouth are in a healthy or diseased condition.

But the action of the fluids of the mouth upon the walls of the canal may be prevented by introducing a hollow gold screw for the reception of the pivot. This will effectually protect them against the action of all corrosive agents, and a root thus prepared will support an artificial crown more than twice as long as when prepared in the ordinary way.

The stability of a tooth, inserted in this manner, is as great, if the pivot is of the proper size, as one inserted by any of the other methods, and it may be removed, cleansed and replaced at the pleasure of the patient. When the walls of the canal are so much enlarged by decay as to have formed a large conical-shaped cavity in the lower extremity of the root, the upper end of the hollow or cylindrical screw will only take effect. In this case, the space between the lower extremity and the walls of the root should be thoroughly filled with gold.

PIV'OTING. A term applied in *Dental Surgery* to the operation of fitting and securing a new crown to the root of a natural tooth by means of a wood, gold or some other pivot or tenon. See Pivot Tooth, Manner of Inserting.

PIX. Pitch.

Pix Abietis. Burgundy pitch.

Pix Arida. Pix nigra.

Pix Burgundica. Burgundy pitch.

Pix Canaden'sis. Canada pitch.

Pix Liquida. Tar.

Pix Nigra. Black pitch.

PLACĒ'BO. I will please. A term applied to a medicine intended rather to please than benefit.

PLACEN'TA. From *πλακους*, a cake, The after-birth; a spongy, semicircular and lobulated organ in the pregnant female formed of the capillary extremities of the hypogastric arteries and umbilical vein, and the decidua and chorion.

Placenta Febri'lis. The ague cake.

Placenta Præ'via. Presentation of the placenta, a condition which always gives rise to uterine hemorrhage.

PLACENTA SANGUI'NIS. The coagulum of the blood.

PLACENTA, VEG'ETABLE. The cellular substance in the carpels of plants from which the ovules originate.

PLACENTA'LIA. That division of the class Mammalia, including the orders that have either a placenta or a vascular chorion by which the fœtus is connected to the parietes of the uterus.

PLACENTU'LA. A little cake. A rudimentary placenta.

PLADARO'SIS. *Pladar'otes;* from πλαδαρος, soft. A soft tumor within the eyelid.

PLAGA. In *Surgical Pathology*, a wound inflicted by a mechanical agent.

PLAGUE. From πληγη, *plaga*, a stroke. *Pestis*. An exceedingly malignant febrile disease, endemic and sometimes epidemic in Egypt, Syria and Turkey. It has prevailed several times in the larger cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

PLAGUE, BLACK. Pestis nigra.

PLAGUE COLD. A severe form of congestive fever, occurring in the Southern States, in which there is little or no reaction. Bilious pneumonia.

PLAGU'LA. A compress, pledget, or splint.

PLAIT ED. *Plica'tus*. A term applied in *Botany* to a form of vernation in which the leaves are folded lengthwise like a fan, as in many palms.

PLANA'RIA LATRUSCU'LA. The *Distoma hepatica*, a small flat worm, commonly called the *liver fluke*.

PLANE. From *planum*, flat. A surface without elevation or depression.

PLANO-. A Latin prefix, signifying flat.

PLANO-CONCAVE. Flat on one side and concave on the other. Applied to leaves.

PLANO-CONVEX. Flat on one side and convex on the other.

PLANE'TES. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to diseases which return at irregular periods, as is sometimes the case in intermittent fever.

PLANT. An organized body, belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

PLAN'TA. In *Botany*, a plant; in *Anatomy*, the sole of the foot.

PLANTA'GO. Plantago major; also, a genus of plants of the order *Plantaginaceæ*.

PLANTAGO CORON'OPUS. The buckshorn plantain, which has properties similar to *Plantago Major*.

PLANTAGO LATIFO'LIA. See Plantago Major.

PLANTAGO MAJOR. The broad-leaved plantain, formerly thought to be refrigerant, diuretic and deobstruent. The leaves are used as a vulnerary and as a dressing for blisters.

PLANTAGO PSYL'LIUM. The branching plantain. A decoction of the seed has been recommended as a remedy for hoarseness.

PLANT'AIN. Plantago major.

PLANTAIN-TREE. A tropical tree of the genus *Musa*,

PLANTAIN, WATER. *Alis'ma planta'go*. The root has been used in hydrophobia, and the leaves as a rubefacient.

PLAN'TAR. *Planta'ris;* from *planta*, the sole of the foot. Belonging or relating to the sole of the foot.

PLANTAR APONEURO'SIS. The thick, dense aponeurosis situated under the integuments of the sole of the foot.

PLANTAR ARTERIES. Two arteries, an *external* and *internal*, arising from the extremity of the posterior tibial.

PLANTAR LIG'AMENTS. The inferior ligaments of the tarsus and metatarsus.

PLANTAR MUSCLE. The extensor tarsi minor. The plantaris.

PLANTAR NERVES. Two nerves, an *internal* and *external*, proceeding from the posterior tibial; the *internal* to the first three toes, and the *external* to the outer side of the fourth and fifth, and to the muscles situated on the outer side of the foot.

PLANTA'RIS. The plantar muscle.

PLANT'IGRADES. From *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, I march. A tribe of Carnivorous mammals which walk on the sole of the foot.

PLAN'TULA. In *Botany*, the small

stem which shoots from the earth on the germination of the plant.

PLANUM, OS. A name formerly given to the orbitar plate of the ethmoid bone.

PLANU'RIA. From πλανος, wandering, false. A term applied in *Pathology* to the discharge of urine through some other passage than the urethra.

PLA'NUS. Soft; smooth; flat.

PLAS'MA. From πλασσω, I form. The liquor sanguinis. The fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float.

PLAS'TER. In *Pharmacy*, a solid and glutinous compound, for external applications. See Emplastrum.

PLASTER OF PARIS. A white powder obtained by the calcination of *gypsum*, and so named from its abounding near Paris. See Gypsum.

PLAS'TIC. *Plas'ticus;* from πλασσω, I form. That which forms.

PLASTIC ELEMENT. That from which growth takes place.

PLASTIC FORCE. The formative power of organized bodies.

PLASTIC LYMPH. Liquor sanguinis, which see.

PLASTIC SURGERY. *Morioplas'tice.* The restoration of a lost part by means of a surgical operation, as of the nose by the transfer of integument from the forehead or arm.

PLAS'TRON. In *Erpetology*, the under part of the shell of the tortoise.

PLATA. The scapula.

PLATE FORCEPS. Forceps employed in *Mechanical Dentistry* for the partial adaptation of a metallic base to a model previously to being struck up between metallic castings. They are usually constructed with an oval bulb at the extremity of the jaw.

PLATIAS'MUS. From πλατυς, broad. Defective articulation from excessive development of the lips.

PLAT'INA. *Plat'inum. Au'rum al'bum*, or white gold; from *plata*, silver. A metal nearly of the color of silver, very malleable and ductile, harder than iron, resisting the action of acids and alkalies, and fusible only at a very high temperature. In France it has been extensively used as a base for artificial teeth, and also for filling teeth, but its employment for the latter purpose, in the United States, is very limited.

PLATINA, BLACK. *Black platinum.* A black powder obtained by decomposing a weak solution of the chloride of platinum by galvanism.

PLATINA SPONGE. *Spongy plat'inum.* Porous platina, obtained by dissolving the metal in filings in a mixture of one part nitric and two parts muriatic acid; then dilute with an equal quantity of water; by adding to this, liquor ammoniæ, a yellow precipitate will be formed, which on being separated by filtering through paper, and exposed to a red heat in a crucible, will leave fine platinum in the form of a dark lead-colored spongy mass.

PLATYCEPH'ALUS. From πλατυς, broad, and κεφαλη, the head. Broad-headed.

PLATYCOR'IA. *Platycoria'sis; Mydriasis.* Morbid enlargement of the pupil.

PLATYGLOS'SUS. From πλατυς, broad, and γλοσσα, the tongue. Broad-tongued.

PLATYSTO'MUS. From πλατυς, and στομα, the mouth. Broad-mouthed.

PLATYPROS'OPUS. From πλατυς, broad, and προσωπος, a face. Broad-faced.

PLAT'YRHINES. *Plat'yrhinæ;* from πλατυς, wide, and ριν, a nose. A section of the genus *Simia*, or monkeys peculiar to the New World, which have the nostrils separated by a wide interspace.

PLATYR'RIS. From πλατυς, broad, and ρις, the nose. Broad-nosed.

PLATYS'MA. From πλατυς, broad. Any thing widened or spread out; a flat piece.

PLATYSMA MYOI'DES. A thin muscle situated on the side of the neck.

PLAT'YSOMES. *Platyso'ma;* from πλατυς, wide, and σωμα, body. A family of Coleopterous insects, with a wide and much depressed body, forming the genus *Cucujus*. They are found under the bark of trees.

PLEC'TRUM. The styloid porcess of the temporal bone; also, the uvula.

PLEDG'ET. A small compress of lint, to be applied to wounds, ulcers, &c.

PLEG'MA. From πλεκω, to wind. Any thing twined, as the tendril of a vine, or interlaced, as a plexus of blood-vessels.

PLENCK'S ODONTALGIC LOTION. ℞—Rad. pyrethrium ʒ ij; muriate of ammonia ʒ ij; extract of opium gr. ij; distilled lavender water ℥ ij; distilled vinegar ℥ ij; mix—digest for several days and filter.

PLENCK's SOLUTION. Mercury rubbed with mucilage until it becomes suspended in the mixture.

PLERO'SIS. Plethora.

PLESIOMORPH'ISM. From πλησιος, near, and μορφη, form. The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in their angles, but are not absolutely identical.

PLESIOMORPH'OUS. Nearly alike in form.

PLESIOSAU'RUS. *Ples'iosaur;* from πλησιος, near, and σαυρος, a lizard. A genus of extinct marine animals, remarkable for the length of their neck, and nearly allied to the lizard and crocodile.

PLETHO'RA. From πληθω, I fill. Excessive fullness of the blood-vessels.

PLETHOR'IC. *Pletho'ricus.* Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

PLEUMO'NIA. Pneumonia.

PLEU'RA. Πλευρα, the side, or a rib. The serous membrane which lines each cavity of the chest, and is reflected upon each lung.

PLEURAL'GIA. From πλευρα, the side, and αλγος, pain. Pleurodynia.

PLEURARTHROC'ACĒ. From πλευρα, a rib, αρθρον, a joint, and κακος, bad. Caries of the ribs.

PLEURENCHY'MA. The woody tissue of plants.

PLEU'RISY. Pleuritis.

PLEURISY, FALSE. Pleurodynia.

PLEURISY ROOT. Common name of *Asclepias tuberosa.*

PLEURISY, RHEUMATIC. Pleurodynia.

PLEURIT'IC. Relating or appertaining to pleurisy.

PLEURI'TIS. From πλειρα, the pleura, and *itis,* a terminal, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy.

PLEURITIS BRONCHIA'LIS. Bronchitis.

PLEURITIS SPURIA. Pleurisy, false.

PLEUROCE'LĒ. Hernia of the pleura.

PLEUROCOLLE'SIS. From πλευρα, the pleura, and κολλαω, I glue. Adhesion of the pleura.

PLEURODYN'IA. From πλειρα, the pleura, and οδυνη, pain. Rheumatic pain over the intercostal muscles; a stich in the side.

PLEURO'GYNA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

PLEUROGYNA ROTA'TA. A plant, native of Siberia, supposed to possess vulnerary properties.

PLEURONEC'TES. From πλευρα, the side, and νεκτες, a swimmer. The sole; a genus of fishes which swim on their side.

PLEUROPATHI'A. From πλευρα, the pleura, and παθος, a disease. A disease of the pleura.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMO'NIA. *Pleuropneumo'nia.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs at the same time.

PLEUROPNEUMO'NIA. Pleuroperipneumonia.

PLEUROPNEUMONI'TIS. Pleuroperipneumonia.

PLEURORRHŒ'A. An accumulation of fluid in the sacs of the pleura.

PLEURORTHOPNÆ'A. From πλευρα, the pleura, ορθος, upright, and πνεω, I respire. A pleurisy in which the patient cannot breathe, except in an upright position.

PLEUROSTO'SIS. From πλευρα, the pleura, and οστεον, a bone. Ossification of the pleura.

PLEUROTET'ANUS. Pleurothotonos.

PLEUROTHOT'ONOS. From πλευροθεν, laterally, and τονος, tension. A form of tetanus in which the body is drawn to one side.

PLEXIM'ETER. From πληξις, per-

cussion, and μετρον, a measure. An ivory plate used in percussion.

PLEXOM'ETER. Pleximeter.

PLEX'US. *Pleg'ma;* from *plecto,* I intertwine, I interlace. A net-work of blood vessels or nerves.

PLEXUS CARDIA'CUS. A plexus formed by a union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS CHOROI'DES. The choroid plexus; a plexus of blood vessels found in the fourth ventricle of the brain.

PLEXUS GLANDULOSI PEYERI. Peyer's glands.

PLEXUS, MEDIAN. The cœliac, or solar plexus.

PLEXUS PAMPINIFOR'MIS. A plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord.

PLEXUS PULMON'ICUS. The pulmonic plexus, formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS RETICULA'RIS. The net-work of vessels under the fornix.

PLEXUS RETIFOR'MIS. The corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

PLEXUS, SOLAR. A plexus formed by numerous nervous filaments from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic nerve.

PLI'CA. From *plicari,* to be knit together. A disease characterized by a matting, interlacing and agglutination of the hair.

PLICA POLON'ICA. Plaited hair.

PLICA SEMILUNA'RIS. A slight folding of the conjunctive membrane on the outer side of the caruncle.

PLICÆ. From *plica,* a fold. Applied in *Anatomy* to folds of mucous membrane.

PLICA'RIA. The club moss, a plant of the genus *Lycopodium.*

PLICA'TIO. Plica.

PLI'CATE. *Plica'tus;* from *plico,* to fold. Plicated; folded like a fan.

PLI'ERS. A kind of pincers for seizing, holding, or binding any small body. Those used in the laboratory of the dentist and by jewelers have long, slim jaws; the inner surfaces of which are rough like a file, and meet each other when closed.

PLIN'THIUM. Πλινθιον. An instrument formerly used in the reduction of fractures and dislocations.

PLI'OCENE. From πλειων, more, and καινος, recent. A term applied in *Geology* to the most modern tertiary deposit, in which are found most of the fossil shells of recent species.

PLOCA'RIA. A genus of gelatinous sea-weeds of the order *Ceramiaceæ.*

PLOCARIA CANDI'DA. Ceylon moss. This species and the *Plocaria tenax* are supposed to be the materials from which the edible nests, so much esteemed in China, are composed. The Ceylon moss is a light and nutritive article of diet. It is much used in England and France.

PLOCARIA HELMINTHO'CORTON. Corsica moss, formerly supposed to possess anthelmintic properties, and said to be a remedy for cancer.

PLOMB. The French designation of a noxious gas, the sulphureted hydrogen disengaged from privies during the process of emptying, which sometimes induces dangerous and fatal asphyxia in the workmen exposed to its influence.

PLUG'GING. In *Surgery,* the introduction of lint or pieces of rag into a wound, the socket of a recently extracted tooth, the vagina, &c., to arrest hemorrhage, and sustain the parts. In *Dental Surgery,* an operation to arrest the progress of caries in a tooth.

PLUGGING TEETH. See Filling Teeth.

PLUM. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus.*

PLUM, MALABAR. The fruit of the *Eugenia jambas,* used as a mild astringent, and the tree.

PLUMBA'GO. One of the purest native forms of carbon, with the exception of the diamond. In popular language, black lead. Also a genus of plants of the order *Plumbaginaceæ.*

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆ'A. Toothwort, the root of which was formerly used as a remedy for tooth-ache.

PLUMBI ACETAS. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead.

PLUMBI CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of lead.

PLUMBI CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of lead.

PLUMBI DIACETA'TIS SOLUTIO. Solution of subacetate of lead.

PLUMBI IOD'IDUM. Iodide of lead.

PLUMBI NITRAS. Nitrate of lead.

PLUMBI OX'YDUM RUBRUM. Red oxyd of lead.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVIT'REUM. Semivitrified oxyd of lead.

PLUMBI OXYDUM HYDRA'TUM. Hydrated oxyd of lead.

PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS LIQUOR COMPOS'ITUS. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead. Lead water.

PLUM'BUM. Lead.

PLUMBUM CANDI'DUM. Tin.

PLUMBUM CINE'REUM. Bismuth.

PLUMBUM NI'GRUM. Plumbago.

PLUMBUM US'TUM. Burnt lead.

PLUMI'ERA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*.

PLUMIERA AL'BA. This plant yields a purgative, milky juice.

PLUMIERA DRASTI'CA. The milky juice of this species, mixed with the milk of almonds, is used in Brazil as a remedy for jaundice and chronic obstructions.

PLUMIERA PHAGEDEN'ICA. This species is said to possess vermifuge properties.

PLU'MOSE. *Plumo'sus*. Feathered.

PLUMU'LA. A small feather.

PLUVIOME'TER. A rain guage.

PNEUMA. Πνευμα, πνευματος, wind, air, life.

PNEUMAPOSTE'MA. *Pneumonapos'tema;* from πνευμων, the lung, and αποστημα, abscess. Abscess of the lungs.

PNEUMARTHRO'SIS. From πνευμα, air, and αρθρον, a joint. A collection of air in an articular cavity.

PNEUMAT'IC. *Pneumati'cus;* from πνευμα, air. Of or belonging to air or gas.

PNEUMATIC PHYSICIANS. *Pneumatic'i.* A sect of physicians, founded by Athenæus, who taught that health and disease consisted in different proportions of a pretended spiritual principle which they called *pneuma*, in contradistinction to the other then recognized elementary principles, *water*, *air*, *earth*, and *fire*, and different from them.

PNEUMATIC TROUGH. A vessel made of wood or metal, used for the purpose of making experiments with gases.

PNEUMAT'ICA. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases of the air passages.

PNEUMAT'ICS. From πνευμα, air. The science which treats of the physical properties of elastic fluids and especially of atmospheric air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE. From πνευμα, air, and κηλη, a tumor. Physocele; hernia ventosa; a tumor distended with air.

PNEUMATO'DES. From πνευμα, wind, and ειδος, resemblance. A term applied in *Pathology* to one distended with air, or who respires with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of gas in the digestive canal, or according to others owing to emphysema.

PNEUMATOM'ETER. An instrument by which the quantity of inspired air can be ascertained.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS. *Pneumatomphaloce'le;* from πνευμα, air, and ομφαλος, the umbilicus. An umbilical hernia containing air.

PNEUMATO'SIS. From πνευματοω, to inflate. Distension of the abdomen with flatus. Emphysema. Four species are mentioned: 1. *Pneumatosis spontanea*, without any obvious or apparent cause; 2. *Pneumatosis traumatica*, from a wound; 3. *Pneumatosis venenata*, from poison; 4. *Pneumatosis hysterica*, from hysteria.

PNEUMATOSIS ABDOMINIS. Tympanitis.

PNEUMATOSIS ENTER'ICA. Flutulence.

PNEUMATOTHO'RAX. Pneumothorax, which see.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC. *Pneumogas'tricus;* from πνευμων, the lung, and γαστηρ, the stomach. Belonging to the lungs and stomach, as the *Pneumogastric* Nerve, which see.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE. From πνευμων, the lung, and γαστηρ, the stomach. The eighth pair of nerves, *par vagum*, has been so named, because it is distributed to the organs contained in the thorax and abdomen, especially to the lungs and stomach.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY. *Pneumograph'ia;* from πνευμων, the lung, and γραφη, a description. A description of the lungs.

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHAGI'CA. Hemorrhage from the lungs.

PNEUMOLITHIA'SIS. From πνευμων, the lung, and λιθιασις, formation of stone. A disease characterized by the formation of concretions in the lungs.

PNEUMONAL'GY. *Pneumonal'gia;* from πνευμων, the lung, and αλγος, pain. Literally pain in the lungs. A term employed by Alibert to designate *Angina pectoris*, which constitutes the fifth genus of *Pneumoses* in his *Natural Nosology*.

PNEUMOL'OGY. *Pneumolog'ia;* from πνευμων, the lung, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the lungs.

PNEUMON. The lungs.

PNEUMONEMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of the lungs, as by an accumulation of mucus.

PNEUMO'NIA. *Inflamma'tio pneumon'ica; pneumoni'tis; pulmonis inflamma'tio.* Inflammation of the lungs characterized by difficult respiration, cough, fever, pain, more or less acute, in the thorax, and usually a quick hard pulse. The disease is sometimes chronic, and this may occur accidentally.

PNEUMONIA, TYPHOID. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever and typhoid symptoms; bilious pneumonia.

PNEUMON'IC. Pulmonic. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMON'ICA. Disease affecting the lungs; the second order in the class *pneumatica*, in Good's Nosology.

PNEUMONIT'IC. Belonging or relating to pneumonitis.

PNEUMONI'TIS. From πνευμων, the lungs, and *itis*, a terminal, denoting inflammation. Pneumonia.

PNEUMONOSCIR'RHUS. Scirrhus or induration of the lungs.

PNEUMONO'SES. Diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMO-PERICARD'IUM. *Pneumopericardi'tis;* from πνευμα, air, and περικαρδιον, pericardium. Effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMO-PLEURI'TIS. Pleuro-pneumonia.

PNEUMORRHAG'IA. Hæmoptysis.

PNEUMOTHO'RAX. From πνευμα, air, and θωραξ, the thorax. Effusion of air in the cavity of the pleura.

PNEUMOT'OMY. *Pneumotom'ia;* from πνευμων, the lung, and τεμνω, I cut. Dissection of the lungs.

PNEUSIS. Respiration.

PNIX. Strangulation; a sense of suffocation.

POCK. A small-pox or vaccine pustule of the skin.

POCK'MARKS. The pits left from small-pox pustules.

POD'AGRA. From πους, the foot, and αγρα, seizure. Pain in the feet. Gout in the feet.

PODAGRA'RIA. Ægopodium; a plant supposed to be useful in the treatment of gout.

PODARTHROC'ACE. Disease or caries in the articulations of the feet.

PODENCEPH'ALUS From πους, a foot, and κεφαλη, a head. A term applied by G. St. Hilaire to a monster with the brain on the outside of the skull, and supported by a pedicle traversing the summit of the cranium.

PODECI'UM. In *Botany*, the footstalk of the lobed frond of lichens.

PODOL'OGY. *Podolog'ia;* from πους, the foot, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the feet.

PODONIP'TRUM. A foot bath.

PODOPHTHAL'MA. From πους, a foot, and οφθαλμος, an eye. The tribe of crustacea in which the eyes are supported upon stalks.

PODOPHYL'LUM. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTA'TUM. Mandrake. May-apple. The root is purgative.

PODOPHYLLUM MONTA'NUM. The mountain May-apple, mandrake. This species has properties the same as the preceding.

POD'OSPERM. *Podosper'mium.* In *Botany*, the umbilical cord, by which the ovule of plants is connected with its placenta.

PODOTHE'CA. From πους, the foot,

and θηκη, a sheath; a receptacle. An anatomical preparation of the cuticle of the foot.

POË'PHAGUS. From ποα, grass, and φαγειν, eating. One who subsists on vegetables or plants. Grass eating animals.

POGON. Beard.

POGONI'ASIS. *Pogo'nia;* from πωγων, the beard. Female beard.

POGO'NIUM. Diminutive of πωγων, beard. A small beard.

POINT. *Punctum.* In *Electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the electric fluid to or from the body.

POINT, BLISTERING. Dr. Rush has given this name to the intermediate period between the stages of high excitement and collapse in the course of continued fever, when he believes blisters are productive of good effects.

POINT D'APPUI. The point of support; the fulcrum.

POINT DE CATÉ. The popular French designation of pleurodynia.

POISON. *Vene'num; tox'icum.* Any agent which, when introduced into the body, or applied externally, uniformly exerts a noxious or dangerous effect. Such agents exist in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Orfila arranges them into four classes:—1 *Irritant;* 2. *Narcotic;* 3. *Narcotico-acrid;* 4. *Septic.* Christison reduces them into three classes:—1. *Irritant;* 2. *Narcotic;* and 3. *Narcotico-acrid,* which are thus arranged:

1. *Irritant Poisons.*

The mineral acids, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, iodine, hydriodate of potash, bromine, oxalic acid, the fixed alkalies, nitre, alkaline and earthy chlorides, lime, ammonia and its salts, alkaline sulphurets, the compounds of arsenic, the compounds of mercury, the compounds of copper, trollius, mezereon, arum, gamboge, daffodil, jalap, savin; the compounds of antimony; the compounds of tin, silver, gold, platinum, bismuth, chrome, and zinc; the compounds of lead and baryta; euphorbia, castor oil seeds, physic nut, bitter cassada, manchineel, croton oil, bryony, colocynth, elaterium, ranunculus, anemone, caltha, clematis, cantharides, poisonous fish, venomous serpents and insects, diseased and decayed animal matter, mechanical irritants.

2. *Narcotic Poisons.*

Opium, hyoscyamus, lactuca, solanum, hydrocyanic acid.

The vegetable substances which contain hydrocyanic acid, are bitter almonds, cherry-laurel, peach, cluster-cherry, mountain-ash.

Nitric oxyd gas, chlorine gas, ammoniacal gas, muriatic acid gas, sulphureted hydrogen, carbureted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxyd, nitrous oxyd, cyanogen, oxygen.

3. *Narcotic Acrid Poisons.*

Nightshade, thorn-apple, tobacco, lobelia, hemlock, water hemlock, hemlock dropwort, fool's parsley, monk's-hood, black hellebore, ipecacuanha, squill, white hellebore, meadow saffron, foxglove, strychnia, nux vomica, St. Ignatius' bean, false angustura, camphor, cocculus indicus, upas antiar, coriaria myrtifolia, poisonous fungi, poisonous mosses, secale cornutum, mouldy bread, darnel grass, seeds of lathyrus cicera, seeds of the bitter vetch, seeds of the common laburnum, alcohol, ether, some empyreumatic oils.

POISON BERRY. The common name of the *Melia azedarac.*

POISON FANGS. The hollow teeth in the upper jaws of vipers, rattlesnakes, &c., through which the poison is discharged.

POISON NUT. The seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica.*

POISON OAK. The *Rhus toxicodendron.*

POIS'ONED. Infected with or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ONING. *Venefic'ium.* Infecting with poison; the administration or application of poisonous substances to any of the textures in a sufficiently large quantity to produce serious effects.

POIS'ONOUS. Having the qualities of poison.

POKE, INDIAN. American hellebore.

POKE WEED. The popular name of the *Phytolacca decandra.*

POLANIS'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Capparidaceæ.*

POLANISIA GRAVE'OLENS. *Clammy mustard; wormweed;* an indigenous plant, the whole of which is said to be anthelmintic.

POLAR. Relating to poles or polarity.

POLAR'ITY. That property of bodies which causes them, when free, to tend or point to certain determinate directions, as the magnetic needle.

POLARIZA'TION. The state of a body which causes it to exhibit polarity; act of polarizing, or of giving polarity to a body: thus, light, when changed by the action of certain media, by which it is caused to exhibit the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties, is said to be polarized.

POLECAT-WEED. A vulgar designation of *Dracontium fœtidum.*

POLEMO'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Polemoniaceæ.*

POLEMONIUM CÆRU'LEUM. The Greek valerian; Jacob's-ladder. A plant possessing astringent properties.

POLES. In *Astronomy,* the extremities of the axis on which a sphere revolves. In *Electricity* and *Galvanism,* the poles or parts of a magnet which exhibit the phenomena of attraction.

POLIAN'THES. A genus of plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

POLIANTHES TUBERO'SA. Common tube rose; a plant, native of the East Indies. The root is said to be emetic, detersive, resolvent, and astringent.

POLIA'TER. From πολις, a town, and ιατρος, a physician. A physician practicing in a town by authority of government.

POLICE, MEDICAL. The sanatory regulation for the preservation of health in cities and towns.

POLIO'SIS. Hair prematurely gray or hoary.

POL'ISHING BRUSH. An instrument employed in the laboratory of the dentist for polishing the metallic portions of any appliance or piece of mechanism intended to be placed in the mouth. It sometimes consists of a simple brush, like that used for cleaning the teeth, except that it is longer and a little wider, and at other times, of a brush-wheel.

POLISHING ROUGE. *Jeweler's rouge.* A polishing powder, made by dissolving copperas in water, filtering the solution, and adding a filtered solution of pearlash, or sub-carbonate of soda, as long as any sediment falls. The liquor is then filtered again, and the sediment left on the filter, washed by running clean water through it, and then calcined until it is of a scarlet color.

POLISHING WHEEL. A small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buckskin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

POLIUM CRETICUM. A plant of the genus *Teucrium.*

POLIUM MONTANUM. See Teucrium Capitatum.

POL'LEN. From *pollis,* fine flour. The meal-like fecundating dust contained in the anther of flowers, and dispersed on the stigma for impregnation. Also, farina.

POLLEN TUBE. The delicate tubular extension of the pollen of grain after it reaches the stigma.

POLLEN'IN. A peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POL'LEX. The thumb; also, the great toe.

POLLINC'TOR. *Pollic'tor.* A term applied by the ancients to one who washed, anointed and prepared the dead for burial or the funeral pile, also, one who prepared materials for embalming.

POLLINCTO'RIUS. Of or pertaining to a pollinctor.

POLLINCTU'RA. Embalming.

POLLOD'IC. *Pollod'icus;* from πολυς, many, and οδος, a way. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point to another in many directions.

POLLU'TION. *Pollu'tio;* from *polluo*, I profane. The emission of semen at other times than during coition. When involuntary, at night, during sleep, it is called *nocturnal pollution.* When excited by a voluntary act, it is called *masturbation*, or *self-pollution.*

POLY-. A prefix from πολυς, signifying many.

POLYADEL'PHIA. *Polyadel'phous;* from πολυς, many, and αδελφος, a brother. Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which several stamens are united by filaments into several packets or bundles.

POLYÆ'MIA. From πολυς, many, and αιμα, blood. Plethora.

POLYAN'DRIA. *Polyan'drous;* from πολυς, many, and ανηρ, a husband. Hermaphrodite plants having more than twenty stamens inserted in the receptacle.

POLYAN'THES. A genus of plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

Polyanthes Tubero'sa. *Common tube rose.* An East India plant, the roots of which are acrid and emetic, and are said to possess astringent properties.

POLYCEPH'ALUS. From πολυς, many, and κεφαλη, the head. A term in *Botany*, designative of plants which have many heads or summits, and in *Helminthology*, a genus of *Entozoa*, instituted by Goëze, which includes certain species of hydatids having a cylindrical body terminating in a sac common to several individuals.

POLYCHO'LIA. From πολυς, much and χολη, bile. Excess of bile.

POLYCHREST'US. From πολυς, many, and χρηστος, useful. Having many virtues or uses; formerly applied to medicines which were supposed to be useful in many diseases.

POLY'CHROITE. From πολυς, many, and χρομα, color. Bouillon has given this name to the extractive matter of saffron, because its watery infusion assumes different colors when treated with different agents.

POLYCHROMAT'IC. From πολυς, many, and χρομα, color. A term applied to minerals which exhibit a play of colors.

POLYCOP'RIA. From πολυς, many, and κοπρος, excrement. Excessive evacuation of the fæces.

POLYCOTYLE'DON. From πολυς, many, and κοτυληδων, a cavity. In *Botany*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.

POLY'CHROME. Æsculin. A coloring matter found in horse-chestnut, quassia, and other plants. It is yellow by reflected and blue by transmitted rays, and when dissolved in a large quantity of water, it exhibits a curious play of colors. Formula $C_{16}$, $H_8$, $O_9$, HO.

POLYCHROM'IC ACID. *Aloet'ic acid.* Artificial bitter principle of aloes. With different ingredients it dyes silk a great variety of colors; hence its name.

POLYCHY'LIA. Excess of chyle.

POLYDAC'RIA. From πολυς, many, and δακρυα, tears. Excessive secretion of tears.

POLYDAC'TYLUS. From πολυς, many, and δακτυλος, a finger. One who has one or more supernumerary fingers or toes.

POLYDIP'SIA. From πολυς, much, and διψη, thirst. Excessive thirst.

POLYG'ALA. A genus of plants of the order *Polygalaceæ.*

Polygala Ama'ra. Bitter milkwort, said to possess demulcent and corroborant properties.

Polygala Paucifo'lia. Dwarf milkwort.

Polygala Sen'ega. Rattlesnake milkwort. Seneka snakeroot, a plant found in all parts of the United States. The bark of the root is the active part of the plant. It is stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic. It is sometimes diaphoretic and emmenagogue, and formerly recommended as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Polygala Virginia'na. Polygal-senega.

POLYGALA'CEÆ. The milkwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

POLYGA'MIA. From πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage. Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and male or female flowers, or both.

POLYGAS'TRICA. From πολυς, many, and γαστερ, a stomach. A class of infusorial animalcules which have many stomachs.

POLYGONA'CEÆ. The buckwheat tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

POLYGONA'TUM. A plant of the genus *Convallaria*.

POLYG'ONUM. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*.

POLYGONUM AVICULA'RE. The knotgrass, said to be useful in arresting hemorrhages.

POLYGONUM BISTOR'TA. The officinal bistort. Great bistort or snakeweed. The root is powerfully astringent, and every part of the plant manifests some styptic action.

POLYGONUM DIVARICA'TUM. The eastern buckwheat plant.

POLYGONUM FAGOP'YRUM. The buckwheat plant; the grain of which is used as an article of food.

POLYGONUM HYDROP'IPER. The poor man's pepper; biting arse-smart; water pepper, said to possess antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic properties.

POLYGONUM PERSICA'RIA. *Persica'ria; plumba'go.* Arse-smart. This species is vulnerary and antiseptic.

POLYGU'RIA. Polyuria.

POLYGYN'IA. From πολυς, many, and γυνη, a woman. In the *Linnæan system*, an order of plants in which there are an indefinite number of pistils.

POLY'HALITE. A mineral or salt, of a bright red color, containing sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, of soda, and potash.

POLYHE'DRON. From πολυς, many, and εδρα, side. A solid bounded by many sides or planes.

POLYID'RIA. From πολυς, many, and ιδρως, sweat. Excessive sweating.

POLYLYMPH'IA. Anasarca.

POLYMER'IC. From πολυς, many, and μερος, a part. A term applied in *Chemistry* to compounds in which the ratio of the elements is the same with other compounds, but the total number of atoms is greater in one than in the others.

POLYMERIS'MUS. From πολυς, much, and μερος, a part. A monstrosity in which there is an excess or multiplicity of organs or parts of the body.

POLYOP'SIA. From πολυς, much, and οψις, sight. Vision in which a person sees more objects than are present.

POLYOREX'IA. From πολυς, much, and ορεξις, appetite. Excessive hunger.

POLYPE'RIA. From πολυς, much, and πηρος, mutilated. Congenital misconstruction.

POLYPET'ALOUS. Many-petaled.

POLYPHA'GIA. From πογυς, much, and φαγω, I eat. Voracity of appetite; devouring all sorts of food.

POLYPH'AGOUS. Pertaining to or affected with polyphagia.

POLYPHARM'ACY. *Polypharmaci'a;* from πολυς, much, and φαρμακον, a medicine. The prescription of many medicines in one compound.

POLYPHAR'MACUS. An epithet designative of a physician who prescribes too much medicine, or combines too many ingredients in his prescriptions.

POLYPI. From πολυς, many, and πους, a foot. A class of radiated animals with many prehensible organs radiating from around the mouth.

POLYPH'YLLUS. Applied in *Botany* to plants which bear many leaves.

POLYPLAS'TIC. From πολυς, much, and πλασσω, I form. Passing through many changes of form.

POLYPO'DIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Polypodiaceæ*.

POLYPODIUM ACULEA'TUM. Spear-pointed fern.

POLYPODIUM CALAGUA'LA. The root of this plant is said to possess deobstruent, sudorific, and anti-venereal properties.

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. Aspidium filex mas. Male polypody, or fern. The root has been highly recommended as an anthelmintic, particularly in cases of tænia.

POLYPODIUM VULGA'RE. Common polypody. Fern root; rock brake. A decoction of the root was formerly used as a purgative.

POLYP'ODY, MALE. See Aspidium Filex Mas.

POLYPODY OF THE OAK. See Polypodium Vulgare.

POL'YPOID. Shaped like, or resembling, a polypus.

POLYP'ORUS. A genus of fungi belonging to the group *Fungales*. Several of the species have been used as a styptic. When soaked in a solution of nitrate of potassa, they form what is called spunk or tinder.

POLYPORUS LAR'ICIS. This species possesses drastic purgative properties.

POLYPO'SIA. From πολυς, much, and ποσις, drink. Excessive thirst.

POL'YPUS. From πολυς, many, and πους, foot. In *Zoology*, a class of zoophytes. In *Surgery*, a morbid excrescence devoloped from mucous membrane, as in the nasal fossa, uterus, &c.

POLYPUS BRONCHIA'LIS. A membranous secretion in the bronchial tubes of a diphtheritic character.

POLYRRHI'ZA. In *Botany*, many-rooted.

POLYSAR'CIA. From πολυς, much, and σαρξ, flesh. Excessive corpulency; fatness.

POLYSEP'ALOUS. A term applied in *Botany* to a calyx which has more than one sepal.

POLYSIA'LIA. From πολυς, much, and σιαλον, saliva. Excessive secretion of saliva.

POLYSPAS'TUS. A machine for reducing luxations by force.

POLYSPERM'OUS. In *Botany*, containing many seeds.

POLYS'TOMA. From πολυς, many, and στομα, a mouth. A genus of worms.

POLYSTOMA PINGUIC'OLA. A species of worm found in a fatty tumor covering the ovary of a female.

POLYTHALMA'CEANS. *Polythalmace'a*; from πολυς, many, and θαλμος, a chamber. An order of Cephalopods, which have many-chambered shells.

POLYT'RICHUM. *Polyt'rycon*. A genus of mosses of the order *Musci*.

POLYTRICHUM COMMU'NĒ. The golden maiden-hair. It possesses mild astringent properties.

POLYTROPH'IA. From πολυς, much, and τρεφω, I nourish. Excessive nutrition.

POLYU'RIA. Excessive secretion of urine; diabetes.

POMA. Drink.

POMA'CEÆ. From *pomum*, an apple. That division of the natural order of *Rosaceæ* to which the apple, pear, quince, and medlar belong.

POMA'CEUM. Cider.

POMA'TUM. A fragrant ointment.

POMEGRAN'ATE. From *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Punica*, and the tree.

POM'MADE. The French name for pomatum.

POMMADE D'ALYON. Ointment of nitric acid.

POMMADE D'AUTENRIETH. Tartar emetic ointment.

POMMADE DE GONDRET. Vesicating pomatum of ammonia.

POM'PHOLYX. From πομφος, a bladder. A small vesicle. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, without fever, and without inflammation around them. Three varieties are enumerated: 1. *Pompholyx benignus*, consisting of a succession of bullæ, varying from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut, usually appearing on the face, neck, and extremities. They break about the third or fourth day, and soon after heal. 2. *Pompholyx diutinus* consists of a succession of numerous red pimples attended with a tingling sensation, and which soon become filled with a transparent fluid, rising up to the size of a pea, and, when not broken, to the size of a walnut. This variety usually occurs in aged and debilitated persons, and is generally preceded by languor, headache, and pain in the limbs. 3. *Pompholix solitarius* occurs only in women, and but one vesication appears at a time. This is preceded by a tingling sensation in the skin, and develops itself in the night, and sometimes contains a teacupful of lymph, but at the expiration of forty-eight hours it

breaks, and in a day or two another is developed.

POM'PHOS. A blister; a bubble.

PO'MUM. An apple. Also, a fleshy, pulpy pericarp, containing a membranous capsule with several seeds.

POMUM ADA'MI. Adam's-apple; the projection formed on the anterior part of the neck by the thyroid cartilage.

POMUM AMORIS. The love-apple, or tomato; a plant of the genus *Solanum*.

PON'DERABLE. From *pondus*, weight. That which has weight.

PONDO. A pound weight.

PONS. A bridge.

PONS HE'PATIS. A portion of the substance of the liver crossing the passage for the round ligament from the lobulus anonymus.

PONS TAR'INI. The layer of grayish substance between the corpora albucantia, forming the *locus perforatus* of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

PONS VARO'LII. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, formed by the union of the crura cerebri, and crura cerebelli. Varolius' bridge.

POOR-MAN'S PEPPER. Common name of *Polygonum hydropiper*.

POP'LAR. A tree of the genus *Populus*, of which there are several species.

POPLAR, AMER'ICAN. The common name of *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

POPLES. The back part of the knee joint.

POPLITE'AL. *Poplite'us;* from *popples*, the ham. Belonging or relating to the ham.

POPLITEAL ANEURISM. An aneurism of the popliteal artery.

POPLITEAL ARTERY. The continuation of the femoral artery in the hollow of the ham.

POPLITEAL NERVES. The two branches formed by the bifurcation of the sciatic in the popliteal space.

POPLITE'US. A long, flat, triangular muscle, situated in the popliteal region.

POP'ONAX. A plant of the genus *Pastinaca*.

POP'PY. A plant of the genus *Papaver*.

POPPY, RED CORN. A common name of *Papaver rhœas*.

POPPY, WHITE. Common name of *Papaver Somniferum*.

POP'ULUS. *Populus nigra*. A genus of trees of the order *Amentaceæ*.

POPULUS BALSAMIFE'RA. One of the trees supposed to yield the *Tacamahaca*, a resinous substance having a delightfully fragrant smell, and said to possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

POPULUS NIGRA. The black poplar. The young buds yield an unctuous balsamic juice, possessing properties similar to the preceding.

POPULUS TREM'ULA. The European aspen.

POPULUS TREMULOI'DES. The American aspen, said to possess febrifuge properties.

POR'CELAIN. The finest species of earthenware, composed principally of decomposed felspar and kaolin.

PORCELAIN TEETH. *Min'eral teeth; incorrupt'ible teeth; sili'cious terro-metal'lic teeth; vitres'cent teeth*. Dental substitutes, resembling, more or less closely, the shape and color of the natural teeth, so constructed that they may be securely fixed to the various attachments employed for their adjustment and retention in the mouth, composed of felspar, silex and other mineral substances.

Porcelain, like human teeth, consist of two portions, an internal and external. The internal, called the body or base, is more or less opaque; the external, called the enamel, is semi-transparent, and has a smooth glossy surface. The base or body is composed principally of *felspar*, *silex* and *kaolin*, and the enamel or covering of *felspar* and *silex*. Besides these, various metallic oxyds, or metals reduced to a state of minute division, are employed for imparting to the teeth the necessary color.

The only metals and oxyds, however, that can be relied upon for coloring teeth, are the following:

| *Minerals used.* | *Color given.* |
|---|---|
| Gold in filings and its oyds, | Bright rose red. |
| Purple powder of Cassius, | Rose purple. |
| Platina sponge or filings, | Grayish blue. |
| Oxyd of titanium, | Bright yellow. |
| Oxyd of uranium, | Greenish " |
| Oxyd of cobalt, | Bright blue. |

Gold, in filings or gold-leaf, when used thus, may be ground fine in a mortar or upon a slab with a muller, by adding some pulverized spar.

*Grades of Color for Body or Enamel.*

Yellow tints (titanium) from one to six grs. to the oz. of material. Blue tints, platina sponge, from half a gr. to four grs. to the oz. of material. Bright blue tints, cobalt, from a sixteenth to an eighth of a gr. to the oz. of material. Bluish-yellow tints, titanium from half a gr. to four grs., and from half a gr. to three grs. platina sponge to the oz. of material.

*Preparation of the Materials.*

This part of the process requires the greatest care and most assiduous attention. The silex should be ground very fine, and the spar, until it will pass through a No. 9 bolting-cloth sieve, and washed for the purpose of freeing it from dirt. These two articles may be obtained ready for use without the trouble of grinding. The coloring ingredients should be reduced as near to an impaplable powder as possible. In mixing the various ingredients of the body, the proper proportion of each should be carefully weighed out, moistened with water and ground in a mortar, or on a wedgewood or porphyry slab, until it is reduced to an unctuous paste. It should then be dryed on a slab of plaster of Paris until it obtains the consistency of thick dough, when, after being thoroughly beaten with a wooden mallet, or repeatedly and forcibly thrown upon a marble slab, it may be put away in jars tightly closed, so as to prevent it from becoming dry, to be used as occasion may require.

The enamel is prepared in pretty much the same manner, requiring if possible, more care in its preparation. It should be reduced as nearly to an impalpable powder as possible, carefully excluding every particle of dust; nor should it be handled with any metallic instrument. The coloring matter should be thoroughly incorporated, in order to secure a tint or shade uniformly diffused, and it should be preserved in a state nearly of the consistence of cream. If it be suffered to dry, it will require to be re-ground.

*Body for Block Teeth.*

Either of the following recipes may be used. They are all good: 1. Spar, two ounces; silex, eight dwt.; Massey's kaolin, two dwts.; titanium, four grains. 2. Spar, eight ounces; silex, one ounce and a half; kaolin, four dwts.; titanium, twenty-two grains. 3. Baston spar, forty dwts.; silex, eight dwts.; Massey's kaolin, two dwts.; titanium, four grains. 4. Spar, sixteen ounces; silex, three ounces; kaolin, half an ounce; titanium, forty-six grains.

*Enamel.*—Spar, one ounce; silicate of gold, eight grains; platina sponge, three grains; flux, twenty-five grains. If preferred, three grains of titanium may be used instead of the silicate of gold.

The shades of color may be varied by adding other coloring ingredients, and they may be increased or diminished by increasing or diminishing the quantity of materials employed for this purpose.

*Gum Enamel.*—Take 700 grains of felspar, 175 flux, which is made by vitrifying spar, glass of borax and sal tartar together, 8 grs. purple Cassius; grind these well together, then vitrify them in a light colored crucible well luted inside and out with kaolin, with a cover well luted on. This must be done in a fire free from smoke, and it will require, in a strong anthracite furnace, from an hour and a half to two hours to do it. When it is cold, break the crucible and grind off all the kaolin that may adhere to the frit, then grind it fine, and add five or six times its weight of coarse spar.

In place of the flux, flint glass is sometimes used.

*Carving Block Teeth.*

A plate of the proper form is first struck up, to serve as a base for the blocks. Upon this a sufficient quantity of the paste for the body is rudely modeled, and platina rivets inserted opposite the back of each tooth, or the insertion of the rivets may be delayed until the blocks are biscuited. After it has dried sufficiently, it must be carved with a small knife so as to represent as nearly as possible the shape of the natural teeth. This part of the process must be conducted with great care to prevent crumbling the body. The block is now removed from the metallic base and placed upon finely pulverized silex on a slide or tile, permitting only the surface, which is to rest upon the plate, to come in contact with the silex.

In making blocks for an entire dental circle, the usual method is to make three pieces, one with the incisors and cuspidati, and each of the others with two bicuspids and two molars.

Blocks are sometimes attached to a base by means of gold pins soldered or riveted to the plate and passing through each tooth, at other times by means of pins passing only about two-thirds through. But the last mentioned method will not hold the blocks sufficiently secure to prevent them from loosening and coming off.

*Baking and Enameling.*

The teeth having been moulded or carved in the manner already described, and placed on a slide, should be put in the muffle of the furnace and subjected to a bright red heat, by which process the particles will become sufficiently agglutinated and hardened to receive the enamel. This is called *biscuiting* or *crucing*. The blocks should now be removed from the furnace, and after they have become sufficiently cool, the enamel may be applied in the following manner:

Having a quantity of the paste prepared of the consistence of cream, and in several parcels of different tints of color, it is to be applied to the face of the tooth, previously well cleaned, with a camel's hair pencil, in a regular, uniform coat. It should extend beyond the cutting edge of the tooth, so as to give that part of it its appropriate transparency. Great care must be taken to prevent the rosy gum enamel from getting on the tooth, a well shaped festoon being formed around each. The tints on the crown of the tooth must be incorporated carefully, so as to blend or shade off into the other enamel, whilst the gum forms a sharp well defined festoon. To do this well, the colored enamels should be placed on the tooth and covered by a thin layer of enamel, mixed with an increased quantity of water so as to render it fluid.

"It is usual to color the part of the crown next to the neck of the tooth yellow, and the tip, blue. If the predominant color of the teeth to be imitated is yellow, the thin coat may be of yellow enamel, and on the contrary, if they are to be blue, this layer may be put on with the blue enamel.

"The body of the tooth should always be colored to harmonize with the enamel, or the effect will not be good."—*Goddard.*

After the enamel has become dry, the blocks are again placed on finely pulverized silex on a slide in the manner before described. This done, they are ready to be put into the furnace.

*Firing.*

The fire is first started in the furnace with charcoal, and after this has become well ignited, hard anthracite coal broken in small pieces is added, a little at a time, until it is filled three or four inches above the muffle. When this has become thoroughly ignited, the slide with the teeth is placed in the muffle, and the door, which should accurately fit the opening to it, closed. Through the central part of the door or cover is an opening about one inch in diameter, stopped with a plug; from the inner projection of which a platina wire, extending to the centre of the muffle, is sometimes attached with a small mass of the body partly covered with enamel. By withdrawing this from time

to time, the progress of the baking may be ascertained, but the usual way of judging is by placing two or three small pieces of body on the slide near the teeth and opening the door and removing one of them at a time. To a beginner this is necessary, but an experienced hand will be able to judge very correctly of the progress of the baking by withdrawing the plug and looking through the hole in the door into the muffle. If on withdrawing a test piece it is found that the enamel has fused and presents a smooth polished surface, the baking has progressed sufficiently.

The door to the muffle is now opened and the slide slowly withdrawn and placed in a cooling oven or a heated muffle and permitted to cool gradually. Some prefer leaving them in the furnace with the upper door open, until the combustion ceases and the heat subsides, but this is not necessary.

*Mounting Block Teeth on a Metallic Base.*

In baking, the blocks shrink about one tenth, consequently it becomes necessary to grind them more or less to fix them accurately to the base, and have them antagonize correctly with the opposing teeth. This done, a strip of gold plate is placed on the inner surface of the blocks, the platina rivets passing through holes punched or drilled through it at the proper places. The protruding extremities of the rivets are filed down nearly to the gold backing, and headed sufficiently to hold it in place. The backing or lining is next filed until it touches the base at every point, to which, after covering the blocks with a batter of plaster of Paris, it is soldered. Greater stability and a more beautiful finish may be given to the piece by soldering a narrow band of gold nicely fitted to the blocks on the outside of the plate.

*Single Porcelain Teeth.*

*Body.*—Spar, ten ounces; silex, one ounce; kaolin, two dwts.; titanium, one dwt.

*Enamel.*—Spar, one ounce; silex, three grs.; flint glass, two grs.; titanium, one grain; platina sponge, three grains.

The method of procedure usually adopted in manufacturing single porcelain teeth is, to mould the paste for the body in metallic moulds. These are generally made of brass, and in two pieces, between which, from ten to twenty teeth are moulded at a time. The part of the mould in which the impress of the inner surface of the tooth is made has two small holes. In these, platina pins are placed with the ends to be implanted in the teeth, projecting from a tenth to a sixteenth part of an inch. After the paste is put in the part of the mould in which the pins are placed, the other piece is applied and the two forced together either with a mallet or a press. When the paste has dried sufficiently, the moulds are taken apart and the teeth removed by tapping lightly on the back of the part to which they adhere. They are now placed on a slide, and after they have become perfectly dry, put in the furnace and heated to a bright red-heat. After they have cooled they are trimmed and the enamel applied as before directed with a camel's hair pencil, then put on a grooved slide sprinkled with silex, with the platina pins downward, returned to the furnace and baked in the manner already described.

The shades of color may, of course, be varied by increasing or diminishing the coloring ingredients or adding others; and when it is desired that the face of the tooth nearest the gum should be more strongly tinged with yellow, a small quantity of the paste for the body, containing a larger proportion of titanium, is placed in the part of the mould which is to give the impress of their outer surface, before the two parts are put together.

PORCELA'NEOUS. Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.

POR'CUPINE. In *Zoology*, a rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix*, furnished with quills upon the body, covered with sharp prickles of from six to twelve inches in length, which can be erected at pleasure.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. The fish-skin disease; a papillary indurated condition of the skin.

POR'CUS. A hog.

PORE. *Porus; in'terstice.* In *Anatomy*, the orifices of the absorbing and exhaling vessels. In *Physics*, the minute intervals which separate the integral molecules of solid bodies. In *Botany*, the minute orifices of plants as those which contain the sporules of the *Boleti*.

PORI BILIA'RII. The ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver.

Pori Cuta'nei. The pores of the skin.

PORIF'ERA. From *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I carry. A class of organized beings including the marine and fresh water sponges.

PORLIE'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Porliera Hygrome'trica. A plant, native of Peru, said to possess properties similar to those of the *Guaiacum*.

POROCE'LE. A scirrhous tumor of the testicle or scrotum.

PORO'MA. Induration.

POROM'PHALON. *Porom'phalus. Poromphaloce'le;* from πωρος, hard, and ομφαλος, the navel. A hard tumor of the navel.

POROS. *Porus.* A passage.

POROS'ITY. From *porus*, a passage. The state of having pores or interspaces, a quality of bodies by which they transmit fluids through their pores.

POROT'IC *Porot'icus;* from πωρος, callus. A medicine supposed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

PORPHYRA HÆMORRHAGI'CA.—Land scurvy.

PORPHYROX'IN. A new alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal opium.

POR'PHYRY. A species of hard granitic stone or rock.

PORRA'CEOUS. From *porrum*, a leek. A term applied to excretions of the body when they exhibit a green color.

POR'RET. The leek, a plant of the genus *Allium*.

PORRI'GO. Scurf on the head; scald-head. An eruption of straw-colored pustules called *favi*, and *achores*, without fever.

Porrigo Decal'vans. A disease characterized by patches of baldness of a more or less circular form, without change of color in the surrounding hair.

Porrigo Favo'sa. An eruption of large, soft, flat, straw-colored pustules, called *favi*, with an irregular edge, surrounded by slight inflammation, and occurring on all parts of the body, though sometimes confined to the scalp, face, trunk or extremities.

Porrigo Fur'furans. An eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon dries up and separates in numerous scale-like exfoliations, reappearing and disappearing at irregular periods, and with more or less itching and soreness.

Porrigo Larva'lis. *Crusta lac'tea.* A disease almost exclusively confined to infancy, and characterized by the appearance of an eruption of numerous small achors, on the forehead and cheeks, which after a while break, discharge a viscid fluid, and become incrusted in thin, yellowish, or grayish scabs. These spread until the face sometimes becomes, as it were, enveloped in a scab.

Porrigo Scutula'ta. Ringworm of the scalp. Scald-head. An eruption of an irregular circular form, upon the scalp, forehead and neck.

POR'RUM. *Por'rus.* The leek.

PORTA. A door or gate. In *Anatomy*, the part of the liver where the vessels enter. Also, the vulva.

PORTÆ VENA. Vena portæ.

POR'TAL. From *porta*, a gate. Relating to the porta of the liver.

Portal Blood. The blood of the portal veins.

Portal Circulation. The circulation of the venous blood from the chylopoietic viscera into the liver.

PORTA'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*.

Portalia Ama'ra. A tropical plant, said to possess bitter and emetic properties.

Portalia Resinif'era. The leaves of this species are astringent and mucilaginous. They are used in Brazil for ophthalmia.

PORTE-AIGUILLE. From *porter*, to carry, and *aiguille*, a needle. *Acutenac'ulum*. A needle-holder; a needle carrier.

PORTE-BOUGIE. A canula for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-MÈCHE. An instrument for carrying a tent to the bottom of an ulcer through a deep fistulous opening.

PORTE-PIERRE. A case for carrying fused nitrate of silver, intended for the cauterization of wounds or ulcers.

PORTE-SONDE. An instrument for holding the style and facilitating its introduction into the duct, in the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

PORT'ER. A malt-liquor of a dark-brown color and bitterish taste.

PORTIO. A term signifying a portion or branch; applied in *Anatomy* to two nerves.

PORTIO DURA. The facial nerve, a branch of the seventh pair, so called from its firm consistence. See Facial Nerve.

PORTIO MOLLIS. The auditory nerve.

PORTLAND SAGO. Portland arrow-root, a fecula prepared from *Arum maculatum* in the island of Portland.

PORTONA'RIUM. The pyloric orifice of the stomach.

PORTULA'CA. Purslane; also, a genus of plants of the order *Portulaceæ*.

PORTULACA OLERA'CEA. *Purslane;* a succulent plant, abounding in slightly acid juice, said to be antiseptic and aperient.

PORUS. A pore, duct or passage.

PORUS OP'TICUS. The opening in the cribriform lamella, which gives passage to the central artery of the retina.

POSCA. A mixture of vinegar and water.

POSE. Catarrh.

POSOL'OGY. *Posolog'ia;* from ποσος, quantity, and λογος, a discourse. That part of therapeutics which treats of the indications of the doses in which different medicines should be prescribed.

POS'SET. *Posse'tum.* Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or any acid.

POSTE'RIOR ANNULA'RIS. An external interosseal muscle of the hand.

POSTERIOR AURIS. The retrahens auris.

POSTERIOR IN'DICIS MANUS. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand.

POSTERIOR INDICIS PEDIS. An external interosseal muscle of the foot.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIG''ITI MANUS. An external interosseal muscle of the hand.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS. An external interosseal muscle of the foot.

POSTERIOR TER'TII DIGITI. The adductor tertii digiti muscle.

POSTHE. The prepuce.

POSTHET'OMIST. *Posthet'omus;* from ποσθη, foreskin, and τομη, incision. One who performs the operation of circumcision.

POSTHI'A. Ποσθια. A sty on the eyelid; hordeolum.

POSTHIOPLAS'TIC. *Posthioplas'ticus;* from ποσθιον, the prepuce, and πλασσω, I form. An operation for the restoration of the prepuce.

POSTHI'TIS. Inflammation of the prepuce.

POSTHON'CUS. Swelling of the prepuce.

POST'HUMOUS. From *post*, after, and *humus*, the ground. Occurring after death, as the publication of a work after the death of the author.

POSTI'CUS. Situated behind.

POST-MORTEM. After death; applied to an examination of the body after death, for the detection of the changes of structure produced by disease.

POSTPOSI''TION. *Posposit'io.* State of being put back or out of the regular place. In *Pathology*, delay in the return of a paroxysm.

PO'TABLE. *Potabi'lis.* Drinkable. Fit to be drank.

POTAMOL'OGY. From ποταμος, a river, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on rivers.

POT'AMOS. A river.

POTASH. Vegetable alkali; potassa; kali.

POTASH OF COMMERCE. *Potasse carbonas impurus.* Impure carbonate of potassa; pearlash.

POTAS'SA. Potash. Potassa caustica.

Potassa Cum Calce. Potassa with lime, mechanically mixed.

Potassa Caustica. Caustic potassa.

Potassa Impura. Potash of commerce.

POTASSÆ ACE'TAS. Acetate of potassa.

Potassæ Aqua Effervescens. Effervescing solution of potassa.

Potassæ Bicar'bonas. Bicarbonate of potash; carbonate of potash.

Potassæ Bisul'phas. Bisulphate of potassa.

Potassæ Bitar'tras. Bitartrate of potassa.

Potassæ Car'bonas. Carbonate of potash, formerly called salt of tartar.

Potassæ Carbonas Impu'rus. Impure carbonate of potassa. Potash of commerce.

Potassæ Carbonas Purus. Pure carbonate of potassa. Carbonate of potassa from crystals of tartar. Salt of tartar.

Potassæ Carbona'tis Aqua. Solution of carbonate of potassa.

Potassæ Causticæ Aqua. Solution of potassa.

Potassæ Chloras. Chlorate of potash.

Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras. Tartrate of potassa and soda. Tartarized soda. Rochelle salt.

Potassæ Hydras. Hydrate of potassa. Caustic potash.

Potassæ Hydri'odas. Iodide of potassium. Hydriodate of potassa.

Potassæ Nitras. Nitrate of potassa; nitre.

Potassæ Nitras Purifica'tum. Purified nitrate of potassa.

Potassæ Sulphas. Sulphate of potassa.

Potassæ Sulphas cum Sulphure. Sulphate of potassa with sulphur.

Potassæ Sulphure'tum. Sulphuret of potassium. Sulphuret of potassa.

Potassæ Supertar'tras. Supertartrate of potassa.

Potassæ Tartras. Tartrate of potassa.

POTAS'SII BRO'MIDUM. Bromide of potassium.

Potassii Chlo'ridum. Chloride of potassium. Muriate of potassa.

Potassii Cyanure'tum. Cyanuret of potassium. Hydrocyanate of potassa.

Potassii Ferrocyanure'tum. Ferrocyanuret of potassium.

Potassii Io'didum. Iodide of potassium. Hydriodate of potassa.

Potassii Io'didi Liquor Compos'itus. Compound solution of iodide of potassium.

Potassii Sulphuret'um. Sulphuret of potassium. Liver of sulphur.

POTAS'SIUM. The metallic base of potassa.

POTA'TO. The tuber on the subterranean stem of the *Solanum tuberosum*.

Potato Fly. Lytta vittata, which see.

Potato, Spanish. The sweet potato.

Potato Starch. English arrow-root; the fecula of the potato.

Potato Sugar. A species of sugar obtained from potato flour.

POT'BELLY. A protuberant abdomen.

POTEEN'. Irish whiskey.

PO'TELOT. Sulphuret of molybdenum.

PO'TENCY. *Poten'tia*. Force; physical power.

PO'TENT. *Po'tens*. Powerful; physically strong.

POTEN'TIAL. *Potentia'lis;* from *potens*, able. Opposed to actual. See Cautery.

POTENTIL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Potentilla Anseri'na. Silver-weed; wild tansey. The leaves are mildly astringent.

Potentilla Rep'tans. The common cinquefoil or five-leaved grass. The roots are astringent.

Potentilla Tormentil'la. *Tormentilla*. Common tormentil or septfoil. The root is astringent.

POTE'RIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Poterium Sanguisor'ba. Burnet saxifrage. The leaves are astringent.

POTHOMOR'PHA. A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*.

Pothomorpha Pelta'ta. Brazil caapeba, said to be diuretic, and is recommended in stranguary. The *Pothomorpha umbellata*, another species, is recommended in obstructions of the abdominal organs.

PO'THOS. A genus of plants of the order *Orontiaceæ*.

Pothos Cannæfor'mis. A plant of Cumana, esteemed for its delicate odor, which is like that of vanilla. It is used by the natives to aromatize tobacco.

Pothos Scan'dens. A climbing East India plant, employed by the natives in putrid fever.

POTIO. A potion.

Potio Calcis Carbona'tis. Chalk mixture.

PO'TION. *Potio;* from *poto*, I drink. A liquid compound; the same as mixture.

Potion, Pectoral. Fifteen drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid, mixed with two fluid ounces of infusion of ground ivy and one of syrup of althæa.

Potion, Rive'rius'. *Potio efferves'cens anti-emet'ica dicta Rive'rii*, of the Parisian codex. A mixture of lemon juice and subcarbonate of potass; an effervescing beverage.

POTT'S DISEASE. Caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, causing an angular curvature of the spine forward.

POTUS. Drink.

POUCH. A small bag; in *Pathology*, a morbid dilatation of any part of a canal.

POUL'TICE. A cataplasm.

POUNCE. Pulverized gum sandarach.

POUND. A weight consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen avoirdupois. See Weights and Measures.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. *Ligamen'tum Poupar'tii.* The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the pubis.

POW'DER. In *Pharmacy*, a substance reduced to minute particles by pulverization.

Powder, Antimonial. See Antimonial Powder.

Powders, Castil'lon's. These are composed of sago, jalap, tragacanth, eight parts of each in powder; prepared chalk, two parts; cochineal, one part. Rub together and divide into powders of one drachm each.

Powder, Côme's Arsenical. A caustic, consisting of arsenious acid, gr. x; red sulphuret of mercury, gr. xl; powdered animal charcoal, gr. x, made into a paste.

Powder, Compound of Chalk. Compound powder of chalk, an astringent stomachic and carminative powder, composed of prepared chalk, ℔ ss; cinnamon, ʒ iv; tormentil root, gum arabic, each, ʒ i; and long peppers, ʒ ss.

Powder, Compound of Chalk with Opium. *Cretæ opiatus.* An anodyne astringent, composed of a mixture of compound powder of chalk ʒ viss, and opium ϑ iv.

Powder for the Teeth, Baume's. Le Maire gives the following as M. Baume's formula for a powder for the teeth: Take prepared pumice-stone, prepared red earth, prepared red coral, each ʒ i; dragon's-blood, cream of tartar, each, ʒ ss; cinnamon, ʒ ij; cloves, ϑ i. Mix and reduce to a fine powder.

Powder for the Teeth, Bourdet's. Take ʒ vi of pumice-stone, well calcined and reduced to powder. This powder is passed on the porphyry stone, moistened from time to time with rose water, or that of myrtle, it is dried, reduced to an impalpable powder, and the following ingredients added: plate lac, dragon's-blood, dried bone, bole Armenia, of each ʒ iii; cinnamon, cloves, Florentine iris, rock alum, calcined, of each, ʒ i. The whole to be mixed and reduced to a fine powder.

Powder of Faynard. A styptic powder, supposed to consist of the charcoal of beech wood.

POX. Syphilis.

Pox, Chicken. Varicella.

Pox, Small. Variola.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. The treatment of disease. See Therapeutics.

PRACTITIONER, GENERAL. One who exercises the duties of the several branches of the curative art. Surgeon-apothecary.

PRÆCORD'IA. From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. The forepart of the thoracic region.

PRÆCOR'DIAL. Pertaining to the præcordia.

PRÆDOR'SAL. *Prædorsa'lis;* from *præ,* before, and *dorsum,* the back. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PRÆFLORA'TION. From *præ,* before, and *floreo,* to flower. In *Botany,* the manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before they expand; æstivation.

PRA'SINUS. *Prasine.* Of a grass-green color; porraceous.

PRASI'TES. From *Prasium,* horehound. Wine impregnated with the leaves of horehound.

PRA'SIUM. Common horehound.

PRA'SUM. The leek, a plant of the genus *Allium.*

PRAX'IS. From πρασσω, to perform. Action, the practice of any thing, as of medicine, or any of its branches.

Praxis Medica. The practice of Medicine.

PRECIP'ITATE. A solid substance which, after having been dissolved, is separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by adding a re-agent.

Precipitate of Cassius, Purple. See Cassius, Precipitate.

Precipitate, Red. *Hydrar'gyri nitrico-oxydum.* The red oxyd or protoxyd of mercury.

Precipitate, White. *Hydrar'gyrum precipita'tum al'bum.* Ammoniated mercury.

PRECIPITA'TION. *Præcipita'tio;* from *præcipito,* to cast down. The act by which any body separates from a liquid, in which it is held in solution, and falls to the bottom of the vessel.

PRECOC'ITY. Premature development of any faculty.

PRECOR'DIAL. Præcordial.

PRECUR'SORY. *Præcurso'rius;* from *præ,* before, and *curro,* to run. That which precedes.

Precursory Symptoms. The symptoms which indicate the approach of disease.

PREDISPOSI''TION. *Prædisposit'io;* from *præ,* before, and *disponere,* to dispose. That constitution or condition of body which disposes it to take on a certain form or kind of diseased action.

PREG'NANCY. *Utero-gesta'tion.* The state of a female from the moment of fecundation to parturition.

Pregnancy, Afœ'tal. False pregnancy. Pregnancy arising from false conception, or in which the germ is converted into a hydatid or mole, or in which some unusual development of the uterus, without conception, has taken place.

Pregnancy, Bigem'inal. Double pregnancy; pregnancy in which there are two fœtuses in the uterus.

Pregnancy, Complex. The development of a mole, hydatid, or some other morbid growth, along with the fœtus.

Pregnancy, Compound. Pregnancy in which there are two or more fœtuses in the uterus.

Pregnancy, Double. Pregnancy, Bigeminal.

Pregnancy, Extra Uterine. The development of the fœtus outside of the uterus.

Pregnancy, False. Afœtal pregnancy.

Pregnancy, Morbid. Pregnancy disturbed by constitutional or local disease.

Pregnancy, Ova'rian. The development of the fœtus in the ovarium.

Pregnancy, Sol'itary. Pregnancy in which there is but one fœtus.

Pregnancy, Trigem'inal. Pregnancy in which there are three fœtuses.

PREHEN'SILE. Adapted to seize or grasp, as the hand or teeth.

PREHEN'SIO. Catalepsy; epilepsy.

PREHEN'SION. From *prehendere,* to lay hold of. The act of seizing, or taking hold.

PRELUM'BAR. *Prælumba'ris;* from *præ,* before, and *lumbi,* the loins. Before the loins.

PREMON'ITORY. Precursory.

PRENAN'THES. Lion's foot; Dewin snakewort. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* There are several species of this plant, the roots of which yield a milky juice. They have been used in

dysentery, and in the form of a cataplasm to the bites of serpents.

PREPARA'TION. *Præpara'tio.* That which is prepared by some process, as a pharmaceutical or anatomical preparation.

PREPARED SPONGE. Spongia præparata, which see.

PREPARED CHALK. *Creta preparata.* Chalk reduced to an impalpable powder, by *levigation* and *elutriation.* It possesses antacid and absorbent properties, and is given in cases of acidity of the stomach, and sometimes in diarrhœa.

PREP'UCE. *Præpu'tium.* The integuments that cover the glans penis.

PRESBYON'OSI. From πρεσβυς, old, and νοσος, disease. The diseases of advanced life or old age.

PRESBYO'PIA. From πρεσβυς, old, and ωψ, the eye. Long-sightedness. A defect of vision, common in old persons, by which objects near by are seen confusedly, whilst at remoter distances, they are seen distinctly.

PRESBYTIA. Presbyopia.

PRESCRIP'TION. *Præscrip'tio;* from *præ,* before, and *scribere,* to write. The formula of a physician for the composition of medicine. A compound prescription is divided into, 1. The *basis,* or active ingredient; 2. The *adjuvans,* which assist the operation of the former; 3. The *corrigens,* which is to correct any thing injurious in the operation of the active ingredient, and, 4. The *constituens,* or mixture which is intended to give to the whole a convenient and agreeable form. But, ordinarily, prescriptions are more simple.

The following is the usual mode of making a prescription: ℞—Potassæ nitratis, ʒ ij; mellis rosæ f. ʒ iv; infusi rosæ f. ℥ vss. Misce.

PRESENTA'TION. In *Obstetrics,* the part of the fœtus over the *os uteri,* which is felt on examination *per vaginum,* during the first stage of parturition. It is called *natural* when the vertex of the head, the feet, knees or breech presents, and *preternatural* when any other part presents. In the latter case the operation of turning is necessary.

PRESPI'NAL. *Præspina'lis;* from *præ,* before, and *spina,* the spine. The anterior surface of the spine.

PRES'SURE. *Pressu'ra.* The act of pressing; state of being pressed.

Pressure, Abdom'inal. A means of diagnosis in some diseases of the abdominal and thoracic organs.

PRETEND'ED DISEASES. Feigned diseases.

PRETIB'IAL. *Prætibia'lis;* from *præ,* before, and *tibia,* the tibia. Before or in front of the tibia.

PREVEN'TIVE, ROYAL. A quack nostrum, consisting of a solution of acetate of lead, said to be a prophylactic against venereal disease.

PRIAPEI'A. Green tobacco; English tobacco.

PRIAPIS'CUS. From πριαπος, the penis. A tent or bougie, shaped like the penis.

PRIA'PISM. *Priapis'mus.* Constant, and painful erection of the penis, occasioned by morbific causes.

PRIA'PUS. The penis.

PRICK'LE. In *Botany,* a small pointed process growing from the bark of a plant.

PRICK'LY. Full of sharp points; armed with prickles, as a *prickly shrub.*

Prickly Ash. *Ara'lia spino'sa.* Angelica tree; prickly elder; tooth-ache tree. The bark, root, and berries possess medicinal properties. The bark has an aromatic odor, and an acrid, bitter, pungent taste. An infusion of the recent root is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Prickly Heat. *Lichen trop'icus.* A cutaneous affection, consisting of an eruption of numerous elevated papullæ, about the size of a pin's head, of a bright red color, and of an irregular shape, attended by an itching, stinging sensation. It is produced by the high temperature of summer, and occurs on the neck, various parts of the body, arms, and sometimes on the back of the hands.

PRIDE OF CHINA. Pride of India; a beautiful tree, growing from thirty to forty feet in height, the *Melia azedarach.*

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages.

The stomach and intestinal canal, as distinguished from the lacteals, which are called the *secundæ viæ*.

PRI'MARY. *Prima'rius.* First in order of time. A term applied in *Pathology* to the first symptoms, causes, &c., of disease.

Primary Cell. Elementary, primordial, or parent cell. The first cell developed in the formation of an organism, organ or tissue; the cell developed from a germ or germinal granule.

Primary Teeth. The teeth of first dentition.

PRI'MINE. In *Botany*, the outermost covering of the ovule of plants.

PRIMIP'ARA. From *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth. A female who brings forth for the first time.

PRIMIT'IÆ. The first waters discharged in parturition, which occurs previous to the extrusion of the fœtus.

PRIM'ROSE. A plant of the genus *Primula*.

PRI'MULA. A genus of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*.

Primula Ve'ris. The cowslip; a pot herb.

Primula Vulga'ris. The primrose, said to be a sternutatory.

PRIMU'LIN. A bitter tincture obtained from the roots of *Primula veris*.

PRIN'CIPLE. *Princip'ium.* In a *General sense*, that from which a thing proceeds; the beginning. In *Medicine*, that which serves as a basis for a system of practice. In *Chemistry*, a component part; also, a substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. Thus *oxygen* is an *acidifying* principle. In *Physiology*, the *proximate principles* of animal and vegetable bodies are the peculiar substances which result from particular modes of combination of ordinary matter, called *organic elements* or *compounds* of *organization*.

Principle, Coloring, of the Blood. A solid, insipid, inodorous substance of a red color; the immediate principle of animals which gives to the blood its red color. It has been found on analysis to contain iron, and it is to the presence of this agent that the red color of the blood is ascribed.

Principle, Digestive. Pepsin.

Principle, Immediate. A name given in *Chemistry* to substances obtained in some measure immediately from animals and vegetables by simple processes, composed of three or more elements, as the fatty principles, which are *stearin, elain, cholesterin*, &c.

Principles, Proximate. Immediate principles; organic elements; compounds of organization.

Principle, Vital. See Vital Principle.

PRI'NOS. A genus of plants of the order *Aquifoliaceæ*.

Prinos Verticilla'tus. Black alder. The bark is tonic and astringent, and is a popular remedy for ill-conditioned ulcers and chronic cutaneous eruptions.

PRION. A saw.

PRIONO'DES. From πριων, a saw, and ειδος, shape. Serrated. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to the sutures of the cranium.

PRI'OR. The first; anterior; applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles and parts, from their situation.

Prior Annula'ris. An internal interosseous muscle of the hand.

Prior In'dicis. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand.

Prior Indicis Pedis. The *adductor indicis pedis*, an external interosseal muscle of the foot.

Prior Me'dii. An external interosseal muscle of the hand.

Prior Medii Dig'iti. The prior medii.

Prior Medii Digiti Pedis. The *adductor medii digiti pedis*, an internal interosseal muscle of the foot.

Prior Min'imi Digiti. The *adductor minimi digiti*, an internal interosseal muscle of the foot

Prior Tertii Digiti Pedis. The adductor *tertii digiti Pedis;* also, an internal interosseal muscle of the foot.

PRI'SIS. Grinding of the teeth, a symptom of disease; also, trepanning.

PRISM. A solid contained by planes of which the two that are opposite are equal, similar, and parallel, and the others parallelograms.

PRISMAT'IC. Prism-shaped; applied also to the colors resulting from the action of a transparent prism on the solar beams.

PRISMOS. Stridor dentium.

PRIVATE PARTS. The genital organs.

PRIV'ET. An ornamental shrub of the genus *Ligustrum*.

PRO-. Before; a prefix signifying in front, or in advance of.

PRO RE NATA. A term employed in *Prescriptions*, signifying, occasionally, as circumstances may demand.

PRO'BANG. A small rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge or ivory at one of its extremities, used to push extraneous bodies, which have lodged in the œsophagus, down into the stomach.

PROBE. From *probo*, to try. A long slender instrument employed by surgeons to explore and ascertain the depth of wounds.

PROBOS'CIS. A snout or trunk.

PROCAR'DIUM. The pit of the stomach.

PROCATARC'TIC. *Procatarcti'cus*; from προκαταρχω, to go before. A term applied in *Pathology* to the remote or predisposing causes of disease.

PROCELLA'RIA. From *procella*, a storm. A genus of web-footed birds. Some of the species are called *Storm-birds*, or Mother Carey's chickens.

PROC'ESS. *Proces'sus*; from *procedo*, to go before. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to parts which are prolonged beyond others with which they are connected; in *Chemistry*, the series of operations necessary for the obtainment of any given result.

PROCES'SUS. A process.

PROCESSUS ANCONEUS. The olecranon.

PROCESSUS ANNULA'RIS. The pons Varolii.

PROCESSUS CAUDA'TUS. The *lobulus caudatus* of the liver.

PROCESSUS CILIA'RES. The ciliary processes.

PROCESSUS CUNEIFOR'MIS OSSIS OCCIP'ITIS. The basilary process.

PROCESSUS FALCIFOR'MIS CEREBEL'LI. The falx cerebeli.

PROCESSUS FALCIFORMIS DURÆ MATRIS. The falx cerebri.

PROCESSUS MAMILLA'RES. The bulbs of the olfactory nerves.

PROCESSUS U'VIFER. The uvula.

PROCHEI'LON. *Prola'bium, antila'bium*. From προ, before, and χειλος, a lip. The projecting margin of the lips.

PROCIDEN'TIA. From *procido*, to fall down. A prolapsus, or falling down of any part.

PROCON'DYLUS. From προ, before, and κονδυλος, a knot. The first joint of the finger next the metacarpus.

PROCREA'TION. *Procrea'tio*. The act of begetting; fecundation; generation.

PROCTAL'GIA. From πρωκτος, anus, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the anus.

PROCTATRE'SIA. From πρωκτος, anus, and ατρησια, imperforation. Imperforate anus.

PROC'TICA. From πρωκτος, anus. Disease of the anus without primary inflammation. In Good's *Nosology*, a genus in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*.

PROCTI'TIS. Inflammation of the anus.

PROCTOC'ACĒ. From πρωκτος, anus, and κακος, bad. A name given by Fuchs to an adynamic, inflammatory condition of the rectum, frequently terminating in gangrene, and said to be common in Peru and many other parts of South America and in some parts of Africa. The Portuguese call it *Bicho*, and *Bicho de Cula*, and the people of Quito, *Mal de Valle*. In Africa it is called *Bitios de Kis*.

PROCTOCE'LE. From πρωκτος, anus, and κηλη, hernia. Prolapsus ani, or more properly a hernia-like protrusion of the rectum through the anus.

PROCTOCYSTOTOM'IA. From πρωκτος, anus, κυστις, a pouch, and τημνως, to cut. The operation of lithotomy by cutting into the bladder through the septum lying between it and the rectum.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒ'A. Proctorrhœa, which see.

PROCTON'CUS. From πρωκτος, anus, and ογκος, swelling. Tumefaction of the anus.

PROCTOPARAL'YSIS. Paralysis of the muscular coat of the rectum.

PROCTOPTO'SIS. From πρωκτος, anus, and πτωσις, a falling down. Prolapsus ani.

PROCTORRHA'GIA. From πρωκτος, anus, and ρηγνυμι, to burst out. Hemorrhoidal flux.

PROCTORRHŒ'A. From πρωκτος, anus, and ρεω, I flow. A discharge of mucus from the anus.

PROCTOS. The anus.

PROCTO'SIS. Proctocele.

PROCUM'BENT. *Procum'bens.* Lying down on the face. In *Botany*, trailing, unable to support itself.

PROCYNODON'TOS. From προ, and κυνοδοντος, a canine or cuspid tooth. The projection of a cuspid tooth in the front of the dental arch—a common variety of irregularity.

PROD'ROMUS. From προ, before, and δρομος, course. The period which immediately precedes the attack of disease.

PROD'UCT. From *produco*, I produce. The tangible result of a chemical or pharmaceutical operation.

PRODUC'TIO. An apophysis.

PRODUC'TION. A prolongation; a process; that which is produced.

PROELIUM. A press; a tourniquet.

PRŒO'TIA. Premature development of the sexual organs; genital precocity.

PROFLU'VIA. A term applied in *Pathology* to all morbid discharges or fluxes.

PROFLU'VIUM. From *profluo*, I run down. A discharge or flux.

PROFUN'DUS. Deep-seated; also, the flexor profundus perforans muscle.

PROFU'SIO. A flow of fluids, as that of blood, without fever.

PROGLOS'SIS. From προ, before, and γλωσσα, the tongue. The tip of the tongue.

PROG'NATHOUS. From προ, before, and γναθος, the jaw. Having a projecting jaw as in the case where the teeth of the inferior maxillary shut in front of those of the superior.

PROGNO'SIS. From προ, before, and γινωσκω, I know. The art of foretelling the future progress and termination of a disease from the symptoms.

PROGNOS'TIC. The prediction of the termination of a disease.

PROLA'BIUM. Procheilon.

PROLAP'SUS. From *prolabar*, I slip down. The falling down of a part of a viscus from its natural position.

PROLAPSUS ANI. The inversion and falling down of the lower part of the rectum.

PROLAPSUS IR'IDIS. Protrusion of the iris through a wound in the cornea.

PROLAPSUS U'TERI. A falling down of the uterus from relaxation.

PROLAPSUS U'VULÆ. Relaxation and elongation of the uvula. Staphylœdema.

PROLAPSUS VAGI'NÆ. Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower.

PROLECTA'TION. *Prolecta'tio.* The act of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PRO'LEGS. In *Entomology*, the wart-like tubercles which assist the various larvæ in walking and in other motions. In caterpillars they are generally found on the hinder segment.

PROLEP'TIC. From προ, before, and λαμβανω, I seize hold of. In *Medicine*, anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, the paroxysms of which return at an earlier period at every repetition.

PROL'ICIDE. From *proles*, offspring, and *cœdere*, to kill. The destruction of one's offspring.

PROLIF'EROUS. In *Botany*, a flower which produces another flower within itself.

PROLIF'IC. *Prolifi'cus;* from *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make. A term applied to man and animals which possess the faculty of procreating their species.

PROLIG'EROUS. *Prolig'erus.* From *proles*, offspring, and *gero*, I carry. Bearing the offspring.

PROMETO'PIS. *Prometopid'ium;* from προ, before, and μετωπον, the forehead. The skin of the forehead.

PROM'INENT. *Prom'inens.* Projecting.

PROMINEN'TIA. Protuberance.

PROM'ONTORY. *Promonto'rium.* In *Anatomy*, a projection of the inner ear.

PROMU'SCIS. The suctorious organ of Hemipterous insects, formed by the union of the two jaws to the lower lip which they embrace.

PRONA'TION. *Prona'tio;* from *pronus*, inclined forward. The turning of the palm of the hand downward.

PRONA'TOR. That which produces pronation; a name applied to two muscles of the forearm and hand.

PRONATOR RA'DII QUADRA'TUS. A small, fleshy muscle situated at the lower and inner part of the forearm.

PRONATOR RADII TERES. A muscle situated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm.

PRONERVA'TIO. An aponeurosis or tendon.

PRO'NUS. Inclined forward; leaning, hanging, stooping, or bending downward.

PROOF SPIRIT. A mixture of equal weights of absolute alcohol and water, the specific gravity of which is 0.930.

PROPA'GO. In *Botany*, the cutting of a plant; a slip or layer.

PRO'PEDS. *Prop'edes.* The pediform appendages of certain larvæ, which disappear in the mature insects.

PROPHYLAC'TIC. *Prophylac'ticus.* A preservative; a preventive.

PROPHYLAX'IS. Preventive treatment.

PROP'OMA. An ancient medicine composed of seven parts honey and four of wine. It was taken before a meal.

PROPRIUS. Proper. Applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle of the ear.

PRO'RA. The occiput.

PROSEC'TOR. From *proseco*, to cut. One who dissects a subject for anatomical demonstration.

PROS'ENCHYMA. From προσεγχεω, I pour still more upon. In *Botany*, the cellular tissue in its first approach to the condition of woody tissue, the cellules of which, tapering to each end, overlap each other.

PROSOPAL'GIA. From προσωπον, the face, and αλγος, pain. Facial neuralgia.

PROSOPAN'TRA. The frontal sinus.

PROSOPANTRI'TIS. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

PROSO'PIS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

PROSOPIS DUL'CIS. *Sweet-podded prosopis.* A tree, native of Peru, which bears a pod upwards of twenty inches in length, containing black seeds, eaten by the Limenos.

PRO'SOPON. Προσωπον. The face.

PROS'PHYSIS. Adhesion; applied, in a limited sense, to adhesion of the eyelids.

PROS'TASIS. Abundance of excrementitious humors.

PROS'TATE. *Prosta'tus;* from προ, before, and ιστημι, I stand. Standing before; jutting out.

PROSTATE GLAND. A glandular, cordiform body, situated before the neck of the bladder and behind the bulb of the urethra.

PROSTATELCO'SIS. From προστατα, prostate, and ελκος, an ulcer. Ulceration of the prostate gland.

PROSTAT'IC. Pertaining to the prostate gland.

PROSTATIC CONCRE'TIONS. Calculi of the prostate gland.

PROSTATIC URETHRA. That portion of the urethra occupied by the prostate gland.

PROSTAT'ICUS SUPERIOR. The compressor prostatæ; a muscle embracing the prostate gland and formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani.*

PROSTATI'TIS. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

PROSTATOCE'LE. Prostatoncus.

PROSTATON'CUS. From προστατα, prostate, and ογκος, a tumor. Swelling of the prostate gland.

PROS'THESIS. In *Surgery*, the replacement of a lost organ or part with an artificial substitute. In *Medicine*, an overlapping, as of one febrile paroxysm upon another.

PROSTHESIS, DENTAL. The replacement

of the loss of one or more teeth with an artificial substitute. See Artificial Teeth.

PROSTOM'IA. From προ, before, and στομα, mouth. The commissure of the lips.

PROSTRA'TION. *Prostra'tio.* Depression of strength and partial loss of voluntary power over the muscles.

PRO'TEA. A genus of plants of the order *Proteaceæ.*

PROTEA MELIF'ERA. Honey-bearing protea, a South African plant. The inspissated liquor of the involucra and flowers, afforded during inflorescence, forms a syrup said to be useful in pulmonary diseases. A similar liquid is afforded by some of the other species.

PRO'TEINE. From πρωτευω, I take the first rank. An organic compound described by Mulder as the basis of albumen, fibrin, casein and gluten. Liebig and his school deny its existence, and Mulder himself acknowledges that it has not yet been obtained in absolute purity. It was thought to have the same composition with albumen, casein and fibrin, *less* the sulphur and phosphorus of these compounds.

PRO'TEINOUS. *Proteina'ceous.* Of or belonging to proteine.

PROTH'ESIS. Prosthesis, which see.

PROTHO'RAX. From προ, before, and θωραξ, a shield. In *Entomology,* the first segment of the thorax in insects.

PROTO-. A prefix, from πρωτος, first, denoting, in *Chemistry,* the lowest degree in which one body unites with another; and in *Botany* and *Zoology,* the lowest or earliest form of a plant or animal.

PROT'OMUS. A dissector.

PROTOPATH'IC. *Protopath'icus;* from πρωτος, first, and παθος, a disease. Idiopathic; primary disease.

PRO'TOPHYTE. From πρωτος, first, and φυτον, a plant. A vegetable production of the lowest organization, as a cryptogamic plant; a fungus.

PRO'TOSALT. In *Chemistry,* the salt of a protoxyd.

PROTOSUL'PHATE. In *Chemistry,* a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PROTOX'YD. From πρωτος, first, and *oxyd.* The first or lowest degree of oxydation of a body capable of combining with oxygen in several different proportions.

PROTOZO'A. From πρωτος, first, and ζωον, animal. The lowest class animals, or those which have only the first step of organization.

PROTRAC'TOR. In *Surgery,* an instrument for the removal of extraneous bodies from wounds.

PROTU'BERANCE. *Protuberan'tia;* from *pro,* before, and *tuber,* a puff, bunch, or projection. In *Anatomy,* irregularly rounded eminences on the surface of the bones, as the *occipital* and *parietal* protuberances. In *Pathology,* a swelling or tumor on the body.

PROTUBERAN'TIA. A protuberance.

PROTUBERANTIA ANNULA'RIS. The pons Varolii.

PROTUBERANTIA CYLIND'RICA. The cornu ammonis.

PROVENTRIC'ULUS. From προ, before, and *ventriculus,* the stomach. In *Ornithology,* the bulbous expansion at the termination of the œsophagus above the gizzard of birds.

PROX'IMAL. Proximate.

PROX'IMATE. *Prox'imus.* Nearest; next in order.

PROXIMATE ANAL'YSIS. In *Chemistry,* the resolution of a substance into the secondary compounds of which it is composed; opposed to *ultimate analysis,* which consists in the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. That which immediately precedes and produces the effect.

PROXIMATE PRIN'CIPLES. The distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, as albumen, fat, &c; the elements of which proximate principles are composed are called *ultimate principles.* See Principles.

PRU'NA. An anthrax.

PRUNE. *Pru'num.* A plum, the fruit of the *Prunus domestica,* also, the tree itself.

PRUNEL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

Prunella Vulga'ris. Self-heal; heal-all. It is astringent and was formerly used in decoction in hemorrhages and diarrhœa.

PRU'NUM. A plum; a prune.

Prunum Gal'licum. See Prunus Domestica.

Prunum Sylves'tre. See Prunus Spinosa.

PRU'NUS. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Prunus Armeni'aca. The apricot, a delicious fruit when ripe, and easy of digestion.

Prunus A'vium. The black cherry tree. It exudes a gum possessing properties similar to those of gum Arabic.

Prunus Cer'asus. The red cherry tree. It bears a wholesome and pleasant acidulous fruit.

Prunus Domes'tica. The plum or damson tree. The fruit of this species is employed as a dessert. It possesses laxative properties.

Prunus Insi'tia. The bullace plum tree. The fruit is similar to the damson.

Prunus Lauro-Cer'asus. The poison laurel, cherry laurel, and Alexandrian laurel. See Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus.

Prunus Pa'dus. The wild cluster or bird cherry tree. The berries of this species have been used in dysentery, and the bark, which is astringent, in intermittents.

Prunus Spino'sa. The sloe tree. The fruit of this species is astringent.

Prunus Virginia'na. The wild cherry tree. The bark is tonic and sedative, and has been used in hectic and intermittent fevers, in phthisis and dyspepsia.

PRURI'GO. *Pruri'tus;* from *prurio*, I itch. A term employed by Willan and Bateman to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases, characterized by a troublesome itching, and accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle, comprehending three species. 1. *Prurigo mitis*, which affects young persons, and is characterized by soft and smooth elevations of the cuticle, but without redness or much inflammation, except from violent friction, and attended with an itching sensation. When neglected it terminates in the itch. 2. *Prurigo formicans*, usually affects adults, and the papulæ are sometimes larger and sometimes not so distinct as the first species, but attended with incessant and intolerable itching. The eruption is diffused over the whole body, except the face, feet and palms of the hands, and sometimes terminates in a non-contagious pustular eruption. 3. *Prurigo senilis*, a disease somewhat similar to the second species of prurigo, though generally of a more permanent and aggravated form.

PRURI'TUS. Itching; prurigo.

PRUS'SIAN BLUE. *Ferri ferrosesquicyani'dum.* Ferro cyanide of iron; ferrosesquicyanide of iron; a beautiful deep blue compound much used as a pigment. The composition of the pure anhydrous Prussian blue is $3FeCy+2Fe_2\,Cy_3$. In *Pharmacy* this salt is used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid and the cyanuret of mercury. In *Medicine* it is sometimes used as a tonic and febrifuge.

PRUS'SIATE. A cyanide or ferro-cyanide.

Prussiate of Iron. Prussian blue.

PRUSSIC ACID. Hydrocyanic acid.

PRUS'SINE. Cyanogen.

PSALLOI'DES. See Corpus Psalloides.

PSALTE'RIUM. See Lyra.

PSELLIS'MUS. From ψελλιζω, I stutter. Imperfect articulation of speech. In Good's *Nosology*, a genus in the class *pneumatica*, order *phonica*.

PSEUDÆSTHE'SIA. From ψευδης, false, and αισθανομαι, I feel. Depraved feeling.

PSEUDARTHRO'SIS. From ψευδης, false, and αρθρον, a joint. A false joint.

PSEUDO-. A prefix from ψευδης, false, denoting spuriousness.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIS. From ψευδης, false, and βλεψις, sight. Perverted vision; depraved sight, in which objects appear different from what they are.

Pseudo-Croup. Laryngismus stridulus, which see.

PSEUDOCYE'SIS. False conception.

PSEUDO-MEMBRANE. A false membrane consisting of an organized layer of effused lymph.

PSEUDO-PHTHISIS. Emaciation resulting from other causes than tubercles of the lungs.

PSEUDO-PLEURITIS. Pleurodynia.

PSEUDO-PYRE'THRUM. Achillæa Ptarmica, which see.

PSEUDOREX'IA. False or perverted appetite.

PSEUDO-RHONCHUS. A sound heard during respiration like the ordinary rhonchi in the air passages, but which is exterior to these, as in the case of *pleural pseudo-rhonchi*.

PSEUDODOS'MIA. False or perverted sense of smell.

PSEUDOTOX'IN. A yellow, soluble substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSEU'DOPODS. *Pseudopo'da*; from ψευδης, false, and πους, foot. A tribe of polygastric infusoria, in which the body, by various contractions and changes of form, produces pediform processes.

PSEUDY'MEN. False membrane.

PSID'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*.

PSIDIUM POMIF'ERUM. The tree which bears the red *guava apple*, a fruit something like the pomegranate, and from which a delicious jelly is made.

PSILO'THRA. Depilatory applications.

PSO'Æ. The loins; also, the name of two pair of muscles.

PSO'AS. From ψοαι, the loins. Belonging to the loins.

PSOAS ABSCESS. Lumbar abscess.

PSOAS MAGNUS. A long, thick muscle, situated on the anterior and lateral parts of the lumbar vertebræ.

PSOAS PARVUS. A muscle situated anterior to the psoas magnus.

PSOI'TIS. Inflammation of the psoæ muscles.

PSOLON'CUS. Swelling of the penis, or glans penis.

PSO'RA. Scabies; itch.

PSORA LEPRO'SA. Psoriasis.

PSORA'LEA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

PSORALEA GLANDULO'SA. A Chilian shrub, supposed to possess vulnerary properties.

PSORALEA PENTAPHYL'LA. The Mexican contrayerva.

PSORI'ASIS. From ψωρα, the itch. A cutaneous eruption, consisting of patches of rough amorphous scales, sometimes continuous, and sometimes in separate patches, varying in size; of an irregular figure, and attended with chaps in the skin. It has, according to Dr. Wilan, the following varieties: 1. *Psoriasis guttata*, which consists of irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation. 3. *Psoriasis diffusa*, consisting of large, irregularly circumscribed, reddish patches upon the skin, which are rough, fissured, with scales interspersed, and wrinkled. It appears most frequently on the cheeks, temples, upper eyelids, corners of the eyes, neck, chin, external ear, the back of the forearm, hand and fingers, sometimes causing the nails to crack and exfoliate. It also affects the fleshy part of the lower extremities. 3. *Psoriasis gyrata*, characterized by slight cutaneous scales, distributed in narrow patches of a circular or semicircular form, with vermiform appendages. 4. *Psoriasis palmaria*, an obstinate species of tetter, mostly confined to the palms of the hands. 5. *Psoriasis labialis*, characterized by scaliness of the skin intermixed with fissures and chaps, and is often wholly confined to the lip. 6. *Psoriasis scrotalis*, consisting of scaliness of the scrotum, attended with heat, redness, tension and itching. 7. *Psoriasis infantilis*, characterized by scaly patches of various sizes, on the cheeks, chin, breast, back, nates and thighs, occurring between the ages of two months and two years. 8. *Psoriasis inveterata*, consisting of scaliness of the skin generally, which becomes harsh, dry, thickened, red and deeply furrowed.

PSO'RICUS. Pertaining to psora.

PSOROPHTHAL'MIA. From ψωρα, the itch, and οφθαλμος, the eye. *Ophthalmia*

*tarsi*. Inflammation of the eyelids, attended with itching and ulceration.

PSYCHA'GOGUES. From ψυχη, life, soul, and αγω, I move. Medicines which resuscitate, as in cases of syncope.

PSY'CHE. The mind or soul.

PSYCHIATRI'A. From ψυχη, mind, and ιατρεια, healing. Treatment of mental disease.

PSY'CHICAL. Relating to the mind, or mental endowments. Also, sometimes applied to analogous phenomena in the lower animals.

PSYCHOL'OGY. *Psycholog'ia*; from ψυχη, the mind, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the moral or intellectual faculties. Mental philosophy.

PSYCHOMAN'CY. From ψυχη, the soul, and μαντεια, prophecy. A species of divination in which it was supposed the spirits of the dead appeared to communicate the desired information.

PSYCHROM'ETER. From ψυχρος, cool, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for measuring the tension of the watery vapor contained in the atmosphere.

PSYCHO'TRIA EMET'ICA. One of the plants which yield ipecacuanha.

PSYCHROLU'SIA. *Psychrolu'trum*; from ψυχρος, cold, and λουω, I wash. A cold bath.

PSYDRA'CIUM. From ψυδρακια, a pustule. A small irregularly circumscribed pustule, which terminates in a laminated scab.

PTAR'MICA. A plant of the genus *Achillea*. See Achillea Ptarmica.

PTAR'MICUS. From πταιρω, to sneeze. An errhine; a sternutatory.

PTE'LEA. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*.

PTELEA TRIFOLIA'TA. *Shrubby trefoil*. A plant, native of America and India, the young leaves and young shoots of which are said to be anthelmintic. It bears a bitter aromatic fruit, used as a substitute for hops.

PTERIS. A genus of plants of the order *Filices*.

PTERIS AQUILI'NA. The common brake or female fern; the root is anthelmintic.

PTEROCAR'PUS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

PTEROCARPUS DRA'CO. One of the species which yields dragon's-blood.

PTEROCARPUS ERINA'CEUS. The tree which is supposed to yield the African kino.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALI'NUS. The red sanders tree, used as a coloring matter.

PTERODAC'TYLE. *Pterodac'tylus*; from πτερον, a wing, and δακτυλος, a digit. A genus of extinct reptiles, the second digit of the hand of which is very long, and is supposed to have supported a wing-like expansion of the skin.

PTEROPO'DA. *Pter'opods*; from πτερον, a wing, and πους, a foot. A class of mollusks in which the organs of motion are shaped like wings.

PTEROS'PORA. A genus of plants of the order *Monotropeæ*.

PTEROSPORA ANDROMEDEA. Scaly dragon claw; fever root; an indigenous plant, the root of which is supposed to be anthelmintic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

PTERYG'IANS. *Pteryg'ia*. Pteropoda.

PTERYG'IUM. *Pteryg'ion*; from πτερυξ, a wing. An excrescence, of a triangular shape, occurring in the inner canthus of the eye, and from thence extending over the cornea.

PTER'YGO-PAL'ATINE. Belonging or relating to the pterygoid process and palate.

PTERYGO-PHARYNGE'US. The constrictor pharyngeus superior.

PTER'YGOID. *Pterygoi'des*; *pterygoïdeus*; from πτερυξ, a wing, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling the wing of a bird.

PTERYGOID ARTERY. The superior pharyngeal artery; also, the branches furnished to the pterygoid muscle.

PTERYGOID BONE. The sphenoid bone.

PTERYGOID CANAL. The narrow channel which traverses the base of the pterygoid process.

PTERYGOID FOSSA. The depression between the alæ of the pterygoid process.

PTERYGOID MUSCLES. The pterygoi-

deus externus, and the pterygoideus internus, which see.

Pterygoid Nerves. The Vidian nerves; also, the branches of the inferior maxillary, distributed to the pterygoid muscles.

Pterygoid Processes. The descending processes of the sphenoid bone.

PTERYGOIDE'US. Pterygoid.

Pterygoideus Exter'nus. A muscle arising from the outward surface of the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla; and from the ridge on the sphenoid bone, separating the zygomatic from the pterygoid fossa, and inserted into the inner side of the neck of the lower jaw.

Pterygoideus Inter'nus. A muscle arising tendinous and fleshy from the internal surface of the pterygoid plate, filling up the greater part of the pterygoid fossa, and inserted tendinous and fleshy in the inner face of the angle of the lower jaw and capsular ligaments of the articulation.

The *pterygoideus externus* and *internus* are the great agents concerned in producing the grinding motion of the jaws, and this they do by acting alternately.

The external one is triangular, having its base at the pterygoid process, and running outward and backward to the neck of the condyle. When the pair act together, the lower jaw is thrown forward. The internal is strong and thick, placed on the inside of the ramus of the jaw, and running downward and backward to the angle. When it and its fellow act together, the jaw is drawn forward and closed.

Pterygoideus Major. The pterygoideus internus muscle.

Pterygoideus Minor. The pterygoideus externus muscle.

PTERYGO'MA. A wing; a pendulous body.

PTERYX. A wing; ala.

PTILO'SIS. From πτιλος, bald. *Madarosis*. Loss of the eyelashes, caused by chronic inflammation.

PTI'SANA. From πτισσω, to decorticate, bruise, or pound. A ptisan. A decoction of decorticated barley, or other vegetable matters.

PTO'SIS. From πιπτω, to fall. Prolapsus, or falling of the upper eyelids.

Ptosis Ir'idis. A prolapsus of the iris through a wound in the cornea.

PTYAL'AGOGUE. A sialagogue.

PTY'ALIN. *Ptyaline*. An albuminous constituent of the saliva, but in such a state of change as to act the part of a ferment. Upon its presence the peculiar properties of this liquid appear to depend. Without being identical with albumen and casein, according to Professor Lehmann it closely resembles both.

PTY'ALISM. *Ptyalis'mus;* from πτυαλιζω, to spit. Salivation; an increased secretion of saliva. See Salivation.

Ptyalism, Mercurial. Mercurial salivation. See Salivation, Mercurial.

PTYS'MA. Πτυσμα, spittle. Sputum, which see.

PTY'ALON. Πτυαλον, spittle; also, saliva.

PTYS'MAGOGUE. From πτυσμα, saliva, and αγω, to drive. Expectorant; a sialagogue.

PUBER'TAS. The age of puberty.

PU'BERTY. The period of life when an individual becomes capable of propagation.

PU'BES. The lower part of the hypogastric region, which after the age of puberty is covered with hair.

PUBESCENCE. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty, or the state of puberty. In *Botany*, the short hairs or down which partially covers the cuticle of leaves.

PUBES'CENT. Covered with soft wool or hair.

PUBIC. *Pubic'us*. Belonging to or concerning the pubis.

Pubic Arch. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis, formed by the union of the two *ossa pubis*.

Pubic Articula'tion. The symphysis pubis.

PUBIC LIG'AMENTS. The two ligaments, called the *anterior* and *inferior* pubic, by which the two *ossa pubis* are connected.

PUBIC REGION. *Re'gio pubis.* The centre of the hypogastric region.

PUBIO-COCCYGE'US ANNULA'RIS. Name given by Dumas to the *Levator ani* and *Ischio-coccygeus* muscles.

PUBIO-FEMORAL. Name given by Chaussier to the *Adductor longus femoris* muscle.

PUBIO-OMBILICAL. Name given by Dumas to the *Pyramidalis* muscle of the abdomen.

PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL. Name given by Chaussier to the *Pyramidalis* muscle of the abdomen.

PUBIO-STERNAL. Name given by Dumas to the *Rectus* abdominis muscle.

PUBIS OS. The anterior part of the os innominatum.

PUCCOON'. A red vegetable pigment, used by the North American Indians, supposed to be obtained from the *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

PUD'DING STONE. A conglomerate of rounded pebbles united by silicious paste. Polished sections are sometimes used for ornamental purposes.

PUDEN'DA. The genital organs.

PUDEND'AGRA. Pain, or any disease in the genital parts.

PUDEN'DUM. *Puden'da;* from *pudere,* to be ashamed. The parts of generation.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE. The female parts of generation; the vulva.

PUDIBIL'IA. From *pudere,* to be ashamed. The genital organs of the male.

PU'DIC. *Pudi'cus.* That which causes shame. Belonging to the pudenda.

PUDIC AR'TERIES. The arteries distributed to the parts of generation.

PUDIC NERVE. A branch derived from the sacral plexus, and distributed to the genital organs.

PU'ERILE. *Pueri'lis;* from *puer,* a child. A term applied to loud respiration when heard through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

PUERIL'ITAS. Dotage; senile delirium, or imbecility.

PUER'PERA. From *puer,* a child, and *parere,* to bring forth. A lying-in woman; one recently delivered.

PUER'PERAL. Pertaining to childbirth, as *puerperal convulsions.*

PUERPERAL CONVUL'SIONS. Convulsions of parturient women.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Any fever occurring during the puerperal state, but generally restricted to a malignant form of peritonitis.

PUFF-BALL. A fungus or mushroom, full of dust, the *Lycoperdon bovista.*

PUF'FINESS. Inflation of the integuments, caused by an effusion of air, extravasation of blood, or accumulation of serum.

PUGIL'LUS. From *pugnus,* the fist. The eighth part of a handful.

PUKING. Vomiting.

PULE'GIUM. See Mentha pulegium.

PULEGIUM CERVI'NUM. See Mentha cervina.

PU'LEX. A genus of apterous insects, in which a single impregnation serves for six or seven generations.

PULEX IRRI'TANS. A small insect; the common flea.

PULEX PEN'ETRANS. A small tick; the jigger, chigoe, or chique.

PULICA'RIS. A cutaneous eruption resembling gnat-bites; applied, also, to diseases attended by such eruptions.

PULMO. The lung, which see.

PULMOGRADES. *Pulmogra'da;* from *pulmo,* a lung, and *gradior,* I advance. A tribe of medusæ, which swim by the contraction of the vascular margin of the respiratory disc.

PULMONA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ.*

PULMONARIA ARBO'REA. See Lichen pulmonarius.

PULMONARIA MACULA'TA. The leaves of this species are slightly astringent and mucilaginous. Pectoral and demulcent properties have been ascribed to them.

PULMONARIA OFFICINA'LIS. The spotted lung-wort; Jerusalem cowslip.

PUL'MONARY. *Pulmona'lis.* Belonging or relating to the lungs.

Pulmonary Artery. The artery which carries the blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs.

Pulmonary Circulation. See Circulation.

Pulmonary Consumption. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pulmonary Plexus. The bronchial plexus.

Pulmonary Transpiration. The aqueous vapor thrown out in expiration.

Pulmonary Veins. The veins which receive the blood from the minute extremities of the pulmonary artery, unite into four trunks and empty themselves into the left auricle of the heart.

PULMONA'TA. *Pulmona'tes.* An order of gastropodous mollusks which breathe air to which the blood is exposed while circulating through a vascular network lining the internal surface of the bronchial cavities.

PULMON'IC. Belonging or relating to the lungs; applied to individuals suffering from pulmonary disease.

PULMONI'TIS. See Pneumonitis.

PULP. *Pulpa.* In *Botany*, the soft, succulent parts of plants and fruits. In *Anatomy*, the soft and vascular part of a tooth situated in the central chamber of the organ; also, the rudiment of a tooth.

Pulp, Dental. See Dental Pulp; also, Teeth, Pulps and Sacs of.

PULPA DEN'TIS. A dental pulp.

PULPAMEN. A pulp.

PULP'ING. *Pulpa'tion; pulpa'tio.* The act of reducing a vegetable substance to a pulp.

PULPO'SUS. Pulpy, soft.

PULSA'TION. *Pulsa'tio.* The beating of the heart and arteries; also, the beating of an inflamed part.

PULSE. *Pulsus;* from *pulso*, I beat. The beating of the arteries, but generally felt at the wrist by pressing the fingers upon the radial artery. A great number of characters of pulse have been enumerated, as a *strong pulse*, a *hard pulse*, a *soft pulse*, a *wiry pulse*, a *weak pulse*, with numerous other varieties.

PULSILO'GIUM. *Pulsile'gium; pulsim'eter.* An instrument for measuring the frequency and force of the pulse.

PULSIMAN'TIA. Prognosis by the pulse.

PULSIM'ETER. Pulsilogium.

PUL'SUS. Pulse.

Pulsus Cor'dis. The impulse of the heart.

Pulsus Di'crotus. A pulse which conveys the impression to the fingers of a double pulsation; a rebounding pulse.

Pulsus Serri'nus. A pulse in which some of the beats are strong and others weak.

Pulsus Sudora'lis. A pulse indicating the approach of perspiration.

Pulsus Tardus. A slow pulse.

Pulsus Vac'uus. A pulse which conveys the sensation of emptiness of the artery.

Pulsus Veno'sus. *Pulsus vena'rum.* The pulsation sometimes felt in the jugular vein, occasioned by the regurgitation of some of the blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle, indicating obstruction of the pulmonary arteries.

PULTA'CEOUS. Macerated; nearly fluid; having the consistence of porridge.

PULTICE. A poultice.

PULVERIZA'TION. *Pulveriza'tio.* The operation of reducing hard substances to powder.

PULVER'ULENT. In the state of a powder.

PULVI'NAR. *Pulvina'rium.* A medicated pillow.

Pulvinar Humuli. A pillow of hops, sometimes employed in mania.

PUL'VIS. A powder; a substance reduced by pulverization into a powder.

Pulvis Al'oes Compos'itus. Ph. L. Compound powder of aloes.

Pulvis Aloes et Canel'læ. U. S. Powder of aloes and canella.

Pulvis Alu'minis Compositus. Ph. E. Compound powder of alum.

Pulvis Antimonia'lis. Antimonial powder.

PULVIS ANTIMO'NII COMPOSITUS. Compound powder of antimony.

PULVIS AROMAT'ICUS. U. S. and Ph. E. Aromatic powder.

PULVIS AS'ARI COMPOS'ITUS. Ph. D. Compound powder of asarabacca.

PULVIS CAPUCINO'RUM. Powdered cevadilla.

PULVIS CINNAMO'MI COMPOSITUS. Ph. L. Aromatic powder.

PULVIS COMITISS'Æ. Cinchona powder.

PULVIS COR'NU CERVI'NI US'TI. Burnt hartshorn.

PULVIS CRE'TÆ COMPOSITUS. Ph. L. and D. Compound powder of chalk.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM O'PII. Ph. L. and D. Compound powder of chalk with opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ OPIA'TUS. Compound powder of chalk with opium.

PULVIS IPECACUAN'HÆ COMPOSITUS. Powder of ipecacuanha and opium. Dover's powder.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. Dover's powder.

PULVIS JAL'APÆ COMPOS'ITUS. U. S. Ph. E. and D. Compound powder of jalap.

PULVIS KI'NO COMPOSITUS. Ph. L. and D. Compound powder of kino.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLAS'MATE. Ph. D. Powder for a cataplasm.

PULVIS RHE'I COMPOSITUS. Ph. E. Compound powder of rhubarb.

PULVIS SALI'NUS COMPOSITUS. Ph. E. and D. Compound saline powder.

PULVIS SCAMMO'NII COMPOSITUS. Ph. L. and D. Compound powder of scammony.

PULVIS SEN'NÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound powder of senna.

PULVIS SPON'GIÆ USTÆ. Ph. D. Powder of burnt sponge.

PULVIS STAN'NI. U. S. Powder of tin.

PULVIS TRAGACAN'THÆ COMPOSITUS. Ph. L. and E. Compound powder of tragacanth.

PU'MEX. Pumice.

PUM'ICE. A porous volcanic substance, sometimes used in a finely pulverized state, in connection with other ingredients, as a dentifrice. It is also used by some in the process of finishing pieces of mechanical dentistry.

PUMIL'IO. *Pu'milus.* A dwarf, which see.

PUMPERNIC'KEL. A very nourishing species of bread made of bran, and peculiar to Westphalia.

PUNCH. *Rhizagra;* from *pungere,* to prick. An instrument sometimes employed in the extraction of teeth. It is called by the French *pied-de-biche,* (hind's foot,) and consists of a steel shaft, fixed in a bulbous handle, parallel to its length; the extremity bent a little downward, bifurcated and grooved upon its upper surface. Also, a steel instrument, with a small, hardened point, used for making holes through thin plates of softer metal, as the *backings of mineral teeth,* for the platina rivets. See Extraction of Roots of Teeth.

PUNCH. An alcoholic drink composed of spirit, lemon juice and sugar.

PUNCH FORCEPS. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* an instrument resembling a pair of forceps, employed for punching holes through the metallic backings for the rivets of mineral plate teeth.

PUNC'TA OSSIFICATIO'NIS. Points of ossification.

PUNC'TATE. Dotted.

PUNCTIC'ULÆ. Petechiæ.

PUNC'TUM. From *pungere,* to prick. A point; a stitch.

PUNCTUM AU'REUM. *Punc'tura aurea.* The name of an operation formerly performed for the reduction of intestinal hernia.

PUNCTUM SA'LIENS. The first point developed after the fecundation of the germ.

PUNCTU'RA. A puncture; also, paracentesis.

PUNC'TURE. *Punctu'ra.* The act of perforating with a small pointed instrument, or a hole made by it.

PUNC'TURED WOUND. A wound made by a long pointed instrument, penetrating to a considerable depth.

PUNC'TURING. Piercing with a small pointed instrument.

PUN'GENT. Sharp; stinging; biting; acrid.

PU'NICA. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*.

PUNICA GRANA'TUM. The pomegranate. The rind of the fruit and flowers are astringent. A peculiar matter, called *Grenadin*, is obtained from the bark.

PUNK. A species of fungus, the *Boletus igniarius*, used as a tinder. See Boletus Igniarius.

PU'PA. *Pupe.* An insect in the third, or last state but one, of its existence.

PU'PIL. *Pupil'la.* The opening of the iris, through which the rays of light pass.

PUPIL ARTIFICIAL. An opening formed through the iris after it is closed.

PUPIL, CLOSURE OF THE. See Synezizis.

PUPIL'LÆ VELUM. The pupillary membrane.

PUPILLA'RIS. Pupillary.

PUPILLARIS MEMBRA'NA. The pupillary membrane.

PU'PILLARY. *Pupilla'ris;* from *pupilla*, the pupil. Belonging to the pupil.

PUPILLARY MEM'BRANE. Membrana pupillaris, which see.

PUPIP'AROUS. Insects which produce their young in a pupa state, as the *Hippobosca equina*, or forest-fly.

PUR'BLINDNESS. Dimness of sight. See Myopyia.

PURGAMEN'TUM. A purge.

PURGA'TION. *Purga'tio.* Catharsis; the action of purgative medicine.

PURGATIO'NES. The menses.

PURG'ATIVE. From *purgare*, to cleanse. A medicine which increases very considerably the alvine evacuations.

PURGE. A purgative.

PURGE ROOT. See Euphorbia Corollata.

PURG'ING. A diarrhœa; preternatural evacuation of the intestines.

PURGING FLAX. Common name of *Linum catharticum.*

PURGING-NUT. See Jatropha Curcas.

PURIF'ICANS. Purifying.

PURIFICAN'TIA. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines that cleanse or purify the blood.

PU'RIFORM. *Purifor'mis;* from *pus*, and *forma*, resemblance. That which resembles or has the character of pus.

PURL. An infusion of wormwood and aromatics in malt liquor.

PURPLE POWDER OF CASSIUS. *Aurum stanno paratum.* See Cassius, precipitate.

PURPLES. Purpura Hæmorrhagica, which see.

PUR'PURA. A purple color. Livid spots upon the skin, occasioned by an extravasation of blood, and attended by debility and pains in the limbs.

PURPURA AL'BA. A term applied by some writers to miliary fever, when the pustules are white. When the pustules are red it is termed *purpura rubra.*

PURPURA CONTAGIO'SA. The occurrence of petechiæ in typhoid fevers.

PURPURA HÆMORRHAG'ICA. Land scurvy. In this species, the spots are of different sizes, irregular shape, of a livid color, and interspersed with marks resembling those left by the strokes of a whip, appearing on the thighs, arms and trunk of the body; with a tendency to hemorrhage from the gums, nostrils, throat, tongue and inside of the cheeks and lips, and sometimes from the external ear, inside of the eyelids, and from the viscera. The disease is attended with great debility and languor, and may continue for months or years.

PURPURA NAU'TICA. Sea scurvy. See Scorbutus.

PURPURA SENI'LIS. A kind of purpura which affects elderly women, characterized by the appearance of purple spots of an irregular form, and varying in size, on the outside of the forearm.

PURPURA SIMPLEX. This consists of numerous petechiæ, without much constitutional disturbance. At times it is accompanied by languor, pain in the limbs, and sallowness of complexion.

PURPURA URTICANS. This consists of circular elevations of the cuticle which gradually dilate, and in a short time subside, assuming a darker and ultimately a livid appearance.

PURPU'RATE. A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

PURPU'REUS. Purple.

PURPU'RIC ACID. An acid obtained from uric or lithic acid, having a remarkable tendency to form *red* or *purple*-colored salts with alkaline bases.

PURPU'RINE. A red pigment of urine.

PUR'RING TREMOR. A peculiar vibration communicated to the hand in those states of the heart and arteries, in which the *bellows* or *rasp* sound is detected by auscultation, which is compared to the purring of the cat.

PUR'SINESS. Obesity.

PURS'LANE. A plant of the genus *Portulaca*.

PU'RULENT. *Purulen'tus;* from *pus*. A term applied to all collections of matter which consist of pus, and to diseases characterized by its formation.

PUS. Matter. The product of suppuration consequent on inflammation of the cellular tissue. When of a good quality, it is of a yellowish-white color, inodorous, heavier than water, and of a creamy consistence.

PUSILLA'TUM. *Pusula'tum;* from *pusillus*, small. A coarse powder.

PUS'TULA O'RIS. Aphthæ.

PUS'TULE. *Pus'tula;* from *pus*, matter. An elevation of the cuticle, sometimes of a globate, and sometimes of a conical form, with an inflamed base, containing pus or lymph.

PUTA'MEN. From *puto*, to prune or cut. The innermost layer of the pericarp of osseous fruits, as the walnut.

PUTRE'DO. Hospital gangrene; putrefaction.

PUTREFAC'TION. *Putrefac'tio;* from *putrefacio*, to make rotten. The decomposition of organized matter, attended with a fœtid exhalation. Putrefactive fermentation.

PUTRES'CENT. *Putres'cens*. Becoming putrid, or pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

PUTRESCEN'TIA. Putrefaction.

PU'TRID. An epithet applied to some affections, as typhus fever, which exhibit the characters of putridity.

PUTRID'ITAS. Putridity.

PUTRID'ITY. Putrefaction.

PU'TRILAGE. *Putrila'go*. The putaceous matter thrown off from certain gangrenous and other ulcers.

PYCNAN'THEMUM. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

PYCNANTHEMUM INCA'NUM. Common mountain mint; wild basil; an indigenous plant, possessing aromatic properties similar to those of the mints.

PYCNANTHEMUM LINIFO'LIUM. Virginia thyme, a plant possessing properties similar to the *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

PYEC'CHYSIS. An effusion of pus.

PYELI'TIS. From πυελος, pelvis, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the pelvis and calyces of the kidney.

PYE'SIS. Suppuration.

PYG'MY. A dwarf; an appellation given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting the upper Nile, said to have been destroyed by the cranes.

PY'INE. From πυον, pus. A peculiar substance derived by Güterbock from pus.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS. From πυλη, porta, a gate, and εμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction of the vena portæ.

PYLOR'IC. *Pylor'icus*. Belonging or relating to the pylorus.

PYLORIC ARTERY. A branch of the hepatic, distributed to the pylorus and lesser curvature of the stomach.

PYLO'RUS. From πυλη, an entrance, and ωρεω, to guard. The lower orifice of the stomach is so called because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal.

PYOCHEZ'IA. From πυον, pus, and χεζω, I go to stool. Purulent diarrhœa.

PYOCŒ'LIA. From πυον, pus, and κοιλια, the belly. An accumulation of pus in the abdominal cavity.

PYOCYS'TIS. From πυον, pus, and κυστις, a cyst. A cyst containing purulent matter, especially in the lungs. See Vomica.

PYODES. Purulent.

PYOËM'ESIS. From πυον, pus, and εμησις, vomiting. Vomiting pus.

PYOGEN'IA. *Pyogen'esis;* from πυον, pus, and γενεσις, generation. The elaboration of pus; the theory of the manner of its formation.

PYOGEN'IC. *Pyogen'icus.* Connected with the formation of pus.

PYOHÆ'MIA. From πυον, pus, and αιμα, blood. Alteration of the blood by pus.

PYOME'TRA. From πυον, pus, and μητρα, womb. A collection of pus in the womb.

PYON. Πυον. Pus.

PYOPHTHAL'MIA. *Pyophthal'my.* Purulent ophthalmy.

PYOP'TYSIS. From πυον, pus, and πτυω, I spit. Spitting of pus.

PYORRHAG'IA. From πυον, pus, and ρηγνυμι, to brush out. A sudden and copious discharge of pus, or purulent matter.

PYORRHŒ'A. From πυον, pus, and ρεω, I flow. A discharge of purulent matter.

PYO'SIS. Suppuration.

PYOTU'RIA. Pyuria.

PYOU'RIA. Pyuria, which see.

PYRAL'LOLITE. A white or greenish mineral consisting essentially of silica. It undergoes various changes of color when exposed to heat.

PYR'AMID. *Pyr'amis.* In *Anatomy,* a small bony protuberance in the cavity of the tympanum.

PYRAM'IDAL. *Pyramida'lis.* Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LE OS. The cuneiform bone.

PYRAMIDA'LIS ABDOM'INIS. A small muscle of a pyramidal shape, situated in front of the abdomen.

PYRAMIDALIS FACIE'I. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

PYRAMIDALIS NA'SI. A thin triangular portion of the occipito-frontalis, situated over the nose.

PYRAMIDS OF MALPIGHI. The papillæ of the kidney.

PYREC'TICA. From πυρετος, fever. Fevers. The first order in the class *Hæmatica* of Dr. Good.

PY'REN. A colorless crystalline substance obtained from pitch.

PYRENE'ITE. A mineral found in limestone, supposed to be a variety of garnet.

PYRE'THRIN. A resinous substance found in the root of the Pellitory of Spain.

PYRE'THRUM. Anthemis pyrethrum.

PYRET'IC. *Pyret'icus;* from πυρ, fire. Pertaining to fever.

PYRETICO'SIS. A febrile disease.

PYRETOG'RAPHY. *Pyretograph'ia;* from πυρετος, fever, and γραφη, a description. A description of fevers.

PYRETOL'OGIST. *Pyretologis'ta.* A physician who devotes himself exclusively to the study and treatment of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY. *Pyretolog'ia;* from πυρετος, fever, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of fevers.

PYRETOS. Fever.

PYREX'IA. From πυρ, fire. Fever.

PYREX'IÆ. Febrile diseases. The first class of Cullen's Nosology.

PYREX'IAL. *Pyrexia'lis.* Febrile.

PYR'IFORM. *Pyrifor'mis;* from *pyrum,* a pear, and *forma,* resemblance. Pear-shaped.

PYRIFOR'MIS. In *Anatomy,* a small muscle of the pelvis, situated under the glutæus maximus.

PYRI'TES. Minerals presenting a whitish or yellowish metallic lustre, and consisting of a combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt or nickel.

PYRMONT SPRING. A mineral spring of considerable repute at Pyrmont, a village in Germany.

PYRO-. *Pyr.* A prefix, from πυρ, fire, denoting the presence of fire or heat.

PY'RO-ACE'TIC SPIRIT. Acetone; pyro-acetic æther, obtained with acetic acid by the destructive distillation of the acetates.

PYRO-DIGITALI'NA. Empyreumatic oil, obtained from the destructive distillation of foxglove.

PYRO-MU'CIC ACID. An acid obtained by the distillation of mucic acid.

PYRO-U'RIC ACID. Cyanuric acid, obtained by the dry distillation of uric acid.

PYR'OLA. Round-leaved wintergreen, said to possess mild astringent and tonic properties. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Pyrolaceæ*.

PYROLA MACULA'TA. Spotted pipsissewa; ground holly; a plant possessing properties similar to those of *Pyrola*.

PYROLA UMBELLA'TA. *Chimaph'ila; pipsissewa*. Wintergreen. It has tonic and diuretic properties.

PYROLIG'NEOUS ACID. Acetic acid obtained by distillation from wood, coal, &c. It is used for preserving animal substances, and as an antiseptic in gangrene and foul ulcers.

PYROLIGNEOUS ETHER. Methylic ether.

PYROLIGNEOUS SPIRIT. Pyroxylic spirit.

PYROL'OGY. *Pyrolog'ia;* from πυρ, fire, and λογος, a discourse. The science of, or a treatise on, fire.

PYROMA'LIC ACID. Malic acid.

PYROMA'NIA. From πυρ, fire, and μανια, mania. A form of monomania, in which there is an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining higher degrees of temperature than the mercurial thermometer is capable of indicating.

PYRON'OMY. *Pyronom'ia;* from πυρ, fire, and νομος, a rule. The instruction for regulating the fire in chemical processes, and in the laboratory of the dentist.

PYR'OPE. A fire-red garnet.

PYROPH'AGUS. From πυρ, fire, and φαγω, to eat. An epithet applied to a juggler who eats fire or red hot substances.

PYRO'SIS. From πυροω, to burn. Water-brash. A burning sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid.

PYR'OTECHNY. *Pyrotechni'a;* from πυρ, fire, and τεχνη, art. The science of the management and application of fire in its various operations, particularly to the art of making *fire-works*, &c. The term was formerly applied to chemistry. In *Surgery*, the art of applying fire as a topical agent.

PYROTHONIDE. Empyreumatic oil obtained by the combustion of paper or rags.

PYROT'ICA. Caustics.

PYROT'ICUS. Pyrotica.

PYROXYL'IC SPIRIT. One of the products of the destructive distillation of wood.

PY'RUS. A genus of plants of the order *Pomaceæ*.

PYRUS ANCUPA'RIA. The mountain ash. The leaves are said to yield prussic acid by distillation.

PYRUS COMMU'NIS. The pear tree.

PYRUS CYDO'NIA. The quince tree.

PYRUS MA'LUS. The apple tree.

PYUL'CON. From πυον, pus, and ελκω, I extract. An instrument for extracting pus from any sinuous ulcer. A syringe.

PYU'RIA. From πυον, pus, and ουρον, urine. Purulent urine, occurring in renal calculi.

PYXID'IUM. From *pyxis*, a box. A compound fruit, dehiscing by a transverse suture when ripe.

PYX'IS. A box; a pill-box; also, the acetabulum.

## Q.

Q. P. An abbreviation for *quantum placet*, as much as you please.

QUACHIL'TO. The moor hen, a Brazilian fowl, the voice of which resembles the crowing of a cock.

QUACK. An empiric; a charlatan; an ignorant pretender to medical skill.

QUACK'ERY. Empiricism.

QUACK'SALVER. A quack who boasts of skill in salves, medicines, &c.

QUADRAN'GULAR. *Quadrangula'ris*. Four-sided. Having four angles.

QUAD'RANS. A quarter.

QUADRA'TUS. From *quadra*, a square. Having a square shape; square-figured.

QUADRATUS FEM'ORIS. A flat, thin, and fleshy muscle extending from the ischium to the great trochanter of the femur.

QUADRATUS GE'NÆ. The platysma myoides.

QUADRATUS LUMBO'RUM. A muscle situated at the side of the lower part of the spine.

QUADRATUS MENTI. Depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRICAP'SULAR. In *Botany*, having four capsules.

QUAD'RICORNS. *Quadricor'nia;* from *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn. A family of apterous insects, having four antennæ.

QUADRIDENTA'TUS. *Quadridentʹate.* Four-toothed.

QUADRIFA'RIOUS. In *Botany*, arranged in four rows.

QUAD'RIFID. Cleft in four parts.

QUAD'RIFORES. *Quadrifʹora;* from *quatuor*, and *foro*, I pierce. A family of Sessile Cirripeds, in which the opercular covering of the tube is composed of four calcareous pieces.

QUADRIGEM'INA TUBER'CULA. The four medullary tubercles, situated at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare, called the corpora quadrigemina, or nates and testes of the brain.

QUADRIGEM'INUS PRIMUS. The pyramidalis muscle.

QUADRILO'BATE. Four-lobed; applied in *Botany* to leaves thus divided.

QUADRILOC'ULAR. Four-celled, as a *quadrilocular* pericarp.

QUADRIP'ARTITE. Having four divisions.

QUAD'RIVALVE. Having four valves, as a *quadrivalve* pericarp.

QUADROON'. *Quaʹteron.* An offspring of a mulato woman by a white man; quarter-blooded.

QUADRU'MANA. Four-handed. Mammiferous animals which have four hands, as monkeys.

QUAD'RUPED. Four-footed; a term applied in *Zoology* to an animal which has four feet.

QUADRU'PLICI. Fourfold.

QUAIL. The popular name of certain gallinaceous birds closely allied to the partridge.

QUAL'ITATIVE. Relating to quality.

QUALITATIVE ANAL'YSIS. In *Chemistry*, that kind of analysis which obtains the component parts of a compound without reference to their relative proportions.

QUANDROS. The name of a precious stone, supposed by the ancients to exist in the brain of the vulture, and to which marvelous hygienic and therapeutic properties were ascribed.

QUAN'TITATIVE. Relating to quantity.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. In *Chemistry*, that kind of analysis which not only determines the components of a compound, but also their relative proportions.

QUAQUAVERS'AL. From *quaqua*, in all directions, and *versus*, from *verto*, to turn. An epithet applied in *Geology* to beds of lava round a crater, when the dip points in all directions.

QUAR'ANTINE. From (Italian,) *quarantina;* which is from *quaranta*, forty; because forty days are its usual duration. The period during which travelers or goods coming from countries where the plague or other infectious disease prevails, are required to remain on ship-board or in a lazaretto. The period of restraint is not always forty days. The length of it is determined by health officers appointed for the purpose.

QUARANTIN'ED. The prohibition of all intercourse between a ship and its crew with the shore for a limited period.

QUART. *Quartaʹrius.* The fourth part of a gallon.

QUAR'TAN. A term applied to intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day.

QUARTAN AGUE. Intermittent fever, in which the paroxysms occur every fourth day, leaving an intermission of two days. In a *double quartan*, the paroxysms of one set occur in the intermissions of the other, leaving only one day of inter-

mission and two of paroxysms in succession. The paroxysms of one differ in duration or violence from those of the other. A *triple quartan* consists of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, which, on every third day, correspond, the intervening ones being marked with a slighter or separate attack. A *duplicate*, or *repeating* quartan consists of a single quartan with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack. A *triplicate quartan* consists of a single quartan with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack.

QUARTA'RIUS. A quart.

QUARTA'TION. A term applied in *Metallurgy* to the fusing of silver and gold in the proportion of three to one prior to the separation of the former from the latter by means of nitric acid. Commonly, though incorrectly, this term is applied to the entire process of parting.

QUARTI-STERNAL. *Quartisterna'lis.* A name given by Beclard to the fourth piece of the sternum, corresponding with the fourth intercostal space.

QUARTZ. A German name, applied in *Mineralogy* to the purer varieties of silex, (silica,) occurring in pellucid glass crystals, of the form of a six-sided prism, each having a pyramidal shape. It is also found in masses, varying in color from transparent to opaque. *Rose quartz* is a rose-colored variety; *amethyst*, a violet; *smoky quartz*, a smoky brown; *chalcedony*, an uncrystallized variety, nearly white with a waxy lustre; *cornelian*, a red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *agate*, a chalcedony in concentric or parallel layers of different colors; *flint*, a brown or black variety; *jasper*, an opaque, yellow, brown, or red variety. Crystals of quartz are found, sometimes, enclosing a larger or a smaller quantity of water. One of this sort was presented to the author by Dr. Andrews of North Carolina.

QUARTZIF'EROUS. A term applied by Dana to minerals which consist chiefly of quartz.

QUARTZ'ITE. A term applied by Dana to granular quartz.

QUAS'SIA. The bitter wood of the *Quassia excelsa*. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Simarubaceæ*.

QUASSIA AMA'RA. The Surinam quassia tree. It possesses tonic, stomachic, antiseptic and febrifuge properties.

QUASSIA EXCEL'SA. The Jamaica or West India quassia; bitter-wood; bitter-ash. The wood possesses an intense and permanent bitter taste, and is much used by brewers to give additional bitterness to malt liquors. In moderate doses it acts as a tonic, and is used in dyspepsia and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is sometimes given in intermittent and malignant fevers.

QUASSIA SIMAROU'BA. An officinal synonym of *Simarouba Officinalis*, which see.

QUAS'SIN. The bitter principle of quassia.

QUATER'NARY. Having four parts or elements.

QUAT'RIO. The astragalus.

QUAR'TINE. In *Botany*, a term applied by Lindley to the fourth integument of a nucleus of a seed, counting from the outermost.

QUEA'SINESS. Nausea.

QUEA'SY. Affected with nausea.

QUER'CITRIN. The coloring principle of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, sometimes called *quercitric acid*.

QUER'CITRON. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, a highly valuable dye-stuff.

QUER'CUS. Oak. Also, a genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ*.

QUERCUS AL'BA. The white oak. The bark is powerfully astringent and tonic.

QUERCUS COCCIF'ERA. A species of oak infested by an insect belonging to the genus *Coccus*, and furnishing the Kermes dye.

QUERCUS INFECTO'RIA. The gall oak, called, also, *dyer's oak*, is a small shrub rarely exceeding five or six feet in height. The morbid excrescences, called *galls*, (*gallæ*,) originate from punctures made in the young boughs and shoots of this species of oak by a hymenopterous insect.

QUERCUS MARI'NA. Sea oak, or *Fucus Vesiculosus*, which see.

QUERCUS MONTA'NA. The rock chest-

nut oak. The fruit of this species is sweeter than the chestnut, and is eaten by the Indians.

QUERCUS PHEL'LOS. The willow-leaved oak. The bark of this species has properties similar to those of white oak bark.

QUERCUS SU'BER. The cork tree, a native of the south of France, Spain, Portugal and Barbary. The bark, known under the name of cork, was formerly used in powder as a styptic.

QUERCUS TINCTO'RIA. The black oak. The bark is astringent, but is inferior to the white oak as a therapeutic agent. There are many other species of quercus which possess more or less valuable medicinal properties.

QUICK'ENING. The period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible to the mother.

QUICK'LIME. Lime freshly burned; protoxyd of calcium.

QUICK'SILVER. Mercury; a metal found both native and in the state of ore in the mines.

QUID'DANY. A confection of quinces prepared with sugar; marmalade.

QUILLA'JA. A genus of plants of the order *Quillageæ*.

QUILLAJA SAPONA'RIA. Soap guillaja; a South American plant, the bark of which is used as a substitute for soap. It imparts, when applied in the form of a wash, a beautiful gloss to the hair, and in fluid dentifrices is excellent for cleansing the teeth and removing impurities from the mouth.

QUI'NA. Quinina.

QUINCE. The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*.

QUIN'IA. *Quin'ina. Qui'nine. Quina.* An alkali obtained from the bark of the different species of *Cinchona*.

QUINIA, AMOR'PHOUS. A dark colored substance, having the appearance of an extract formed by the evaporation of the liquor left after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine, called *impure sulphate of quinia*. It has properties similar to the sulphate, though only about half as strong.

QUINIA, KI'NATE OF. An opaque or semi-transparent mammillated crystalline salt formed by the mutual decomposition of sulphate of quinia and the kinate of lime. It has the properties of the other salts of quinia.

QUINIA, SULPHATE OF. *Quinæ Disulphas.* Quinine, which see.

QUI'NIÆ ACE'TAS. Acetate of quinine, a salt formed by saturating quinine with diluted acetic acid. Its properties are similar to the sulphate of quinine.

QUINIÆ ARSEN'IAS. Arseniate of quinia, or quinia formed by the union of arsenic acid and quinine. It is employed in intermittent fever.

QUINIÆ FERROCY'ANAS. Ferrocyanate of quinine, a salt formed by the decomposition of sulphate of quinine by a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. Its properties are the same as those of the other salts of quinine.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS. *Disulphate of quinia.* The commercial sulphate of quinine.

QUINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of quinia.

QUI'NINE. *Quinia; quina; quinæ disulphas.* Disulphate of quinine; sulphate of quinine; an alkaloid obtained from the different species of *Cinchona*. This is the only officinal preparation of quinia. It occurs in slightly flexible, fine, silky, needle-shaped crystals. It consists of two atoms of quinine, $+SO_3 +8HO$. It has an intensely bitter taste, and produces the same effects upon the system as the cinchona bark, without being so apt to nauseate the stomach. It is given in doses of from one to ten grains, and in intermittent fevers has been given in much larger quantities. In very large doses its action is sedative.

QUINI'NISM. *Cin'chonism.* The aggregate cerebral phenomena produced by an over-dose of quinine.

QUINOI'DINE. *Chinioi'dine.* Amorphous quinia. See Quinia, Amorphous.

QUINO'LËIN. *Cincho'lin.* A name given by Gerhardt to an alkaline oily liquid, formed by the condensed vapors yielded by cinchonia, quinia and strychnia,

when heated with caustic potassa. Formula $C_{19}$ H8N.

QUINQUECAP'SULAR. In *Botany*, having five capsules.

QUINQUEDENT'ATE. In *Botany*, five-toothed.

QUINQUEFA'RIOUS. In *Botany*, opening into five parts.

QUIN'QUEFID. In *Botany*, five-cleft, as a leaf divided into five segments.

QUINQUEFO'LIUM. A synonym of *Potentilla reptans*, or common cinquefoil.

QUINQUELO'BATE. Five-lobed.

QUINQUELOC'ULAR. A term applied in *Botany* to a pericarp which has five cells.

QUIN'QUEVALVE. A term applied in *Botany* to a pericarp which has five valves.

QUIN'QUINA. Cinchona.

QUINQUINA, MEXICAN. Iva frutescens.

QUIN'SY. *Cynan'che tonsilla'ris.* Inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent to it. Sore throat.

QUINTA ESSENTIA. Quintessence.

QUINT'AN. In *Pathology*, a fever in which the paroxysms recur every fifth day.

QUINTES'SENCE. In *Pharmacy*, an extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; an essential oil dissolved in alcohol.

QUINT'INE. From *quintus*, fifth. In *Botany*, the fifth or innermost envelope of the ovulum.

QUINTU'PLICI. Five-fold.

QUOTID'IAN. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur every twenty-four hours. It is *simple*, *double*, or *triple*, where there are two or three paroxysms every day; and according to Dr. Good, *partial* when the febrile attack is confined to a particular organ or part; *catenating*, when there are associated with it symptoms of other diseases; *anticipating*, when the paroxysm precedes its antecedent by about three hours; *protracted*, when the intermission is unusually short; and *retarding*, when forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

## R.

℞. The symbol for rhodium. In *Medical prescriptions* this letter stands for recipe, take.

RAB'BIT. The common name of *Lepus cuniculis*, a quadruped rodent mammal.

RABDOI'DES. The sagittal suture.

RAB'IES. *Lys'sa.* Canine madness; madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal.

RABIES CANI'NA. Madness produced by the bite of a rabid animal of the canine genus. Hydrophobia, which see.

RABIES FELI'NA. Madness produced by the bite of a rabid cat.

RAC'COON. The common name of the *Procyon lotor*, an American carnivorous quadruped.

RACCOON BERRY. A synonym of *Podophyllum montanum*, Mountain May apple, or yellow berry.

RACE. A term employed in *Zoology* as synonymous with family, genus, species, variety; and applied in the *Human species* to the aggregate of individuals whose particular characteristics differ perceptibly from neighboring varieties. Blumenbach distinguishes the races into 1. The *Caucasian;* 2. The *Mongolian;* 3. The *American;* 4. The *Ethiopian;* and 5. The *Malay.* Each of these varieties is distinguished by the shape of the head, the features of the face, color of the skin and texture of the hair, from the others.

RACEME'. From *race'mus*, a cluster of grapes. In *Botany*, a form of inflorescence in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicles stand upon a common and equal axis.

RACE'MIC ACID. *Paratartar'ic acid.* An acid found along with tartaric acid in

the grapes of certain vineyards along the Rhine. Formula $C_4 H_2 O_5 HO$.

RACE'MOSUS. In clusters like grapes.

RACHIAL'GIA. See Rhachialgia.

RACHID'IAN. Pertaining to, emanating from, or distributed on, the spine.

RACHIDIAN ARTERIES. The arteries of the spine.

RACHIDIAN CANAL. The vertebral canal.

RA'CHIS. *Rha'chis.* In *Anatomy*, the vertebral column; in *Botany*, the midrib of a leaf; the common petiole of a compound pinnate leaf, and the central axis of the spike of *Graminaceæ*. The term is also sometimes applied to the stipe of a fern.

RACHIPHY'MA. From ραχις, the spine, and φυμα, a tumor. A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to a tumor on he spine or back.

RACHIS'AGRA. From ραχις, the spine, and αγρα, seizure. A gouty or rheumatic pain in the spine.

RACHIT'IC. Affected with or pertaining to rachitis.

RACHI'TIS. From ραχις, the spine, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Literally, inflammation of the spine. Rickets; a disease characterized by a large, hard, crooked spine, protruded sternum, tumid abdomen, emaciated limbs, short stature, and great debility. Its attacks are usually confined to young children.

RAC'OSIS. *Racho'sis.* A relaxation of the scrotum.

RA'DIAD. Towards the radial aspect.

RA'DIAL. *Radia'lis;* from *radius*, a bone of the forearm. Belonging or relating to the radius.

RADIAL ARTERY. A branch of the brachial artery, descending by the side of the radius.

RADIAL ASPECT. Barclay thus designates an aspect towards the side on which the radius is situated.

RADIAL NERVE. A nerve derived from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is distributed to the muscles of the forearm and hand.

RADIAL VEINS. The veins which follow the course of the radial artery.

RADIA'LIS EXTER'NUS BRE'VIOR. The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS LON'GIOR. The extensor carpi radialis longior.

RADIALIS INTERNUS. The flexor carpi radialis.

RADIA'TA. *Rad'iares;* from *radius*, a ray. The lowest primary division of the animal kingdom.

RADIA'TED. *Radia'tus.* Arranged in rays, diverging from one common centre.

RADIA'TION. From *radius*, a ray. The emission of the rays of light, heat &c. from a centre.

RAD'ICAL. *Radica'lis;* from *radix*, a root. Pertaining to the root or origin. In *Botany*, proceeding from the root, as a radical leaf or peduncle; in *Chemistry*, an element or simple constituent incapable of decomposition; also a substance acting as an acid or base by its union with oxygen or some other acidifying or basifying principle. When the base is composed of more than one substance it is called a *compound radical*, as in the case when a vegetable acid has a radical composed of hydrogen and carbon.

RADICAL VESSELS. In *Anatomy*, the small vessels which have their origin in the tissues, and by uniting form larger vessels.

RAD'ICANT. *Rad'icans.* Producing roots, as a stem which clings to another body for support by means of root-like processes.

RADICA'TING. A term applied in *Botany* to a plant taking root from some part above ground, as from the joint of a stem or the extremity of a leaf.

RADICA'TION. *Radica'tio.* In *Botany*, throwing out roots.

RADIC'IFORM. *Radiciform'is.* Having the shape or appearance of a root.

RAD'ICLE. In *Botany*, the part of a seed which upon vegetating becomes the root. Also, the fibrous parts of a root which are renewed every year, and which absorb the nutrient fluids necessary for

the subsistence of the plant, from the earth.

RA'DIO-CAR'PAL. Belonging or relating to the radius and carpus.

RAD'ISH. The popular name of the *Raphanus hortensis*.

Radish, Garden. The common name of the *Raphanus sativus*.

Radish, Horse. A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*.

RA'DIUS. A spoke, so called from its shape. In *Anatomy*, the exterior bone of the forearm. In *Botany*, the circumference of a radiated flower. In *Geometry*, a straight line extending from the centre to the periphery of a circle.

RA'DIX. A root. In *Botany*, that part of a plant which imbibes from the earth the nourishment necessary for its sustenance and growth. In *Anatomy*, parts inserted into other parts, as the root of a tooth in the alveolar border.

Radix Brazilien'sis. Ipecacuanha.

Radix Dulcis. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Radix Ro'sea. The root of *Rhodiola rosea*.

Radix Ru'bra. The root of the *Rubia tinctorium*.

RAD'ULA. A scraper. In *Pharmacy*, a spatula. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument for removing salivary calculus from the teeth.

RADZYGE. Norwegian leprosy.

RAFFLE'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rafflesiaceæ*.

Rafflesia Arnol'di. A plant, native of Java, the flower of which is of immense size, larger than that of any other known plant, sometimes weighing fifteen pounds. It possesses astringent properties, and is employed in Java as a decoction in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

RAG'WORT. The common name for *Senecio Jacobæa*.

RAIA. A genus of fishes, of the order *Chondropterygia*.

Raia Ba'tis. The skate.

Raia Clava'ta. The thorn-back.

Raia Oxyrin'chus. The sharp-nosed ray.

Raia Torpe'do. The torpedo or electric ray.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes iris*, a species of tetter occurring in small circular patches of different colors.

RAIN-GAUGE. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls upon a given surface.

RAISED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH. A term applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to a metallic base surmounted by a box or chamber soldered to it, and designed to compensate for the loss of substance which the parts have sustained. A base thus constructed is usually termed, by dentists, a raised plate. See Metallic Base for Artificial Teeth.

RAI'SIN. The fruit of the vine, *Vitis Vinifera*.

RALE. A French word signifying rhonchus, or rattle.

RAMA'LIS VE'NA. Vena portæ.

RAMEN'TA. Filings, as those of iron, zinc, &c. In *Botany*, the shriveled, brown foliaceous scales on the back of the fronds of ferns.

RAMENTA'CEOUS. In *Botany*, covered with ramenta or foliaceous scales or processes.

RA'MEOUS. From *ramus*, a branch. Belonging to, growing on, or shooting from a branch.

RA'MEX. A rupture, or hernia.

RAMIFICA'TION. *Ramifica'tio*. In *Anatomy*, the division of blood-vessels and nerves into branches. Also, the branches themselves.

RAMOLLIS'SEMENT. A term used by the French to designate a morbid softening of the texture of an organ.

Ramollissement of the Brain. Morbid softening of the texture of the brain.

RA'MOSE. *Rame'us; ramo'sus*. Branched. Divided into branches.

RA'MUS. In *Anatomy*, the division of an artery, vein or nerve. In *Botany*, the division of the stem of a plant.

RAM'ULOUS. Having many small branches.

RAMUS'CULUS. A division of a branch or ramus.

RA'NA. A genus of Amphibious animals of the order *Batrachia*. The frog.

RANA ESCULEN'TA. The edible frog.

RANCES'CENT. Becoming rancid or sour.

RAN'CID. *Ran'cidus;* from *rancere*, to be stale. A term applied to fatty substances which have become acrid from age and exposure to air.

RAN'DIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*.

RANDIA DUMETO'RUM. A plant, native of India, the pulverized fruit of which is prescribed by the Hindoo physicians as an emetic.

RANINE'. *Rani'na;* from *rana*, a frog. The name of an artery called *arteria ranina*. The sublingual artery.

RAN'ULA. From *rana*, a frog, so called from its fancied resemblance. A small, soft, transparent tumor which forms under the tongue.

RANUNCULA'CEÆ. The crowfoot tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

RANUN'CULUS. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ;* also, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. With few exceptions, all the species are acrid and caustic when fresh, exciting redness, inflammation, and even vesication and ulceration when applied to the skin.

RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS. *Ranunculus Acris*. The meadow crowfoot; buttercup, or blisterweed. This, and the species *Acris*, *Bulbosus*, *Flammula*, and *Sceleratus*, are nearly identical in their properties, and may be indiscriminately employed. They are used as counter-irritants in those cases where it is desired to make a powerful impression.

RANUNCULUS BULBO'SUS. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS FLAM'MULA. The smaller water crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS SCELERA'TUS. The marsh crowfoot.

RAPA NAPUS. A synonym of *Brassica rapa*.

RAPE. In *Law*, carnal connection with a woman by force, and against her will. In *Botany*, one of the names of *Brassica rapa*, or common turnip.

RAPE OIL. An oil obtained from the *semen rapi*, or rape seed, and sometimes used in ointments.

RAPHA'NIA. *Convul'sio raphania*. A genus of diseases in the class *Neuroses*, order *Spasmi*, of Cullen, characterized by spasmodic contraction of the joints, severe pain, chills, lassitude, pain in the head, and anxiety about the præcordia.

RAPH'ANUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*.

RAPHANUS HORTEN'SIS. *Raphanus sativus; raphanus niger*. The radish; a valuable anti-scorbutic.

RAPHANUS SYLVES'TRIS. See Lepidium sativum.

RA'PHE. A seam; a suture. A term applied in *Anatomy* to seam-like lines, or to parts which appear as if they had been sewed together.

RAPHE CEREBRI. The longitudinal eminence of the corpus callosum of the brain.

RAPHE SCRO'TI. *Raphe perinei*. The eminence which divides the scrotum, as it were, in two equal halves.

RAPHIANKIS'TRON. From ραφιον, a needle, and αγκιστρον, a hook. An instrument used in the formation of an artificial pupil.

RAPH'IDES. From ραφις, a needle. Minute acicular crystals found in the tissue of plants.

RA'PHIS. Ραφις. A needle; a pin; also, a sea-fish, so called from its needle-like shape.

RAPIS'TRUM. Wild nevew or rape, the plant from which the *semen napi* is obtained. Also, a genus of Cruciferous plants.

RAPPEE'. A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP'TUS. From *rapio*, to seize violently. A sudden and violent seizure.

RAPTUS NERVO'RUM. The cramp.

RAPTUS SUPI'NUS. Opisthotonos.

RA'PUM. The *Brassica rapa*. Turnip or rape.

RAREFA'CIENS. From *rarus*, rare, and *facere*, to make. Medicines were so

called which were supposed to give more bulk to the blood or other fluids.

RA'RITAS. Rarity; fewness; looseness of texture, distance apart.

RARITAS DEN'TIUM. Fewness of teeth; less than the usual number of teeth, with or without interspaces between them.

RASH. An eruption or redness of the skin, with little or no elevation of the cuticle.

RASH FEVER. Scarlatina.

RASH, NETTLE. Urticaria.

RASH, ROSE. Roseola.

RASH, SUMMER. Lichen tropicus.

RASH, TOOTH. Strophulus.

RASO'RISM. The doctrine of *contrastimulus*, called so after the name of the founder, Rasore, an Italian physician.

RASP SOUND. *Bruit de râpe.* An auscultatory sound resembling that produced by rasping wood.

RASPATO'RIUM. From *radere*, to scrape. Raspatory. An instrument for rasping bones.

RASP'BERRY. The *Rubus idæus*, and its fruit.

RASU'RA. From *radere*, to scrape. A rasure, scratch, or erosion. Also, the raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATIFI'A. Ardent spirits flavored with various kinds of fruit and sugar.

RA'TIO. Proportion. Also, reason or explanation.

RA'TIONAL. *Rationa'lis.* Conformable to reason. In *Medicine*, the treatment of disease according to reason and ratiocination, and not by routine, or in accordance with experience, which is *empirical*.

RATSBANE. Arsenious acid.

RAT'TLE. In *Pathology*, the noise produced by the air in passing through the mucus, of which the lungs and air passages are unable to free themselves. It is often heard in persons who are in the act of death.

RAT'TLEBUSH. The common name of *Sophora tinctoria*, which see.

RAT'TLESNAKE. An American snake, the *Crotalus horridus*.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. A plant of the genus *Polygala*, and another of the genus *Prenanthes*.

RATTLESNAKE WEED. A plant of the genus *Hieracium*.

RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER. The common name of *Liatris squarrosa*, the bruised root of which is said to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

RATTLEWEED. The common name of *Actæa racemosa*, or serpentaria nigra.

RAUCE'DO. *Rau'citas;* from *raucus*, hoarse. Hoarseness; roughness of voice.

RAUCEDO CATARRHA'LIS. Hoarseness occasioned by a cold.

RAUCEDO PARALYT'ICA. Loss of voice.

RAUWOL'FIA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*.

RAUWOLFIA CUNES'CENS. A plant, native of Jamaica, the juice of which, mixed with castor oil, is used as an external application in cutaneous affections.

RAUWOLFIA NIT'IDA. A South American plant, the root of which possesses emeto-purgative properties.

RAY. A line of light; a straight line supposed to be described by a particle of light. In *Botany*, the margin of the disk of a compound flower.

REACH'ING. *Vomituri'tio.* Making efforts to vomit.

REAC'TION. *Reac'tio;* from *re*, again, and *agere, actum*, to act. The effort made in resisting other action or power. In *Medicine*, the vital action which follows depression, from whatever cause produced.

REA'GENT. In *Chemistry*, a test; a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

REAL'GAR. Protosulphuret of arsenic.

REA'SON. The faculty of the mind which distinguishes truth from falsehood, good from evil, and which deduces inferences from facts.

RECEIV'ER. A chemical vessel for the reception of the product of distillation.

RECEPTAC'ULUM. *Receptacle;* from *recipio*, to receive. In *Anatomy*, a part of the thoracic duct. In *Botany*, that part of the interior of the pericarp to which the seed is attached.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. A dilatation

of the thoracic duct in front of the lumbar vertebra.

REC'IPE. ℞. Take.

REC'LINATE. *Reclina'tus.* Reclining; applied in *Botany* to a part of a plant, as a leaf bent downward, so that the apex is lower than the base.

RECLINA'TION. *Reclina'tio;* from *reclinare,* to bend back. In *Surgery,* a name given to one of the operations for cataract, which consists in turning it so as to change its anterior and posterior surfaces.

REC'REMENT. *Recremen'tum.* A term applied to those secretions which, after having been separated from the blood, are again employed in the operations of the economy, as the *saliva, bile,* and *gastric juice.* Such secretions are called *recremental* humors.

RECRUDES'CENCE. *Recrudescen'tia.* The aggravation of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

RECTO-URETHRAL. *Recto-urethra'lis.* An epithet designative, in *Surgery,* of a fistula which implicates both the rectum and urethra.

RECTO-VESICAL. *Recto-vesica'lis.* An epithet applied in *Surgery* to Sanson's operation for the extraction of stone from the bladder through the rectum.

RECTO-VAGINAL. Belonging or relating to the rectum and vagina.

REC'TUM. So called because it was thought to be straight. The third and last portion of the large intestines.

REC'TUS. Straight. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles from their direction.

RECTUS ABDOMI'NIS. A long flat muscle situated at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from its fellow by the linea alba.

RECTUS ABDUCENS OC'ULI. See Rectus Externus Oculi.

RECTUS ADDUCENS OCULI. See Rectus Internus Oculi.

RECTUS ANTE'RIOR BRE'VIS. See Rectus Capitis Internus Minor.

RECTUS ANTERIOR LONGUS. See Rectus Capitis Internus Major.

RECTUS ATTOLL'ENS OCULI. See Rectus Superior Oculi.

RECTUS CAP'ITIS INTERNUS MAJOR. A muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR. A muscle of the neck, situated deeper than the rectus major.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERA'LIS. A muscle situated immediately behind the internal jugular vein as it emerges from the cranium.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MAJOR. A muscle situated between the occiput and second cervical vertebra.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MINOR. A muscle situated beneath the last.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI. The outer muscle of the eye.

RECTUS FEM'ORIS. A muscle situated at the forepart of the thigh.

RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI. The inferior straight muscle of the eye.

RECTUS INTERNUS FEMORIS. The Gracilis. A long, slender muscle, situated under the integuments of the inner part of the thigh.

RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI. The internal muscle of the eye.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI. The upper muscle of the eye.

RECUR'RENT. *Recur'rens;* from *recurere,* to run back. Running back. A name given to branches of arteries and nerves which re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk from which they emanated.

RECURRENT ARTERIES. Several arteries of the forearm and one of the leg are so called.

RECURRENT NERVE. A branch given off by the par vagum on each side of the cavity of the thorax.

RED'-BEAN. A name sometimes given to *Abrus precatorius,* which see.

RED'-BERRY. A plant of the genus *Arbutus.* See Arbutus Uva Ursi.

RED'-BITTER. A common name of *Cornus Florida,* or dogwood.

RED CHALK. An argillaceous iron ore, used for marking or drawing.

RED FIRE. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame.

RED GUM. See Strophulus.

RED LEAD. *Minium.* A preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting.

RED'-LIQUOR. Crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid; used as a mordant in calico-printing.

RED PRECIPITATE. The red oxyd of mercury.

RED'-ROOT. A name given to several plants, as the *Lithospermum arvense*, or stone weed, *Cianothos Americanus*, or New Jersey tea, and *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or blood root.

RED SANDERS. The wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, a tree which grows in Ceylon and on the coast of Coromandel.

RED' SILVER. A variety of silver ore, so called because of its ruby-red or reddish-black color.

RED' SWAMP. A common name of *Vaccinum Oxycoccos.*

RED'-WATER. A term applied to a disease in cattle in which the urine is of a red color.

REDOUB'LEMENT. A French word applied in *Pathology* to augmentation of the intensity or exacerbation of the symptoms of a disease.

REDUC'TION. *Reduc'tio.* In *Surgery*, an operation for the restoration of a dislocated or luxated bone to its original situation.

REFI'NING. The act of purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; applied particularly to the purifying of gold and silver. See Gold, Refining of.

REFLEC'TION. From *reflecto*, to bend back. In *Anatomy*, a duplicature, or fold of membrane. In *Physics*, the resilience of a rapidly moving body, as light from the surface of another body which has arrested its progress, at an angle equal to that of incidence.

REFLEX ACTION. The propagation of an impression made on the extremity of one nerve, to the extremity of another, through the intervention of the nervous centres.

REFLEX'ED. *Reflex'us.* Bent backward; applied in *Botany* to leaves and organs of plants thus disposed.

REFRACTION. From *refractus*, broken back. In *Physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light experiences in passing from a dense to a rare medium, or the reverse, or by passing obliquely from one medium into another of different density.

REFRACTION, DOUBLE. The refraction of light in two directions, and the consequent production of two images,—a property possessed by Iceland Spar and other minerals.

REFRIG'ERANT. *Refrig'erans;* from *refrigero*, to cool. A term applied in *Pharmacy* to a medicine which has the property of reducing the heat of the body.

REGENERA'TION. Reproduction of a lost or destroyed part.

REG'IMEN. From *regere*, to govern. In *Hygiene*, the regulation of the diet and habits of an individual, with a view to the preservation of health and the cure of disease.

RE'GIO. Region.

REGIO AURICULA'RIS. The region of the ear.

REGIO BUCCA'LIS. The region of the cheeks.

REGIO EPIGAS'TRICA. The epigastric region, which see.

REGIO FACIA'LIS. The facial region.

REGIO GAS'TRICA. The umbilical region.

REGIO HYPOGAS'TRICA. The hypogastrium, which see.

REGIO HYPOCHONDRI'ACA. The hypochrondrium, which see.

REGIO ILI'ACA. The ileac region, which see.

REGIO LUMBA'LIS. The lumbar region, or region of the loins.

REGIO MENTA'LIS. The mental region, or region of the chin.

REGIO NASA'LIS. The nasal region.

RE'GION. *Re'gio.* In *Anatomy*, a certain determinate space of the surface of the body.

RE'GIUS. From *rex*, a king. Royal. Applied, in *Chemistry*, to the noble metals, especially gold, and *aqua regia*, which has the power of dissolving it.

REG'MA. A dehiscent fruit consisting of three or more cells.

REG'ULAR. *Regula'ris;* from *regula*, a rule. Regular; conformable to rule; applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when the intervals between each two pulsations of the artery are equal, and to the paroxysms of a disease, as those of an intermittent fever, when they occur at the proper or usual time. The term is also applied to a practitioner of medicine or dentistry, who practices according to established rules.

REG'ULUS. A term applied to several of the inferior metals when freed from their impurities, and obtained in a metallic state.

REGURGITA'TION. *Regurgita'tio.* The act by which a canal, or reservoir of the body, frees itself from substances accumulated in it; usually applied to the puking of infants. Vomiting at pleasure.

RELAPSE'. The return of a disease soon after convalescence.

RELA'TION OF THE UPPER TO THE LOWER TEETH WHEN THE MOUTH IS CLOSED. The crowns of the teeth of the upper jaw generally describe a rather larger arch than those of the lower. The upper incisors and cuspidati usually shut over and in front of the lower, but sometimes they strike plumb upon them, and at other times, though rarely, they strike on the inside. The outer tubercles of the upper bicuspids and molars generally strike outside of those of the corresponding lower teeth. By this beautiful adaptation of the tubercles of the teeth of one jaw to the depressions of those of the other, every part of the grinding surfaces of the organs is brought in immediate contact in the act of mastication, which operation of the teeth, in consequence, is rendered more perfect than it would be if the teeth came together in any other manner.

The incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw are broader than the corresponding teeth in the lower; in consequence of this difference in the lateral diameter of the teeth of the two jaws, the central incisors of the upper cover the centrals and about half of the laterals in the lower, while the superior laterals cover the remaining half of the inferior and the anterior half of the adjoining cuspidati. Continuing this peculiar relationship, the upper cuspidati closes over the remaining half of the lower, and the anterior half of the first inferior bicuspids, while the first superior bicuspids cover the remaining half of the first inferior, and the anterior half the second. In like manner, the second bicuspids of the upper jaw close over the posterior half of the second in the lower, and the anterior third of the first molars. The first superior molars cover the remaining two-thirds of the first inferior and the anterior third of the second, while the uncovered two-thirds of this last and anterior third of the lower dentes sapientiæ are covered by the second upper molars. The dentes sapientiæ of the superior maxillary, being usually about one-third less in their antero-posterior diameter, cover the remaining two-thirds of the corresponding teeth in the inferior.

Thus, from this arrangement of the teeth it will be seen that, when the mouth is closed, each tooth is opposed to two, and hence, in biting hard substances, and in mastication, by extending this mutual aid, a power of resistance is given to these organs which they would not otherwise possess. Moreover, if one, or even two, adjoining teeth should be lost, the corrosponding teeth in the other jaw would, to some extent, still act against the contiguous organs, and thus, in some degree, counteract a process, first noticed by that eminent dentist, the late Dr. L. Koecker, which nature sometimes sets up for the expulsion of such teeth as have lost their antagonists.

RELAX'ANS. *Relax'ants;* from *re*,

and *laxare*, to loose. Applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines which diminish the tension or erethism of organs.

RELAXA'TION. In *Pathology*, looseness or diminution of the natural tone of parts.

REME'DIAL. Medicinal.

REME'DIUM. Remedy; cure.

REMEDIUM DIVI'NUM. The roots of *Imperatoria*, or masterwort, were formerly so called because they were supposed to possess divine virtues.

REM'EDY. *Reme'dium*. A medicine employed for the prevention, alleviation or cure of a disease.

REM'IGES. From *rem'igo*, I row. A term applied in *Ornithology* to the quill-feathers of the wing of a bird, which are used like oars to propel it through the air.

REMIJA. A genus of plants of the order *Cinchonaceæ*.

REMIJA FERRUGIN'EA. A South American shrub, the bark of which is bitter, and is used by the natives of Brazil as a febrifuge. There are two other species, the bark of both possessing similar properties.

REM'IPEDS. *Remipe'des;* from *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot. An order of coleopterous insects provided with tarsi adapted for swimming.

REMIS'SION. *Remis'sio*. In *Pathology*, the temporary cessation of the paroxysms or symptoms of a disease.

REMIT'TENS ICTERO'DES. Yellow fever.

REMIT'TENT. *Remit'tens;* from *remitto*, to assuage or lessen. Any disease, the symptoms of which diminish, but return again without leaving the person free from disease, until it ceases, or changes its character.

REMITTENT FEVER. A fever which increases and diminishes, but without intermission, as the bilious fever of the United States.

REM'ORA. In *Surgery*, the name of a bandage intended to retain displaced parts or organs in their natural situation. In *Pathology*, retardation, especially of the circulation.

REMOTE'. In *Pathology*, the more distant causes of disease.

REN. The kidney.

RE'NAL. *Rena'lis;* from *ren*, the kidney. Pertaining to the kidney.

RENAL ARTERY. An artery sent off by the abdominal aorta to the kidney. See Emulgent.

RENAL GLAND. *Renal capsule; suprarenal gland*. A hollow glandular body, of a somewhat triangular shape, on each kidney, filled with a reddish-brown liquor, and smaller in the adult than in the fœtus. The use of it is unknown.

RENAL VEIN. A large vein, the root of which follows the same course as the artery in the substance of the kidney.

RENCHUS. Snoring; stertor.

RENEAL'MIA. A genus of plants of the order *Scitamineæ*.

RENEALMIA EXALTA'TA. A plant, native of Demerara, said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and, in large doses, emetic. The root is the part employed, and has been used in dysentery, rheumatism and dropsy.

RE'NES SUCCENTURIA'TI. The renal capsules.

REN'IFORM. *Renifor'mis*. Kidney-shaped.

REN'NET. *Run'net;* from (G.) *gerinnen*, to coagulate. The dried, salted stomach of a sucking calf. When soaked in water it possesses the property of coagulating milk.

REPEL'LANTS. *Repel'lens;* from *re*, and *pellere*, to drive. In *Therapeutics*, medicines which, when applied to an inflamed part, cause the fluids, as it were, to recede from it.

REPERCUS'SION. *Repercus'sio*. The disappearance of a tumor, abscess, or eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellant.

REPERCUS'SIVE. Repellant.

REPERCU'TIENS. Repercussive.

REPLE'TION. *Reple'tio*. Plethora; superabundant fullness.

REP'LICATE. *Replica'tus*. Folded or plaited. In *Botany*, a form of vernation, in which the upper part of the leaf is folded back upon the lower.

REPRODUC'TION. From *reproducere*, to produce again. The function by which living bodies perpetuate their species. Generation.

REPTA'TION. *Repta'tio.* The act of creeping or crawling.

REP'TILES. *Reptili'a;* from *repo*, to creep. A class of vertebrated animals, comprehending the snakes, lizards, frogs, &c.

REPUL'SION. *Repuls'io;* from *repello*, to repel. In *Physics*, the power by which bodies, or the particles of matter, are caused to recede from each other. Also, the effect resulting from the operation of this power.

REPULSO'RIUM. In *Dental Surgery*, a punch; an instrument employed in the extraction of roots of teeth.

REPURGAN'TIA. Medicines which produce repurgation.

REPURGA'TION. *Repurga'tio.* A term applied, by Castelli, to purgation by cutaneous transpiration or expectoration.

RES NATURA'LES. The naturals; the union of the elements, temperaments, humors, spirits, &c., which were supposed to constitute the nature of man.

Res Non Natura'les. See Non Naturals.

Res Vene'rea. Sexual intercourse, coition.

RESECTION. *Resec'tio;* from *resecare*, to cut off. In *Surgery*, an operation for the removal of carious extremities of long bones, or false joints.

RESE'DA. A genus of plants of the order *Resedaceæ.*

Reseda Luteo'la. The dyer's weed, formerly used as a diuretic and diaphoretic.

RESIDEN'TIA. Sediment.

RESID'UUM. Residue. In *Chemistry*, that which remains after any process of separation.

RES'IN. *Resi'na.* A brittle, semitranslucent, inflammable vegetable product, of a bright fracture, soluble in alcohol and oils, and composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. It forms an ingredient in ointments and plasters, but is never given internally.

Resin of Bile. Biliary resin.

Resin of Copper. Protochloride of copper.

Resin, Elas'tic. Caoutchouc.

Resin, White. Resina alba.

Resin, Yellow. Resina flava.

RESI'NA AL'BA. The inspissated juice of the pinus sylvestris, &c.

Resina Fla'va. Yellow resin. The resin which remains in the still after distilling oil of turpentine mixed with water.

Resina Ni'gra. The most common resin which remains in the retort after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine.

Resina No'vi Bel'gii. Botany Bay gum.

RESINA'TUM VI'NUM. Wine impregnated with resin.

RESIST'ANCE. In *Mechanics*, a force acting in opposition to another force. When it corresponds to the useful effect produced by the machine, it is called *active*, and when it belongs to the inertia of the machine, it is *passive.*

RESOLU'TION. *Resolu'tio;* from *resolvere*, to loosen. A termination of inflammation without suppuration or mortification.

RESOL'VENT. *Resol'vens.* A term applied to substances which have the power of dispersing inflammation and preventing suppuration. A discutient.

RES'ONANCE. From *re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. A return, or reverberation of sound. A peculiar thrilling of the voice, or the existence of it in a part where it is not heard in health, as discovered by auscultation.

RESOR'BENS. Absorbent.

RESORP'TION. *Resorp'tio;* from *resorbere*, to absorb afresh. The absorption of a fluid, as of pus, serum or other fluid which has previously been poured out, or collected in any part of the body.

RESOLU'TIO NERVO'RUM. Paralysis.

RESPIRABLE. *Respirab'ilis.* Capable of being respired without danger.

RESPIRA'TION. *Respira'tio;* from

*respiro*, I take breath. The inhalation and expiration of air; the act of breathing.

RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL. The establishment of a process resembling respiration in persons laboring under asphyxia.

RESPIRATION, JERKING. The interruption of the murmur of respiration, so that instead of being continuous, it is, as it were, by starts. It occurs in spasmodic asthma, pleurodynia and tubercular affections of the lungs.

RESPIRA'TOR. An instrument to be adjusted before the mouth, to warm the inspired air, intended for persons subject to bronchitis and pulmonary affections.

RES'PIRATORY. Pertaining to respiration.

RESPIRATORY MURMUR. A sound heard by auscultation in a healthy adult during inspiration and expiration, occasioned by the passage of the air into and from the cells of the lungs.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. The middle column of the spinal marrow.

REST'IFORM. *Restiform'is;* from *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata, the *Corpora restiformia.*

RESURREC'TIONIST. One who violates the sanctity of the grave to obtain bodies for dissection.

RESUSCITA'TION. *Resuscita'tio;* from *resuscitare*, to move up, to stir up anew. The restoration to life of a person apparently dead.

RETCH'ING. Ineffectual efforts to vomit.

RE'TE. A net. A term applied in *Anatomy* to cellular membrane, and to the interlacing of nerves, blood vessels, &c., when they form a sort of network.

RETE MALPIGHI. The rete mucosum.

RETE MIRAB'ILE. The anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

RETE MUCO'SUM. A term applied to a supposed mucous substance situated between the cuticle and true skin. It is really only the lower cells of the epidermis which have not been dried to scales.

RETE VASCULO'SUM. The plexus retiformis, or corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

RETE VASCULOSUM TES'TIS. The network formed by the vasa recta at the upper part of the testicle.

RETEN'TION. *Reten'tio;* from *retinere*, to hold back. The accumulation of a solid or liquid substance in a canal or cavity, intended to contain it only for a short time.

RETENTION OF THE MENSES. Amenorrhœa.

RETENTION OF URINE. Accumulation of urine in the bladder from inability to expel it.

RETIC'ULAR. *Reticula'ris;* from *rete*, a net. A term applied in *Anatomy* to structures which have the appearance of a net or web.

RETICULAR SUBSTANCE. The cellular tissue.

RETICULA'TUS. Reticular.

RETIC'ULUM. Diminutive of *rete*, a net. A small net or web.

RETICULUM CUTA'NEUM. The rete mucosum.

RET'IFORM. Reticular.

RET'INA. From *rete*, a net. Two almost inseparable layers of membrane, extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline lens, embracing the vitreous humor, and lining the choroid coat without adhering to either. It is formed by an expansion of the optic nerve, and constitutes the true organ of vision.

RETINAC'ULUM. An old instrument used in the operations of hernia and castration, to keep the intestines in place.

RETINI'TIS. From *retina*, the name of the part, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the retina.

RETORT'. A chemical vessel employed in distillation.

RETRAC'TION. *Retrac'tio;* from *retrahere*, to draw back. The state of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backward; also, the state of being drawn up.

RETRAC'TOR. In *Anatomy*, a muscle, the function of which is to draw back

the part into which it is inserted. In *Surgery*, a piece of linen used in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, to prevent injury from the saw. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument for drawing the commissure of the lips back for the purpose of exposing the molar teeth while separating them with a file. It is seldom used.

RETRACTOR AN'GULI O'RIS. The buccinator muscle.

RET'RAHENS. From *retraho*, to draw back. Drawing back. Applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle of the ear.

RETRAHENS AURIS. Two small bundles of muscular fibres situated behind the ear.

RETROCE'DENT. A term applied in *Pathology* to a disease which moves from one part of the body to another, as sometimes happens in cases of gout.

RETROCES'SION. The act of going back. The transfer of a disease from the surface to the interior.

RETROVER'SION. *Retrover'sio.* Turning back; applied to the uterus and other organs.

RETROVERSION OF THE UTERUS. *Retrover'sio u'teri.* A deviation of the natural position of the uterus, wherein the fundus of the organ is turned back into the concavity of the sacrum, while the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis.

RĒU'NION. In *Surgery*, the union of parts separated by a wound. When this takes place without suppuration, the reunion is said to be by the *first intention*, but if not until after suppuration occurs, it is said to be by the *second intention*.

REVEL'LENT. Derivative; applied to that which draws inflammation or other diseased action from a part.

REVERB'ERATORY FUR'NACE. A furnace in which the flame is made to play over an arched surface.

REV'ERIE, OR REV'ERY. Irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses, during wakefulness.

REVIVIFICA'TION. Resuscitation; restoration of life. In *Chemistry*, the reduction of a metal from a state of composition to its metallic condition.

REV'OLUTE. In *Botany*, a form of vernation in which the sides of the leaf in the bud are rolled spirally back on each side.

REVUL'SION. *Revul'sio;* from *revellere*, to pluck. The act of drawing a disease from the organ in which it appears to have taken its seat.

REVUL'SIVE. Derivative. Revellent, which see.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC. A nostrum for gout and rheumatism, composed of colchicum and sherry wine, colored with syrup of poppies and flavored with rum.

RHABAR'BARUM. Rhubarb.

RHABARBARUM ALBUM. White jalap; the *Convolvulus mechoacan*, a Mexican plant, the root of which is aperient, but not much used at present.

RHABARBARUM MONACHORUM. One of the names of *Rumex patientia*, which see.

RHABAR'BARIC ACID. *Rhabar'barin.* The yellow crystalline coloring matter of rhubarb, supposed by Brande to be the active principle of the drug.

RHACHIAL'GIA. *Rachialgi'tis;* from ῥαχις, the spine, and ἀλγος pain. Spinal irritation; pain in the spine.

RHACHIPARAL'YSIS. See Paraplegia.

RHACHIPHY'MA. A tumor of the spine.

RHACHIRRHEU'MA. Lumbago.

RHA'CHIS. The spine or vertebral column.

RHACHISA'GRA. From ῥαχις, the spine, and αγρα, a seizure. Sudden seizure of the spine, with pain. A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RHACHI'TÆ. The muscles of the spine.

RHACHI'TIS. See Rachitis.

RHA'GAS. A fissure, chap, or cleft.

RHAGOI'DES. A term employed in *Anatomy* to designate a membrane of the eye, the *Tunica Rhagoides*, or uvea, from its resemblance in color to a grape.

RHAMNA'CEÆ. The buckthorn tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

RHAM'NINE. A yellow crystalline

substance obtained from the marc of the berries of buckthorn.

RHAM'NUS. The buckthorn. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ*.

RHAMNUS CATHAR'TICUS. Buckthorn The juice of the berries is a violent, drastic cathartic.

RHAMNUS FRAN'GULA. The black alder, every part of which is astringent. The bark has been used in agues, and the inner part of it is emetic and cathartic.

RHAMNUS ZIZY'PHUS. *Zizyphus jujube*. The tree which affords the jujube.

RHAPON'TICIN. A yellow substance obtained from *Rheum Rhaponticum*.

RHAPON'TICUM. Rhapontic rhubarb. See Rheum Rhaponticum.

RHAPONTICUM VULGARE OFFICINA'RUM. See Centaurea Centaurium.

RHAT'ANY. A Peruvian plant, the *Krameria triandria*. This is a valuable and powerful astringent.

RHATANY. *Rhatan'ia*. Krameria triandra.

RHEG'MA. A laceration.

RHEOME'TER. From ρεω, to flow, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for arresting and re-establishing the electrical current of an electro-magnetic machine.

RHE'UM. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*. There are numerous species of *Rheum*, but the commercial varieties most esteemed, are the Russian, Turkey and Chinese. The English, French and German are of inferior quality.

RHEUM PALMA'TUM. This species is cultivated in Europe and America for the *culinary rhubarb* leaf-stalks. The root, like the other species, is purgative.

RHEUM RHAPON'TICUM. Rhapontic rhubarb. The prepared root of this species is similar to the Chinese rhubarb, and forms part of the *French rhubarb*.

RHEUM. Rheuma.

RHEUM, SALT. A common name for several cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms.

RHEU'MA. From ρεω, to flow. The discharge from the nostrils and air passages. It is also applied to any mucous discharge.

RHEUMARTHRO'SIS. From ρευμα, a defluction, and αρθρον, a joint. Acute rheumatism.

RHEUMATAL'GIA. Chronic rheumatism.

RHEUMAT'IC. *Rheumat'icus*. Belonging or relating to rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM. From ρευμα, a defluction, a catarrh. A more or less painful affection occupying the muscles or parts surrounding the joints. It is sometimes acute, and sometimes chronic.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE. *Rheumatis'mus acu'tus*. A disease usually ushered in by fever, excruciating pain in different parts of the body, but more particularly in the larger joints, which soon become red and swollen. Several joints are usually affected at the same time, and the pain shifts from one to another.

RHEUMATISM, ARTHRIT'IC. *Rheumarthro'sis*. Acute rheumatism, putting on the appearance of gout.

RHEUMATISM, CAP'SULAR. Rheumatism affecting the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC. Pain in one or more of the joints, unaccompanied by inflammation, redness or fever.

RHEUMATISM, GOUTY. Arthritis; inflammation of the synovial membrane.

RHEUMATISM, PRÆABDOM'INAL. Rheumatism of the muscles of the anterior and lateral parts of the abdomen.

RHEUMATIS'MUS CANCRO'SUS. Tic douloureux; neuralgia faciei.

RHEUMATOPHY'RA. Acute rheumatism.

RHEUMATO'SIS. Rheumatism.

RHEUMIC ACID. Oxalic acid.

RHEX'IS. A rupture of any part. A spontaneous opening of an abcess.

RHIN. The nose.

RHINAL'GIA. From ριν, the nose, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the nose.

RHINEN'CHYSIS. From ριν, the nose, εν, in, and χυω, I pour. An injection into the nostrils, made with a syringe.

RHINENCHY'TES. A nose syringe.

RHINOC'EROS. From ριν, a nose, and κερας, a horn. A genus of large Pachy-

dermatous mammals, characterized by one or two horns upon the nose. Naturalists describe five species; 1. The *Rhinoceros Indicus;* 2. The *Rhinoceros Africanus;* 3. The *Rhinoceros Simus;* 4. The *Rhinoceros Sumatrensis,* and 5. The *Rhinoceros Sondaicus.* Two of these species have but one horn on the nose, and three have two.

RHINOPHO'NIA. Nasal voice.

RHINOPLAS'TIC. From ριν, the nose, and πλασσω, I form. A surgical operation for forming a new nose.

RHINORRHA'GIA. Epistaxis.

RHINOR'RHAPHY. *Rhinorrhaph'ia;* from ριν, the nose, and ραφη, a suture. An operation for the removal of epicanthus, or a portion of the skin of the nose.

RHINORRHŒ'A. From ριν, a nose, and ρεω, I flow. A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane.

RHIZA. A root.

RHI'ZAGRA. A punch; an instrument much used by ancient dentists in the extraction of roots of teeth, and occasionally employed at the present day.

RHIZO'MA. *Rhizome.* A root-stock; a prostrate root-like stem, which throws out roots from its under surface.

RHIZOPH'AGOUS. From ριζα, a root, and φαγω, to eat. Feeding on roots.

RHIZOPH'ORA. A genus of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ.*

Rhizophora Gymnorhi'za. The mangrove. The juice of the root is used in the East as an application to the bites of serpents.

RHIZOS'TOMA. *Rhiz'ostomes;* from ριζα, a root, and στομα, a mouth. A genus of Medusæ, having numerous small nutrient absorbing canals situated on the branches of arms, or peduncles extending from the centre of the inferior surface of the disk.

RHODI'OLA. A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ.*

Rhodiola Rosea. Rosewort. The dried root has an odor something like the damask rose. A poultice, in which this is the principal ingredient, is said to allay violent pain in the head.

RHO'DIUM. A hard, white metal, found in crude platina.

Rhodium Lignum. Rosewood.

RHODIZONIC ACID. An acid obtained from carbonic oxyd.

RHODODEN'DRON. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ.*

Rhododendron Chrysan'themum.—Oleander, rose bay; yellow rhododendron. The leaves are sedative.

RHODO'MELI. Honey of roses.

RHODOME'NIA. A genus of sea-weeds of the order *Algæ.*

Rhodomenia Palma'ta. Fucus saccharatus. It is used extensively as an article of food in the maritime portions of Europe.

RHO'DONITE. A variety of magnesian spar.

RHODORHI'ZA. Canary rosewood; also, a genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ.*

Rhodorhiza, Florida. This species and the *Rhodorhiza Scoparius* yield an aromatic essential oil, known as the oil of Rhodium. The powdered wood is used in fumigation and as a sternutatory.

RHŒ'AS. The red poppy, a plant of the genus *Papaver.*

RHŒT'IZITE. A variety of kyanite.

RHOI'TES. An old name for a confection made of the juice of pomegranate and honey.

RHOMB. *Rhom'bus;* from ρεμβω, to turn or whirl round, to wander. Literally, a deviating square. An oblique-angled, equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure the planes of which are equal, the opposite ones parallel, with unequal angles, two being obtuse and two acute.

Rhomb-Spar. A crystalline mineral resembling calc-spar, consisting of carbonates of lime and magnesia with some traces of carbonate of iron.

RHOMBOHE'DRON. A solid having six equal rhombic planes or sides.

RHOM'BOID. *Rhomboi'dal.* A figure having the form of a rhomb, with sides and angles equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

RHOMBOIDE'US. A muscle of the

scapula, which is sometimes described as two muscles, the rhomboideus major and rhomboideus minor.

RHON'CHAL. Relating or appertaining to rhonchus.

RHON'CHUS. *Râle.* A rattling or wheezing sound in the air passages, generally arising from certain morbid states of respiration. Five species of rhonchus or rattle are enumerated by writers: 1. The *crepitous, râle crepitant,* resembling the decrepitation of salt over a gentle fire, or rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers. 2. The *mucous, râle muqueux,* consisting of unequal, irregular bubbles, like the sound heard in the windpipe of a dying person. 3. The *sonorous, râle sonore,* resembling the sound of snoring, except when slight, then somewhat like that of the cooing of a dove. 4. The *sibilant, râle sibilant,* a whistling, or clicking, as of a small valve. 5. The *crackling,* consisting during inspiration of two, three or four dry sharp sounds.

RHOPALO'SIS. See Plica.

RHU'BARB. *Rhei radix.* The root of several species of *Rheum,* a very valuable drug. It is a mild purgative, slightly astringent and tonic. See Rheum.

RHUS. A genus of plants of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

Rhus Coria'ria. Italian sumac. Elm-leaved sumac. The leaves and berries are astringent and tonic.

Rhus Glabrum. The common indigenous sumac. The fruit is refrigerant and tonic, and the leaves astringent.

Rhus Toxicoden'dron. Poison oak, or sumac. The fresh berries are very poisonous, but when dried they have been used in paralysis and herpes.

Rhus Vernix. Swamp sumac. This is also poisonous.

RHY'AS. A decrease or defect of the lachrymal caruncle of the eye.

RHYN'CHOLITHES. From ρυγχος, a beak, and λιθος, a stone. The fossil extremities of the mandibles of cephalopods. Beak-shaped fossils.

RHYTHM. From ρυθμος, regular movement. Applied in *Medicine* to the pulsations of the heart and the arteries, which, when equal in force, are said to be in rhythm.

RHYTIDO'SIS. From ρυτιδοω, to grow wrinkled. Atrophy or collapse of the cornea, without impairing its transparency; corrugation of any part.

RIB. Costa.

RIBES. A genus of plants of the order *Grossulaceæ.*

Ribes Nigrum. The black currant. The fruit of which has been recommended for sore throat, and is said to be slightly diuretic.

Ribes Rubrum. The red currant.

RICE. A plant of the genus *Oryza,* and its seeds, which latter form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants where it grows.

Rice Water. The evacuations of persons affected with cholera are so termed from their resemblance to it.

Rice, Wild. A plant of the genus *Zizania.*

RICHARDSO'NIA. A genus of rubiaceous plants; several of the species of which afford the white ipecacuanha.

RICHWEED. The *Actæa racemosa,* or black snakeroot.

RIC'INUS. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Ricinus Commu'nis. The castor oil plant, or palma christi. The oil obtained from the seeds is a mild cathartic.

Ricinus Major. See Jatropha Curcas.

RICK'ETS. See Rhachitis.

RIC'TUS. From *ringo,* to grin. The grinning mouth or opening between the two lips of a ringent flower.

RIGA BALSAM. The resinous juice from the young twigs of the *Pinus cembra.*

RIG'ID. *Rigi'dus.* Hard; stiff; not pliant.

RIGID'ITAS. Rigidity.

Rigiditas Articulo'rum. False anchylosis.

RIGID'ITY. *Rigid'itas;* from *rigere,* to be stiff. Stiffness; want of pliability.

RI'GOR. From ριγεω, to shiver. A sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering.

RIGOR MORTIS. The rigidity which takes place after death.

RIGOR NERVOSUS. Tetanus.

RI'MA. A fissure, cleft, or opening.

RIMA CANALIS SUBORBITA'RII. The suborbitar fissure.

RIMA GLOT'TIDIS. The opening of the glottis.

RIMA MAG'NA. The vulva.

RIMO'SUS. Full of cracks.

RIM'ULA. A small fissure or crack.

RING. *An'nulus.* In *Anatomy*, a circular orifice which serves for the passage of a vessel or other organ, as the *inguinal* ring, the *abdominal* ring, &c.

RING BONE. A term applied in *Farriery* to a callus in the little pastern of a horse.

RING, FEMORAL. An opening between Poupart's ligament and the pubes.

RING, EXTERNAL ABDOMINAL. An opening formed by the separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

RING, INTERNAL ABDOMINAL. An opening a little above Poupart's ligament, in the fascia transversalis.

RING-WORM. See Herpes circinatus.

RING-WORM OF THE SCALP. Porrigo scutulata.

RIPOGO'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Smilaceæ*.

RIPOGONIUM PARVIFLO'RUM. The sarsaparilla of New Zealand. Its properties are said to be similar to those of sarsaparilla.

RI'SING. Regurgitation.

RISO'RIUS. A name given by Santorini, to a portion of the platysma myoides muscle.

RISUS. From *ridere, risum*, to laugh. Laughter.

RISUS CANI'NUS. Canine laugh.

RISUS SARDON'ICUS. A sardonic laugh. A convulsive grin.

RIVER WEED. Common name of *Conferva rivalis*, which see.

RIV'ET. A term applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to the small platina pins baked in the backs of porcelain teeth, to serve as a means of attachment to narrow strips of gold, silver or platina plate, which are afterwards soldered to the base designed to sustain the teeth in the mouth.

ROAN TREE. The *Sorbus acuparia*, which see.

ROAST'ING. In *Chemistry*, a process employed for the separation of mineral substances, consisting in the volatilization of some of their principles, and in changing others so as to prepare them for other operations.

ROB. A word of Arabic extraction, meaning the inspissated juice of ripe fruit sweetened with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

ROBIN'IA. A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*.

ROBINIA AMA'RA. The name of a tree of Cochin China. The roots of which are bitter, and have been recommended in diarrhœa.

ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACA'CIA. The common locust tree. The flowers are said to be anti-spasmodic.

ROB'ORANT. Corroborant; a strengthening medicine.

ROBORAN'TIA. Tonics.

ROCCEL'LA. *Roccella Tincto'ria.* Canary archel; a lichen which yields the coloring matter called *archil.*

ROCCELLIC ACID. An acid obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.*

ROCHE ALUM. Native alum.

ROCHELLE SALT. Tartrate of potassa and soda.

ROCHE'S EMBROCA'TION FOR HOOPING COUGH. An empyrical preparation consisting of olive oil mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROCK OIL. Petroleum.

ROCK SALT. Common salt found in masses or beds.

ROCK'ET. The popular name of *Brassica eruca*, supposed by the Romans to possess aphrodisiac properties.

RODEN'TIA. From *rodo*, to gnaw. An order of mammalia, having two incisor teeth in each jaw, with an empty space between them and the molars, comprehending the rat and mouse, the squir-

rel, rabbit, musk-rat, beaver and other gnawing animals.

ROLL'ER. A term applied in *Surgery* to a long, narrow bandage.

ROLL'ING MILL. An apparatus for reducing metal to thin plates or laminæ, consisting of two iron rollers, mounted in a strong iron frame, so adjusted as to be separated or brought near together by means of two screws, and made to revolve by means of a crank. It is used in the laboratories of dentists for reducing gold and silver into plates to serve as a basis for artificial teeth.

ROMAN ALUM. An alum obtained from the volcanic rocks of the Solfaterra near Naples.

Roman Vitriol. Sulphate of copper.

ROMAN'ZOVITE. A brown mineral consisting of a triple silicate of lime, alumina and iron.

ROOK. A gregarious bird of the genus *Corvus*.

ROOT. *Radix*. In *Botany*, that part of the central axis of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, serving to support the plant in an erect position, and to attract liquid nutriment for its sustenance and growth from the surrounding soil.

Root-Leaf. A leaf growing immediately from the root of a plant.

Root-Stalk. See Rhizoma.

ROS. Dew, which see.

Ros Calabrinus. Calabrian manna.

Ros Mari'nus. Rosemary.

Ros So'lis. A synonym of *Drosera rotundifolia*, or the sun-dew.

RO'SA. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

Rosa Alba. The white rose. The petals have a fragant odor and subacidulous taste.

Rosa Cani'na. *Rosa sylves'tris*. The dog-rose, or wild brier. The fruit, called *Heps* or *Hips*, has a sourish taste, and is made into a conserve to give form to more active remedial agents.

Rosa Centifo'lia. The damask, cabbage, or hundred-leaved rose. The petals of this species have properties similar to those of the *Rosa alba*. The *oil of roses*, *oleum rosæ*, and rose water, are obtained chiefly from them.

Rosa Gal'lica. The red or French rose. The petals are astringent, and used in infusion and conserve.

ROSA'CEÆ. The rose tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

ROSA'CEOUS. Rose-like.

ROSA'CIC ACID. A peculiar acid supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* of urine in gout, and in inflammatory and intermittent fevers.

ROSA'LIA. Scarlatina.

ROSE. A plant and flower of the genus *Rosa*, of which there are many species and varieties.

Rose Camphor. A solid oil of roses.

Rose, Christmas. A name of *Helleborus niger*.

Rose Drill, Elliot's Improved. This improvement consists in bending the shank of a rose-drill into the form of a hook, which, says the author of the improvement, enables the operator to drill a cavity in the posterior surface of a back tooth.

Rose Pink. Chalk or whiting dyed in a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

Rose Quartz. A variety of quartz of a rose-red tint.

Rose-Rash. Roseola.

Rose Red. A red pigment used by the manufacturers of porcelain teeth, in gum enamel.

Rose Root. A plant of the genus *Rhodiola*.

ROSE'MARY. A verticillate plant of the genus *Rosmarinus*. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitterish taste.

ROSE'OLA. *Rose-rash*. From *rosa*, a rose. An efflorescence of a rose color, appearing in patches, of various shapes, without papulæ, alternately deepening and fading, and usually occurring as a symptom of dentition, dyspepsia, and often in connection with different febrile affections. The following are the principal varieties:—1. *Roseola æstiva*, which generally occurs in the summer, first appearing on the face and neck, but afterwards distributed over the body, ac-

companied by an itching and tingling sensation. 2. *Roseola autumnalis.* This appears on children in the autumn, in the form of circular or oval patches, which gradually increase in size, and assume the hue of a dark damask rose. 3. *Roseola annulata,* appears in rose-colored rings, on almost every part of the body. 4. *Roseola infantilis* occurs in infants, as a symptom of the irritation of dentition, in fevers, &c. 5. *Roseola variolosa* appears previously to the eruption of small-pox, whether occurring in the natural way or from inoculation, though seldom before the former. 6. *Roseola vaccina* occurs generally in small patches, about the ninth or tenth day after vaccination. 7. *Roseola miliaris* frequently occurs during the eruption of miliary vesicles.

ROSE'OLÆ. *Roselli'na; false measles; French measles.* A name sometimes given to an acute exanthem, an eruptive disease intermediate between measles and scarlatina, but affording no protection against either.

RO'SEUS. Of a rose-red color.

ROSE'WOOD. The *Rhodium lignum.* The wood of a tree growing in Brazil and other warm climates. The *oleum rhodii,* a fragrant perfume, is obtained from it.

ROSE'WORT. A common name of *Rhodiola rosea.*

ROS'IN. The residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of pines. Colophony.

ROSMARI'NUS. Rosemary. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

Rosmarinus Officina'lis. *Rosmari'nus horten'sis.* The common rosemary.

Rosmarinus Sylves'tris. Ledum Palustre, which see.

ROS'TRATE. *Rostra'tus.* Having a beak or bill.

ROS'TRIFORM. Having the form of a beak.

ROS'TRUM. A beak. A name given to several old forceps, from their resemblance to the beaks of different birds.

Rostrum Lepori'num. The flesh between the divisions of double hare-lip.

RO'SULATE. Arranged in the form of a rosette, like the petals of a double rose.

ROSY-DROP. The *Acne rosaceæ,* or carbuncled face.

ROTA'CEOUS. Wheel-like.

ROTACIS'MUS. A faulty pronunciation of the letter R.

RO'TATE. Wheel-shaped; applied in *Botany* to a calyx or corolla, in which the tube is very short, and the segments expanded into a nearly flat border, presenting the appearance of the radii of a wheel.

ROTA'TOR. From *rota,* a wheel. A name applied in *Anatomy* to several muscles, the office of which is to rotate the parts upon which they act.

ROTIF'ERA. A term applied to an order of infusory animals furnished with vibratile cilia, arranged in circles in the vicinity of the mouth.

ROTTEN STONE. An earthy mineral, consisting of alumina, carbon, and silica, used for polishing metals.

ROT'ULA. The patella; also, a lozenge, called a *drop.*

ROTUN'DUS. Round.

ROUGE. A species of lake prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius.*

Rouge, Polishing. See Polishing Rouge.

ROUND. *Rotun'dus.* Applied in *Anatomy* to foramina, and parts which have this figure, as the *foramen rotundum,* and *ligamenta rotunda,* &c.

Round-Leaved Sorrel. A common name of *Rumex scutatus.*

Round Ligaments. *Ligamen'ta rotunda.* Two cords composed of condensed cellular or fibrous tissue, blood-vessels and nerves. They proceed, one from each side of the uterus, through the abdominal ring to be lost in the mons veneris.

ROUTI'NIST. In *Medicine,* a physician who practices in accordance to fixed rules without regard to circumstances.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. A nostrum consisting of a solution of acetate of lead, vended as a preventive of venereal disease.

ROYAL MINERAL SUCCEDA'NEUM. A name given by the Crawcours to amalgam, which see.

ROYAL STITCH. An old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia, consisting in the application of a ligature to the neck of the hernial sac for the purpose of exciting adhesive inflammation.

RUB'BER, INDIAN. Caoutchouc.

RUBE'DO. *Red'ness;* from *rubere*, to be red. A redness, uniformly diffused, on any part of the skin, as that arising from blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT. *Rubefa'ciens;* from *rubens*, red, and *facio*, I make. A term applied to substances which, when placed upon the skin, cause redness.

RUBE'OLA. From *rubere*, to be red. Measles; an exanthematous disease, consisting of crimson stigmata arranged in semi-circles. See Measles.

RU'BER. Red.

RU'BIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*.

RUBIA TINCTO'RUM. The madder plant; dyer's madder. The roots were formerly supposed to possess medicinal properties, but are now seldom used.

RUBIA'CEÆ. The cinchona tribe of dicotyledons.

RUBIG'INOUS. *Rubigino'sus;* from *rubigo*, rust Of the color of rust.

RUBI'GO. Rust. Also, the red rust or mildew of grain.

RUBIGO CU'PRI. The sub-acetate of copper. Verdigris.

RUBIGO FER'RI. Sesquioxyd of iron.

RUBI'NUS VE'RUS. Anthrax.

RUBRI'CA FABRI'LIS. Red chalk; a heavy argillaceous substance.

RUBRICA SINOP'ICA. A heavy earth, of a red color and compact texture.

RU'BRIN. Hæmatosin.

RU'BULA. Framboesia or yaws.

RU'BUS. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ*.

RUBUS ARC'TICUS. The shrubby strawberry. The berries are antiseptic, refrigerant, and anti-scorbutic.

RUBUS CÆ'SIUS. The dewberry plant.

RUBUS CHAMÆMO'RUS. The cloudberry tree; also, called knotberry. The fruit is said to be anti-scorbutic.

RUBUS FRUCTICO'SUS. The common bramble. The blackberry.

RUBUS IDÆ'US. The raspberry; a species of bramble.

RUBUS TRIVIA'LIS. The low blackberry; called also American dewberry. This, according to some botanists, is the *Rubus canadensis*. The root is the officinal part, and possesses properties similar to the *Rubus villosus*.

RUBUS VILLO'SUS. The hedge blackberry. The root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in decoction as a remedy in diarrhœa and cholera infantum.

RU'BY. From *rubeo*, to be red. A mineral of a color intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red. It is next in hardness and value to the diamond.

RUBY OF ARSENIC. The protosulphuret of arsenic.

RUBY OF ZINC. Red blend, or protosulphuret of zinc.

RUBY, ROCK. A beautiful red variety of garnet.

RUCTUS. Eructation.

RUE. A plant of the genus *Ruta*, of which there are several species.

RUE, GOAT'S. See Galega Officinalis.

RUE, WALL. See Asplenium Ruta Murale.

RU'GA. A wrinkle.

RU'GINE. From *ruga*, a wrinkle. In *Surgery*, an instrument for removing the diseased portions of bones.

RU'GOSE. *Rugo'sus*. Wrinkled.

RUM. A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

RU'MEN. The first stomach of ruminants.

RU'MEX. The dock. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*.

RUMEX ACETO'SA. The common sorrel, or sour-dock, used in some countries as a wholesome culinary vegetable. A decoction of the leaves is supposed to possess depurative properties.

RUMEX ACU'TUS. The sharp-pointed wild-dock. The root is astringent, tonic,

and alterative, and has been used in decoction as a remedy for itch.

RUMEX ALPI'NUS. Monk's rhubarb. The root is laxative.

RUMEX AQUAT'ICUS. Rumex hydrolapathum, which see.

RUMEX HYDROLAP'ATHUM. Water-dock, supposed to be tonic, astringent, and anti-scorbutic.

RUMEX OBTUSIFO'LIUS. Blunt-leaved dock. It has properties similar to the *Rumex alpinus*.

RUMEX PATIEN'TIA. The garden patience. The root has properties similar to rhubarb.

RUMEX SANGUIN'EUS. The bloody-dock. The root is astringent, and has been employed in dysentery.

RUMEX SCUTA'TUS. French sorrel.

RUMINAN'TIA. Ruminants. Animals which chew the cud, as the ox, deer, &c.

RUMINA'TION. *Rumina'tio.* A function peculiar to ruminating animals, consisting in chewing a second time the food they have swallowed.

RUN'CINATE. In *Botany*, a pinnated leaf, with the lobes convex before, and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw.

RUN'NER. In *Botany*, a thread-like stem running along the ground, forming, at its extremity, roots and a young plant, as in strawberry.

RUN'NET. Rennet.

RUNUN'CULA. Raspatorium.

RUPERT'S DROPS. Pyriform drops of unannealed glass, made by dropping melted glass into cold water, condensing the outer surface, and imprisoning the heated particles while in a state of repulsion. When they are struck, or any part is broken off, they burst into atoms with a loud report.

RU'PIA. From ρυπος, filth. A disease characterized by an eruption of large flattish vesicles, with a slightly inflamed base, and containing a fluid, at first serous, but afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which concretes into a hard crust. The disease appears under the following forms, viz: 1. *Rupia simplex*, which consists of slight vesications, after they pass away, leaving a surface of a livid or blackish color. 2. *Rupia prominens*, which is characterized by the formation of elevated conical scabs upon the vesicated bases. 3. *Rupia escharotica*, which is confined to infants and children of a cachectic habit; the vesicles occur on the loins, thighs, and lower extremities.

RUP'TURE. *Ruptu'ra.* Hernia, or the protrusion of some part of the viscera of the abdomen.

RUP'TURING. In *Botany*, bursting; a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes.

RUS'CUS. A genus of plants of the order *Similaceæ*.

RUSCUS ACULEA'TUS. Butcher's broom. Knee-holly. The root is diuretic, and has been recommended in dropsies, and in urinary and nephritic affections.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOS'SUM. *Uvularia; hypoglossum.* An astringent plant, formerly used in relaxation of the uvula.

RUSH. A plant of the genus *Juncus*, of which there are many species. The term is also applied to plants of other genera.

RUSH, SWEET. The *Acorus calamus*, or sweet flag.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. *Liquor Stypti'cus Ruspini.* An astringent nostrum consisting of gallic acid and a small quantity of sulphate of zinc and opium dissolved in alcohol and rose-water.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE. Orris root, eight ounces, cloves, one ounce, ambergris, one scruple, alcohol, two pints. It is recommended as a preservative of the teeth, but can have no other effect than to sweeten the breath by the removal of impurities from the mouth.

RUST. The oxyd which forms on metals when exposed to the air, especially iron.

RUT. *Œstroma'nia; ardor veneris.* A French word, applied in *Zoology* to the sexual desires exhibited by certain animals, particularly the deer.

RUTA. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*.

RUTA GRAVE'OLENS. The common rue. It has a nauseous, unpleasant smell, and a hot, penetrating taste. It is an active stimulant, and was formerly used as an anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge, and is still employed in domestic practice in the form of tea.

RUTA MURA'RIA. A synonym of *Asplenium ruta muraria.*

RUTA'CEÆ. The rue tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

RUT'ACEUM. Vinegar of rue.

RUTHE'NIUM. A metal resembling iridium and rhodium, found in the ores of platina.

RUTIDO'SIS. *Rytido'sis;* from ρυτιδοω, I wrinkle. Act of wrinkling; applied in *Pathology* to atrophy of the eye attended by subsidence and corrugation of the cornea.

RU'TILITE. Native oxyd of titanium.

RU'TULA. A small species of rue.

RUYSCHIA'NA TU'NICA. The inner surface or coat of the choroid membrane, supposed by Ruysch, after whom it is called, to be a lamina distinct from the external surface.

RYAC'OLITE. From ρυοξ, a stream, and λιθος, a stone. Glassy felspar.

RYE. An esculent grain of the genus *Secale.*

RYE, SPURRED. Ergot; horned-rye. See Secale Cornutum.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. A nostrum consisting of capsicum, cardamom seeds, camphor, aloes, rhubarb, and castor, infused with a small quantity of sulphuric acid in proof spirit.

RYTIDO'SIS. Rutidosis, which see.

## S.

S. A. In *Medical Prescriptions,* the contraction of *secundum artem.*

SABADIL'LA. The *Veratrum sabadilla,* which see.

SABADILL'IN. A new principle obtained from the *Veratrum Sabadilla.* See Veratria.

SABBA'TIA. The American centaury. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

SABBATIA ANGULA'RIS. American Centaury. A bitter herb possessing properties similar to those of gentian.

SABINA. Savine. See Juniperus Sabina.

SAB'ULOUS. *Sabulo'sus.* Gritty. Applied in *Pathology,* to the sandy deposit sometimes seen in urine.

SABUR'RA. Sordes; filth; coarse sand; but according to the common acceptation of the term, foulness of stomach.

SAC. From *saccus,* a bag. In *Anatomy,* a small natural cavity; in *Pathology,* a morbid cavity.

SAC HERNIAL. The pouch formed of the serous membrane of the cavity from which the viscus has escaped.

SAC OF A TOOTH. See Dental Sac.

SAC'CATE. In *Botany,* having the form of, or furnished with, a sac or pouch.

SACCA'TUS. Saccated; enclosed in a cyst or bag.

SACCHA'RIC ACID. From *saccharum,* sugar, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar.

SACCHARIF'EROUS. Producing sugar, as the sugar cane, sugar maple, &c.

SAC'CHAROID. Having the appearance of sugar.

SACCHAROL'OGY. *Saccharolog'ia;* from σαχαρον, sugar, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on sugar.

SACCHAROM'ETER. From *saccharum,* sugar, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in the juice of a plant, or the specific gravity of brewers' or distillers' worts.

SAC'CHARUM. Sugar. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ.*

SACCHARUM ACERI'NUM. Maple sugar.

It is employed as an aliment and demulcent.

Saccharum Al'bum. Refined sugar; white sugar; loaf sugar. See Sugar.

Saccharum Alu'minis. Alum mixed with dragon's blood and dried.

Saccharum Can'didum. Sugar candy; the crystallized juice of the cane.

Saccharum Non Purifica'tum. Brown sugar; muscovado sugar.

Saccharum Officina'rum. Sugar cane, a plant of which there are several species, abounding in a rich saccharine juice.

Saccharum Satur'ni. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead.

SACCHOLAC'TIC ACID. An acid obtained by digesting the sugar of milk in nitric acid. It is identical with mucic acid.

SAC'CULUS. Diminutive of *saccus*, a bag. A little sac or bag.

Sacculus Chylif'erous. The receptaculum chyli.

Sacculus Cor'dis. The pericardium.

Sacculus Lachryma'lis. The lachrymal sac.

SAC'CUS. A bag.

SA'CER. Sacred; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to be the direct infliction of Heaven.

Sacer Ig'nis. Sacred fire. A term formerly applied to erysipelas.

Sacer Mor'bus. Sacred disease. A term applied by the older writers to epilepsia.

Sacer Musculus. An old name for the transversalis lumborum.

SACK. An ancient wine, probably sherry.

Sack. Saccus. A bag or pouch.

SA'CRA HER'BA. The Verbena officinalis, which see.

Sacra Tinctu'ra. Tincture made of aloes, canella alba, and mountain wine.

SA'CRAL. Belonging or relating to the sacrum.

Sacral Arteries. These are distinguished into the anterior or middle sacral, and the lateral sacral arteries.

Sacral Nerves. The sacral nerves arise from the termination of the spinal marrow, and are six in number.

SACRO-COCCYGÆ'US. A muscle arising from the sacrum, and inserted into the coccygis.

Sacro-Coxal'gia. A rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

Sacro-Iliac. Relating to the sacrum and ilium.

Sacro-Ischiat'ic. Relating to the sacrum and ischium.

Sacro-Lumba'lis. A long muscle seated at the posterior part of the trunk, arising from the sacrum and extending to the lower part of the neck.

Sacro-Sciat'ic. Belonging to the sacrum and ischium.

Sacro-Sciatic Ligaments. Two ligaments which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation.

Sacro-Ver'tebral. Belonging to the sacrum and vertebra.

SACRUM. *Os sacrum.* From *sacer*, sacred. The bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis. It is a continuation of, and forms the base of the vertebral column. It is articulated above with the last lumbar vertebra, laterally with the ossa innominata, and below with the coccyx.

SAFE'TY LAMP. See Lamp of Safety.

SAF'FLOWER. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, used as a dyestuff and in the preparation of *rouge*.

SAF'FRON. The prepared stigmata of the *Crocus Sativus*, which see.

Saffron, Meadow. Common name of *Colchicum autumnale*.

Saffron of Steel. Red oxyd of iron.

SAGAPE'NUM. A gum resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Ferula Persica*. It has a yellowish color, biting taste, and a fœtid alliaceous smell. It has properties similar to those of asafœtida, but is less powerful.

SAGE. Common name of *Salvia officinalis*.

SAGIT'TAL. *Sagitta'lis*; from *sagitta*, an arrow. Arrow-shaped, applied to a suture of the cranium.

Sagittal Suture. The suture which unites the two parietal bones.

SAGITTA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Alismaceæ*.

SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHAR'MICA. The Malacca plant, cultivated in the West Indies for its root, supposed to be a remedy for wounds made with poisoned arrows.

SAGITTARIA SAGITTIFO'LIA. The common arrow-head. The roots are esculent.

SAG'ITTATE. From *sagitta*, an arrow. Arrow-shaped. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves which are pointed at their apex and gradually enlarge to their base into two acute lobes; in *Zoology* to a part of an animal which is triangular and hollowed out at the base with posterior angles.

SA'GO. The prepared fecula of the pith of *Sagus rumphii*. When boiled in milk or water it forms a light and nutritious food for invalids. It is necessary, however, to add to it a little sugar and wine or lemon juice to render it palatable.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.

ST. CHARLES' ROOT. *Carlo sancto, (radix.)* It is found in Mechoachan, in America. The bark has an acrid, bitter, aromatic taste, and is said to be sudorific and tonic.

ST. IGNATIUS' BEAN. The fruit of the *Ignatia amara*. It is about the size of a nutmeg, of a hard, horny texture, very bitter, and has been given in infusion in intermittent fever.

ST. JAMES' WORT. Common name of *Senecio Jacobæa*.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. Common name of *Hypericum Perforatum*.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. Common name of *Chorea*.

SAL. A salt. The following are a few of the designations of this extensive class of compounds:

SAL ABSIN'THII. Carbonate of potassa.

SAL ÆGYPTI'ACUM. Nitrate of potassa.

SAL ALEMBROTH. A compound of muriate of mercury and ammonia.

SAL ALKALI'NUS VOLAT'ILIS. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

SAL AMMO'NIAC. Muriate of ammonia.

SAL AMMONI'ACUM. Volatile salt of ammonia.

SAL AMMONI'ACUM ACETO'SUM. Solution of acetate of ammonia.

SAL AMMONIACUM MARTIA'LE. *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*. Martial salt of ammonia.

SAL AMMONIACUS FIXUS. Chloride of calcium.

SAL ANG'LICUM. Sulphate of magnesia.

SAL ANTIMO'NII. Tartarized antimony; tartar emetic.

SAL ARGEN'TI. Nitrate of silver.

SAL CHAL'YBIS. Sulphate of iron.

SAL DIGESTIVUS SYLVII. Acetate of potash.

SAL FON'TIUM. Common salt.

SAL GLAU'BERI. Sulphate of soda.

SAL MAR'TIS. Sulphate of iron.

SAL PERLA'TUM. Phosphate of soda.

SAL PRUNELL'Æ. Nitrate of potassa, cast into flat cakes or round balls.

SAL SATUR'NI. Acetate of lead.

SAL SO'DÆ. Subcarbonate of soda; salt of soda.

SAL SUCCINI. Salt of amber; succinic acid.

SAL TARTARI. Tartaric acid.

SAL VITRIOLI. Sulphate of zinc; salt of vitriol.

SAL VOLAT'ILE. Volatile salt; subcarbonate of ammonia.

SALAAM CONVULSION. Convulsions attended with bowings of the head. They sometimes occur in children.

SALAC'ITY. From *salax*, salicious. Lust; propensity for sexual indulgence.

SA'LEP. *Salap*. Orchis Morio, which see.

SALICA'RIA. The *Lythrum salicaria*, or willow herb, every part of which is slightly astringent.

SAL'ICIN. A bitter febrifuge substance obtained from the bark of most of the species of willow. Formula $C_{42}H_{22}O_{16}+HO$.

SALICOR'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

SALICORNIA EUROPÆ'A. The jointed glasswort. It is eaten as a salade or pickle under the name of *Marsh samphire*.

SAL'ICYL. A hypothetical radical of

a series of compounds. Formula $C_{14}$ $H_5$ $O_2$. Symbols Sa.

SALICYL'OUS ACID. *Hydruret of salicyl.* A compound forming the chief ingredient in the essential oil of *Spiræa ulmaria*, or meadow-sweet. Formula $C_{14}$ $H_5$ $O_4$ H=SaOHO.

SALICYL'IC ACID. A crystalline substance very similar to benzoic acid. It is prepared by heating hydruret of salicyl with hydrate of potash. $SaO_3$.

SALIFI'ABLE. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

SALINE'. *Sali'nus;* from *sal*, salt. Containing a salt, or of the nature of salt.

SALINU'CA. Celtic nard, a plant of the genus *Valeriana.*

SALIRE'TIN. A resinous substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin.

SALI'VA. Σιαλον. *Sia'lon; spit'tle.* The fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands. It is inodorous, transparent, insipid and slightly viscid. Its use is to lubricate the mouth, mix with the alimentary bolus, and assist in the process of digestion. From fourteen to twenty ounces are secreted every twenty-four hours. Its chemical constituents, according to Berzelius are, water, 992.2; a peculiar animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, 2.9; mucus, 1.4; chlorides of potassium and sodium, 1.7; lactate of soda and animal matter, 0.9; soda, 0.2. In certain states of the general health, the acetic, lactic, oxalic, muriatic and uric acids have been detected in it, but it is not improbable that these acids may have been derived from the mucous secretions of the mouth, which are always more or less abundantly mixed with it. Donné has detected acid in the saliva of persons affected with gastritis.

SALIVA, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE. See Fluids of the Mouth, Characteristics of.

SALI'VAL. *Saliva'lis; saliva'ry.* Of or belonging to the saliva.

SALIVAL DUCTS. The excretory ducts of the salivary glands. They are the *Stenonian*, the *Warthonian* and the *Rivinian.* The first belongs to the parotid, the second to the sub-maxillary, and the third to the sublingual.

SALIVAL GLANDS. The salivary glands, which see.

SALIVA'RIA. A plant of the genus *Anthemis.*

SALIVA'RIS. Salivary.

SAL'IVARY. *Saliva'ris. Sali'val.* Of or belonging to the saliva.

SALIVARY CALCULUS. *Odontoli'thos; odon'tia incras'tans; tartar of the teeth.* Earthy concretions found upon the teeth and in the mouths of the salivary ducts. They sometimes accumulate upon the teeth in very large quantities, giving to the mouth an exceedingly disagreeable appearance, and sometimes imparting to the breath an almost insufferably offensive odor. Salivary calculus is composed principally of phosphate of lime and animal matter, differing, however, in their relative proportions, according as it is hard or soft, and hence scarcely any two analyses furnish the same results. According to Mr. Pepys, fifty parts yield,

| | |
|---|---|
| Phosphate of lime, . . . | 35.00 |
| Fibrine, or cartilage, . . . | 9.00 |
| Animal fat, or oil, . . . . | 3.00 |
| Loss, . . . . . | 3.00 |
| | 50.00 |

In an analysis made by Berzelius, one hundred parts were found to contain,

| | |
|---|---|
| Phosphate of lime and magnesia, . . . . . | 79.98 |
| Salivary mucus and salivine, | 13.50 |
| Animal matter, . . . . . | 7.50 |
| | 100.00 |

The following is the result of an analysis made by Dr. Dwinelle, a dentist of Cazenovia, New York:

| | |
|---|---|
| Phosphate of lime, . . . | 60.00 |
| Carbonate of lime, . . . . | 14.00 |
| Animal matter and mucus, . | 16.00 |
| Water and loss, . . . . . | 10.00 |
| | 100.00 |

Hard, dry tartar contains more earthy and less animal matter than soft humid tartar, and hence the differences in the result of different analyses.

M. Mandl says it is composed of infusoria, and that they are thickly distributed throughout its substance, but it is not wholly composed of them, and such as are found in it, evidently have their origin in the mucous secretions of the mouth which mix with it during its deposition. Hence, they are more or less numerous, as the tartar is hard or soft, or in proportion to the quantity of mucus mixed with it.* English and American writers on dental surgery concur in the belief that salivary calculus is a deposit from the saliva. Jourdain believes it is secreted by certain glands scattered over the dental periosteum. Gariot contends that it comes from the gums, and Serres claims to have discovered upon the mucous membrane of this structure, glands, the peculiar function of which is to secrete this substance, but the absurdity of this theory has been fully exposed by M. Delabarre. But while this author has exposed one error in regard to the origin of this substance, he has fallen into another equally great. He is of the opinion that it is an exhalation from the mucous membrane of the gums, and that this results as a consequence of inflammation, or of an increase of vascular action in the tissue.

Of the existence of the elements of its composition in the saliva there can be no question. Chemical analyses of this fluid, direct from the glands that secrete it, place all doubt upon the subject at rest. Turner, in enumerating its chemical constituents, mentions as one, bone earth,† and Tiedemann, Gmelin,‡ and Scherer § have detected phosphate of lime, as have also Enderlin ‖ and other chemists who have analyzed this fluid. Thus it is seen that its chief earthy constituent is contained in the saliva. It may also exist in solution in the mucous fluid of the mouth.

* Dr. W. H. Dwinelle has given a minute description of the microscopic appearance of the infusoria found in salivary calculus, in the fifth volume of the American Journal of Dental Science.

† *Turner's Chemistry*, p. 757.

‡ *Muller's Physiology*, vol. 1. p. 651.

§ *French Lancet*, April, 1845.

‖ *Liebig, Annalen*, 1844, pp. 3 and 4.



It is precipitated from the saliva, as this fluid enters the mouth, on the surfaces of the teeth, opposite the openings into the ducts from which it is discharged. To these its particles become agglutinated by the mucus always found, in greater or less quantity, upon them. Particle after particle is afterwards deposited, until it sometimes accumulates in such quantities that nearly all the teeth are almost entirely enveloped in it. It is always, however, found in greatest abundance on the outer surfaces of the superior molars, and the inner surfaces of the inferior incisors, and it is opposite to these that the mouths of the salivary ducts open.

The presence of salivary calculus upon the teeth is always productive of injury, though sometimes more so than others. An altered condition of the fluids of the mouth, diseased gums, and not unfrequently the gradual destruction of the alveolar processes, and the loosening and loss of the teeth, are among the local consequences that result from it. But besides these, other effects are sometimes produced, among which may be enumerated: tumors, and spongy excrescences of the gums; necrosis and exfoliation of the alveolar processes, and portions of the maxillary bones, hemorrhages of the gums, anorexia and derangement of the whole digestive apparatus; foul breath, catarrh, cough, diarrhœa, diseases of various kinds in the maxillary antra and nose, pain in the ear, head-ache, melancholy, hypochondriasis, &c.

When it is permitted to accumulate for any great length of time, the gums become so morbidly sensitive, that a tooth-brush cannot be used, without producing pain; consequently, the cleanliness of the mouth is not attempted, and thus, no means being taken to prevent its formation, it accumulates with increased rapidity.

In the removal of this substance, injury to the periosteum of the neck of the teeth should be carefully avoided, and it is important, too, that not a particle be left, as it would serve as a neucleus for its re-deposition. When it has accumulated in

large quantities, several sittings are sometimes necessary for its complete removal.

It should be taken first from between the edges of the gums and the necks of the teeth, affording opportunity, between the respective sittings of the patient, for the gums to heal, and for any of the teeth, that are loosened, to become firm. The mouth in the meantime should be gargled four or five times a day, with some astringent or detergent lotion, such as dilute tinct. myrrh and nut-galls. But for more particular directions on this subject see articles on the Diseases of the Gums and Alveolar Processes.

Salivary Calculus, Characteristics of. It has already been remarked that salivary calculus is very variable in its density, and its color and quantity on the teeth of different individuals, are equally so, and these differences furnish diagnostics valuable both to the general and dental practitioner. They are less equivocal than the appearances of any of the other parts of the mouth. The relative proportions of the constituents of tartar, as has been before stated, vary, according as it is hard or soft.

There are two kinds of black tartar. The *first* never accumulates in large quantities, and is most frequently found on the lingual surfaces of the lower incisors and cuspidati. It is very hard, adhering firmly to the teeth, and is indicative of a good innate constitution. The second accumulates in much larger quantities, is often found on all the teeth, has an uneven surface, is covered with a glairy mucous fluid, is very hard, and adheres to the teeth with such great tenacity, that it can only be removed as it were particle by particle. This variety is found on the teeth of individuals of good innate constitution, but whose physical powers have become enervated from privation, or disease, or intemperance and debauchery, and particularly the last.

The teeth on which both of these varieties of tartar are found, are, as a general rule, of the best quality, and seldom affected with caries.

The dark brown tartar is not as hard as either of the preceding descriptions. It sometimes collects in large quantities on the lower front teeth, and on the first and second superior molars; is often found on all the teeth, though not in as great abundance as on these. It does not adhere to the teeth with as much tenacity as either of the black varieties. It exhales a more fœtid odor than the first, but is less offensive than the second.

The persons most subject to this kind of tartar, are of mixed temperaments—the sanguineous, however, almost always predominating. They may, perhaps, be denominated sanguineo-serous and bilious. Their physical organization, though not the strongest and most perfect, may, nevertheless, be considered very good, but, being more susceptible to morbid impressions, their general health is less uniform.

Tartar of a light or yellow-brown color is of a softer consistence than any of the preceding varieties, and is seldom found upon the teeth of persons, except those of bilious temperaments, or those in whom this disposition predominates. It has a rough, and for the most part, a dry surface; it is found in large quantities on the teeth opposite the mouths of the salivary ducts, and it sometimes happens that every tooth in the mouth is completely incrusted with it. It contains less of the earthy salts and more of the fibrin and animal fat than that of any of the foregoing descriptions, and from the quantity of vitiated mucus mixed with and adhering to it, has an exceedingly offensive smell. It is, sometimes, though not always, so soft that it can be crumbled between the thumb and finger.

Inflammation, turgescence and suppuration of the gums, inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, the destruction of the sockets and loss of the teeth, an altered condition of the fluids of the mouth, and fœtid breath, are among the local effects produced by the long-continued presence of large quantities of this kind of tartar on the teeth. The constitutional effects are not much less perni-

cious. Indigestion and general derangement of all the assimilative functions, are among the most common.

White tartar rarely accumulates in very large quantities, and consists almost wholly of hardened mucus. It resembles somewhat cheese curd, and seldom exceeds it in hardness. This variety is usually found on the teeth of persons particularly subject to disease of the mucous membrane. It is very irritating to the gums and corrodes the teeth.

Another variety is mentioned by writers, called green tartar, but this consists of little more than a mere stain upon the teeth, and is usually confined to the labial surfaces of the upper incisors, cuspidati and bicuspids. It is met with more frequently in children than adults, and like the last, is exceedingly acrid, irritating the gums and decomposing the enamel of the teeth. This description of tartar, if indeed it can be called tartar, is indicative of an irritable condition of the mucous membrane and of viscidity of the fluids of the mouth.

SALIVARY GLANDS. The organs which secrete the saliva. They are six in number, three on each side, namely, the *parotid*, the *submaxillary*, and the *sublingual*.

SALIVA'TIO. Salivation.

SALIVA'TION. *Saliva'tio;* from *saliva*, the spittle. A preternatural secretion of saliva, occasioned either by the use of stimulating masticatories, or some cause which acts upon the whole economy.

SALIVATION, MERCURIAL. Salivation resulting from the use of mercury.

SA'LIX. A genus of plants of the order *Amentaceæ*.

SALIX ALBA. Salix fragilis.

SALIX FRAG'ILIS. The common crack willow. The bark is bitter, astringent and tonic, and has been recommended as a substitute for cinchona. The other species are said to possess similar properties.

SALIX LATIFO'LIA. The broad-leaved willow.

SAL'LOW. Paleness tinged with yellow. Also, a name of certain shrubs of the genus *Salix*.

SAL'MIAC. A contraction of sal ammoniac. *Ammoniæ murias.*

SAL'MO. A genus of fishes of the order *Abdominales*. The salmon.

SAL'MON. A delicious fish of the genus *Salmo*, of a yellowish red color.

SALMON TROUT. A small fish of the color of the salmon and belonging to the same genus.

SALPA. A genus of tunicated mollusks which float in the sea.

SALPIN'GO. From σαλπιγξ, a tube. A prefix, applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle arising from the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGO-CYE'SIS. From σαλπιγξ, a tube, and κυησις, pregnancy. The development of the fœtus in the Fallopian tube.

SALPINGO-PHARYNGE'US. A bundle of muscular fibres which assist in dilating the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. A term applied by some writers to the levator palati muscle.

SAL'PINX. Σαλπιγξ. A tube or trumpet.

SALSO'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

SALSOLA KALI. Prickly saltwort. A plant which produces the alkaline salt called barilla.

SALT. *Sal.* A compound of an acid with an alkali, earth or metallic oxyd, or of a metal with a halogen. A salt is called *neutral* when the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. The term *super* is prefixed when the acid is in excess; *sub* denotes excess of the base; *bi*, two equivalents of acid to one of the base; *quadr*, four equivalents of acid; *sesqui*, one and a half equivalents of acid, and *oxy*, a salt of an oxyd. *Deliquescent salts* are those which attract moisture from the air and become fluid. *Efflorescent salts* are those which lose a portion of their water on crystallization by exposure to air, and fall into powder. *Permanent salts* do not undergo any change on exposure. *Decrepitating salts*, when heated, burst into smaller pieces with a

crackling noise. *Double salts* are those which consist of one acid and two bases, or of two acids and one base, or of two acids and two bases, though most of them consist of the same acid and two different bases.

SALT, COMMON. Muriate of soda, or, more correctly, chloride of sodium.

SALTPE'TRE. Common name of *Nitrate of potassa.*

SALT'WORT. Common name of *Salsola kali.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *Salubri'us.* Salutary; healthy.

SALU'BRITY. From *salus,* health. Any thing which contributes to health.

SAL'UTARY. Favorable to health.

SALVATEL'LA. A vein situated on the back of the hand near its inner margin.

SALVE. An ointment.

SALVE, BLISTERING. Common name for cerate of Spanish flies.

SAL'VIA. A genus of plants of the order *Salviaceæ.* Sage.

SALVIA HORTEN'SIS MINOR. The small sage, or sage of virtue. It is aromatic, slightly tonic and astringent, and has a bitterish taste. It is used as a carminative in the form of tea, and as a gargle.

SALVIA LYRA'TA. Cancer weed.

SALVIA OFFICINA'LIS. The common garden sage. It is aromatic, slightly astringent and tonic. It is employed in infusion with honey and alum, or subborate of soda, in inflammation of the fauces and relaxation of the uvula.

SALVIA SCLA'REA. The garden clary. The leaves and seeds have a strong smell, a warm bitter taste, and are said to be corroborant and anti-spasmodic.

SAMADE'RA. A genus of the plants of the order *Simarubaceæ.*

SAMADERA IN'DICA. A plant, native of India. It furnishes the *Niepa* bark, which is said to possess febrifuge properties.

SAMA'RA. In *Botany,* a dry indehiscent coriaceous capsule, containing few seeds, and frequently winged on the sides.

SAMBU'CIN. *Sambucina.* A vegeto-animal matter, obtained from the flowers *Sambucus nigra.*

SAMBU'CUS. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ.*

SAMBUCUS CANADEN'SIS. The common elder of America. The flowers, which are the officinal part, are excitant and sudorific, but are seldom used except in the form of poultice, fomentation, or ointment. The berries are diaphoretic and aperient; the inner bark, hydragogue, purgative, and emetic. The young buds are a violent purgative, and unsafe. The juice is diuretic.

SAMBUCUS EB'LUS. Dwarf-elder, or danewort. The properties of this are similar to the indigenous species.

SAMBUCUS NI'GRA. The elder tree. English elder. This species has properties similar to the preceding.

SAMI TERRA. Samian earth. An argillaceous earth found in Samos, formerly used as an astringent.

SAMIUS LAPIS. *Sa'mian stone.* A stone found in the island of Samos, used as a polishing material by goldsmiths and in the laboratory of the dentist. The ancients believed it to be astringent and refrigerant.

SAM'PHIRE. A plant of the genus *Crithmum.* It grows on rocks near the seashore, and is used for pickling. In the United States this name is given to *Salicornia herbacea,* a plant which, in England, is called *Gloss-wort.*

SANAB'ILIS. *Sanabile.* Curable.

SANAMUN'DA. A synonym of *Geum urbanum.*

SANA'TIO. Curation.

SAN'ATIVE. From *sano,* to cure. Curative.

SAN'ATORY. Healing; applied also to that which tends to guard public health.

SAND. Finely granulated silicious matter, but it often has particles of other substances mixed with it. It is used in *Mechanical Dentistry* in making moulds for metallic castings, or models for striking up a base for artificial teeth.

SAND-BATH. In *Pharmacy,* a bath in

which sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel to be heated.

SAN'DARACH. *San'darac; gum sandarach.* An inodorous gum-resin in white tears, supposed to be the produce of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, used in the preparation of a varnish employed in the Arts, and in *Mechanical Dentistry* for varnishing plaster models.

SANDARACH GRÆCO'RUM. Protosulphuret of arsenic.

SAN'DERS, RED. Sandal-wood; the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

SAND'IX. An inferior kind of red lead, technically termed *Plumbi oxydum rubrum.*

SAND'ORICUM. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ.*

SANDORICUM IN'DICUM. An East India plant, the root of which possesses aromatic properties.

SAN"GAREE'. Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

SANGUIFICA'TION. *Sanguifica'tio;* from *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make. That function of the body by which the chyle is changed into blood. Blood-making.

SANGUIFLUX'US. Hemorrhage.

SANGUINA'LIS. A synonym of *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass.

SANGUINA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ.*

SANGUINARIA CANADEN'SIS. Blood-root; puccoon. The root is an acrid stimulating emetic and narcotic. It has been employed in rheumatic and pulmonary affections.

SANGUIN'ARINE. *Sanguinari'na.* An alkaline principle existing in the *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

SAN'GUINE. *Sanguin'eus.* Relating to or containing blood.

SANGUIN'EOUS. Sanguine. In *Physiology*, a temperament.

SANG'UINIS MIS'SIO. Blood-letting.

SANGUIN'OLENT. *Sanguinolen'tus.* Tinged with or of the color of blood; as, in *Pathology*, bloody expectoration, bloody urine, &c.

SAN'GUIS. Blood.

SANGUIS DRACO'NIS. Dragon's blood.

SANGUISOR'BA. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ.*

SANGUISORBA OFFICINA'LIS. The Italian pimpernel, formerly used as an astringent.

SANGUISU'GA. The blood-suckin leech.

SANGUISU'GUM. Congestion of blood in the heart.

SAN'ICLE. Common name of several species of plants of the genus *Sanicula.* The American Sanicle belongs to the genus *Heuchera.*

SANIC'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

SANICULA EBORACEN'SIS. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*, or butterwort.

SANICULA EUROPÆ'A. Sanicle, an herb, formerly used as an astringent.

SANIDO'DES. *Sanio'des;* from σανιδος, a board, and ειδος, resemblance. One with a contracted or narrow flat chest.

SA'NIES. A thin, unhealthy, serous discharge from a fistula or ulcer, and most commonly mixed with blood and pus.

SAN'ITAS. Sanity.

SANITA'RIUM. *Sanato'rium;* from *Sanitas*, health. An institution for the treatment of the sick. Also, a place, selected on account of its salubrity, for valetudinarians.

SAN'ITARY. Pertaining to or designed to secure health.

SAN'ITY. *San'itas;* from *sanus*, sound, whole. Soundness of body; health; or that condition of organized bodies in which all the functions essential to life are regularly performed. The term, however, is more frequently used for soundness of mind.

SAN'TALIN. The coloring matter of red sanders wood.

SAN'TALUM. A genus of plants of the order *Santalaceæ.*

SANTALUM ALBUM. The white and yellow sanders. The former is much esteemed in the East for its agreeable perfume.

SANTALUM RU'BRUM. The red sanders; a tree of the genus *Pterocarpus.*

SAN'TONIN. A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seeds of the *Artemisia santonica.*

SANTORI'NI FISSU'RÆ. The fissures at the upper and back part of the cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

SANTORINI TUBER'CULA. The cartilaginous projections on the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis.

SAP. The unelaborated fluid of plants.

SAPAN WOOD. A dye-wood, the produce of a certain species of *Cæsalpina,* used in India.

SAPHE'NA. From *σαφης,* manifest, evident. A name given to the two large veins of the leg.

SAPID. Having taste; not insipid.

SAPID'ITY. Tastefulness; capable of affecting the organs of taste.

SAPIN'DUS. A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ.* The soap tree.

SAPINDUS SAPONA'RIA. The plant which affords the soap-nuts; the cortical part of which has been recommended as a stomachic and deobstruent.

SAPO. Soap, which see.

SAPO DURUS. Hard soap, made with soda and fatty and resinous substances. To this class belong the *Castile,* the *almond,* and the resin or yellow soap.

SAPO MEDICINA'LIS. Soap made with soda and olive oil.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soft soap, made with caustic potash and acrid oil, tallow, or refuse fat.

SAPO TEREBIN'THINÆ. Starkey's soap, made of dried and warm subcarbonate of potash, and oil of turpentine.

SAPONA'CEOUS. Having the properties of or containing soap.

SAPONA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

SAPONARIA OFFICINA'LIS. Soapwort, bruisewort. The root, in the form of decoction, was formerly used in syphilis, gout, rheumatism, and jaundice.

SAPO'NEA. A pectoral medicine, composed of an infusion of violets, sugar, and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPONIFICA'TION. Conversion into soap; the process by which soap is made.

SAP'ONIN. A peculiar extractive matter obtained from the root of *Saponaria officinalis.*

SAP'ONULE. Imperfectly formed soap; a combination of an alkali with an essential oil.

SAP'PHIRE. A hard gem, of various colors, consisting essentially of crystallized alumina.

SAPRI'AS. Old high-flavored wine.

SAPRODON'TIA. From *σαπρος,* rotten, carious, and *οδους,* a tooth. Caries or rottenness of the teeth.

SAPROPH'AGANS. *Saproph'aga;* from *σαπρος,* decomposing water, and *φαγω,* I eat. A tribe of Coleopterous insects which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

SAPROS. Foul; rancid; rotten; carious.

SAPROS'TOMUS. From *σαπρος,* foul, of a bad odor, and *στομα,* mouth. One who has a foul or offensive breath.

SAP'WOOD. The external part of the wood of a tree; the part next the bark; the alburnum.

SARATO'GA SPRINGS. Several mineral springs at Saratoga, a few miles north-east of Ballstown, in the State of New York. The Congress Spring, however, is the only one of much celebrity. This contains carbonates of soda, magnesia, lime, iron, &c., the iodides of sodium and potassium, and is highly charged with carbonic acid gas.

SAR'CINA VENTRIC'ULI. A minute cryptogamic plant found in the fluid of *Pyrosis* by Mr. Goodsir.

SARCI'TIS. Anasarca.

SAR'CIUM. *Sar'cion.* A caruncle, or small fleshy excrescence.

SAR'COCARP. *Sarcocar'pium;* from *σαρξ,* flesh, and *καρπος,* fruit. The fleshy part of fruits.

SARCOCE'LE. From *σαρξ,* flesh, and *κηλη,* a tumor. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle.

SARCOCOL'LA. From *σαρξ,* flesh, and *κολλα,* glue. Flesh-glue; a semi-

transparent resinous substance, obtained from an African shrub, the *Penæa sarcocolla*, and other species of *Penæa*.

SAR'CODERM. From σαρξ, flesh, and δερμα, skin. A term applied in *Botany* to the covering of the seed and the endoplura.

SARCO'DES. Carneous.

SARCO-EPIPLOCE'LE. From σαρξ, flesh, επιπλοον, the epiploon, and κηλη, a tumor. Epiplocele complicated with a flesh tumor.

SARCOLEM'MA. *Sarcole'ma;* from σαρξ, flesh, and λεμμα, a coat. The sheath which envelops the muscular fibrillæ; the myolemma.

SARCOL'OGY. *Sarcolog'ia;* from σαρξ, flesh, and λογος, a discourse. That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

SARCO'MA. From σαρξ, flesh. A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Sarcoma Scroti. Sarcocele.

SARCOM'ATOUS. Belonging to or exhibiting the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOM'PHALUS. From σαρξ, flesh, and ομφαλος, the navel. A fleshy tumor about the navel.

SARCOPH'AGUS. From σαρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat. Flesh-devouring; flesh-destroying. That which eats flesh, or destroys excrescences. Applied by the ancient Greeks to a coffin or receptacle for a dead body, made of *Assian stone*, (*lapis Assius*,) said to possess the property of corroding dead bodies, so as to consume them in forty days.

SARCOPHY'IA. A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

SARCOP'TES. A genus of very small insects.

Sarcoptes Scabie'i. *Sarcoptes hom'inis.* The itch-tick.

SARCO'SIS. The formation of flesh. Also, a fleshy tumor.

SARCOSTEM'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Sarcostemma Glau'ca. A South American plant, possessing properties similar to those of ipecacuanha.

SARCOSTO'SIS. Osteo-sarcoma.

SARCOUS. Of or belonging to flesh; fleshy.

Sarcous Elements. A term applied in *Physiology*, by Bowman, to the elementary or primitive particles which, by uniting, form the mass of muscular fibre.

SARDONIA'SIS. Sardonic laugh.

SARDON'IC LAUGH. *Risus sardon'icus.* A species of convulsive laughter, supposed by the ancients to be occasioned by inflammation or wounds of the diaphragm.

SARMENTA'CEOUS. A term applied in *Botany* to plants, or stems of plants, which put out runners.

SARMEN'TUM. A term applied in *Botany* to a twig or runner.

SAR'DONYX. A reddish yellow gum or stone; orange-colored agate with a wavy or undulating surface.

SARSAPARIL'LA. The root of several species of *Smilax*. It has a slightly bitter taste, and is mucilaginous. Alterative, demulcent, and diuretic properties are ascribed to it. It has been most extensively used in secondary syphilis, and in shattered states of the system arising from the use of mercury in these affections. It has also been employed in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous affections. There are numerous varieties, of which the *Jamaica*, the *Brazilian*, the *Lima*, the *Honduras*, and *Vera Cruz*, are the best known in commerce.

Sarsaparilla, False. See Aralia Nudicaulis.

Sarsaparilla German'ica. Carex arenaria, which see.

SARTO'RIUS. From *sartor*, a tailor, because it is used in crossing the legs. A slender muscle situated at the anterior part of the thigh.

SARX. Flesh.

SARZA. Sarsaparilla.

SAS'SAFRAS. The wood of the *Laurus sassafras*. The bark is a mild stimulant, sudorific, and alterative. The mucilage obtained by macerating the pith of the stems is used as a collyrium in inflammation of the eyes, and as a drink in irritation of the mucous surfaces.

SASSAFRAS, SWAMP. Magnolia glauca, which see.

SAS'SOLIN. Native boracic acid.

SAT'ELLITE VEINS. *Venæ satelli'tes.* The veins which accompany the arteries.

SATHE. Σαθη. Membrum virile; penis.

SATI'ETY. *Sati'etas.* Loathing, from excess of gratification.

SATURAN'TIA. *Sat'urans.* Absorbents; medicines which neutralize acid in the stomach.

SATURA'TIO. Saturation.

SATURA'TION. *Satura'tio;* from *satis,* enough. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy,* the union or impregnation of one body with another, until the receiving body can contain no more.

SATUREI'A. A genus of plants of the order *Salviaceæ.*

SATUREIA CAPITA'TA. The ciliated savory; an aromatic plant.

SATUREIA HORTEN'SIS. *Satureia sati'va.* The summer savory. It is aromatic, and has a warm, penetrating taste, and has been used as an excitant.

SATU'RITAS. Satiety.

SATU'RITY. The state of being saturated; fullness.

SAT'URNINE. Containing, or caused by, lead.

SATUR'NUS. Saturn. Old name for lead.

SATYRI'ASIS. From σατυρος, a satyr, because the satyrs are said to have been greatly addicted to venery. Priapism; also, irresistible desire in men for coition.

SATYR'ION. Σατυριον. A plant, so called because it was said to excite lust; the *Orchis mascula.*

SATYRIS'MOS. *Satyris'mus.* Satyriasis.

SAUCE-ALONE. One of the names of *Erysimum alliaria.*

SAUCE, GREEN. A common name of *Rumex scutatus.*

SAUER-KRAUT. A culinary preparation, consisting of cabbage preserved in brine.

SAUN'DERS. See Santalum Album.

SAUNDERS, RED. Red sanders.

SAU'RIA. *Sauri'ans;* from σαυρα, a lizard. An order of reptiles, comprehending the lizard, crocodile, alligator, &c.

SAUS'SURITE. A variety of nephrite, a mineral of a white, greenish, or grayish color, so called from M. Saussure, the discoverer.

SAV'IN. *Sav'ine. Sav'ina.* An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus.*

SAVIN OINTMENT. Ceratum sabinæ.

SA'VOR. Taste or odor; qualities which render bodies agreeable to the sense of taste or smell.

SA'VORY. An aromatic plant of the genus *Satureia.* Applied also to bodies which have an agreeable taste or smell.

SAVORY, CILIATED. One of the names of *Satureia capitata.*

SAVORY, SUMMER. A common name of *Satureia hortensis.*

SAW. In *Surgery,* an instrument used for dividing bones in amputation, and for the removal of exostoses.

SAW, HEY'S. An instrument invented by Mr. Hay, to be used in fractures of the cranium.

SAW-FISH. A fish, of which there are several species, of the genus *Pristis.*

SAW-FLY. A species of fly having ovipositors somewhat similar to the teeth of a saw. It belongs to the Linnæan genus *Tenthredo.*

SAW-WORT. A plant of the genus *Serratula,* having serrated leaves.

SAX'ATILE. *Saxati'lus.* Pertaining to, or living among rocks. Applied in *Ornithology* to birds which build their nests in, or inhabit rocks, and in *Botany* to plants which grow in rocky situations.

SAXIF'RAGA. A genus of plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ.*

SAXIFRAGA ANGEL'ICA. Meadow saxifrage. See Peucedanum Silaus.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULA'TA. *Saxifraga alba.* White saxifrage, supposed to be diuretic.

SAX'IFRAGE. Saxifraga.

SAXIFRAGE, BRUNET. Pimpinella saxifraga.

Saxifrage, English. Meadow saxifrage. Peucedanum silaus.

Saxifrage, White. Saxifraga granulata.

SAXIF'RAGUS. Lithontriptic.

SAXON-BLUE. A deep blue imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo.

SAXON'ICUS PULVIS. A powder, formerly supposed to possess alexipharmic properties.

SCAB. In *Pathology*, an incrustation formed over a sore by the concretion of the fluid discharged from it.

SCA'BIES. From *scabo*, to scratch. *Psora*. The itch. Four species are described by Willan: 1. *Scabies papuliformis*, consisting of an extensive eruption of slightly inflamed, itching vesicles, resembling papulæ, intermixed with, and containing a thick yellow pus. 2. *Scabies lymphatica*, consisting of an eruption of intensely itching transparent pustules on the wrists, backs of the hands, between the fingers, on the feet and toes, about the fossa of the nates, axillæ, hams, and at the bend of the elbows. 3. *Scabies purulenta*, consisting of elevated yellow pustules, inflamed around their base, and which, in a short time, suppurate, break, and then ulcerate. 4. *Scabies cachectica*, exhibiting all the appearances, on different parts of the body, of the three foregoing species.

SCABIO'SA. A genus of plants of the order *Dipsaceæ*.

Scabiosa Arven'sis. Field scabious, supposed to be diuretic.

Scabiosa Succi'sa. The devil's-bit scabious. It is similar in its virtues to the *scabiosa arvensis*.

SCA'BIOUS. The Philadelphia fleabane, said to be useful in cutaneous diseases.

SCABRI'TIES. Roughness.

SCABRO'SUS. *Sca'brous*. Rough; covered with short rigid points or projections.

SCAB'WORT. A plant of the genus *Helenium*.

SCALA. A ladder. In *Surgery*, an apparatus formerly employed for the reduction of dislocations of the humerus.

Scala Tym'pani. The superior spiral cavity of the cochlea of the ear.

Scala Vestib'uli. The inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

SCALD-HEAD. See Porrigo Favosa.

SCALE. *Squa'ma*. In *Pathology*, an opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle. In *Natural History*, the small laminæ on the surface of fishes, serpents, &c.

Scale, Dry. Psoriasis.

SCALE'NUS. Irregular or unequal. A muscle situated at the side of the neck, of an irregular triangular shape, divided into three portions.

SCALING THE TEETH. An operation in *Dentistry*, which consists in the removal of salivary calculus, commonly called tartar, from the teeth. See Salivary Calculus.

SCAL'LOP. A testaceous mollusk of the genus *Pecten*, with a bivalvular shell.

SCALP. The integuments covering the head.

SCAL'PEL. *Scalpel'lum;* from *scalpo*, I rasp or cut. An instrument employed in surgical operations and in dissections for dividing the soft parts.

SCALP'RUM. A knife. In *Mammalogy*, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

Scalprum Denta'rium. *Lima Denta'ria*. A dental file. See File, Dental.

SCALY DISEASE. An order of cutaneous diseases in Willan and Bateman's arrangement.

SCAMMO'NIUM. Scammony.

SCAM'MONY. *Scammo'nium*. The inspissated juice of the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. It is of a greenish or grayish-black color, nauseous smell and bitter, acrid taste. The best quality is usually designated by the name of Aleppo Scammony, though said to be obtained equally pure from Smyrna. It is an active purgative. It is commonly administered in combination with other cathartics.

SCAN'DENT. *Scand'ens;* from *scando*, I climb. Climbing. Applied in *Botany* to plants which climb either by means of spiral tendrils or adhesive fibres.

SCAN'DIX. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

SCANDIX CEREFO'LIUM. The officinal chervil. It is aromatic, aperient and diuretic.

SCANDIX ODORA'TA. Sweet cicely. This possesses properties similar to the preceding species.

SCANSO'RES. From *scando*, I climb. An order of birds which have toes adapted for climbing, as the woodpecker and parrot.

SCA'PHA. From *σκαπτω*, I make hollow. The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anti-helix. Also, the name of a double-headed roller.

SCAPH'ITE. From *σκαφη*, a boat. A genus of fossil shells of a boat-shaped form, allied to the ammonite.

SCAPH'OID. *Scaphoi'des;* from *σκαφη*, a boat, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Boat-like; in *Anatomy*, applied to several parts.

SCAPHOID FOSSA. A depression or cavity in the internal ala of the pterygoid process.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE WRIST. The boat-like bone, the *os naviculare* of the carpus.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE FOOT. A bone situated at the forepart of the foot, the *os naviculare*.

SCA'PHIUM OCULA'RE. The shell employed for artificial eyes.

SCAP'OLITE. A crystallized, grayish-white mineral, of a pearly lustre, consisting of silica, alumina and lime.

SCAP'TIN. An almost tasteless, brown extractive matter, obtained from *Digitalis purpurea*, by Radig.

SCAP'ULA. The shoulder-blade; an irregular flat bone, of a triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder.

SCAP'ULAR. *Scapula'ris;* from *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Belonging or relating to the scapula.

SCAP'ULARY. A bandage for the shoulder.

SCAP'ULO-HU'MERAL. Pertaining to the scapula and humerus.

SCA'PUS. In *Botany*, the stalk or scape which proceeds from the root and bears the flowers and fruit.

SCARABÆI'DANS. From *scarabæus*, a beetle. The beetle tribe of Coleopterous insects. The larvæ of the beetle, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARDAMYG'MUS. *Σκαρδαμυγμος.* From *σκαρδαμυσσω*, to wink. Winking; nictitation.

SCARF-SKIN. The epidermis.

SCARIFICA'TION. *Scarifica'tio;* from *σκαριφαομαι*, to make a slight scratch. A small, superficial incision, made with a lancet or scarificator.

SCARIFICA'TOR. *Scarificato'rium.* An instrument containing ten or more lancets, so contrived as to be made to penetrate to a greater or less depth, at the option of the operator, and to issue at once from the box in which they are contained, by means of a spring.

SCA'RIOUS. In *Botany*, any part of a plant which is dry, thin or shriveled, as a perianthium.

SCARLATI'NA. From *scarlatto*, (Italian,) a deep red. The scarlet fever. There are two varieties of this disease: 1. *Scarlatina simplex* or *scarlatina benigna*, which is of a mild character, and, 2. *Scarlatina anginosa*, or *scarlatina cynanchica*, which is attended with ulcerated sore-throat. *Scarlatina maligna* is regarded as a stage of the last mentioned variety.

SCARLATI'NOUS. Pertaining to scarlet fever.

SCARLET FEVER. Scarlatina.

SCAR'RED. *Cicatrisa'tus.* Marked with a scar.

SCELAL'GIA. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the leg.

SCEL'IDES. From *σκελος*, a leg. In *Mammalogy*, the posterior or pelvic extremities.

SCELON'CUS. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A tumefied or swelled leg.

SCELOS. *Σκελος.* The leg.

SCELOTYR'BE. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *τυρβη*, disorder. Dragging the lower limb. Also, chorea.

SCHALA'STEIN. Table spar. It occurs in laminated gray masses.

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A green pigment obtained by mixing arsenite of potassa with sulphate of copper.

SCHE'LIUM. A synonym of tungsten.

SCHĒRBET'. A drink prepared with sugar and the acid fruits.

SCHERLIE'VO. *Mal de Scherlievo.* A virulent form of syphilis observed in Illyria.

SCHERO'MA. Dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHINDYLE'SIS. An immovable articulation.

SCHINELÆ'ON. Oil of mastich.

SCHI'NUS. A genus of plants of the order *Anacardiaceæ.*

SCHINUS MOL'LE. A Peruvian plant abounding with a resinous juice. The bark affords resin said to be purgative, and used in Peru to strengthen the gums. An intoxicating liquor is made from the fruit by fermentation. The bark of *Schinus arroera,* another species, is used in Brazil as a febrifuge. A fragrant oil is obtained from the leaves by distillation.

SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS. From σχιστος, cleft, separated, and κεφαλη, head. A name given by Gurlt to a monster with a cleft or fissured head.

SCHISTOCOR'MUS. From σχιστος, cleft, separated, and κορμος, trunk. A name given by Gurlt to a monster having a cleft or fissured trunk.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEM'BRANE. The mucous membrane which lines the cavities and secretes the mucus of the nose, so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHORL. A black, brittle mineral, usually occurring in prismatic crystals, and becoming electric by heat and friction.

SCHORL'ITE. A mineral of a greenish-white and sometimes of a yellowish color; a variety of topaz.

SCHUBER'TIA. A genus of plants of the order *Pinaceæ.*

SCHUBERTIA DISTI'CHA. The American cypress. The resin from the cones is diuretic and carminative.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF. A hollow cylinder of white nervous matter differing in composition from that which occupies the centre, the latter being of a fibrous character.

SCIAT'IC. *Sciat'icus; ischiat'ic;* from ισχιον, the haunch. A word contracted from and synonymous with *ischiatic.*

SCIATIC ARTERY. The ischiatic artery; a branch of the hypogastric which escapes from the pelvis through the sciatic notch, then dividing into a number of branches is distributed principally upon the upper and posterior part of the thigh.

SCIATIC NERVES. Two nerves distinguished into *greater* and *less.* The former is a continuation of the sacral or sciatic *plexus,* and escapes from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus muscle. The latter is formed by the second and third sacral nerves, and escapes from the pelvis below the pyramidalis muscle.

SCIATIC NOTCH. A large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligament.

SCIAT'ICA. Neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve.

SCIERO'PIA. From σκιερος, shady, and ωψ, the eye. A defect of vision in which all objects assume a color darker than natural.

SCIL'LA. The squill or sea-onion. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

SCILLA HISPAN'ICA. Spanish squill.

SCILLA MARIT'IMA. The officinal squill. The fresh bulb is very acrid and poisonous. The dried root is bitter and slightly acrid. It is diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and cathartic.

SCILLA NU'TANS. Bluebells, said to be a mild astringent.

SCIL'LITES. Wine impregnated with squills.

SCIL'LITIN. *Scil'litine.* The bitter principle of the bulb of *Scilla Maritima.*

SCIN'CUS. The Nile lizard, supposed by the ancients to possess alexipharmic and aphrodisiac properties.

SCIRRHOGAS'TRIA. From *σκιρρος*, hard, and *γαστηρ*, stomach. Scirrhus of the stomach.

SCIRRHO'MA. Scirrhus.

SCIRRHO'SIS. Scirrhus, which see.

SCIR'RHOUS. Indurated; hard. Of or belonging to scirrhus, as a *scirrhous* disease.

Scirrhous Sarco'ma. A hard, smooth, vascular tumor of a glandular structure.

SCIR'RHUS. *Scirrho'ma, scirrho'sis;* from *σκιρρος*, hard, indurated. A hard tumor, generally occurring in glandular structures, usually preceding carcinoma, and of which it may be regarded as the first stage.

SCIS'SEL. The clippings of metals; applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to the small pieces of gold, platina, or silver clipped from a plate in cutting out a base for artificial teeth or any other appliance formed from plate of any of these metals.

SCIS'SORS. An instrument composed of two cutting blades which move upon an axis, and are variously shaped to suit the purposes for which they are designed. In *Dental Surgery*, they are used principally for cutting gold.

SCIU'RINES. From *sciurus*, a squirrel. The squirrel tribe of *Rodentia*.

SCLA'REA. Salvia sclarea, which see.

SCLERECTO'MIA. An operation which consists in the removal of a portion of the sclerotica to form an artificial pupil.

SCLERE'MUS. *Sclere'mia.* Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA. From *σκληρος*, hard, and *εγκεφαλον*, the brain. Induration of the brain.

SCLERI'ASIS. *Sclero'ma;* from *σκληρος*, hard. Act of becoming hard, or a state of induration. The term, however, is usually applied to induration of the edges of the palpebræ, and, in females, of the labia pudendi.

SCLERO-. From *σκληρος*, hard. A prefix signifying hardness.

SCLERODER'MA. From *σκληρος*, hard, and *δερμα*, cutis. Induration of the skin.

SCLER'ODERMS. From *σκληρος*, hard, and *δερμα*, skin. A family of plectognathic fishes having a skin covered with hard scales.

SCLEROPHTHAL'MIA. From *σκληρος*, hard, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye. Pain, swelling and hardness of the eye and eyelids.

SCLE'ROS. *Σκληρος*. Hard.

SCLEROSARCO'MA. A hard, fleshy tumor or excrescence, resembling the comb of a cock, attached to the gums.

SCLERO'SIS. Scleriasis.

SCLEROT'IC. *Sclerot'ica;* from *σκληρωω*, I harden. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the dense, opaque, fibrous membrane, situated immediately under the conjunctiva, investing nearly four fifths of the posterior part of the globe of the eye.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS. *Scleronyx'is;* from *σκληρος*, hard, and *νυξις*, puncturing. Perforation of the sclerotic coat of the eye in the operation for cataract by depression.

SCLEROT'ICUS. *Sclerot'ic.* In *Materia Medica*, medicines which are supposed to have the effect of increasing the density of animal tissues.

SCLEROTIS. Sclerotic.

SCLEROTI'TIS. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLERYS'MA. Induration.

SCOBS. The filings, scales, or shavings, of any metal or wood. Also, the scoria of any metal.

SCOLIO'SIS. From *σκολιος*, crooked. A distortion of the spine.

SCO'LOPAX. A genus of birds of the order *Grallæ*.

Scolopax Gallina'go. The common snipe.

Scolapax Rustic'ola. The woodcock.

SCLOPEN'DRIA. Spleenwort. Milt-waste, a plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

SCOLOPEN'DRIUM. A genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ*.

Scolopendrium Vulgare. *Asple'nium scolopen'drium.* Hart's-tongue. Spleenwort. It has astringent mucilaginous, and pectoral properties.

SCO'LYMUS. The artichoke; a plant of the genus *Cinara*.

SCOM'BER. A genus of fishes of the order *Thoracici*.

SCOMBER SCOMBER. The common mackerel.

SCOMBER THYNNUS. The tunny fish.

SCOOP. A surgical instrument shaped like a spoon, employed for the removal of foreign bodies.

SCOPA REGIA. A plant of the genus *Ruscus*.

SCOPA'RIUS. One of the names of *Spartium Scoparium*, which see.

SCOPE. Σκοπη. *Scop'ia;* from σκοπεω, to examine. A suffix denoting ocular examination.

SCORACRA'SIA. *Scoracra'tia;* from σκωρ, excrement, and ακρασια, want of control. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

SCORBU'TIC. *Scorbuticus*. Belonging or relating to scorbutus or scurvy. Affected with scurvy.

SCORBU'TUS. Scurvy. A disease characterized by spongy gums, offensive breath, livid spots on the skin, great general debility, and a pale bloated countenance. It constitutes a genus in the first order of the *Fifth Class* of diseases, of Pinel, and *Porphyra* of Dr. Good.

SCOR'DIUM. A plant of the genus *Teucrium*.

SCO'RIÆ. From σκωρ, excrement. The dross of purified metals, or the refuse of any substance.

SCOR'ODUM. *Scor'odon*. A name of a plant of the genus *Allium*. Garlic.

SCORPIODEX'IS. From σκορπιος, the scorpion, and δηξις, bite. The sting of a scorpion.

SCOR'PION. *Scorpio;* from σκορπιοω, I puncture. A genus of articulated animals, having a sting at the extremity of the tail, a wound from which is very poisonous.

SCORZONE'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

SCORZONERA HISPAN'ICA. The esculent viper's-grass.

SCORZONERA HU'MILIS. The officinal viper's-grass. Viper's-grass. Goat's-grass. The root has been used in hypochondriacal affections and in obstructions of the viscera.

SCOTAS'MA. *Scoto'ma;* from σκοτος, darkness. A term applied in *Pathology* to obscurity of vision; also, to scotodynia.

SCOTODYN'IA. *Scoto'ma; scotasmia; scoto'sis;* from σκοτος, darkness, and δινεω, I turn round. Giddiness with impaired vision.

SCOTO'MA. Scotodynia.

SCOTO'SIS. Scotodynia.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of dilute hydro-chloric acid, recommended by the late Dr. Scott for jaundice.

SCREW. In *Mechanics*, a spiral ridge or groove winding round a cylinder with every furrow or thread parallel to the axis at the same angle. When formed on the outside of the cylinder, it is called the *male screw*, and on the inside, the *female screw*.

SCREW, CONICAL. An instrument sometimes employed in *Dental Surgery* for the extraction of the roots of the upper incisors and cuspidati.

SCREW ELEVATOR, ELLIOT'S. An instrument invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot, for removing fangs of teeth by means of a screw which is inserted into a universal joint upon the end of the instrument. This instrument can be applied with equal facility to the fangs of the molar, and those of the front teeth.

SCREW FORCEPS. See Forceps, Compound Screw, Hullihen's.

SCREW-PIVOT. A pivot with a screw cut on it for the retention of an artificial tooth to a natural root. Introduced by Bourdet.

SCREW-PLATE. A plate of steel pierced with two or more rows of holes, gradually decreasing in size from the first to the last, with a spiral thread cut on the inner wall of each. Accompanying this plate is a tap or steel screw for each hole. This instrument is used in the laboratory of the dentist.

SCROBIC'ULATE. Scrobiculated; pitted; having numerous small depressions or hollows.

SCROBIC'ULUS. Diminutive of *scrobs*, a ditch. A small ditch, hollow, furrow or pit.

Scrobiculus Cordis. The pit of the stomach.

SCROFA. The sow; a mammal of the genus *Sus*.

SCROF'ULA. From *scrofa*, a sow, because hogs were supposed to be affected with it. A disease characterized by hard, glandular tumors in various parts of the body, but occurring most commonly in the neck, behind the ears and under the chin, suppurating slowly, and discharging, instead of pus, a white, curdled matter. It is popularly termed king's-evil. Dr. Cullen mentions four species of the disease: 1. *Scrofula vulgaris*, when it is not complicated with other disorders, is external and permanent; 2. *Scrofula mesenterica*, when internal, and accompanied by swelling of the abdomen, pale countenance, loss of appetite, and peculiar fetor of the fæces; 3. *Scrofula fugax*, when it is seated in the neck, which is the simplest form of the disease; 4. *Scrofula Americana*, when complicated with the yaws.

SCROF'ULOUS. Affected with or relating to scrofula.

SCROPHULA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Scrofulariaceæ*.

Scrophularia Aquat'ica. Great water figwort; water betony. The leaves were formerly used as a remedy for piles, scrofulous tumors, &c.

Scrophularia Nodosa. Figwort; heal-all, a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used both internally and externally as a remedy for piles, scrofulous tumors and ulcers.

Scrophularia Vulgaris. Common figwort. Scrophularia nodosa, which see.

SCROPHULARIA'CEÆ. The figwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

SCROPHULO'SIS. Scrofula.

SCROPHULO'SUS. Scrofulous.

SCRO'TAL. *Scrota'lis*. Relating to the scrotum.

Scrotal Hernia. A protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum.

SCRO'TIFORM. Purse-like.

SCROTOCE'LE. Scrotal hernia.

SCRO'TUM. From *scorteus, scorteum*, made of leather. The integuments which cover the testicles.

Scrotum Cordis. The pericardium.

SCRU'PLE. A weight of twenty grains.

SCUDAMORE'S MIXTURE. Magnesia, fifteen grains to one scruple; sulphate of magnesia, one to two drachms; vinegar of colchicum, one to two drachms, and one ounce of aromatic syrup, to be taken at intervals of every four, six or eight hours. It is recommended in gout and rheumatism.

SCULL. Skull.

SCURF. *Furfu'ra*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle.

SCURVY. Scorbutus, which see.

Scurvy Grass. A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*.

Scurvy, Land. See Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Scurvy of the Alps. See Pellagra.

Scurvy of the Gums. See Gums, Inflammation, Turgescence, Ulceration and Recession of; also, Gums, Prurient Growth of.

SCU'TATE. From *scutum*, a shield. A term applied in *Zoology* to a surface which is protected by large scales.

SCUTEL'LA. A small cup.

SCUTELLA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

Scutellaria Galericula'ta. The skull-cap; a plant formerly esteemed valuable in intermittents.

Scutellaria Lateriflo'ra. Skull-cap; madweed; hoodwort; an indigenous plant, formerly supposed to be a preventive of hydrophobia.

Scutellaria Integrifo'lia. Another variety, possessing very bitter properties.

SCUTEL'LUM. Diminutive of *scutum*, a shield. A little shield; applied in *Botany* to the small colored cup or disk seen in the substance of lichens, surrounded by a rim containing the tubes filled with sporules.

SCUTIBRANCHIA'TA. *Scutibranchians*; from *scutum*, a shield, and *branchiæ*, gills. An order of hermaphrodite gasteropodous mollusks which have their gills protected by a shield-shaped shell.

SCU'TIFORM. *Scutifor'mis;* from *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, likeness. Having the form or resemblance of a shield.

SCUTIFORM CARTILAGE. The thyroid cartilage.

SCU'TIPEDS. From *scutum*, a shield, and *pes*, a foot. A family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove.

SCYB'ALA. Hard excrement, discharged in round lumps or balls.

SCYPH'US. Σκυφος, a cup. In *Botany*, the cup of Narcissus; also, the cup-like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, bearing shields upon its margin.

SCYPHUS AUDITO'RIUS. The infundibulum of the cochlea.

SCYPHUS CER'EBRI. The infundibulum of the brain.

SCYTH'ICA RADIX. Glycyrrhiza; liquorice root.

SCYTHROPAS'MUS. *Scythropas'mos.* Sadness of countenance, often a bad augury in disease.

SCYTODEP'SIUM. Tannin.

SCYTODEP'SIC ACID. Tannic acid, which see.

SEA. *Ma're.* A large body of water nearly surrounded by land.

SEA AIR. A valuable remedial agent in many cachectic affections, and hence a residence during the warm months of summer is often recommended to scrofulous and debilitated individuals.

SEA ANEM'ONE. A highly organized Polype of the genus *Actinia.*

SEA-BELTS. The *Fucus saccharinus*, which, when dry, exudes a substance like sugar.

SEA-GREEN. Glaucous.

SEA-HOLLY. A plant of the genus *Eryngium.*

SEA-MOSS. White wormseed, a seaweed, the *Fucus helminthocorton*, formerly in high repute as an anthelmintic; also, *Corallinum officinalis.*

SEA-OAK. The *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea wrack.

SEA-ONION. Scilla maritima, which see

SEA-SALT. Chloride of sodium; common salt.

SEA-SICKNESS. The sickness or nausea occasioned by the motion of a ship in an agitated sea.

SEAL, GOLDEN. The *Hydrastis canadensis*, or yellow root.

SEAL PIVOT. A method, practiced by Fouchard, of securing the retention of a pivot or *tenon* of an artificial tooth in the canal of the natural root, consisting in first filling it with a cement and then introducing the pivot.

SEAL, SOLOMON'S. Common name of *Convallaria polygonatum.*

SEARCH'ING. Sounding; the introduction of a metallic instrument into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be a stone in it or not.

SEBA'CEOUS From *sebum*, suet. Of the nature of suet, or lard.

SEBACEOUS GLANDS. Follicles or crypts, of a round or pyriform shape, situated in the substance of the skin and opening on its surface by small excretory ducts. Similar glands are situated about the prepuce and labia majora, which secrete sebaceous matter of a mucous or oily nature.

SEBAC'IC. From *sebum*, suet. Pertaining to or obtained from suet, or fat-like substances.

SEBACIC ACID. A crystalline substance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from oil or fat, containing oleine or oleic acid. Formula $C_{20}\ H_{16}O_6,\ 2HO$.

SEBADIL'LA. See Veratrum Sabadella.

SE'BATE. *Sebas.* In *Chemistry*, a salt resulting from the combination of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SEBESTE'NA. The smooth-leaved cordia or Assyrian plum. See Cordia Myxa.

SECA'LE. Rye. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ.*

SECALE CEREA'LE. The rye plant.

SECALE CORNUTUM. *Ergot.* Spurred rye; a black, morbid excrescence occupying the place of the seeds of the *secale cereale*, which, from its resemblance to the

spur of a cock, is named *ergot*. It is given internally to excite the action of the uterus during parturition, and for other purposes.

SECER'NENTS. From *secerno*, to separate. Vessels which deposit matters separated from the blood and nutritious fluids, for the reparation and reproduction of the several parts of the body.

SECAMO'NE. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Secamone Emet'ica. Narrow-leaved secamone, a plant, native of India, the roots of which possess emetic properties. The roots of the *Secamone thunbergii*, another species, are said to be powerfully purgative.

SEC'ONDARY. From *secundus*, the second. Something which acts subordinately to another, as secondary symptoms.

Secondary Amputation. Amputation after the immediate effects produced on the system by the injury have subsided, and suppuration taken place.

Secondary Fever. The occurrence of fever after the crisis of a disease, as after the declension of small-pox or measles.

Secondary Hemorrhage. The occurrence of hemorrhage from wounds or operations at a time when, if the state of the parts were healthy, it would not have happened.

Secondary Rocks. A term applied in *Geology* to those rocks which are situated above the *primary* and beneath the *tertiary*. They generally abound in organic remains.

SECRE'TING. *Secretorius; secern'ment.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs which secrete.

SECRE'TION. *Secre'tio;* from *secernere*, to separate. A function of the animal economy, consisting in the separation of the materials of the blood at the extremities of the arteries, or of the vascular secretory system, and which differs in each organ, and hence the formation of bile, urine, saliva, milk, &c. There are, according to Magendie, three sorts of secretions, *exhalant, follicular* and *glandular*.

SECRETO'RIUS. Secreting.

SE'CRETORY. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to organs which perform the function of secretion.

SECT, METHODIC. Methodists, which see.

SEC'TIO. A section; an incision.

Sectio Anatom'ica. Dissection.

Sectio Cæsa'rea. The Cæsarian section or operation.

Sectio Nympha'rum, Nymphotomy.

Sectio Rena'lis. Nephrotomy.

SECTION. *Sectio.* The act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; also, a part separated from the rest, as a thin piece of dentine, for examination under the microscope.

SEC'UNDINES. All that remains in the uterus after birth, as the placenta, membranes of the ovum, &c.

SECUN'DUM AR'TEM. According to art.

SECU'RIFERS. *Securif'eri;* from *securis*, a hatchet, and *fero*, I bear. A tribe of boring Hymenopterous insects, which have a saw or hatchet-shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen for preparing a place for the deposit of their eggs.

SECU'RIFORM. Hatchet-shaped.

SED'ATIVE. *Sedati'vus;* from *sedo*, I settle or assuage. A medicine which depresses the vital forces, and allays irritability and irritation.

Sedative Salt. A name sometimes given to boracic acid.

SEDENTA'RIA OSSA. The bones on which one sits; the coccygis and ischia.

SED'ENTARIES. From *sedo*, I sit. A tribe of spiders which remain motionless in their web until their prey becomes entangled in it.

SE'DES. The anus; also, the fæces.

SED'IMENT. *Sedimen'tum.* A deposit of substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid.

SE'DUM. A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*.

Sedum A'cre. Wall-pepper. The fresh plant is emetic, cathartic, diuretic and antiscorbutic, and has been given in intermittents; when applied externally it is a vesicant.

SEDUM MA'JUS. See Sempervivum tectorum.

SEDUM TELE'PHIUM. Telepium, which see.

SEED. Semen; also, the reproductive part of a plant, containing the embryo of a future plant.

SEED-BUD. The germen.

SEED-LOBE. The cotyledon.

SEED-VESSEL. The pericarp.

SEE'ING. Vision. The perception of external objects by means of the organs of vision.

SEG'MENT. *Segmen'tum;* from *seco*, to cut off. A part cut off or divided.

SEGMOID VALVES. The valves of the pulmonary artery have been so called from their resemblance to the segments of a circle.

SEGNI'TIA. *Segnit'ies;* from *segnis*, sluggish. Sluggishness; applied in *Pathology* to torpidity of a function, as that of the bowels.

SEID'LITZ, WATERS OF. Springs, at a village of this name in Bohemia, the waters of which contain sulphates of magnesia, soda, lime and carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and magnesia.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. A cooling, effervescent and aperient draught, consisting of a mixture of tartrate and bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid.

SEIRIA'SIS. Coup de soleil, which see.

SELA'GO. A plant of the genus *Lycopodium*.

SELE'NE. The moon.

SELENI'ASIS. A term sometimes applied to somnambulism.

SELE'NIATE. A salt resulting from the combination of selenic acid with a salifiable base.

SELE'NIC ACID. A volatile, crystallizable acid, consisting of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

SELE'NIUM. An elementary substance resembling sulphur, discovered by Berzelius in 1817.

SEL'ERY. Celery, a plant of the genus *Apium*.

SELF-HEAL. Common name of *Prunella vulgaris*.

SELI'BRA. Half a pound.

SELI'NUM GALBANIF'ERUM. Synonym of *Bubon galbanum*.

SEL'LA TUR'CICA. So called from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle. A cavity in the sphenoid bone, bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by the clinoid processes, containing the pituitary gland.

SELTZER, WATERS OF. Acidulous springs near a place of this name in Germany. The water contains chloride of sodium, carbonates of magnesia, soda and lime, and carbonic acid.

SELTZER WATER, ARTIFICIAL. ℞.—Hydrochloric acid gr. xxxv, water Oj, white marble gr. iij, stop the bottle; then add carbonate of magnesia gr. v, and carbonate of soda gr. xxxij. Close the bottle until required for use.

SEMBEL'LA. Selibra, which see.

SEMECAR'PUS ANACAR'DIUM. The marking-nut tree. The juice from the nut stains linen indelibly black, and is used in marking.

SEMEIOG'RAPHY. *Semeiograph'ia;* from σημειον, a symptom, and γραφη, a description. A description of the symptoms or signs of disease.

SEMEIOL'OGY. *Semeio'tics. Semiol'ogy; semeiolog'ia;* from σημειον, a symptom, λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the symptoms or signs of disease.

SEMEIOT'IC. *Semeiot'icus, semeiosis.* Relating to the signs of disease.

SEMEIO'TICS. Semeiology.

SE'MEN. From *sero*, to sow. A seed. Also, the fecundating fluid secreted by the testicles, and carried by the epididymis and vas deferens to the vesiculæ seminales, to be ejected into the vagina during coition.

SEMEN ADJOWAEN. A grateful, aromatic seed, the produce of the *Ammic opticum*, brought from the East.

SEMEN AG'AVE. A seed of the East Indies, the use of which is recommended in atonic gout.

SEMEN CONTRA. A bitter, aromatic drug, used as a vermifuge, and supposed to be the produce of *Artemisia santonica*.

SEMEN PSYL'LII. Small oblong seeds of a flea color, said to be the produce of several species of *Plantago*. They are demulcent and emollient.

SEMEN RA'PI. The seed of the *Brassica rapa*, or rape.

SEMEN SANC'TUM. See Artemisia santonica.

SEMI- A prefix, from the Latin *semis*, half.

SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL. A term applied in *Botany* to leaves which partially embrace the stem.

SEMICIR'CULAR CANALS. Three canals in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which open into the vestibule of the ear.

SEMICU'BIUM. Semicupium, which see.

SEMICU'PIUM. A half-bath, or one that receives only the lower extremities and hips.

SEMIFLOS'CULOUS. In *Botany*, those florets of the *Compositæ* which are strap-shaped, the limbs of the cohering petals adhere on one side of the floret, giving it the appearance of half a floret.

SEMILU'NAR. From *semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Half moon-shaped.

SEMILUNAR CARTILAGES. The two falciform fibro-cartilages between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia.

SEMILUNAR GANG'LION. A ganglion of the great sympathetic nerve, situated in the abdomen, and behind the suprarenal capsules.

SEMILUNAR NOTCH. The indentation between the coracoid process and the upper border of the scapula.

SEMILUNAR VALVES. The three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS. A muscle of the thigh, situated at its posterior part.

SEM'INAL. Pertaining to seed or semen, or the elements of production.

SEMINALE MEM'BRUM. The penis.

SEMINA'LIS. Seminal.

SEMIOGRA'PHY. Semeiography.

SEMIOL'OGY. *Symptomatol'ogy*. Semeiology, which see.

SEMIPLE'GIA. Hemiplegia, which see.

SEMI-ORBICULAR. *Semi-orbicula'ris*. Of the shape of a half globe.

SEMI-ORBICULARIS ORIS. The orbicularis oris muscle.

SEMI-SPEC'ULUM. Name given by Hildanus to an instrument for dilating an incision into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

SEMI-SPINA'LIS COLLI. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the neck.

SEMI-SPINALIS DORSI. A muscle of the back.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS. A muscle situated obliquely on the back part of the thigh.

SEM'OLA, BULLOCK'S. A farinaceous substance, said to consist of the gluten of wheat with a small portion of starch. It is recommended as highly nutritious and easy of digestion.

SEMOLI'NA. The large hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the flour has been passed through it. It is said to be manufactured from buckwheat, and well adapted for the diet of children affected with derangement of the bowels.

SEMPERVI'VUM. A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*.

SEMPERVI'VUM AC'RE. Sedum acre.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTO'RUM. The houseleek, or sengreen. The leaves have been applied to old ulcers and bruises.

SENECA SNAKEROOT. The root of the *Polygala Senega*.

SENE'CIO. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

SENECIO JACOBÆ'A. St. James'-wort. Ragwort. The leaves have a nauseous, acrid, bitter taste. The root is slightly astringent, and was formerly used in decoction as an application to wounds.

SENECIO MADRASPAT'ANUS. *Senecio pseudo-china*. Bastard china.

SENECIO VULGA'RIS. Groundsel, said to be refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and sometimes used as an application to painful swellings and ulcers.

SENEC'TUS. *Senec'ta*. From *senere*, to be old. Old age; senility.

SENECTUS ULTIMA. Decrepitude.

SENEGA. Rattlesnake milkwort.

SENEGAL GUM. The inspissated juice of the *Acacia vera.*

SEN'EGIN. The bitter principle of the *Polygala Senega.*

SENEKA. Polygala senega.

SENGREEN. See Sempervivum Tectorum.

SE'NILE. *Seni'lis.* Belonging or peculiar to old age.

SEN'NA. The dried leaves of several plants of the genus *Cassia.* The kinds of Senna known in commerce are designated by the names of the places where they are grown or from which they are imported, as the *East India Senna;* the *Tripoli Senna;* the *Aleppo* or *Italian Senna,* &c. Senna is an active purgative, but does not produce a violent impression on the bowels. It has a tendency to produce griping, in consequence of which it is usually combined with some aromatic. The purgative principle of senna is called *Cathartine.*

SENNA, AMERICAN. The leaves of the *Cassia marilandica.*

SENSA'TION. *Sensa'tio;* from *sentire, sensum,* to feel. An impression caused by external bodies on the organs of the senses, and transmitted to the brain.

SENSE. *Sensus; sen'sio.* The faculty whereby animals receive impressions of the qualities of external bodies. Man is endowed with five senses, namely, *sight, hearing, smell, taste* and *touch.*

SENSIBIL'ITAS. Sensibility.

SENSIBIL'ITY. *Sensibil'itas.* Susceptibility of sensation, or faculty of receiving impressions.

SENSIF'EROUS. Producing sense.

SENSITIVE PLANT. A plant of the genus *Minosa,* so named from the irritability of its leaves, which contract and fold up on being slightly touched. Similar phenomena are also exhibited by many other plants.

SENSO'RIAL. Pertaining to the sensorium.

SENSO'RIUM. The common seat or centre of sensations; the brain.

SEN'SORY. Sentient.

SEN'TIENT. *Sen'tiens; sen'sory.* Susceptibility of feeling, as the sentient extremities of the nerves.

SEP'AL. *Sepal'um.* A calyx-leaf; a term employed in *Botany* to designate each of the articulated leaflets which constitute calyx, composed of several separate divisions.

SEP'ALOID. Resembling a sepal or a distinct part of a perianth.

SEPARATO'RIUM. From *separo,* I separate. An instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. Also, a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDONOGEN'ESIS. *Sepedogen'esis;* from σηπεδων, putrescency, and γενεσις, generation. In *Pathology,* a septic tendency, as in typhus fever and putrid diseases.

SE'PIA. A genus of cephalopodous Mollusca.

SEPIA OFFICINA'LIS. Cuttle-fish. The internal shell of this animal is sometimes employed as a dentifrice.

SE'PIUM. The internal shell or bone of the cuttle-fish.

SEP'SIS. Putrefaction.

SEP'TAN. *Septa'na.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a fever which recurs every seventh day.

SEP'TENARY. From *septem,* seven. Consisting of seven; as a septenary number.

SEPT'FOIL. A plant of the genus *Tormentilla.*

SEP'TIC. *Sep'ticus;* from σηπω, to putrefy. Relating to or producing putrefaction.

SEPTICI'DAL. That form of dehiscence which takes place between the laminæ of the dissepiment.

SEPTIF'RAGAL. That form of dehiscence in which the dissepiments adhere to the axis and separate from the valves.

SEPTOCHYM'IA. From σηψις, putrefaction, and χυμος, juice. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to putrescency of the humors.

SEP'TUM. From *septo,* to separate. A partition; a part separating two cavities.

SEPTUM AURICULA'RUM. The partition between the auricles of the heart.

SEPTUM CEREBEL'LI. The falx cerebelli.

SEPTUM COR'DIS. *Septum ventriculorum.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM ENCEPH'ALI. The tentorium, which see.

SEPTUM LU'CIDUM. *Sep'tum pellu'cidum.* The thin portion of the brain which separates the lateral ventricles from each other.

SEPTUM NA'RIUM. The partition between the nares.

SEPTUM PECTINIFORM'E. The pectinated partition passing along the middle of the corpus cavernosum penis.

SEPTUM SCRO'TI. A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two unequal parts.

SEPTUM THORACIS. The mediastinum.

SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM. Diaphragm.

SEQUE'LA. From *sequor,* to follow. In *Pathology,* any secondary affection following upon a disease.

SEQUES'TRUM. From *sequestro,* I separate. A dead portion of bone separated from the living.

SERAP'IAS. The dried root of the *Orchis morio.*

SERAPI'NUM. *Serapi'non.* A synonym of *Sagapenum.*

SERA'PIUM. Syrup.

SERIC'EOUS. Silky.

SERIC'IC ACID. Myristic acid.

SER'ICIN. A white crystalline fat, composed of sericic acid and glycerin, obtained from the butter of nutmegs.

SERICTE'RIA. The glands which secrete the silk in the silk worm.

SER'ICUM. Silk. It is used by surgeons and dentists for ligatures. See Silk, Floss. Also, the fine pubescence of plants.

SERICUM AN'GLICUM. Court-plaster.

SE'RIES DEN'TIUM. A row of teeth.

SERMOUN'TAIN. A plant of the genus *Laserpitium.*

SER'OLIN. From *serum,* whey. A peculiar non-saponifiable fatty matter detected in the blood.

SEROS'ITY. That liquid which remains after the albumen of serum has been coagulated by heat.

SE'ROUS. *Sero'sus,* watery. Of the character or nature of serum; relating to the watery portion of animal fluids.

SEROUS MEMBRANES. Thin transparent laminæ, arranged in the form of a closed sac, and moistened by a thin serous fluid. The pleura, peritoneum, arachnoid, &c., are of this kind.

SER'PENT. *Serpens;* from *serpo,* I creep. A snake; a generic name for the species of the order *Ophidia.*

SERPENTA'RIA. Virginia snakeroot; a species of *Aristolochia.*

SERPENTARIA NI'GRA. Black snakeroot, rattleweed, the root of which is astringent, acro-narcotic, and has been used in decoction in putrid sore throat, and in acute and chronic rheumatism, in chorea, and as a cure for the itch.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIA'NA. Virginia snakeroot.

SER'PENTINE. In *Mineralogy,* a species of stone of various colors and often speckled like a serpent.

SERPEN'TUM LIGNUM. A tree of the genus *Ophioxylum.*

SERPIG'INOUS. From *serpere,* to creep. A term applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another, as a tetter or ulceration.

SERPI'GO. From *serpere,* to creep. A ringworm or tetter; spreading Herpes.

SERPU'LIDANS. An order of *Annelida,* forming calcarious tubes, which twine round and cover stones, shells, &c.

SERPYL'LUM. Wild thyme, a plant of the genus *Thymus.*

SERPYLLUM VULGARE. Common thyme.

SER'RA. A saw.

SER'RATE. *Serra'tus.* Serrated. Having teeth on the edge or margin like those of a saw.

SERRAT'ULA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

SERRATULA AMA'RA. A species of sawwort, formerly used as a remedy for ague.

SERRATULA ARVEN'SIS. The creeping way-thistle, supposed to be useful against piles.

SERRA'TUS. From *serra*, a saw. Serrated. In *Botany*, applied to leaves which have notched edges like the teeth of a saw. In *Anatomy*, applied to muscles and other parts from their serrated appearance.

SERRATUS ANTICUS. Pectoralis minor.

SERRATUS MAGNUS. *Serratus major anti'cus.* A broad, fleshy, irregular quadrilateral muscle, situated at the side of the thorax.

SERRATUS POSTI'CUS INFERIOR. A broad thin muscle, situated at the lower part of the back.

SERRATUS POSTICUS SUPERIOR. A small, flat, quadrilateral muscle, situated at the upper part of the back.

SERRE-ARTE'RE. French name of an instrument invented by Deschamps for compressing an artery.

SERRE-NŒUD. French name of an instrument intended to assist in tying a knot on an artery.

SERRO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*.

SERRONIA JABORAN'DI. The root of this plant is said to possess sialagogue and diuretic properties.

SER'TULA CAMPA'NA. The officinal melilot. See Wifolum Melilotus.

SERTULA'RIA. From *sertum*, a wreath. A genus of tubular Polypes in which the cells are arranged on two sides of the stem.

SE'RUM. The whey of milk. Also, the yellowish watery fluid which separates from the blood when cold.

SERUM ALUMINO'SUM. Alum whey.

SERUM CATHAR'TICUM. Purging whey.

SERUM LAC'TIS. The serum of milk. Whey.

SERUM SINA'PINUM. Mustard whey.

SERVICE-TREE. A plant of the genus *Sorbus*.

SES'AMOID. *Sesamoi'des*; from σησαμη, a grain of sesamum, and ειδος, likeness. Like the sesamum seed.

SESAMOID BONES. The small bones at the articulations of the great toes, sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, and occasionally at the condyles of the os femoris, and at the extremity of the fibula under the os cuboides of the tarsus.

SES'AMUM. A genus of plants of the order *Bignoniaceæ*.

SESAMUM ORIENTA'LE. *Benne. Oily grain.* Sesamum. An African plant, the seeds of which yield a bland oil.

SES'ELI. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

SESELI CRE'TICUM. The *Tordylum officinale.* The seeds are said to be diuretic.

SESELI TORTUO'SUM. *Seseli massilien'se.* The hartwort of Marseilles. The seeds have a very biting taste.

SESQUI. One and a half. This word is frequently joined to some number, weight, measure, &c., as *sesquigranum*, signifying a grain and a half.

SES'SILE. Attached by a base. A term applied in *Botany* and *Zoology* to organs or parts of plants and animals which are attached without the aid of an intervening stem, pedicle or funis.

SE'TA. A bristle, or long stiff hair, such as is found on the neck of a hog.

SETA EQUI'NA. A horse hair. The hair worm, *Helminthus gordii.*

SETA'CEOUS. Set with bristles; bristly; in *Entomology*, the antennæ are so called from their resemblance to bristles.

SETA'CEUM. A seton.

SET'IGERS. *Setig'era*; from *seta*, a bristle, and *gero*, I carry. A tribe of Annelidans provided with bristles for progressive motion.

SE'TIREME. From *seta*, and *remus*, an oar. An epithet applied to the natatory legs of certain aquatic insects, which are fringed with bristles.

SE'TON. *Seta'ceum.* A strip of linen, or portion of silk or thread, passed through the skin and cellular membrane to keep up a constant irritation and suppuration. Also, the issue itself.

SET'TERWORT A common name of *Helleborus fœtidus.*

SE'VUM. Suet.

SEVUM CE'TI. Spermaceti.

SEVUM OVI'LE. *Se'vum ovil'lum.* Mutton suet.

SEVUM PRÆPARA'TUM. Prepared suet. Suet melted and strained through linen.

SEX. *Sex'us.* The physical difference which exists between the male and female of organized beings.

SEX'TANS. *Sex'tant.* The sixth part of a pound.

SEXTA'RIUS. An ancient measure equal to a pint and a half.

SEX'TULA. The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL. *Sexua'lis.* Pertaining to, or that which characterizes, the sexes.

SEXUAL FUNC'TIONS. The functions by which the species are propagated.

SEXUAL IN'TERCOURSE. Coition.

SEXUAL OR'GANS. The organs of generation.

SEXUAL SYS'TEM. In *Botany*, the system of classifying plants upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs, as invented by Linnæus.

SHAD'DOCK. The fruit of the *Citrus decumana.*

SHAK'ING PAL'SY. *Synclo'nus agi'tans.* A disease occurring in advanced life, and consisting of great weakness, trembling, and, ultimately, constant vehement agitation.

SHAL'LOT. Common name of *Allium ascalonicum.*

SHAMPOO'ING. *Knead'ing.* An Eastern custom, which consists in pressing and kneading the muscles of the body, and extending the joints of the bather. It regarded as a luxury, and as exercising a therapeutic effect.

SHEATH. *Vagi'na; the'ca.* Applied in *Anatomy* to the fascia enveloping the limbs; to cellular membranes enveloping the muscles, and those which surround blood vessels; to synovial membranes surrounding tendons, &c. In *Botany*, to a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, and to a rudimentary leaf when it wraps round the stem on which it grows.

SHED'DING. *Cadu'cus.* Falling off; applied in *Dental Physiology* to the temporary teeth.

SHEDDING TEETH. The teeth of first dentition.

SHEEP LAUREL. A plant of the genus *Kalmia.*

SHELL. The external hard covering of testaceous and crustaceous animals and insects.

SHELL LAC. A resinous substance which exudes from punctures of several East India trees.

SHER'BET. A cooling drink, prepared with the juice of fruits, water and sugar, variously flavored.

SHER'RY. Sack. A deep amber colored wine, having an aromatic flavor and fragrancy without acidity.

SHIN. The anterior part of the leg.

SHIN'GLES. A corruption of the Latin word *cingulum*, a girdle, so called because it forms a kind of belt round some part of the trunk. Herpes Zoster, which see.

SHIP FEVER. Putrid fever; typhus gravior.

SHIV'ERING. Shaking with cold or fear.

SHOCK. In *Electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.

SHOOT. In *Botany*, to bud; to germinate; to send forth branches.

SHORT-SIGHTED'NESS. *Myo'pia.* Near-sightedness; inability to see distinctly above twenty inches, or to exercise vision at the usual distances.

SHOUL'DER-BLADE. The scapula.

SHOW'ER-BATH. The falling of water through apertures, from a greater or less height, upon the head and body.

SHRUB. A low, bushy tree. Also, a liquor composed of spirits, lemon juice and sugar.

SHU'DDERING. A peculiar sensation accompanied by an involuntary spasmodic movement, and sometimes by a sensation of cold. It is sometimes the precursor of shivering, and sometimes the result of mental operations.

SHU'MAC. *Sumach.* A common name of *Rhus coriaria.*

SIAGANTRI'TIS. From σιαγων, the jaw, αντρον, a cavity, and *itis*, inflamma-

tion. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus.

SIAGON. Σιαγων. The jaw bone; the maxillary bone.

SIAGO'NAGRA. From σιαγων, the jaw, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the jaw.

SIAL'AGOGUE. *Silago'gus;* from σιαλον, saliva, and αγω, I expel. A medicine which excites a preternatural flow of saliva, as pyrethrum, mercurial preparations, &c.

SIALIS'MA. *Sialis'mus.* Salivation.

SIALOLITHE. From σιαλον, saliva, and λιθος, a stone. Salivary calculus.

SIALOLOG''IA. *Sialol'ogy;* from σιαλον, saliva, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the saliva.

SI'ALON. The saliva.

SIALORRHŒ'A. Salivation.

SIALOS'CHESIS. From σιαλον, saliva, and σχεσις, retention. Suppression or retention of saliva.

SIALOZE'MIA. Salivation.

SIB'BENS. *Siv'vens.* An infectious disease in some of the western counties of Scotland.

SICCAN'TIA. From *siccare,* to dry. Drying medicines.

SICCA'TION. *Sic'catio.* Drying.

SICCHA'SIA. Disgust for food, such as is frequently experienced by pregnant women.

SICK. Laboring under disease; affected with nausea.

SICK'NESS. A disease of any sort. Also, nausea, retching, or vomiting.

Sickness, Falling. Epilepsy.

SIC'ULA. The beet.

SIDERA'TIO. *Syderatio;* from *sidus.* a star, because it was thought to be the result of the influence of the stars. Apoplexy. Also, paralysis and gangrene.

SIDER'UM. Phosphuret of iron.

SI'ENITE or SY'ENITE. A granular rock composed of quartz, hornblend, and felspar.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling. A sound heard on auscultation, at times, like the humming of certain insects.

SIGAUL'TIAN OPERATION. Division of the symphysis pubis, as recommended by Sigault in those cases where the pelvic diameter is deficient.

SIGHT. Vision.

Sight by Day. Hemeralopia.

Sight by Night. Nyctalopia.

Sight, Dimness of. Caligo.

Sight, Lateral. Dysopia.

SIGILLA'RIA. From *sigillum,* a seal. The name given to certain fossil plants found in coal formations.

SIGILLA'TUS. Sealed; formerly applied to certain earths formed into small cakes and stamped, called *Terræ Sigillatæ.*

SIGIL'LUM. Diminutive of *signum,* a sign. A seal, image, or little figure

Sigillum Hermet'icum. The hermetic seal.

Sigillum Solomo'nis. Solomon's seal. A plant of the genus *Convallaria.*

Sigillum Virginita'tis. The hymen.

SIG'MOID. *Sigmoi'des;* from the Greek ς, *sigma,* and ειδος, resemblance. In *Anatomy,* applied to several parts from their resemblance to the Greek letter *sigma.*

Sigmoid Flexure. The fold of the colon where the rectum commences.

Sigmoid Valves. The valvular folds of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

SIGN. In *Pathology,* any circumstance or phenomenon indicative of the nature and seat of a disease.

SIG'NATURES. Certain marks on the root, leaves, stem, &c. of plants, which were supposed, until the last century, to indicate their medicinal virtues.

SIG'NUM. A sign.

SILACH. An Arabic word, applied in *Pathology* to thickening of the eyelids.

SILE'NE VIRGIN'ICA. Ground pink; wild pink; catch-fly, the roots of which were supposed to be anthelmintic.

SILER. A plant of the genus *Laserpitium.*

SI'LEX. Silica; flint.

SIL'ICA. Flint. Silicic acid; a compound of silicon with three atoms of oxygen. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth. It occurs in nearly a pure state in flint, quartz, and white sand; but for use the crystalline form should be selected. The rock crystal, or

pure silex, is found in various parts of the United States. It is prepared for use by first heating it to a red heat, then plunging it in cold water, and afterwards reducing it to a fine powder in a mortar or on a slab.

SIL'ICATE. A compound of silicic acid with a base.

SILI'CIOUS. From *silex*, flint. Flinty.

SILI'CIUM. Silicon.

SIL'ICON. The basis of silicic acid.

SILIC'ULA. A pericarp or pod, divided interiorly by a septum, to which the seed is attached, and nearly as broad as it is long.

SIL'IQUA. A dry, elongated pericarp pod, or seed vessel, having two longitudinal sutures, and an interior partition to which the seed is attached.

SILIQUO'SUS. Having pods.

SILK. *Ser'icum*. The fine, soft thread produced by the larvæ of the insect called *silk-worm*, or *Bombyx Mori*. In *Botany*, the filiform style of the female flower of maize.

Silk, Dentist's Floss. Untwisted filaments of fine silk, prepared expressly for the purpose of cleaning the approximal surfaces of the teeth, and used by some dentists for finishing the surface of fillings in the sides of teeth. See Dental Hygiene and Filling Teeth.

Silk-Weed. Common name of *Asclepias Syriaca*.

SIL'LIMANITE. A mineral of a dark gray color, composed of silica and alumina, with a trace of oxyd of iron, so named after Professor Silliman.

SIL'VER. *Argen'tum*. A white metal of a brilliant lustre, harder than gold, but softer than platina, copper, or iron. It is malleable and ductile. Its specific gravity is 10.5. It is found native, and in combination with various substances.

Silver, Nitrate of. *Argen'ti ni'tras*. Lunar caustic, formed by dissolving pure silver in dilute nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, melting, and pouring the fused mass in moulds.

Silver Foil. Silver beat into thin leaves. It was formerly employed for filling teeth, but as it is liable to oxydize by the secretions of the mouth, the use of it has been discontinued.

Silver Leaf. See Argentum Foliatum.

Silver Solder. Silver alloyed with copper and zinc, or copper and brass. To make a free-flowing solder, melt together twenty dwts. pure silver, five of brass, and three of copper.

SIMARU'BA. A genus of plants of the order *Simarubaceæ*.

Simaruba Officina'lis. *Simaru'ba ama'ris. Quas'sia simaru'ba*. Mountain damson, a native of Jamaica and several parts of South America. The root of this tree yields the simaruba bark of commerce. It comes in long pieces rolled or quilled, and is of a light or grayish color externally, and yellowish internally. It possesses tonic properties, and contains a bitter principle named *Quassin*.

SIMARUBA'CEÆ. The quassia tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

SIM'IA. From *simus*, flat-nosed. The generic name of the various tribes of monkeys.

SIM'PLES. Medicinal herbs.

SINAPELÆ'ON. From *σιναπι*, mustard, and *ελαιον*, oil. Oil of mustard, a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

SINA'PI. See Sinapis Nigra.

SINA'PIS. A genus of plants of the order *Brassicaceæ*. Also, the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*.

Sinapis Al'ba. The white mustard plant. The seeds of this species are less pungent than those of *Sinapis nigra*.

Sinapis Arven'sis. Wild mustard, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Sinapis nigra*.

Sinapis Ni'gra. The common black mustard, the seeds of which, when bruised, have an exceedingly pungent odor, and an acrid bitter taste; they are stimulant, rubefacient, diuretic, and emetic.

Sinapis Sem'ina. Mustard seeds, the principal use of which is as a condiment. When bruised or reduced to flour, they

have an acrid, pungent taste. In small quantities, they promote the appetite and assist digestion, but in large doses they act as an emetic. Applied externally, they act powerfully as a local excitant, producing redness of the skin, burning pain, and when long continued, vesication.

SINAP'ISIN. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from black mustard seed.

SIN'APISM. *Sinapis'mus;* from σινα̃πι, mustard. An external stimulant composed of the farina of mustard seeds and corn meal, made into a paste with water or vinegar.

SINA'PIUM. An infusion of mustard seed.

SIN'CIPUT. The top of the head. Applied by some to the forepart of the head.

SIN'EW. A tendon.

SINGUL'TUS. A spasmodic motion of the diaphragm and adjacent parts. The hiccough.

SIN'UATE. Indented; having a wavy margin; applied in *Botany* to leaves which have large curved breaks in the margin.

SINUOS'ITAS. A sinus.

SIN'UOUS. From *sinus*, a bay or curve. Tortuous. A term applied to certain fistulous ulcers.

SI'NUS. A cavity, the interior of which is larger than the entrance or outlet. In *Anatomy*, certain cavities in the bones of the head and face. Also, certain venous canals into which a number of vessels empty themselves. In *Surgery*, a long, narrow, hollow track, communicating with some abscess, diseased bone, &c.

Sinus Acus'ticus. The internal auditory canal.

Sinus Arterio'sus. The left auricle of the heart.

Sinus Cer'ebri. The ventricles of the brain.

Sinus Corona'rius. *Sinus circularis.* A venous canal nearly surrounding the pituitary fossa and gland.

Sinus Cor'onary, Ve'nous. The coronary sinus of the heart.

Sinus Coxæ. The acetabulum.

Sinus Dex'ter Cor'dis. The right auricle of the heart.

Sinus Falcifor'mis. The longitudinal sinus.

Sinus, Longitu'dinal. See Longitudinal Sinus.

Sinus, Max'illary. See Maxillary Sinus.

Sinus Mulieb'ris. The vagina.

Sinus Pocula'ris. A small depression at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis of the urethra.

Sinus Re'num. The pelvis of the kidney.

Sinus Termina'lis. A venous canal surrounding the area vasculosa of the incubated egg.

Sinus Urogenita'lis. A cavity or duct opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters and generative apparatus, terminate internally. This canal is prolonged into the urachus, subsequently dividing into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis.*

Sinus Uteri'ni. The sinuses of the uterus are the large veins contained within its walls.

Sinus Venæ Porta'rum. The entrance of the venæ porta into the liver.

Sinus Veno'sus. The right auricle of the heart.

SINUSES, FRONTAL. Two cavities in the os frontis, one over each orbit.

Sinuses of the Dura Mater. Certain channels or triangular cavities formed by reflections of the internal lamina of the dura mater, separating from the external, and lined with the same membrane as that of the veins. They all communicate with each other, and are designed for the reception of the venous blood of the brain. Anatomists are not agreed with regard to the number of these sinuses. Some enumerate as many as fifteen, while Bichat admits but four.

Sinuses of the Larynx. The ventricles of the larynx.

Sinuses of Morgagni. Small openings in the mucous membrane of the urethra.

Sinuses of Valsava. Three depres-

sions in the aorta and pulmonary artery behind the semi-lunar valves.

Sinuses, Pul'monary. The depressions behind the semi-lunar valves of the pulmonary artery.

Sinuses, Ver'tebral. The two large veins extending from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum.

SIPH'ILIS. Syphilis.

SIPHITA. Somnambulism.

Siphita Parva. Chorea.

SI'PHO. A syringe.

SI'PHON. *Sy'phon.* A bent tube, usually having one end longer than the other, used for conveying fluids from one vessel to another.

SIPHO'NIA CAHU'CHU. Caoutchouc.

Siphonia Elas'tica. Caoutchouc.

SIPHONAP'TERANS. *Siphonapte'ra;* from σιφων, a tube, α, priv., and πτερον, a ring. An order of Apterous insects provided with a mouth in the form of a siphon.

SIPHONOBRANCH'IATES. *Siphonbranchiata;* from σιφων, a tube, and βραγχια, gills. An order of Gastropods, in which the water to be inhaled is conveyed to the gills through a tube or siphon.

SIPHO'NOSTOMES. From σιφων, a tube, and στομα, a mouth. A term applied to crustacea, because they are furnished with a mouth like a tube.

SIPHUN'CULUS. A syringe.

SIRI'ASIS. From σιρος, the cavity of the fontanella. Disease, especially inflammation of the brain, produced by insolation, or exposure to the influence of the solar rays.

SIR'UP. Syrup.

SI'SON. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Sison Ammi. The plant which affords the *Ammi verum.* They were formerly supposed to be carminative.

Sison Amo'mum. The field honeywort, said to be diuretic.

SISYM'BRIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

Sisymbrium Nastur'tium. Nasturtium aquaticum; water-cress. The leaves are anti-scorbutic.

Sisymbrium So'phia. The herb sophia, formerly supposed to be anthelmintic.

SITIOL'OGY. From σιτιον, food, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on diet or food.

SIT'ION. Σιτιον. Food.

SI'TIS. Thirst.

Sitis Morbo'sa. Morbid thirst; the thirst experienced in febrile diseases.

SI'TOS. Aliment.

SI'UM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Sium Latifo'lium. The common water-parsnip.

Sium Nin'si. A plant, the root of which is called *Radix ninsi, ninzin,* and *nindsin.* It possesses properties similar to those of ginseng.

Sium Sis'arum. Skirret, sometimes used as a salad.

SIVVENS. Sibbens, which see.

SIZE. In the *Arts,* impure hydrated gelatine. In *Medicine,* the buffy coat of the blood.

SKELETOL'OGY. *Skeletolog'ia;* from σκελετος, a skeleton, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the solid parts of the body, comprehending osteology and syndesmology.

SKEL'ETON. *Sceletos.* The bones of the body preserved in their natural situation, divested of their soft parts. When connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural,* but when joined by wires, it is called *artificial.*

SKELETOPŒ'IA. From σκελετος, a skeleton, and ποεω, I make. An epithet applied to that department of anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones and the construction of skeletons.

SKIN. The organ of touch, and natural covering of animal bodies. See Cutis.

Skin, Scarf. The epidermis.

Skin-Bound Disease. Induration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

SKIRR'ET. A plant, *Sium sisarum,* cultivated in Europe for its esculent root, which has a flavor similar to the parsnip.

SKOL'EZITE. From σκολος, twisted. A massive, crystallized, colorless, and translucent mineral, which, when heated

with a blow-pipe, assumes a worm-like, contorted appearance.

SKOR'ODITE. Native arseniate of iron.

SKULL. Cranium.

SKULL CAP. A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*. Also, a name sometimes applied to a bandage invented by Mr. Fox. See Fox's Bandage.

SKUNK CABBAGE. A common name of *Dracontium fœtidum*.

SLAG. In *Metallurgy*, the vitrified cinders produced in the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.

SLATE, IRISH. Hibernicus lapis, which see.

SLAV'ERING. Driveling; involuntary flow of saliva.

SLEEP. *Som'nus*. A suspension of the voluntary exercise of the intellectual faculties and the powers of the body.

SLEEP'LESSNESS. *Agryp'nia; insom'nia*. Lying awake; absence of sleep; often a symptom of nervous disease.

SLEEP-WALKING. Somnambulism, which see.

SLING. A bandage for sustaining the forearm, suspended round the neck.

SLOE TREE. The *Prunus spinosa*. It bears a small, bitter, and astringent plum, called the *Sloe*, sometimes employed in gargles.

SLOUGH. The dead part which separates from the living in mortification.

SLUG. *Limax*. Snail, which see.

SLUM'BER. To sleep lightly; to doze. Also, somnolency.

SMALL'AGE. Common name of *Apium Graveolens*.

SMALL-POX. The common name of variola, which see.

SMALT. The protoxyd of cobalt. It has been employed as a remedial agent in doses of ten to twenty grains in rheumatism. In larger doses it excites nausea and vomiting.

SMEC'TICA. Detergents.

SMEG'MA. Soap.

SMEGMA PREPU'TII. The sebaceous matter secreted by the *glandulæ odoriferæ* and prepuce.

SMELL. *Olfac'tus*. The sense which perceives and appreciates odors. Also, the qualities of bodies which affect the olfactory nerves or organs of smell.

SMELL'ING. Olfaction.

SMILA'CEÆ. The Smilax tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

SMIL'ACIN. *Smil'acine*. A white crystalline substance detected in sarsaparilla, supposed to be the active principle of the plant. Formula $C_{15}$, $H_{13}$, $O_5$.

SMILASPER'IC ACID. A peculiar substance obtained from the *Hemidesmus Indicus*.

SMI'LAX. A genus of plants of the order *Smilaceæ*.

SMILAX CHINA. The China root tree. The root was formerly used in venereal diseases and in cutaneous affections.

SMILAX OFFICINA'LIS. A species supposed by Dr. Pereira to produce *Jamaica* and *Honduras sarsaparilla*.

SMILAX SARSAPARIL'LA. One of the trees formerly supposed to yield sarsaparilla, but not known to possess any medicinal properties.

SMILAX SYPHILIT'ICA. A South American species, supposed to produce *Lisbon* or *Brazilian sarsaparilla*.

SMI'LĒ. A curved bistoury, having two sharp edges.

SMI'LEON. A scalpel.

SMYR'NIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

SMYRNIUM OLUSA'TRUM. Alexanders. A plant formerly cultivated in gardens for culinary purposes.

SNAIL. *Limax. Slug*. A slimy, slow-creeping animal, of the genus *Helix*, and order *Mollusca*. Also, an animal of the genus *Limax*. The latter, called *Slugs*, are snails without shells. Formerly, snails, made into a syrup, were recommended in phthisis. They have also been used as an article of food.

SNAKE'ROOT. The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Polygala senega*.

SNAKEROOT, BLACK. The root of the *Actæa racemosa*.

SNAKEROOT, BUTTON. See Eryngium Aquaticum.

SNAKEROOT, CANADA. The *Asarum canadense*, or wild ginger.

SNAKE'WEED. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*.

SNAKE'WOOD. The wood of the *Strychnos Columbrina*.

SNEEZE'WORT. The popular name of *Achillea ptarmica*.

SNEEZ'ING. *Sternutatio*. A convulsive action of the expiratory muscles, commonly occasioned by irritation of the nasal fossæ.

SNIPE. A bird of the genus *Scolopax*.

SNIPS. A pair of very strong scissors or shears, used in the laboratory of the dentist for shaping gold, silver, or platina plate, for bases for artificial teeth and other purposes.

SNO'RING. *Ster'tor*. The noise made by the passage of air through the fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration, either in sleep or during certain diseases, as in apoplexy.

SNOT. Vulgar name of *nasal mucus*.

SNOUT. The long projecting nose of a beast.

SNOW-BALL. A common name of *Cephalanthus occidentalis;* also, a shrub of the genus *Viburnum*.

SNOW BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes produced by the reflection of light from snow.

SNUFF, CEPHAL'IC. Compound powder of *Asarabacca;* a sternutatory.

SNUF'FLES. Breathing hard through the nose.

SNUFFLES, MORBID. Coryza maligna, which see.

SOAP. *Sapo*. A compound in definite proportions of certain oil-acids, with a salifiable base, usually soda or potassa. The soaps in most common use are either *margarates* or *oleates* of potassa or soda, made by boiling common oil or fat with the ley of wood ashes. Castile soap is oleate and margarate of soda. Soaps are divided into soluble and insoluble. The former are combinations of oil-acids with soda, potassa or ammonia; the latter are combinations of the same oil-acids with earths and metallic oxyds, as *baryta, lime,* the *protoxyd of lead*, &c.

Soap possesses laxative, antacid and antilithic properties. It is rarely given alone, but is usually combined with rhubarb. Applied externally, it is a stimulating discutient. It is used successfully in cases of poisoning by acids. It constitutes an ingredient in some liniments and plasters.

SOAP, AMYG'DALINE. Almond oil soap.

SOAP, CASTILE. *Sapo Durus*. Olive oil soda soap.

SOAP CERATE. *Ceratum Sapo'nis*. A cerate of subacetate of lead, soap, white wax and olive oil.

SOAP, COMMON. *Sapo Vulgaris*. Soda soap made with concrete animal oil or tallow.

SOAP, COMMON YELLOW. Soda soap with a little rosin and palm oil mixed with the tallow.

SOAP LINIMENT. *Tinctu'ra sapo'nis camphorata*. Camphorated tincture of soap.

SOAP LINIMENT, CAMPHORATED. *Linimen'tum sapo'nis camphora'tum*. Opodeldoc.

SOAP, LIQUID. A name sometimes given to a French pharmaceutical preparation, *Eau de Luce, (aqua luciæ,)* composed of white soap, alcohol, rectified oil of amber and concentrated water of ammonia; a stimulating compound employed to excite the nervous system, and sometimes used as a remedy for the bite of the viper and other venomous animals. The name is also applied to a cosmetic, *Lotio saponacea*, composed of olive oil, solution of subcarbonate of potassa and rose water.

SOAP, PALM. Soap made of palm oil with a little tallow to give it consistence, and soda.

SOAP PLASTER. *Emplas'trum sapo'nis*. A mixture of one part soap and six parts lead plaster.

SOAP PLASTER, COMPOUND. *Emplastrum saponis compos'itum*. A mixture of two ounces soap plaster with three ounces of litharge plaster with resin.

SOAP, ROSIN. Common yellow soap.

SOAP, SOFT. Sapo Mollis.

Soap, Starkey's. Equal parts of carbonate of potassa, oil of turpentine and Venice turpentine triturated together.

Soap, Windsor. Soap made with one part olive oil, nine of tallow and soda, scented.

SOAP'WORT. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*. The leaves, when bruised, produce a lather like soap.

SOB. A sudden spasmodic inspiration and expiration.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS. The accessory gland of the parotid, or a lobe of the parotid separated from the principal gland.

SOCI'ETY. A number of persons associated for the promotion of a particular object, whether incorporated by law or united by voluntary articles. Numerous societies of medical gentlemen have been formed, both in America and Europe. Societies of Dentists have also been formed, and these associations have all, in a greater or less degree, contributed to the promotion of science.

SODA. An Arabic word. The mineral alkali, or protoxyd of sodium, a white, caustic powder, obtained naturally from Egypt, and artificially, in limited quantity, by the incineration of marine plants, but principally from the sulphate of soda.

Soda, Acetate of. *Sodæ acetas.* A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with soda.

Soda, Borate of. *Sodæ biboras.* Borate of soda; borax.

Soda, Carbonate of. *Sodæ carb'onas.* The sub-carbonate of soda, a mild mineral or fossil alkali.

Soda Caus'tica. The hydrated protoxyd of soda. Caustic soda.

Soda, Dried Carbonate of. *Sodæ carbonas exsiccatus.* Carbonate of soda deprived of its water of crystallization, by being dried, heated to redness and then rubbed to a powder.

Soda Impu'ra. Impure soda. *Soda. Barilla.* Soda obtained by the incineration of the sea-shore plants.

Soda, Mu'riate of. *Sodæ murias.* Chloride of sodium, or common salt.

Soda, Nitrate of. *Peruvian nitre.* A salt, having precisely the same qualities as nitrate of potash.

Soda, Phosphate of. *Sodæ phosphas.* A compound of phosphoric acid and soda.

Soda Powders. Two powders, one consisting of half a drachm of carbonate of soda, and the other of twenty-five grains of tartaric acid, which, when dissolved in separate tumblers of water and mixed, form a refreshing, effervescing, saline draught.

Soda, Subcarbonate of. *Sodæ carbonas.* Carbonate of soda.

Soda, Sulphate of. *Sodæ sulphas.* Glauber's salts. It possesses cathartic and diuretic properties.

Soda, Tartrate of. *Sodæ potassiotartras.* A double salt, consisting of tartrate of soda and potass. Rochelle salt.

Soda Water. A refreshing effervescing draught, formed by dissolving carbonate of soda in water and supersaturating it with carbonic acid.

SO'DÆ AC'ETAS. Acetate of soda.

Sodæ Bibo'ras. *Sodæ boras.* Biborate of soda; borate of soda; borax.

Sodæ Bicar'bonas. Bicarbonate of soda.

Sodæ Bo'ras. See Sodæ Biboras.

Sodæ Car'bonas. Carbonate of soda.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsicca'tus. Dried subcarbonate of soda.

Sodæ Chlo'ras. The chlorate of soda.

Sodæ Chlorina'tæ Li'quor. Solution of chlorinated soda.

Sodæ Hyd'riodas. Sodii iodidum.

Sodæ Hypochlo'ris. Hypochlorite of soda.

Sodæ Mu'rias. Muriate of soda. Sodii chloridum.

Sodæ Phos'phas. Phosphate of soda; a compound of phosphoric acid and soda.

Sodæ Potas'sio-Tar'tras. Tartrate of soda.

Sodæ Sesquicar'bonas. An imperfect bicarbonate of soda.

Sodæ Subbo'ras. *Sodæ biboras;* borax.

Sodæ Subcar'bonas. Carbonate of soda.

Sodæ Sul'phas. Sulphate of soda.

SO'DII AURO-TERCHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of gold and sodium.

Sodii Chlo'ridum. Chloride of sodium; muriate of soda; common salt.

Sodii Iod'idum. Iodide of sodium. Hydriodate of soda.

SODIUM. The metallic base of soda.

Sodium, Chloride of. Muriate of soda.

Sodium, Oxyd of. Soda.

SOFT PAL'ATE. The velum pendulum palati, an incomplete movable partition between the mouth and pharynx.

Soft Soap. Sapo mollis, which see.

SOFTENING. *Molli'ties.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid diminution of the consistence of organs. See Ramollissement.

Softening of the Brain. Ramollissement of the brain, which see.

SOL. The sun. A name given to gold by the older chemists.

SOLA'MEN. Consolation. Applied in *Medicine* to a carminative.

SOLANA'CEÆ. The nightshade tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

SOL'ANINE. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from several of the species of *Solanum.*

SOL'ANOID. *Solanoi'des;* from *solanum,* the potato, and *εἶδος,* resemblance. Resembling a potato. A term applied to a form of cancer, from its resemblance to a potato.

SOLA'NUM. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.*

Solanum Bulbocas'tanum. This species, native of Mexico, has a tuberous root, which is used as a substitute for the potato.

Solanum Fœ'tidum. Dartura stramonium, which see.

Solanum Letha'le. Atropa Belladonna, which see.

Solanum Lycoper'sicum. The love-apple plant. The tomato.

Solanum Melon'gena. Egg plant. This species, though a native of India and Arabia, is cultivated in almost every part of the United States. It furnishes a slightly oblong egg-shaped edible fruit of from three to eight inches in diameter.

Solanum Nigrum. The garden nightshade. Its properties are similar to those of the *Solanum dulcamara.*

Solanum Racemo'sum. American nightshade. Poke-weed. See Phytolacca Decandra.

Solanum Sanc'tum. The Palestine nightshade; the fruit of which is eaten in Egypt.

Solanum Tubero'sum. The potato plant. The tuberous root, known as the potato, is a wholesome, and one of the most useful articles of food. It yields a large quantity of fecula or starch, which, as a nutrient and demulcent, is equal to arrow-root. There are numerous other species of Solanum which possess more or less marked medicinal properties

Solanum Vesica'rium. The winter-cherry. See Physalis Alkekengi.

SO'LAR. *Solar'is;* from *sol,* the sun Pertaining to, or having rays like, the sun.

Solar Phos'phorus. *Canton's phosphorus.* A composition made by mixing three parts of calcined oyster shells and one of the flowers of sulphur, and exposing the mixture, in a closed crucible, to a strong heat for one hour. This, on being afterwards exposed to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties.

Solar Plexus. *Plexus solar'is.* See Plexus, Solar.

SOLDANEL'LA. A plant of the genus *Convolvulus.*

SOL'DER. An alloy easily fused, employed to unite the surfaces of two pieces of metal.

Solder, Gold. See Gold Solder.

Solder, Silver. See Silver Solder.

SOL'DERING. A process which consists in uniting the surfaces of two pieces of metal by melting a more fusible metal (an alloy) between them, which serves, by chemical attraction and cohesive force, to bind the pieces together. The pieces may be of the same or dissimilar metals, but the metal or alloy, by which they are to be united, must have an affinity for both. Thus, gold alloyed with silver and copper, melts more easily than the first named metal, and having an affinity for it, constitutes a proper uniting medium. See Gold Solder. The surfaces, however, of the pieces to be united, should be

bright, and in actual contact, to insure a uniform effect of the solder upon them. They should also be covered with a mixture of borax and water, of the consistence of cream. After this has been applied, which may be most conveniently done with a small camel's-hair pencil, a sufficient quantity of solder, cut in small pieces, should be laid along the line of contact between the gold pieces to be united, to effect the desired strength of union.

The pieces to be united should be prevented from separating, during the application of the heat, either with plaster of Paris, iron clamps, or wire. This precaution is necessary to insure a perfect union of the pieces.

These preparatory steps having been gone through with, the pieces should be placed, and made fast, upon a piece of charcoal, or pumice-stone, to prevent the too rapid escape of the heat during the actual process of soldering.

The most common method of obtaining the requisite amount of heat, is, from the flame of a spirit or oil lamp thrown upon the work with a blow-pipe.

When plaster is employed it should first be heated to a red heat, by throwing the whole of the flame of the lamp in a flaring manner over it. This done, the flame should be concentrated upon the point where it is wished that the solder should take effect, and kept there until it fuses and flows between the pieces to be united. Should it flow in a wrong direction, from an improper application of the heat, the concentrated point of the flame should be moved to the proper place, when the solder will immediately return and take effect there.

SOLDIER'S WEED. The Matico plant, or *Piper Angustifolium*. It possesses astringent properties.

SOLE. *Solea*. The under surface of the foot. Also, a marine fish of the genus *Solea* of Cuvier, and *Pleuronectes* of Linnæus.

SOLEA. Sole.

SOLEN. Σωλην. Literally, a tube. In *Surgery*, an oblong semicircular box or case, used in the treatment of fractured limbs to prevent the contact of the bed clothes. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve shells, constituting the type of the family *Solenacæ*.

SOLEN. A tube or canal. Also, a cradle for a fractured limb.

SOLENA'CEANS. *Solena'cea;* from σωλην, a tube. A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the great length of the respiratory tubes. The genus *Solen*, or razor shell, is the type.

SOLENA'RIUM. From σωλην, a canal. A catheter.

SO'LENITE. A petrified razor shell, or bivalve of the genus *Solen*.

SOLE'US. The gastrocnemius internus, a muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg.

SOL'ID. *Sol'idus*. A body whose particles are so united by cohesive attraction as to require some degree of force to separate them. In *Anatomy*, the bones, muscles, ligaments, membranes, nerves, vessels, cartilages, &c.

SOLIDA'GO. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

SOLIDAGO ODORA. *Solida'go*. Sweet-scented golden rod. The leaves are said to be aromatic and stimulant.

SOLIDAGO VIRGAU'REA. Golden rod. The leaves and flowers have been recommended in urinary obstructions.

SOL'IDISM. The doctrine which ascribes all diseases to alterations in the solid parts of the body.

SOL'IDISTS. A sect of physicians who believed in the doctrine of solidism, ascribing to the fluids of the animal body a passive or subordinate rank in the phenomena of life.

SOLID'ITY. Density; compactness; the condition of a solid; opposed to fluidity.

SOLIDUN'GULATES. *Solidungu'la;* from *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof. The tribe of Mammals which have only a single hoof on each foot, as the horse, &c.

SOL'IPEDS. A word synonymous with *solidungulates*, which see.

SOLITA'RIUS. Solitary; in *Botany*, separate; only one in a place, as a *solitary* stipule, flower, or seed.

SO'LIUM. A species of tape-worm.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIG'INES. A solution of corrosive sublimate.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An empirical nostrum, said to consist of an aromatic tincture composed of brandy and cardamom seeds.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The popular name of the *Convallaria polygonatum*.

SOLUBIL'ITY. *Solubil'itas;* from *solvere, solutum*, to dissolve. Capable of dissolving in a menstruum.

SOLUM. The sole.

SOLU'TIO. A solution.

SOLUTIO ARSENICA'LIS. Liquor arsenicalis.

SOLUTIO CALCIS. Liquor calcis.

SOLUTIO POTASSII IODIDI IODURETA. Liquor iodini compositus.

SOLUTIO SULPHA'TIS CUPRI COMPOS'ITA. *Aqua cupri vitriola'ti compos'ita.* Compound solution of sulphate of copper.

SOLU'TION. *Solu'tio.* In *Chemistry*, an operation which consists in dissolving a solid in a menstruum. Also, the product of such operation. In *Surgery*, the separation of parts previously united, which is called a *solution of continuity*.

SOL'UTIVE. *Soluti'vus;* from *solvo*, to loosen. A laxative.

SOL'VENT. From *solvere*, to dissolve. A menstruum. Also, medicines supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions of extraneous substances.

SO'MA. The body.

SOMAT'IC. *Somat'icus;* from σωμα, the body. That which relates to or concerns the body.

SOMATOL'OGY. *Somatolog'ia;* from σωμα, the body, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the human body; anatomy.

SOMNAM'BULISM. *Somnambula'tio;* from *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk. Sleep-walking.

SOMNAM'BULIST. A sleep-walker.

SOMNIF'EROUS. *Somnif'erus;* from *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring. That which induces sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUIST. One who talks in his sleep.

SOMNILO'QUIUM. *Somniloquis'mus;* from *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, I speak. Talking in one's sleep.

SOM'NIUM. A dream; an involuntary combination of ideas and images which sometimes present themselves to the mind during sleep.

SOM'NOLENCY. *Somnolen'tia.* Sleepiness; often a symptom of disease.

SOMNOP'ATHIST. A person in a state of somnopathy.

SOMNOP'ATHY. *Somnopath'ia;* sleep from sympathy, improperly called magnetic sleep.

SOM'NUS. Sleep; the repose of sense and voluntary motion, during which time the relations which animals, through the organs of sense, hold with the external world, are interrupted.

SON'CHUS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

SONCHUS ARVEN'SIS. The greater hawkweed. It is slightly astringent.

SONCHUS OLERA'CEUS. The sow-thistle.

SONDE À DARD. A French designation of a kind of catheter furnished with a stilet.

SONDE CONIQUE. A French designation of a conical silver catheter.

SONITUS AURIUM. Tinnitus aurium, which see.

SONOM'ETER. From *sonus*, sound, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.

SONO'ROUS. *Sono'rus.* Noisy, loud-sounding; giving sound when struck, as a sonorous body; giving a clear, loud sound, as a sonorous voice; sometimes applied in *Pathology* to ronchus.

SO'NUS. Sound.

SOOT. *Fuligo.* A black substance disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

SO'PHIA. Synonym of a plant of the genus *Sysimbrium*.

SOPHISTICA'TION. *Sophistica'tio.* Adulteration; counterfeiting; falsification.

SOPHO'RA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

SOPHORA HEPTAPHYLLA. A shrub, the roots and leaves of which are called *Anticholerica.* They have been recommended in cholera, colic, and dysuria.

SOPHORA TINCTO'RIA. *Baptisia tinctoria.* Wild indigo; indigo weed; horse-fly weed; yellow broom; yellow indigo.

SOPHRONIS'TÆ DENTES. Wisdom teeth, or dentes sapientiæ.

SOPHRONIS'TERES. The dentes sapientiæ.

SO'PIENS. Soporific.

SO'POR. A profound sleep, from which the person can only be roused with difficulty. It occurs in many cerebral diseases.

SOPORIF'IC. Somniferous; tending to cause sleep.

SO'RA. The Arabic name for *Urtiaria,* or nettle-rash.

SORB TREE. A tree of the genus *Sorbus,* the *sorbus domestica.*

SORBEFA'CIENT. *Sorbefa'ciens;* from *sorbere,* to suck in, and *facere,* to make. A remedy that promotes absorption.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus acuparia,* or mountain ash.

SOR'BUS. A genus of plants of the order *Pomaceæ.*

SORBUS ACUPA'RIA. Roan tree. The wild service tree, or mountain ash. The berries are astringent.

SORBUS DOMES'TICA. The cultivated service tree. It bears an astringent fruit, which is sometimes used in diarrhœa.

SOR'DES. The fœtid excrementitious matter which forms on the teeth during fever. Also, dirty sanies discharged from ulcers.

SORDIC'ULÆ AURIUM. Cerumen Aurium, which see.

SORE. An ulcer or excoriation.

SORE, BAY. An endemic disease, at the Bay of Honduras, thought by Dr. Mosely to be true cancer.

SORE MOUTH. Stomatitis.

SORE MOUTH, GANGRENOUS. Cancrum oris; also, gangræna oris.

SORE THROAT. Cynanche.

SORE THROAT, CLERGYMAN'S. Follicular pharyngitis.

SORE THROAT, ULCEROUS. Cynanche maligna.

SORE'NESS. Painful uneasiness or tenderness of a part when touched. It is a symptom of inflammation.

SOR'REL. Common name of *Rumex Acetosa.*

SORREL, FRENCH. Popular name of *Rumex scutatus.*

SORREL TREE. A plant of the genus *Andromeda.*

SORREL, WOOD. Common name of *Oxalis acetosella.*

SOTIREL'LA. Name of an ancient anti-odontalgic dentifrice, composed of opium, several narcotics, nutmeg, saffron, camphor and soot.

SOULAM'EA. A genus of plants of the order *Polygalaceæ.*

SOULAMEA AMA'RA. *Rex Amarosis.* A plant said to possess febrifuge properties, and to have been used successfully in cholera in India.

SOUND. In *Physiology,* the sensation produced by sonorous bodies, or certain vibrations, on the organ of hearing; in *Surgery,* a solid metallic instrument, shaped like a catheter, used for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of calculus in the bladder.

SOUND'ING. Searching; the exploration of the bladder.

SOUNDNESS OF MIND. Sanity.

SOUR BERRY. A plant of the genus *Oxycantha.*

SOUR CROUT. Sour cabbage. Sauer Kraut, which see.

SOUR DOCK. Common name of *Rumex acetosa,* or sorrel.

SOUTHERN WOOD. The popular designation of *Artemisia abrotanum.*

SOW-BREAD. A tuberous rooted plant of the genus *Cyclamen.*

SPA, WATERS OF. Several springs, at a town of this name in the Netherlands,

sixteen miles south-east of Liege, celebrated for their mineral waters, which are acidulous and chalybeate.

SPACES, INTERDEN'TAL. See Interdental.

SPA'DIX. A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged around a fleshy rachis, and enclosed in a sheath or spathe.

SPA'DO. Castratus, which see.

SPAGY'RIA. Chemistry.

SPAG'YRISTS. Name given to an ancient sect of Physicians who accounted for the various changes that occur in the body, both healthy and morbid, upon chemical principles.

SPAIN, PELLITORY OF. The *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or Spanish chamomile.

SPANÆ'MIA. *Spanhæ'mia.* From σπανος, poor, and αιμα, blood. Poverty of the blood, from a deficiency of fibrin and red corpuscles.

SPANÆ'MIC. Relating to spanæmia.

SPANISH FLY. See Cantharis.

SPAR. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to certain substances which break with regular surfaces and exhibit some degree of lustre. Hence, minerals of a sparry fracture are called *spathose.*

SPAR, HEAVY. Sulphate of baryta.

SPAR, ICELAND. Rhomboidal carbonate of lime.

SPARAG'MA. From σπαρασσω, to tear. In *Surgery*, a laceration.

SPARAG'MOS. A convulsion or spasm.

SPARDARA'PUM. Adhesive plaster spread on silk, linen, cotton or paper.

SPARG'ANON. From σπαργω, I swathe, I wrap. Swaddling clothes; a kind of swathing band with which young infants were formerly surrounded. With the ancient Greeks this term meant wrapping a young child in swathing clothes.

SPARGANO'SIS. From σπαργαω, to swell. A swelling. Also, a milk abscess.

SPAR'OIDS. A family of Acanthopterygian fishes, including the gilt-head and sea-bream.

SPAR'SUS. Irregularly scattered; dispersed.

SPAR'TIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

SPARTIUM JUN'CEUM. Spanish broom.

SPARTIUM SCOPA'RIUM. The common broom. The tops and leaves have diuretic and purgative properties.

SPASM. *Spas'mus;* from σπαω, I draw. An involuntary muscular contraction. Spasms are distinguished into *tonic*, which consist in complete rigidity of the muscles, as in lock-jaw; and *clonic*, which consist in alternate contractions and relaxations, as in convulsions.

SPASM OF THE LARYNX. Laryngismus Stridulus, which see.

SPAS'MA. From σπαω, to draw. Voluntary straining, energetic contraction or extension of the muscles, as in running, riding, or bearing heavy burdens.

SPAS'MI. Spasmodic diseases; an order in the class *Neuroses* of Dr. Cullen, characterized by a morbid contraction of the muscular fibres.

SPASMO'DES. Convulsive.

SPASMOD'IC. *Spasmod'icus; spasmot'icus.* Relating to a spasm or convulsion.

SPASMODIC CROUP. Laryngismus stridulus, which see.

SPASMOL'OGY. *Spasmolog'ia;* from σπασμος, spasm, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on convulsions.

SPASMOT'ICUS. Spasmodic.

SPAS'MUS. A spasm; a convulsion.

SPASMUS CYN'ICUS. Risus caninus; the sardonic grin.

SPAS'NIA. A term employed by Mercurialis to designate the lancinating pain sometimes produced in the chest by paroxysms of coughing.

SPAS'TIC. *Spas'ticus.* Spasmodic.

SPATHE. *Spatha.* In *Botany*, the calyx of a spadix, opening longitudinally in the form of a sheath.

SPATHES'TER. From σπαω, I draw. in *Surgery*, an instrument used for drawing the prepuce, when too short, over the glans.

SPATHOSE. Spathiform. In *Mineralogy*, resembling spar in form.

SPAT'ILE. Σπατιλη. Liquid fœcal evacuation.

SPAT'ULA. Diminutive of *spatha*, a broad instrument. An instrument like a knife, used for spreading plasters, &c.

SPAT'ULATE. Shaped like a spatula.

SPAY. To extirpate the ovaries.

SPEAR'MINT. The popular name of *Mentha viridis*.

SPEAR-SHAPED. Lanceolate.

SPEAR'WORT. Common name of *Ranunculus flammula*.

SPE'CIES. A group of such individuals as have an essential identity resulting from their ultimate constitution or nature. Individuals, animals, plants, and minerals agreeing in their appearance and composition. When individuals differ in circumstances from accident, they are termed *varieties*. The circumstances common to one or more species constitute a *division* or *genus*. Species is also an old pharmaceutical term for powders.

SPECIF'IC. *Specifi'cus*. In *Materia Medica*, a medicine that cures some diseases upon a principle peculiar to itself, and not common to two or more. Also, a remedy that infallibly cures a particular disease. The term is applied, too, to a medicine which acts on some particular organ more than others. In *Natural History*, the *trivial name* or designation of the species of a genus.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. See Gravity, Specific.

SPECIL'LUM. From *specio*, I examine. A probe; a surgical instrument employed in the exploration of wounds, fistulas, &c.

SPEC'TACLES. From *spectare*, to behold. An optical apparatus, consisting of two lenses, fixed in a metallic or other frame adapted to the eyes, and used to assist the sight.

SPEC'TRUM. An optical illusion; a spectre. Also an elongated figure of the seven prismatic colors, formed by a transparent prism.

SPEC'ULUM. From *specio*, I see. A mirror. Also, an instrument for dilating cavities to facilitate their examination.

SPECULUM A'NI. An instrument for dilating the anus, while an operation is being performed on the parts within.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy for metallic mirrors, composed of two parts copper and one of tin.

SPECULUM OC'ULI. An instrument for keeping the eyelids open, and preventing the eye from moving.

SPECULUM O'RIS. An instrument for dilating the mouth.

SPECULUM ORIS, ELLIOT'S. An instrument for distending the cheeks during the removal of wax impressions from the mouth.

SPECULUM VAGINÆ. An instrument for dilating the vagina.

SPECULUM VENERIS. A plant of the genus *Achillea*.

SPEECH. Articulated voice.

SPEECH'LESSNESS. *Aphonia mutitas*. Loss of voice.

SPEEDWELL. A plant of the genus *Veronica*.

SPEEDWELL, FEMALE. Common name of *Antirrhinum elatine*.

SPEL'TRE. *Spel'ter; spel'trum*. Commercial, impure zinc, which often contains copper, iron, lead, manganese, plumbago, and a little arsenic.

SPENCER'S DENTAL DRILL. An instrument invented by Mr. K. Spencer, dentist, of Georgia, for removing caries of the teeth. The drill is moved by an endless chain enclosed in an octagonal steel case, worked with a handle and pistern.

SPERM. *Sperma*; from σπειρω, I sow. Spermatic fluid. Seed. Semen. Also, spermaceti.

SPERMACE'TI. From *sperma*, sperm, and κητος, a whale. A fatty substance obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot or spermaceti whale. See Cetaceum.

SPERMAT'IC. *Spermat'icus*; from σπερμα, seed. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the parts or vessels connected with the secretion or transmission of the seminal fluid, or sperm.

SPERMATIC ARTERIES. Two arteries, one on each side, given off, most commonly, by the aorta, though sometimes by the renal arteries, and distributed, in man,

to the spermatic chord, testicle and epididymis, and in the female to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

SPERMATIC CHORD. The vascular and nervous chord by which the testicle is suspended.

SPERMATIC FLUID. Sperm.

SPERMATIC LIQUOR. The spermatic fluid.

SPERMATIC PLEXUS. A nervous plexus on each side, formed by filaments from the renal plexus.

SPERMATIC VEINS. The veins which accompany the spermatic arteries.

SPERM'ATIN. The animal matter of the sperm.

SPERMATIS'MUS. The emission of semen.

SPERMATOCE'LE. From *σπερμα*, seed, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Swelling of the testicle.

SPERMATO'DES. From *σπερμα*, sperm, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Any thing which resembles or has the appearance of sperm.

SPERMATOL'OGY. *Spermatolog'ia;* from *σπερμα*, sperm, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the seminal fluid or sperm.

SPERMATOGON'IA. *Spermatopœ'ia;* from *σπερμα*, sperm, and *γενναω*, to beget. The preparation or secretion of the seminal fluid.

SPERMATOPH'AGOUS. A term applied in *Zoology* to animals which subsist on seeds. It is synonymous with granivorous.

SPERMATOPH'ORA. From *σπερμα*, seed, and *φερω*, I bear. The sheaths in the cephalopods which convey the semen or sperm. They are also called the moving filaments of Needham, their discoverer.

SPERMATOPŒ'US. *Spermatopoët'icus;* from *σπερμα*, sperm, and *ποιειν*, to make. In *Physiology*, a term designative of food, or any thing calculated to augment the secretion of the seminal fluid.

SPERMATORRHŒ'A. From *σπερμα*, sperm, and *ρεω*, I flow. An involuntary emission of semen.

SPERMATOTHE'CA. From *σπερμα*, semen, and *θηκη*, a repository. A hollow organ attached to the upper part of the oviduct in female insects, intended for the reception of the seminal fluid of the male in coition, and its retention for the fecundation of the numerous ova as they are successively expelled.

SPERMATOZO'A. From *σπερμα*, sperm, and *ζωον*, animal. Spermatic animalcules. Minute particles seen in the spermatic fluid resembling infusora. They are supposed by most physiologists to be the active agents in generation.

SPERMID'IUM. In *Botany*, a kind of small seed-vessel resembling a seed. An achenium.

SPERM'ODERM. From *σπερμα*, seed, and *δερμα*, the skin. The external covering of a seed.

SPERMO'LITE. *Spermoli'thus;* from *σπερμα*, sperm, and *λιθος*, a stone. In *Pathology*, the indurated concretions which sometimes form in the *vesiculæ seminales*. In *Oryctology*, a fossil seed.

SPERMOPH'ORUS. From *σπερμα*, seed, and *φερο*, to bear. In *Botany*, the placenta of the pericarp of plants.

SPERNI'OLA. *Sperma Rana'rum; Sperni'olum ranarum.* Frog's spawn, formerly eulogized as a refrigerant and cosmetic.

SPEW'ING. Vomiting.

SPHACELA'TION. Mortification.

SPHACELIS'MUS. *Sphacelis'mos.* From *σφακελιζω*, to be gangrened. Gangrene; mortification. The term is also sometimes applied to inflammation of the brain.

SPHAC'ELUS. From *σφακω*, to destroy. The disorganized portion thrown off in mortification. Complete mortification.

SPHÆNOI'DES. Sphenoides.

SPHÆRAN'THUS IN'DICUS. The *Adaca*, a Malabar plant, said to possess acrid and aromatic properties.

SPHÆROCOC'CUS CRISPUS. The *Fucus crispus*, or Irish moss.

SPHÆRO'MA. From *σφαιρα*, sphere. Any thing made round or globular. Applied in *Pathology* to a globular fleshy protuberance.

SPHAGE. The throat.

SPHĒNE. From σφην, a wedge. A dull yellow, green, gray, brown or black mineral, composed of silicic acid, lime and titanic acid. It occurs in amorphous crystals of the form of oblique rhombic prisms.

SPHE'NOID. *Sphenoi'des;* from σφην, a wedge, and ειδος, resemblance. Wedge-like; applied to a bone of the cranium.

Sphenoid Bone. *Sphenoi'des os.* A bone situated in the middle of the base of the cranium, extending underneath from one temple to the other, wedged in, as it were, amid the other bones.

SPHENOI'DAL. *Sphenoida'lis.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoidal Spine. A projecting crest at the lower surface of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the vomer.

SPHENO-MAXILLARY. Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

Spheno-Maxillary Fissure. The inferior orbitar fissure. Foramen lacerum inferius.

Spheno-Maxillary Fossa. A depression at the union of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

Spheno-Or'bitar. *Spheno-orbita'lis.* An epithet applied by Béclard to the anterior or orbitar portion of the sphenoid bone.

Spheno-Palatine. Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones.

Spheno-Palatine Artery. The termination of the internal maxillary artery, which enters the back part of the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, to be distributed upon the pituitary membrane.

Spheno-Palatine Foramen. A foramen formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and sphenoid bone, establishing a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

Spheno-Palatine Ganglion. A small ganglion situated without the spheno-palatine foramen, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure.

Spheno-Palatine Nerves. The lateral nasal nerves, which arise from the ganglion of Meckel, and enter the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, to be distributed to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ.

Spheno-Parietal. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Spheno-Staphyli'nus. The levator palati muscle.

Spheno-Tem'poral. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHER'ULITE. Pearl-stone; a variety of obsidian, occurring in rounded grains.

SPHINC'TER. From σφιγγω, I constrict. A name given to certain muscles, the office of which is to close openings around which they are situated.

Sphincter A'ni. A muscle situated around the anus.

Sphincter Ani Internus. The circular fibres of the muscular coat of the rectum at its extremity.

Sphincter Gu'læ. The superior constrictor pharyngis.

Sphincter Labio'rum. The orbicularis oris.

Sphincter Oc'uli. The orbicularis palpebrarum.

Sphincter O'ris. The orbicularis oris.

Sphincter Vagi'næ. A muscle situated on the side of the vagina, near its external orifice, opposite the nymphæ, covering the corpus cavernosum.

Sphincter Ve'sicæ. A name given by some anatomists to a few fibres which surround the neck of the bladder.

SPHYG'MA. Σφυγμα. Sphygmos, which see.

SPHYG'MIC ART. *Sphyg'mica ars.* The knowledge or doctrine of the pulse; art of judging by the pulse.

SPHYG'MICUS. Of or belonging to the pulse.

SPHYGMOL'OGY. *Sphygmolog'ia;* from σφυγμος, the pulse, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the pulse.

SPHYG'MOS. From σφυξεω, to leap or rebound. The pulse; pulsation.

SPHYX'IS. Pulsation.

SPI'CA. A spike. In *Botany*, a species of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile along a common axis. In *Sur-*

*gery*, a spiral bandage, the turns of which cross each other like the letter V.

SPICA CEL'TICA. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*.

SPICA FŒM'INA. Common lavender.

SPICA IN'DICA. A synonym of *Nardus Indica*.

SPICA INGUINA'LIS. A bandage for inguinal ruptures.

SPICA DU'PLEX. A double spica or double spiral bandage.

SPICA MAS. Broad-leaved lavender.

SPICA NAR'DI. Indian nard.

SPICA SIM'PLEX. A common spica bandage.

SPICES. Agreeable, warm aromatic drugs, such as nutmeg, cinnamon, &c.

SPIC'ULA. In *Pathology*, pointed pieces of bone. In *Botany*, applied to grasses.

SPI'DER. *Ara'nea*. Common name of the animals belonging to the class *Arachnida*.

SPIGE'LIA. The Indian pink. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Spigeliaceæ*.

SPIGELIA ANTHELMIN'TICA. A West Indian and South American species, said to possess properties similar to those of the *Spigelia marilandica*.

SPIGELIA MARILAN'DICA. The perennial worm-grass, or Indian pink. The whole of this plant, especially the root, is anthelmintic.

SPIKE. Spica.

SPIKE'LET. In *Botany*, a small spike.

SPIKE'NARD. A popular name applied to different plants. In the United States it is applied to the *Aralia racemosa;* in England, to the *Andropogon nardus* of India, to *Valeriana spica*, and to several species of *Baccharis*, &c. The tree spikenard is a plant of the genus *Nardostachys*.

SPILAN'THUS. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

SPILANTHUS ACMEL'LA. The balm-leaved spilanthus. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

SPILANTHUS OLERA'CEUS. The spear-leaved spilanthus. A tincture of this plant has been recommended as a cure for tooth-ache.

SPILBURY'S ANTISCORBU'TIC DROPS. An empirical preparation, composed of corrosive sublimate, gentian root, orange peel, prepared sulphuret of antimony, of each ʒ ij; shavings of red sanders ʒ i; alcohol one pint.

SPILO'MA. A spot or discoloration of the skin. A variety of *nævus*.

SPILO'SIS. A synonym of Epicrosis.

SPI'NA. A thorn. In *Anatomy*, a process on the surface of a bone.

SPINA ÆGYPTI'ACA. The Egyptian thorn or *Acacia vera*.

SPINA BIF'IDA. A congenital malformation or defect of the spinal column.

SPINA CERVI'NA. A plant of the genus *Rhamnus*.

SPINA VENTOSA. A term of rather indefinite signification. By some it is defined to be a tumor arising from an internal caries of bone; by others, a disease of the osseous system, in which the bone exhibits a distended appearance.

SPINA VENTO'SA OF THE TEETH. A disease, according to Mr. Fox, seated in the cavity of a tooth; the vessels ramifying on the membrane, acquire a diseased action, by which the membrane itself becomes thickened; absorption of some of the internal parts of the tooth takes place, and the opening, at the extremity of the fang, becomes enlarged. The disease of the membrane is attended with the formation of matter. This discharges itself at the point of the fang into the alveolar cavity, which, being rendered more porous by the process of absorption, affords an outlet for its escape. During the progress of the disease, the gum, covering the alveolar process, becomes inflamed, and acquires a spongy texture; the matter, passing from the socket, makes its escape into the mouth by several openings through the gum, which is thus kept in a constant state of disease.

The enlargement of the opening at the extremity of the fang, is caused by the action of the confined matter, and not by the absorbents, as Mr. F. supposes, for

before this enlargement takes place, the lining membrane is destroyed, and, consequently, the vitality of the internal parietes of the root, and hence they cannot be subject to the action of the absorbents.

SPINA VERTEBRA'LIS. The vertebral column.

SPINA'CIA. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

SPINACIA OLERA'CEA. *Spin'ach.* Spinage; a pot herb, the boiled leaves of which have been used as an emollient cataplasm.

SPIN'AGE. Spinacia.

SPI'NAL. *Spina'lis;* from *spina,* the spine. Belonging or relating to the spinal column.

SPINAL ARTERIES. Two arteries descending, one on the anterior and one on the posterior surface of the spinal chord.

SPINAL CHORD. *Medul'la spinalis.* The spinal marrow, which is a continuation of the medulla oblongata.

SPINAL DISEASES. The diseases which affect the spinal chord and its membranes.

SPINAL FORAM'INA. The foramina of the vertebræ, which give egress to the spinal nerves.

SPINAL IRRITA'TION. A term applied to sub-inflammatory affections of the spinal chord and its membranes.

SPINAL MARROW. The spinal chord.

SPINAL NERVE. The accessory of the pneumogastric, or accessory nerve of Willis.

SPINAL NERVES. The vertebral nerves.

SPINA'LIS. Spinal.

SPINALIS CERVICIS. Semi-spinalis colli, a muscle of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.

SPINALIS COLLI. The semi-spinalis colli.

SPINALIS DORSI. A muscle situated on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes of the back, and the inner side of the longissimus dorsi.

SPINA'TUS. Spinal.

SPIN'DLE. In *Mechanics,* the axis of a wheel or roller.

SPINDLE TREE. A shrub of the genus *Euonymus.*

SPINE. In *Anatomy,* the vertebral column. In *Botany,* a sharp process of the woody part of a plant; a thorn.

SPINES'CENT. *Spines'cens.* Becoming hard and thorny.

SPIN'NERET. The articulated tubes of spiders, which they employ in making their webs.

SPINO SUS. Spinal.

SPI'NOUS. *Spino'sus.* Having the shape of, or beset with, spines or thorns.

SPINOUS PROCESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ. The processes situated one on the back part of each vertebra.

SPIRAC'ULA. *Spi'racles;* from *spiro,* I breathe. The breathing pores of insects. Applied also to the pores of the skin

SPIRÆ'A. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ.*

SPIRÆA AFRICA'NA. A plant of the genus *Diosma.*

SPIRÆA FILIPEN'DULA. The officinal dropwort. The root is astringent.

SPIRÆA TOMENTO'SA. Hardhack; red meadow-sweet. It is tonic and astringent. An extract of the root is used in diarrhœa.

SPIRÆA TRIFOLIA'TA. One of the names of *Gillenia trifoliata.*

SPIRÆA ULMA'RIA. Meadow-sweet. Queen of the meadows. The leaves are said to be slightly astringent, and the flowers anti-spasmodic and diaphoretic.

SPI'RAL. *Spira'lis;* from *spira,* a spire. Winding round a cylinder or other round body, in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

SPIRAL BANDAGE. The common bandage or roller, wound spirally round a limb.

SPIRAL SPRINGS. In *Dental Prosthesis,* the coiled wires employed for the retention of a double set of artificial teeth in the mouth.

The simplest method of winding the wire, is to secure it between two blocks of wood held between the jaws of a small bench-vice. Then, the upper end of the wire, in connection with a spindle or steel wire the size of a small knitting-needle, six or eight inches in length, is

grasped by a hand-vice or pair of sliding tongs; the spindle resting on the blocks of wood is made to revolve by turning the hand-vice or sliding tongs, according as the one or the other may be used. In this way, the wire is wound firmly and closely round the steel rod or spindle.

Spiral Vessels. A term applied in *Botany* to an elastic spiral fibre generated in long cylindrical tubes in plants.

SPIR'IT. *Spir'itus;* from *spirare*, to exhale. This term was formerly applied to all volatile substances obtained by distillation. They were formerly distinguished into *inflammable* or *ardent spirits*, *acid spirits*, and *alkaline spirits*, but at present the term is restricted to alcoholic liquors and ether.

Spirit, Rectified. Alcohol in a high state of concentration, commonly called *Spirit of wine.*

Spirit of Alum. The acrid liquid distilled from alum.

Spirit of Bone. Spirit of hartshorn, or impure ammonia.

Spirit of Salt. Hydrochloric acid.

Spirit of Tin. Perchloride of tin.

Spirit of Turpentine. Oil of turpentine.

SPIR'ITUS. Spirit. Also, breath.

Spiritus Æth'eris Aromat'icus. Ph. L. Aromatic spirit of ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Ni'trici. U. S. Sweet spirit of nitre. Spirit of nitric ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphu'rici. U. S. Spirit of sulphuric ether. Sweet spirit of vitriol.

Spiritus Ætherus Sulphurici Compos'itus. U. S. Ph. L. Compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

Spiritus Ammo'niæ. Ph. L. Spirit of ammonia.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromat'icus. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœ'tidus. Ph. L. Fetid spirit of ammonia.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succina'tus. Succinated spirit of ammonia.

Spiritus An'isi. Ph. L. Spirit of aniseed.

Spiritus Armora'ciæ Compos'itus. Ph. L. and D. Compound spirit of horseradish.

Spiritus Camph'oræ. U. S. Spirit of camphor.

Spiritus Car'ui. Ph. L. Spirit of caraway.

Spiritus Cinnamo'mi. Ph. L. Spirit of cinnamon.

Spiritus Col'chici Ammonia'tus. Ammoniated spirit of colchicum.

Spiritus Cor'nu Cer'vi. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

Spiritus Frumen'ti. Spirits distilled from rye and corn, as whiskey, &c.

Spiritus Gal'licus. French brandy.

Spiritus Junip'eri Compos'itus. U. S., Ph. L. and D. Compound spirit of juniper.

Spiritus Laven'dulæ. U. S., Ph. L. Spirit of lavender.

Spiritus Lavendulæ Compos'itus.—U. S. Compound spirit of lavender.

Spiritus Menthæ Piper'itæ. Ph. L. Spirit of peppermint.

Spiritus Menthæ Vir'idis. Ph. L. Spirit of spearmint.

Spiritus Myris'ticæ. U. S. Spirit of nutmeg.

Spiritus Ni'tri Sim'plex. Dilute nitrous acid.

Spiritus Pimen'tæ. U. S., and Ph. L. Spirit of pimenta.

Spiritus Pule'gii. Spirit of pennyroyal.

Spiritus Rectifica'tus. Alcohol. Spirit of wine.

Spiritus Rec'tor. The aroma of a plant.

Spiritus Rosmari'ni. U. S. and Ph. L. Spirit of rosemary.

Spiritus Sa'lis Ammonia'ci Cau'sticus. *Aqua Ammoniæ.* Water of ammonia.

Spiritus Tenu'ior. Dilute alcohol.

Spiritus Vi'ni Gal'lici. French brandy.

Spiritus Vitri'oli. Sulphuric acid.

SPIROID CANAL. A name applied by Chaussier to the aquæductus Fallopii.

SPIROM'ETER. From *spiro*, I breathe,

and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the air inhaled.

SPIROP'TERA HOM'INIS. A small worm sometimes found in the urine and kidneys.

SPIRU'LIDÆ. A family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods characterized by having a spiral discoid chambered shell in the substance of the mantle.

SPISSAN'TIA. *Incrassantia.* That which inspissates or thickens.

SPIT. Spittle; the mouth.

SPIT'TING. Expuition; ejecting spittle from the mouth.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. Hæmoptysis, which see.

SPIT'TLE. The salivary and mucous secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting.

SPITTOON', DENTIST'S. A vase or other vessel used by dentists to receive the saliva or blood which comes from the mouth of his patient while he is operating.

SPLANCH'NA. The entrails.

SPLANCH'NIC. *Splanch'nicus;* from σπλαγχνον, an entrail. Relating to the entrails.

SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES. The cavities of the abdomen, chest and head.

SPLANCHNIC NERVES. These are two in number, the *greater* and *lesser;* the first arises from the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and sometimes the tenth thoracic ganglia; the second from the tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia.

SPLANCH'NICA. The second order of diseases, class *Cœliaca*, of Dr. Good, comprehending those which affect the abdominal organs, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNOD'YNĒ. From σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the bowels.

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY. *Splanchnogra'phia;* from σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and γραφω, to describe. The anatomy of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLITHI'ASIS. From σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and λιθος, a stone. The formation of a calculous concretion in any of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY. *Splanchnolog'ia;* from σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the viscera.

SPLANCH'NON. An intestine, viscus or entrail.

SPLANCHNOP'ATHY. *Splanchnopathi'a;* from σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and παθος, disease. Disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOSCOP'IA. From σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and σκοπεω, to survey. Anatomical examination of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY. *Splanchnotomi'a;* from σπλαγχνον, a viscus, and τεμνω, I cut. Dissection of the viscera.

SPLEEN. Σπλην. A spongy viscus, situated below the diaphragm in the left hypochondrium, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs. Also, hypochondriasis.

SPLEEN'WORT. Millwort; a plant of the genus *Asplenium.*

SPLENAL'GY. *Splenal'gia;* from σπλην, the spleen, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the spleen.

SPLENATROPH'IA. From σπλην, the spleen, and *atroph'ia*, atrophy. Atrophy or wasting of the spleen.

SPLENECTOM'IA. From σπλην, the spleen, εκ, out of, and τεμνω, I cut. Amputation or extirpation of the spleen.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS. From σπλην, the spleen, and εμφρασσω, I obstruct. Obstruction of the spleen.

SPLEN'ETIC. *Spleneti'cus.* Belonging or relating to the spleen.

SPLE'NIC. Relating to the spleen.

SPLENIC ARTERY. An artery distributed to the spleen.

SPLENIC PLEXUS. A nervous net-work accompanying the splenic artery.

SPLENIC VEIN. A vein having its origin in the spleen, and accompanying the splenic artery.

SPLENI'TIS. From σπλην, the spleen, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLE'NIUM. Spleenwort; a plant of the genus *Asplenium.* Also, a compress.

SPLE'NIUS. An oblong, broad, flat muscle, situated at the back part of the neck and upper part of the back.

SPLENIZA'TION. A term applied in

*Pathology* to a morbid change of the lung, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

SPLENOCE'LE. From σπλην, the spleen, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia of the spleen.

SPLENOG'RAPHY. *Splenograph'ia;* from σπλην, the spleen, and γραφω, a description. The anatomy of the spleen.

SPLENOHÆ'MIA. From σπλην, the spleen, and αιμα, blood. Congestion of the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY. *Splenolog'ia;* from σπλην, the spleen, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENON'CUS. From σπλην, the spleen, and ογκος, a tumor. Tumefaction of the spleen. Ague cake.

SPLENOPAREC'TAMA. From σπλην, the spleen, and παρεκταμα, excessive volume. Great enlargement of the spleen.

SPLENORRHAG'IA. From σπλην, the spleen, and ρηγνυμι, to burst out. Hemorrhage from the spleen.

SPLENOT'OMY. *Splenotom'ia;* from σπλην, the spleen, and τεμνω, I cut. Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT. In *Surgery*, a long piece of wood, pasteboard, sheet iron, or leather, employed in the treatment of fractures, to keep the broken extremities of bones from moving.

SPLINT-BONE. The fibula.

SPLINT-CLOTH. A bandage, consisting of a central portion, with six or eight tails.

SPLINT'ER. A term applied, in *Surgery*, to a fragment separated from a fractured or diseased bone; also, to a small portion of wood which has entered the skin.

SPLITTING INSTRUMENT, ELLIOT'S IMPROVED. An instrument for separating the roots of a molar tooth; a kind of forceps provided with cutting edges, which, when they come together, form the letter V. By applying the force as deep between the roots as possible a perpendicular split is produced.

SPOD'IUM. An old preparation of zinc and other substances.

SPODIUM ABAISIR. Metallic oxyds, and a preparation of white lead and oil.

SPODIUM AL'BUM. Bone earth.

SPODIUM ARABUM. Burnt ivory.

SPODIUM GRÆCO'RUM. The white dung of dogs.

SPOD'UMENE. From σποδοω, to reduce to ashes. Triphane; a hard, brittle, translucent mineral occurring in laminated masses, of various shades of green or gray, easily divided into prisms with rhomboidal bases. It exfoliates before the blow-pipe into little ash-colored scales.

SPONDYLAL'GIA. From σπονδυλος, a vertebra, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the back.

SPONDYL'IUM. Cow-parsnip. All-heal. A plant of the genus *Heracleum*.

SPON'DYLUS. A vertebra.

SPONGE TENT. A tent made of prepared sponge.

SPON'GIA. Sponge; an organized porous marine substance, found under water or attached to rocks about the shore at ebb tide. Sponge is assigned by most Naturalists to the great class of Zoophytes. It has a reticulated fibrous structure, and in its recent state is covered with a soft gelatinous substance. As found in commerce, it appears to be composed of numerous small capillary tubes, capable of imbibing water and of becoming distended, a property which, together with its softness, renders it valuable to surgeons in dressing wounds and ulcers, and for distending fistulas and sinuses.

SPONGIA PRÆPARA'TA. Prepared sponge. Sponge dipped in hot melted wax, or, as some direct, in emplastrum ceræ compositum, and pressed until cold between two iron plates. It is afterwards cut into such shape as may be required.

SPONGIA USTA. Burnt sponge; a remedial agent of considerable value in cases of goitre, glandular swelling of a scrofulous character, and in some cutaneous affections. It is given mixed with syrup or honey.

SPON'GIÆ. A class of marine Zoophytes, composed of the different genera and species of sponge.

SPON'GIÆ LAPIS. A small friable stone found in sponge, formerly supposed to possess lithontriptic properties.

SPONG'IFORM. *Spongifor'mis;* spongoid, which see.

SPONG'INESS. The state of being spongy, or in a spongoid condition.

SPONGIO'SUS. Spongy.

SPONGOID. *Spongoi'des;* from *σπογγια*, sponge, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Spongy; resembling or of the nature of sponge.

SPONGOID INFLAMMATION. Fungus hæmatodes; a morbid growth frequently developed in the gums.

SPON'GIOLE. *Spongiolum;* from *σπογγια*, sponge. A spongelet, or the soft succulent extremity of the capillary roots in plants, which absorb or suck up fluids.

SPONGIO'SA OS'SA. *Ossa turbina'ta inferiora.* The inferior turbinated bones, situated in the under part of the side of the nose.

SPONGIO'SUM OS. The ethmoid bone.

SPONGOS. The tonsil.

SPONG'Y. *Spongio'sus.* Soft and full of cavities; applied in *Anatomy* and *Pathology* to textures resembling sponge.

SPON'SA SO'LIS. One of the names of *Calendula officinalis.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. From *sponte*, voluntary. That which occurs of itself, or without apparent external agency or cause.

SPOON'WOOD. A common name of *Kalmia latifolia.*

SPOON'WORT. Scurvy-grass; a plant of the genus *Cochlearia.*

SPORAD'IC *Sporad'icus;* from *σπειρω*, to sow. A term applied to diseases which occur in every season and locality, from accidental causes.

SPORANGI'UM. From *σπορα*, a seed, and *αγγειον*, a vessel. A term applied in *Botany* to the case in which the reproductive matter of many Cryptogamic plants is enclosed.

SPORE. *Spor'ule.* The reproductive corpuscles contained in the urn of mosses, and all the cryptogamia.

SPORI'DIA. The covering of the sporules of *Fungi;* also, the granules which resemble sporules in *Algæ* and *Characeæ*, but are of a doubtful nature.

SPORIDI'OLA. The reproductive granules of algaceous plants.

SPOR'ULE. A spore.

SPOTTED FEVER. Typhus gravior, in which purple or black petechiæ occur.

SPOTTED LUNG'WORT. A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria.*

SPRAIN. Subluxation; an excessive strain or rupture of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

SPRAT. A small fish, the *Clupea sprattus.*

SPREAD'ING. Diffuse, which see.

SPRUCE. A species of fir; the *Pinus abies.* Also, a drink prepared from spruce fir.

SPU'MA. Froth; foam; scum.

SPUMA ARGENTI. Semivitrified oxyd of lead.

SPUMA CEREVISIÆ. Yeast.

SPUMO'SUS. Frothy.

SPUNK. The agaric of the oak; touchwood.

SPURGE. A plant of the genus *Euphorbia.*

SPURGE-FLAX. An evergreen shrub, the *Daphne gnidium.*

SPURGE-LAUREL. The *Daphne laureola.*

SPURGE-OLIVE. An evergreen plant, the *Daphne mezereum.*

SPUR'RED RYE. See Secale Cornutum.

SPU'TUM. *Sputa'men;* from *sputo*, to spit. The secretions ejected from the mouth by the act of spitting, but more particularly the expectorated matter which comes from the chest.

SQUALL'ING. *Vag'itus;* the cry of the new-born child.

SQUA'MA. A scale.

SQUAMÆ. Scaly diseases. See *Lepra, Psoriasis, Ptyriasis* and *Ichthyosis.*

SQUA'MOUS. *Squamo'sus;* from *squama*, a scale. Scaly; covered with scales, as the *squamous* cones of the pine.

SQUAMOUS SUTURE. The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

SQUAR'ROSE. *Squar'rous.* Rough, scaly.

SQUAW-MINT. Pennyroyal; a plant of the genus *Hedeoma.*

SQUAW-ROOT. Black snakeroot; a plant of the genus *Actæa.*

SQUAW-WEED. Philadelphia fleabane; a plant of the genus *Erigeron.*

SQUEAM'ISHNESS. The common designation of *Fastidium cibi.* Vicious delicacy of taste.

SQUELET'TE. The French name of skeleton.

SQUILL. *Squilla.* A plant of the genus *Scilla.*

SQUILLS, VINEGAR OF. *Acetum scillæ.* A pharmaceutical preparation of squills, vinegar and alcohol, used as an expectorant.

SQUINT'ING. Strabismus; seeing with non-coincident axes of the eyes.

STA'CHYS. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

STACHYS FŒT'IDA. A plant of the genus *Ballota.*

STACHYS PALUS'TRIS. Clown's woundwort or all-heal.

STAC'TE. A species of liquid myrrh.

STA'DIUM. Stage, which see.

STADIUM AC'MES. In *Pathology,* the period of the height of a disease, or of the paroxysm of a disease.

STADIUM AUGMEN'TI. The stage or period of the increase of a disease.

STADIUM DECREMEN'TI. The period of the decrease of a disease, or of the subsidence of a paroxysm.

STADIUM FRIG'ORIS. The cold stage.

STAFF. In *Surgery,* a grooved instrument employed in the operation of lithotomy to guide the knife.

STAGE. *Stad'ium.* In *Pathology,* the period or degree of a disease, as the cold, hot and sweating stages of an intermittent.

STAG'MA. From σταζω, I distil. Any distilled liquor.

STAGNA'TION. *Stagna'tio;* from *stagnare,* to form a pond. In *Pathology,* a congestion, or retardation of the fluids in any part of the body.

STAHLIANS. The followers of Stahl.

STALAGMI'TIS. A genus of plants established by Murray, of the order *Clusiaceæ,* but as the name was given to two specimens of trees of different genera, it is not at present recognized.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOI'DES. A species of stalagmitis which yields a kind of gamboge.

STALAG'MOS. Distillation.

STALK. *Scape.* See Scapus.

STAL'TICUS. From στελλω, to contract. A term formerly applied to medicines which were supposed to have the power of healing.

STA'MEN. The male organ of fructification in plants, consisting of the anther and filament.

STAM'INA. A term applied in *Physiology* to the degree of constitutional strength and vigor.

STAM'MERING. *Balbu'ties.* Stuttering; impediment of speech; hesitation in the utterance of words.

STAN'GOS. Tin.

STANNI MURIAS. Muriate of tin.

STANNI PULVIS. Tin finely divided.

STAN'NIC ACID. Peroxyd of tin.

STANNI'OLUM. Tinfoil.

STAN'NUM. Tin.

STANNUM FOLIA'TUM. Tinfoil.

STAPE'DIUS. A muscle of the internal ear.

STA'PES. A stirrup; applied in *Anatomy* to a bone of the internal ear.

STA'PHIS. A plant of the genus *Delphinium.*

STAPHYLÆMATO'MA. From σταφυλη, the uvula, and *hæmatoma,* a bloody tumor. A tumor of the uvula formed by an effusion of blood.

STAPHYLA'GRA. Σταφυλαγρα. From σταφυλη, the uvula, and αγρευω, to catch. Forceps for taking hold of the uvula; uvula forceps.

STAPHYLE. The uvula.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES. Name given by Paulus to an instrument for grasping and removing the uvula.

STAPHYLI'NUS. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to parts connected with the uvula.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. The circumflexus, a muscle of the soft palate.

STAPHYLI'TIS. From *σταφυλη*, the uvula, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the uvula.

STAPHYLO-PHARYNGE'US. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

STAPHYLŒDE'MA. Relaxation of the uvula, either from inflammation or infiltration.

STAPHYLO'MA. *Staphylo'sis;* from *σταφυλη*, a grape. A generic designation of various tumors developed on the anterior surface of the ball of the eye. The three following species of staphyloma are recognized by French pathologists:

STAPHYLOMA OF THE CORNEA. *Staphyloma conicum.* A disease characterized by opacity and projection of the cornea.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE IRIS. *Procident'ia iridis.* Hernia of the iris.

STAPHYLOMA SCLEROT'ICÆ. A projection of the eye on the sclerotic coat.

STAPHYLON'CUS. *Staphylon'cia;* from *σταφυλη*, the uvula, and *ογκος*, swelling. Tumefaction of the uvula.

STAPHYLOPLAS'TY. From *σταφυλη*, the uvula, and *πλασσω*, I form. An operation for replacing the soft palate, or any portion of it, when wanting. When there only exists an opening in the palate or velum, this operation may often be performed with complete success, but when the loss of substance is very considerable, the result will be more doubtful. Dr. Pancoast, in his operative surgery, thus describes the operation for closing a hole near the centre of the hard palate, which formed a communication between the mouth and nose, as performed by himself.

"Two irregular quadrilateral flaps were raised from the mucous covering of the side of the roof of the mouth. These were reversed upon the orifice with their mucous surface upward, attached to each other by two points of interrupted suture, and forced firmly up against the margin of the bony orifice, which had previously been made raw with the knife, by a *curved* hare-lip pin, the convexity of which presented upward and corresponded with that of the palatine arch. The wrapping of the ligature round the pin carried the flaps firmly up against the orifice, so as to facilitate their adhesion to the raw margin of the latter. The mucous membrane of the sides of the flaps was partially shaved with a knife before they were reflected upward."

STAPHYLOR'APHY. *Velosynth'esis;* from *σταφυλη*, the uvula, and *ραφη*, a suture. The operation for uniting a cleft palate, which consists in paring the edges, passing ligatures through and bringing them together.

The idea of this operation was first conceived by an ingenious French dentist, by the name of LE MONNIER, who attempted, and with success, to perform it, as early as the year 1764. But for more than half a century afterwards, it does not seem to have attracted any attention, or to have been generally known to the medical profession. In 1819, however, M. ROUX, a celebrated French surgeon, and author of an able memoir upon the subject, published in 1825, performed the operation upon Dr. Stephens, a young American physician.* In 1820 it was performed for the first time in the United States, by Dr. J. C. WARREN, of Boston, and in 1822 in England, by Mr. ALCOCK.† Now it is classed among the regular operations of surgery.

The operation of staphyloraphy, or velosynthesis, consists in removing the margins of the divided velum with a pair of curved scissors, as recommended by M. Roux, or a double-edged knife, and holding the raw edges in contact with each other until a union takes place.

A multiplicity of ingeniously contrived

*Velpeau, in his *Elements of Operative Surgery*, p. 428, says that M. Colombe performed the operation on a dead subject in 1813, and in 1815 endeavored to prevail on a patient to permit him to repeat it, but without success. In 1817, too, M. Græfe published in Hufeland's Journal some details concerning it, but the subject elicited no interest until M. Roux performed the operation in 1819.

†Vide *Dr. Reese's Appendix to Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.*

instruments have been invented for the performance of the operation, but all that are really necessary, are, a sharp hook, a double-edged knife, short curved needles, a needle-holder, (*porte-aiguille*,) strong waxed ligatures, a pair of long-handled curved forceps and scissors; other instruments may, in some cases, be required. In addition to the above, water, towels, and one or more assistants will be needed.

Thus prepared, the patient, after having previously submitted to the necessary preparatory treatment, should be placed in a chair facing a good light, with his head firmly supported by an assistant, and his mouth open, the operation may be commenced by inserting the hook into the margin of the velum near its most dependent part, on the left side of the fissure. This instrument, held by an assistant, should be depressed so as to make the margin slightly tense. The point of the double-edged knife is now placed below the most dependent part of the velum, a little to the left of where the hook is inserted, and carried from below upward, until it has reached the angle of the fissure, removing about one line of the margin. This operation may be repeated on the opposite side of the fissure, or by changing the knife from the right to the left hand, and directing the assistant holding the hook to pass his hand "across, and a little above, the face of the patient," in the manner described by Dr. Mütter, so as to keep up a constant traction upon the strip of mucous membrane removed by the first cut, the right margin of the fissure may be made tense, and the knife carried from above downward, completing, by a single incision, the whole of this part of the operation.*

Further procedure should be suspended until the hemorrhage, though seldom very great, shall have partially subsided. A needle, armed with a well waxed ligature, and held in a pair of suitable forceps, should be passed from before backward through the most dependent part of the left margin, about three lines from the edge. As soon as it is seen on the opposite side, it should be grasped by the assistant with a pair of long-handled forceps, and as soon as the hold of the *porte-aiguille* is relaxed, drawn through, replaced in the latter, and passed through from behind forward to the right margin of the velum opposite to the ligature in the left. After the patient has rested a few minutes, a second, a third, and, when necessary, a fourth ligature should be introduced.

The ligature first introduced should now be tied, bringing the edges of the velum close together, and afterwards, the second and third, cutting off the ends of each. After the first knot of the ligature is tied, some precaution should be used to prevent this from slipping while the second is tied. The method adopted by M. Roux for knotting the ligature is, to make the first fold of the knot with the fore-fingers of each hand placed back to back, and after this has been drawn sufficiently tight, it is seized by an assistant with a pair of forceps, and held until the second and last turn of the knot is made.

Some surgeons use two needles for each ligature, one at each end, and introduce them from behind forward, one through each margin of the divided velum, instead of one, as in the method just described.

The needle-holder, or "porte" of Schwerdt, is thought to be as well adapted to the purpose as any instrument that can be employed. Dr. Physic's forceps have also been used, but Dr. Mütter

* Dr. S. P. Hullihen, who has performed the operation eleven times with success, has invented a bistoury for pairing the edges, which possesses decided advantages over the common double-edged knife. It is composed of two parts, which open like scissors, but when closed, form a double-edged knife or bistoury. The manner of using it is as follows: after first seizing the cleft edge of the velum at the base of the uvula with a pair of curved forceps, and putting it on the stretch, the bistoury, with its back towards and against the palate bone, should be pushed through the velum near its edge; then, by opening it, the edge will be paired off in the most even and perfect manner possible.

thinks Schwerdt's a preferable instrument.*

After the operation has been performed, the patient should be directed to keep his mouth closed, maintain perfect quiet; avoid coughing, sneezing, or even spitting, and the use of all solid food. Nor should he take but very little fluid aliment, and this only at long intervals.

When the fissure is so wide as to prevent the margins of the velum from being brought together, Dr. Mettauer, of Virginia, recommends making several lateral incisions through the mucous membrane, with a view to increase the extent of the velum, and thus permit the edges to be brought together. Mr. Fergusson proposes, for the more easy and perfect accomplishment of this end, the division of the levator-palati, the palato-pharyngeus, and the palato-glossus muscles. The motor influence of the muscles, in an upward, outward, and downward direction, being thus, for a time, cut off, he believes the motor power of the soft palate will be so much destroyed, that the edges of the fissure may be brought together.†

For supplying deficiency of structure, Dieffenbach recommends a longitudinal incision a short distance from the margin of the fissure, he has performed the operation in two cases with complete success. Dr. Mütter, of Philadelphia, who has been very successful in the operation, has also had recourse to these lateral longitudinal incisions, with the most happy results.‡

It often happens that an opening remains in the palate after the velum has been successfully united. This may, sometimes, be closed by the granulation of the edges of the cleft, which may be induced by making them raw by the application of caustics or the actual cautery. Dieffenbach has employed, with success, a concentrated tincture of cantharides, applied several times a day to the edges of the opening.* By some, the actual cautery is preferred, but if this latter is used, it should only be heated sufficiently to blister the parts.†

STAPHYLO'SIS. Staphyloma.

STAPHYLOT'OMY. *Staphylotom'ia;* from σταφυλη, the uvula, and τομη, incision. Excision of the uvula.

STAR-ANISE. A plant of the genus *Illicium*, and its fruit, which, by distillation, yields the *Oleum bodiani*, or oil of star-anise. The seed is said to be powerfully stomachic and carminative.

STAR-APPLE. The popular name of several species of intertropical evergreen trees which bear an esculent fruit. They belong to the genus *Chrysophyllum*, and the most important of the species is the *Chrysophyllum cainito*, or broad-leaved star-apple.

STAR-FISH. *Sea-star; asterias.* A marine animal belonging to the genus of pedicellate echinoderms or zoophytes, having the body divided into rays, in the centre of which is the orifice of the alimentary canal.

STAR-GRASS. *Star-bla'sing.* Common name of *Aletris farinosa.*

STAR-LIKE. Stellate.

STAR-SHOOT. A gelatinous substance found in stagnant waters; a fungus, the *Tremella nostoc.*

STAR-STONE. A variety of sapphire, which, in certain directions, exhibits a reflection of light in the form of a star.

STAR-THISTLE. Common name of *Carlina acaulis.*

* Dr. S. P. Hullihen has invented an *acutenaculum* for this operation, which the author believes possesses decided advantages over every other needle-holder that has been employed, as it enables the operator to hold the velum with the point of the needle, as with a tenaculum, until he satisfies himself where the stitch should be. By this means the stitches may always be inserted the proper distance from the edge of the velum, and on both sides directly opposite to each other, a matter of great importance to the successful treatment of cleft-palate. See Acutenaculum, Hullihen's.

† Vide *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, vol. 28.

‡ Vide *Liston and Mutter's Surgery*, p. 204.

* Vide *British and Foreign Medical Review*, for April, 1846.

† Vide *Dr. Hullihen on Cleft Palate*, in Am. Jour. Dental Science, vol. 5, p. 473.

STARCH. *Amylum.* A proximate principle of vegetables, characterized by its insipidity, and by insolubility in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether. In boiling water it forms a very nearly transparent jelly. It constitutes the largest portion of all farinaceous substances, and is the principal ingredient in bread.

STARCH, IODIDE OF. An ounce of starch mixed with twenty-four grains of iodine, previously triturated in a little water. The iodide is dried by a gentle heat, and kept in a well-stopped bottle for use. In this way iodine may be given in very large doses without irritating the stomach.

STARCH, POTATOE. The fecula of *Solanum tuberosum.*

STARKEY'S SOAP. *Sapo Terebinthinæ.* See Soap, Starkey's.

STARKEY'S PILLS. These are said to be composed of black hellebore, Starkey's soap, of each ʒ iv, saffron, ʒ iij, made into a mass with oil of turpentine.

STA'SIS. From σταω, I stop. In *Pathology*, a nearly stagnant condition of the fluids.

STAT'IC. In *Physics*, pertaining to, or the state of, a body at rest, or in equilibrium.

STAT'ICE. A genus of plants of the order *Plumbagineæ.*

STATICE CAROLINIA'NA. Marsh rosemary. It is astringent, and has been used in dysentery and ulcerated sore throat.

STATICE LIMO'NIUM. Red behen; sea-thrift; sea-lavender. The roots are feebly astringent and tonic.

STAT'ICS. That part of physical science which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest, or in equilibrium. It is the converse of *dynamics*, which treats of bodies in motion.

STA'TION. *Sta'tio;* from *stare*, to stand. In *Physiology*, the act of standing. In *Zoology* and *Botany*, the habitation of animals and plants.

STA'TIONARY. *Stationa'rius;* from *stare*, to stand. A name given by Sydenham to certain diseases which prevail in a place for a number of years.

STATIS'TICS, MEDICAL. *Vital statistics.* The detail of facts connected with the deaths, births, salubrity, &c., of different places.

STAT'URE. *Statura;* from *sto, statum*, I stand. The natural height of an animal body, but usually applied to that of man.

STA'TUS. A state or condition; applied synonymously, in *Physiology*, with *temperament* and *diathesis*, and in *Pathology*, with *acme.*

STATUS NERVO'SUS. Nervous diathesis.

STAU'ROLITE. From σταυρος, a cross, and λιθος, a stone. Cross-stone; harmotome; a silicate of baryta and alumina, with traces of lime and potash. It occurs in small quadrangular prisms crossing each other.

STAU'ROTIDE. From σταυρος, a cross, and ειδος, form. Prismatic garnet, or *grenatite.* It forms four or six-sided prisms, which sometimes cross each other at right angles.

STAV'ESACRE. A plant of the genus *Delphinum.*

STEAM. The vapor of water at a high temperature.

STEAM DOCTOR. A term designative of one who treats all diseases by steam.

STE'AR. Sevum; fat.

STEAR'IC ACID. An acid obtained from animal and vegetable fats.

STE'ARINE. The solid component of fats. See Elaine.

STEAROPTE'NE. A crystalline substance contained in many volatile oils.

STE'ATITE. From στεαρ, fat. A soft mineral of an unctuous feel, called *Soapstone.*

STEATOCE'LE. From στεαρ, fat, and κηλη, a tumor. A fatty tumor of the scrotum.

STEATO'MA. *Steato'sis;* from στεαρ, fat. An encysted tumor, the contents of which are of a fatty nature.

STEATOMATOUS. *Steatomato'des.* Of the nature of or resembling steatoma.

STEATO'SIS. Steatoma.

STEATOSIS CORDIS. Fatty heart; a preternatural deposition of the fat on the heart, or fatty degeneration of this organ.

STEEL. *Chalybs.* Iron combined with carbon. Carbureted iron.

STEG'ANOPODS. From στεγανος, covered, and πους, a foot. A family of swimming birds, in which all the four toes are connected by the same web.

STEGNO'SIS. From στεγνοω, I constrict. In *Pathology*, constriction; constipation; suppression of the natural evacuations.

STEGNOT'ICA. Στεγνωτικος. *Stignot'ics.* Astringents.

STEIRO'SIS. From στειρος, barren. Barrenness; sterility.

STELEN'GIS. Stridor Dentium.

STEL'LA. A star. Also, a bandage crossing like an X.

STEL'OCHITE. Osteocolla.

STEM. The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the main stock. Also, the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or fruit.

STE'MA. The penis.

STEM'MATA. From *stemma*, a garland. The simple and minute eyes of worms.

STENAG'MUS. Sighing; groaning; often a consequence of disease.

STENOCAR'DIA. From στενος, strait, and καρδια, the heart. Angina pectoris.

STENOCHO'RIA. Narrowness of space, but employed by some modern pathologists to designate contraction of the vagina.

STENOSTENO'SIS. Contraction of the parotid duct.

STENOSTOM'IA. From στενος, narrow, and στομα, mouth. Contraction of the mouth.

STENOTHO'RAX. From στενος, narrow, and θωραξ, the chest. One with a narrow chest.

STENTOROPHO'NUS. One who has a strong voice.

STEPHANE. The crown.

STEPHEN'S REMEDY, MRS. A celebrated lithontriptic, consisting of lime from the shells of eggs and snails made into pills with soap; followed by a decoction consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap.

STERA. The uterus.

STERCORA'CEOUS. *Stercora'rius;* from *stercus*, dung. Of the nature of or relating to excrement.

STER'CUS. Excrement.

STERCUS DIABOLI. Devil's dung; a vulgar appellation given by the Germans to *Asafœtida.*

STERELMIN'THA. *Sterelmin'thans;* from στερεος, solid, and ελμινς, an intestinal worm. A name applied to intestinal worms which have no true abdominal cavity, but are composed of parenchymatous substance, as the tape-worm.

STEREOT'ICA. From στερεος, hard. Lesions or deformities of the hard parts; an order of diseases in the class *Tychica*, of Dr. Good.

STERIL'ITAS. Sterility.

STERIL'ITY. *Steril'itas;* from *sterilis*, barren. The condition of an animal or plant not capable of procreating its species or producing fruit.

STER'NAL. *Sterna'lis.* Pertaining to the sternum.

STERNAL ASPECT. Aspect towards the sternum.

STERNAL'GIA. From στερνον, the sternum, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the region of the sternum; angina pectoris.

STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR. *Sterno-Clavicula'ris.* Relating to the sternum and clavicle.

STERNO-CLAVICULAR ARTICULATION. The articulation of the sternum with the clavicle.

STERNO-CLEIDO BRACHIA'LIS. The pectoralis major muscle.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDE'US. A muscle situated on the anterior and lateral part of the neck.

STERNO-COSTALES. From three to six muscles, situated at each side of the lower surface of the sternum.

STERNO-HUMERA'LIS. Name given by Chaussier to the Pectoralis major.

STERNO-HYOÏDE'US. A long flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck, between the sternum and os hyoides.

STERNO-THYROÏDE'US. A long, broad and flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck, between the sternum and thyroid cartilage.

STERNODYN'IA. From *στερνον*, the sternum, and *οδυνη*, pain. Sternalgia.

STERNODYNIA SYNCOPIA'LIS. Angina pectoris.

STER'NUM. *Ster'non;* from *στερεος*, solid. Breast bone. An oblong, flat bone, situated at and constituting the paries of the fore part of the thoracic cavity. It is articulated with the clavicle and seven superior ribs.

STERNUTAMEN'TUM. Sneezing.

STERNUTAMENTO'RIA. Sneeze-wort, or bastard pellitory; a plant of the genus *Achillea*.

STERNUTA'TIO. Sneezing.

STERNU'TATORY. *Sternutato'rius;* from *sternutare*, to sneeze. A substance which provokes sneezing.

STER'TOR. From *stertere*, to snore. Snoring; the noise caused by the passage of the air through the larynx, fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration during the invasion of certain diseases, particularly apoplexy.

STERTOROUS. Respiration of the character of stertor.

STETHOM'ETER. From *στεθος*, the chest, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the extent of the movement of the parietes of the chest, used in thoracic diseases as a means of diagnosis. It was invented by Mr. Richard Quain.

STETH'OSCOPE. *Stethoscop'ium;* from *στηθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεω*, I examine. A hollow cylinder, commonly made of fine-grained wood, as cedar or maple, invented by Laënnec, to assist in auscultation. It is used in diseases of the thoracic organs as a means of diagnosis.

STHENI'A. From *σθενος*, strength; power. Excess of rigidity of the animal tissues; excess of vital action, or undue exaltation of the phenomena of life.

STHEN'IC. *Sthen'icus.* A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases which are produced by preternatural excitability, as a *sthenic* or inflammatory fever.

STHENOP'YRA. *Synocha; dynam'ic fever.* From *σθενος*, strength, and *πυρ*, fire. A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to inflammatory fever.

STIBI. See Stibium.

STIBIA'LIS. Pertaining to antimony; antimonial.

STIBII ESSENTIA. Antimonial wine.

STIB'IUM. Old name for antimony.

STICHOMAN'CY. From *στιχος*, a line, and *μαντεια*, prophecy. Divination by lines or passages of books written on slips of paper and drawn from a vessel at hazard.

STIFF-JOINT. Anchylosis.

STIFF-NECK. Wry neck, which see.

STIG'MA. From *στιζω*, to prick or brand. In *Pathology*, a small red speck on the skin. Also, nævus maternus. In *Botany*, the female organ, situated at the summit of the ovary, or of the style where it exists.

STIG'MATA. From *στιγμα*, a mark. The breathing pores in the bodies of insects; the spiracles.

STILBO'MA. A cosmetic.

STILL. A vessel, or boiler, employed in the distillation of liquors.

STILLICID'IUM. From *stillare*, to drop. Literally a dropping; applied in *Pathology* to strangury, or the discharge of urine drop by drop.

STILLIN'GIA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

STILLINGIA SYLVAT'ICA. Queen's root, said to be sedative and purgative.

STIMATO'SIS. Stymatosis, which see.

STIM'MI. *Stibium.* An ore or sulphuret of antimony.

STIM'ULANT. *Stim'ulans;* from *stimulare*, to goad. A medicine which is capable of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Stimulants may be *general* or *local; diffusible* or *permanent.* When *general*, they affect the whole system; when *local*, only a particular part; *diffusible* are those which act promptly but temporarily; the *permanent* act more slowly, and their effects continue much longer.

STIM'ULUS. Any thing which excites the animal economy generally, or the action of a part.

STIPE. The base of a frond; a species of stem passing into a leaf. Also, the stem of a fungus.

STIP'ULE. *Stipula.* A leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks. They are usually at the base of the latter.

STIP'ULAR. Belonging to or resembling stipules.

STIRO'SIS. Sterility.

STITCH. In *Pathology*, a sharp, spasmodic pain in the side.

STIZOLO'BIUM. Cowhage; cowitch; a plant of the genus *Dolichos*.

STOCKING, LACED. A stocking made of firm cloth in such a way as to admit of being laced and producing equal compression along the leg.

STŒ'CHAS. A plant, the name of a species belonging to the genus *Lavendula*.

STO'LON. A runner or shoot, proceeding horizontally from a plant.

STOLONIF'EROUS. Putting forth stolons.

STO'MA. The mouth.

STOMAC'ACĒ. From στομα, the mouth, and κακος, evil. *Cancram oris.* Canker of the mouth. See Cancrum Oris and Gangrena Oris.

STOMACH. *Stom'achus;* from στομα, the mouth, and χεω, to pour. A musculomembranous receptacle, continuous with the œsophagus, and situated in the epigastric region beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and spleen.

Stomach Disease. Limosis, which see.

Stomach Pump. An instrument for conveying water and bland nutritious fluids to the stomach in cases of impeded deglutition, and for removing poisonous fluids from it.

Stomach, Second. Proventriculus, which see.

STOM'ACHAL. Stomachic.

STOMACHAL'GIA. From στομαχος, the stomach, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the stomach.

STOMACH'IC. *Stom'achal. Stomach'icus.* That which strengthens or gives tone to the stomach.

STOM'ACHUS. The stomach.

STOMAL'GIA. From στομα, mouth, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the mouth.

STOM'ATA. The pores on the under surfaces of the leaves of plants.

STOMAT'IC. *Stomat'icus.* A medicine used in diseases of the mouth, as a dentifrice or masticatory.

STOMATI'TIS. From στομα, the mouth, and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatitis, Aphthous. Follicular inflammation of the mouth; aphtha, as it occurs in the adult, is usually accompanied by more or less gastric disturbance.

Stomatitis, Erythem'atous. Simple stomatitis.

Stomatitis, Gangrenous. Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth; sloughing phagedæna. See Gangræna Oris.

Stomatitis, Mercurial. *Stomati'tis Mercuria'lis.* Inflammation of the mouth produced by the use of mercury.

Stomatitis of Nursing Women. A variety of aphthous inflammation of the mouth which sometimes occurs in debilitated females during lactation.

Stomatitis, Pseudomem'branous. Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the formation of adventitious or false membranes, a symptom of disease of unfavorable import.

Stomatitis, Ulcerous. Aphthous inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATODYN'IA. Stomatalgia.

STOMATOC'ACĒ. Stomacace.

STOMATO-GASTRIC. From στομα, a mouth, and γαστηρ, a stomach. A term applied to the system of nerves principally distributed upon the stomach and intestines.

STOMATOG'RAPHY. *Stomatograph'ia;* from στομα, the mouth, and γραφω, to describe. An anatomical description of the mouth or buccal cavity.

STOMATOL'OGY. *Stomatolog'ia;* from στομα, the mouth, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the mouth.

STOMATONECRO'SIS. *Necrosis infantilis.* Gangræna Oris, which see.

STOMATOPA'NUS. From στομα, the mouth, and πανος, a glandular tumor. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA. From στομα, the mouth, and φυμα, a swelling. A swelling in the mouth.

STOMATOPLAS'TIC. From στομα, the mouth, and πλασσω, I form. The operation of forming a mouth, as in cases where the aperture is closed or contracted.

STOMATORRHAG'IA. From στομα, the mouth, and ρηγνυμι, I break out. Hemorrhage from the mouth.

STOM'ATOSCOPE. From στομα, the mouth, and σκοπεω, I view. A speculum oris; an instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit an examination of the parts within.

STOMATO'SIS. Stomatorrhagia.

STONE-BORERS. A term applied to certain bivalve mollusks, which, by means of a fleshy foot on which they turn as on a pivot, bore holes in rocks.

STONE IN THE BLADDER. Urinary calculi.

Stone Crop. A low succulent plant of the genus *Sedum*, called wall-pepper.

Stone Pock. Acne, which see.

STONES, THE. The testes.

STOOL. *Dejectio alvi.* The evacuation or discharge from the bowels.

STO'RAX. A fragrant resin which exudes from the *Styrax officinalis* in the form of small globules of a reddish color, but usually imported in large reddish-brown flat masses.

Storax Liq'uida. Liquid storax; a fragrant, bitterish resin, of about the consistence of turpentine. It exudes from the *Liquidambar styraciflua* and some other species.

Storax Ru'bra Officina'lis. Cascarilla bark.

Storax, White. Peruvian balsam.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. An empirical preparation, composed principally of calomel and jalap.

STORK-BILL. A common name of *Geranium maculatum.*

STOUT. A cant name sometimes given to strong beer.

STOVE. In *Pharmacy*, a chamber or confined place raised to a certain temperature by artificial means for the desiccation of vegetable substances; in *Hygiene*, for the immersion of the animal body in hot air or vapor. In the former case it is called the dry stove, in the latter the humid.

STRABIS'MUS. *Strabis'mos;* from στραβιζω, to squint. Squinting. An affection of the eyes characterized by a defect of parallelism in the axis of vision, occasioned by a shortness of one of the muscles of the eye-ball.

STRABOS'ITAS. Strabismus.

STRABOT'OMY. *Strabotom'ia;* from στραβος, one who squints, and τομη, incision. The operation of dividing the muscle or muscles that distort the eye, for the removal of strabismus.

STRAIN. In *Pharmacy*, to pass a decoction or infusion forcibly through linen, flannel or some porous substance, for the purpose of separating the liquid from extraneous matters. Also, to exert with great effort, to stretch violently; to put forth the utmost strength. In *Pathology*, injury from excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching. A sprain.

STRAIN'ING. *Nisus.* Making a great effort by voluntary retention of the breath, so as to force down the diaphragm and cause a forcible contraction of the abdominal muscles, with a view to compress the contents of the abdomen and effect an evacuation of fæces or urine.

STRAITS OF THE PELVIS. The upper opening of the pelvis, extending to the horizontal circle, and separating the internal surface into two parts, is called the *Superior* or *Abdominal* strait. The inferior opening, formed by the coccyx, the edges of the sacro-sciatic ligaments, the tuberosities of the ischium, and the ischio-pubal rami, is called the *Inferior, Lesser* or *Perineal* strait.

STRAMO'NIUM. Thorn-apple; the officinal name of *Datura stramonium.*

STRANGA'LIS. A hard tumor in the

breast, arising from obstruction of the flow of milk.

STRANGULA'TION. *Strangula'tio.* Constriction; obstruction of the air passages; suffocation. Also, contraction of an opening which has given passage to a portion of intestine, so as to prevent its return.

STRANGULATION, UTERINE. Hysteria.

STRAN'GURY. *Strangu'ria;* from στραγξ, a drop, and ουρον, urine. Difficulty, accompanied by heat and pain, in passing the urine, which escapes drop by drop.

STRAP-SHAPED. In *Botany*, ligulate.

STRATIO'TES. A plant of the genus *Achillea.*

STRA'TUM. A layer.

STRAW. *Culm.* The stalk or stem of certain species of grain and grasses.

STRAW'BERRY. A plant of the genus *Fragaria*, and its fruit.

STRAWBERRY, SHRUBBY. A plant of the genus *Rubus.*

STRAWBERRY, WILD. A common name of *Fragaria Virginiana.*

STREM'MA. From στρεφω, to turn. A sprain; a luxation.

STRENGTH. Vigor; a tonic state of the tissues of the body.

STREPITO'SUS MORBUS. A disease of the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumors arise on different parts of the body, which crepitate, and are accompanied by a sonorous escape of gas from the mouth and anus.

STREPITUS AU'RIUM. Tinnitus aurium, which see.

STREPSIP'TERA. *Strepsip'terans;* from στρεπτος, twisted, and πτερον, a wing. An order of insects possessing rudimental elytra in the form of spirally twisted scales.

STRETCH'ING. Pandiculation, which see.

STRI'Æ. Vibices, which see.

STRI'ATE. *Stria'tus.* In *Natural History*, scored; grooved; marked with long parallel lines.

STRI'ATED. Striate.

STRICTU'RA. Stricture.

STRICTURE. *Strictu'ra;* from *stringere, strictum*, to tie hard. A contracted state of some tube or duct of the body, as the urethra, œsophagus or intestines.

STRIC'TUS. Stiff and straight.

STRI'DOR DEN'TIUM. *Grincement des dents; brygmus.* Grinding of the teeth; a common symptom in children affected with worms or gastric derangement. It occurs during sleep. It is also a symptom of some cerebral affections.

STRIG'IL. *Strig'ilis.* A flesh brush.

STROB'IL. *Stro'bilus.* An ament, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds, as the fruit of the pines.

STROBIL'IFORM. *Strobilifor'mis.* Shaped like a strobil or cone.

STROBILITI'TES. From στροβιλος, the cone of the pine. Wine flavored with pine cones.

STROKE, APOPLEC'TIC. A seizure of apoplexy.

STROKE, PARALYT'IC. A sudden attack of cerebro-spinal paralysis.

STRO'MA. In *Physiology*, the foundation texture of an organ. In *Pathology*, the bed or base of a morbid deposit.

STRON'GYLUS. In *Helminthology*, a genus of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, belonging to the order *Nematoidea* of Rudolphi.

STRONGYLUS GI'GAS. A long worm with a flat, obtuse head, sometimes found in the human kidney.

STRON'TIA. An earth composed of oxygen and a base called *strontium.* When dry, it is white and resembles baryta in many of its properties.

STRON'TIANITE. Native carbonate of strontia.

STRON'TIUM. The metallic base of strontia. It is very similar to barium.

STROPHOS. Tormina.

STROPH'ULUS. *Red gum* or *red gown; white gum; tooth-rash.* A disease peculiar to infants, characterized by a cutaneous eruption of red, and sometimes whitish pimples, occurring, most commonly, about the face, neck and arms. It is distinguished by Dr. Willan into five species. 1. *Strophulus intertinctus,* red

gum, or red gown; 2. *Strophulus albidus*, or white gum; 3. *Strophulus confertus*, denominated *tooth rash*, or rank red gum; 4. *Strophulus volaticus*, characterized by clusters of papulæ appearing successively on different parts of the body, and of a deep red color; 5. *Strophulus candidus*, consisting of large, shining papulæ, which appear whiter than the adjacent cuticle.

STRUCTU'RA. Structure.

STRUC'TURAL. Pertaining to structure.

STRUC'TURE. *Structu'ra;* from *struere, structum*, to build. The arrangement of the organic elements of animals and plants. Also, a texture.

STRU'MA. In *Pathology*, a term generally applied to scrofula. Also, to bronchocele

STRUMA ADIPO'SA. Prominence of the neck from an accumulation of adipose matter.

STRUMA TYROLEN'SIUM. Cretinism, which see.

STRU'THIUM. Soapwort; a plant of the genus *Saponaria*.

STRYCH'NIA. Strychnine.

STRYCH'NINE. *Strychni'na*. An inodorous, bitter, solid, crystalline alkaloid, obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica, St. Ignatius' bean*, and from the poison called *Upas tieuté*. Formula $C_{44}$, $H_{23}$, $N_2$, $O_8$. Strychnine and its salts are active poisons. The eighth of a grain given to a dog has been known to cause the death of the animal. It has been found useful in paralysis, given in very small doses, and it has been highly recommended in some nervous diseases. It acts as a tonic, and increases the secretion of urine, and sometimes it produces a diaphoretic effect. Applied externally, it acts as an irritant, and has been used in this way with advantage in amaurosis. The usual dose is one-twentieth of a grain.

Strychnine combines with various acids, forming salts; the most important of which are, the *hydrochlorate*, the *nitrate*, and the *sulphate*. These are given in the same cases as strychnia.

STRYCHNOMA'NIA. From στρυχνος, nightshade, and μανια, madness. Madness produced by eating *Atropa belladonna*.

STRYCH'NOS. A genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*.

STRYCHNOS COLUMBRI'NA. A tree of the East Indies. It yields the *Lignum columbrinum*, which contains strychnia.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOM'ICA. The tree which yields the poison nut called *nux vomica*. The bark is known under the name of *false angustura*. The seeds are the officinal part, which, as well as their alkaloids, are powerful poisons.

STRYCHNOS SANCTI IGNATII. Ignatia amara; bean of St. Ignatius. The seeds contain *strychnia*, and are employed in the cases in which nux vomica is required.

STRYCHNOS TIEU'TE. The tree which produces the *upas tieuté*, a strong Java poison, and from which strychnia has been obtained.

STRYCHNOS TOXIF'ERA. This yields the active agent of the *ourari* or *woorari* poison of Guayana.

STRYCHNOS VOLU'BILIS. A plant of the genus *Ignatia*.

STRYPH'NOS. Στρυφνος. Astringent.

STUMA. Στυμα, Priapism, which see.

STUN'NED. The state of an individual who, from a fall or blow, has suffered concussion of the brain.

STUPE. Stuppa.

STUPEFA'CIENT. *Stupefa'ciens;* from *stupefacio*, to stupefy. That which stupefies; a narcotic.

STU'POR. From *stupeo*, to be senseless. Diminished sensibility to external impressions, often amounting to lethargy.

STUP'PA, OR STUPA. A stupe; a piece of cloth, or tow, soaked in a warm liquid and applied to a part of the body.

STUPRUM. Rape.

STUR'GEON. A large cartilaginous fish of the genus *Acipenser*.

STURIO'NIANS. *Sturionic;* from *sturio*, a sturgeon. The sturgeon family of cartilaginous fishes.

STUT'TERING. Defective speech; a high degree of stammering.

STYE. *Horde'olum.* A small inflammatory tumor on the eyelid.

STYLE. *Stylus.* A term applied in *Botany* to the shaft or middle portion of the pistil which connects the stigma with the germ.

STYLET'. In *Surgery,* a small silver or steel instrument used in the examination of wounds, ulcers and fistulas.

STY'LIFORM. *Stylifor'mis.* Style or rod-shaped. A term applied in *Anatomy* to processes of bone.

STYLO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYLO-CERATO-HYOIDEUS. The Stylohyoideus.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDEUS. Stylohyoideus.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides, at the anterior and upper part of the neck. Its use is to raise the tongue and draw it backward.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS. A muscle situated at the anterior, lateral and superior part of the neck. Its use is to raise the os hyoides and carry it backward and to one side.

STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN. A foramen between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. It gives passage to the portio dura of the auditory nerve, and to the stylo-mastoid artery.

STYLO-MAXILLARY-LIGAMENT. A ligament extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the angle of the lower jaw.

STYLO-PHARYN'GEUS. A muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. Its use is to dilate and raise the pharynx, and carry it backward.

STY'LOID. *Sty'liform; styloi'des;* from στυλος, a peg, shaft or column, and ειδος, shape. Shaped like a peg, shaft or column.

STYLOID PROC'ESS. A long, slender process of the temporal bone, which gives attachment to the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngeus and stylo-hyoideus muscles.

STYLUS. A style, which see.

STYMATO'SIS. From στυω, to have a priapism. Hemorrhage of the penis, accompanied by erection.

STYM'MA. The chief ingredient of an unguent or ointment.

STYP'SIS. Constriction; constipation.

STYPTE'RIA. Alum.

STYP'TIC. *Stypt'icus;* from στυφω, to constringe. A remedy which possesses the property of constringing the animal tissues and of arresting hemorrhage.

STYPTIC, RUSPINI'S. See Ruspini's Styptic.

STY'RAX. A genus of plants of the order *Styraceæ.*

STYRAX AL'BA. The Peruvian balsam tree.

STYRAX BENZOIN. The tree which affords the gum benzoin.

STYRAX COLATA. Strained storax.

STYRAX LIQUIDA. Liquidambar.

STYRAX OFFICINA'LIS. The tree which yields the solid storax.

STYRAX RUBRA. Red storax; storax in the tear.

STY'ROLE. The essential oil of storax.

SUB- A Latin preposition, used as a prefix, signifying under, beneath.

SUBALTOI'DEUS. A name given by Chaussier to the second pair of cervical nerves.

SUBARACHNOIDE'AN FLUID. The serous fluid between the arachnoid membrane and pia mater.

SUBAXOIDE'US. A name given by Chaussier to the third pair of cervical nerves.

SUB'BORAS NATRI'CUM. Borax.

SUBCAR'BONAS POTASSÆ. Carbonate of potash.

SUBCAR'BONATE. *Subcarbonas.* A carbonate capable of neutralizing more acid, or one in which the base predominates.

SUBCHLORIDE OF MERCURY.—Calomel.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *Subclavic'ulus;* from *sub,* under, and *clavicula,* the clavicle. That which is under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES. The arteries which pass under the clavicle to the axilla. There is one on each side. The right

arises from the arteria innominata, and the left, from the arch of the aorta.

SUBCLAVIAN VEINS. These veins are two in number, one on each side; they are continuations of the axillary, and terminate in the vena cava superior.

SUBCLAVICULA'RIS. Subclavian.

SUBCLAV'IUS. A muscle on the anterior part of the thorax.

SUBCRUEN'TUS. From *sub*, and *cruentus*, bloody. Having somewhat the appearance of blood. A term applied to certain excretions which are mixed with, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCRURÆ'I. Two small muscular slips sometimes found under the cruræus.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. From *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin. That which is situated immediately under the skin.

SUBCUTANEOUS GLANDS. *Glandulæ subcutaneæ*. The sebaceous and sudoriparous glands, the excretory ducts of which perforate the skin.

SUBDIAPHRAGMAT'IC PLEXUS. A plexus formed by the solar plexus; it distributes its branches to the diaphragm.

SU'BER. The cork-oak, a species of *Quercus*, which yields the *cork* of commerce.

SUBER'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork.

SUBERIC PIVOT. A pivot or *tenon* furnished with cork, for attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth, recommended by M. Ricci.

SU'BERIN. A term applied by Chevreul to the cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water, alcohol and ether.

SUBINFLAMMA'TION. A very mild degree of inflammation, or slight arterial excitation. Broussais defines it to be an augmentation of the vital phenomena of the lymphatic system.

SUBINTRAN'TES FEBRES. From *sub*, under, and *intrare*, to enter. Intermittents, the paroxysms of which are so near together, that one begins before that which has preceded it has completed its stages.

SUBLIMAMEN'TUM. Any substance which hangs or floats in the urine as it cools.

SUB'LIMATE. The product of sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE. Bichloride of mercury.

SUBLIMA'TION. *Sublima'tio*; from *sublimo*, I raise up. The operation by which solid matters are volatilized by heat, and again condensed into a solid form.

SUBLI'MIS. A name given to certain muscles, from their being more superficially situated than their kindred muscles.

SUBLIN'GUAL. *Sublingua'lis*; from *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue. Applied to parts situated under the tongue.

SUBLINGUAL ARTERY. An artery, a branch of the lingual, traversing the anterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle, to be distributed to the sublingual gland and to the muscles of the tongue. It also sends a branch to the frænum linguæ.

SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. These are the smallest of the salivary glands; they are situated beneath the anterior and lateral parts of the tongue, resting on the mylo-hyoid muscle, and covered by the mucous membrane. They consist of a granular structure, with excretory ducts, which enter the cavity of the mouth through the mucous membrane between the tongue and inferior cuspid and bicuspid teeth, by several openings.

SUBLUXA'TION. *Subluxa'tio*. A sprain; injury to the ligaments of a joint without actual luxation or displacement of the articular surfaces or extremities of the bones.

SUBMAX'ILLARY. *Submaxilla'ris*; from *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Situated beneath the jaw.

SUBMAXILLARY GANGLION. A small nervous ganglion, formed of the Vidian nerve, and situated at the posterior part of the submaxillary gland.

SUBMAXILLARY GLAND. The maxillary gland.

SUBMEN'TAL. *Submenta'lis*; from *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin. A term designative of an artery and vein situated under the chin.

SUBMENTAL ARTERY. A small artery, given off by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It divides near the median line, and is distributed to the muscles of the chin.

SUBMENTAL VEIN. The vein which accompanies the submental artery.

SUBMER'SION. *Submer'sio;* from *sub*, under, and *mergere, mersum*, to plunge. The act of plunging under water; drowning.

SUBMU'COUS. A term designative in *Anatomy* of parts situated under the mucous membrane, as the submucous *areolar* tissue.

SUBMU'RIAS. A submuriate; a chloride.

SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *Hydrargyri chloridum mite.* Calomel.

SUBMUS'CULAR. *Submuscula'ris.* A term applied to parts situated beneath the muscles.

SUBOCCIP'ITAL. Situated beneath the occiput, as *suboccipital* nerve.

SUBOR'BITAR. *Infra orbitar.* From *sub*, under, and *orbita*, the orbit. That which is situated beneath the orbit of the eye.

SUBORBITAR ARTERY. The infra-orbitar artery.

SUBORBITAR FORAMEN. The infra-orbitar foramen.

SUBORBITAR NERVE. The infra-orbitar nerve; a branch of the fifth pair.

SUBRAMO'SUS. A little branched.

SUBROTUND'. Nearly round.

SUB'SALT. A salt in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

SUBSCAP'ULAR. *Subscapula'ris;* from *sub*, under, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. That which is situated beneath the scapula.

SUBSCAPULAR MUSCLE. A muscle situated under the scapula.

SUBSIDEN'TIA. Sediment.

SUBSTAN'TIA. A substance.

SUBSTANTIA ADAMANTI'NA DEN'TIUM. The enamel of the teeth.

SUBSTANTIA OSTOI'DEA. A name given by Purkinje and Fränkel to the crusta petrosa, or cementum of the teeth.

SUBSTANTIA FILAMENTO'SA DENTIUM. A name given by Malpighi to the enamel of the teeth.

SUBSTANTIA OSSEA DENTIUM. A name given by Malpighi to dentine.

SUBSTANTIA VIT'REA DENTIUM. The enamel of the teeth.

SUB'STANTIVE. *Substanti'vus.* A term applied in *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Paris, to remedial agents which possess an inherent and independent activity, in contradistinction to *adjective* agents, which, in themselves, are inert, but are capable, when combined with the former, of imparting to them increased energy of action.

SUBSUL'TUS. In *Pathology*, convulsive motions or twitchings.

SUBSULTUS TEN'DINUM. Slight convulsive motions or twitchings of the tendons. It occurs in extreme debility, at an advanced stage of nervous and typhus fevers, and is generally indicative of a fatal termination.

SUBSUR'DITAS. Deafness.

SUBTEP'ID. Lukewarm.

SUB'ULATE. From *subula*, an awl. In *Botany*, awl-shaped; linear; tapering gradually from the base to a fine point.

SUB'ULICORNS. *Subulicor'nes;* from *subula*, an awl, and *cornu*, a horn. A family of Neuropterous insects having awl-shaped antennæ.

SUB'ULIPALPS. *Subulipalpi;* from *subula*, an awl, and *palpus*, a feeler. A section of Caraboid beetles, having the exterior feelers awl-shaped.

SUCCA'GO. From *succus*, juice. The inspissated juice of fruits.

SUCCEDA'NEUM. From *succedere*, to go under, to come in the place of another. That which is used for something else; a substitute.

SUCCEDANEUM, ROYAL MINERAL. The name given by the Crawcours to amalgam, the use of which, for filling teeth, they introduced into the United States about the year 1833.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS. From *succenturiare*, to fill up or supply. An epithet sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the

renal capsules, *Succenturiati renes*, regarding them as supplementary kidneys.

SUCCIDAN'EUM. Succedaneum.

SUCCINI RESINA. Artificial musk.

SUCCIN'EA. From *succinum*, amber. A genus of fresh water Gastropods, provided with an amber-colored shell.

SUCCIN'IC. *Succin'icus;* from *succinum*, amber. Of or belonging to amber.

SUCCINIC ACID. *Acidum succinicum.* An acid which exists in amber, and obtained from it by distillation. It is also produced by the action of nitric acid on margaric acid.

SUC'CINITE. Amber-colored garnet.

SUC'CINUM. Amber; a hard, brittle, resinous, tasteless substance, sometimes transparent, but oftener semi-transparent or opaque, of a pale, golden yellow, found principally in Prussia. It has a shining lustre, and when rubbed, becomes electric.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM. Ambergris.

SUCCINUM GRISEUM. Ambergris.

SUC'CORY. Common name of *Cichorium intybus*, an herbaceous plant having a bitter taste, and possessing mild tonic, aperient, and deobstruent properties.

SUC'CULENT. *Succu'lens.* Juicy; full of juice.

SUC'CUS. Juice. The fluid obtained from plants by pressing them. The term is also applied to animal fluids.

SUCCUS GASTRICUS. The gastric juice.

SUCCUS HELIOTROPII. Croton tinctorium.

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. Gamboge.

SUCCUS LIQUIRITIÆ. Glycyrrhiza glabra.

SUCCUS'SION. A mode of exploring the chest for the purpose of ascertaining if there be a collection of water in it. It consists in shaking the body of the patient, and listening to the sounds thus produced.

SUCK'ER. A stolon, which see.

SUCK'ING. Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument.

SUCKING BOTTLE. A bottle so contrived that, when filled with milk, an infant may suck from it instead of the breast.

SUCK'LE. To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

SUCK'LING. Lactation; nursing at the breast.

SUC'TION POW'ER. In *Physiology*, the force supposed to be exerted on the veins by the dilatation of the heart.

SUCTO'RIA. *Sucto'rii;* from *sugo*, I suck. A term applied to animals provided with mouths for sucking, and organs for adhesion, like the lamprey.

SUC'TUS. Sucking.

SUDAM'INA. From *sudor*, sweat. The small vesicles, resembling millet seed, which appear on the skin, especially in the summer, after profuse sweating.

SUDA'TIO. From *sudor*, sweat. Sweating.

SUDATO'RIA FEB'RIS. Sudor anglicus.

SUDATO'RIUM. A sweating room.

SU'DOR. Sweat. A fluid resulting from visible cutaneous transpiration. See Perspiration.

SUDOR AN'GLICUS. Sweating sickness.

SUDOR CRUEN'TUS. *Sudor sanguin'eus.* Bloody sweat; perspiration intermixed with blood.

SUDORIF'EROUS. From *sudor*, sweat, and *fero*, I carry. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the ducts which carry sweat.

SUDORIF'IC. From *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, I make. A diaphoretic; a medicine which provokes sweating.

SUDORIP'AROUS FOLLICLES. The follicles which secrete the perspirable fluid.

SUET. Sevum, which see.

SUFFIMENT'UM. A perfume; a fumigation.

SUF'FITUS. A fumigation.

SUFFLA'TIO. Puffiness.

SUFFOCA'TIO. Suffocation.

SUFFOCATIO STRID'ULA. Cynanche trachealis.

SUFFOCA'TION. *Suffoca'tio;* the state of an animal in which respiration is arrested or impeded, from whatever cause produced.

SUFFOCATION, HYSTER'ICAL. Globus hystericus, which see.

SUFFRU'TICOSE. From *suffrutex*,

an under-shrub. A plant which has not hard woody-twigs and complete buds, like a shrub, nor perishable succulent twigs like an herbaceous plant.

SUFFUMIGA'TION. From *sub*, under, and *fumigo*, to smoke. The burning of odorous substances.

SUFFU'SIO. An overspreading; a suffusion, which see.

Suffusio Auriginosa. Jaundice.

Suffusio Nigra. Amaurosis.

Suffusio Visus. False vision.

SUFFU'SION. The act, or state, of being overspread, as with a fluid. In *Pathology*, an extravasation of some humor, as the blood. The term is sometimes applied to *cataract*, and to *amaurosis*.

SUGAR. *Sac'charum*. The sweet constituent of vegetable and animal products, obtained by inspissating the juice of the plants from which it is usually obtained, as that of the *cane*, the *maple*, the *beet*, &c., and allowing the sugar to crystallize.

Sugar Maple. A species of maple, the *Acer saccharinum*.

Sugar of Lead. Plumbi acetas.

Sugar of Milk. Lactin.

SUGILLA'TION. *Sugilla'tio;* from *sugillo*, to bruise. A bruise; an ecchymosis. Also, a spot made by a leech-bite or a cupping-glass.

SU'ICIDE. *Suici'dium;* from *suicædes*, murder of one's self. Self-murder.

SUL'CATE. *Sulca'tus*. Grooved; furrowed.

SUL'CUS. A furrow; a groove.

SULPH'AMID. A compound of sulphurous acid and amidogen.

SUL'PHAS. A salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.

Sulphas Antimo'nii. Sulphate of antimony.

Sulphas Cupri. Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

Sulphas Ferri. Sulphate of iron or copperas.

Sulphas Magnesiæ. Sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt.

Sulphas Natricus. Sulphate of soda.

Sulphas Quinæ. Sulphate of quinine.

Sulphas Sodæ. Sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

Sulphas Zinci. Sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol.

SUL'PHATE. Sulphas.

Sulphate of Lime. Gypsum.

Sulphate of Quinine. Quinine.

SUL'PHIDE. Sulphuret.

SUL'PHIS. *Sul'phite*. A salt formed by the union of sulphurous acid with a salifiable base.

SULPHO- A prefix, denoting the presence of sulphur or sulphuric acid.

SULPHOCYANIDE. A compound of sulpho-cyanogen.

SULPHO-CYAN'OGEN. Bisulphuret of cyanogen.

Sulpho-Gly'ceric Acid. A compound of glycerine with sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Indigot'ic Acid. A solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Marga'ric Acid. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on margarine.

Sulpho-Methyl'ic Acid. Bisulphate of oxyd of methyle.

Sulpho-Naphthal'ic Acid. An acid obtained by dissolving naphthaline in sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Prote'ic Acid. A compound of sulphuric acid and proteine.

Sulpho-Salt. A salt, the two ingredients of which are sulphurets.

Sulpho-Vi'nic Acid. Bisulphate of ethyle.

SULPHOLE'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oleine.

SUL'PHUR. *Brim'stone*. A combustible, brittle body, of a pale yellow color and unpleasant odor when rubbed or heated. It is rendered electric by friction, volatilizes when heated, and condenses unchanged. It occurs as a mineral production in a massive state, particularly near volcanoes, and it exists in combination with several of the metals, such as copper, silver, mercury, antimony, zinc, lead and iron. It sometimes occurs in a crystallized form. Native sulphur is obtained

in great abundance from Solfatara in the kingdom of Naples.

Sulphur possesses laxative, diaphoretic and resolvent properties. It is employed both externally and internally in cutaneous affections, and is sometimes applied in chronic rheumatism as a hot air bath.

Sulphur, Alcohol of. Old name of bisulphuret of carbon.

Sulphur Antimonia'tum Fuscum. *Antimo'nii Sulphuret'um Præcipita'tum.* Precipitated sulphuret of antimony; oxysulphuret of antimony.

Sulphur Aura'tum Antimonii. Golden sulphuret of antimony.

Sulphur, Chloride of. Protochloride of sulphur, obtained by passing chlorine gas over washed dried sublimed sulphur until it is nearly all dissolved, and distilling the decanted fluid from the excess of dissolved sulphur.

Sulphur, Crude. *Sulphur crudum.* The sulphur obtained by the distillation of native sulphur.

Sulphur, Flowers of. *Sulphur sublima'tum.* Sublimed sulphur. It occurs in the form of an impalpable crystalline powder of a pale yellow color. The sulphur of commerce.

Sulphur, Iodide of. *Sulph'uris io'didum.* A crystalline substance of a grayish black color, directed by the Pharmacopœia to be made by rubbing together four ounces of iodine and one of sulphur in a marble mortar until thoroughly mixed. The mixture is then placed in a matrass, the orifice loosely closed, and sufficient heat applied to darken but not to melt the mass; when it has become uniformly dark throughout, the heat is increased so as to melt the iodide; the matrass is then inclined in different directions to return into the mass any portion of iodine which may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. The matrass after being allowed to cool, is broken, and the iodide put into bottles, which must be well corked.

Sulphur Lotum. Washed sulphur; sublimated sulphur freed from acid by washing in boiling water.

Sulphur, Milk of. *Lac sulphu'ris.* Sulphur præcipitatum.

Sulphur, Native. Sulphur as it occurs in nature, before being freed from impurities.

Sulphur Præcipita'tum. Milk of sulphur; precipitated sulphur.

Sulphur, Roll. *Sulphur rotun'dum; Cane brim'stone.* Refined sulphur cast into cylindrical wooden moulds.

Sulphur Sublima'tum. Sublimed sulphur. Flowers of sulphur.

Sulphur Vi'vum. The dregs which remain after the purification of sulphur.

Sulphur, Washed. Sulphur lotum.

Sulphur Waters. Mineral springs impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen.

Sulphur-Wort. A plant of the genus *Peucedanum.*

SUL'PHURATED. Combined or impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphurated Oil. *Oleum sulphura'tum.* Balsam of sulphur; sublimed sulphur dissolved in boiling olive oil; an exceedingly fœtid, acrid, viscid, reddish brown liquid, formerly supposed to be useful in bronchial and pulmonary affections and as a stimulating application to foul ulcers.

SULPHU'REOUS. *Sulphuro'sus.* Of, or belonging to sulphur.

SUL'PHURET. A compound of sulphur.

Sulphuret of Antimony *Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum.* Native sesquisulphuret of antimony, purified by fusion.

Sulphuret of Carbon. Bisulphuret of carbon.

SUL'PHURETED. Having sulphur in combination; possessing the properties of or containing sulphur.

Sulphureted Hydrogen. A compound of sulphur and hydrogen, an extremely fœtid and inflammable gas.

SULPHURE'TUM. A sulphuret. A compound formed by the union of sulphur with an alkali, earth or metal.

Sulphuretum Ammo'niæ. Sulphuret of ammonia.

Sulphuretum Cal'cii. Sulphuret of calcium.

SULPHURETUM HYDRAR'GYRI NIGRUM. Black sulphuret of mercury.

SULPHURETUM SODII. Sulphuret of sodium.

SULPHURETUM STI'BII NATI'VUM. Native sulphuret of antimony.

SULPHU'RIC. *Sulphu'ricus.* Belonging to sulphur.

SULPHURIC ACID. *Acidum sulphu'ricum. Acidum vitriol'icum.* A dense, oily, liquid, colorless acid, of a very caustic nature, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur with three of oxygen. Specific gravity 1.845. It possesses tonic, refrigerant and antiseptic properties, but is never administered except in a very dilute state. It is used more extensively in the arts than as a medicinal agent.

SULPHURIC ACID, AROMATIC. *Ac'idum sulphu'ricum aromat'icum.* Aromatic sulphuric acid; elixir of vitriol; a valuable medicinal preparation, possessing tonic and astringent properties.

SULPHURIC ACID, DILUTED. *Ac''idum sulphu'ricum di'lutum.* One fluid ounce of sulphuric acid mixed with thirteen fluid ounces of distilled water. It is used as a refrigerant tonic and astringent.

SULPHU'ROUS ACID. A pungent gaseous acid, obtained by burning sulphur in air.

SULPH'URIS FLORES. Flowers of sulphur, which see.

SULPHURIS IO'DIDUM. Iodide of sulphur.

SULPHURIS LAC. Sulphur præcipitatum.

SULPHYD'RIC ACID. Sulphurated hydrogen.

SULTAN-FLOWER. A plant of the genus *Centaurea.*

SUMAC. A plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus,* of many species.

SUMBUL ROOT. Musk root, an odoriferous drug, supposed to be derived from a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ.* It is used in Germany and Russia as a preventive of cholera.

SUM'MER COMPLAINT. The popular designation of diarrhœa, occurring in the summer; also, of cholera infantum.

SUMMER RASH. Lichen Tropicus.

SUN'-BURN. Ephelis, which see.

SUN'-DEW. A plant of the genus *Drorsera.*

SUN-STROKE. Coup de Soleil, which see.

SUPER. A common prefix, signifying above excess.

SUPERARSE'NIAS POTASSÆ. Superarseniate of potash; Macquer's arsenical salt.

SUPER'BUS. The rectus superior oculi muscle.

SUPERCIL'IARY. *Supercilia'ris;* from *super,* above, and *cilium,* the edge of the eyelid. Belonging or relating to the eyebrows, as the superciliary arches.

SUPERCILIARY ARCHES. The prominences on the os frontis above the orbits covered by the eyebrows.

SUPERCILIARY RIDGES. The superciliary arches.

SUPERCIL'IUM. From *super,* above, and *cilium,* the eyelid. The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument covered with short hairs, forming the upper boundary of the orbit.

SUPERCILIUM VENERIS. Milfoil, a plant of the genus *Achillea.*

SUPERFICIA'LIS. *Superfic'ial;* from *super,* upon, and *facies,* the face or outer surface. Being on the surface, not deep.

SUPERFICIALIS VOLÆ. A name sometimes given to a branch of the radial artery distributed to the integuments and muscles of the palm or *vola.*

SUPERFIC'IES. The surface; the exterior part of a thing.

SUPERFICIES PLANTA'RIS PEDIS. The sole or under part of the foot.

SUPERFŒTA'TION. *Superfœta'tio;* from *super,* upon, and *fœtare,* to bring forth young. The impregnation of a woman already pregnant.

SUPERGERMINA'LIS. The epididymis.

SUPERGENUA'LIS. The patella.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *Superimpregna'tio.* Superfœtation.

SUPERIOR. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain parts from their relative situation, and in *Botany* to the fruit when it

has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed the *inferior*. When the calyx coheres, it is termed *superior*, and the invested fruit, *inferior*.

SUPERIOR AURIS. The attollens aurem, a muscle of the external ear.

SUPERLA'BIA. The clitoris.

SUPERLIG'ULA. The epiglottis.

SUPERPURGA'TION. *Superpurga'tio.* Excessive evacuation by stool.

SUPER-SALT. A salt containing more atoms of acid than of base.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS. The *supra-spinatus* and *infra-spinatus* muscles are so called.

SU'PERUS. Above.

SUPINA'TION. *Supina'tio;* from *supinus*, lying on the back. Turning the palm of the hand upward by rotating the forearm.

SUPINA'TOR. A term applied to muscles which turn the hand upward.

SUPINATOR BREVIS. Supinator Radii Brevis.

SUPINATOR LONGUS. Supinator Radii Longus.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS. A small tendinous muscle situated at the upper part of the forearm.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS. A long muscle, enveloped in a tendinous fascia, situated along the outer surface of the radius, immediately under the integuments.

SUPPLEMENT'ARY. A term applied by Cuvier to one of the six pieces which constitute the branch of the lower jaw in birds and reptiles.

SUPPORTER, ABDOMINAL. A belly-band. A broad belt, capable of being so applied as to support and exert methodical pressure upon the abdomen.

SUPPOSITO'RIUM. Suppository, which see.

SUPPOSITORIUM UTERINUM. A pessary.

SUPPOS'ITORY. *Supposito'rium;*—from *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put. A solid medicine intended to be introduced into the rectum, either for the purpose of favoring an intestinal evacuation, or to act as an anodyne.

SUPPRES'SION. From *supprimo*, to withhold. In *Pathology*, the stoppage of a natural, continued, periodic, or critical evacuation, as a suppression of urine, &c.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES. Amenorrhœa.

SUPPURANS. Suppurative.

SUPPURA'TION. *Suppura'tio;* from *suppuro*, to suppurate. The formation or secretion of pus, a frequent termination of inflammation.

SUPPURATIVE. *Suppu'rans.* That which promotes suppuration.

SUPRA- A common prefix, signifying above.

SUPRA-COSTA'LES. The intercostal muscles

SUPRA DECOMPOS'ITUS. An epithet designative, in *Botany*, of a compound leaf, the common petiole of which is divided into general, secondary, and subdivided petioles.

SUPRA FOLIACEOUS. In *Botany*, situated above the leaf.

SUPRA-ORBITAR. *Supra-orbita'ris.* That which is situated above the orbit.

SUPRA PUBIAN. *Supra pubia'nus.* A name given by Chaussier to parts situated above the pubis as the *supra-pubian* artery, and *supra-pubian* nerve.

SUPRA-PUBIO FEMORA'LIS. Name given by Chaussier to the pectineus muscle.

SUPRA-SPINATUS. *Supra-scapula'ris.* A muscle of the arm.

SUPRA-TARSAL. Name given by Chaussier to a ramification of the tibial artery on the dorsal region of the foot.

SU'RA. The calf of the leg. Also, the fibula.

SUR'CULUS. The stem of mosses.

SUR'DENT. From *supra*, above, and *dens*, a tooth. A temporary tooth forced to one side by the eruption of the tooth of replacement.

SURD'ITAS. Deafness.

SUR'FEIT. A sense of fullness, oppression, nausea, and sickness, occasioned by eating to excess.

SUR'GEON. *Chirur'geon.* From χειρ, the hand, and εργον, work. One who practices surgery.

SURGEON-APOTHECARY. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of an apothecary.

SURGEON DENTIST. Dental Surgeon, which see.

SUR'GEONCY. The office of a Surgeon in the naval or military service.

SUR'GERY, *Chirur'gia.* That part of the curative art which has for its object the treatment of external diseases, injuries and malformations.

SURGERY, DENTAL. See Dental Surgery.

SUR'GICAL. *Chirurgicus.* Belonging or relating to surgery.

SURVI'VORSHIP. The state of outliving another; an epithet applied in *Legal Medicine* to an individual who has survived all the others in an accident which has proved fatal to the rest.

SUS. A genus of animals.

SUS SCROFA. The hog.

SUSCEPTIBIL'ITY. Impressibility; capability of receiving impressions; great sensibility.

SUSPENDED ANIMA'TION. Asphyxia.

SUSPEN'SION. Hanging. Also, temporary cessation. Also, the state of a solid body, the particles of which remain undissolved in water and may be separated by filtration. The solid in this case is said to be suspended in the liquid.

SUSPENSO'RIUM. From *suspendo*, to hang. A suspensory; that which sustains or suspends any part, as a bag or bandage.

SUSPENSORIUM HEP'ATIS. The broad ligament, a process of the peritoneum which connects the liver with the diaphragm.

SUSPENSORIUS TESTIS. The cremaster muscle.

SUSPEN'SORY. Suspensorium.

SUSPENSORY BANDAGE. *Suspenso'rium.* A bandage for supporting the scrotum, used in cases of scrotal hernia and diseases of the testicles.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER. Suspensorium Hepatis, which see.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE PENIS. A fibro-cellular band which extends from the symphisis pubis to the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

SUSPIR'IUM. From *sus*, under, and *spiro*, I breathe. Short breathing. A sigh.

SUSTENTA'TOR CLITORI'DIS. The erector clitoris.

SUSTENTATOR PENIS. The erector penis.

SUSUR'RUS. From *susuno*, to murmur. The low buzzing noise frequently heard by those under the influence of disease. See Bourdonement.

SUSURRUS AU'RIUM. Tinnitus aurium, which see.

SUTERBERRY. A plant of the genus *Xanthoxylum.*

SUTU'RA. A suture, which see.

SUTU'RAL. *Sutura'lis.* Pertaining to a suture or seam. In *Botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp when it takes place in a suture or seam.

SU'TURE. *Sutu'ra;* from *suo*, to join together. A union. In *Anatomy*, the union of bones by means of serrated or dentated edges. In *Entomology*, the straight line which divides the elytra of Coleopterous insects. In *Botany*, the line or seam which indicates the points of rupture of the organs of plants. In *Surgery*, the stitching of the lips of a wound for the purpose of procuring their union. Several kinds of sutures have been recommended by surgeons, but the two principal are the *interrupted* and the *twisted.* The *interrupted suture* consists in passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of a wound, previously brought together, and then tying the extremities. The *twisted suture* consists in passing a needle or pin through the lips of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact, and then passing a waxed ligature around it, from one side to the other, in the form of a figure 8. This latter suture is chiefly employed in the operation for hare-lip, and to unite wounds in the face.

SWAB. A term applied in *Medicine* to a piece of rag or sponge made fast to the end of a rod of wood or whalebone, used for cleansing the mouth of the sick,

or for the application of remedial agents to deep-seated parts.

SWAD'DLING. Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

Swad'dling Clothes. Swathing clothes.

SWAGE. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, the male model or casting used as a die for striking a metallic base for artificial teeth; also, to strike upon a base.

SWAL'LOW. A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, of which there are several species.

Swallow-Wort. A plant of the genus *Asclepias*.

SWAMP CAB'BAGE. A common name of *Dracontium fœtidum*.

SWATHING CLOTHES. Swaddling clothes. The bandages in which infants were formerly wrapped during the first year of life.

SWEAT. *Sudor*. Sensible moisture upon the skin, excreted from it. Sensible perspiration.

Sweat, Bloody. Sudor cruentus, which see.

SWEAT'ING. Excretion of moisture from the skin.

Sweating-Bath. *Sudato'rium*. A bath for producing sensible sweat, a hot-air room; a steam-bath. See Stove.

Sweating-House. A sudatory room or house for sweating persons in sickness. See Stove.

Sweating Sickness. *Sudor an'glicus*. An epidemic which prevailed in England and some other countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, great prostration of strength, palpitation of the heart, and variable pulse. The disease usually runs its course, terminating favorably or in the death of the patient, in the course of a few hours.

Sweating Sickness of Malwah. A malignant form of cholera.

SWEDIAUR'S LIQUOR. ℞—Borax, in powder, ʒ ij; tinct. myrrh, ℥ i; distilled rose-water, ℥ i; honey of roses, ℥ ij. Mix. To be applied to the apthæ several times a day.

SWEEPINGS. A term applied to the dust and dirt swept from the floor of the mechanical workshop or laboratory of the dentist, jeweler, and gold-beater, which, notwithstanding every precaution and care to prevent the escape of the precious metal, will be found to contain more or less of it. These sweepings are subjected to a process for the preparation and collection of the gold. See Washing.

SWEET-BUSH. Sweet fern bush; common name of *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

Sweet Cic'ely. A plant of the genus *Myrrhis*. See Cicely, Sweet.

Sweet Fern Bush. See Comptonia Asplenifolia.

Sweet Flag. An aromatic plant, the *Acorus calamus*.

Sweet Marjoram. A fragrant plant of the genus *Origanum*.

Sweet Navew. A plant of the genus *Brassica*.

Sweet-Root. False sarsaparilla; a plant of the genus *Aralia*.

Sweet Sultan. An annual flowering plant, the *Centaurea moschata*.

Sweet Willow. A plant, the *Myrica gale*.

SWELL'ING. A morbid increase of the bulk of the whole or any part of the body.

Swelling, White. See Hydrathrus.

SWER'TIA CHIRAY'ITA. A synonym of *Gentiana chirayita*.

SWIETE'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ*.

Swietenia Febrif'uga. The red dye-wood tree.

Swietenia Mahag'oni. The mahogany tree. The bark has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

SWIM'MERS. *Nata'tores*. *Palmipedes*. Web-footed birds; also, a tribe of spiders, the *Araneidæ natantes*.

SWIM'MING. Natation, which see.

Swimming of the Head. Vertigo.

SWINE-POX. Chicken-pox. See Varicella.

SWORD-SHAPED. Lanceolate and ensiform.

SWOON. Syncope, which see.

SYALADENI'TIS. Properly, *sialadenitis*. From σιαλον, saliva, αδην, a gland, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the salivary glands.

SYCAM'INOS. A synonym of *Morus nigra*.

SYC'AMORE. *Sycamo'rus;* from συκον, a fig, and μωρον, a mulberry. The sycamore fig tree of Egypt. The button-wood tree, or *Platanus occidentalis* of *Linnæus*, is also improperly called by this name.

SYCO'MA. Sycosis, which see.

SYCON. *Syco'nus*. A fruit like a fig.

SYCO'SIS. *Syco'ma*. A tumor resembling, in shape, a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. Dr. Bateman describes it to be an eruption of inflamed, but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults, in irregular patches or clusters. The tubercles are red, and nearly the size of a pea.

SYMBLEPH'ARUM. *Symblepharo'sis;* from συν, with, and βλεφαρον, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids, occasioned by concretion, ulcers of the cornea, scarification and burns.

SYMBOLO'GICA. Symptomatology.

SYM'BOL. A sign or representation of something else. For symbols used in Medical prescriptions, see Abbreviation.

Symbols, Chemical. See Equivalents, table of.

SYMMET'RICAL. *Symmet'ricus;* from συν, with, and μετρον, a measure. In *Anatomy*, constructed with symmetry; susceptible of being divided into two equal and perfectly similar parts.

SYM'METRY. *Symmet'ria;* from συν, with, and μετρον, a measure. Regularity of figure; correspondence in size and shape of the several parts of the body to each other.

SYMPATHET'IC. *Sympatheticus;* from συν, with, and παθος, suffering. Depending on, or relating to, sympathy.

Sympathetic Ink. A coloring matter, invisible when cold, and colored when hot, or on the application of an appropriate agent. The chloride of cobalt is thought to be the best.

Sympathetic Nerve. The intercostal nerve.

SYMPATHET'ICUS. Sympathetic, which see.

Sympatheticus Minor. The facial nerve.

SYM'PATHY. *Sympathi'a;* from συν, with, and παθος, affection. The relation that exists between two or more organs, or parts, contiguously or remotely situated, whereby an action or affection in one is participated in by the others.

SYMPHORE'MA. Congestion.

SYMPHORICAR'PUS. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Symphoricarpus Racemo'sus. Snowberry; an indigenous plant, the root of which possesses tonic and astringent properties.

SYMPHYOCEPHA'LUS. *Metop'ages;* from συμφυης, united together, and κεφαλη, the head. A monstrosity, consisting of twins united by the head.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY. *Symphysot'omy. Symphysiotom'ia;* from συμφυσις, natural union, and τεμνω, I cut. The operation of section of the symphysis pubis, called the Sigaultian operation. It is performed with a view of increasing the diameter of the pelvis, to facilitate parturition.

SYMPHYS'IA. A species of malformation occasioned by the union of parts naturally divided.

SYM'PHYSIS. From συμφυω, to grow together. The connection of bones by means of intervening cartilages or other texture.

SYM'PHYTUM. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*.

Symphytum Macula'tum. Pulmonaria officinalis, which see

Symphytum Mi'nus. Prunella vulgaris.

Symphytum Officina'le. Comfrey, a popular remedy in diseases of the lungs and bowels.

Symphytum Petræ'um. *Coris monspelien'sis*. Montpellier coris. An intensely bitter plant, said to have been used in syphilis.

SYMPLOCARP'US. A genus of plants of the order *Orontiaceæ*.

SYMPLOCARPUS FŒ'TIDUS. Skunk cabbage; polecat weed; a plant assigned in the Linnæan system to the genus *Dracontium*. See Dracontium Fœtidum.

SYMPOD'IA. From συν, together, and πους, a foot. A monstrosity in which the lower extremities are united.

SYMP''TOM. *Sympto'ma;* from συμπτωμα, a coincidence. A sign of disease; a perceptible change or alteration in the appearance or functions of one or more of the organs of the body, during the progress of disease.

SYMPTOMAT'IC. *Symptomat'icus.* That which is a symptom of some other affection.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY. *Symptomatolog''ia;* from συμπτωμα, a symptom, and λογος, a discourse. That part of pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease.

SYMPTOMATOLO'GIST. A physician who treats the symptoms of disease instead of investigating their cause.

SYMPTO'SIS. Emaciation; atrophy.

SYN- A prefix signifying union, similarity, &c.

SYNARTHRO'SIS. From συναρθρω, to articulate. That mode of articulation which does not admit of motion. There are three species, namely, *suture, harmony* and *gomphosis.*

SYNCAN''THUS. From συν, with, and κανθος, the cornea of the eye. Morbid adhesion between the globe of the eye and the orbit.

SYNCAR'POUS. From συν, together, and καρπος, fruit. A term applied in *Botany* to the carpels of a plant when they cohere together.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. From συν, with, and χονδρος, a cartilage. The union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage.

SYNCHONDROT'OMY. *Synchondrotom'ia.* Symphyseotomy.

SYN'CHRONOUS. From συν, with, and χρονος, time. Occurring at the same time.

SYNCHY'SIS. From συγχυω, to confound or dissolve. A term applied in *Pathology* to confusion of the humors of the eye, from injury or other cause, or to the conversion of the vitreous humor into a fluid state.

SYN'CLONUS. From συν, with, and κλονος, agitation. A genus of disease in Dr. Good's Nosology, comprehending those affections characterized by tremulous and clonic agitation of the muscles, particularly when excited by the will.

SYNCLONUS BALLIS'MUS. Shaking palsy.

SYNCOMIS'TUS. From συγκομιζω, συν, κομιζω, to carry or bring together. Bread of unbolted meal. Also, a cataplasm made of such meal.

SYN'COPAL. *Syncopa'lis.* A term applied to a variety of intermittent fever, characterized by frequent attacks of syncope.

SYN'COPĒ. From συγκοπτω, I fall down. Fainting; swooning.

SYNCOPE ANGINO'SA. Angina pectoris.

SYNDESMOL'OGY. *Syndesmolog''ia;* from συνδεσμος, a ligament, and λογος, a discourse. That part of *Anatomy* which treats of the ligaments.

SYNDES'MO-PHARYNGE'US. The constrictor pharyngis medius.

SYNDES'MOS. A ligament.

SYNDESMO'SIS. From συνδεσμος, a ligament. The union of bones by a ligament.

SYNDESMOT'OMY. *Syndesmotomi'a;* from συνδεσμος, ligament, and τεμνω, I cut. Dissection of the ligaments.

SYNDES'MUS. A ligament.

SYNECHI'A. From συν, with, and εχειν, to have, or to hold. Adhesion of the iris with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline lens.

SYNEZI'ZIS. *Synizes'is;* from συν, with, and ζευγνυειν, to join. Closure or obliteration of the pupil of the eye. It may be *congenital* or *accidental, simple* or *complicated,* according to the time of its occurrence, or the nature of the affection.

SYNGENE'SIA. From συν, together, and γενεσις, generation, growth. A term applied in *Botany* to a class in the sexual system of *Linnæus,* comprehending plants in which the stamens are united by anthers.

SYNIZE'SIS. Synezizis.

SYNNEURO'SIS. A synonym of syndesmosis.

SYN'OCHA. From *συνεχω*, I continue. Inflammatory fever.

SYN'OCHAL. *Synocha'lis.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, synocha.

SYN'OCHUS. From *συνεχω*, I continue. Continued fever, or a fever which is inflammatory at first, but which ultimately becomes typhoid.

SYNOCHUS PU'TRIS. Typhus gravior.

SYNOSTEOG'RAPHY. *Synostegra'phia;* from *συν*, with, *οστεον*, a bone, and *γραφω*, I describe. An anatomical description of the articulation of bones.

SYNOSTEOL'OGY. *Synosteolog'ia;* from *συν*, with, *οστεον*, a bone, and *λογος*, a discourse. That part of *Anatomy* which treats on the joints.

SYNOSTEO'SIS. Union by means of bones.

SYNOSTEOT'OMY. *Synosteotom'ia;* from *συν*, with, *οστεον*, a bone, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The dissection of the joints.

SYNO'VIA. The unctuous and serous fluid exhaled by the synovial membranes of the movable articulations.

SYNO'VIAL. *Synovia'lis.* Belonging or relating to the synovia.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS. The fatty fimbriæ found within the synovial capsules of some joints.

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE. The membrane surrounding the movable articulations, which secretes the synovia.

SYNOVI'TIS. A term sometimes applied to inflammation of synovial membrane.

SYNTA'SIS. Tension of parts.

SYNTAX'IS. Articulation.

SYNTENO'SIS. From *συν*, with, and *τενων*, a tendon. The articulation of bones by tendons.

SYNTEX'IS. Marasmus; consumption.

SYN'THESIS. From *συντιθημι*, I compose. In *Chemistry*, the combination of several bodies for the formation of a new compound, or the reunion of the elements of a compound, previously separated by analysis. In *Surgery*, the reunion of parts which have been divided.

SYNTHETIS'MUS. From *συν*, together, and *τιθημι*, I place. In *Surgery*, the reduction of a fracture.

SYNULOT'ICA. Remedies which promote the healing of a wound.

SYNYME'NESIS. *Synime'nesis;* from *συν*, with, and *υμην*, a membrane. The connection of bones by a membrane.

SYPH'ILIS. The origin of this word is obscure. Some derive it from *σιφλος*, filthy. The venereal disease, which consists of certain morbid phenomena produced in various textures of the body by the action of a specific poison, commencing by chancre, and followed by bubo, ulcers in the throat, copper-colored blotches on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c.

SYPHILIS IND'ICA. See Framboesia.

SYPHILIS'MUS. Syphilis.

SYPHILOG'RAPHER. A writer on syphilitic diseases.

SYPH'ILOID. *Syphiloï'des;* from *syphilis*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. *Syphilis pseudo-syphilis.* A term applied to ulcers and other affections which resemble syphilis.

SYRIGMOPHO'NIA. From *συριγμος*, whistling, and *φωνη*, voice. A shrill whistling voice.

SYRIG'MUS. Tinnitus Aurium.

SYRIN'GA. A syringe, tube or fistula.

SYRINGA VULGA'RIS. The common lilac; the seeds of which are used in some countries as a tonic.

SYR'INGE. An instrument into which any liquid may be drawn, and afterwards ejected with violence.

SYRINGE, TOOTH. See Tooth-Syringe.

SYRINGOT'OMUM. A knife formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano.*

SYRINGOT'OMY. *Syringotom'ia.* From *συριγξ*, a pipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The operation of cutting for fistula in ano.

SYR'INX. A fistula. A syringe. A pipe.

SYRINX HIERA. The spinal column.

SYRMAIS'MOS. A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYROP. The French name for syrup.

SYR'UP. *Si'rup.* Syrupus.

Syrup, Hive. Compound syrup of squill.

SYR'UPUS. A term employed in *Pharmacy* to designate a liquid conserve made by dissolving sugar with some plant, or in water, either with or without medicinal impregnation.

Syrupus Ace'ti. Ph. E. Syrup of vinegar.

Syrupus Al'lii. U. S. Syrup of garlic.

Syrupus Althæ'æ. Ph. L. Syrup of marsh mallow.

Syrupus Amyg'dalæ. U. S. Syrup of almonds. Syrup of orgeat.

Syrupus Antiscorbu'ticus. Syrup of horseradish.

Syrupus Auran'tii Cor'ticis. U. S. Syrup of orange-peel.

Syrupus Col'chici. Ph. E. Syrup of colchicum or meadow saffron.

Syrupus Cro'ci. Ph. L. and E. Syrup of saffron.

Syrupus Fer'ri Iod'idi. Syrup of iodide of iron.

Syrupus Ipecacuan'hæ. U. S. Syrup of ipecacuanha.

Syrupus Krame'riæ. U. S. Syrup of rhatany.

Syrupus Limo'nis. U. S. Syrup of lemons.

Syrupus Mo'ri. Ph. L. Syrup of mulberries.

Syrupus Papav'eris. Ph. L. Syrup of poppies.

Syrupus Rham'ni. Ph. L. Syrup of buckthorn.

Syrupus Rhe'i. U. S. Syrup of rhubarb.

Syrupus Rhei Aromat'icus. U. S. Aromatic syrup of rhubarb.

Syrupus Rhœ'ados. Ph. L. Syrup of red poppy.

Syrupus Ro'sæ. Ph. L. Syrup of roses.

Syrupus Rosæ Gal'licæ. Ph. E. Syrup of red roses.

Syrupus Ru'bi Idæ'i. Syrup of raspberry.

Syrupus Ru'tæ. Syrup of rue.

Syrupus Sarsaparil'læ. Ph. L. Syrup of sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compos'itus. U. S. Compound syrup of sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Scill'æ. U. S. Syrup of squill.

Syrupus Scillæ Compos'itus. U. S. Compound Syrup of squill. Hive syrup.

Syrupus Sen'egæ. U. S. Syrup of senega.

Syrupus Sen'næ. U. S. Syrup of senna.

Syrupus Sim'plex. Simple syrup.

Syrupus Toluta'ni. Syrup of Tolu.

Syrupus Vi'olæ. Ph. S. Syrup of violets.

Syrupus Zingib'eris. U. S. Syrup of ginger.

SYSPA'SIA. From *συσπαω*, I contract. A genus of disease in Dr. Good's Nosology, comprehending convulsions, epilepsy, and hysteria.

SYSSARCO'SIS. From *συν*, with, and *σαρξ*, flesh. The union of bones by means of muscles, as the os hyoides with the sternum and other parts.

SYSTAL'SIS. Systole, which see.

SYSTAL'TIC. Capable of contracting. A term applied to the movement of parts, as the heart and arteries, which alternately contract and dilate.

SYSTAT'ICA. From *συνιστημι*, I associate. Nervous diseases which affect several or all the sensorial powers at the same time. The fourth order in the class *Neurotica* of Dr. Good.

SYS'TEM. *Syste'ma;* from *συν*, with, and *ιστημι*, I place. In *Anatomy*, an association of organs which, as the bones, arteries, veins, or nerves, are destined to execute analogous functions, and hence the osseous, arterial, venous and nervous systems. In *Physics*, the arrangement of bodies, as of the planets around a common centre, exhibited in the system of the universe. In *Natural History*, the methodical arrangement of beings, with a view of facilitating their study.

SYS'TEMATISM. In *Medicine*, the collection of all the facts pertaining to an opinion, whether correct or erroneous.

SYS'TEMATIST. One who forms a system or reduces to system.

SYSTEMATOL'OGY. *Systematolog'ia;* from *συστημα*, a system, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise or discourse on systems.

SYSTEM'IC. Pertaining to the general system.

SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION. The circulation throughout the whole system, as distinguished from that through the lungs, which is called the *pulmonic* or *pulmonary circulation.*

SYS'TOLE. From *συστελλω*, to contract. The contraction of the heart, to give impulse to the blood, and carry on the circulation.

SYSTOL'IC. Pertaining to systole.

SYZY'GIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.*

SYZYGIUM GUINEEN'SE. A plant said to have been used as a remedy for rheumatism.

## T.

T BANDAGE. A bandage so named from its being shaped like the letter T. It is used for supporting dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, and in diseases of the perinæum, anus, &c. There is also a double T bandage, consisting of a transverse piece with two perpendicular pieces sewed to it.

TA. The symbol of columbium.

TAB'ACI FOLIA. *Tab'acum.* The dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum.*

TAB'ACUM. *Nicotia'na tabacum.* Tobacco.

TAB'ASHEER. Salt of bamboo, a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, consisting chiefly of silica. It is held in high repute in the East Indies as a remedy for bilious vomitings, dysentery, hemorrhoids, &c.

TABEL'LA. Diminutive of *tabula*, a table. A *tablette.* A lozenge, or troch, consisting of one or more medicinal agents incorporated with sugar and mucilage, usually of a flattened oval shape. See Trochiscus.

TABERNÆMONTA'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.*

TABERNÆMONTANA U'TILIS. One of the cow-trees of South America. It yields an inert, thick, sweet milky juice, said to be very nutritious.

TA'BES. *Maras'mus tabes;* from *tabere*, to consume. Wasting of the whole body, attended by languor and fever.

TABES DORSA'LIS. A disease characterized by great prostration of strength, dyspeptic symptoms, pain and weakness in the back and loins, gleet and impotence, hectic fever, and general emaciation.

TABES GLANDULA'RIS. Tabes mesenterica.

TABES MESENTER'ICA. *Tabes scrofulo'sa; tabes glandula'ris.* Engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, attended with irritability and derangement of the nutritive functions. It begins with loss of appetite, languor and pain in the back, followed by tenderness of the abdomen, and chalky appearance of the alvine evacuations, which are sometimes mixed with blood and mucus.

TABES PULMONA'LIS. Phthisis pulmonalis.

TABES SATURNI'NA. Wasting from lead poison.

TABES URINA'LIS. Diabetes.

TAB'ID. *Tab'idus.* Consumptive; emaciated; wasted by disease.

TAB'IDNESS. State of being wasted by disease.

TAB'ITUDE. The state of one affected with tabes.

TA'BLE. *Tab'ula.* An extended surface; applied in *Anatomy* to the plates or layers forming the bones of the cranium, of which there are two; one external, and one internal, called the *tabula vitrea.*

TAB'ULA. A table.

TABULA VI'TREA. The glassy table; a term applied in *Anatomy* to the internal table of the skull, on account of its brittleness.

TACAMAHA'CA. *Tac'amahac.* A resinous substance, of a brownish color, aromatic taste, and fragrant smell, which exudes from the *Fagara octandra;* also, the popular name of *Icica Tacamahaca,* a tree of South America, and of *Calophyllum Tacamahaca,* a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon.

TAC'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Taccaceæ.*

TACCA PINNATIF'IDA. Salep; an East India plant, which yields a kind of arrow root.

TACHYDROM'IANS. *Tachydrom'icus;* from ταχυς, swift, and δρομος, a course. A family of wading birds, of which the *Tachydromus* is the type. Also, the name of a family of Saurian reptiles, and a family of Dipterous insects.

TACHY'DROMUS. A subgenus of *Lacertidæ;* a species of lizard having a very long body and tail, found in the Indian Islands of China. It is called the swift lizard because it runs with great velocity.

TACITUR'NITY. *Tacitur'nitas;* from *tacere,* to be silent. The condition of a person who does not speak. It is often a symptom of nervous affections, particularly of melancholy.

TACT. *Tactus;* from *tango,* to touch. Passive sensation, or the faculty by which the cutaneous membrane is made sensible of the presence of a body without being able to see it.

TAC'TILE. *Tac'tilis;* from *tango,* to touch. Susceptible to touch, that which may be felt; tangible.

TAC'TION. *Tac'tio;* from *tango,* to touch. The act of touching.

TACTUS. Tact.

TÆ'NIA. *Te'nia;* from ταινια, a fillet or ribbon. Tape-worm. A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a flat, long, articulated body.

TÆNIA HIPPOCAM'PI. *Corpora fimbriata.* The plaited edges of the processes of the fornix which pass into the inferior cornu of the ventricles of the brain.

TÆNIA LA'TA. The broad tape-worm, *Bothriocephalus latus.*

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULA'RIS. A grayish semi-transparent layer running in the groove that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

TÆNIA SO'LIUM. The long tape-worm, varying from three or four to thirty or forty feet in length, and it is said to have been met with six hundred feet long.

TÆNIA TARI'NI. A band of a yellowish color passing over the corporis striata.

TÆ'NIAFUGE. *Tæniaf'ugum;* from *tænia,* tape-worm, and *fugo,* I drive off. A medicine calculated to expel tape-worm.

TÆ'NIOIDS. From ταινια, a ribbon, and ειδος, likeness. Ribbon-shaped, like the *tænia,* or tape-worm. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, having a flat ribbon-shaped body.

TAF'FETAS. *Sparadra'pum.* A plaster spread on silk; court plaster.

TAF'IA. Cane spirit; a variety of rum obtained by distillation from the fermented juice of *Saccharum officinarum.*

TAHITI ARROW-ROOT. *Otahe'ite salep.* The fecula prepared from the *Tacca pinnatifida.*

TAIL. Cauda, which see.

TALC. A foliated magnesian mineral.

TALC EARTH. Magnesia.

TALIACO'TIAN OPERATION. An operation to restore lost or defective parts, so called because first introduced by Caspar Taliacotius. This operation is called *rhinoplastic, cheiloplastic,* &c., according to the part restored.

TAL'IPES. From *talus,* the ankle, and *pes,* foot. Club-foot.

TALLICOONAH OIL. *Kundah oil.* The oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa toulouconna,* a tree of Sierra Leone, in high repute as an anthelmintic.

TAL'LOW. A fat obtained from the suet of the ox and sheep.

TAL'PA. *Talpa'ria.* A mole. The term has also been applied to a kind of tumor situated on the head, from its seeming to burrow, like a mole, under the scalp.

TA'LUS. From *taxillus,* a small die. The astragalus, a bone of the ankle.

TAM'ARIND. The fruit of the *Tamarindus indica.*

TAMARIN'DI PULPA. The pulp or preserved fruit of *Tamarindus Indica.*

TAMARIN'DUS. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

TAMARINDUS IN'DICA. The tamarind tree. The fruit is laxative and refrigerant.

TAMARIS'CUS. The tamarix gallica, which see.

TAM'ARIX. A genus of plants of the order *Portulaceæ.*

TAMARIX GAL'LICA. The tamarisk tree. The bark and wood are aperient and corroborant, and were formerly employed in obstructions of the liver. The leaves have been used in jaundice, hæmoptysis, and some cutaneous affections.

TAMPON. A French word, meaning plug. See Plugging.

TAMPONNEMENT. Plugging.

TA'MUS. A genus of plants of the order *Dioscoreaceæ.*

TAMUS COMMU'NIS. Common black bryony, the root of which is acrid, and has been used in a bruised state as a poultice to wounds. It acts, when taken internally in small doses, as a diuretic.

TANACE'TUM. Tansy. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

TANACETUM BALSAMI'TA. The officinal costmary, or alecost, formerly used as a corroborant, carminative and emmenagogue.

TANACETUM VULGA'RE. Common tansy. The leaves and flowers are tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

TANA'SIA. Tanacetum.

TANEKA'HA. An astringent substance obtained from the *Phyllocladus trichomanoides,* a tree of New Zealand. It is used as a red dye.

TANGÊ. Ταγγη. Rancidity. In *Pathology,* a kind of putrid tumor or abscess.

TANG'HICIN. *Tangin-camphor.* The active principle of the poisonous kernel of the *Cerbera tanghin.* It produces convulsions, violent retching and death.

TANGHI'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.*

TANGHINIA VENENIF'ERA. A plant, native of Madagascar, the kernel of the fruit of which is an active poison. The plant is supposed to be the *Cerbera tanghin.*

TANNIC ACID. Tannin; a vegetable acid found in most astringent barks, especially in the gall-nuts, sumach, kino, and catechu. Formula, $C_{18}$ $H_5$+3HO. It is a powerful astringent, and the use of it has been recommended for allaying the sensibility of sensitive teeth, preparatory to their preparation for filling, and, also, for reducing inflammation of an exposed dental pulp.

TAN'NICUM PURUM. Tannin.

TAN'NIN. Tannic acid.

TANNIN, ARTIFICIAL. A dark substance produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or any substances containing charcoal.

TANNO-GELATIN. A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatin. It is the basis of leather.

TANSY. Tanacetum.

TANSY, MAUDLIN. A plant of the genus *Achillea.*

TANSY, WILD. See Potentilla Anserina.

TAN'TALITE. *Columbite.* The ferruginous oxyd of Columbium.

TAN'TALUM. Columbium.

TA'PERING. Acuminate; attenuate; becoming gradually smaller in diameter towards one end.

TAPE'TUM. A shining spot in the eye of certain animals, which is said to add to the intensity of vision.

TAPETUM ALVE'OLI. *Membra'na externa den'tium.* The peridental membrane, or inner lamina of the alveo-dental periosteum.

TAPE-WORM. The popular name of two species of intestinal worms, *Tænia lata,* or *Bothriocephalus latus,* called the *broad-tape worm,* and *Tænia solium,* or long *tape-worm.*

TAPIO'CA. The popular name of a fecula obtained from the root of the *Jatropha manihot.* There are two kinds of tapioca. One is in the form of irregular,

hard, white grains. This is called *granular tapioca.* The other is *tapioca meal,* sometimes called *Brazilian arrow root.*

TAP'PING. In *Surgery,* Paracentesis, which see.

TAP'SUS. *Thap'sus.* Black mullein. A plant of the genus *Verbascum.*

TAR. The impure turpentine procured by burning, from the wood of the *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus.*

TAR, BARBADOES. Petroleum.

TAR WATER. Water impregnated with tar.

TAR'ACHĒ. Ταραχη. *Tarex'is.* A disordered state of the bowels; diarrhœa.

TAR'AGON. A plant of the genus *Artemisia.*

TARANTIS'MUS. *Tarentis'mus.* A fabulous disease supposed to be produced by the bite of the *Tarentula,* and curable only by dancing to appropriate music.

TARAN'TULA. Tarentula, which see.

TARAX'ACUM. The root of the *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

TARAX'IS. *Tarache.* Bowel complaint; diarrhœa. Also, inflammation of the eyes, or disordered sight.

TAR'CHON SYLVES'TRIS. A plant of the genus *Achillea,* the *Achillea ptarmica.*

TĀRE. The popular name of several species of *Ervum,* a leguminous genus of plants.

TAREN'TULA. From *Tarentum,* a town of Italy where they abound. A species of spider, the bite of which was said to be cured by music.

TARGET-SHAPED. Peltate.

TARI. Palm or cocoa wine, formerly used as a tonic.

TARI'NI, PONS. See Pons Tarini.

TARO. A plant of the genus *Arum.*

TAR'SAL. *Tar'seus.* Relating to the tarsus.

TARSAL ARTICULATIONS. The union of the tarsal bones.

TAR'SEA LATA. Name given by Winslow to what he conceived to be three ligaments extending from the edge of the orbit to the tarsi, forming, as he supposed, a complete layer of the eyelid, but said by other anatomists to be areolar substance.

TAR'SEUS. Tarsal.

TAR'SI EXTEN'SOR MI'NOR. The plantaris muscle.

TARSO-METATARSAL. An epithet designative, in *Anatomy,* of the articulations which connect the second row of the bones of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones; also, the ligaments, distinguished into dorsal and plantar, by which these articulations are secured.

TARSOPHY'MA. From *tarseus,* and φυμα, a tumor. Tumefaction of the tarsus.

TARSOR'RHAPHY. From *tarsus,* the tarsal cartilage, and ραφη, suture. In *Surgery,* an operation for diminishing the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

TARSOT'OMY. From *tarsus,* the tarsal cartilages, and τομη, incision. In *Surgery,* an operation for the removal of the tarsal cartilages.

TAR'SUS. In *Anatomy,* the instep, which, in man, is composed of seven bones, viz: the *astragalus,* os *calcis,* os *naviculare,* and three *ossa cuneiformia.* Also, two thin cartilaginous layers situated in the substance of the edge of each eyelid.

TĂRTAR. *Tar'tarum.* The deposit attached to the inside of wine casks. Also, the earthy deposit which forms on the teeth. See Salivary Calculus.

TARTAR, CREAM OF. Supertartrate of potash.

TARTAR EMETIC. *Antimonium tartarizatum.* Tartrate of antimony and potassa.

TARTAR, SALT OF. Carbonate of potash.

TARTAR, SOLUBLE. Tartrate of potash.

TARTAR, VITRIOLA'TED. Sulphate of potassa.

TARTAR'IC ACID. *Ac'idum tartar'icum.* The vegetable acid existing in cream of tartar, which, after being extracted, is a white crystallized solid, in the form of irregular six-sided prisms, having a strong acid taste.

TAR'TARUM. Tartar.

TARTARUM EMET'ICUM. Tartar emetic.

TARTARUM REGENERA'TUM. Acetate of potassa.

TAR'TARUS AMMONIÆ. Tartras ammoniæ, which see.

TARTARUS DEN'TIUM. Tartar of the teeth.

TAR'TRAS. Tartrate. A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid with a salifiable base.

TARTRAS AMMONIÆ. Tartrate of ammonia.

TARTRAS POTAS'SÆ. Tartrate of potassa.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACID'ULUS. Bitartrate of potassa.

TARTRAS SO'DÆ. Potassio-tartrate of soda.

TA'SIS. Extension; tension.

TASTE. *Gustus.* That sense by which the flavor of sapid bodies is perceived. The tongue is the principal organ of taste.

TAU'RIN. A neutral substance obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on bilin.

TAUROCOL'LA. From ταυρος, a bull, and κολλα, glue. Glue made from the genitals and ears of the bull.

TAUROCHO'LIC ACID. Choleic acid, which see.

TAUR'US. A bull; also, the space between the testicles and anus. The term is applied too to the membrum virile or penis.

TAVEAU'S ELIXIRS FOR THE MOUTH. 1. ℞—Tincture of guaiac, vulnerary spirits, ā ā ʒ vj; essential oil of mint, gtt. iv. Mix. 2. ℞—Tincture of guaiac, ʒ iv; camphorated brandy, ʒ i; essence of mint, essence of scurvy-grass, ā ā gtt. vj; essence of rosemary, gtt. x. Mix.

TAVEAU'S ODONTALGIC ELIXIR. ℞—Cloves, opium, cinnamon, ā ā ʒ ij; pyrethrum, ʒ i; resin, ʒ ss; brandy of 22 degrees, ʒ viij. Mix.

TAVEAU'S ELIXIR FOR THE GUMS. ℞ Vulnerary water, ʒ iij; spirit of scurvy-grass, ʒ i; essential oil of cloves, gtt. v. Mix.

TAVEAU'S LOZENGES FOR THE MOUTH. ℞—Catechu, ʒ ij; coral, ʒ iv; sugar, ʒ ij; essence of cinnamon, gtt. x. Mix and divide into lozenges of ten grains each. These are recommended for the purpose of correcting fetor of the breath.

TAVEAU'S POWDERS FOR THE TEETH. 1. ℞—Prepared terra sigillata, ʒ v; cream of tartar, ʒ ij; cloves, ℈ i. 2. ℞—Pumice stone, ʒ vi; cream of tartar, ʒ ij; lac carmine, ʒ i; cinnamon, ʒ ij. 3. ℞—Red coral, ʒ iv; dragon's blood, ʒ i; cinnamon, ʒ ss; citron, ʒ ij; white sugar, ʒ ss. Mix.

TAX'ICORNS. *Taxicor'nes;* from *taxus*, a yew tree, and *cornu*, a horn. A family of coleopterous insects, whose antennæ are largest at the apex.

TAX'IS. From ταασω, I order, I arrange. The replacement of parts which have left their natural situation, as in the reduction of hernia, with the hand, without the aid of instruments.

TAX'US. A genus of plants of the order *Taxaceæ.*

TAXUS BACCA'TA. The yew tree. The leaves have a fœtid odor, and are possessed of poisonous properties. In small doses they produce an effect similar to that of Digitalis.

TE. Symbol of tellurium.

TEA. The dried leaves of *Thea*, a genus of plants of the order *Ternstromiaceæ*, of which there are several kinds. See Thea. Also, a refreshing beverage, consisting of a decoction, in boiling water, of tea leaves. The term is applied, too, to any decoction or infusion of vegetables, and sometimes of animal substances, as *sage tea, chamomile tea, beef tea,* &c.

TEA BERRY. The common name of *Gaultheria procumbens.*

TEA, MOUNTAIN. Gaultheria.

TEA OIL. An oil expressed from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera.*

TEAR. *Lach'ryma.* The limpid, saline, inodorous and colorless humor secreted by the lachrymal glands, and poured out between the eyelids and globe of the eye.

TEARS, DEER'S. The bezoar of the deer.

TEA'SEL. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*.

TEASEL, CULTIVATED. The *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

TEAT. The nipple, or projecting part of the female breast.

TEA'ZLE. Teasle, which see.

TE'CEDON. Phthisis.

TECH'NICAL. *Tech'nic; tech'nicus;* from τεχνη, art. Pertaining to art; an epithet designative of words and phrases belonging exclusively to an art, or to a particular profession.

TECHNOL'OGY. *Technolog'ia;* from τεχνη, art, and λογος, a discourse. A description of or treatise on the arts. Also, an explanation of the terms and phrases belonging to the arts.

TECNOCTON'IA. Infanticide.

TECO'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Bignoniaceæ*.

TECOMA IMPETIGINO'SA. A plant, the bark of which possesses astringent properties, and has been used in fomentation in debility of the limbs. The *Tecoma ipe*, another species, has been used as a gargle in aphthous affections of the mouth and fauces. There are other species which possess diuretic and cathartic properties.

TECTIBRAN'CHIATE. From *tego*, I cover, and *branchiæ*, gills. An order of hermaphrodite gastropods in which the gills are covered by a process of the mantle.

TEETH. *Den'tes*. In man, the small bones which occupy the alveolar cavities of the upper and lower jaws. They are the hardest portions of the body and the principal organs of mastication. They are distinguished into *milk*, *temporary* or *deciduous* teeth, and *permanent* or *adult* teeth. The first division consists of three classes, namely: 1. Incisors; 2. Cuspidati; 3. Molars. The second division consists of four classes, namely: 1. Incisors; 2. Cuspidati; 3. Bicuspids; 4. Molars.

The temporary teeth are twenty in number, ten in each jaw, namely; four incisors, two cuspidati and four molars. There are thirty-two in the permanent set, sixteen to each jaw, which are designated as follows: incisors, four; cuspidati, two; bicuspids, four; molars, six. The third or last molar is sometimes called the dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth. For a description of the classes belonging to each division, see the articles respectively relating to them.

In speaking of the teeth in general, Mr. Alexander Nasmyth says, they "may be regarded in the first place as the armory of the mouth; and in the second, as the instruments by which the process of assimilation is commenced. They assist in seizing, dividing, tearing and masticating the substances which the diversified surface of the earth, the fathomless depths of the ocean, and the boundless expanse of atmosphere afford, in infinite variety, as materials for building up the physical framework of animated existence. They present themselves as appendages of the skin, to the products of which in some of their modifications they bear a great resemblance, whilst in others they resemble true bone. The varieties which they present, throughout the range of the animal kingdom, correspond to the infinite diversities in the functions they are required to perform; and wonderful are the minute and perfect adaptations which they present in various animals to the wants and instincts of the latter. Indeed, from their peculiar conformation, they indicate so exactly the type of animal to which they belong, that they are found to furnish the best characteristic marks by which to classify the members of the animal kingdom. Their importance, therefore, in a scientific point of view, is very great, the aid which they afford to the naturalist being precise and definite; they have held a prominent place in all classifications of animals, and Brisson adopted them exclusively as his guide in this department of his labors. Such is the beautiful harmony of nature, that the information acquired by means of these organs puts us at once in possession of a knowledge of many of the peculiarities and distinguishing habits of the animals to which they respectively belong. Moreover, the enduring nature of the materials which

enter into their structure cannot but give them additional value in the eyes of the geologist.

"Cuvier, whose scientific research was at once remarkable for its elevation, and the grandeur and breadth of contemplation which it displayed, has widened, by his profound labors, the field of physical philosophy; he has lit torches in the abyss of time, to guide us in our inquiries into the past, which, were they zealously prosecuted, 'man, to whom only a temporary sojourn on earth has been accorded, would have the glory of unfolding the history of the thousands of centuries which have preceded his existence, and of the millions of beings who were not his cotemporaries.'"*

TEETH, ARTIFICIAL. See Artificial Teeth, Metallic Bases and Porcelain Teeth.

TEETH, ABRASION OF. See Abrasion of the Teeth.

TEETH, ARTICULATION OF. The teeth are united to the maxillary bones by a species of articulation called *gomphosis*, which see. Those having but one root depend greatly on their nice adaptation to the alveoli, for the strength of their union. Those having three or four, often receive support from their divergence. But the periosteum lining the alveolar cavities and investing the roots, forms another bond of union, as do also the vessels entering the extremities of the fangs, as well as the gums around their necks.

TEETH, ATROPHY OF. See Atrophy of the Teeth.

TEETH, CARIES OF. See Caries of the Teeth.

TEETH, CHARACTERISTICS OF. The teeth present marked and striking differences in their appearance. They vary in volume, color, length and arrangement, and all of these are indicative of the differences that exist in the susceptibility of these organs to disease.

Apart from the anatomical divisions into which these organs have been arranged, there are five principal classes or descriptions of teeth, each differing, in some respects, from the others. There are also a vast number of intermediary classes, the peculiarities of all of which it is impossible to describe.

*Class First.* The teeth belonging to this class are of a medium size, and those of each class of uniform dimensions. They are of a dull white color, faintly tinged with yellow near the gum, which becomes more and more apparent as the subject advances in age, the enamel presenting a firm, glossy appearance. Teeth of this description are rarely affected with caries, and are most frequently met with in persons of a sanguineous temperament, or at least in those in whom this predominates. They are indicative of a good innate constitution, and of the most perfect health during the time they were undergoing ossification.

Such teeth are occasionally possessed by persons of all nations and classes, but far more generally by laboring people in healthy northern latitudes. Among the inhabitants of England, Ireland and Scotland, and more especially the middle and poorer classes, they are very common. They are also frequently met with in the northern parts of the United States, the Canadas, the mountainous districts of Mexico, and, so far as the author has had opportunity of informing himself, in France, Russia, Prussia and Switzerland. Those who have them generally enjoy excellent health, and are seldom troubled with dyspepsia or any of its concomitants.

*Class Second.*—The teeth of this class, though often very white, usually have a faint azure appearance near the coronal extremity. They are rather long than short; the incisors are generally thin and narrow; the cuspidati very pointed, and the bicuspids and molars small in circumference, with prominent cusps and protuberances upon their grinding surfaces. The lateral incisors are sometimes very small and slightly pointed.

Teeth of this description are generally very sensitive and easily acted on by corrosive agents.

They are also frequently affected with atrophy, or have upon their surfaces white,

* *Cuvier sur les Ossemens Fossiles. Discours. Prelim.* p. clx.

brown, or opaque spots, varying in size and number. Several are sometimes found upon a single tooth, and, in some instances, every tooth in the mouth is more or less marked with them.

Teeth possessing these characteristics are indicative of a weakly innate constitution and of blood too serous to furnish the materials necessary for teeth of the best quality.

They are more common to females than males, though many of the latter have them. They are met with among people of all countries, but far more frequently among those who reside in sickly, southern latitudes, or whose systems have become enervated by luxurious modes of living. Among the inhabitants of Great Britain they are more rare than among those of the United States, and those who have them seldom attain to a great age.

*Class Third.*—The teeth belonging to this class, though differing in many respects from those last noticed, are, nevertheless, not unlike them in their texture and in their susceptibility to the action of deleterious agents. The crowns of such teeth are much larger than those of the first class, their surfaces are rough and irregular, with protuberances rising, not only from the grinding surfaces of the bicuspids and molars, but, also, not unfrequently from their sides, with correspondingly deep indentations. They usually have a dull white color. The crowns of the incisors are broad, long and thick.

This description of teeth decay readily, and in some instances appear to set at defiance the resources of the dentist. They are liable to be attacked at almost every point, but more particularly in their indentations and on their approximal surfaces.

*Class Fourth.*—The teeth of this class generally have a white chalky appearance, are unequally developed, and have a very soft texture. They are easily acted upon by corrosive agents, and like the teeth last noticed, when attacked by caries, usually fall speedy victims to the ravages of the disease.

The teeth belonging to classes three and four are usually met with among persons of lymphatico-serous constitutions.

*Class Fifth.* The enamel of the teeth belonging to this class usually has a white pearly gloss. The crowns are long, generally rather small in circumference, though often well developed. Teeth of this description are generally regarded by medical writers as indicative of a tendency to phthisis pulmonalis, and they are supposed by some to be very durable. But this opinion is not well founded. The occurrence of febrile or other forms of constitutional disease, which cause an alteration of the fluids of the body, is usually followed by rapid decay of the teeth. The author has been led to believe from the frequent observance of this fact, that the buccal fluids in strumous and consumptive individuals are less prejudicial to the teeth than in other constitutions, and that it is chiefly owing to this that the kind of teeth under consideration are so seldom attacked by caries.

There are many other characteristics which the teeth present in shape, size, density and color, from which valuable inductions might be made, both with regard to the innate constitution and the means necessary to their preservation; but as the limits we have prescribed to this article will not admit of their consideration, we shall conclude by observing that the appearances of these organs vary almost to infinity. Each is indicative of the state of the general health at the time of their formation, and of their own physical condition and susceptibility to injury.

Teeth, Denuding of. See Denuding of the teeth.

Teeth, Development of Pulps and Sacs of. In the development of the pulps and sacs of the human teeth is exhibited one of the most curious and interesting operations of the animal economy. From small mucous papillæ, observable at a very early period of intra-uterine existence, they, in obedience to certain developmental laws, gradually increase until they

attain the size of the crowns of the teeth they are respectively destined to form. They then begin to ossify, and this process, commencing on the cutting edges of the incisors, the points of the cusps of the cuspidati, bicuspids, and eminences of the molars, extends over the whole surface of their crowns, until they are invested in a complete layer of bone, and so layer after layer is formed, one within the other, until nothing remains but a small cavity in each tooth, which contains the residuum of the pulp. In the meantime the enamel and roots of the teeth begin to form.

But to proceed more in detail. The following is a brief summary of the description, given by Dr. Goodsir, of the origin and progress of the development of the pulps and sacs of the human teeth.

At about the sixth week, in the upper jaw of the human embryo, a deep groove, lined with mucous membrane, may be seen between the lip and a semi-circular lobe, (which is the primitive condition of the palate,) which terminates on each side, behind the former. This groove widens from behind forward, and a ridge, commencing posteriorly, and running in the same direction, rises from its floor, and divides it into two others. The inner one constitutes the *primitive dental groove*, and the outer is formed by the outside of the alveolar process and the lip. The inner side of this ridge, "after being cut into three grooves," "of which the posterior is the deepest, terminates in a rounded lobule, which is continuous with it anteriorly, while externally, internally, and posteriorly, it is bounded by that portion of the original groove which was situated behind the semi-circular lobe."

"At some period between the sixth and seventh week, a longitudinal portion is cut off from the internal posterior edge of the semi-circular lobe," extending forward to a middle bulging of the lobe, and to a bulging posteriorly, which becomes isolated, and assumes the appearance of an "ovoidal papilla, the long diameter of which is antero-posterior." This papilla is the germ of the first temporary or milk molar, and the first tooth-germ which appears. It is a simple, free, granular papilla at this period. About the eighth week another papilla, of an ovoidal, granular form, appears between the middle and anterior curve of the ridge, on the floor of the same groove, which is the rudiment of the temporary cuspidatus or canine tooth. The germs of the incisors; the central first, and afterward the lateral, make their appearance during the ninth week in the form of mucous papillæ. The sides of the groove on each side of the first molar papilla approach each other during the tenth week, and processes, before and behind the germ, from either side are sent off, which meet, unite, and enclose it in a follicle. In the meantime a similar follicle is gradually forming round the germ of the cuspidatus, and toward the end of the tenth week, the papilla of the second temporary molar shows itself behind the first, at the side of the rounded lobule, which terminates the outer ridge posteriorly, and from which it seems to be a production.

The incisors progress regularly during the eleventh week, and septa pass from the outer to the inner wall between them, so that each becomes enclosed in a follicle. In the meantime the second molar papilla gradually increases, and it, in turn, becomes enclosed in a follicle formed by the gradual folding of the terminal lobule of the outer ridge around it. There still remains a portion of the primitive groove behind the follicle of the last molar germ. The last molar follicle is completed during the thirteenth week, and the different papillæ, instead of remaining simple rounded masses of granular matter, assume the shape of the future teeth they are respectively destined to form. During this period the papillæ grow faster than the follicles, and, consequently, protrude from them. In the meantime the mouths of the follicles are becoming more developed, "so as to form opercula, which correspond in some measure with the shape of the crowns of the future teeth." The

incisor follicles have two; one anterior and one posterior; the first larger than the latter; the cuspidati follicles have three, one external and two internal; the molar follicles, as many as there are protuberances upon their grinding surface.

By the fourteenth week, the outer and inner lips of the primitive dental groove have increased so much as to meet or apply themselves together in a "valvular manner, giving to the papillæ the appearance of having receded back into their follicles, so that they are almost completely hid by their opercula. The development of the germs and follicles of the teeth of the lower jaw is almost precisely similar to those of the upper, though rather more tardy in making their appearance.

At the last mentioned period, "*the primitive dental groove*" occupies a higher level than it did at first, and "may now be denominated the *second dental groove*," and it is at this time that provision is made for the production of the ten anterior permanent teeth. It consists in the appearance of crescent-shaped depressions behind the inner opercula of the follicles; first, of the central incisors, then of the laterals, next of the cuspidati, and, lastly, of the first and second temporary molars. This occurs about the fourteenth or fifteenth week, and about the same time the opercula approach each other, and close the mouths of the follicles, but without adhering, beginning with the central incisors, next with the lateral, the cuspidati, and ending with the second molars. Commencing from behind and proceeding forward, the lips and walls of the secondary groove now begin to adhere; the follicles have become sacs; the papillæ, the pulps of the temporary teeth, and the crescent-shaped depressions, "*cavities of reserve*," from which the pulps and sacs of the teeth of replacement are developed. The *primitive dental groove*, which has now extended back beyond the second temporary molar, "retains here its original appearance;" it has a "grayish yellow color," and its edges continue "smooth for a fortnight or three weeks longer," for the "development of the papilla and follicle" of the first permanent molar.

The *cavities of reserve* for the teeth of replacement have, at this time, the appearance of small "compressed sacs, with their sides in contact, and situated between the surface of the gum" and the sacs of the milk teeth. From the time the follicles of the temporary teeth close, they "become gradually moulded into their peculiar human shape. The molar pulps begin to be perforated by three canals, which, proceeding from the surface to the centre, gradually divide their primary base into three secondary bases, which become developed into the fangs of the future teeth." The sacs, in the meantime, "grow more rapidly than the pulps," leaving an intervening space, "in which is deposited a gelatinous granular substance, at first in small quantity, and adherent only to the proximal surfaces of the sacs, but ultimately, about the fifth month," becomes "closely and intimately attached to the whole interior of these organs, except for a small space of equal breadth, all around the base of the pulp, which space retains the original gray color of the inner membrane of the follicle, and, as the primary base of the pulp becomes perforated by the canals formerly mentioned, the granular matter sends processes into them, which, adhering to the sac, reserve the narrow space, described above, between themselves and the secondary bases. These processes of granular matter do not meet across the canals, but disappear near their point of junction. The granular matter is closely applied, but does not adhere to the surface of the pulp," but is exactly moulded to all of its eminences and depressions.

At the fundus of the sac each branch of the dental artery sends off small branches to the outer membrane of the sac, and the "true" or inner membrane is supplied from arteries from the gums, after having inosculated with the twigs sent off by the dental artery, but none of these are sent to the granular substances. "The dental branch, after giving off these saccular twigs,

divides into a number of contorted ramifications between the base of the pulp and the sac, from which smaller ramusculi are transmitted into the pulp itself. In the case of the molars, the main branches divide into three secondary branches, one for each of the secondary bases." From these the sacs and pulps are supplied with blood.

During these changes in the sacs of the temporary teeth, "the follicle of the first permanent molar closes, and granular matter is deposited in its sac." Below the sac of this tooth, or between it and the gum, there is a cavity of reserve "of delicate mucous membrane," formed by the union of the edges of the secondary groove, from which the materials for the formation of the second and third permanent molars are derived.

But previous to this period a "raised border and zone-like vascularity" has formed around the apices and eminences of the pulps of the temporary teeth, almost simultaneously with which the process of ossification commences. The inner surface of the granular matter is at the same time absorbed, and, ultimately, becomes so thin as to render the subjacent vascularity apparent. The absorption continues, and by the time the surface of the crown has become covered with a layer of bone, no remains of it are perceivable. As yet little change has taken place in the cavities of reserve for the teeth of replacement, or those for the two posterior molars. The former, however, "have been gradually receding from the surface of the gum, so as to be posterior instead of inferior to the milk sacs. The two or four anterior, about the fifth month, begin to dilate at their distal extremities, across which a fold appears, which is the germ of the future pulp, lying in the direction of the cutting edge of the future tooth; and at the proximal or acute extremities of the cavities, two other folds, an anterior and a posterior, appear." These are analogous to the opercula of the follicles of the temporary teeth. The bulgings at the distal extremities of the cavities of reserve soon assume the appearance of dental pulps, and the mouths of the cavities are gradually closed.

"The cavities of reserve have now become tooth-sacs, and under this form they continue to recede from the surface of the gum, imbedding themselves in the sebaceous cellular tissue, which has all along constituted the external layer of the milk-sacs, and in which the larger saccular vessels ramify before arriving at the true mucous membrane of the sacs. This implantation of the permanent in the walls of the temporary tooth-sacs, gives the former the appearance of being produced by a *gemmiparous* process from the latter."

By the sixth month they have formed across the alveolar groove, and niches are now seen on the "posterior walls of the alveoli" for the sacs of the permanent teeth. Up to the eighth, and even to the ninth month, the sac of the first permanent molar is imbedded in the maxillary tuberosity. At or a little before birth the roots of the temporary incisors begin to be formed, and "in the accomplishment of which," says Mr. Goodsir, "three cotemporaneous actions are employed, viz: the lengthening of the pulp; the deposition of tooth-substance upon it; and the adhesion to the latter of that portion of the inner surface of the sac which is opposite to it." By the time the central incisors begin to appear through the gum, the jaw has lengthened sufficiently for the first permanent molar to assume its "proper position in the posterior part of the alveolar arch." During the advance of the temporary teeth, the sacs of the permanent continue to recede, and to "insinuate themselves between the sacs of the former," until "they are only connected by their proximal extremities," through the alveolo-dental foramina, or *itinera dentium* of Delabarre, to the gum.

The passage of a tooth through the gum having been described in the article on Dentition, the author does not deem it necessary to introduce here the description of Mr. Goodsir.

About the seventh or eighth month after birth, the cavity of reserve behind the first permanent molar "begins to lengthen, to bulge out, and to curve backward and upward at its posterior extremity, under the form of a sac, into the mass of the maxillary tuberosity; a papilla soon appears in its fundus, a process of contraction separates it from the remainder of the cavity of reserve, which still adheres to its proximal wall by one extremity, while by the other it is continued into the substance of the gum under the anterior molar. This new sac, which is that of the second permanent molar, now occupies the position in the maxillary tuberosity, which the first permanent molar did before it." As the jaw lengthens, it leaves this position and drops downward and forward on a level with the other teeth. In the meantime the remaining extremity of the cavity of reserve sends off the papilla and sac of the third molar, or dens sapientiæ, and this, as the other molars had done, takes a position in the maxillary tuberosity, where it remains until the jaw lengthens sufficiently for it to take its place behind the second molar, which it does at from the seventeenth to the twentieth year.

The gelatinous granular substance described by Goodsir, situated between the sac and tooth-germ, investing the latter, at first loosely, but afterwards moulding itself accurately to it, is the enamel organ. It is said by Raschkow to form a "globular nucleus" between the follicle and dental germ at a very early period of the growth of the latter, presenting a parenchymatous appearance internally, but it gradually exhibits angular granulations, held together by "filaments of cellular tissue," resembling "a kind of actinenchyma, such as may be seen in plants." At first it has no connection with the germ of the tooth, and is surrounded by fluid resembling the liquor amnii, but it is gradually transformed into a membrane. When the pulp begins to ossify, it attaches itself to it and adheres with considerable tenacity. About this time a peculiar organ is seen on its inner surface, which the last named author describes as "consisting of short, uniform fibres, placed perpendicularly to the cavity, and forming, as it were, a silky lining" to it, which in a transverse section may be "clearly seen, and can be accurately distinguished from the stellated parenchyma of the substance" which Raschkow designates the enamel-pulp. Each of these fibres he regards as an excretory duct or gland, whose peculiar function is to secrete the "enamel fibre corresponding to it." After the commencement of the ossification of the dental pulp, each one of these fibres, with its inner extremity placed on the now forming subjacent dentine, begins to secrete the earthy salts of which this substance is chiefly composed. While this is going on, organic lymph, says the last named writer, seems to be secreted from the parenchyma of the enamel membrane which penetrates between the individual fibres, rendering their whole substance soft, and this, by means of a sort of "chemico-organic process," afterwards combines with the earthy substance, forming the animal base of the enamel.

Teeth, Temporary and Permanent, Differences between. The temporary teeth differ from the permanent in many particulars. The former are smaller and of a less firm texture than the latter, "and their general characteristic forms and prominences," to use the language of Mr. Bell, "are much less strongly marked. The incisors and cuspidati of the lower jaw are of the same general form as the adult, though much smaller; the edges are more rounded, and they are not much more than half the length of the latter. The molars of the child, on the contrary, are considerably larger than the bicuspids which succeed them, and resemble, very nearly, the permanent molars.

"The roots of these teeth, the molars of the child, are similar in number to those of the adult molars, but they are flatter and thinner in proportion, more hollowed on their inner surfaces, and diverge from the neck at a more abrupt angle, forming a sort of arch."

TEETH, DIFFERENCES IN THEIR LIABILITY TO DECAY. See Caries of the Teeth.

TEETH, DISEASES OF. See Caries of the Teeth. Also, Atrophy, Exostosis, Necrosis, Denudation of, Spina Ventosa, &c.

TEETH, DISPLACEMENT OF, BY A DEPOSIT OF BONE IN THEIR SOCKETS. The teeth are sometimes forced from their sockets by a deposition of osseous matter in the alveolar cavities. This occurs more frequently with the incisors than with any of the other teeth, and it rarely happens that more than one is affected by it at the same time. Although the deposition generally commences at the bottom of the cavity, pushing the tooth from the socket, it sometimes takes place on one side, forcing the tooth against the opposite wall, which suffers a corresponding loss of substance. In this way, one and sometimes two or more teeth are forced asunder and caused to take an improper position. Sometimes the central incisors are forced apart a quarter of an inch; at other times they are forced against each other and caused to overlap.

The cause of this affection is supposed to be irritation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, occasioned, most probably, in the majority of cases, by pressure against the tooth, and it is doubtless favored by some peculiar constitutional diathesis.

TEETH, DEVIATION IN THE GROWTH AND FORM OF. There are no organs of the body which are subject to more remarkable deviations in their form and growth than the teeth. Albinus mentions a case where two teeth, one on the right and the other on the left side, were found "inclosed in the roots of the processes which extend from the maxillary bones to the eminences of the nose."

Mr. John Hunter mentions a case of a somewhat similar character.

Mr. G. Waite met with a case in which the crown of an upper cuspidatus was imbedded in the jaw, while the apex of the root protruded from it.

The author has a description and drawing of a cuspid tooth, furnished by Mr. J. Pearson, dentist, of New Orleans, with two well developed roots.

In the anatomical cabinet of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris there is a preparation in which are displayed two inverted supernumerary teeth in the base of the Maxillary bone, and Maury mentions a case in which the right central incisor pointed toward the wing of the nose. Fully developed teeth have also been found in the maxillary sinus. There is in the upper jaw of an adult skull in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, between the central incisors in the substance of the bone, a supernumerary tooth, the crown of which points upward toward the crest of the nasal plates of the two bones. The whole tooth is about one inch in length, and the apex of the crown is nearly on a level with the floor of the nasal cavities.

Teeth sometimes deviate as much in form as in growth. Mr. Fox gives a drawing of a tooth shaped like the letter S, and there is a central incisor in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery which has its root bent up upon the labial surface of the crown, and the author has two teeth in his possession in which the roots, while in the pulp state, were reflected upon the crowns, and in this state were ossified. The teeth were presented to him by his brother, the late Dr. John Harris, who extracted them from the right side of the upper jaw of a young man about twenty-five years of age.

The incisors and cuspidati sometimes, though very rarely, have two roots, the bicuspids three, and the molars four, five, and occasionally six.

TEETH, ERUPTION OF THE. See Dentition.

TEETH, EXOSTOSIS OF. See Exostosis of the Teeth.

TEETH, EXTRACTION OF. See Extraction of the Teeth.

TEETH, EYE. The cuspidati of the upper jaw.

TEETH, FILLING OF. See Filling Teeth.

TEETH, FRACTURES OF THE. See Fractures of the Teeth.

Teeth, Formation of. See Teeth, development of pulps and sacs of.

Teeth, Irregularity of. See Irregularity of the Teeth.

Teeth, Malformation of. See Teeth, Deviation in the growth and form of.

Teeth, Milk. The temporary teeth.

Teeth, Molar. The last three teeth on each side, in each jaw.

Teeth, Morbid Effects of Diseased. The morbid phenomena resulting from the irritation of diseased teeth. See the various articles on the diseases of the teeth.

Teeth Moulds. Matrices in plaster of Paris, or metal, employed in moulding porcelain teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

Teeth, Neck of the. Collum dentium.

Teeth, Necrosis of. See Necrosis of the Teeth.

Teeth, Osseous Union of. Examples of osseous union of two or more teeth, though rare, are nevertheless occasionally met with. Mr. Fox has given drawings of four examples, which Mr. Bell says are still to be seen in the Museum of Guy's Hospital, London; and in 1835 the author was consulted, while on a visit to Richmond, Va., by two gentlemen who furnished similar examples. The crowns of the central incisors of the upper jaw of one were perfectly united, the posterior surface presenting the appearance of one broad tooth, while the anterior had a vertical groove in the centre, indicating the crowns of two teeth. In the other case the crowns of the right central and lateral incisors were united anteriorly, so as to exhibit the appearance of but one tooth, but when viewed from behind, a vertical groove was seen passing through the centre. There are, also, three examples of osseous union of the crowns of deciduous teeth in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, besides two of a union of the roots. One of the latter consists in the union of the roots of two superior molars, by exostosis, and the other, of the union of three molars, also, by exostosis. The first was presented to the author for the museum of the above mentioned institution, by Dr. Blandin, of Columbia, S. C., and the other for the same purpose, by Dr. Hawes, of New York.

Since writing the foregoing, two other examples of osseous union of the roots of molar teeth have been communicated to the author, one by Dr. Elbridge Bacon, of Portland, Maine, and the other by Mr. J. Pearson, of New Orleans.

Teeth, Permanent. The adult teeth. The teeth of second dentition.

Teeth, Premolar. The bicuspids, or, as they are called by some French writers, the small molars.

Teeth Set on Edge. *Agacement des Dents.* A peculiarly disagreeable sensation in the teeth resulting from the contact of acids. Teeth thus affected are sometimes so sensitive that the slightest touch is productive of pain, and they have, seemingly, a roughness on their cutting edges and grinding surfaces, which is not felt at any other time. Teeth which have suffered considerable loss of substance from mechanical abrasion are more subject to this affection than those which have a perfect coating of enamel. There is one thing connected with it, which it is not easy to explain. It is this. Persons who have lost all their natural teeth and wear artificial substitutes, are sometimes troubled with it. Several examples of the kind have fallen under the observation of the author.

Teeth, Supernumerary. Teeth exceeding the usual number, and not belonging properly to those of either dentition. They are rarely developed with the temporary teeth. When they do occur, it is almost always with the teeth of second dentition. They rarely resemble the teeth belonging to any of the classes. Their crowns are generally round, and of a conical shape, though examples are occasionally met with in which it is impossible to detect any difference between the supernumerary and the adjacent teeth. They are sometimes developed in one part of the alveolar border, and sometimes in another, but most frequently between or behind

the central incisors of the upper jaw. Irregularity often results from their presence.

TEETH, TARTAR OF. See Salivary Calculus.

TEETH, TEMPORARY. The teeth of first dentition; milk teeth; deciduous teeth.

TEETH, TEMPORARY, SHEDDING OF. See Second Dentition.

TEETH, TRANSPOSITION OF. It sometimes happens that a central incisor is situated between the lateral of the side to which it belongs and the cuspidatus, or that a right central is situated in the place of the left, and the left in the place of the right; or that a lateral incisor is situated between the cuspidatus and first bicuspis, and at other times a cuspidatus is found between the first and second bicuspids. This description of aberration in the position of the teeth is supposed, but we believe erroneously, to be the result of a transposition of the dental pulps.

TEETH, THIRD SET. See Dentition, Third.

TEETH, VILLIFORM. See Villiform Teeth.

TEETH, VITREOUS SUBSTANCE OF THE. The enamel of the teeth.

TEETHING. Dentition.

TEETHING, DIFFICULT. See Dentition, Morbid.

TEG'MEN. An integument.

TEGUMEN. An integument.

TEG'UMENT. *Tegumen'tum;* from *tego,* to cover. A cover or covering; an integument. In *Anatomy,* by the term integuments are comprehended the structures generally which cover and protect the animal body, as the cuticle, rete mucosum, skin, and adipose membrane.

TEGUMENT'ARY. Pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

TEGUMENT'UM. Integuments.

TEINES'MOS. Tenesmus.

TEIN'OSCOPE. The prism telescope, formed by combining prisms in such a manner that the chromatic aberration of the light is connected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished.

TE'LA. From *texo,* to weave. Applied in *Anatomy* to the cellular membrane from its resemblance to a web of cloth.

TELA ADIPO'SA. The adipose tissue of animals.

TELA ARANEA'RUM. The spider's web, formerly employed as a styptic.

TELA CELLULO'SA. The cellular tissue.

TELA CHOROI'DEA. *Velum interpositum.* A membranous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle.

TELA MUCO'SA. The cellular tissue of organized bodies.

TELAMO'NES. In *Surgery,* bandages; dressings for wounds.

TELANGIEC'TASIS. From τελος, far, αγγειον, vessel, and εκτασις, dilatation. The dilatation of vessels, as in nævus maternus and aneurism.

TELEOSAU'RUS. *Tel'eosaur;* from τελειος, perfect, and σαυρος, a lizard. A genus of fossil saurians, with long narrow snouts.

TELEPH'IUM. Sedum telephium; a plant formerly used as an antiphlogistic. Also, a term applied by the ancients to an ulcer difficult to cure, because the wound inflicted on Telephus by Achilles degenerated into an ulcer of this kind.

TEL'ESCOPE. From τηλε, at a distance, and σκοπεω, to see. An optical instrument, by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct vision.

TELLI'NA. From τελλανη, a species of muscle. A genus of bivalve mollusks having thin delicate shells, the hinge of which has one tooth on the left, and two on the right valve.

TELLU'RIC ACID. The peroxyd of tellurium.

TELLU'RIUM. A metal of a color between tin and silver, inclining to steel-gray.

TEM'PERAMENT. *Temperamen'tum;* from *tempero,* I mix together. The constitution, as determined by the predominance of certain constituents of the body. Among the ancients it was supposed that

the manifestations of the functions were *tempered*, or so determined by the predominance of any one of the four humors then recognized, namely,—*blood*, *lymph*, *bile*, and *atrabilis* or black bile, as to give rise to a *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, or *lymphatic*, *choleric* or *bilious*, and *atrabilious* or *melancholic* temperament. At present five temperaments are recognized, namely,—1. The *sanguine* or *sanguineous*; 2. The *bilious* or *choleric*; 3. The *melancholic* or *atrabilious*; 4. The *phlegmatic* or *lymphatic*; and 5. The *nervous* temperament.

TEM'PERANCE. Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions.

TEM'PERANTS. *Temperan'tia.* French name for sedatives; remedies which allay irritation and moderate the activity of the vascular system.

TEMPERATU'RA. Temperature.

TEMPERA'TURE. *Temperatu'ra.* The degree of heat which exists in any given situation or body, as indicated by the thermometer.

TEMPER'IES. Temperament.

TEM'PERING. An operation for rendering steel or iron more compact and hard, or soft and pliant, according to the purposes for which they are required. Surgical and dental instruments are required to be tempered in the most exact and best manner. If they are too hard or too soft, they will not answer the purpose for which they are designed.

TEM'PLE. From *tempus*, time, because the hair first begins to turn gray here. In *Anatomy*, the lateral parts of the forehead covered by the temporal muscles.

TEM'PORA. The temples.

TEM'PORAL. *Tempora'lis.* Belonging or relating to the temple.

Temporal Aponeuro'sis. A strong aponeurosis attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone, and to the malar and zygomatic arch.

Temporal Artery. *Artera tempora'lis.* A branch of the external carotid, which passes up on the temple.

Temporal Bone. *Os tem'poris.* A bone situated on the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, usually divided into three parts. 1. The *squamous*; 2. The *mastoid*; and 3. The *petrous portion.*

Temporal Fossa. An excavation on each side of the head in which the temporal muscle is situated.

Temporal Muscle. A muscle situated on the temple, arising from the semi-circular ridge commencing at the external angular process of the os frontis, and extending along this and the parietal bones; also, from the surfaces below this ridge formed by the frontal and squamous portion of the temporal and sphenoid bones; likewise from the under surface of the temporal aponeurosis, and inserted, after converging and passing under the zygoma into the coronoid process of the lower jaw, which surrounds it on every side by a dense, strong tendon. The office of this muscle is to draw the lower jaw upward, as in the cutting and rending of food.

Temporal Nerves. The nerves distributed to the temporal region, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. The name has also been given by Sömmering to the division of the seventh pair distributed to the temporal region.

TEMPORA'RII DENTES. The temporary or milk teeth.

TEMPORARY TEETH. *Temporarii Dentes.* The teeth of first dentition.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY. *Temporomaxilla'ris.* That which belongs to the temporal bone and inferior maxillary bone, as the *Temporo-Maxillary Articulation*, which see.

Temporo-Facial. *Temporo-facialis.* Belonging to the temple and face.

Temporo-Facial Nerve. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the face and temple.

Temporo-Maxillary Articulation. The articulation of the lower jaw on each side to the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. This cavity is situated at the base of the zygomatic process, is of an irregular oval shape ,and divided into two portions, an anterior and a posterior. The anterior,

which is the articular, is smooth, and in the living subject covered with cartilage, but the posterior does not enter into the formation of the joint. The two are separated by the fissure of Glasserius, *(fissura Glasseri,)* which gives passage to the chorda tympani nerve, the laxator tympani muscle and the internal auditory vessels. The depth of this cavity is increased by the eminences which surround it. Its size is much greater than is necessary for the reception of the condyle of the lower jaw, but this disproportion only exists in man and ruminating animals. This cavity is placed nearly transversely—the outer extremity comes a little more forward than the internal. It is bounded on the inside by the spine of the sphenoid bone, posteriorly by the styloid and vaginal processes, and anteriorly by the *eminentia articularis*, situated immediately at the root of the zygomatic process, which contributes, in mastication, to modify the motions of the jaw.

For a description of the condyles of the lower jaw, see Maxilla, inferior. They, however, as well as the glenoid cavities, are covered with a smooth layer of cartilage.

There is interposed between the condyle and the cavity an *inter-articular cartilage*, sometimes perforated in the centre, and so moulded as to fit the articular surfaces. Except where it adheres to the external lateral ligament, and gives attachment to a few fibres of the external pterygoid muscle, the circumference of this cartilage is free, a circumstance which greatly facilitates the movements of the joint.

The union of this articulation is maintained, 1. By the *external lateral ligament*, which has a broad attachment to the tubercle situated at the junction of the roots of the zygomatic process, extending from thence to the neck of the condyle, covering the whole of the outside of the articulation. Externally it comes in contact with the skin, and internally with the inter-articular cartilage and synovial capsules.

2. By the *internal lateral* or *sphenomaxillary ligament*, extending from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone to the spine on the inside of the orifice of the inferior dental canal, forming an aponeurotic band which protects the dental vessels and nerves from the pressure of the internal pterygoid muscle. This ligament cannot be regarded as contributing to the strength of the articulation.

3. By the *stylo-maxillary ligament*, which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the inferior angle of the lower jaw, and to give attachment to the stylo-glossus muscle.

Belonging to this articulation are two synovial capsules, one on each side of the inter-articular cartilage, which sometimes, by an opening in the cartilage, communicate with each other.

Temporo-Maxillary Nerves. The divisions of the facial nerve distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

Temporo-Oriculaire. *Temporo-oricula'ris.* A name given by Chaussier to the superior auris muscle. Dumas calls it *Temporo-Conchinien.*

TEM'ULENT. *Temulen'tus.* Intoxicated.

TEMULEN'TIA. *Tem'ulence.* Drunkenness.

TENAC'ITY. *Tenacitas;* from *teneo*, to hold. That property of bodies which prevents them from parting without considerable force. Cohesiveness.

TENAC'ULA. In *Surgery*, bone-nippers, which see.

TENAC'ULUM. From *teneo*, to hold. A firm, sharp-pointed hook, attached to a handle, used to seize and draw out the mouths of wounded arteries.

Tenaculum, Assali'ni's. A pair of small forceps, invented by Assalini, furnished with fine bifurcated sharp points, received into each other when closed, and held together by a spring between the handles. It is used for seizing and holding small arteries while a ligature is being applied.

TENCH. *Tinca.* A fish of the carp family, the *Cyprinus tinca* of Linnæus, esteemed a delicious and wholesome article of food.

TEN'DO. A tendon.

TENDO ACHILL'IS. The strong tendon of the heel, formed by the junction of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. It was so named because fable reports that Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by that part when she dipped him in the river Styx, to render him invulnerable, and hence this was the only vulnerable part.

TEN'DON. *Tendo;* from τεινω, I stretch. A white, fibrous chord, serving for the attachment of a muscle, or muscles to bones.

TENDONS, TWITCHING OF THE. Subsultus tendinum.

TEN'DRIL. *Cirrus.* In *Botany*, a filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for support.

TENES'MUS. From τεινω, I stretch. Frequent desire to go to stool without a discharge, accompanied by straining and pain.

TEN'NANTITE. A mineral compound of arsenical sulphuret of copper and iron, so named in honor of the late Mr. Tennant, the discoverer.

TEN'ON. From *teneo*, I hold. A term applied in *Dental Prosthesis* to what is commonly called the *pivot* in the crown of an artificial tooth, which is received into a hole corresponding in size to the one in the root of a natural tooth, and by means of which the two are held together.

TENONT'AGRA. From τενων, tendon, and αγρα, a seizure. Gouty or rheumatic pains in the tendons.

TENOT'OMY. *Tenotom'ia;* from τενων, tendon, and τομη, incision. The operation of dividing a tendon.

TEN'REC. *Tanrec; Tendrac.* A small insectivorous quadruped of Madagascar, of the genus *Centetes*, and allied to the hedgehog.

TEN'SION. *Ten'sio;* from *tendere*, to stretch. The state of a part when extended or stretched.

TEN'SOR. A term applied to muscles the office of which is to extend the parts to which they are attached.

TENSOR PAL'ATI. The circumflexus palati muscle.

TENSOR TAR'SI. A small muscle situated at the inner commissure of the eyelids.

TENSOR TYM'PANI. A muscle of the internal ear.

TENSOR VAGI'NÆ FEM'ORIS. The fascia lata muscle, situated on the outside of the thigh.

TENSU'RA. Tension.

TENT. In *Surgery*, a small roll of lint, or piece of sponge, used for dilating wounds, sinuses, &c., to prevent them from closing before they are filled up at the bottom.

TENTAC'ULUM. A feeler. A mobile appendage, belonging to many invertebratæ, and serving as an organ of touch, or as the means of attachment.

TENTHRE'DO. A genus of hymenopterous insects, called the *saw-fly*, because the female uses her serrated ovipositor to cut out spaces in the bark of trees in which to deposit her eggs.

TENTO'RIUM. The process of the dura matter which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

TENT'WORT. A plant of the genus *Asplenium.*

TEN'UATE. To make thin.

TENUIROS'TERS. *Tenuiros'tres;* from *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, a beak. A tribe of Insessorial birds, including those which have a long slender bill.

TENU'ITY. *Tenu'itas.* Thinness; also, smallness of diameter.

TEPHRO'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.*

TEPHROSIA SENNA. *Buga senna.* The leaves of this species possess properties similar to senna.

TEPHROSIA TINCTO'RIA. Ceylon indigo, a plant yielding a blue coloring matter, used in Ceylon for the same purpose as indigo.

TEPHROSIA TOXICA'RIA. A plant, native of the West Indies and of Cayenne. It affords a narcotic poison.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIA'NA. Turkey pea; goat's rue; catgut; an indigenous plant, the roots of which are used in domestic practice, in decoction, as a vermifuge.

They are said to be as certain in their effects as *Spigelia marilandica*. Other species of the genus possess more or less marked medicinal properties. The *Tephrosia purpurea*, is used in India in dyspepsia and tympanitis, and the *Tephrosia leptostachya* is said to be purgative.

TER'AS. A monster.

TERATOL'OGY. *Teratolog'ia;* from τερας, a monster, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on monsters.

TER'BIUM. A metal recently discovered by M. Mosander.

TEREBEL'LA. A trepan.

TEREBIN'THINA. From τερεβινθος, the turpentine tree. A resinous substance of the consistence of honey, which flows from pine and fir trees. Turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATEN'SIS.—Strasburg turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA CANADEN'SIS. Canada balsam.

TEREBINTHINA CHI'A. The Chian turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA COMMU'NIS. Common turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA VENE'TA. Venice turpentine.

TEREBINTHINÆ O'LEUM. Oil of turpentine.

TERE'DO. From τερεω, to pierce, to bore. A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks that bore their habitation in submerged timber, committing destructive depredations on sunken piles, &c.

TE'RES. Round; cylindrical; applied to muscles and ligaments from their shape.

TERES LIGAMEN'TUM. The round ligament attached to the head of the os femoris, and to the bottom of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

TERES MA'JOR. A muscle situated along the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder.

TERES MI'NOR. A thin, fleshy muscle, situated at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder, and partially covered by the back part of the deltoides.

TER'GAL. From *tergum*, the back. Belonging to the back.

TERGEM'INUS. A term applied in *Botany* to a leaf-stalk which has two leaflets at the end of each branch, and two at the division of the fork.

TER'GUM. The back. In *Entomology*, the upper surface of the abdomen.

TERMINA'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Combretaceæ*.

TERMINALIA ANGUSTIFO'LIA. A plant, native of the East Indies. It yields a gum resin similar to benzoin.

TERMINALIA BELLER'ICA. This species, native of the East Indies, is said to possess tonic, astringent and attenuant properties.

TERMINA'LIS. Terminal; forming the end or extremity.

TERMINOL'OGY. *Terminolog'ia;* from τερμων, a term, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on terms. A catalogue or list of the more important and usual terms in a language, science, or art, with their definitions. A nomenclature.

TERMIN'THUS. A name given by the ancients to a tumor surmounted by a black pustule.

TER'MITE. From *termes*, the branch of a tree. The white ant.

TERN. *Ternus*. Threefold. In *Botany*, organs arranged three by three; applied to *leaves* when they grow in threes, which expresses the number in each whorl or set; also, to *flowers* growing three and three together, and to peduncles when three grow from the same axil.

TER'NARY. *Terna'rius*. Consisting of threes; pertaining to the number three.

TER'NATE. *Terna'tus*. A term applied in *Botany* to a leaf which has three leaflets on a petiole, as in treefoil, strawberry plant, &c.

TER'RA. Earth.

TERRA ABSOR'BENS. An absorbent earth.

TERRA JAPON'ICA. Japan earth; catechu.

TERRA LEM'NIA. A bolar earth found at Lemnos.

TERRA LIVON'ICA. Sealed earth from Livonia.

TERRA MERI'TA. Turmeric root.

TERRA NOCERIA'NA. A soft, whitish, astringent earth.

TERRA PONDERO'SA. Baryta

TERRA PONDEROSA SALI'TA. Chloride of barium.

TERRA PORTUGAL'LICA. An astringent styptic earth, of a reddish color, found in Portugal.

TERRA SIGILLA'TA. Sealed earth. See Bole.

TERRA URI'NÆ. The earthy matter deposited in the urine.

TERRA VITRIOLI DUL'CIS. Colcothar.

TERRE-VERTE. French name for a species of olive-green earth, used by painters, and said to be a hydrated silicate of oxyd of iron and potash, with a little magnesia and alumina.

TER'TIAN AGUE. Tertian fever. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every forty-eight hours, or every third day.

TERTIAN FEVER. Tertian ague, which see.

TER'TIUM SAL. Old name of a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and alkali, making a third substance differing from either.

TES'SERA. A square; cuboid; sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the *os cuboides*, a bone of the tarsus.

TEST. In *Chemistry*, a substance employed to discover an unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a re-agent. In *Metallurgy*, a cupel or vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement; refining gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all foreign matter.

TEST, LUNG. Docimasia pulmonum, which see.

TEST PAPER. Paper stained with litmus, or any re-agent.

TES'TA. The shell of a molluscous animal. Also, the smooth and scaly covering which invests the exterior of seeds.

TESTA'CEANS. *Testace'æ;* from *testa*, a shell. Animals provided with a calcareous shell.

TESTACEOL'OGY. *Testaceolog'ia;* from *testa*, a shell, and λογος, a discourse. Conchology; the science of testaceous mollusks.

TESTA'CEOUS. From *testa*, a shell. A powder made of burnt shells. Also, of the nature of or having a shell.

TES'TÆ PREPARA'TÆ. Prepared oyster shells. Free oyster shells from extraneous matter, wash with boiling water, reduce to powder, then put into a vessel nearly filled with water; stir briskly, and after waiting a few minutes, pour the turbid liquid into another vessel; repeat the process with the powdered shells in the first vessel; again pour off the turbid liquor, and after the powder has subsided, pour off the water and dry it. This is given as an antacid in diarrhœa.

TES'TES. The testicles.

TESTES CER'EBRI. The inferior tubercles of the tubercula quadrigemina.

TES'TICLE. From *testis*, a whiteness, because the testes are evidences of virility. The testicles are two oval, glandular organs, situated within the scrotum, covered by the *tunica albuginea*.

TESTICLE, SWELLED. Orchitis, which see.

TESTIC'ULUS. Testicle.

TESTIC'ULATE. In *Botany*, shaped like a testicle.

TEST'ING. In *Metallurgy*, the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead upon a vessel called a *test* or cupel.

TES'TIS. Orchis; the testicle.

TESTIS FEMIN'EUS. The ovary.

TESTU'DO. The turtle. Also, an encysted tumor of the scalp.

TESTUDO CER'EBRI. The fornix.

TETAN'IC. Relating to tetanus. Also, a medicine which increases the irritability of the muscular fibre, as *Nux vomica*, *Strychnia*, &c., and when taken in large doses, produces convulsions.

TET'ANINE. Strychine.

TET'ANUS. From τεινω, I stretch. Spasms accompanied by rigidity. A disease characterized by general and permanent spasmodic rigidity of the muscles. There are four varieties: 1. *Trismus*, the lock-jaw. 2. *Opisthotonos*, in which the body is drawn back. 3. *Emprosthotonos*,

in which it is drawn forward, and 4. *Pleurothotonos*, where it is drawn to one side.

TETANUS MAXIL'LÆ INFERIO'RIS. Trismus, or lock-jaw.

TETARTÆ'US. A quartan ague.

TETARTOPHY'IA. From τεταρτος, the fourth, and φυω, I arise. A name given by Sauvages to quartan intermittent fever.

TETRABRANCHIA'TA. From τετρα, four, and βραγχια, gills. An order of cephalopods with four gills.

TETRADYNAM'IA. *Tetradyn'amous;* from τετρας, four, and δυναμις, power. In *Botany*, a class of plants with six stamens, four longer than the others.

TETRAG'ONUS. Quadrangular; four-cornered. In *Anatomy*, the platysma myoides.

TETRAGYN'IA. From τετρας, four, and γυνη, a wife. In *Botany*, an order of plants having four pistils.

TETRAN'DRIA. *Tetran'drous;* from τετρας, a quarternary, and ανηρ, a husband. A class of hermaphrodite plants having four stamens.

TETRAN'THERA. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*.

TETRANTHERA PICHU'RIM. The plant from which the *Faba pichurim* is obtained.

TETRANTHERA ROXBURGHII. The fruit of this plant affords a large quantity of fatty matter, which is used in China for making candles.

TETRA'O. A Linnæan genus of gallinaceous birds, comprehending the grouse, partridge, quail, &c.

TETRAO COTUR'NIA. The quail, an esteemed article of diet, as are also the other species of the genus.

TETRAPET'ALOUS. *Tetrapet'alus;* from τετρα, four, and πεταλον, a petal. A term applied in *Botany* to a plant producing a corolla with four petals.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM. An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

TETRAPHYL'LOUS. Four-leaved.

TETRAP'ODUS. From τετρα, four, and πους, a foot. Four-footed; synonymous with quadruped.

TETRAPODOL'OGY. *Tetrapodolog'ia;* from τετρα, πους, a foot, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on quadrupeds, or four-footed animals.

TETRAPT'ERANS. *Tetrap'tera;* from τετρα, four, and πτερον, a wing. A term applied in *Entomology* to insects which have four wings.

TETRASPER'MOUS. Four-seeded.

TET'TER. Herpes, which see.

TETTER, CRUSTED. Impetigo.

TETTER, MILKY. Porrigo larvalis.

TETTER, SCALY. Psoriasis.

TET'TERWORT. A plant of the genus *Chelidonium*.

TEU'CRIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

TEUCRIUM CAPITA'TUM. The poley-mountain of Montpelier.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆ'DRYS. The common germander. It is slightly bitter and aromatic, and was used by the ancients in intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and gout.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆP'ITYS. The common ground pine.

TEUCRIUM CRET'ICUM. The poley-mountain of Candy, said to be aperient and corroborant.

TEUCRIUM IVA. French ground pine. It has similar properties to the common ground pine.

TEUCRIUM MA'RUM. The marum germander. It is stimulant, aromatic, and deobstruent.

TEUCRIUM SCOR'DIUM. The water germander. It is sometimes used as an antiseptic; also, as a cataplasm and fomentation.

TEU'THIDÆ. *Teu'thidans;* from τευθις, a calamary. The family of cephalopods, of which the calamary, *Loligo vulgaris*, is the type.

TEX'TURE. *Textu'ra;* from *texere*, to weave. The arrangement of the several parts of any body with each other. In *Anatomy*, the arrangement of the tissues of an organ. The textures of the body according to Wilson, are:

1. Corpuscular tissue, found in the blood, lymph, and chyle.

2. Epidermoid tissue; example, epithelium, cuticle, hair, nails.

8. Pigmentary tissue, found in the choroid coat of the eye, lung, &c.

4. Adipose tissue, as fat.

5. Cellular tissue.

6. Fibrous tissue.

7. Elastic tissue, ligamenta flava, middle coat of the arteries.

8. Cartilaginous tissue, including fibro-cartilage.

9. Osseous tissue.

10. Muscular tissue.

11. Nervous tissue.

12. Vascular tissue, arteries, veins, and lymphatics.

13. Serous tissue, including synovial.

14. Mucous tissue.

15. Dermoid tissue.

16. Glandular tissue.

17. Refracting tissue, lens of the eye, cornea.

18. Petrous tissue, enamel of teeth.

TEX'TUS. A tissue.

THAL'AMUS. A room or chamber. In *Anatomy*, the part of the brain from which the optic nerve derives one of its branches. In *Botany*, the part on which the ovary is situated; the receptacle of the fruit.

THAL'AMI NERVO'RUM OPTICO'RUM. Two oblong bodies, having a thin coating of white substance on their surface, situated between the corpora striata, divided by a fissure, which constitutes the third ventricle of the brain. They form the principal origin of the optic nerve, a circumstance which gave rise to their name.

THALIC'TRUM. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.

THALICTRUM FLA'VUM. The poor man's rhubarb. It has properties similar to rhubarb.

THAL'LUS. In *Botany*, the organs of vegetation of liverworts, lichens, and sea-weed. Also, the bed of fibres, from which many species of fungi are developed.

THAL'LOGEN. *Thal'lophyte.* A term applied in *Botany* to cellular plants which have a thallus, as lichens.

THANATOL'OGY. *Thanatolog'ia;* from θανατος, death, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the doctrine of death.

THAN'ATOS. Death.

THAP'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

THAPSIA ASCLE'PIAS. The deadly carrot. The root is emetic and cathartic.

THAPSIA SIL'PHION. This species yields a gum resin, supposed to have been the *Laser* of the ancients.

THAP'SUS. Verbascum Thapsus.

THE'A. The dried leaves of the tea-shrub. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Ternstromiaceæ;* but whether it contains more than one species, is a question which botanists have not, as yet, been able to decide. Linnæus, who established the genus, enumerates two species, the *Thea Bohea*, and the *Thea Viridis*, the black tea, and the green. Other species, as the *Thea Oleosa*, *Thea Cantoniensis*, and *Thea Cochinchinensis*, have been recognized, but it is believed by others that all of these are only varieties of one species, the *Thea Sinensis*, and any one of them will afford the black or green tea, the difference being solely attributable to the mode of preparation.

THEA GERMAN'ICA. A plant of the genus *Veronica.*

THE'CA. Θηκη. A case or sheath. See Sheath.

THECA VERTEBRA'LIS. The canal of the vertebral column.

THE'CODONTS. From θηκη, a case or receptacle, and οδους, a tooth. A tribe of extinct saurians, having the teeth implanted in sockets.

THE'INE. The peculiar principle on which the properties of tea depend. It is identical with *Caffeine.*

THELA'SIS. Lactation.

THE'LE. The nipple; a papilla.

THELI'TIS. From θηλη, the nipple, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the nipple.

THE'NAR. From θενω, I strike. The palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

THENAR EMINENCE. The projection on the superior and outer part of the hand.

THEN'ARDITE. Anhydrous sulphate of soda.

THEOBRO'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Sterculiaceæ*.

THEOBROMA CACA'O. The tree which bears the cacao. The nuts consist of a white, sweet, and somewhat oleaginous substance, and form the basis of chocolate. They also yield a fatty oil, known under the name of butter of cacao, used principally in the formation of soaps and pomatums.

THEOBRO'MINE. A neutral crystalline principle analogous to *Theine* and *Caffeine*, obtained from the cacao.

THEORET'ICAL. *Theoreti'cus;* from θεωρεω, I contemplate. Pertaining to theory; depending on theory; not practical; speculative.

THE'ORY. *Theo'ria;* from θεωρεω, I contemplate. The speculative part of a science; inferences drawn from facts; an exposition of the principles of a science. Also, science distinguished from art, as the *theory* and practice of dental surgery, or general medicine. It differs from hypothesis in being founded on inferences drawn from established facts, while a *hypothesis* attempts to explain certain phenomena, by assuming propositions altogether speculative.

THEORY OF MEDICINE. A philosophical exposition of the phenomena of health and disease, embracing physiology, pathology, hygiene, and therapeutics.

THERAPEU'TICS. *Therapeu'tice;* from θεραπευω, I wait on the sick. I alleviate, or assuage. That branch of medicine which has for its object the treatment of diseases, or which considers the application of the remedies employed for their prevention and cure.

THERAPI'A. Therapeutics.

THERI'ACA. Θηριακα. *The'riac;* from θηρ, a ferocious or venomous animal, and ακεομαι, I cure. An electuary, supposed by the ancients to be a potent antidote against the bite of venomous animals. Also, treacle or molasses.

THERIACA ANDROM'ACHI. The name of an ancient alexipharmic electuary; an incongruous compound, composed of sixty-one ingredients, each possessing properties different from the rest.

THERIACA CELES'TIS. Tincture of opium.

THERIACA EDINEN'SIS. Confection of opium.

THERIACA GERMANO'RUM. An extract prepared from juniper berries.

THERIACA LONDINEN'SIS. A cataplasm of cumin seed, bay-berries, germander, snakeroot, cloves, and honey.

THERIAKI. Name given in Turkey to opium eaters.

THERIO'MA. *The'rion.* A malignant ulcer.

THER'MA. Θερμα. Heat; a warm bath or spring.

THER'MAL. Warm.

THER'ME. Heat, especially feverish heat.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity produced by heat. It is effected by heating the junction of two metals of different conducting powers, which have been soldered together. This at once sets in motion a current of electricity, which passes along the wires.

THERMOM'ETER. *Thermome'trum;* from θερμη, heat, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the temperature of bodies, or the degrees of heat.

THER'MOSCOPE. A modification of the air thermometer, which exhibits to the eye the changes of heat.

THER'MOSTAT. From θερμος, warm, and στατος, standing. A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals.

THE'SIS. A position or proposition; a dissertation on any subject. In *Medical* and *Dental Colleges*, an essay composed by a student who is a candidate for graduation.

THEVE'TIA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*.

THEVETIA A'HOUAI. A Brazilian tree which produces a nut said to be a violent poison.

THEVETIA NERIIFO'LIA. A West India tree, the seeds of which possess acro-nar-

cotic properties. The bark is said to be a powerful febrifuge, two grains producing as much effect upon the system as a full dose of cinchona.

THIBAU'DIA. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*.

THIBAUDIA MACROPHYL'LA. A sort of wine is made from the berries of this species by the inhabitants of Popayan.

THIBAUDIA QUE'REME. An aromatic tincture is made from the flowers of this species, which is used in Peru as a cure for tooth-ache.

THIGH. *Femur*. That part of the lower limb situated between the pelvis and leg.

THIGH-BONE. Os femoris.

THIONUR'IC ACID. A bibasic crystallizable acid, a product of the decomposition of thionurate of lead with sulphuric acid. Formula $C_8\ N_3\ H_5\ O_8\ 2SO_2 + 2HO$.

THIOSIN'NAMIN. A bitter crystalline compound, formed by the union of ammonia with the essential oil of mustard, $C_8\ H_8\ N_2\ S_2$.

THIRST. In *Physiology*, the sensation of a desire to drink, or to introduce liquids into the stomach.

THIRST, EXCESSIVE. A constant desire to drink, with a sense of dryness of the mouth and fauces. It is often a symptom of disease.

THIRST, MORBID. Thirst, Excessive.

THIRST'Y. Having a painful sensation in the fauces for want of water.

THIS'TLE. Common name of prickly plants of the genus *Carduus*, of which there are upwards of thirty species.

THISTLE, BLESSED. A plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

THISTLE, CARLINE. Common name of *Carlina acaulis*.

THISTLE, CREEPING. The popular name of *Serratula arvensis*.

THISTLE, HOLY. Blessed thistle, a plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

THISTLE, LADIES'. *Milk Thistle*. Common name of *Carduus marianus*.

THLA'SIS. *Thlas'ma*. A contusion.

THLAS'PI. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*.

THLASPI ARVEN'SE. Treacle mustard.

THLASPI CAMPES'TRE. Mithridate mustard. The seeds of this as well as the preceding species are similar in their properties to mustard.

THLIPSENCEPH'ALUS. From θλιψις, compression, and εγκεφαλος, the encephalon. A monster in whom the skull is open in the frontal, parietal and occipital regions.

THOMPSO'NIANISM. The doctrine of Thompson with regard to the laws of the animal economy and the treatment of disease. Its chief peculiarity consists in maintaining that metals and minerals, being taken from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry down into the earth all who use them; and that as vegetables spring from the earth, they are calculated to keep mankind from the grave. The empirical system of medical practice founded upon this doctrine, has, we believe, nearly exploded.

THORACENTE'SIS. From θωραξ, the thorax, and κεντησις, perforation. Tapping the thorax.

THORAC'IC. *Thorac'icus*. Belonging to the thorax.

THORACIC AOR'TA. That portion of the aorta between the heart and diaphragm.

THORACIC ARTERY, INFERIOR. The external mammary artery.

THORACIC DUCT. *Ductus thorac''icus*. The trunk or duct of the absorbents in which the lymphatics of the lower extremities, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It commences at the receptaculum chyli, is about the size of a goose-quill, passes up upon the dorsal vertebræ, between the aorta and vena azygos, sometimes dividing into two branches which afterwards unite and sometimes give off a number of branches that assume a plexiform arrangement, passes up through the diaphragm, and to the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it empties its contents.

THORACIC REGIONS. The different regions of the chest.

THORACYS'TIS. Encysted dropsy of the thorax.

THORAC'ICI. *Thorac'ics.* An order of bony fishes which have the ventral fins under the pectoral.

THOR'ACO-GASTRODID'YMUS. From θωραξ, the chest, γαστηρ, the belly, and διδυμος, a twin. A monstrosity consisting of twins united by the abdomen and chest.

THORACODID'YMUS. From θωραξ, the chest, and διδυμος, a twin. A monstrosity consisting of twins united by the thorax.

THORACO-FACIAL. Name given by Chaussier to the Platysma myoides muscle.

THO'RAX. From θορεω, to leap, because the heart leaps in it. That portion of the body situated between the neck and abdomen. It is one of the splanchnic cavities, and contains the pleura, lungs, heart, œsophagus, thoracic duct, thymus gland, arch of the aorta, part of the vena cava, the vena azygos, the eighth pair of nerves, and part of the intercostal nerve. It is bounded anteriorly by the sternum, posteriorly by the vertebræ, laterally by the ribs and scapula, above by the clavicle, and below by the diaphragm.

THO'RIA. *Thori'na.* Oxyd of thorium; an earthy substance discovered by Berzelius in *Thorite.*

THO'RITE. A massive and compact mineral found in Norway. It has a blackish color and the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains 58 per cent. of *Thoria.*

THO'RIUM. *Thori'num.* The metallic base of Thoria.

THORN. A tree or shrub armed with sharp woody shoots or spines, as the black *thorn,* white *thorn,* buck *thorn,* &c. Also, a sharp woody process or spine from the stem of a tree or shrub.

THORN-APPLE. A common name of *Datura stramonium,* or Jamestown weed.

THOR'OUGHWORT. The popular name of *Eupato'rium perfolia'tum,* or boneset.

THREAD'WORM. The *Dracunculus,* a genus of worms frequently met with among the natives of Africa.

THREP'SIS. Θρεψις. Nutrition; assimilation.

THREPSOL'OGY. *Threpsolog'ia;* from θρεψις, nutrition, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of nutrition.

THRIX. A hair.

THROAT. The anterior part of the neck; the fauces.

THROAT'WORT. Great throatwort. Common name of *Campanula trachelium.*

THROB. To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than ordinary force and rapidity.

THROB'BING. Beating; pulsating, as of the heart or of an artery; palpitating.

THROE. Anguish; agony; extreme pain; applied particularly to the pain of parturition.

THROM'BUS. From θρομβοω, to clot. A small tumor formed by an effusion of blood into the cellular substance in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened.

THROT'TLE. The trachea.

THRUSH. Aphthæ.

THRYP'SIS. Comminution.

THU'LITE. A mineral found in Norway, of a peach-blossom color, consisting of silica, alumina and lime, with a small portion of soda, potash and the oxyds of iron and manganese.

THUS. The resin of the *Pinus abies,* and of the *juniperus lycia.*

THU'YA. A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ.*

THUYA OCCIDENTA'LIS. The arbor vitæ, or tree of life. The leaves and wood were formerly employed in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers and dropsies. An irritating ointment, said to be useful in rheumatism, is also made from the leaves.

THYM'BRA. A plant of the genus *Satureia.*

THYMBRA HISPAN'ICA. A synonym of *Thymus mastichina.*

THYME. The common name of *Thymus.*

THYMI'AMA. From θυμα, an odor. Musk-wood. *Thus judæorum.* A species of brownish-gray bark brought from Syria, having an agreeable balsamic odor, and a subacrid, bitterish taste.

THYMIO'SIS. Frambœsia.

THYMI'TES. Wine impregnated with thyme.

THYM'IUM. A small wart upon the skin, resembling thyme buds.

THY'MOS. Θυμος. The soul; life; anger. Also, thyme. In *Anatomy*, the name of a gland.

THYMOXAL'ME. A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of thyme, vinegar and salt.

THY'MUS. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*.

Thymus Citra'tus. *Thymus serpyllum*. Wild thyme; mother of thyme.

Thymus Mastich'ina. The common herb mastich. It has a strong, agreeable smell, and was formerly used as an errhine.

Thymus Serpyl'lum. Wild thyme. The properties of this species are similar to garden thyme.

Thymus Vulga'ris. Common thyme. This is said to be stomachic, tonic and emmenagogue.

THYMUS GLAND. A conglomerate gland in the fœtus, composed of lobules and a central cavity, situated in a duplicature of the mediastinum under the upper part of the sternum.

THYREMPHRAX'IS. *Thyroce'le*. Swelling of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele.

THYREOID. Thyroid.

THYREON'CUS. Swelling or hernia-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

THYRO-, THYREO- A prefix, from θυρεος, a shield, denoting a connection with the thyroid, or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

Thyro-Aryt'enoid. Relating to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

Thyro-Arytenoid Ligaments. The inferior ligaments of the larynx. The vocal chords.

Thyro-Arytenoid Muscle. *Thyro-arytænoide'us*. A thin muscle situated about the glottis. It arises from the lower part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. Its use is to draw the arytenoid cartilage forward nearer to the thyroid, and as it does this, it relaxes the ligaments of the larynx.

Thyro-Epiglot'tic. *Thyro-epiglottideus*. A name given by Sabatier to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Thyro-Hyoide'us. *Thyro-hyoid*. A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the inferior border of the cornu of the os hyoides.

Thyro-Pharynge'us. The constrictor pharyngis inferior.

Thyro-Pharyngo-Staphyli'nus. The palato-pharyngeus.

Thyro-Staphyli'nus. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

THYROCE'LE. Bronchocele.

THY'ROID. *Thy'reoid. Thyroï'des;* from θυρεος, a shield, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling a shield.

Thyroid Car'tilage. *Cartila'go scutifor'mis*. The largest cartilage of the larynx. It is composed of two lateral alæ, which unite in front and form a projection called the *pomum Adami*. Each of these alæ, posteriorly, terminates above in the *superior cornu*, and below in the *inferior cornu*. An oblong ridge is observed on the side of each ala which gives attachment to the sterno-hyoid muscle, and origin to the thyro-hyoid and constrictor muscles. On the inner side near the union of the alæ, the epiglottis, the chordæ vocales, the thyro-arytenoid, and the thyro-epiglottidean muscles are attached. This cartilage constitutes the anterior, superior and largest part of the larynx.

Thyroid Gland. *Glan'dula thyroï'des*. A glandiform body consisting of two lobes, situated one on each side of the trachea, upon the cricoid cartilage and horns of the thyroid cartilage. Its functions are unknown.

THYROID'EAL. *Thyroï'deus*. Relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

Thyroideal Arteries. Two arteries, distinguished by the names of *superior* and *inferior*. The superior arises from the external carotid artery, and the inferior from the subclavian, and both, after giving off

several branches, are distributed to the thyroid gland.

THYROIDEAL VEINS. These veins are distinguished into, 1. A *superior* and several *middle* thyroideal veins, which open into the internal jugular vein; 2. Two *inferior*, a right and left, and sometimes more. The right opens into the right vena innominata, and the left into the left vena innominata.

THYROPHRAX'IA. Bronchocele.

THYR'SOID. Having the form of a thyrsus.

THYR'SUS. Θυρσος. Any light straight shaft. In *Botany*, a dense panicle with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle, as seen in the inflorescence of *Syringa vulgaris*.

THYSANU'RA. *Thysanu'rans*. From θυσανοι, fringes, and ουρα, a tail. An order of apterous insects with fringed tails.

TI. The symbol of titanium.

TIB'IA. The large bone of the leg.

TIB'IAD. Towards the tibial aspect.

TIB'IAL. *Tibia'lis*. Pertaining to the tibia.

TIBIAL APONEURO'SIS. A continuation of the femoral aponeurosis over the leg.

TIBIAL ARTERIES. *Arteriæ tibiales*. The two principal branches of the popliteal artery. They are called the *anterior* and *posterior tibial arteries*.

TIBIAL ASPECT. Name given by Barclay to the aspect towards the side on which the tibia is situated.

TIBIAL NERVES. Two nerves, an *anterior* and a *posterior*. The *anterior* commences at the bifurcation of the peroneal and descends with the tibial artery. The *posterior* is a continuation of the popliteal nerve, and passes down the posterior part of the leg to the back part of the inner ankle.

TIBIAL VEINS. Two veins, an *anterior* and a *posterior*, which have the same arrangement as the tibial arteries.

TIBIA'LIS. Tibial.

TIBIALIS ANTI'CUS. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the leg.

TIBIALIS GRAC'ILIS. The plantar muscle.

TIBIALIS POSTI'CUS. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg.

TIBIO-CALCANIEN. Name given by Chaussier to the soleus muscle.

TIBIO-TARSAL. Relating to the tibia and tarsus.

TIBIO-TARSAL ARTICULATION. The articulation of the foot with the leg.

TIC. In *Pathology*, the contraction of certain muscles, especially of some of those of the face, designated by some French authors *tic convulsif*, in order to distinguish it from *tic douloureux* or neuralgia faciei. It appears to be a sort of local chorea.

TIC DOULOUREUX. A French term signifying a painful spasm, usually applied to neuralgia of the face.

TICK. A small insect; a species of *Acarus*, which see.

TICK-WEED. A plant of the genus *Hedeoma*.

TICK'LING. A peculiar sensation, resulting from excitation of the cutaneous nerves.

TICO'REA. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*.

TICORA FEBRIF'UGA. A South American tree, the bark of which possesses properties similar to those of Cinchona.

TI'GER. A fierce rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*.

TIG'LIA. *Tiglii grana*. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

TIL'IA. A genus of trees of the order *Tiliaceæ*.

TILIA EUROPŒ'A. The lime tree. Linden tree. Basswood. The flowers are supposed to be anodyne and antispasmodic.

TIL'MOS. From τιλλω, to pull. Evulsion; a pulling; teasing.

TIL'MUS. Picking of the bed-clothes.

TIMAC. The root of an East Indian plant, said to possess diuretic properties.

TIM'IDUS. The rectus inferior oculi muscle.

TIN. *Stan'num*. A whitish, brilliant metal, of an intermediate hardness between gold and lead. It is very malleable and is readily beat into thin leaves or foil, in which state it is used for filling

teeth, and is, perhaps, for this purpose, the best substitute for gold that has ever been employed. See Filling Teeth. It possesses less tenacity and ductility than most of the other malleable metals. It is also used by dentists, both for models and counter-models, for which, in most cases, it answers an excellent purpose. It is extensively employed in the arts, and its filings are sometimes used as a mechanical vermifuge. The chloride or butter of tin is a violent cathartic.

Tin Foil. *Stannum folia'tum.* This was very generally used until about 1820, for filling teeth, and even at the present day is employed for this purpose by many dentists. See Filling Teeth.

Tin, Muriate of. Chloride of tin. Butter of tin.

Tin, Sulphuret of. See Aurum Musivum.

TINAG'MUS. Swinging; Shaking.

TINAS'MUS. Tenesmus.

TIN'CA. The tench. A sub-genus of cyprinoid fishes.

TINCÆ OS. The mouth of the uterus is so called from its resemblance to the mouth of the tench fish.

TINCAL. The commercial name of crude borax; impure biborate of soda, consisting of crystals of a yellowish color and unctuous feel.

TINCTO'RIAL. That which dyes; applied to matter used in dyeing; pertaining to colors or dyes.

TINCTU'RA. From *tingere*, to dye. A tincture.

Tinctura Aceta'tis Fer'ri Cum Alcohol. Ph. D. Tincture of acetate of iron with alcohol.

Tinctura Aconi'ti. U. S. Tincture of aconite.

Tinctura Al'oes. U. S. and Ph. L. Tincture of aloes.

Tinctura Aloes et Myr'rhæ. U. S. Tincture of aloes and myrrh. Compound tincture of aloes.

Tinctura Ammo'niæ Compos'ita. Ph. L. Compound tincture of ammonia.

Tinctura Angustu'ræ. Tincture of angustura bark.

Tinctura Asafœ'tidæ. U. S. Tincture of asafœtida.

Tinctura Auran'tii. Ph. L. and E. Tincture of orange peel.

Tinctura Balsami Tolutani. Tincture of tolu.

Tinctura Belladon'næ. U. S. Tincture of belladonna.

Tinctura Benzo'ini Compos'ita. U. S. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Tinctura Bu'chu. Ph. D. Tincture of buchu.

Tinctura Calum'bæ. U. S. Tincture of columbo.

Tinctura Cam'phoræ. U. S. Tincture of camphor.

Tinctura Camphoræ Compos'ita. U. S. Camphorated tincture of opium. Paregoric elixir.

Tinctura Canthar'idis. U. S. Tincture of Spanish flies.

Tinctura Cap'sici. U. S. Tincture of Cayenne pepper.

Tinctura Cardamo'mi. U. S. Tincture of cardamom.

Tinctura Cardamomi Compos'ita.—Ph. L. and E. Compound tincture of cardamom.

Tinctura Cascaril'læ. Ph. L. and E. Tincture of cascarilla.

Tinctura Cassiæ. Ph. E. Tincture of cassia.

Tinctura Casto'rei. U. S. Tincture of castor.

Tinctura Castorei Ammonia'ta. Ph. E. Ammoniated tincture of castor.

Tinctura Cat'echu. U. S. Tincture of catechu.

Tinctura Cincho'næ. U. S. Tincture of Peruvian bark.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Compos'ita. U. S. Compound tincture of Peruvian bark.

Tinctura Cinnamo'mi. U. S. Tincture of cinnamon.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Compos'ita. U. S. Compound tincture of cinnamon.

Tinctura Col'chici Compos'ita. Ph. L. Compound tincture of colchicum.

Tinctura Colchici Sem'inis. U. S. *Tinctu'ra col'chici.* Tincture of colchicum seed.

Tinctura Colom'bæ. U. S. Tincture of columbo.

Tinctura Coni'i. U. S. Tincture of hemlock.

Tinctura Cro'ci. Ph. E. Tincture of saffron.

Tinctura Cubeb'æ. U. S. Tincture of cubebs.

Tinctura Digita'lis. U. S. and Ph. L. Tincture of fox-glove.

Tinctura Fer'ri Aceta'tis. Ph. D. Tincture of acetate of iron.

Tinctura Ferri Ammo'nio-Chlo'ridi. Ph. L. Tincture of ammonio-chloride of iron.

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. U. S. Tincture of chloride of iron. Tincture of muriate of iron.

Tinctura Gal'bani. Ph. D. Tincture of galbanum.

Tinctura Gal'læ. U. S. Tincture of galls.

Tinctura Gentia'næ Compos'ita. U. S. Compound tincture of gentian.

Tinctura Guai'aci. U. S. Tincture of guaiac.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammonia'ta. U. S. Ammoniated tincture of guaiac.

Tinctura Helleb'ori. U. S. Tincture of black hellebore.

Tinctura Hu'muli. Tincture of hops.

Tinctura Hyoscy'ami. U. S. Tincture of henbane.

Tinctura Jala'pæ. U. S. Tincture of jalap.

Tinctura Io'dini. U. S. Tincture of iodine.

Tinctura Iodini Compos'ita. U. S. and Ph. L. Compound tincture of iodine.

Tinctura Kino. Ph. L. and E. Tincture of kino.

Tinctura Krame'riæ. U. S. Tincture of rhatany.

Tinctura Lactuca'rii. Ph. E. Tincture of lactucarium.

Tinctura Lavan'dulæ Compos'ita. Compound spirit of lavender.

Tinctura Lobe'liæ. U. S. and Ph. E. Tincture of lobelia.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Æthe'rea. Ph. E. Ethereal tincture of lobelia.

Tinctura Lupuli'næ. U. S. Tincture of lupulin.

Tinctura Mos'chi. Ph. D. Tincture of musk.

Tinctura Myr'rhæ. U. S. Tincture of myrrh.

Tinctura Nu'cis Vom'icæ. Ph. D. Tincture of nux vomica.

Tinctura O'lei Men'thæ Piper'itæ. U. S. Tincture of peppermint. Essence of peppermint.

Tinctura Olei Menthæ Vir'idis. U. S. Tincture of oil of spearmint. Essence of spearmint.

Tinctura O'pii U. S. Tincture of opium. Laudanum.

Tinctura Opii Aceta'ta. U. S. Acetated tincture of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammonia'ta. Ph. E. Ammoniated tincture of opium.

Tinctura Opii Camphora'ta. U. S. Camphorated tincture of opium. Paregoric elixir.

Tinctura Quas'siæ. U. S. Tincture of quassia.

Tinctura Quassiæ Compos'ita. Ph. E. Compound tincture of quassia.

Tinctura Rhe'i. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb.

Tinctura Rhe'i Composita. Ph. L. Compound tincture of rhubarb.

Tinctura Rhei et Al'oes. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb and aloes.

Tinctura Rhei et Gentia'næ. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb and gentian.

Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb and senna.

Tinctura Sanguina'riæ. U. S. Tincture of blood-root.

Tinctura Sapo'nis Camphorata. U. S. Camphorated tincture of soap.

Tinctura Scil'læ. U. S. Tincture of squill.

Tinctura Sen'næ Compos'ita. Ph. L. Compound tincture of senna.

Tinctura Sennæ et Jala'pæ. U. S. Tincture of senna and jalap.

Tinctura Serpenta'riæ. U. S. Tincture of Virginia snakeroot.

Tinctura Stramo'nii. U. S. Tincture of stramonium.

TINCTURA THEBA'ICA. Laudanum.

TINCTURA TOLUTA'NI. Tincture of tolu.

TINCTURA VALERIA'NÆ. U. S. Tincture of valerian.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIA'TA. U. S. Ammoniated ticture of valerian.

TINCTURA ZINGIB'ERIS. U. S. Tincture of ginger.

TINC'TURE. *Tinctu'ra.* A pharmaceutical preparation, consisting of a spirituous solution of the active portions of any medicine. A tincture is called *simple* when it holds only one substance in solution, and *compound*, when two or more ingredients are submitted to the solvent.

TIN'DER. *Touch'wood; spunk.* The product of different species of *Boletus.* See Boletus Igniarius. Also, any thing inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen, &c.

TIN'EA. *Tinea capitis.* Porrigo, which see.

TIN'GLE. To have a thrilling, sharp and slightly penetrating sensation, or to feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

TINNIMEN'TUM METAL'LICUM. *Tintement metallique.* Metallic respiration; metallic voice; metallic tinkling.

TINNI'TUS AU'RIUM. Ringing in the ears.

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE. The French designation of metallic tinkling. See Tinnimentum Metallicum.

TIRE-BALLE. The French designation of an instrument employed in *Surgery* for the extraction of balls from gun-shot wounds; bullet forceps.

TIRE-FOND. The French designation of an instrument employed for the elevation of depressed portions of the cranium.

TIRE-TETE. The French designation of an instrument employed in *Obstetrics* for the extraction of the head of a dead child in difficult parturition.

TIR'TOIRS. A name applied by Laforgue to a kind of lever used for the extraction of teeth. It consists of a punch with a long hook attached to the upper surface. The principle upon which it operates is similar to that of the key of Garengeot. The instrument, we believe, was invented by Fouchard, but afterwards very greatly improved by Laforgue.

TISANE *Pti'sana.* A decoction of barley; a weak diet drink.

TIS'IC. Phthisic.

TIS'ICAL. Phthisical; consumptive.

TIS'SUE. *Textus.* A French term, applied in *Anatomy* to the textures which form the different organs of the body.

TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL. An organized substance, foreign to the natural tissues of the body, developed in the interior or at the surface of organs, as the membrane of croup, fungous and cancerous tumors, tubercles, &c.

TISSUE, AREOLAR. The cellular tissue.

TITA'NIC ACID. *Acidum titani'cum.* Peroxyd of titanium. It does not act on test paper, but combines with metallic oxyds.

TI'TANITE. Native oxyd of titanium.

TITA'NIUM. A rare, very hard, copper-colored, and extremely infusible metal, obtained from *menachanite*, &c. The principal ores of titanium are *sphene*, common and foliated, *rutile*, *iserine*, *menachanite* and *octahedrite*, pyramidal titanium ore. Titanium is a valuable coloring ingredient in porcelain teeth.

TITHON'IC. Pertaining to tithonicity.

TITHONIC'ITY. A term applied to a chemical effect produced by a property of light, supposed to be a distinct, independent, imponderable agent.

TITHONOG'RAPHY. Photography.

TITHONOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the force of the chemical rays of light.

TITHYM'ALUS. Tithymal, or cypress spurge, a plant of the genus *Euphorbia.*

TITHYMALUS PARAL'IAS. The sea spurge, or *Euphorbia paralias.*

TITILLAMEN'TUM. A gargarism.

TITILLA'TION. *Titilla'tio.* Tickling, or the state of being tickled.

TITTHE. Τιτθη. The nipple.

TITUBA'TION. *Tituba'tio;* from *titubare*, to stagger. Staggering; restlessness. The fidgets.

TŌAD. The common name of the batrachian reptiles of the genus *Bufo.*

TOAD-FLAX. A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum.*

TOAD-STONE. In *Mineralogy*, a sort of trap rock of a brownish gray color, of an amygdaloid shape, composed of basalt and green earth, containing oblong cavities filled with calcareous spar. It was supposed by the ancients to possess many wonderful medicinal virtues.

TOAD-STOOL. The popular name of numerous species of fungi.

TOBAC'CO. The dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum.*

TOBACCO, INDIAN. Lobelia Inflata.

TOCETOS. Parturition.

TOCOL'OGY. From τοκος, parturition, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on parturition; the science of obstetrics.

TOCOS. Parturition.

TODDA'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ.*

TODDALIA ACULEA'TA. Prickly toddalia; a plant, native of the East Indies, the bark and root of which are said to have been used with success in the treatment of remittent fever. Some of the other species possess bitter and aromatic properties.

TOD'DY. A mixture of spirit and boiling water sweetened.

TOLA. The tonsil.

TOE. Digitus pedis.

TOKAY. Wine made at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, of white grapes, having a rich aromatic flavor.

TOL'ERANCE. From *tolero*, to bear. In *Medicine*, ability to bear any medicine or agent.

TOLU-BAL'SAM. *Toluta'num.* The resinous juice of *Myroxylon toluiferum.*

TOLUIF'ERA. A Linnæan genus of plants, the one to which was referred the Tolu balsam tree, but it is now admitted that the genus was formed on insufficient grounds, and botanists agree in referring it to the *Myroxylon*, or *Myrospermum* of De Candolle.

TOLUIFERA BAL'SAMUM. See Myroxylon Toluiferum.

TOLUTA'NUM. Balsam of tolu.

TOMA'TO. Tomatum, which see.

TOMA'TUM. Tomato. A plant and its fruit, the *Solanum lycopersicum.*

TOM'BAC. An alloy of copper and zinc.

TOMEI'UM. *Tome'ion.* A knife.

TOMENTOSE'. Downy; woolly.

TOMEN'TUM. A flock of wool. In *Anatomy*, the small vessels on the surface of the brain are so called from their woolly appearance. In *Botany*, the down or hairs on leaves.

TONE. *Tonus;* from τεινω, I stretch. The tension proper to the healthy condition of each organic tissue.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* The essential organ of taste, situated in the mouth, and extending from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. It also assists the performance of many other functions, as sucking, mastication, deglutition, speech, &c., and is composed of a great variety of parts. It is anatomically divided into its apex, body, and root. The apex is the free anterior portion; the body occupies the centre, and is thick and broad; the root is the posterior portion, and is attached to the os hyoides. The tongue is covered by a reflection of mucous membrane.

The upper surface of the tongue is rough and covered by numerous eminences called the papillæ, which are distinguished into, 1. The *lenticular;* 2. The *fungiform;* 3. The *conical;* and 4. The *filiform* papillæ.

The *lenticular*, which are the largest, are nine or more in number, and situated near the root of the tongue. They are of a spherical shape, arranged in the manner of the letter N, and consist of mucous follicles. Behind them is a depression called the foramen cœcum.

The *fungiform* papillæ are more numerous and situated near the borders of the tongue. These are smaller than the lenticular, and have a rounded head supported on a thin pedicle.

The *conical* are still more numerous and scattered over the whole surface of the tongue. They are smaller than the fungiform, and are of a conical shape.

The *filiform*, are smaller than the last

named papillæ, and occupy the intervals between the others. All of these papillæ, except the lenticular, belong essentially to the function of taste.

The greater portion of the substance of the tongue is composed of the *stylo-glossus*, *hyo-glossus*, *genio-hyo-glossus*, and *lingualis* muscles. But besides these, the *digastricus*, *mylo-hyoideus*, *genio-hyoideus*, act more or less indirectly upon this organ.

By the separate and combined action of these muscles the tongue is made to assume almost every variety of position. They elevate and depress it, move it to one side, or protrude it from the mouth; draw it back to the pharynx, make its dorsum or upper surface concave or convex, and turn its apex or tip upward or downward, laterally or backward.

Tongue, Black. The popular designation of an epidemic erysipelas of the Western States, which commenced in the winter of 1842–3. It was of a typhoid character.

Tongue, Characteristics of the.—The appearance of the tongue is supposed to indicate more accurately the state of the general health than any other part of the body, and hence, both in diagnosis and prognosis, it is always consulted. But whether it reports more correctly the state of the general health than other parts of the buccal cavity is somewhat questionable. The quality of the blood and temperament of the individual are, certainly, as clearly indicated by the appearance of the lips and gums as that of this organ. The effects produced on the mucous membrane of the tongue by disease in other parts, are said, by Professor Schill, to be analogous to those produced on the general integument, and so are the changes of its color, consistence, humidity, and temperature, similar to those of the skin. The changes of its coating are also said to agree with analogous changes of the perspiration, and that these phenomena are more decided in acute than in chronic affections.

The signs of the tongue are divided, by Professor Schill, into *objective* and *subjective*. To the first belong "the changes of size, form, consistence, color, temperature, secretion, and motion," and to the second, "the anomalous sensations of taste." With regard to the pathognomic signs of the tongue, he says that hypertrophy, inflammation, or congestion, may occasion its enlargement, and that inflammatory swelling, when arising out of acute diseases, such as "angina, pulmonary inflammation, measles, plague, or variola, yields an unfavorable prognosis. Even non-inflammatory swelling of the tongue is a dangerous phenomenon in acute diseases, especially cerebrals which are combined with coma. If it be the consequence of mercury, of the abuse of spirituous drinks, of gastric inflammation, of chlorosis, of syphilis, or if it occur in hysteria or epilepsy, the prognosis is not dangerous; but the disease is always the more tedious where the tongue swells than where it does not. It is enlarged, also, by degeneration and cancer."

"Diminution of the size of the tongue takes place where there is considerable emaciation. In this case it continues soft and movable. If, in acute states, the tongue becomes small, and is, at the same time, hard, retracted, and pointed, the irritation is very great, and the prognosis bad. This sign occurs more especially in typhus, in the oriental cholera, in inflammation of the lungs, and in acute cerebral affections. In hysteria and epilepsy, this phenomenon has no unfavorable import."

Internal diseases, he says, seldom cause the form of the tongue to change, but chronic irritation of the stomach, dyspepsia, and acute exanthems, are attended by an enlargement of its papillæ. In *paralysis* and *epilepsy*, the tongue becomes elongated, and in severe protracted dyspepsia its edges sometimes crack.

Flaccidity of the tongue is an indication of debility, but in acute diseases it is regarded as an unfavorable symptom. Dryness of the tongue, says, Professor Schill, occurs in acute or violent inflammations and irritations, particularly when seated in the intestinal canal and respira-

tory organs, as in the case of diarrhœa, typhus fever, pneumonia, pleuritis, peritonitis, enteritis, gastritis, inflammation of the joints, &c. Among the higher degrees of dryness, which furnish still more favorable indications, he enumerates the rough, the fissured, and burnt tongue, and when these are not accompanied by thirst, he says they prognosticate a fatal termination. The abatement and crisis of the disease are indicated by the tongue becoming moist.

Paleness of the tongue is mentioned by Professor Schill as an indication of a serous condition of the blood, of chlorosis, of a great loss of blood, of sinking of the strength in acute diseases, or of their "assuming a nervous form, as typhus and scarlatinia maligna. It is also found," he says, "in enteritis and dysentery when but little fever is present." This he believes to be owing to a determination of the fluids downward. Lymphatic persons are peculiarly subject to it, but it is never observed in those who enjoy good health.

A very red tongue, he says, is indicative of "violent inflammation, mostly of the intestinal canal, but also of the lungs and of the pharynx and exanthems." He regards the prognosis as bad when a furred tongue "in acute diseases of the intestinal canal becomes clean and very red," if the change be not accompanied with the return of the patient's strength. "But," he continues, "if the debility is not considerable, and the tongue becomes clean and very red, while other febrile symptoms continue, a new inflammation may be expected." But even in affections like these, the redness of the tongue is always more considerable in sanguineous than in lymphatic or lymphatico-serous subjects, so that in forming a prognosis from this sign, the temperament of the individual should never be overlooked.

Proceeding with the description of the signs of this organ, he says the tongue assumes a blackish-red and bluish-red in all serous disturbances of the circulation and respiration, as also in severe diseases of the lungs and heart, as catarrhs, suffocations, asthma, extensive inflammations of the lungs, carditis, Asiatic cholera, plague, confluent small-pox and putrid fevers. It becomes black and livid in cases of vitiation of the blood, more especially in scurvy, at the setting in of gangrene, and in phthisis, when death is near at hand."

The temperature of the tongue is increased by glossitis, internal inflammation, and fevers of a typhoid character, and coldness is observed to take place in Asiatic cholera and at the approach of death.

The indications of the secretions of the tongue are thus enumerated. A clean and moist tongue are favorable signs, but a clean, dry and red tongue, as seen in slow nervous fevers, acute exanthems, and the plague, are unfavorable. A furred or coated tongue occurs chiefly in intestinal disorders, diseases of the lungs, skin, and in rheumatic affections. The coating is said to vary in "color, thickness, adherence and extent;" and the secretions of the tongue are as variable in different diseases as its coating.

Tongue-Holder. An instrument for confining the tongue to the floor of the mouth. It is sometimes used by the dentist while filling teeth in the lower jaw. Several contrivances for this purpose have been invented, but Jamet's, which consists of an elastic steel plate bent so that one extremity will pass under the chin, and the other, pressing gently upon the dorsum of the tongue, prevents it from being elevated or moved to either side, can, probably be employed more conveniently, both by the patient and operator, than any other instrument of the sort now in use.

Tongue, Inflammation of the. Glossitis.

Tongue-Scraper. *Cure-langue.* An instrument invented by Dr. L. S. Parmly, to remove clammy and hardened mucous secretions from the upper surface of the tongue. It consists of a thin piece of whalebone or steel, about six inches long, and three eighths of an inch in width. In using it the two ends are brought together and the curved part introduced into the

back part of the mouth, then by pressing the lower edge upon the top of the tongue and drawing it forward, the clammy mucus and fur are removed.

TONGUE-SHAPED. Lingulate.

TONGUE-TIED. Ankyloglossum, which see.

TON'IC. *Ton'icus.* In *Pathology*, a continuous spastic muscular contraction, as in tetanus.

TONIC POWER. Irritability.

TONIC SPASM. A rigid contraction of the muscles, lasting for some time without relaxation.

TONICITY. *Tonic'itas.* The faculty which determines the tone of the solids; the elasticity of living parts.

TON'ICS. From τονοω, to strengthen. A term applied to medicines which, when introduced into the system, impart tone and vigor to the whole animal economy. They are obtained both from the *mineral* and *vegetable* kingdoms.

TON'KA BEAN. *Tonquin bean.* The fruit of *Dipterix odorata.* It has a peculiarly agreeable smell.

TON'OS. Tonic spasm.

TON'SIL. *Tonsil'la.* An ovoid, glandular organ, about half an inch long, situated on either side within the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. It consists of an assemblage of mucous follicles, which open exteriorly. When pressed a viscid mucus oozes from the tonsils, which, by lubricating the isthmus faucium, facilitates the deglutition of alimentary substances.

TONSIL'LÆ PESTILEN'TES. Cynanche Maligna, which see.

TONSILLA'RUM GANGRÆ'NA. See Cynanche Maligna.

TONSILLIT'IC. *Tonsillit'icus.* Relating to, distributed upon, or implicating the tonsils, as the *tonsillitic* branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; *tonsillitic* inflammation, &c.

TONSILLI'TIS. Inflammation of the tonsils. Cynanche tonsillaris.

TONSILLITIS PHLEGMONOI'DES. *Cynanche tonsillaris.* Inflammation of the tonsils. Simple inflammatory sore throat.

TONSILLITIS MALIG'NA. *Cynanche Maligna.* Putrid or gangrenous sore throat.

TOOTH. *Dens.* Οδους. *Dent.* A tooth is anatomically divided into three parts; namely, 1. The *crown* or *corona*, which is the part situated without the alveolus, and covered by a hard vitreous substance called the enamel. 2. The *cervix* or *neck*, which is situated between the crown and the alveolus, and surrounded by the gum. 3. The *root* or *fang*, which is the part situated within the alveolus. See Teeth.

A tooth is composed of four distinct parts; namely, 1. The *pulp.* 2. The *bone* or *dentine.* 3. The *enamel*, and 4. The *crusta petrosa* or *cementum.* For a description of these tissues, see name of each. A tooth has also a central cavity which incloses the pulp. See Dental Cavity.

TOOTH-ACHE. Odantalgia, which see.

TOOTH-ACHE TREE. The popular name of the species of plants which form the genus *Xanthoxylum*, but applied more particularly to *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, the bark and fruit of which have been used as a remedy for tooth ache.

TOOTH-BONE. Dentine.

TOOTH-BRUSH. An instrument composed of small bundles of prepared hog's bristles, secured to a long narrow piece of bone or ivory, by means of sealing-wax, or some other cement or wire, and employed for cleaning the teeth. It is a valuable dental hygienic agent, and the toilet of no one can be regarded as complete without it.

TOOTH EDGE. *Agacement des dents.* Teeth set on edge, which see.

TOOTH-PASTE. A dentifrice made in the form of a paste. See Dentifrice.

TOOTH-PICK. A flexible and elastic sharp-pointed instrument, employed for the removal of extraneous matters from between the teeth. It is made of metal, whalebone, wood, or the quill of a goose or other fowl. A tooth-pick made from the quill of a goose is better than either a metallic or wood pick.

TOOTH-POLISHER, ARGILLACEOUS. An instrument invented by Dr. L. S. Parmly,

for the removal of stains and discolorations from the teeth. It consists of a cylindrical piece of baked clay, about five inches long, and one-fourth in diameter, flattened, and bent at each end to an angle of nearly ninety degrees. In using it, one of the flattened extremities is first moistened in water, and then rubbed upon the tooth until the stain or discoloration is removed.

TOOTH-RASH. Strophulus, which see.

TOOTH-SHAPE. Dentate.

TOOTH-SHELL, DOG-LIKE. Dentalium, which see.

TOOTH-SYRINGE. *Odonenchy'tes.* A small instrument, made of gold, silver, or glass, in the form of a pump, with a nozzle about an inch long, curved so as to form nearly a right angle, and used to draw in any fluid, which is done by means of a pistern, and then to expel it into the cavity of a tooth. It is used principally for cleansing cavities in teeth, preparatory to filling.

TO'PAZ. A hard, crystallized yellow mineral, composed of alumina, silica and fluoric acid.

TOPAZ'OLITE. A sub-variety of garnet of a pale yellow color.

TOPHA'CEOUS. Gritty; sandy; resembling a soft stone.

TO'PHUS. A collection of calcareous matter in the joints. Also, gravel.

TOP'ICAL. *Topi'cus;* from τοπος, a place. Limited; local. In *Therapeutics,* the application of a remedy to a particular part.

TOP'ICUS. Local.

TOR'CULAR. From *torqueo,* to twist. A tourniquet. Also, a press.

TORCULAR HEROPH'ILI. The press of Herophilus; a smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, of the dura mater, called the fourth sinus.

TOR'CULUM. Tourniquet.

TORDYL'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

TORDYLIUM OFFICIN'ALE. Seseli creticum, which see.

TORE'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

TORENIA ASIAT'ICA. *Cœla-dolo.* A small Malabar plant, the juice of which is recommended as a remedy for gonorrhœa.

TOR'MENTIL. Tormentilla erecta.

TORMENTIL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ.*

TORMENTILLA EREC'TA. The upright septfoil, the root of which is a powerful astringent.

TORMEN'TUM. The ileac passion; intussusceptio.

TOR'MINA. Severe colicky pains. Dysentery.

TORNAC'ULUM. A tournequet.

TOROS'ITAS. From *torosus,* full of muscle, brawny. Muscular strength.

TORO'SUS. Full of muscle; muscular; brawny; fleshy.

TORPE'DO. The name of a fish that inhabits the Mediterranean, the touch of which is attended by an electric shock. The *Raia torpedo.*

TOR'PID. *Tor'pidus;* from *torpeo,* to be stiff; numb. Loss of the power of motion or exertion; loss of feeling; numb.

TOR'POR. From *torpere,* to be numbed. Deficiency of sensation; numbness; inactivity; a sluggish condition of a part or of the whole body.

TORPOR INTESTINO'RUM. Constipation.

TORREFAC'TION. *Torrefac'tio;* from *torridus,* dry, parched, and *facio,* to make. In *Pharmacy,* the drying of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before a fire. In *Metallurgy,* the operation of roasting ores.

TORRICEL'LIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of the instrument.

TOR'SION. *Tor'sio.* Twisting. The torsion of a divided artery is sometimes resorted to for the purpose of arresting hemorrhage. Some French writers have applied this term to a species of malformation of the jaws, in which the upper teeth on one side of the mouth from the median line, shut on the outside of the teeth of the lower jaw on the same side, and on the other side they fall on the inside of the lower teeth.

TORTICOL'LIS. From *torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck. Wry neck.

TORTILIS. Tortile; twisted.

TORTUO'SUS. Twisted; tortuous.

TORTU'RA ORIS. *Risus sardonicus.* A wry mouth; convulsive grin.

TOR'ULOSE. In *Botany*, cylindrical, with swells and contractions.

TO'RUS. In *Botany*, the part of the flower on which the carpels are seated—the receptacle.

TOUCH. *Tactus.* In *Physiology* the sense by which we are enabled to know the palpable qualities of bodies by feeling them; one of the five senses.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. Balsam weed, a plant of the genus *Impatiens.*

TOUCH'STONE. A compact variety of silicious schist used for the purpose of ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on it.

TOUCH'WOOD. Common name of *Boletus igniarius*, the *agaric* of the oak. Also, decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

TOUR'MALINE. A mineral of various colors, occurring in three or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids. The finer varieties of schorl are known by this name.

TOUR'NIQUET. From Fr. *tourner*, to turn. A surgical instrument, or bandage, tightened by a screw, employed to suspend the circulation of blood in a limb, by compressing the principal artery, during the performance of an operation involving the division of large arteries.

TOURNESOL. French name for *Heliotropium Europæum.* See Turnsole.

TOUS-LES-MOIS. Name given by the French to a variety of fecula obtained from the root of the *Canna coccinea.*

TOXICODEN'DRON. Poison oak, a plant of the genus *Rhus.*

TOXICOHÆ'MIA. From τοξικον, a poison, and αιμα, blood. Poisoning of the blood.

TOXICOL'OGY. *Toxicolog'ia;* from τοξικον, a poison, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on poisons.

TOXICO'SES. A generic term applied by Fuchs to diseases caused by the introduction of poison into the system.

TOX'ICUM. A poison.

TOXITE'SIA. A synonym of *Artemisia Vulgaris.*

TOX'ODON. From τοξον, a bow, and οδους, a tooth. An extinct pachydermatous quadruped, having teeth curved like a bow.

TRABEC'ULA. The thread-like processes of the dura mater, and the medullary fibres of the brain, constituting the commissures.

TRA'CHEA. From τραχυς, rough. The wind-pipe. A cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and membranous tube, through which the air passes to the lungs. Commencing with the larynx, it extends to the fourth or fifth dorsal vertebra, where it divides into the right and left bronchial tubes, one going to each lung. It is composed of cartilaginous rings, fibrous and mucous membrane, muscular fibres, vessels, and nerves.

TRACHEÆ. In *Entomology*, the breathing tubes of insects. In *Botany*, the spiral vessels of plants, supposed, by some, to be respiratory tubes.

TRA'CHEAL. *Trachea'lis.* Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEAL GLANDS. The small flattened ovoid bodies, which are mucous follicles, on the posterior surface of the trachea.

TRACHEI'TIS. Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHE'LAGRA. Rheumatism in the neck; wry-neck; stiff-neck.

TRACHE'LIAN. *Trachelia'nus.* Pertaining to the neck; cervical.

TRACHELIS'MUS. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a supposed spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, which, by compressing the veins, and impeding the return of the blood from the head, is, as he believes, the cause of many morbid phenomena.

TRACHE'LIPODS. *Trachelip'oda;*—from τραχηλος, a neck, and πους, a foot. An order of mollusks, which have the locomotive foot attached to the under part of the head or neck.

TRACHE'LIUM. The great throatwort, a plant of the genus *Campanula*.

TRA'CHELOCELE. Bronchocele.

TRACHE'LOS. Τραχηλος. The neck.

TRACHE'LO-CERVI'CAL. Name given by Chaussier to an artery of the neck, the *arteria cervicalis profunda*.

TRACHELO-DIAPHRAGMAT'IC NERVES. Name given by Chaussier to the fourth pair of cervical nerves.

TRACHELO MASTOIDE'US. A muscle of the neck.

TRACHELOPH'YMA. From τραχηλος, the neck, and φυμα, a swelling. A term applied by the French to *goitre*, and by the Germans to swelling of the back part of the neck.

TRACHEORRHAG'IA. From τραχηλος, the neck, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the trachea, or from the wound made in the operation of tracheotomy.

TRACHEOT'OMY. *Tracheotom'ia*;—from τραχεια, the trachea, and τεμνω, to cut. Bronchotomy.

TRACHI'TIS. From τραχεια, the trachea, and *itis*, a terminal, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the trachea. Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHO'MA. From τραχυς, rough. A variety of ophthalmia, characterized by roughness of the inner surface of the eyelid, and severe pain whenever it is moved.

TRACT. Tractus, which see.

TRAC'TION. *Tractus*; from *traho*, to draw. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn.

TRAC'TORS, METAL'LIC. A pretended therapeutic agent, consisting of two metallic rods, each made of a different metal, employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, near the close of the last century. The manner of applying these rods for the cure of disease, consisted in drawing their pointed extremities over the affected or other part of the body, which operation was called *tractoration*.

TRACT'US. From *traho*, to draw. A drawing in length; a region; a tract or space.

TRACTUS MOTO'RIUS. The motor tract; a prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri.

TRACTUS OP'TICUS. The optic tract. A soft white band which winds around the crura cerebri, and then converges to meet its fellow of the opposite side in the optic commissure in front of the sella turcica. It arises from the thalamus opticus.

TRACTUS RESPIRATO'RIUS. The respiratory tract, a narrow, white band descending along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

TRAGACAN'THA. Tragacanth; the concrete juice of the *Astragalus tragacantha*.

TRAGACAN'THIN. Bassorin, which see.

TRA'GIA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

TRAGIA CANNAB'INA. Hemp-leaved tragia; a South American plant, said to possess diuretic and alterative properties.

TRAGIA INVOLUCRA'TA. An East Indian plant, supposed to be alterative and diuretic.

TRAGIA VOLUB'ILIS. A plant, native of the West Indies, said to be aperient and diuretic.

TRAG'ICUS. A small flat muscle which nearly covers the outer surface of the tragus of the ear.

TRAGOPO'GON. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

TRAGOPOGON PRATEN'SE. The common goat's-beard. The root was formerly used as a diuretic.

TRAGOSELI'NUM. A plant of the genus *Pimpinella*.

TRAG'US. In *Anatomy*, a small, triangular eminence situated before the meatus auditorius externus.

TRĀILING. Procumbent.

TRA'MIS, The perinæum.

TRAIN-OIL. The oil obtained from the blubber of whales and from the fat of various other fishes, by boiling.

TRANCE. Catalepsy; a total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, while breathing and pulsation con-

tinue, and the muscles remain flexible. Also, ecstasy. See Ecstasis.

TRANSFORMA'TION. In *Pathology*, the conversion of the texture of a part into one natural to some other part.

TRANSFU'SION. *Transfu'sio;* from *transfundere*, to pour from one vessel into another. The transmission of the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSLA'TION. In *Pathology*, metastasis.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *Transmuta'tio.* Transformation; the change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature.

TRANSPIRATIO. Transpiration.

TRANPIRA'TION. *Transpira'tio.* The act of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; perspiration.

TRANSPLANTA'TIO. Transplantation.

Transplantatio Dentis. See Transplantation.

TRANSPLANTA'TION. In *Therapeutics*, a pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another. In *Botany*, the removal of a plant to a different place for growth. In *Dental Surgery*, the removal of a sound and healthy tooth from the mouth of one person and placing it into an alveolus from which a tooth has just been extracted, in the mouth of another.

TRANS'PORT. In *Pathology*, delirium.

TRANSPOSIT'ION. *Transposit'io;* from *trans*, over, and *ponere*, to put. Change of situation; the state of being reciprocally changed in place. In *Anatomy*, a congenital vice of conformation, consisting in the development of one organ in the place of another, as the heart on the right side and the liver on the left.

Transposition of Teeth. See Teeth, transposition of the.

TRANSUDA'TION. *Transuda'tio;* from *trans*, through, and *sudare*, *sudatum*, to sweat. The passage of a fluid through the pores of any thing, or the tissue of any organ.

TRANSVERSA'LIS. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a transverse direction.

Transversalis Abdom'inis. A muscle situated on the lateral and anterior parts of the abdomen.

Transversalis Anti'cus Pri'mus. The rectus capitis lateralis muscle.

Transversalis Cervi'cis. The transversalis colli, which appears to be a continuation of the *Longissimus dorsi.*

Transversalis Col'li. A muscle situated on the lateral and back part of the neck.

Transversalis Dor'si. The multifidus spinæ, consisting of numerous small fleshy and tendinous fasciculi, extending from the transverse to the spinous processes of the vertebræ the whole length of the spine.

Transversalis Na'si. The compressor naris.

Transversalis Pe'dis. A muscle of the foot.

Transversalis Perine'i. A muscle extending from the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium transversely, to be inserted into the central point of the perineum.

TRANSVERSE. *Transver'sus;* from *trans*, over, and *vertere*, to turn. Running across; having a cross direction. Applied in *Anatomy* to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a cross direction; and, in *Botany*, to the partition which crosses a pericarp at right angles.

Transverse Facial Artery. An artery of the face, sometimes given off from the external carotid and sometimes from the temporal.

Transverse Fissure. A broad fissure about two inches in length crossing the umbilical fissure on the lower surface of the liver.

Transverse Perineal Artery. A branch of the internal pudic artery distributed upon the perineal space and scrotum.

Transverse Suture. *Sutu'ra transversa'lis.* The suture which crosses the face, uniting the bones of the skull to the bones of the face.

TRANSVER'SUS. Transverse.

Transversus Au'ris. A muscle of the external ear.

Transversus Perinæ'i. Transversalis perinei, which see.

Transversus Perinæi Alter. A small muscle which sometimes accompanies the last.

TRAPE'ZIUM, OS. The first bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape.

TRAPE'ZIUS. From τραπεζιον, a geometrical figure. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the neck and back.

TRAPEZOI'DES, OS. The second bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAU'MA. Τραυμα. A wound.

TRAUMAT'IC. *Traumat'icus;* from τραυμα, a wound. Relating to a wound. Adapted to the cure of a wound.

Traumatic Fe'ver. Fever consecutive to a wound.

Trumatic Hem'orrhage. Hemorrhage from a wound.

Traumatic Pleu'risy. Inflammation of the pleura produced by a wound, such as a fractured rib, &c.

TRAUMAT'ICA. Detergents, which see.

TRAUMATOP'YRA. From τραυμα, a wound, and πυρ, fire. Traumatic fever.

TRAV'AIL. Parturition with pain.

TRAVELER'S JOY. A climbing plant, the *Clematis vitalba.*

TREA'CLE. *Molas'ses.* The spume of sugar in the sugar refiners; the uncrystallized part of common sugar.

Treacle, Mustard. A plant of the genus *Thlaspi.*

Treacle, Venice. Theriaca, which see.

Treacle-Water. A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with Venice treacle.

TREE OF LIFE. An evergreen tree of the genus *Thuya.*

TRE'FOIL. Common name of several species of *Trifolium,* a genus of plants.

TREMATO'DES. *Tremato'dea;* from τρημα, a hole. The order of entozoa which have the organs of imbibition and adhesion in the form of suckers.

TREM'BLES. Milk sickness.

TREM'BLING. Tremor.

TREMEL'LA. A genus of soft gelatinous fungi found on the decaying branches, trunks and stumps of trees.

Tremella Nostoc. A greenish jelly found in stagnant waters.

TRE'MOR. From *tremere,* to tremble. Trembling; involuntary agitation of the body or some part of it.

Tremor Cor'dis. Palpitation of the heart.

TRENCH'ANT. Sharp-edged; cutting.

TREPAN'. *Trep'anum;* from τρυπαω, I perforate. An instrument resembling a wimble, employed by surgeons for the perforation and removal of depressed, fractured, or carious bone.

TREPAN'NING. The act of perforating with a trepan.

TREPHINE. A cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and a perforator in the centre, which serves as an axis for the saw to rotate upon until it has formed a groove in the bone, when it may be removed. This is a more modern instrument than the trepan.

Trephine, Elliot's Dental. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliot, of Montreal for separating the inner fang of the upper molars from the outer ones, when it is required, to render the removal of the tooth less difficult. This instrument has its centre thrust out by a spring, and the teeth occupy about one third of the circle. When in use, the centre of the instrument is introduced into the centre of the inner fang, and then by a reciprocating motion this fang may be separated from the others.

TREPIDA'TION. *Trepida'tio;* from *trepidare,* to tremble. Involuntary trembling, particularly from fear or terror.

TREPIDA'TIO. Trepidation.

Trepidatio Cordis. See Tremor Cordis.

TREPON'DO. A weight of three pounds.

TRE'SIS. From τρεω, I bore. A perforation; a wound.

TRIAN'DRIA. *Trian'drous;* from τρεις, three, and ανηρ, a man. A term ap-

plied in *Botany* to plants which have three male organs or stamens.

TRIAN'GULAR. *Triangula'ris.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have a triangular figure.

TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT. *Ligament of Camper; deep perineal fascia.* A strong triangular aponeurosis situated below the symphysis pubis and attached to and filling up the space between the rami of the pubis and ischium.

TRIANGULA'RIS ORIS. The depressor anguli oris.

TRIANGULARIS STERNI. *Sternocosta'lis.* A muscle of the shape of a lengthened triangle, situated at the anterior part of the chest behind the cartilages of the ribs.

TRIBE. In *Natural History*, a division of animals or vegetables intermediate between order and genus.

TRICAP'SULAR. *Tricapsula'ris.* A term applied in *Botany* to flowers which have three capsules, or to fruits resulting from the union of three capsules.

TRICAUDA'LIS. Three-tailed.

TRI'CEPS. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, a head. Three-headed; applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which arise by three heads.

TRICEPS ADDUCTOR FEM'ORIS. An appellation comprehending three distinct muscles, namely, the *adductor brevis*, *adductor longus*, and *adductor magnus*.

TRICEPS BRACHIA'LIS. Triceps Extensor Cubiti, which see.

TRICEPS AU'RIS. Retrahens auris.

TRICEPS CRU'RIS. A name given to the *vastus externus*, *vastus internus* and *cruræus* muscles.

TRICEPS EXTEN'SOR CU'BITI. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the os humeri. It is described by Douglas as two distinct muscles, and by Winslow as three.

TRICHANGIECTA'SIA. From θριξ, τριχος, a hair, αγγειον, a vessel, and εκτασις, dilatation. A term applied in *Pathology* to morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

TRICHIA. Entropion.

TRICHI'ASIS. *Trichio'sis*; from θριξ, a hair. A term applied in *Pathology*, 1. To inversion of the eyelashes, causing irritation of the eyeball; 2. To a morbid affection of the kidney in which hair-like filaments are discharged with the urine; and 3. To a painful swelling of the female breasts, occurring during lactation, and supposed by the ancients to be owing to the accidental swallowing of a hair.

TRICHIL'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ*.

TRICHILIA CATHAR'TICA. A bitter plant possessing active purgative properties.

TRICHILIA EMET'ICA. A plant, the roots of which are emetic. The seeds of the fruit are acrid, and are used in some cutaneous diseases. The *Trichilia glabra*, another species, is a powerful purgative.

TRICHILIA MOSCHA'TA. The bark of this species has a musky odor, and is said to be febrifuge.

TRICHILIA SPINO'SA. From the berries of this species a fragrant oil is obtained, used in India in chronic rheumatism and in paralytic diseases.

TRICHI'NA SPIRA'LIS. A species of entozoon, found in the muscles of voluntary motion.

TRICHIO'SIS. Trichiasis, which see.

TRICHIS'MUS. From θριξ, a hair. An almost imperceptible fracture which appears like a hair.

TRICHOCEPH'ALUS. From θριξ, a hair, and κεφαλη, the head. The long thread worm which infests the cœcum and colon of the human subject.

TRICHO'MA. From θριξ, a hair. Plica polonica; plaited hair; a disease in which the hair is matted together.

TRICHOM'ONAS VAGINA'LIS. A name given to an animalcule found by Donne in the mucus of the vagina during syphilis.

TRICHOSAN'THES. Snake-gourd. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

TRICHOSANTHES PALMA'TIA. The bruised seed of this species, mixed with cocoa-nut oil, is used in India as an application to foul ulcers of the ears and nose. The seeds of *Trichosanthes amara* are bit-

ter and astringent, and the fruit of *Trichosanthes villosa* has properties similar to those of colycinth. There are also other species which possess medicinal properties.

TRICHO'SIS. From θριξ, a hair. A genus in Dr. Good's *Nosology*, comprehending most of the diseases of the hair.

TRICHOT'ON. The scalp.

TRICHOT'OMOUS. *Trichot'omus*. Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

TRICHU'RIS. Trichocephalus.

TRICOC'COUS. A term applied in *Botany* to a three-seeded capsule swelling out into three protuberances, divided internally into three cells, each containing one seed.

TRICUS'PID. *Tricus'pis*; from *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point. Three-pointed.

TRICUSPID VALVE. A valve of the heart, situated between the auricle and ventricle on the right side.

TRICUSP'IDATE. Tricuspid.

TRIDAC'TYLE. Three-fingered.

TRIDENT'ATE. Furnished with three teeth or tooth-like processes.

TRIFA'CIAL NERVE. Trigemini.

TRIF'ID. *Trif'idus*. In *Botany*, three-cleft; divided half way into three parts, as the corolla of *Galium trifidum*.

TRIFLO'ROUS. In *Botany*, bearing three flowers.

TRIFO'LIATE. From *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf. Three-leaved.

TRIFO'LIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

TRIFOLIUM ACETO'SUM. Wood-sorrel; a plant of the genus *Oxalis*.

TRIFOLIUM AQUAT'ICUM. The buck bean; a plant of the genus *Menyanthes*.

TRIFOLIUM ARVEN'SE. The hare's foot trefoil.

TRIFOLIUM AU'REUM. The *hepatica triloba*, or herb trinity.

TRIFOLIUM MELILO'TUS OFFICINA'LIS. The officinal melilot. The distilled water of this plant has been recommended in ophthalmia.

TRIGAS'TRIC. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which have three bellies.

TRIGEM'INI. *Trigem'inus*; from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, double. The fifth and largest pair of the cranial nerves. It is the great sensitive nerve of the head and face, and arises in front of the floor of the fourth ventricle, behind the crura cerebelli; at the Casserian ganglion it divides into three branches, the *Ophthalmic*, the *Superior* and the *Inferior Maxillary*, which see.

TRIGONEL'LA. A genus of plants usually assigned to the order *Leguminosæ*.

TRIGONELLA FŒ'NUM. *Fœnum Græcum*. The fœnugreek. The seeds have been used in the form of a poultice as an application to inflammatory tumors.

TRIGO'NUS. Triangular.

TRIGYN'IA. *Trigynous*. A term applied in *Botany* to plants which have three pistils.

TRIL'LIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceæ*.

TRILLIUM LATIFO'LIUM. Broad-leaf bethroot; rattlesnake root; Indian balm. The root possesses astringent properties. There are numerous other species, the roots of all of which possess similar properties.

TRILO'BATE. *Triloba'tus*. Having three lobes.

TRILOC'ULAR. In *Botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds.

TRINERV'ATE. From *tres*, three, and *nervus*, nerve. A term designative, in *Botany*, of a leaf which has three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex.

TRIOS'TEUM. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIA'TUM. Bastard ipecacuanha; fever root. The root is cathartic, and in large doses emetic.

TRIP'ARTITE. *Triparti'tus*. Divided into three parts; applied in *Botany* to a leaf which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.

TRIPHAR'MACUM. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

TRIPHYL'LOUS. Three-leaved.

TRIPIN'NATE. A term applied in *Botany* to a species of superadded compound leaf in which a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it.

TRIP'LITE. A dark-brown imperfectly crystallized mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxyds of manganese and iron.

TRIP'OLI. An earthy substance having a hard sharp grain, brought from Tripoli, used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRIPLOP'IA. Disordered vision in which objects are seemingly seen triple.

TRIP'SIS. Trituration; act of rubbing; shampooing.

TRIQUE'TRA OSSIC'ULA. The triangular bones found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRIQUE'TRUM. A triangle.

TRIRAD'IATE. Consisting of three rays or spokes.

TRIS'MUS. From τριζω, I gnash. Literally a gnashing of the teeth, but in *Pathology*, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw. Locked jaw or lock-jaw.

TRISMUS NASCEN'TIUM. Lock-jaw attacking infants during the first two weeks from birth.

TRISMUS TRAUMAT'ICUS. Lock-jaw originating from a wound.

TRISPERM'OUS. Three-seeded; inclosing three seeds, as a *trispermous capsule*.

TRISPLANCH'NIC. *Trisplanch'nicus*; from τρεις, three, and σπλαγχνον, viscus. That which relates to the three orders of viscera.

TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE. Name given by Chaussier to the great sympathetic nerve.

TRISPLANCHNI'TIS. Cholera.

TRIS'SAGO. The common germander, a plant of the genus *Teucrium*.

TRITÆOPH'YA. *Tritæoph'yes*; from τριταιος, tertian, and φυω, I originate. A tertian fever.

TRISTERN'AL. *Tristerna'lis*. Name given by Beclard to the third piece of the sternum, or the one corresponding to the third intercostal space.

TRIT'ICUM. A genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ*.

TRITICUM HYBERN'UM. Wheat.

TRITICUM RE'PENS. Dog's-grass; couch grass.

TRITO'RIUM. A mortar.

TRITOX'YD. In *Chemistry*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three of oxygen.

TRO'CAR. A perforator with a triangular-shaped point, partially inclosed in a canula, and employed for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in dropsy.

TROCHAN'TER. From τροχαω, I turn. A name given to two processes on the upper extremity of the thigh bone, distinguished into greater and lesser.

TROCHANTER'IAN. Relating to the greater trochanter.

TROCHANTIN'IAN. Relating to the lesser trochanter.

TRO'CHAR. Trocar.

TROCHIS'CUS. Diminutive of τροχος, a wheel. A troch or round tablet. A solid medicine composed of powder incorporated with glutinous substances, made into small cakes and dried.

TROCHIS'CI CRETÆ. Troches of chalk.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHI'ZÆ ET OPII. Troches of liquorice and opium.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. Troches of ipecacuanha.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. Troches of magnesia.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Troches of peppermint.

TROCHISCI NITRA'TIS POTAS'SÆ. Troches of nitrate of potassa.

TROCH'ITER. Name given by Chaussier to the larger of the two tuberosities at the scapular extremity of the os humeri, because it gives insertion to rotator muscles.

TROCH'LEA. A pulley; from τρεχω, to run. A kind of cartilaginous pulley through which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes.

TROCHLEA'RIS. The obliquus superior oculi muscle.

TROCHLEA'TOR. The nerve which supplies the trochlearis muscle.

TROCHOI'DES. *Tro'choid*; from τροχος, a wheel, and ειδος, resemblance. A term

applied in *Anatomy* to an articulation in which one bone rotates upon another, like a wheel upon its axle; as the *atlas* upon the odontoid process of the *dentata*.

TRO'MOS. From τρεμω, to tremble. Trembling; terror.

TROMOSPAS'MUS. Tremor.

TROPÆ'OLUM. A genus of plants of the order *Balsaminaceæ*.

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS. Indian cress, or nasturtium. The fresh plant is said to be useful in scurvy.

TROPHE. Food; aliment.

TRO'PHI. From τροφος, a nourisher. The part of the mouth in insects employed in acquiring and preparing the food.

TROPH'ICAL. Pertaining to nourishment or nutrition.

TROPHON'OSI. From τροφη, nourishment, and νοσος, a disease. Diseases of nutrition.

TROPH'OSPERM. In *Botany*, the part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; the placenta in plants.

TROPH'Y. *Trophia.* Τροφη. Nourishment; used as a suffix; as hyper*trophy*, excess of nourishment or nutrition; *atrophy*, want of nourishment, &c.

TROPONU'SI. From τροπη, the solstice or tropics, and νοσος, a disease. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases peculiar to, or which prevail in the tropics.

TROUT. Common name of several species of fresh water fish, of the genus *Salmo*.

TROY-WEIGHT. A weight chiefly used in weighing gold, silver and articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains twelve ounces; each ounce twenty pennyweights; and each pennyweight twenty-four grains.

TRUF'FLE. A kind of mushroom, a subterranean vegetable production, the *Tuber cibarium*.

TRUNCA'TED. *Trunca'tus.* Cut off; cut short, lopped; appearing as if cut off.

TRUNK. *Truncus.* In *Anatomy*, that portion of the body to which the limbs are articulated. It is divided into three parts, the *thorax*, *abdomen* and *pelvis*.

TRUSS. A term derived from the French word *trousse*, to tie up, and applied to a hernial bandage, which at the present day consists of a steel spring with two pads, one to be applied to the back as a point of support, and the other over the hernia.

TU'BA. From *tubus*, any hollow vessel. A tube.

TUBE. *Tu'ba.* A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to some parts which are hollow.

TUBE, EUSTA'CHIAN. A tube extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the posterior nares, between which it forms a communication.

TUBE, FALLO'PIAN. A canal on each side of the uterus, extending from the superior angle to near the ovarium.

TU'BER. From *tumere*, to swell, or grow big. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to parts which are rounded. In *Surgery*, a knot or swelling in any part. In *Botany*, a subterranean stem, like the potato. Also, a genus of fungi.

TUBER ANNULA'RE. *Pons Varo'lii.* An eminence of the medulla oblongata.

TUBER CIB'ARUM. The truffle, a tuberculated, subterranean fungus. See Lycoperdon Tuber.

TUBER CINE'REUM. A grayish tubercle, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

TUBER IS'CHII. The tuberosity of the ischium.

TU'BERCLE. *Tuber'culum;* from *tuber*, a bunch. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to certain processes or projections on the surfaces of parts, or in the structure of medullary organs, as the tubercle of a human rib. In *Pathology*, a pimple, or tumor. The term, however, is applied to a species of degeneration consisting of opaque matter, of a whitish, yellowish, or gray color, developed in different textures of the body, but most frequently in the lungs and mesentery.

TUBER'CULA. An order of cutaneous diseases in Willan, consisting of small, hard, superficial, circumscribed and well defined tumors, which are permanent, or suppurating partially, comprehending nine genera, viz: *Phyma, Verruca, Mollus-*

*cum, Vitiligo, Acne, Sycosis, Lupus, Elephantiasis*, and *Frambœsia*.

TUBERCULA ARANTII. The small eminences on the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

TUBERCULA QUADRIGEM'INA. Two oval eminences situated on each side, at the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain.

TUBER'CULAR. *Tuber'culous*. Relating to, or affected with tubercles.

TUBERCULAR DIATH'ESIS. Tuberculous constitution, or habit of body which predisposes to tubercular phthisis.

TUBERCULAR MATTER. A morbid production, consisting of yellowish, compact, calcareous, pultaceous, or semi-fluid and curdy matter, contained in cysts or in the tissue of organs.

TUBERCULAR PHTHISIS. Phthisis occasioned by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

TUBERCULAR SORE THROAT. Follicular pharyngitis.

TUBER'CULATE. Covered with tubercles.

TUBERCULO'SIS. Tubercular diathesis.

TUBER'CULOUS. Tubercular.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. An eminence where the two venæ cavæ meet in the right auricle of the heart, first described by Lower.

TUBERIF'EROUS. Producing or bearing tubers, as a *tuberiferous root*.

TU'BEROSE. *Tuberosa*. Tuberous.

TU'BEROUS. From *tuber*, a bunch. In *Botany*, having knobs or tubers connected into a bunch by intervening threads, as the roots of potatoes.

TUBEROS'ITY. *Tuberos'itas*. From *tuber*, a bunch. A rough projection or process on a bone which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments.

TUBICOLA'RIÆ. Name given by Lamarck to a genus of infusoria of the order *Rotifera*.

TU'BULAR. *Tubula'ris*. Having the form of a tube.

TU'BULATED. *Tubula'tus*. Furnished with a tube, as a retort.

TUBULI BELLI'NI. The uriniferous tubes.

TUBULI LACTIF'ERI. The ducts in the nipple through which the milk passes.

TUBULI DU'RÆ MA'TRIS. The sinuses of the dura mater.

TUBULI SEMINIF'ERI. The minute tubes which constitute the parenchyma of the testis.

TUBULI URINIF'ERI. The minute excretory ducts of the tubular substance of the kidney.

TU'BULE. *Tu'bulus*. Diminutive of *tuba*, a tube. A small tube.

TU'BULOUS. Tubular.

TU'BULUS. Tubule.

TUBUS ACUS'TICUS. An ear trumpet.

TUBUS ALIMENTA'RIS. The alimentary canal.

TUBUS NERVO'RUM. Neurilemma.

TULBAG'HIA. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*.

TULBAGHIA ALLIA'CEA. A plant, native of South Africa, the bulbs of which, boiled in milk, have been used in phthisis, and as an anthelmintic.

TULIP. English name of a genus of herbaceous plants, developed from a bulb; the *Tulipa*. It belongs to the order *Liliacæ*. The genus contains about thirty species.

TULIP TREE. An American tree, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

TUMEFAC'TION. *Tumefac'tio*. Act of swelling into a tumor; a swelling.

TU'MEFIED. Swelled; enlarged.

TU'MID. Swelled.

TU'MOR. *Tu'mor;* from *tumeo*, I swell. A morbid enlargement of any part of the body; a permanent swelling. Abernethy restricts the term *tumor* to such swellings as arise from new productions, including only the *sarcomatous*, which are of a firm and fleshy consistence, and the *encysted*, which are formed in a membranous sac. The former he divides into, 1. The *common vascular* or *organized sarcoma;* 2. *Adipose sarcoma;* 3. *Pancreatic sarcoma*, from its resemblance to the pancreas; 4. *Mastoid* or *mammary sarcoma*, from its

resemblance to the structure of the mammary gland, 5. *Tuberculated sarcoma*, which is composed of small, ovoid tumors, varying in size and color, and connected by cellular tissue. 6. *Medullary sarcoma*, from its resemblance to the medullary substance of the brain. This variety is commonly designated by the name of *fungus hæmatodes*. 7. The *Carcinomatous sarcoma*, constituting the cancerous tumor. *Encysted tumors* he divides into, 1. *Steatomatous*, which contain fatty matter. 2. *Melicerous*, the substance of which bears some resemblance to honey. 3. *Atheromatous*, which are of a paste-like consistence.

The nature and malignancy of a tumor are determined not only by the causes which give rise to its development, but also by its seat and the state of the general health, and constitutional diathesis of the individual.

Tumors of the Gums and Alveolar Processes. See Jaws, diseases of.

Tumor Erec'tile. A tumor susceptible of elevation and depression, as when developed in a soft vascular tissue.

Tumor, Fibrous. A morbid growth formed of fibrous tissue.

Tumor, Var'icose. A circumscribed morbid growth, of a bluish color, caused by dilatation and development of capillary vessels.

TUNG'STATE. A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

TUNG'STEN. A brittle metal, nearly as hard as steel, of a grayish-white color, and considerable lustre.

TUNG'STIC ACID. An acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.

TU'NIC. *Tu'nica.* In *Anatomy*, a membrane, or covering to some part or organ, as the *tunics* of the eye, &c.

TU'NICA. Tunic.

Tunica Aciniform'is. The uvea.

Tunica Adna'ta. The conjunctiva.

Tunica Albugin'ea Oc'uli. The fibrous membrane of the eye, situated immediately under the conjunctiva.

Tunica Albuginea Tes'tis. The albuginea testis.

Tunica Arachnoi'dea. The arachnoid membrane.

Tunica Choroides. The choroid membrane.

Tunica Conjuncti'va. The conjunctiva.

Tunica Cor'nea. The cornea of the eye.

Tunica Elytroi'des. The tunica vaginalis.

Tunica Erythroi'des. The cremaster muscle.

Tunica Granulo'sa. Name given by Dr. Barry to an investment of the ovum. Its existence, however, as distinct from the membrana granulosa, is regarded by others as doubtful.

Tunica Jaco'bi. An exceedingly delicate serous membrane between the retina and choroid coat, consisting of minute prismatic bodies placed close together, and perpendicularly to the surface of the membrane.

Tunica Ret'ina. The retina.

Tunica Vasculo'sa Tes'tis. A delicate membrane formed of minute ramifications of the spermatic vessels, on the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, enclosing the substance of the gland, and constituting the membrane of the testis.

Tunica Vasculosa Ret'inæ. The inner lamina of the retina. It is of a fibro-vascular structure, and supports the outer medullary lamina.

Tunica Villo'sa. The inner coat of the intestines.

Tunica Vit'rea. The hyaloid membrane.

TUNICA'TA. *Tunicaries.* From *tunica*, a tunic. An order of acephalous mollusks which are covered with a soft, elastic tunic.

TUNICA'TUS. *Tunica'ted.* Covered with a tunic.

TU'NICLE. A natural covering; an integument.

TUR'BID. *Turbi'dus;* from *turbo*, to disturb. In a general sense, muddy, not clear. Applied to liquids, as *turbid* water, *turbid* wine, &c.

TUR'BINATED. *Turbina'tus;* from

*turbo* or *turben*, a top. Shaped like a top or inverted cone.

TURBINATED BONES. Very thin convoluted plates of bone, situated in the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *superior* and *inferior*. The spongy bones.

TURBINA'TUM. *Turbo cerebri.* The pineal gland.

TURBINA'TUS. Turbinated.

TURBITH MONTPEL'LIER. A synonym of *Globularia alypum.*

TURGES'CENCE. *Turgescen'tia;* from *turgescere*, to swell. A preternatural accumulation of blood or other fluid in a part; a state of distension.

TURGESCENCE OF THE GUMS. A swollen or distended condition of the margins of the gums. See Gums, Inflammation, Turgescence, Ulceration, and Recession of.

TURGID'ITY. *Turgid'ness;* turgescence.

TUR'GID. *Turgi'dus;* from *turgere*, to swell or puff up. Swollen.

TUR'GOR VITA'LIS. Turgescence.

TUR'KEY. A large gallinaceous fowl, native of America, of the genus *Meleagris;* the flesh of which furnishes a very nutritious food.

TURKEY-STONE. *Novac'ulite;* razor-stone. A massive mineral of a yellowish, greenish, or brownish-gray color. It is used both by the surgeon and dentist for sharpening instruments.

TUR'LINGTON'S BAL'SAM. A celebrated expectorant and vulnerary, composed, according to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of alcohol, Oviij; benzoin, ʒ xij; liquid storax, ʒ ij; socotrine aloes, ʒ i; Peruvian balsam, ʒ ij; myrrh, ʒ i; angelica root, ʒ ss; balsam of Tolu, ʒ iv; extract of liquorice-root, ʒ iv. Digest for eight days, and strain.

TUR'MERIC ROOT. The tubers of the *Curcuma longa.* They yield a beautiful bright yellow color.

TURN'ING. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the operation of bringing down the feet of the child in utero, for the purpose of facilitating delivery.

TUR'NIP. The common name of two bulbous roots and the plants, the *Brassica rapa*, and the *Brassica campestris.*

TURNIP, INDIAN. Dragon root; a common name of *Arum triphyllum.*

TURN'SOLE. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun; the *Heliotropium Europæum.* Also, a blue pigment obtained from the *Rocella tinctoria.*

TUR'PENTINE. *Terebin'thina.* The resinous juice of pine trees.

TUR'PETH-MIN'ERAL. Common name of *Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.*

TURPE'THUM. The turbith plant. See Convolvulus Turpethum.

TURQUOISE. A blue mineral consisting chiefly of hydrated alumina, and formerly superstitiously supposed to change its color, according as the wearer is in good or bad health.

TURUN'DA. A tent.

TUSSIC'ULAR. *Tussicula'ris.* From *tussis*, a cough. Pertaining to a cough.

TUSSILA'GO. The *Tussilago far'fara.* Also, a genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

TUSSILAGO FAR'FARA. Colt's-foot. The leaves are said to possess demulcent and pectoral properties.

TUSSILAGO PETASI'TES. Butter-burr; pestilent-wort. The root is said to be aperient.

TUS'SIS. A cough.

TUSSIS CONVULSI'VA. Hooping-cough.

TUS'SIVE. *Tussi'vus.* Belonging or pertaining to a cough.

TUTAM'INA. *Tuta'men;* a defence, a protection. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which seem to defend or protect certain organs.

TUTAMINA CER'EBRI. The scalp and bones of the skull.

TU'TENAG. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; Chinese copper. In India, a name given to zinc.

TU'TIA. Tutty. The gray incrustation which forms on the chimneys of furnaces, in which the ores of zinc are smelted. Also, said to be found native in Persia. It is an impure oxyd of zinc.

TUTTY. Tutia.

TWIN'ING. In *Botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem, or prop.

TWINK'LING. Sparkling; shining brightly with intermitted light.

TWINKLING OF THE EYE. Nictation, which see.

TWINGE. In *Pathology*, a sudden, sharp, local pain, of momentary continuance.

TWINS. Two children born at a birth.

TWITCH'ING. In *Pathology*, short spastic contractions.

TYCH'ICA. From τυχη, accident. Fortuitous lesions.

TYLO'SIS. *Tylo'ma.* Induration of the margin of the eyelids.

TYMPAN'IC. *Tympan'icus.* Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum.

TYMPANI'TES. From τυμπανον, a drum, so called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck. Distension of the abdomen arising from an accumulation of air. There are two species, 1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, consisting in an accumulation of gas in the intestines; and 2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, when the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum.

TYMPANITES, UTERINE. A windy swelling of the uterus.

TYMPANI'TIS. From τυμπανον, a drum, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the tympanum of the ear.

TYM'PANUM. The drum of the ear.

TYM'PANY. Tympanites.

TYPE. *Typus.* From τυπος, a stamp, itself from the root of *tap*, τυπτω, I beat. In *Pathology*, the order in which the symptoms of a disease occur and succeed each other; the character which a disease assumes, especially one of an acute or febrile nature. In *Natural History*, that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group. Thus, an individual may be the type of a *species*, and a species the type of a *genus*, and a genus the type of a *family* or *order*.

TY'PHA. A genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ*.

TYPHA AROMAT'ICA. Sweet-flag; the *Acorus calamus*.

TYPHA LATIFO'LIA. The broad-leaved cat's-tail, or red mace. The young shoots, when boiled, are eaten like asparagus. The roots are astringent, and have been used in dysentery.

TYPH'LO-ENTERI'TIS. *Typhli'tis;* from τυφλος, the cœcum, and *enteritis*, inflammation of the intestines. Inflammation of the cœcum.

TYPHO'DES. Typhoid.

TYPHOHÆ'MIA. A disorganized state of the blood.

TY'PHOID. *Typhoi'des;* from *typhus*, and ειδος, resembling typhus. Typhodes. A low fever, resembling typhus.

TYPHOMA'NIA. From τυφος, stupor, and μανια, madness. The low muttering delirium which accompanies typoid fevers.

TY'PHOUS. Relating to typhus.

TYPHOUS FEVER. Typhoid fever.

TY'PHUS. From τυφος, stupor. A fever characterized by extreme depression of strength; small, weak, frequent and unequal pulse, and much cerebral derangement. It is distinguished by most writers into *typhus mitior*, mild typhus or nervous fever, and *typhus gravior*, a severe malignant typhus.

TYPHUS CAR'CERUM. The jail fever.

TYPHUS CASTREN'SIS. The camp fever.

TYPHUS GRAV'IOR. Malignant typhus fever.

TYPHUS ICTERO'DES. The yellow fever.

TYPHUS MIT'IOR. Mild typhus fever.

TYPHUS NERVO'SUS. *Typhus mitior.* Nervous fever.

TYPHUS PETECHIA'LIS. Typhus gravior.

TYRAN'NUS. An ancient antidote composed of numerous ingredients.

TYREM'ESIS. *Tyrotem'esis;* from τυρος, cheese, and εμεσις, vomiting. A vomiting of curdy matter.

TYRIA'SIS. Tubercular elephantiasis.

TYRO'MA. A tumor of a cheese-like structure.

TYROS. Cheese.

TYRO'SIS. Tyremesis.

TYSON'S GLANDS. The sebaceous glands of the corona penis.

# U.

U. The symbol for uranium.

UD'DER. The breast of a female, but applied to the glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

UDOM'ETER. From *υδωρ*, water, and *μετρον*, a measure. A rain gauge.

ULA. The gums.

ULACNE'SIS. *Odaxis'mus;* from *ουλα*, the gums, and *κνησις*, itching. Itching of the gums, often a symptom of dentition, and sometimes of certain morbid conditions of this structure.

ULATROPH IA. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *atrophia;* atrophy. A gradual shrinking or recession of the gums from the necks of the teeth. This affection may be produced by an accumulation of salivary calculus upon the teeth, or by irregularity in the arrangement, diminution, or complete loss of the vitality of these organs. See Gums, Diseases of the.

UL'CER. *Ul'cus.* A solution of continuity in the soft parts, accompanied by a discharge of purulent matter, occasioned and kept up by some local or constitutional injury or defect. In popular language, a running sore. Ulcers are distinguished into, 1. The *simple ulcer*, resulting from a superficial wound. 2. The *sinuous*, in which the matter runs under integuments and escapes from a small, but not callous, orifice. 3. The *fistulous*, a deep ulcer, with a small callous orifice. 4. The *fungous*, where the surface is covered with fungous flesh. 5. The *gangrenous*. 6. The *scorbutic*, depending upon a scorbutic diathesis of the general system. 7. The *venereal*, resulting from the venereal disease. 8. The *cancerous*. 9. The *carious*, depending upon a carious bone. 10. The *inveterate*, which is of long continuance, and 11. The *scrofulous*.

Ulcer, Malig'nant. A putrid ulcer; hospital gangrene.

ULCERA'TION. *Ulcera'tio.* The formation of an ulcer.

Ulceration of the Gums. See Gums, Inflammation, Turgescence, Ulceration and Recession of.

UL'CEROUS. Having the character of an ulcer.

UL'CUS. An ulcer.

ULCUS'CULE. *Ulcus'culum.* Diminutive of *ulcus*, an ulcer. A small ulcer.

ULI'TIS. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the gums. See Gums, Diseases of the.

ULMA'CEA. The Elm tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

ULMA'RIA. The meadow-sweet, a plant of the genus *Spiræa*.

UL'MIC ACID. *Ul'min.* A black or brown substance which appears to be contained in most barks, especially that of the elm, and produced by the action of acids or alkalies on vegetable matter. It is a modification of *Humus*.

UL'MUS. A genus of trees of the order *Ulmaceæ*. Also, the common elm.

Ulmus Campes'tris. The common elm. The mucilage of the inner bark has been used in nephritic affections, and as an application to burns.

Ulmus Ful'va. The slippery elm. The inner bark yields a large quantity of mucilage, which is used in coughs, dysentery, and as an external application in the form of poultice to tumors, wounds, &c.

Ulmus Ru'bra. The ulmus fulva, which see.

UL'NA. The inner and larger bone of the forearm.

UL'NAR. Belonging to the ulna.

Ulnar Artery. The branch of the brachial artery which passes down the inner side of the forearm.

ULNA'RIS. Ulnar.

Ulnaris Exter'nus. The extensor carpi ulnaris.

Ulnaris Inter'nus. The flexor carpi ulnaris.

ULOC'ACÊ. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *κακος*, bad. Cancrum oris, or gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, particularly of the gums.

ULODEN'DRON. From *ουλος*, entire, and *δενδρον*, a tree. An extinct genus of trees, found only in a fossil state.

ULON'CUS. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A tumor of the gums. Epulis. See Jaws, Diseases of.

ULORRHAG''IA. From *ουλον*, the gums, and *ρηγνυμι*, I break forth. Hemorrhage from the gums. This may occur spontaneously, or result from the mechanical division of some of the vessels of the gums, but unless favored by a hemorrhagic diathesis, it is never very considerable. But when thus favored, it is often difficult to control, and has, in some instances, terminated fatally. When spontaneous, the blood generally escapes from a number of places, but more frequently from the apices than any other part of the gums. See Hemorrhage from the gums, spontaneous.

ULOT'ICA. That which contributes to the healing of ulcers and wounds.

UL'TIMATE ANAL'YSIS. In *Chemistry*, the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

UL'TIMI-STERNAL. *Ultimi-sterna'lis.* Name given by Beclard to the Ensisternal, or sixth and last portion of the sternum.

ULTRA-MARINE. The blue coloring matter of the *Lapis lazuli*, which is unchangeable by exposure to the air.

UL'VA. A genus of sea-weeds of the order *Algæ*, tribe *Ulvaceæ*.

Ulva Lactu'ca. Oyster-green laver. It possesses refrigerant and nutritive properties.

Ulva Umbilica'lis. Shield laver, said to possess nutritive properties.

UM'BEL. From *umbella*, an umbrella. In *Botany*, a form of inflorescence or flowering, in which all the pedicles or flower stalks proceed from a common centre or single point, and are nearly equal in length, thus forming an even or globose surface.

UMBELLIF'ERÆ. From *umbella*, an umbel. The umble-bearing tribe of umbelliferous plants.

UMBELLIF'EROUS. Applied to plants which produce umbels.

UM'BELLULE. A small or partial umbel.

UM'BER. A variety of ochraceous iron ore, used as a pigment; also, a variety of peat or brown coal, used in the adulteration of snuff.

UMBIL'ICAL. *Umbilica'lis;* from *umbilicus*, the navel. Belonging or relating to the navel.

Umbilical Chord. *Funis umbilica'lis.* The navel string.

Umbilical Hernia. Hernia umbilicalis.

Umbilical Region. The middle portion of the abdomen about the navel.

Umbilical Ring. A fibrous ring surrounding the aperture of the navel.

Umbilical Ves'icle. Vesicula umbilicalis, which see.

UMBIL'ICUS. In *Anatomy*, the navel; in *Botany*, the hilum, or scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta.

Umbilicus Mari'nus. A sub-marine production found on rocks and the shells of fishes, said to possess anthelmintic properties.

UM'BO. A protuberance. In *Conchology*, the convex elevation or protuberance of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. In *Botany*, the protuberant centre of the pileus of a fungus.

UMBREL'LA TREE. A common name of *Magnolia tripelala.*

UNCA'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ.*

Uncaria Gam'bir. The plant which yields the *gambir* of commerce, called in Europe *Terra japonica.* It is a species of *Catechu*, much used in tannin.

UNCIA. The twelfth part of any thing. An ounce, as being the twelfth part of the Roman As, a weight of twelve ounces.

UN'CIFORM. *Uncifor'mis;* from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, shape. Having the shape of a hook; hook-like.

Unciform Bone. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus.

Unciform Process. The hamular process of the os sphenoides.

UNCINA'TED. Beset with bent spines like hooks.

UN'CUS. A hook.

UNDULA'TED. *Undula'tus.* Wavy.

UNDULA'TION. A waving motion or vibration. In *Pathology*, fluctuation.

UNE'QUAL. *Inequa'lis.* In *Botany*, not having the two sides symmetrical.

UN'GUAL. From *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof. An epithet applied in *Zoology* to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw or hoof.

UNGUEN'TUM. From *ungere*, to anoint. Unguent; an ointment; a topical application of about the consistence of lard. An *ointment* is softer than a *cerate*, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

Unguentum Ac"idi Ni'trici. Ph. D. Ointment of nitric acid.

Unguentum Acidi Sulphu'rici. Ph. D. Ointment of sulphuric acid.

Unguentum Antimo'nii. U. S. Antimonial ointment; tartar emetic ointment.

Unguentum Aq'uæ Ro'sæ. U. S. Ointment of rose water.

Unguentum Canthar'idis. U. S. Ointment of Spanish flies.

Unguentum Ceta'cei. Ph. L. Spermaceti ointment.

Unguentum Coc'culi. Ph. E. Ointment of cocculus indicus.

Unguentum Coni'. Ph. D. Ointment of hemlock.

Unguentum Creaso'ti. U. S. Ointment of creasote.

Unguentum Cu'pri Subaceta'tis. U. S. Ointment of sub-acetate of copper.

Unguentum El'emi. Ph. L. Ointment of elemi.

Unguentum Gal'læ. U. S. Ointment of galls.

Unguentum Gallæ Compos'itum. Ph. L. Compound ointment of galls.

Unguentum Hydrar'gyri. U. S. Mercurial ointment; strong mercurial ointment.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonia'ti. U. S. Ointment of ammoniated mercury. Ointment of white precipitate.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Mit'ius. Ph. L. Mild mercurial ointment.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Io'didi. P. L. Ointment of iodide of mercury.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Binio'didi. Ph. L. Ointment of biniodide of mercury.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitra'tis. U. S. Ointment of nitrate of mercury; citrine ointment,

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ox'ydi Rubri. U. S. Ointment of red oxyd of mercury.

Unguentum Io'dini. U. S. Ointment of iodine.

Unguentum Iodini Compos'itum. U. S. and Ph. L. Compound ointment of iodine.

Unguentum Meze'rei. U. S. Ointment of mezereon.

Unguentum Pi'cis Liq'uidæ. U. S. Ph. L. and D. Tar ointment.

Unguentum Picis Nig'ræ. Ointment of black pitch.

Unguentum Pip'eris Nigri. Ointment of black pepper.

Unguentum Plum'bi Aceta'tis. Ointment of acetate of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbona'tis. U. S. Ph. D. Ointment of carbonate of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Compos'itum. Ph. L. Compound ointment of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Io'didi. Ph. L. Ointment of iodide of lead.

Unguentum Potas'sæ Hydrioda'tis. Ointment of hydriodate of potassa.

Unguentum Sambu'ci. Ph. L. Elder ointment.

Unguentum Scrophula'riæ. Ph. D. Ointment of figwort.

Unguentum Sim'plex. U. S. Simple ointment.

Unguentum Stramo'nii. U. S. Ointment of stramonium.

Unguentum Sulphu'ris. U. S. Sulphur ointment.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compos'itum. U. S. Compound sulphur ointment.

Unguentum Tab'aci. U. S. Tobacco ointment.

Unguentum Vera'tri Albi. U. S. Ointment of white hellebore.

Unguentum Zin'ci Ox'ydi. U. S. Ointment of oxyd of zinc.

UN'GUIS. From *ονυξ*, a hook. In *Anatomy*, the nail; a horny lamina at the extremity of each finger and each toe. In *Surgery*, a collection of pus between the laminæ of the cornea of the eye. Applied, in *Botany*, to the thin inferior part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla.

UNGUIS Os. The lachrymal bone of the orbit.

UN'GULA. A hoof, as of a horse.

UN'GULATE. Nail-shaped; hoof-shaped.

UN'GULATES. *Ungula'ta*; from *ungula*, a hoof. The class of mammalia which have the digits inclosed in hoofs.

UNHEALTH'Y. Sickly; wanting health, habitually weak, indisposed, insalubrious, having a tendency to generate diseases; morbid.

UNI'CUS. Single.

UNIFLO'ROUS. Bearing one flower only.

UNILAT'ERAL. *Unilatera'lis*. On one side only, as in *Botany*, when the flowers grow only on one side of a common peduncle.

UNILOC'ULAR. Having one cell.

U'NIO. A genus of fresh water bivalve shells, belonging to the family Mytilaceæ of Cuvier. Margarita.

UN'ION. Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being united.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. In *Surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of a recent wound, when kept in contact, grow together, without suppuration or granulation.

UNIP'AROUS. From *unis*, one, and *pario*, to bear. Producing one at a birth.

UNISE'MA. A genus of plants of the order *Pontederiaceæ*.

UNISEMA DELTIFO'LIA. Water plantain, the root of which possesses emollient and astringent properties.

U'NIT JAR. An apparatus for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity, contrived by Mr. Harris.

U'NIVALVE. From *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve. A shell composed of one piece.

UNOC'ULUS. *Unioc'ulus*. One-eyed.

UNWELL'. Slightly indisposed; not in good health; applied particularly to women during the period of menstruation.

U'PAS. A term applied, in Java, to several vegetable poisons, of which the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté*, are the most deadly.

U'RACHUS. From *ουρον*, urine. A ligamentous chord extending from the base of the urinary bladder to the umbilical chord, which, in the fœtus of certain animals, is hollow, and conveys the urine to the allantoid membrane.

URÆ'MIA. From *urea*, and *αιμα*, blood. A term applied to diseases in which there is an excess of urea in the blood.

U'RAMILE. A beautiful feathery crystalline powder; a product of the action of hydrochloric acid on thionurate of ammonia.

URAMIL'IC ACID. An acid obtained by acid thionurate of ammonia or uramile, with dilute sulphuric acid; or by boiling uramile with potash.

URA'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Musaceæ*.

URANIA SPECIO'SA. Plantain-leaved urania; a Madagascar plant, the pulpy arillus of which is of a blue color, and yields a volatile oil. The seeds are eaten.

URAN'IC ACID. Peroxyd of uranium.

URANISCONI'TIS, From *υρανισκος*, the palate, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the palate.

URANISCOPLAS'TY. *Uraniscoplas'tice*; from *υρανισκος*, the roof of the mouth, and *πλασσω*, to form. An operation for the formation of the soft palate.

URANISCOR'RHAPHY. Staphyloraphy.

URANIS'COS. The palate.

U'RANITE. An ore of uranium, composed of phosphoric acid, oxyd of uranium, lime, silica, oxyd of iron, with small quantities of magnesia, oxyd of manganese and barytes.

URA'NIUM. A rare elementary metal of a grayish color, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral called *pitchblend*. It

is also contained in *uranite*, of which there are two varieties, *lime uranite* and *chalcolite* or *copper* uranite. It has three oxyds, one of which, the *sesquioxyd*, is occasionally employed as a coloring ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain teeth. This "is obtained by dissolving the green oxyd in nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and fusing it at a low heat to drive off the nitric acid. It is then digested in boiling water as long as any thing soluble is taken up, and the pure oxyd remains as a gold or orange yellow powder, becoming brick-red, from loss of water, by carefully heating; and, at a higher temperature, losing oxygen also. Its salts are yellow." *

URANOS'COPUS. From *υρανος*, heaven, *σκοπεω*, I explore. A Linnæan genus of fishes, so called because both eyes are in the upper surface of the head. The species are commonly called "stargazers."

U'RATE. A compound of uric acid with a salifiable base.

URATE OF SODA. The principal ingredient in arthritic calculi.

UR'CEOLA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*.

URCEOLA ELAS'TICA. Caoutchouc-vine. A plant, native of the Malayan peninsula. A milky juice oozes from the bark when wounded, which, when inspissated, possesses all the properties of caoutchouc.

UR'CEOLATE. *Urceo'lus;* from *urcesu*, a pitcher. Pitcher-shaped; applied in *Botany* to a calyx or corolla, the body of which swells out while the orifice is contracted.

U'REA. A white pearly substance, forming an essential part of urine.

UREC'CHYSIS. From *ουρον*, urine, and *εκχυσις*, effusion. Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

URE'DO. From *uro*, to burn. A term applied to a burning or itching sensation attending many diseases. Also, urticaria.

URE'SIS. *Uri'asis;* from *ουρεω*, to void urine. The act of voiding the urine.

* Piggot's Dental Chemistry.

URE'TER. From *ουρον*, urine. The membranous canal extending from the pelvis of the kidney to the urinary bladder, which conveys the urine from the former to the latter organ.

URETERAL'GIA. From *ουρητηρ*, the ureter, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain along the course of the ureter.

URETERI'TIS. From *ουρητηρ*, the ureter, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ureter.

URETERO-THROMBOÏ'DES. From *ουρητηρ*, the ureter, *θρομβος*, grumous blood, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Ischury occasioned by the formation of grumous blood in the ureter.

URE'THRA. From *ουρον*, urine. The excretory duct of the urine in both sexes in the higher animals, and of the semen in the male.

URETHRAL'GIA. From *ουρηθρα*, the urethra, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the urethra; gonorrhœa.

URETHRI'TIS. From *ουρηθρα*, the urethra, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the urethra.

URETHRO-BULBA'RIS. Name given by Chaussier to the transverse perineal artery, because it is distributed on the bulb of the urethra.

URETHROPHRAX'IS. From *ουρηθρα*, the urethra, and *φρασσω*, I obstruct. Obstruction of the urethra; stricture.

URETHROPLAS'TY. *Urethroplas'tice;* from *ουρηθρα*, the urethra, and *πλασσω*, I form. In *Surgery*, an operation for supplying defects in the urethra.

URETHRORRHAG'IA. From *ουρηθρα*, and *ρηγνυμι*, I break out. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

URETHRORRHŒ'A. *Urethro-blennorrhœ'a.* From *ουρηθρα*, the urethra, and *ρεω*, I flow. A mucous discharge from the urethra.

URETHROSPAS'MUS. Spasm of the urethra.

URETHROT'OMUS. In *Surgery*, an instrument for cutting into the urethra in the operation of lithotomy; also, an instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.

URETHROT'OMY. *Urethrotom'ia.* An incision of the urethra for the removal of stricture.

URET'IC. *Uret'icus.* Diuretic; urinary.

URI'AS. The urethra.

URI'ASIS. Lithiasis, which see.

U'RIC. Pertaining to urine.

URIC ACID. *Ac'idum u'ricum; lithic acid.* An acid which exists in urine and in gouty concretions. When pure, it is a white, inodorous, crystalline powder. It readily unites with alkaline bases, forming urates. It occurs most frequently in the form of urate of soda or urate of ammonia, constituting the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited in diseased urine, in the form of a reddish sediment. Formula, $C_5 HN_2 O_3 + HO$.

URIC OXYD. *Ox'ydum u'ricum; xanthic oxyd.* A white powder sometimes, though very rarely, found in calculi. It has never been discovered in healthy urine.

URINAC'ULUM. The urachus, which see.

U'RINAL. *Urinato'rium;* from *urina,* urine. A vessel adapted to the penis for the reception of the urine in cases of incontinence.

URINA'RIA. The dandelion or pissabed, a plant of the genus *Leontodon.*

U'RINARY. *Urina'rius;* from *urina,* urine. Pertaining to the urine.

URINARY BLADDER. *Ves'ica urina'ria.* A musculo-membranous pouch, situated in the lower part of the abdomen between the symphysis pubis and the beginning of the rectum. It serves for the reception of the urine from the ureters, and when a certain quantity has accumulated, a desire for its expulsion is experienced.

URINARY CAL'CULI. The calculi which form in the bladder and urinary passages.

URINARY FIS'TULA. A deep, narrow ulcer communicating with some of the urinary passages.

U'RINE. Ουρον; from ορουω, to rush out. The fluid secreted in the kidneys, and slowly conveyed by the ureters into the urinary bladder. When voided in a healthy state, it is transparent, of an amber or citron-yellow color, of a peculiar odor, and of a slightly bitter, saline, and acid taste.

URINE, ALKALINE. Urine containing an excess of earthy phosphates.

URINE, BLOODY. Hæmaturia.

URINE, DIABET'IC. Urine containing sugar, analogous to that of the grape.

URINE, DROP'SICAL. Urine containing much albumen and little urea.

URINE, DYSPEP'TIC. This contains an excess of urates, and soon putrefies.

URINE, GOUT'Y. This contains much phosphate of lime, and is often turbid at the time it is voided.

URINE, INCON'TINENCE OF. Involuntary discharge of urine from the bladder.

URINE, MILK'Y. White and turbid urine is so termed.

URINE, MUCILAG'INOUS. Urine containing mucus.

URINE, NER'VOUS. Urine almost colorless, limpid, and abundant.

URINE, OXAL'IC. Urine containing a salt of oxalic acid.

URINE, PHOSPHAT'IC. Urine containing an excess of earthy phosphates.

URINE, PHOSPHORES'CENT. Luminous urine.

URINE, PUR'PURIC. Urine containing purpuric acid and its salts.

URINE, PU'RULENT. Urine containing pus.

URINE, RETEN'TION OF. An accumulation of urine in the bladder from inability to void it; ischuria.

URINE, SUPPRES'SION OF. Ischuria.

URINIF'EROUS. From ουρον, urine, and φερω, I carry. Carrying urine, as the *tubuli uriniferi.*

URINIFEROUS TUBES. A number of small ducts converging from the cortical portion of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ.

URINOM'ETER. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the urine.

U'RINOUS. Having the character of or resembling urine.

UROCE'LE. From ουρον, urine, and κηλη, swelling. Tumor of the scrotum

occasioned by infiltration of urine into its cellular tissue.

UROCHES'IA. *Urochez'ia;* from *ουρον*, urine, and *χεζειν*, to go to stool. Evacuation of urine through the anus.

UROCRIS'IA. From *ουρον*, urine, and *κρινω*, I judge. A judgment formed of disease by inspecting the urine.

URODIAL'YSIS. From *ουρον*, urine, and *διαλυσις*, dissolution, loss of strength. A suspension of the function of the kidney.

URODYN'IA. From *ουρον*, urine, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain attending the excretion of urine.

UROERYTH'RIN. An inodorous and tasteless pigment seen in the urine in intermittent fevers, and in some inflammations.

UROGLAU'CIN. A dark blue pigment obtained from urine.

UROL'ITHI. Urinary calculi.

UROLITHI'ASIS. From *ουρον*, and *λιθος*, a stone. Disease connected with the formation of urinary calculi.

UROLITHOL'OGY. *Urolitholog''ia;* from *ουρον*, urine, *λιθος*, a stone, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on urinary calculi.

UROMANTI'A. From *ουρον*, urine, and *μαντεια*, divination. The pretended art of divining diseases by inspecting the urine.

URON. Urine.

URONOL'OGY. *Uronolog''ia;* from *ουρον*, urine, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the urine.

UROPLA'NIA. From *ουρον*, urine, and *πλανη*, error. The escape of urine from some other than its natural channel.

UROSCOP'IA. Uromantia.

URO'SES. Diseases of the urinary organs.

UROS'TEALITH. A fatty renal calculus discovered by Haller.

UROXAN'THIN. A yellow pigment existing in solution in healthy urine, and to the presence of which this fluid owes its yellow color.

URRHO'DIN. A granular resinous substance, of a rose color, discovered in urine.

UR'SUS. A bear; a genus of plantigrade carnivorous animals.

URSUS AMERICA'NUS. The black bear.

URSUS ARCTOS. The common brown bear.

URSUS FE'ROX. The grisly bear.

URSUS MARIT'IMUS. The Polar bear.

URTI'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ.*

URTICA DIOI'CA. The common stinging nettle. The young shoots are diuretic and anti-scorbutic.

URTICA MOR'TUA. Dead nettle, or *Lamium album,* formerly supposed to be useful in uterine hemorrhage and leucorrhœa.

URTICA PILULIF'ERA. The pill-bearing nettle. The seeds were formerly supposed to possess pectoral virtues.

URTICA U'RENS. Dwarf nettle; the lesser nettle, said to possess properties similar to *Urtica dioica.*

URTICA'CEÆ. The nettle tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

URTICA'RIA. From *urtica,* a nettle. The nettle-rash; an eruption on the skin resembling that produced by the stings of a nettle. Six varieties are described by Willan, namely, 1. *Urticaria febrilis;* 2. *Urticaria evanida;* 3. *Urticaria persistens;* 4. *Urticaria conferta;* 5. *Urticaria subcutanea;* 6. *Urticaria tuberosa.*

URTICA'TION. *Urtica'tio;* from *urtica,* a nettle. Whipping a part of the body with nettles for the purpose of producing cutaneous excitement.

URYL'IC ACID. Uric acid, which see.

USTILA'GO. Ergot.

US'TION. The act of applying the actual cautery. Also, a burn.

USTO'RIOUS. Having the quality of burning.

USTULA'TION. *Ustula'tio.* The act of burning. In *Pharmacy,* the operation by which a substance is freed from moisture. In *Metallurgy,* the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.

U'TERINE. *Uteri'nus;* from *uterus,* the womb. Belonging or relating to the womb.

Uterine Artery. A branch of the hypogastric or internal pudic, distributed over the uterus.

UTERI'NUS FRATER. A brother by the mother's side.

U'TERO-GESTA'TIO. Pregnancy.

UTEROMA'NIA. Nymphomania.

U'TERUS. The womb; a hollow organ of the shape of a compressed pear, situated in the cavity of the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum, and destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of pregnancy till birth.

Uterus, Inversion of. The uterus displaced and turned inside out, as sometimes occurs in the careless or injudicious removal of the placenta.

Uterus, Ir'ritable. Neuralgia of the uterus.

UTRIC'ULUS. The uterus. Also, a little bag or hollow vesicle. Applied in *Zoology* to the dilatation of the membranous labyrinth which incloses the calcareous concretions of the ear of fishes; and in *Botany* to each *cell* of the cellular tissue of plants, and to the vesicle filled with air, which sustains the stem and leaf of the plants of the genus *Urticularia*.

U'VA. An unripe grape. Also, a tumor having the appearance of a grape.

Uva Pas'sa Ma'jor. A raisin.

Uva Passa Mi'nor. The dried currant.

Uva Ur'si. The arbutus uva ursi, which see.

U'VEA. From *uva*, an unripe grape. A term applied by some anatomists to the choroid coat of the eye, and by others to the black pigment on the posterior surface of the iris.

Uvea, Commissure of the. The ciliary ligament.

U'VULA. A small, conical, fleshy process hanging from the middle of the inferior margin of the soft palate over the root of the tongue. It is composed of mucous membrane and the azygos uvulæ muscle.

Uvula, Elongation of. See Palatine Organs, Diseases of.

Uvula, Ulceration of. See Palatine Organs, Diseases of.

Uvula Scissors, Hullihen's. A pair of scissors invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, of Wheeling, Va., in the early part of 1843, for the removal of the uvula, which are so contrived, that at the instant it cuts the uvula, it secures the divided part, and prevents it from falling into the fauces by means of a pair of supplementary blades, provided with sharp teeth, beneath the cutting blades.

Uvula Spoon. A spoon-shaped surgical instrument, to be held under the uvula for the purpose of conveying any substance into the fauces.

Uvula Ves'icæ. A slight elevation of the mucous membrane at the entrance of the urethra in the neck of the bladder.

UVULA'RIA. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*, a plant formerly used in cases of relaxation of the uvula.

UVULI'TIS. From *uvula*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of uvula.

## V.

V. The symbol for vanadium.

VACCI'NA. From *vacca*, a cow. Cow-pox; kine-pox; a pustular disease of cow's teats, consisting of vesicles of a blue color, which, when introduced into the human body by inoculation, preserves the individual from the contagion of small-pox. For this valuable discovery the world is indebted to Dr. Jenner.

VACCINA'TION. *Vaccina'tio;* from *vacca*, a cow. Cow-pox inoculation; the insertion of vaccine matter under the cuticle to produce cow-pox.

VAC'CINATOR. *Vac'cinist.* One who inoculates for the cow-pox.

VACCINE MATTER. The serous fluid contained in the vesicle developed on the udder of the cow, or on the body of

one who has been vaccinated, and which, when permitted to remain undisturbed, concretes into a hard scab or crust.

VAC'CINIST. A vaccinator.

VACCIN'IUM. A genus of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*.

VACCINIUM, MYRTIL'LUS. The myrtleberry. The berries are anti-scorbutic, and when dry, astringent.

VACCINIUM OXYCOC'COS. The cranberry plant. The berries are acid and refrigerant.

VACCINIUM STAMIN'EUM. Deerberry; squaw whortleberry; a plant the leaves of which possess astringent properties.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆ'A. The red whortleberry. The leaves are astringent, and the berries aperient and refrigerant.

VACILLA'TIO. From *vacillare*, to waver. Vacillation; moving one way and the other; staggering.

VACILLATIO DEN'TIUM. Odontoseisis, which see.

VAC'UUM. An empty space. The term is applied to the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas has been extracted. The *torricellian vacuum*, or the space above the mercury in the barometric tube, is the most perfect vacuum that can be produced by artificial means.

VAGI'NA. A sheath. In *Anatomy*, the canal which leads from the vulva or external orifice of the female pudendum to the uterus. In *Botany*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin, and rolls round the stem, to which it there forms a sheath.

VAGI'NAL. *Vagina'lis*. Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath.

VAGINAL ARTERY. A branch of the hypogastric, uterine, or internal pudic artery descending by, and distributed to, the side of the vagina.

VAGINAL PULSE. A term applied by Osiander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion.

VAGINALIS TUNICA. The tunica vaginalis testis.

VAGINA'TED. Sheathed.

VAGINI'TIS. Inflammation or irritation of the vagina.

VAGINO-HYSTERIOT'OMY. The operation of making an incision into the uterus through the vagina.

VAGINO-RECTAL FISSURE. An opening between the vagina and rectum; one of the effects of badly managed labor.

VAGI'TUS. From *vagio*, to cry as a child or infant. The cry of a new-born child.

VALE'RIAN. The root of *valeriana officinalis*, or wild valerian.

VALERIA'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Valerianaceæ*. Also, the officinal valerian.

VALERIANA CEL'TICA. Celtic nard. The officinal or wild valerian. The root has a strong disagreeable odor, and is gently stimulant, producing a specific influence on the cerebro-spinal system. It is recommended in hysteria, hypochondriasis, epilepsy, hemicrania and other nervous disorders.

VALERIANA PAUCIFLO'RA. American valerian. This has properties similar to those of the other species.

VALERIANA PHU. Garden valerian. The root of this species has been recommended in sciatica and epilepsy.

VALERIANA'CEÆ. The valerian tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

VALERIAN'IC ACID. An acid obtained by the distillation of the root of *valeriana officinalis*.

VALETUDINA'RIAN. Sickly; one who is in delicate health; one who is seeking to recover health.

VALETUDINA'RIANISM. A state of feeble health.

VALETU'DINARY. Valetudinarian.

VAL'GUS. Bandy-legged; one having his legs bent outward. Also, club-foot.

VALLETTE'S PILLS. Pills of protocarbonate of iron.

VAL'LUM. Literally, a rampart, trench or wall; applied in *Anatomy* to the eyebrows.

VALVE. *Val'vula;* from *valvæ*, folding doors. A small door. A term applied in *Anatomy* to membranous folds situated

at the orifice or in the course of certain cavities and canals, which serve to prevent the regurgitation, and direct the course of contained fluids. In *Botany*, the divisions of the fruit.

VALVE OF FALLO'PIUS. *Valve of Bauhin.* The ileo-cœcal valve.

VAL'VULA. A valve.

VALVULA CO'LI. The valve of the colon.

VALVULA EUSTA'CHII. A semilunar membranous fold situated at the mouth of the inferior vena cava.

VALVULA MITRA'LIS. The mitral valve.

VALVULA SEMILUNA'RIS. The semilunar valves.

VALVULA TRIGLOCHIN. The tricuspid valves.

VALVULÆ CONNIVEN'TES. Numerous semilunar folds of the mucous coat of the small intestines

VANA'DIC ACID. An acid obtained by heating vanadiate of ammonia so as to expel the alkali. It is a fine powder of a light rust yellow.

VANA'DIUM. A brittle metal, of a white color, found with lead and iron.

VANDEL'LIA. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

VANDELLIA DIFFU'SA. A South American plant said to possess emetic and febrifuge properties, and to be a valuable remedy in dysentery and malignant fevers.

VANIL'LA. A genus of plants of the order *Vanillaceæ.*

VANILLA AROMAT'ICA. One of the species which affords the aromatic bean, known in commerce by the name of *Vanilla*, also said to be the product of several other species. The vanilla yields a volatile aromatic oil, supposed to possess properties similar to those of valerian. It has been used in low fevers, hysteria and rheumatism.

VAP'ID. *Vapidus.* Dead; spiritless; as *vapid* beer; dull; a vapid state of blood; unanimated.

VA'POR. An elastic fluid rendered aëriform by heat, and capable of being brought back to a liquid state by cold.

VAPOR BATH. A steam bath; the application of vapor to the body in a close place. Also, the place itself. In *Chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by vapor of water.

VAPOR DOUCHE. The application of a jet of watery vapor to some part of the body.

VAPORA'RIUM. A vapor bath.

VAP'ORIZATION. The vaporizing of a liquid, or the artificial formation of vapor.

VA'POROUS. *Va'porose.* Full of vapors or exhalations, as the *vaporous* air of valleys; windy; flatulent.

VA'PORS. Hypochondriasis; hysteria; melancholy.

VAR'EC. The ashes of sea-weeds; kelp.

VARICEL'LA. Diminutive of *variola*, small-pox. *Variola lymphat'ica.* The chicken-pox; an eruptive disease, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body.

VAR'ICES. The plural of varix, which see.

VARICIFOR'MES PARAS'TATÆ.—The vasa deferentia at their commencement.

VARICOBLEPH'ARON. From *varix*, dilatation of a vein, and *βλεφαρον*, eyelid. A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

VARICOCE'LE. From *varix*, and *κηλη*, a tumor. *Cirsocele.* A varicose enlargement of the scrotum, or spermatic chord.

VARICOM'PHALUS. From *varix*, and *ομφαλος*, the umbilicus. A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

VAR'ICOSE. *Varico'sus.* Belonging to or resembling a varix.

VARIC'ULA. Diminutive of *varix;* applied in *Pathology* to a varicose swelling of the veins of the conjunctiva.

VARI'ETY. *Vari'etas;* from *vario*, to vary. In *Natural History*, a subdivision of a species; any individual plant or animal differing from the rest of the species to which it belongs, in some accidental circumstances.

VARI'OLA. From *varius*, spotted, or from *vari*, pimples. The small-pox; an eruptive disease with pustules which suppurate from the eighth to the tenth day, with fever.

VARIOLA SPU'RIA. Varicella.

VA'RIOLITE. A kind of porphyritic rock, consisting of imperfectly crystallized aggregate of felspar and quartz.

VA'RIOLOID. *Varioloï'des;* from *variola*, small-pox, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A disease resembling small-pox; small-pox modified by previous vaccination or inoculation.

VA'RIX. In *Surgical Pathology*, a tumor resulting from the dilatation of a vein. It occurs most frequently in the superficial veins of the lower extremities and in those of the spermatic chord.

VA'RUS. A term applied *adjectively* to one whose legs are bent inward, and *substantively* to a small spot, speck or pimple on the face.

VAR'VICITE. An ore of manganese.

VAS. A vessel.

VAS ABERRANS. The cœcal appendage, usually found where the vas deferens applies itself to the epididymis.

VAS DEF'ERENS. An excretory duct of the testicle, situated along the posterior border of the spermatic chord.

VA'SA BRE'VIA. The short branches which come from the divisions of the splenic artery, and pass along the large arch of the stomach to the diaphragm.

VASA DEFEREN'TIA MULIEB'RIA. The Fallopian tubes.

VASA EFFEREN'TIA. The absorbent vessels which convey fluids from a lymphatic gland toward the thoracic duct.

VASA INFEREN'TIA. The absorbent vessels which convey fluids into a lymphatic gland.

VASA LAC'TEA. The chyliferous vessels.

VASA PRÆPARAN'TIA. A term formerly applied to the spermatic vessels.

VASA SEMINA'LIA. *Tubuli seminif'eri.* The minute tubes which constitute the parenchyma of the testis.

VASA VASO'RUM. *Vasa nutrit'ia.* The small vessels which supply larger ones.

VASA VORTICO'SA. The contorted vessels of the choroid coat of the eye.

VAS'CULAR. *Vascula'ris;* from *vas*, a vessel. Belonging or pertaining to vessels, as the *vascular system.*

VASCULAR SYSTEM. The aggregate of the vessels, arteries, veins, and lymphatics of the body.

VASCULAR'ITY. The state of being vascular.

VASCULA'RIS. In *Botany*, plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers.

VAS'CULUM ABER'RANS. A small convoluted duct, generally connected with the duct of the epididymis.

VAS'IFORM. From *vas*, a vessel. Shaped like a blood-vessel or tube.

VASODEN'TINE. From *vasum*, a vessel, and *dens*, a tooth. A term applied by Professor Owen to dentine modified by the presence of vascular canals which permanently carry red blood to the substance of the tissue.

VAS'TUS. That which is large and has a great extent. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to certain muscles.

VASTUS EXTER'NUS. A large, thick muscle situated on the outside of the thigh.

VASTUS INTER'NUS. A muscle situated on the inner side of the thigh.

VA'SUM. A vessel.

VATE'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Dipteraceæ.*

VATERIA IN'DICA. The tree from which the East India *Copal* or *Gum Anime* is obtained.

VAULT. From *volo, volutus*, to turn. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have a vaulted or arched appearance, as the fornix, roof of the mouth, &c.

VAUQUELINE. Strychnia.

VEAL-SKIN. A term applied in *Pathology* to an eruptive affection which gives to the skin a veal-like appearance. Vitiligo.

VEC'TIS. A lever.

VEG'ETABLE. *Vegetab'ilis;* from *vigere*, to grow. An organized body not endowed with sense and voluntary motion, receiving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface and vessels, usually adhering to some other body, as the earth, and generally propagating itself by seeds.

VEGETABLE IVORY. A product of a

species of palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa;* it is very hard and resembles the finest grained ivory.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM. The aggregate of vegetables.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. A treatise on the functions of plants.

VEGETA'RIAN. A believer in the doctrine of vegetarianism.

VEGETA'RIANISM. A term designative of the doctrine that man, in order to his full intellectual and corporeal development, should subsist wholly on vegetable food.

VEGETA'TION. *Vegeta'tio.* Vegetables in general. Also, the process of growing, as plants, by nourishment derived from the earth, water, or air. In *Surgery*, a morbid growth resembling a fungus. In *Chemistry*, certain branching crystalline concretions formed by deposition from solution.

VEG'ETATIVE. *Vegetati'vus.* Having the power of growing, as plants; in *Physiology*, relating to growth or nutrition; as the *vegetative*, or nutritive function.

VE'HICLE. *Vehic'ulum;* from *vehere*, to carry. A term applied in *Pharmacy* to the menstruum in which medicines are suspended or dissolved.

VEIN. The veins are membranous canals which return the blood from the arteries to the auricles of the heart. A vein, like an artery, is composed of three coats, an external or cellulo-fibrous, a middle or fibrous, and an internal or serous. With the exception of the pulmonary, the veins contain black blood, and are divided into *superficial*, or those which return the blood from the integuments and superficial structures; the *deep*, which are situated among the deeper structures, and the *sinuses*, or channels excavated in the structure of an organ, and lined by the internal coat of the veins, as the sinuses of the dura mater, &c.

Most of the veins of the body are enumerated in the following table, arranged from *Wilson's Anatomy*, according to the primary divisions of the body.

*Table of Veins.*

The veins of the exterior of the head are:

1. The *facial.*
2. The *internal maxillary.*
3. The *temporal.*
4. The *temporo-maxillary.*
5. The *posterior auricular.*
6. The *occipital.*

The veins of the cerebrum and cerebellum are:

1. The *superficial cerebral.*
2. The *superior cerebral.*
3. The *deep* or *ventricular.*
4. The *venæ Galeni*, and
5. The *cerebellar veins.*

The sinuses of the dura mater, situated at the upper and back part of the skull, are:

1. The *superior longitudinal.*
2. The *inferior longitudinal.*
3. The *straight.*
4. The *occipital*, and
5. The *lateral.*

The sinuses of the base of the cranium are:

1. The *cavernous.*
2. The *inferior petrosal.*
3. The *circular.*
4. The *superior petrosal*, and
5. The *transverse.*

The veins of the neck are:

1. The *external jugular.*
2. The *anterior jugular.*
3. The *internal jugular*, and
4. The *vertebral.*

The veins of the upper extremity are divided into deep and superficial. The former accompany the branches and trunks of the arteries, and constitute their *venæ comites.* At the bend of the elbow they terminate in the *brachial vein*, which opens into the *axillary.* The axillary veins terminate in the *subclavian*, which last unites with the internal jugular, to form the *vena innominata*, and this, again, unites with its fellow to form the *superior* or *descending vena cava*, which terminates in the upper part of the right auricle of the heart.

The superficial veins of the forearm are:

1. The *anterior ulnar.*

2. The *posterior ulnar.*
3. The *basilic.*
4. The *radial.*
5. The *cephalic.*
6. The *median.*
7. The *median basilic,* and
8. The *median cephalic.*

The veins of the lower extremity are the deep and superficial. The former accompany the arteries in pairs, forming the *venæ comites* of the anterior and posterior tibial and peroneal arteries. In the popliteal region they unite and form one large vein, the *popliteal,* which, in its progress upward, becomes, first, the *femoral,* and then the *external iliac vein.* The popliteal vein receives several muscular and articular branches and the external saphenous vein. The femoral receives several muscular, the profunda and the internal saphenous vein.

The *superficial veins* are the *external,* or *short saphenous,* and the *internal,* called the *long saphenous* vein. The *external* receives the blood from the foot and outer side of the leg, and joins the popliteal vein. The *internal* ascends on the inner side of the ankle, leg and thigh, receiving in its course the cutaneous veins, and enters the femoral with the profunda about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

The veins of the trunk are:

1. The *superior vena cava,* as before noticed.
2. The *inferior vena cava,* with its formative branches.
3. The *azygos veins.*
4. The *vertebral* and *spinal.*
5. The *cardiac.*
6. The *portal,* and
7. The *pulmonary.*

The formative branches of the inferior or ascending vena cava are:

1. The *external iliac.*
2. The *internal iliac,* which unites with the external to form the common iliac.
3. The *vesical* and *prostatic plexus.*
4. The *uterine plexus.*

The *right* and *left common iliac veins* unite between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ, to form the ascending cava, which receives in its course,

1. The *lumbar veins.*
2. The *right spermatic.*
3. The *renal.*
4. The *supra-renal.*
5. The *phrenic,* and
6. The *hepatic.*

The inferior vena cava terminates at the inferior and posterior part of the right auricle of the heart.

The azygos veins form a system of communication between the superior and inferior vena cava, and consists of,

1. The *vena azygos major.*
2. The *vena azygos minor,* and
3. The *superior intercostal vein.*

The vertebral and spinal veins are arranged into three groups,

1. The *dorsi-spinal.*
2. The *meningo-rachidian,* and
3. The *medulla-spinal.*

The cardiac veins which return the blood from the substance of the heart are:

1. The *great cardiac* or *coronary vein.*
2. The *posterior cardiac* or *coronary vein,* and
3. The *anterior cardiac.*

The posterior and anterior cardiac veins enter the great cardiac which terminates in the right auricle of the heart.

The portal system consists of four large veins, which convey the blood from the chylopoietic viscera. They are:

1. The *inferior mesenteric.*
2. The *superior mesenteric.*
3. The *splenic,* and
4. The *gastric veins.*

These veins concur in the formation of the *vena portæ,* which goes to the liver.

The pulmonary veins, four in number, unite into two trunks, which open into the left auricle of the heart.

VEINS, CORONARY. The cardiac veins, which see.

VEINS, INTRA-LOBULAR. *Supra-hepatic veins.* The hepatic veins.

VEIN-STONE. In *Pathology,* phlebolite, which see. In *Mineralogy,* the rock which incloses or accompanies ores in veins.

VELAMENTA BOMBYCI'NA. The villous or mucous membranes.

VELAMENTA CEREBRA'LIA. The meninges, which see.

VELAMENTA INFAN'TIS. The membranes which immediately envelop the fœtus in the uterus.

VELAMEN'TUM. ABDOMINA'LE. The peritoneum, which see.

VELOSYNTH'ESIS. Staphyloraphy, which see.

VE'LUM. A veil.

VELUM INTERPOS'ITUM. *Velum Vasculo'sum.* The vascular membrane which covers the *tubercula quadrigemina.*

VELUM PEN'DULUM PAL'ATI. The soft palate. A pendulous fold of mucous membrane, situated at the posterior part of the mouth over the root of the tongue, and continuous with the hard palate. It is composed of mucous membrane and muscles; from the centre of which the uvula is suspended. On each side of this, outwardly, are the arches or pillars of the palate. The anterior passes downward to the side of the base of the tongue, and the posterior extends downward and backward into the pharynx. There is a triangular space between these pillars below, in which the tonsil is situated.

VE'NA. A vein.

VENA AZ'YGOS. The azygos vein.

VENA CA'VA INFE'RIOR. *Vena cava ascendens; abdominal vena cava.* The large vein which returns the blood from all the parts below the diaphragm to the heart.

VENA CAVA SUPE'RIOR. *Vena cava descendens.* The large vein which returns the blood from the upper half of the body to the heart.

VENA POR'TÆ. A large vein which receives the blood from the viscera of the abdomen and conveys it into the substance of the liver.

VENÆ. The plural of *vena*, a vein.

VENÆ APOPLEC'TICÆ. Jugular veins.

VENÆ CA'VÆ HEPAT'ICÆ. The hepatic veins.

VENÆ COM'ITES. The satellite veins; a name applied in *Anatomy* to the two veins which usually accompany each artery.

VENÆ GALENI. The ventricular veins; two veins, one proceeding from the left, and one from the right lateral ventricle of the brain; they pass out from the brain beneath the corpus callosum and enter the straight sinus below the inferior longitudinal vein.

VENÆ LAC'TEÆ. The lacteals.

VENÆ LYMPHAT'ICÆ. The lymphatic vessels.

VENÆ SPORA'LES. The jugular veins.

VENÆ VORTICO'SÆ. The veins of the choroid coat of the eye.

VENESEC'TION. *Venæsec'tio;* from *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting. Bloodletting; phlebotomy; the opening of a vein.

VENEFIC'IUM. Poisoning.

VENE'NUM. A poison; venom.

VENE'REAL. *Vene'reus;* from *Venus*, the goddess of pleasure. Pertaining to or connected with sexual intercourse.

VENEREAL DISEASE. Syphilis.

VEN'ERY. Sexual intercourse; coition.

VEN'OM. *Vene'num.* A poison, usually applied to the poisonous matter secreted by certain animals, as the serpent, scorpion, &c.

VEN'OMOUS. Poisonous. A term applied to animals which have a secretion of poisonous matter, as the rattlesnake, viper, &c.

VENOS'ITY. *Venos'itas.* A term applied, by Puchelt, to a condition in which the blood is supposed to circulate too slowly, or is too venous, or in which that of the veins is in too large quantity, a condition said to have been observed particularly in gout, hemorrhoids, melancholy, hypochondriasis, &c.

VE'NOUS. *Veno'sus.* Pertaining to veins or the blood of veins.

VENOUS HUM. *Bruit de Diable,* which see.

VENOUS SYSTEM. The veins collectively.

VEN'TER. The lower part of the abdomen; the belly.

VENTILA'TION. *Ventila'tio;* from *ventus*, wind. The act of causing the air to pass through a place, or of renewing

it for the purpose of dissipating any thing noxious.

VEN'TRAL. Pertaining to the inferior surface of the body.

VENTRAL HER'NIA. Abdominal hernia.

VEN'TRICLE. *Ventric'ulus.* Diminutive of *venter*, the belly. A term employed in *Anatomy* to designate certain cavities of the body, as those of the brain and heart.

VENTRICLE OF ARAN'TIUS. A small cavity at the point of the calamus scriptorius of the brain.

VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN. Five cavities in the interior of the brain, distinguished into the *lateral*, which are two in number; the *middle*, the *fourth*, and the *fifth ventricles*.

VENTRICLES OF THE HEART. These are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*.

VENTRICLES OF THE LAR'YNX. The two depressions above the *chordæ vocales* are so termed by anatomists.

VENTRIC'ULAR. *Ventricula'ris.* Pertaining to a ventricle.

VENTRIC'ULI COR'DIS. The ventricles of the heart.

VENTRIC'ULUS. The stomach; a ventricle.

VENTRICULUS PULMONA'RIS. The right ventricle of the heart.

VENTRICULUS SUCCENTURIA'TUS. That part of the duodenum which is surrounded by the peritoneum.

VENTRIL'OQUISM. *Ventriloquis'mus;* from *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak. The art of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some distant place, instead of proceeding from the person speaking.

VEN'ULA. Diminutive of *vena*, a vein. A small vein.

VE'NUS. Clitoris; coition; copper.

VERA'TRIA. *Veratri'na. Vera'trin.* Veratrine, a vegetable alkali found in the *Veratrum sabadilla* and *Veratrum album*.

VERA'TRINE. *Ver'atrin.* See Veratria.

VERA'TRUM. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceæ*.

VERATRUM AL'BUM. White hellebore; an extremely acrid and poisonous plant. The powder of the dried root is a violent sternutatory. The root is also an active irritant. In small doses it promotes the secretions, but in large ones it causes vomiting, purging, and pain in the bowels, with great prostration of strength.

VERATRUM SABADIL'LA. Indian caustic barley. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge, diuretic, and emetic.

VERATRUM VIR'IDE. American hellebore; swamp hellebore; Indian poke. It is alterative, an acrid narcotic, an emetic, epispastic, and errhine.

VERBAS'CULUM. A plant of the genus *Primula*.

VERBAS'CUM. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

VERBASCUM BLATTA'RIA. Moth mullein; a plant possessing demulcent properties.

VERBASCUM NIGRUM. Black mullein. The flowers, leaves, and roots are slightly astringent.

VERBASCUM THAP'SUS. Yellow mullein. This possesses similar properties to the preceding species.

VERBE'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Verbenaceæ*.

VERBENA FÆM'INA. Stinking hedge-mustard.

VERBENA OFFICINA'LIS. *Verbena'ca.* Vervain. This plant was formerly employed medicinally, but is not now used.

VERBESI'NA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

VERBESINA VIRGIN'ICA. An indigenous plant, the roots of which possess sudorific properties.

VER'DIGRIS. The subacetate of copper.

VER'DITER. A fine azure blue mineral; a hydrated sesquicarbonate of copper. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

VER'JUICE. An acid liquor obtained from sour grapes or apples.

VER'MES. From *vermis*, a worm. Worms. See Entozoa.

VERMIC'ULAR. Vermiform.

VERM'IFORM. *Vermic'ular; vermifor'mis;* from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*,

form. Having the shape or appearance of a worm.

VERMIFORM PROCESS. *Proces'sus vermifor'mis; protuberan'tia vermifor'mis.* The medullary substance which unites the two hemispheres of the brain like a ring, and forms a process or projection somewhat resembling an earth-worm.

VERM'IFUGE. *Vermifu'gus;* from *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to drive away. Anthelmintic; a remedy which expels worms.

VERMIL'ION. Red sulphuret of mercury; cinnabar.

VERMINA'TION. *Vermina'tio.* That diseased condition in which the skin is infested with vermin; breeding of worms.

VERM'INOUS. Caused by worms.

VER'MIS. A worm. The term generally employed to designate the parasitical animals that infest the animal body.

VERMIS CER'EBRI. Brain-worm, a name given to the Hungarian camp fever.

VERMIS MOR'DICANS. A species of cutaneous eruption.

VERMIS TERRES'TRIS. The earth-worm.

VERNA'TION. From *ver*, spring. In *Botany*, the arrangement of the nascent leaves within the bud; leafing.

VER'NIX CASEO'SA. The sebaceous deposit found on the fœtus.

VERO'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

VERONIA ANTHELMIN'TICA. Calagirah, an East Indian plant. It is said to be tonic, and the seeds are valuable as a vermifuge.

VERONI'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Veronicaceæ*.

VERONICA AQUAT'ICA. Water pimpernel and brook-lime; water speedwell. The juice from the fresh plant is cooling and anti-scorbutic.

VERONICA MAS. Veronica officinalis; veronica.

VERONICA OFFICINA'LIS. Speedwell; a plant formerly supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and tonic, but not now used.

VER'RES. The boar.

VERRU'CA. A wart.

VERRUCA'RIA. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*.

VER'RUCOSE. *Verruco'sus;* from *verruca*, a wart. Warty; having little warts on the surface, as a *verrucose capsule*.

VERRU'CULOSE. Having minute wart-like prominences.

VERS. Worms.

VER'SATILE. *Versat'ilis.* In *Botany*, freely movable, as an anther fixed at only one end.

VER'SION. *Ver'sio.* Turning.

VER'TEBRA. From *vertere*, to turn. One of the bones of the spinal column. The vertebræ are divided into seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *lumbar*.

VER'TEBRAL. *Vertebra'lis.* Pertaining to the vertebræ.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A branch of the subclavian artery passing through the foramina in the transverse processes of the vertebræ, and entering the cranium, where it unites with its fellow to form the basilary artery.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN. The spine.

VERTEBRAL DISEASE. Rachitis.

VERTEBRAL LIG'AMENTS. The ligaments of the vertebræ, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*.

VERTEBRAL NERVES. The spinal nerves, of which there are thirty pair; namely, seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, five *lumbar*, and six *sacral*.

VERTEBRA'TA. Animals furnished with a spine. They constitute the first great division of the animal kingdom.

VER'TEBRO-IL'IAC LIG'AMENT.—The ilio-lumbar ligament.

VER'TEX. From *vertere*, to turn. The top of the head.

VERTIB'ULUM. A term sometimes applied in *Surgery* to a trepan.

VER'TICAL. *Vertica'lis.* Perpendicular.

VERTIC'ULUM. An articulation; a joint.

VERTIG''INOUS. *Vertigino'sus.* Pertaining to, or one who suffers from vertigo.

VERTI'GO. From *vertere*, to turn.

Giddiness; swimming of the head, with more or less confusion of mind.

VERUMONTA'NUM. An eminence in the urethra of men before the neck of the bladder, called also *caput gallinaginis.*

VER'VAIN. Verbena Officinalis.

VESA'NIA. Madness.

VESA'NIÆ. An order in the class Neurosis of Dr. Cullen, comprising diseases in which the mind is impaired without coma or fever.

VES'ICA. A bladder.

Vesica Bilia'ria. The gall-bladder.

Vesica Fel'lis. The gall-bladder.

Vesica Natato'ria. The air-bladder of fishes.

Vesica Urina'ria. The urinary bladder.

VES'ICAL. *Vesica'lis;* from *vesica,* a bladder. Belonging or relating to the urinary bladder.

Vesical Arteries. The arteries of the urinary bladder.

VES'ICANTS. Substances which cause vesication.

VESICA'TION. *Vesica'tio.* The process of raising blisters; the action of a vesicant.

VESICATO'RIUM. A blister.

VESIC'ATORY. *Vesicato'rius;* from *vesica,* a bladder. Blistering applications, as the powder of the *cantharis,* or blistering fly, &c.

VES'ICLE. *Vesic'ula.* Diminutive of *vesica,* a bladder. A small bladder.

Vesicle, Allantoid. The allantois, which see.

VES'ICO-VAG''INAL. *Vesico-vagina'lis.* Relating to the bladder and vagina.

VESIC'ULA. A vesicle. In *Pathology,* an elevation of the cuticle filled with lymph, which is sometimes opaque.

Vesicula Fel'lis. The gall-bladder.

Vesicula Umbilica'lis. An umbilical vesicle about the size of a common pea, seen about the fifteenth day after fecundation, which begins to disappear after the seventeenth week.

VESIC'ULÆ. The plural of vesicula. An order in Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases.

Vesiculæ Divæ Bar'baræ. Confluent small-pox.

Vesiculæ Gingiva'rum. Aphthæ.

Vesiculæ Nabo'thi. *Nabothi glandulæ.* The mucous follicles in the interior of the neck of the uterus.

Vesiculæ Pulmona'les. The air cells of the lungs.

Vesiculæ Semina'les. Two lobated receptacles, each formed by the convolutions of a single tube, situated at the under surface of the base of the bladder. Their excretory ducts, called the *ejaculatory ducts,* open into the urethra. Their use is to receive the semen from the vasa deferentia.

VESIC'ULAR. *Vesicula'ris.* Having the appearance of, or pertaining to vesicles, small cells or bladders.

Vesicular Fever. Pemphigus.

VES'PA. A genus of insects of the order *Hymenoptera.*

Vespa Cra'bro. The hornet.

Vespa Vulga'ris. The wasp.

VES'SEL. *Vas.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to an elastic, tubular canal, distinguished according to its general arrangement, into *artery, vein, lymphatic* and *absorbent.*

VES'TIBULE. *Vestib'ulum.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to the cavity of the internal ear. Also, to a triangular space between the nymphæ.

VESTIB'ULUM LABYRIN'THI. The vestibule of the ear.

VESTI'TUS. Clothing.

VESU'VIAN. In *Mineralogy,* the volcanic garnet, called by Hauy, idocrase.

VETA. An acute pain in the head, attended with prostration, a disease common in the elevated districts of South America.

VET'ERINARY. *Veterina'rius.* Pertaining to beasts of burden; hence *Veterinary surgery, Veterinary medicine,* &c.

VEXIL'LUM. In *Botany,* the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VI'A. A way or passage.

VIABIL'ITY. See Viable.

VI'ABLE. A term applied to a newborn child whose organs are so formed and

developed as to admit of its continued existence.

VI'Æ. The plural of *via*, a way.

Viæ Chylif'eræ. The chyliferous vessels.

Viæ Lachryma'les. The lachrymal passages.

Viæ Pri'mæ. The digestive passages.

VIAL. Phial.

VIBI'CES. The large purple spots which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

VIBRATIL'ITY. *Vibratil'itas.* Tendency to, or capability of being made to vibrate.

VIBRA'TION. *Vibra'tio.* Oscillation. The act of moving or being moved one way and the other in quick succession. In *Physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion, as the vibrations of the nervous fluid.

Vibration of the Heart. The palpitation of the heart.

VI'BRATORY. From *vibrare*, to quiver. Vibrating; having a quivering, or quick oscillating motion; sometimes applied to neuralgia, in which the pain seems to vibrate among the nerves.

VIB'RIO. From *vibrare*, to quiver. A genus of animalcules, belonging to the tribe *Homogenea*. One of the species, the *Vibrio tritici*, is parasitic upon wheat. Another, the *Vibrio prolifer*, is met with in putrescent fluids containing protein, and in the pus of chancres.

VIBRIS'SÆ. The hairs which grow at the entrance of or on the inside of the nostrils.

VIBUR'NUM. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Viburnum Cassinoi'des. A synonym of *Ilex paraguensis*.

Viburnum Denta'tum. Tooth-leaved viburnum; arrowwood; an indigenous shrub, the bark of which is said to be diuretic.

Viburnum Lenta'go. Pear-leaved viburnum; nanny-berry; an indigenous species, said to have been used as an antiperiodic.

Viburnum Prunifo'lium. Plum-leaved viburnum; black-hawk; the leaves of which have been used as a tea.

VICA'RIOUS. *Vicarius;* from *vicis*, change, place. The place of another, as a vicarious secretion, which takes place in one part instead of another. Hemorrhage from the gums sometimes occurs in women at the regular period of menstruation without any discharge from the uterus.

VICE. An instrument for griping and holding hard bodies, provided with two jaws, which are closed by means of a screw. The small bench-vice is used in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist.

VICHY SPRINGS. Several thermal springs at Vichy, in the department of Allier, France. They contain variable proportions of carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, magnesia and iron, sulphate and muriate of soda, &c.

VIC'IA. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*.

Vicia Faba. The common garden bean.

VID'IAN CANAL. The pterygoid canal.

Vidian Nerve. The posterior branch of the *spheno-palatine ganglion*, which proceeds backward through the Vidian or pterygoid canal to the foramen lacerum in basis cranii, where it divides into two branches.

VIG'ILANCE. Insomnia; continued wakefulness.

VILLAR'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*,

Villarsia Ova'ta. The oval-leaved villarsia, said to have been used as a tonic at the Cape of Good Hope.

VIL'LI. Small processes like the pile of velvet. Applied in *Anatomy* to the papillæ on the surface of mucous membranes, and in *Botany* to a species of hairy pubescence on the surface of a plant.

VILL'IFORM TEETH. *Dentes villifor'mes.* A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to the teeth of some fishes, which are so sharp-pointed, minute and closely aggregated as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet.

VIL'LOUS. *Villosus;* from *villus*, a hair. Nappy; shaggy; rough; applied

n *Anatomy* to membranes covered with soft papillæ or villi; or to a velvet-like arrangement of vessels or fibres.

VILLOUS MEMBRANES. The mucous membranes.

VINA MEDICA'TA. Medicated wines. Wines holding in solution one or more medicinal substances.

VIN'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.*

VINCA MI'NOR. The less periwinkle.

VINCA PERVIN'CA. This species possess bitter and astringent properties.

VINCETOX'ICUM. Swallow-wort. Asclepias vincetoxicum, which see.

VINE. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the *Vitis vinifera.*

VINE, GRAPE. See Vitis Vinifera.

VINE, WHITE. White bryony.

VIN'EGAR. *Ace'tum.* Impure acetic acid, prepared by fermentation.

VINEGAR OF COL'CHICUM. *Acetum col'chici.* Vinegar of meadow saffron.

VINEGAR, DISTILL'ED. The common name of *Acetum distillatum.*

VINEGAR OF O'PIUM. *Acetum opii.* Black drop.

VINEGAR OF SPANISH FLIES. The common designation of *Acetum cantharidis;* a rubefacient and epispastic preparation.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS. The common designation of *Acetum scillæ.*

VINUM. Wine; the juice of the fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.*

VINUM AL'BUM HISPAN'ICUM. Sherry.

VINUM AL'OES. Wine of aloes.

VINUM AMA'RUM. Compound wine of gentian.

VINUM ANTIMO'NII. Antimonial wine.

VINUM COL'CHICI RAD'ICIS. Wine of colchicum root.

VINUM COLCHICI SEM'INIS. Wine of colchicum seed.

VINUM EMET'ICUM. Antimonial wine.

VINUM ER'GOTÆ. Wine of ergot.

VINUM FERRI. Wine of iron.

VINUM GENTIA'NÆ. Wine of gentian.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOS'ITUM. Compound wine of gentian.

VINUM IPECACUAN'HÆ. Wine of ipecacuanha.

VINUM O'PII. Wine of opium.

VINUM RHE'I. Wine of rhubarb.

VINUM TAB'ACI. Wine of tobacco.

VINUM VERA'TRI ALBI. Wine of white hellebore.

VI'OLA. A genus of plants of the order *Violaceæ.*

VIOLA CANI'NA. The dog violet. The root is emetic and purgative.

VIOLA IPECACUAN'HA. A plant which yields a species of ipecacuanha root.

VIOLA LU'TEA. The *Cheiranthus cheiri,* or common yellow wall-flower.

VIOLA ODORA'TA. Sweet violet. The recent flowers are said to possess anodyne and pectoral properties.

VIOLA TRI'COLOR. Heart's-ease; a plant possessing slightly laxative properties.

VIOLA'CEÆ. The violet tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

VIOLA'CEOUS. Resembling violets in color.

VIOLA'RIA. Viola.

VI'PER. *Vip'era.* The common name of a genus of venomous serpents.

VIPER EGYP'TIAN. Aspis, which see.

VIPER-GRASS. A plant of the genus *Scorzonera.*

VIPERA'RIA. Virginian snakeroot. A plant of the genus *Aristolochia.*

VIR'GA AU'REA. The golden rod. A plant of the genus *Solidago.*

VIR'GIN. *Virgo, par'thenus.* A female who has never had sexual intercourse.

VIR'GINAL. Pertaining to a virgin; also, the external genital organs of a virgin.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. A plant of the genus *Clematis.*

VIRGIN'S BOWER, SWEET-SCENTED. Common name of *Clematis flammula.*

VIRGIN'S BOWER, UPRIGHT. Common name of *Clematis recta.*

VIRGINIA SPRINGS. Several mineral springs in the valley of Western and other parts of Virginia. There are two thermal springs in Bath county. Both are slightly sulphurous. The Sweet Springs, as they are called, are in Botetourt county. Besides these, there are the *White, Red*

and *Salt* Sulphur Springs, and there is a sulphureted spring in Fauquier county, near Warrenton.

VIRGIN'ITY. *Virgin'itas.* Maidenhead; the state of one who has never had sensual intercourse with a man.

VIR'GO. Virgin.

VIR'GULA. The penis.

VIRIL'ITY. Adult age; manhood.

VIR'ULENT. *Virulen'tus.* Poisonous; pertaining to virus.

VI'RUS. A poison. In *Pathology*, the product of a disease, and capable of producing that disease by inoculation or absorption in a healthy individual.

VIS. Force. Power. A term applied in *Physiology* to the vital force and its effects.

Vis a Tergo. Any moving power acting from behind.

Vis Elastica. Elasticity.

Vis In'sita. That power by which a muscle, when irritated, contracts, independently of the will of the animal.

Vis Medica'trix Natu'ræ. *Vis conservatrix.* The healing power in an animated body.

Vis Mor'tua. That power in a muscle by which it contracts after the death of the animal.

Vis Plas'tica. Plastic force. Formative energy.

Vis Vi'tæ. Vital force or power.

VIS'CERA. Plural of *viscus.* The contents of the abdomen, thorax and cranium.

VIS'CERAL. Pertaining to the viscera.

VISCID'ITY. Viscosity; stickiness; clamminess.

VISCOS'ITY. Viscidity.

VIS'CUM. A genus of parasitical plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ.*

Viscum Al'bum. The mistletoe, a plant formerly used in epilepsy and nervous affections.

VIS'CUS. An entrail. One of the contents of the abdomen, thorax or cranium.

VIS'ION. *Vis'io; visus;* from *videre, visum,* to see. Sight; one of the five external senses; that by which man, and animals that possess it, are informed of the presence, size, color, &c., of surrounding objects.

Vision, Double. Diplopia, which see.

VIS'UAL. *Visua'lis.* Concerning or belonging to vision.

Visual Angle. The angle under which an object is seen; the angle formed in the eye by the crossing of two rays, coming from the opposite points of an object.

VI'SUS. Vision.

Visus A'crior. Nyctalopia.

Visus Colora'tus. Colored vision.

Visus Debil'itas. Weak-sighted.

Visus Dimidia'tus. Hemiopia.

Visus Diur'nus. Hemeralopia.

Visus Ju'venum. Near-sightedness.

Visus Lu'cidus. Luminous vision. See Photopsia.

Visus Musca'rum. Muscæ volitantes, which see.

Visus Nebulo'sus. Misty or clouded vision.

Visus Noctur'nus. Nyctalopia.

Visus Reticula'tus. Vision in which objects have a gauzy or net-like appearance.

Visus Seni'lis. Long-sightedness.

VI'TA. From *vivere*, to live. Life.

Vita Pro'pria. A term applied by Blumenbach to the peculiar power by which the motions of the iris and some other parts are determined.

VI'TAL. *Vita'lis;* from *vita*, life. Pertaining to life.

Vital Force. The formative force.

Vital Principle. That principle which, when applied to organized bodies, controls their manifestations and properties.

Vital Statis'tics. Statistics, Medical, which see.

VITAL'BA. The traveler's joy; a plant of the genus *Clemates.*

VITAL'ITY. *Vital'itas;* from *vita*, life. The vital principle.

VI'TALIZE. To endow with life; to furnish with vital principle.

VI'TALS. *Vita'lia.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, as the viscera

dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve.

VITEL'LINE. *Vitel'linus;* from *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg. Pertaining to the yolk of an egg. Also, of a yellow or orange color.

VITELLINE DISC. A granular layer seen near the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the ovum or ovula exists.

VITELLINE PED'ICLE. The pedicle which connects the umbilical vesicle to the embryo.

VITELLINE VESSELS. The omphalo-mesenteric vessels of the incubated egg.

VITEL'LUS. The yolk of an egg.

VI'TES. The grape tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

VI'TEX. A genus of plants of the order *Verbenaceæ*.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS. The chaste tree. The seeds have an acrid aromatic taste, and were formerly considered antiphrodisiac.

VI'TI SALTUS. Chorea, which see.

VITILI'GO. From *vitulus*, a calf. Veal skin. A term applied by Celsus to three varieties of lepra, and by Dr. Willan to a tubercular disease, characterized by smooth, white, shining tubercles on the skin, interspersed with shining papulæ.

VI'TIS. A genus of plants of the order *Vitaceæ*. Also, the grape.

VITIS ALBA. White bryony. See Bryonia, Alba.

VITIS CORINTHI'ACA. The small raisins called currants.

VITIS IDÆ'A. The cranberry plant, belonging to the genus *Vaccinium*.

VITIS MARI'NA. Sea lentil, or *Fucus natans*.

VITIS VINIF'ERA. The grape vine. The leaves and tendrils have a sub-acrid and astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is termed *uva;* the dried fruit *uva passa major;* the juice of the ripe fruit, *lacryma;* and of the unripe fruit, *verjuice*. The grape when ripe is a delicious and wholesome fruit.

VIT'REOUS. *Vit'reus;* from *vitrum*, glass. Glassy; transparent; pertaining to, resembling, or containing glass.

VITREOUS HUMOR OF THE EYE. The transparent body which fills the globe of the eye back of the crystalline lens.

VITRIFICA'TION. The act of converting any substance, by heat, into a substance resembling glass, as enamel paste on mineral teeth.

VIT'RIOL. Sulphate of iron.

VITRIOL, ACID OF. Sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL, BLUE. Sulphate of copper.

VITRIOL, GREEN. Sulphate of iron.

VITRIOL, OIL OF. Sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL, ROMAN. Sulphate of copper.

VITRIOL, WHITE. Sulphate of zinc.

VITRI'OLUM. Sulphate of iron.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM. Sulphate of zinc.

VITRIOLUM CŒRU'LEUM. Sulphate of copper.

VITRIOLUM VIR'IDĒ. Sulphate of iron.

VIT'RUM. Glass.

VITRUM ANTIMO'NII. Glass of antimony.

VIT'TÆ. A term applied in *Botany* to the small receptacles of umbelliferous seeds which contain thin aromatic oil.

VITTA'TUS. Spotted.

VIVER'RA. A genus of Degitigradous quadrupeds.

VIVERRA CIVETTA. The ash-colored weazel.

VIVERRA ZIBETHA. The civet cat.

VIVIP'AROUS. From *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth. A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive.

VIVISEC'TION. *Vivisec'tio;* from *vivus*, alive, and *secare, sectum*, to cut. The dissection or opening of living animals.

VO'CAL. *Voca'lis*. Pertaining to or connected with the voice. Having a voice; uttered or modulated by a voice.

VOCAL CHORDS. The vocal ligaments; the *inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments*, attached in front to the receding angle of the thyroid, and behind to the lower part of the anterior angle of the arytenoid cartilage.

VOCAL TUBE. *Tuba voca'lis*. The air passages above the inferior ligaments of

the larynx, including the nasal fossæ and buccal cavity.

VOICE: *Vox.* In *Physiology*, the sound produced by vibration of the air, while traversing the larynx, either in escaping from, or entering the trachea. The larynx is the essential organ concerned in its production.

VOICE, ARTICULATED. Speech, or voice modified by the action of the tongue, lips, velum, teeth and other parts of the mouth.

VOICE, BLEATING. Goat's voice. See Egophony.

VOICE CAV'ERNOUS. Pectoriloquy, which see.

VOICE, CONVUL'SIVE. Voice consisting in the production of discordant sounds, occasioned by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

VOL'ATILE. *Volat'ilis;* from *volare*, to fly. Capable of passing into an aëriform state; applied to substances which have a tendency to evaporate at ordinary temperatures, as ether, ammonia, &c.

VOLATILE ALKALI. Ammonia.

VOLATILE SALT. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

VOLATIL'ITY. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; a property of bodies by which they are disposed to evaporate or assume a state of vapor.

VOLATILIZA'TION. The conversion of volatilizable substances into gas or vapor by heat.

VOLGER'S ODONTALGIC REMEDY. ℞—Pulv. mastic, ʒ ij and gr. vij; pulv. sandarac, ʒ ij and gr. vij; pulv. dragon's blood, ℈ iss; pulv. opium, ʒ i; volatile oil of rosemary, gtt. viij; spirit of scurvy grass, a sufficient quantity to form a soft mass, in which state a portion of it of the size of a pea is applied to the gum of the aching tooth.

VOLSEL'LA. Name of an instrument used by the ancients for the extraction of teeth; forceps; also, a kind of pincers for the extraction of foreign bodies from wounds. Applied, too, to tweezers for pulling out hairs.

VOLTA'IC PILE. A number of pairs of zinc and copper, or zinc and silver disks, separated by pieces of moistened woolen cloth.

VOL'TAISM. Galvanism.

VOLTAM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the activity of a galvanic circle.

VOL'UBLE. *Volubi'lis.* Rolling; twining; rapidly speaking.

VOL'UME. Dimension; space occupied.

VOL'UNTARY. Pertaining to the will. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which are put in action in obedience to the will, and to motions resulting therefrom.

VOLUNTAS. *Volen'tia.* Will or desire.

VOLVA. From *volvo*, to roll. A term applied in *Botany* to the wrapper which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state.

VOL'VULUS. Ileac passion.

VO'MER. A plough-share. The bone which separates the nostrils from each other is so called from its shape.

VOM'ICA. From *vomere*, to vomit. A term applied in *Pathology* to an abscess in the substance of the lungs, generally formed by the suppuration of tubercles.

VOM'ITING. *Vomit'io.* A forcible ejection of solids and liquids from the stomach, through the œsophagus and mouth.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. Hæmatemesis.

VOMIT'IO. Vomiting.

VOMITO'RIUM An emetic.

VOMITURI'TION. Ineffectual efforts to vomit; retching.

VOM'ITUS. Vomiting.

VORACIOUS APPETITE. Boulimia.

VOX. The voice.

VUL'NERARY. *Vulnera'rius;* from *vulnus*, a wound. A term formerly applied to substances which were supposed to assist the healing of wounds. It is still much used by French writers.

VULNERARY WATER. See Water of D'Arquebusade.

VUL'NUS. A wound.

VUL'PINITE. A variety of anhydrous sulphate of lime of a grayish-white color, containing a brittle silicate.

VULSEL'LA. Volsella, which see.

VUL'TUS. The face; the countenance.

VUL'VA. The uterus. Also, the external parts of generation in the female. The term is applied, too, to the foramen commune anterius of the brain.

VUL'VAR. Relating to the vulva.

VULVA'RIA. The stinking orach; a plant of the genus *Chenopodium*.

VULVI'TIS. Inflammation of the vulva.

VULVO-UTERINE CANAL. The vagina.

## W.

W. The symbol of tungsten.

WAD. *Wadd.* In *Mineralogy*, an earthy oxyd of manganese. Also, plumbago.

WADE'S DROPS. Compound tincture of benzoin.

WAHLENBER'GIA. A genus of plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*.

WAHLENBERGIA GRAMINIFO'LIA. A plant supposed in the South of Europe to be useful in epilepsy.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT. A coat made of wash-leather, or some other strong material, employed for restraining the motions of maniacs, and those laboring under violent delirium.

WAKEFULNESS. Insomnia; sleeplessness.

WAKE-ROBIN. A plant of the genus *Arum*.

WALK'ING. The act by which a person moves from place to place by means of a succession of steps.

WALL-FLOWER. A plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*.

WALL-PELL'ITORY. Common name of *Parietaria officinalis*.

WALL-PEPPER. A plant of the genus *Sedum*.

WALL-RUE. A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

WALL-WORT. A plant of the genus *Sambucus*.

WALNUT-TREE. A tree of the genus *Juglans*.

WALTHE'RIA. A genus of plants of the order *Sterculiaceæ*.

WALTHE'RIA DOURADIN'HA. A tropical plant used in Brazil in syphilitic and catarrhal affections and as a vulnerary.

WALTHERIA FRUCTICO'SA. This species has been used in venereal diseases and is supposed to possess febrifuge properties.

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE. Compound camphor liniment.

WARD'S PASTE. A remedy for the piles, supposed to be nearly the same as the confection of black pepper.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS. An anti-scorbutic nostrum, made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia, or of corrosive sublimate and carbonate of ammonia.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. A preparation consisting of rhubarb, senna, saffron, liquorice, raisins and brandy.

WARNERA CANADEN'SIS. Turmeric root; the *Hydrastis Canadensis*, which see.

WART. *Verruca*. A hard excrescence of the skin.

WART'Y. *Ver'rucose*. Full of warts; resembling or of the nature of warts.

WASH. A lotion. In *Pharmacy*, the ferment wort from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASH, BLACK. A lotion of calomel and lime water, used on syphilitic sores.

WASH, WHITE. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead.

WASH'ERWOMAN'S SCALL. Common name of *Psoriasis diffusa*.

WASH'ING. A term used to designate the process employed for separating particles of gold and other valuable metallic substances from the ashes and cinders of the work-shop of the dentist and jeweler.

WASP. *Vespa*. A genus of insects like the bee, armed with a sting.

WĀST'ING. Atrophy; diminishing by destruction.

WASTING OF THE ALVE'OLAR PROCESSES. The gradual destruction of the alveoli which attends inflammation, turgescence and ulceration of the gums, from whatever cause produced. It is supposed by some writers to occur in old persons spontaneously, but the author is of opinion that it is always the result of the chemical action of a morbid secretion excited by disease in the gums or alveolo-dental membrane. See Gums, Diseases of.

WASTING OF THE TEETH. Abrasion of the Teeth, spontaneous.

WATCH'FULNESS. Wakefulness; sleeplessness.

WATER. *Aqua; hydor; ὑδωρ.* A transparent fluid without color, smell or taste, consisting of eight parts by weight of oxygen, and one of hydrogen.

WATER BET'ONY. The greater water figwort; a plant of the genus *Scrophularia.*

WATER BRASH. Common name of *Pyrosis.*

WATER CRESS. A creeping plant growing in watery places, the *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

WATER CURE. Hydropathy.

WATER OF ARQUEBUSADE, LE MAIRE'S. ℞—Fresh leaves of sage, angelica, absinthium, sariette, fennel, mentastrum, hyssop, balm, basilic, rue, thyme, marjoram, rosemary, origanum, calamus, serpolet, lavender, ā ā, ℥ iv; rectified spirit of wine, ℔ viij. These plants are cut in coarse pieces, then infused for ten or twelve hours in the spirit of wine, followed by distillation in a water bath, to draw off all the spirituous liquor, which is afterward closely bottled for use.

WATER, DISTILLED. *Aqua distillata.* Natural water freed from its impurities by distillation, a process to which it is necessary to subject it for pharmaceutical purposes.

WATER DOCK. The popular name of *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

WATER-FLAG, YELLOW. A plant of the genus *Iris.*

WATER-GERMAN'DER. A plant of the genus *Teucrium.*

WATER GILDING. The process of gilding by the application of an amalgam of gold to the surface of metals; the mercury being driven off by heat, a thin layer of gold remains.

WATER HEMP. A plant of the genus *Eupatorium.*

WATER IN THE HEAD. The popular designation of *Hydrocephalus.*

WATER IN THE CHEST. Common designation of *Hydrothorax.*

WATER-LILY, WHITE. The common name of the *Nymphæa alba.*

WATER-LILY, YELLOW. The common name of a plant of the genus *Nymphæa.*

WATER, MINERAL. Water holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances, and possessed of medicinal properties.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZA'TION. The water forming a constituent of many salts, and which is essential to their crystalline character.

WATER PARSNEP. A plant of the genus *Sium.*

WATER PEPPER. A plant of the genus *Polygonum.*

WATER PLANTAIN. A plant of the genus *Alisma.*

WATER POX. A common name of *Varicella.*

WATER ZIZA'NIA. Water-rice; a plant of the genus *Zizania.*

WAVED. Undulated.

WA'VELLITE. A hydrated phosphate of alumina, occurring, usually, in hemispherical concretions.

WAX. *Cera.* See Wax, Yellow, and Wax, White.

WAX-HOLDER. A term applied in *Dental Surgery* to an instrument used for holding softened wax while taking an impression of the whole or any portion of the alveolar border of either jaw, or of the vault of the palate. It consists of a tin, copper or silver case, large enough to receive either alveolar ridge, with a handle in front.

WAX-HOLDER, COLBURN'S. An im-

provement on the common wax-holder, by G. F. J. Colburn, dentist of Morristown, N. J., consisting of two rims instead of one on the outer margin of the plate. The outer rim is intended to protect the impression against injury from the corners of the mouth in removing it.

WAX-HOLDERS, CLEVELAND'S. Five wax-holders, three for the upper, and two for the lower jaw, invented by Dr. J. A. Cleveland, of Charleston, S. C. The only difference in those for the upper jaw is in size. The upper ones are so constructed as to form a complete covering or encasement for the superior alveolar ridge and roof of the mouth, with a handle about two inches in length. Those for the lower have a joint in the centre so that the arch may be widened or narrowed at pleasure to fit the jaw. One is intended to take an impression of the lower jaw with five or six of the front teeth, the other for taking an impression after the loss of all the teeth.

WAX IMPRESSIONS. See Impression of the Mouth in Wax.

WAX, MYRTLE. A wax of a pale grayish-green color, obtained from the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*.

WAX, WHITE. *Cera alba.* Bleached yellow wax.

WAX, YELLOW. *Cera flava.* A product of the common bee, the *Apis mellifica.*

WAXING KERNELS. In popular language, an enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the groins.

WEAKSIGHTEDNESS. Asthenopia.

WEAN'ING. The separation of the infant permanently from the breast.

WEARING OF THE TEETH. See Abrasion of the Teeth, Mechanical.

WEAL. Wheal, which see.

WEAV'ERS. *Texto'riæ.* A tribe of spiders which fabricate webs for the purpose of entrapping their prey.

WEB. *Tela.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain structures, from their appearance, as cellular tissue, &c.

WEB-EYE. Caligo, which see.

WEB, MUCOUS. The cellular membrane.

WEDGED. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the head of the fœtus when it remains fixed in the pelvis notwithstanding the uterine effort.

WEDGE-SHAPED. Cuneiform.

WEED, DYER'S. Common name of *Reseda luteola.*

WEED, SILVER. A plant of the genus *Potentilla.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The division of weights and measures adopted by apothecaries is different from the standards.

1. *Apothecaries' Weight.*

1 pound, ℔, contains 12 ounces.
1 ounce, ℥, " 8 drachms.
1 drachm, ʒ, " 3 scruples.
1 scruple, ℈, " 20 grains.
1 grain, gr.

2. *Troy Weight.*

1 pound, ℔, contains 12 ounces.
1 ounce, oz., " 20 pennyweights.
1 pennyweight, dwt. 24 grains.
1 grain, gr.

| | ℔ | *oz.* | *dwt.* | *grs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Or, | 1 | 12 | 240 | 5760. |

3. *Avoirdupois Weight.*

1 pound, ℔, contains 16 ounces.
1 ounce, oz, " 16 drachms.
1 drachm, dr. "

| | ℔ | *oz.* | *dr.* | *grs.* | *grammes.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Or, | 1 | 16 | 256 | 7000 | =453.25 |
| | | 1 | 16 | 437.5 | = 28.328 |
| | | | 1 | 27.34375 | = 1.7705 |

4. *Apothecaries' or Wine Measure.*

1 gallon, C, contains 8 pints.
1 pint, O, " 16 ounces.
1 ounce, f. ℥. " 8 fluid drachms.
1 fluid drachm, f. ʒ. 60 minims.
1 minim, ♏, equals 1 drop of water.

| | C. | O. | f. ℥. | f. ʒ. | Cubic in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Or, | 1 | 8 | 128 | 1024 | 231 |
| | | 1 | 16 | 128 | 28.875 |
| | | | 1 | 8 | 1.8047 |
| | | | | 1 | 0.2256 |

5. *Imperial Measure, adopted by the London and Edinburg Pharmacopœias.*

| C. | O. | f. ℥. | f. ʒ. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 160 | 1280 |
| | 1 | 20 | 160 |
| | | | 1 | 8 |

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. *Measures of Capacity.*

| | | English cubic inches. | | Wine measure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millilitre, | = | .061028 | = | 16.2318 minims. |
| Centilitre, | = | .610280 | = | 2.7053 fluid drachms. |
| Decilitre, | = | 6.102800 | = | 3.3816 fluid ounces. |
| Litre, | = | 61.028000 | = | 2.1135 pints. |
| Decalitre, | = | 610.280000 | = | 2.6419 gallons. |
| Hectolitre, | = | 6102.800000 | | |
| Kilolitre, | = | 61028.000000 | | |
| Myrialitre, | = | 610280.000000 | | |

2. *Measure of Length.*

| | | | *English Measures.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mil. | Fur. | Yds. | Feet. | Inches. |
| Millimetre, | = | .03937 | | | | | |
| Centimetre, | = | .39371 | | | | | |
| Decimetre, | = | 3.93710 | | | | | |
| Metre, | = | 39.37100 | = 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3.371 |
| Decametre, | = | 393.71000 | = 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 9.7 |
| Hecatometer, | = | 3937.10000 | = 0 | 0 | 109 | 1 | 1 |
| Kilometre. | = | 39371.00000 | = 0 | 4 | 213 | 1 | 10.2 |
| Myriametre, | = | 393710.00000 | = 6 | 1 | 156 | 0 | 6 |

3. *Weights.*

| | | English Grains. | | *Troy.* | | | | *Avoirdupois,* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lbs. | oz. | dwt. | gr. | | Lbs. | oz. | dr. |
| Milligramme, | = | .0154 | | | | | | | | | |
| Centigramme, | = | .1544 | | | | | | | | | |
| Decigramme, | = | 1.5444 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gramme, | = | 15.4440 | | | | | | | | | |
| Decagramme, | = | 154.4402 | = | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34.3 | = | 0 | 0 | 5.65 |
| Hectogramme, | = | 1544.4023 | = | 0 | 3 | 1 | 43.4 | = | 0 | 3 | 8.5 |
| Kilogramme, | = | 15444.0234 | = | 2 | 8 | 1 | 14 | = | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Myriagramme, | = | 154440.2344 | = | 26 | 9 | 4 | 20 | = | 22 | 1 | 2 |

Other modes of estimating the quantities of substances are sometimes adopted. It is by approximation, as a table-spoonful of a fluid substance, is estimated at ʒ ss.; a dessert-spoonful at ʒ ij, &c.

WELD. The dyer's weed. *Reseda luteola.*

WELD'ING. The act or process of uniting two pieces of metal at a high heat. It is done by pressure or hammering. Iron is the metal capable of being most firmly united by this method.

WELDING HEAT. A white heat.

WEN. A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin. It may occur on almost any part of the body, and usually consists of sebaceous matter.

WHEAL. *Weal.* An elevation of the skin, seen in some forms of nettle-rash, like that produced by the stroke of a whip.

WHEAT. A plant of the genus *Triticum*, and the seed of the plant.

WHEAT, BUCK. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, and its seed.

WHEAT, INDIAN. Zea mays, which see.

WHEEZ'ING. Noisy respiration occasioned by obstruction of the air passages.

WHELK. A wrinkle; a protuberance; a pustule.

WHELK'Y. Protuberant; rounded.

WHEY. The serum of milk, separated from the coagulable part.

WHIS'KY. A spirituous liquor obtained from corn, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., by distillation.

WHITE ARSENIC. Arsenious acid.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are small, hard and of a whitish color.

WHITE LEG. The popular designation of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

WHITE, SPANISH. Subnitrate of bismuth.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydrathrus*. A colorless swelling of the larger joints.

WHITE WEED. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.

WHITE WOOD. A species of tree growing in North America, the *Liriodendron tulipiferæ*, or tulip-tree.

WHITES. The popular designation of *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITING. Chalk freed from its impurities and ground; Spanish-white.

WHITLOW. *Paronychia*. Inflammation and swelling at the end of one of the fingers or thumb, attended with great pain.

WHOOP'ING-COUGH. *Hoop'ing-cough*. *Pertus'sis*. A convulsive strangulating cough, accompanied with a sonorous inspiration or whoop, coming on by fits. It occurs but once, and continues six or eight weeks. Its attacks are usually confined to children. The disease is contagious.

WHORL. A term applied in *Botany* to a species of inflorescence, in which a number of leaves or flowers surround a stem in the form of a ring. In *Conchology*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve.

WHORLED. Furnished with whorls.

WHORTLEBERRY. The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Vaccinium*.

WHORTLEBERRY, RED. Common name of *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

WIDOW-WAIL. Common name of *Daphne mezereum*.

WILD. A term applied in *Pathology* to an expression of countenance indicative of stong mental emotion, as a *wild look*.

WILD CARROT. A plant of the genus *Daucus*.

WILD CHERRY. The popular designation of the *Prunus Virginiana*.

WILD CUCUMBER. Common name of *Momordica elaterium*.

WILDFIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters.

WILLOW. A tree of the genus *Salix*.

WILLOW HERB. A plant of the genus *Lythrum*.

WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. A tree of the genus *Quercus*.

WILLOW, ROSE. Common name of *Cornus sericea*, or Swamp dogwood. The bark is said to possess tonic and febrifuge properties.

WILLOW, SWEET. Dutch myrtle, a plant of the genus *Myrica*.

WINDY. *Flat'ulent*. One affected with flatulence. Applied adjectively to any thing which causes flatulence, as windy food.

WINE. *Vinum*. The fermented juice of the grape. The term is also applied by chemists to all liquors which have become spirituous by fermentation.

WINE, ANTIMO'NIAL. Vinum antimonii.

WINE, MADEI'RA. The strongest of the white wines. It has a slightly acid taste, and when good and of a proper age, a rich, nutty, aromatic flavor.

WINE MEASURE. See Weights and Measures.

WINE, PORT. A wine of a deep-purple color, and when new, is astringent, strong and slightly sweet, but it loses, in a considerable degree, these properties, by age, and acquires more flavor.

WINE, SHERRY. A deep amber colored wine, of a pleasant aromatic flavor and fragrancy, without acidity.

WINE, TENERIFFE. A white wine, of a slightly acid taste, and when good, of a pleasant aromatic flavor.

Besides the above, there are about fifty other descriptions of wine.

WINE TEST. A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. The one usually employed is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphuret of arsenic and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINE VINEGAR. A vinegar about one-sixth stronger than pure malt vinegar. There are two kinds; the *white wine vinegar*, and the *red wine vinegar*.

WING. *Ala*. A term applied in *Botany* to the side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, and in *Anatomy* to certain parts, from their shape. In *Entomology*, the limb of an insect by which it flies.

WINTERA'CEÆ. The Winter's bark tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

WINTER BERRY. Black alder.

WINTER CHERRY. See Physalis Alkekengi.

WINTER GREEN. *Chimaphila Umbellata*. The gaultheria is also known in many parts of the country by this name.

WINTE'RA. A genus of plants, in the system of Murray, but not now recognized, of the order *Winteraceæ*.

WINTERA AROMAT'ICA. Aromatic tree, the bark of which is called *Winter's bark*.

WINTER'S BARK. The bark of *Wintera aromatica*. It is aromatic and tonic.

WITCH-HAZEL. *Wych-hazel*. The common name of *Hamamelis Virginica*.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria*, a plant formerly used in dying blue.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. Corpus Wolffianum, which see.

WOLF'RAM. An ore of tungsten, occurring in massive, crystallized, concentric, lamellar concretions.

WOLF'S-BANE. Common name of *Aconitum Napellus*.

WOMB. Uterus.

WOMB, FALLING OF THE. Prolapsus uteri.

WOOD. *Lignum*. The hard substance of trees.

WOOD BET'ONY. A common name of *Betonica officinalis*.

WOOD-COCK. A bird of the genus *Scolopax*.

WOOD-LOUSE. The popular designation of the *Asellus Oniscus*.

WOOD-NAPHTHA. See Pyroacetic Spirit.

WOOD-SORREL. A common name of *Oxalis acetosella*.

WOOD SPIRIT. Pyroxylic spirit, which

WOODS, SUDORIF'IC. Guaiac, sarsaparilla, china and sassafras.

WOOD'Y-NIGHTSHADE. Bittersweet; a plant of the genus *Solanum*.

WOODY TISSUE. Woody fibres. See Pleurenchyma.

WOOLFE'S APPARA'TUS. A Pharmaceutical apparatus for impregnating water with carbonic acid.

WOORARI. *Wooraly*. See Curari.

WOOTZ. Indian steel.

WORK TABLE. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, the table on which the operator places the implements which he employs in the construction of pieces of dental mechanism, provided with one or more small drawers, and a place for receiving the clippings and filings of the metal which he uses in its fabrication.

WORM-BARK. Common name of *Andira inermis*.

WORM DISEASES. *Invermina'tion*. See Helminthiasis.

WORM GRASS, PERENNIAL. A plant of the genus *Spigelia*.

WORM LOZ'ENGES, CHING'S. Two empirical nostrums for the expulsion of intestinal worms, consisting of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are said to be composed of saffron, calomel, white sugar and mucilage of gum tragacanth, and the latter, of calomel, resin of jalap, white sugar and mucilage of gum tragacanth.

WORM LOZENGES, SHERMAN'S. Lozenges said to be composed of calomel, gamboge and sugar.

WORM ROOT. Spigelia Marilandica, which see.

WORM'IAN BONES. *Ossa tri'quetra*. The small triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the sutures of the parietal and occipital bones.

WORMS. *Vermes*. In *Zoology*, a term applied to different divisions of invertebrata. The term *vermes*, however, is generally restricted to intestinal worms. See Entozoa.

WORM'SEED. The seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. Also, the flowers, tops and seeds of the *Artemisia santonica*.

WORMSEED OIL. The essential oil of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

WORMWOOD. Common name of *Artemisia absinthium.*

WORT. An infusion of malt. It is sometimes used with beneficial effects in scorbutus.

WORT, ST. JOHN'S. A plant of the genus *Hypericum.*

WOUND. *Vulnus.* In *Surgery*, a solution of continuity in any of the soft tissues of the body, produced by external violence.

WOUND, CONTUSED. A wound produced by a blunt instrument or body.

WOUND, INCISED. A wound inflicted by a cutting instrument.

WOUND, LACERATED. When any of the soft parts of the body are torn, it is termed a *lacerated wound.*

WOUND, PUNCTURED. A wound made with a pointed instrument.

WOUND, POISONED. A wound in which some venomous substance is introduced.

WOUND, GUNSHOT. A contused wound.

WOURARI. *Woorari; ourari.* A celebrated poison obtained from the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guayana. See Curari.

WRACK, SEA. A sea weed, the *Fucus vesiculosus.*

WRENCH. A sprain.

WRIGHTIA. A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.*

WRIGHTIA ANTIDYSENTERICA. An East Indian tree. The *Conessi* or *Malabar* bark, valuable for its febrifuge and astringent properties, is obtained from it.

WRINKLE. A furrow in the skin.

WRINKLED. Rugosus; Rugose.

WRIST. Carpus.

WRY NECK. *Torticollis.* A permanent inclination of the head to one side, arising from a contraction of the integuments or the sterno-mastoid or platysma myoides muscle.

## X.

XALAPPA. Jalap; the root of a plant of the genus *Convolvulus.*

XANTHIC ACID. An oily acid which forms yellow precipitates with several metallic salts.

XANTHIC OXYD. Uric oxyd, a species of calculus.

XANTHID. A supposed compound of xanthogen with a basifying or acidifiable element.

XANTHIN. A yellow coloring principle found in madder.

XANTHIUM. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM. The lesser burdock, formerly used in scrofula. The seeds have been used in cutaneous affections.

XANTHOCHYMUS OVALIFORMIS. One of the trees yielding gamboge.

XANTHOGEN. From ξανθος, yellow, and γενναω, to generate. A supposed basifying or acidifying compound principle, thought to be analogous to cyanogen, and to consist of sulphur and carbon.

XANTHOPSIA. From ξανθος, yellow, and οψις, vision. Yellow vision; a defect of sight, sometimes occurring in jaundice, in which objects appear yellow.

XANTHORRHIZA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

XANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA. *Xanthorrhiza tinctoria.* Yellow root, used as a tonic.

XANTHORRHŒA. A genus of plants of the tribe *Asphodeleæ.*

XANTHORRHŒA HASTILIS. *Xanthorrhœa arborea.* The grass tree of New South Wales. It yields the Botany Baygum, which is said to be tonic and stomachic.

XANTHOS. Yellow. Also, a precious stone of a golden color.

XANTHOSIS. A term applied in *Pathology*, by Lebert, to the yellow discoloration sometimes observed in cancer-

ous tumors, particularly in encephaloid of the testicle

XANTHOX'YLUM. A genus of trees of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

XANTHOXYLUM CLA'VA HER'CULIS. Prickly ash; tooth-bush tree. The bark is a stimulant, and acts as a sialagogue. It is sometimes used as a remedy for tooth-ache, and has been given internally in rheumatism.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXIN'EUM. The shrubby prickly ash; tooth-ache bush. The bark is a stimulating sudorific.

XANTHU'RIA. From *ξανθος*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. In *Pathology*, a condition of the system and of the urine, in which xanthic oxyd is deposited from the urine.

XANTOLI'NA. A synonym of *Artemisia santonica.*

XENODO'CHEUM. A public building for the reception of strangers; a stranger's hospital.

XENOD'OCHUS. A Superintendent of a stranger's hospital.

XERA'SIA. From *ξηρος*, dry. A disease of the hair characterized by dryness and cessation of growth.

XEROCOLLYR'IUM. A dry collyrium, or eye-salve.

XERODER'MA. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *δερμα*, the skin. Dryness of the skin.

XERO'DES. A dry tumor.

XEROMYCTE'RIA. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυκτηρ*, the nose. Diminution of the secretion of the pituitary membrane of the nose.

XEROM'YRUM. *Xerom'yron;* from *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυρον*, an ointment. A dry ointment.

XEROPH'AGY. *Xeropha'gia;* from *ξηρος*, dry, and *φαγω*, I eat. Subsisting exclusively on dry food.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *οφθαλμα*, inflammation of the eye. Dry inflammation of the eye.

XEROTRIP'SIA. *Xerotrib'ia.* Dry friction.

XIPH'IRHYNCHS. *Xyphirhyn'chi;* from *ξιφος*, a sword, and *ρυγχος*, a beak. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of which the *Xiphias*, or sword fish, is the type.

XIPH'OID. *Xiphoi'des;* from *ξιφος*, a sword, and *ειδος*, likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to an appendix which terminates the lower part of the sternum from its resemblance to a sword. It is also called the *Xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, because it often remains cartilaginous to adult age.

XIPHOSU'RA. From *ξιφος*, a sword, and *ουρα*, a tail. A tribe of crustaceans, in which the body terminates posteriorly in a long, hard, sword-shaped appendage.

XY'LITE. A liquid existing in crude pyroxylic spirit.

XYLO-ALOES. Aloes wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM. The wood of the Balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca tree.

XYLOPH'AGOUS. *Xyloph'agus;* from *ξυλον*, wood, and *φαγω*, I eat. Wood-eating; applied to insects whose larvæ are developed in and feed upon wood.

XYLOSTRO'MA GIGAN'TEUM. Oak-leather, a fungus found in the cracks of oaks.

XYS'TER. In *Surgery*, an instrument for scraping bones.

## Y.

Y. The symbol of yttrium.

YAM. An esculent root, principally obtained from *Dioscorea;* the *Alata bul'ifera* and *sativa.*

YA'PON. The cassine or South Sea tea.

YARD. In *Anatomy*, vulgar name of penis.

YAR'ROW. A plant of the genus *Achillea.*

YAWN'ING. Gaping, followed by prolonged and sonorous expiration. It often precedes an attack of certain diseases.

YAWS. African name of *Frambœsia.*

YEAST. *Fermen'tum.* A flocculent, somewhat viscid, frothy and semi-fluid substance, generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions. It is used to promote fermentation. Is sometimes employed in *Therapeutics* as a remedy in hectic and typhoid fevers.

YEAST, ARTIFICIAL. This may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment.

YEAST CATAPLASM. A yeast poultice.

YELK. Yolk, which see.

YELLOW ARSENIC. The yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

YELLOW BERRY. A common name of *Podophyllum montanum.*

YELLOW FEVER. The severest form of malignant remittent fever, in which the whole surface of the body presents a lemon or orange-yellow hue.

YELLOW GUM. Icterus infantum, or jaundice of infants.

YELLOW ROOT. Common name of *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.*

YELLOW SANDERS. One of the names of *Santalum album.*

YELLOW WASH. Corrosive sublimate and lime-water.

YEW-TREE. An evergreen tree of the genus *Taxus.*

YOLK, OR YELK. The *vitellus,* or yellow part of an egg.

YOUTH. Adolescence; the part of life that succeeds childhood.

YPSILOGLOS'SUS. The hyo-glossus muscle.

YRIDES. Orpiment, which see.

YT'TRIA. A metallic oxyd of a white color, without taste or smell.

YT'TRIOUS. Pertaining to or containing yttria.

YT'TRIUM. The metallic basis of yttria.

YT'TRO-CE'RITE. A mineral of a violet blue color, inclining to a gray-white, found in Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun, imbedded in quartz.

YTTRO-COLUMBITE. *Yttro-tan'talite.*— An ore of columbium and yttrium, found in Sweden.

YUC'CA. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

YUCCA GLORIO'SA. Adam's needle. The roots are tuberose, and abound in a coarse meal.

YU'LAN. The Magnolia yulan, a beautiful flowering tree, native of China.

## Z.

ZAFFRAN. Saffron; a plant of the genus *Crocus.*

ZAF'FRE. *Zaf'fir.* Impure oxyd of cobalt.

ZAM'BO. A child of a mulatto and a negro.

ZA'MIA. A genus of plants of the order *Cycadaceæ.*

ZAMIA INTEGRIFO'LIA. The Florida arrow-root is furnished by this and other species of zamia.

ZA'MITE. A fossil plant of the genus *Zamia.*

ZAR'NICH. Native sulphuret of arsenic.

ZARSA. One of the names of *Smilax sarsaparilla.*

ZEA. The generic name of maize. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ.*

ZEA MAYS. Indian corn, a native of America. Bread made from the meal of the ground seed is very nutritious, and used extensively as an article of food.

ZED'OARY. *Zedoa'ria.* A name given to the tubers of *Curcuma zedoaria,* and *Kæmpferia rotunda.* The first affords what is called the round zedoary, and the other the long zedoary. Both kinds are brought from the East Indies. Zedoary is a warm, stimulating aromatic, and is used in torpor of the digestive organs, cholic, &c.

ZEIN. *Zein.* An albuminous substance obtained from Indian corn.

ZEN'ICON. A Keltic poison.

ZE'OLITE. From ζεω, to boil, and λιθος, a stone. A term applied to silicates of lime and of alumina, from their frothing when heated before the blow-pipe.

ZER'NA. An ulcerated tetter.

ZE'RO. A cipher; the commencement of any scale marked 0. The point from which a thermometer is graduated. The zero of Fahrenheit is 32° below the melting point of ice.

ZERUM'BET. The root stalk of *Curcuma zerumbet.*

ZIBE'THUM. The civetta, which see.

ZIG'ZAG. Flexuous; something that has short angles, as the stem of a plant.

ZINC. *Zincum.* A brilliant metal of a bluish-white color, harder than lead, but less malleable than either copper, tin, or lead. It fuses at 700° Fahr. It is much used in the arts, and for the production of galvanism. In *Mechanical Dentistry* it is used for models in striking up gold and other bases for artificial teeth.

Zinc, Butter of. Chloride of zinc.

ZINCI ACETAS. Acetate of zinc.

Zinci Car'bonas Impurus. Calamine. Native impure carbonate of zinc.

Zinci Carbonas Præpara'tus. Prepared carbonate of zinc. Prepared calamine.

Zinci Chlo'ridum. Chloride of zinc. Butter of zinc.

Zinci Cyanure'tum. Cyanuret of zinc.

Zinci Ferrocyanuretum. Ferrocyanuret of zinc.

Zinci Iod'idum. Iodide of zinc.

Zinci Ox'ydum. Oxyd of zinc.

Zinci Sulphas. Sulphate of zinc.

Zinci Vale'rianas. Valerianate of zinc.

ZINC'ODE. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZIN'CUM. Zinc.

ZIN'GIBER. *Zingib'eris.* A genus of plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ.*

Zingiber Al'bum. White ginger. The *rhizome* deprived of its skin.

Zingiber German'icum. Aurum maculatum.

Zingiber Ni'grum. Black ginger. The rhizome dried after being scalded without being scraped.

Zingiber Officina'le. The ginger plant. See Ginger.

ZINK'ENITE. An ore of antimony and lead, of a steel-gray color.

ZIN'ZIBER. Zingiber.

ZIR'CON. A mineral occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations of a brown, gray, or red color. It contains the earth of zirconia and silica.

ZIRCO'NIA. An oxyd of the metal *Zirconium,* which, when pure, is a white powder.

ZIR'CONITE. A variety of zircon.

ZIRCO'NIUM. The metallic base of zirconia.

ZIZA'NIA. A genus of plants of the order *Graminaceæ.*

Zizania Aquatica. Water rice.

ZI'ZYPHUS. A genus of plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ.*

Zizyphus Juj'uba. The tree which furnishes the gummy extract from which jujube paste is made.

Zizyphus Lo'tus. The lote-bush. The berries from which are eaten by the Arabs as food.

Zizyphus Triner'vis. The leaves of this species are used in India in chronic, cutaneous, and venereal affections.

ZOANTHRO'PIA. From ζωον, an animal, and ανθρωπος, a man. A species of melancholy in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal.

ZO'E. Life.

ZONA. A zone.

Zona Cilia'ris. The ciliary ring of the eye.

Zona Herpet'ica. Herpes zoster, which see.

Zona Pellu'cida. A transparent spot in the young ovum.

Zona Tendino'sa. A whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart.

ZONE. A girdle or belt.

ZON'ULA. A little zone.

ZOÖCHY'MY. *Zoöchem'ia.* Animal chemistry.

ZOÖG'ENY. *Zoögen'ia;* from ζωον, an animal, and γενεσις, generation. *Zoögenesis.* The doctrine of the development and growth of animals.

ZOÖG'RAPHY. *Zoögra'phia;* from ζωον, an animal, and γραφη, a description. A description of animals, their habits, &c.

ZOÖIA'SIS. The veterinary art.

ZOÖ'LITE. From ζωον, an animal, and λιθος, a stone. A petrefied animal.

ZOÖL'OGIST. From ζωον, an animal, and λογος, a discourse. One versed in the natural history of animals.

ZOÖL'OGY. *Zoölog'ia;* from ζωον, an animal, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on animals.

ZOÖMAGNETIS'MUS. Animal magnetism.

ZOÖN. An animal.

ZOÖN'IC. Relating to animals.

ZOÖNOM'IA. From ζωον, an animal, and νομος, a law. The laws of organic life.

ZOÖNOSOL'OGY. *Zoönosolog'ia;* from ζωον, an animal, νοσος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the diseases of animals.

ZOÖPH'AGAN. From ζωον, an an imal, and φαγω, I eat. A carnivorous animal; an animal that subsists on flesh.

ZOÖPH'AGOUS. Feeding on animals.

ZOÖPATHOL'OGY. *Zoöpatholog'ia.* The pathology of the diseases of animals.

ZO'ÖPHYTE. *Zoöph'yton;* from ζωον, an animal, and φυτον, a plant. The lowest class of animals, as the entozoa, infusoria, and sponges.

ZOÖPHYTOL'OGY. The natural history of zoöphytes.

ZO'ÖSPORE. *Zoösperm.* A spore occurring in cryptogamic plants, having cilia projecting from its surface. Such spores move about in water a certain length of time.

ZOÖT'OMIST. A comparative anatomist.

ZOÖT'OMY. *Zoötom'ia;* from ζωον, an animal, and τεμνω, I cut. The dissection of animals. Comparative anatomy.

ZOS'TER. ζωστηρ, a belt. The shingles. See Herpes Zoster.

ZU'CHAR. Arabic name for sugar.

ZULAPIUM. A julep.

ZU'MIC ACID. *Zym'ic acid.* An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone acetous fermentation. It resembles lactic acid.

ZUMOL'OGY. *Zumolog'ia;* from ζυμη, ferment, λογος, a discourse, and μετρον, a measure. The doctrine of the fermentation of liquors.

ZUMOM'ETER. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids.

ZYGO'MA. From ζυγος, a yoke. The opening under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the os malæ.

ZYGOMAT'IC. *Zygomat'icus.* Pertaining to the zygoma.

ZYGOMATIC PROCESS. A process of the temporal bone, which, by its articulation with the posterior angle of the os malæ, forms the zygomatic arch.

ZYGOMATIC SU'TURE. The articulation of the zygomatic process with the malar bone.

ZYGOMAT'ICUS MA'JOR. A long, narrow muscle which arises from the malar bone near the zygomatic suture, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

ZYGOMATICUS MI'NOR. This muscle arises from the anterior part of the malar bone, and is inserted in the upper lip above the corner of the mouth.

ZYGOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The bean caper tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

ZYGOPHYL'LUM FABAGO. A Syrian and Mauritanic plant, having an acrid, bitter taste, and supposed by the Syrians to be anthelmintic.

ZYMA. Ferment.

ZYM'OME. *Zim'ome.* One of the supposed proximate principles of the gluten of wheat.

ZYMO'SIS. Fermentation.

ZYMOT'IC. *Zymot'icus;* from ζυμοω, to ferment. An epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection.

ZYTHOG'ALA. Posset, a mixture of beer and milk.

ZY'THUM. A beverage made from malt and wheat.