

A system of practical nosology : to which is prefixed, a synopsis of the systems of Sauvages, Linnaeus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Cullen, Darwin, Crichton, Pinel, Parr, Swediaur, and Young ; with references to the best authors on each disease / by David Hosack ; printed for the use of the class.

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SYSTEM
OF
PRACTICAL NOSTRLOGY

A SYNOPTIC

OF THE

SYSTEMS OF SURVIVAL, INCLUDING, VOICE, SIGNAL, MAGNETIC,
GULLER, CANNON, CRYSTAL, FLYING, FISH,
UNDERWATER, AND OTHERS.

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE BEST AUTHORS

OF EACH DISCIPLINE.

"An excellent summary of the various systems of survival, and a valuable reference for the student."
—The Boston Herald.

BY DAVID HOSACK, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURVIVAL, AND OF NOSTRLOGY,
AND THE LOGIC OF SURVIVAL AND NOSTRLOGY, IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Printed for the use of the Class.

NEW YORK

PRINTED BY E. VAN NEST, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY,
No. 112 Greenwich Street.

1812

*Dr Jackson
from his friend
D Hosack*

A

SYSTEM

OF

PRACTICAL NOSOLOGY:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

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CULLEN, DARWIN, CRICHTON, PINEL, PARR,

SWEDIAUR, AND YOUNG.

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE BEST AUTHORS

ON EACH DISEASE.

“Auctorem neminem unum sequar; sed ut quemque verissimum in qua parte
arbitrabor.”

Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. iii.

BY DAVID HOSACK, M. D.

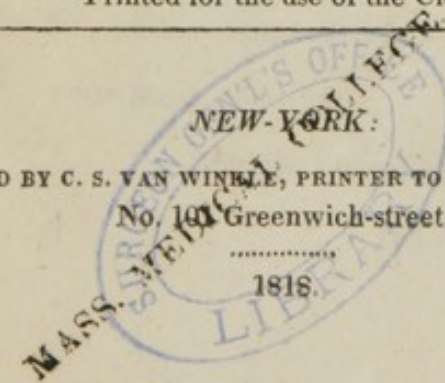
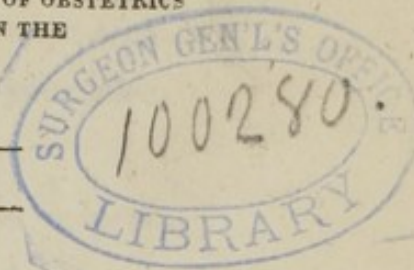
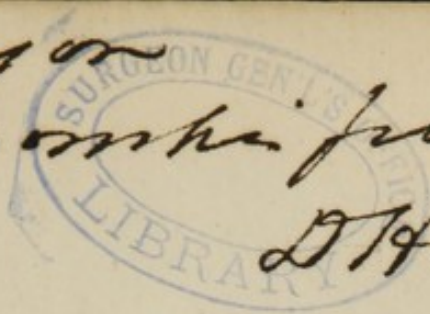
PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, AND OF OBSTETRICS
AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN THE
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1818.



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"A System of Practical Nosology: to which is prefixed, a synopsis of the systems of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Cullen, Darwin, Chrichton, Pinel, Parr, Swediaur, and Young. With references to the best authors on each disease. 'Auctorem neminem unum sequar; sed ut quemque verissimum in qua parte arbitrabor.' *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. iii.* By David Hosack, M. D. Professor of the theory and practice of physic, and of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, in the university of the state of New-York. Printed for the use of the class."

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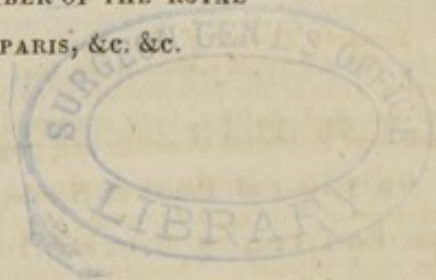
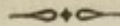
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Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

TO
JAMES GREGORY,

M. D. F. R. S. Ed.

PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF EDINBURGH, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS, &c. &c.



SIR,

To you the following work is with peculiar propriety inscribed : If the arrangement it presents, or the details which it embraces, possess any merit, as subservient to the practice of medicine, much is due to the instruction I received when I enjoyed the benefit of attending your valuable lectures.

But I am influenced by other considerations in prefixing your name to this page : it affords me the opportunity of acknowledging the numerous acts of kindness received from you at that early period of my life, and which, upon a recent occasion, have been in an especial manner renewed to your affectionate and grateful pupil.

I am, Dear Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect,
your most obedient

humble Servant,

DAVID HOSACK

PREFACE

JAMES GREGORY

SYSTEMATIC arrangement says Linnæus speaking
of his *Systema Naturæ* is the *Systema Naturæ* itself.
without which all is confusion. In like manner in
botany the practice of the garden, the numerous order
or method is essentially necessary to a correct view
of the numerous objects it embraces, and the arrange-
ment of those general principles which alone must
direct the practitioner at the bedside of the sick.
Under the impression of this truth I have endeavoured
to lay out such an outline as I conceived would be best
calculated to aid the pupil in the pursuit of his studies.
I have endeavoured to give him a systematic view of the
principles of his studies, and to point out the order in
which they should be pursued. I have endeavoured to give
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Printed by J. G. & Co. 1788.

PREFACE.

SYSTEMATIC arrangement, says Linnæus, speaking of his favourite science, is the Ariadnean thread, without which all is confusion.* In like manner, in teaching the practice of medicine, an analogous order or method is essentially necessary to a correct view of the numerous objects it embraces, and the attainment of those general principles which alone must direct the practitioner at the bedside of the sick. Under the impression of this truth, I have endeavoured to form such an outline as I conceive will be best calculated to aid the pupil in the prosecution of this department of his studies. Although much has been effected by the labours of Plater, Sydenham, Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Cullen, Sagar, and their successors in this field of inquiry, which lay uncultivated until the publication of the *Praxis Medica* of the first of those writers, in 1602, it will readily be admitted, that the writers upon methodical nosology have, in general, been more desirous of displaying their ingenuity and learning, in subtle subdivisions of their subject, and in devising a new nomenclature, than they have been in directing their labours to the great and useful purpose for which nosological arrangement was originally designed. In the details,

* *Filum ariadneum Botanices est systema sine quo chaos est res herbaria.*

Phil. Bot.

however, of the synopsis now submitted, it will be readily perceived, that I have been more solicitous to convey a distinct enumeration of the characteristic or pathognomonic symptoms of diseases, and to form those associations which are connected with their cure, than to observe the rigid rules exacted by the naturalist in the formation of genera and species. Indeed, it is justly admitted by two of the latest and most learned critics* upon this subject, that the same precision is not to be expected in the science of medicine that has been attained in the various branches of natural history. "It is true," says Dr. Young, "that we must not expect the same rigid accuracy in medicine that may be obtained in some of the departments of natural history, since, in fact, many of the distinctions which are required in a nosological method are rather established for the sake of practical convenience, than strongly and immutably characterized by nature."† A similar remark is made by Mr. Good. "It is not, indeed, to be contended," says that classical writer, "that the distinctive signs of diseases are as constant and determinate as many of the distinctive signs that occur in zoology or botany; and so complicated is the animal machinery, so perpetually alterable and altered by habit, climate, idiosyncrasies, and the many accidental circumstances by which life is diversified, that the general rule must admit of a variety of exceptions, and is here,

* Dr. Young and Mr. Good.

† Introduction to Medical Literature

perhaps, rather than any where else, established by such exceptions.”*

The following work consists of two parts: in the *first* part, for the purpose of affording the student an opportunity of comparing the labours of the several systematic writers, I have exhibited a synoptical view of the different arrangements that have appeared from the time of Sauvages to that of Dr. Young inclusive. I regret exceedingly, that I did not receive the valuable work of Mr. Good in season to present his arrangement in connection with those of his predecessors; at the same time that it would have enabled me to have availed myself of his learned and useful labours in filling up the outline I have adopted. This outline constitutes the *second* part of this volume.

I have distributed diseases into *eight* classes, assembling, as far as was practicable, under each class those disorders which require the same general principles of treatment.

In the details of this arrangement it will be perceived, that I have omitted the class PYREXIÆ, in the extent in which it was employed by Dr. Cullen, and have substituted that of FEBRES, restricting it to fevers, properly so called, as it was originally made use of by Sauvages, Vogel, and others. The term pyrexia is too extensive, and may be said to compre-

* Physiological System of Nosology.

hend almost every disease to which the human frame is liable; for there are certainly very few diseases, those of the locales not excepted, that are not occasionally attended with fever.

In the second division of this class I have restored the order *remittentes* to the place assigned it in the Synopsis Methodica of Sauvages, and in the Systema Morborum Systematicum of Sagar. When it is considered how prevalent the remittent form of fever is in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, and in the more southern latitudes, and the peculiar treatment it demands, it becomes matter of surprise that it should have been altogether omitted by that eminent nosologist, Dr. Cullen.

In the section denominated continued fevers, Dr. Cullen distinguishes between *typhus* and *synochus*, and arranges them under two distinct genera: yet, in his notes, he admits he cannot assign the limits between these two forms of disease. “Inter typhum tamen et synochum limites accuratos ponere non possum; et an revera pro diversis generibus habenda, vel positis diversis, utri eorum synonyma auctorum referenda, sunt, dubito.”* Considering these two as one and the same disease, I have placed them under the same generic head.

The *febres* of Dr. Cullen do not include the plague, one of the most formidable febrile disorders to which man is exposed. From an accidental symptom with

* Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ.

which it is sometimes accompanied, Dr. Cullen has disposed of *pestis* in the third order of his eruptive diseases. He himself appears to question the propriety of the place he has assigned it. Dr. Cullen, on this subject, thus strongly expresses himself: "Cum eruptiones in morbo quodam non semper ejusdem sint formæ, nec semper, nec certo quovis morbi die, in illo morbo compareant, an ejusmodi morbus inter exanthemata recensendus sit, merito dubitari potest; ideoque an *pestis* ad exanthematum, an ad febrium ordinem, referri debeat, dubito."* Entertaining no doubt on this subject, we feel justified in removing *pestis* from the exanthemata of Dr. Cullen, and restoring it to FEBRES, the place it holds in the systems of Crichton and Pinel.

A similar objection may be made to the situation assigned to *dysenteria* in the system of Dr. Cullen: this genus I have removed from his very objectionable order profluvia, and placed it also in the class febres. Though nosologists have generally enumerated *hectic* among the different forms of fevers, I have ever observed it to be exclusively a symptomatic affection, and have accordingly thought fit to omit it among the number of idiopathic diseases. Mr. Good, I perceive, referring to the high authorities of Mr. John Hunter and Dr. Heberden, retains *hectic* among his idiopathic fevers.

The second order of Dr. Cullen, the *phlegmasiæ*,

* Synopsis, tom. 2.

must by all be admitted to be incomplete. It may, with great propriety, include several other inflammatory diseases which are excluded from his system, as *otitis*, *odontitis*, *mastitis*, *diaphragmitis*, *phlegmasia dolens*, &c. Many disorders, too, which he has distributed elsewhere, might be classed under this second order, as *catarrhus*, *pertussis*, *phthisis pulmonalis*, *urethritis*, *hydarthrus*, &c. No good reason can be assigned why *catarrhus* should be placed with the profluvia, or *urethritis* and *hydarthrus* with the locales. Pulmonary consumption has little association with hæmoptysis. Indeed, this form of disease is far more frequently preceded by catarrhal and pneumonic inflammation than by hæmorrhage from the lungs; and even in those cases where hæmoptysis precedes pulmonary consumption, inflammation of the lungs is usually antecedent to both, and demands the early attention of physicians: the very general prevalence of *phthisis*, and its destructive mortality, render it expedient to give it greater nosological importance; I have accordingly disposed of it among the *phlegmasiæ* and elevated it to a generic rank.

In the class *CUTANEI* I have adopted the lucid arrangement proposed by Dr. Willan, and improved by Dr. Bateman. After all that has been written by different authors on this class of affections, a preference is due to the practical synopsis of Dr. Bateman.

The objection which has been made, as to the great length of some of the definitions in this class of diseases, can have little weight: better that some inconvenience should arise from this cause, than that any essential or pathognomonic symptom be omitted in the enumeration.

The *Hæmorrhagiæ* of Dr. Cullen is imperfect, and may with practical advantage be improved by the insertion of *hæmatemesis*, *hepatirrhœa*, and *hæmaturia*. Besides, it is improperly placed under the class PYREXIÆ. I have employed the term PROFLUVIA, in correspondence with the FLUXUS of Sauvages, Sagar, and Macbride, and the EVACUATORII of Linnæus. Adopting the term PROFLUVIA, as used by Vogel and Parr, I have rejected the diseases disposed by Dr. Cullen under that head: they are, in fact, the very reverse of profluvia, being diminished, not increased, discharges.

For the purpose of introducing the diseases which are of an opposite character from those of the profluvia, I have constituted a class of diminished or suppressed discharges, adopting the term SUPPRESSIONES, made use of by Sagar to designate diseases of this description.

The class NEUROSES I have restricted to diseases primarily seated in the nervous system. Hence, therefore, I have excluded many of those retained in that class by Dr. Cullen, as *cholera*, *diarrhœa*, and

diabetes, which more properly belong to the class profluvia, or excessive evacuations.

In the same class I have also assembled many diseases of the nervous system which were most strangely placed, by Dr. Cullen, in his class *LOCALES*; as *nostalgia*, which, being a form of melancholia, is now associated with the *vesaniæ*. To the same genus I have added hypochondriasis. In like manner I have introduced into the same class the *paralyses* of the senses, which are usually connected with more extensive affections of the whole system, and require a corresponding general treatment, instead of the limited place assigned them by Dr. Cullen.

Dr. Wilson, speaking of the incongruous associations made by Dr. Cullen, in the class *NEUROSES*, may well ask, where is the similarity between *hydrophobia* and *diabetes*? between *colic* and *hooping cough*? between *dyspnœa* and *epilepsy*?* To this class of diseases I have also added several which had no place in the arrangement of Dr. Cullen, viz. *angina pectoris*, *neuralgia*, *nephralgia*, *hysteralgia*, &c. and under the genus *dyspepsia*, I have assembled many other gastric affections, which are but modifications or symptoms of the same primary disease; as *pyrosis*, *anorexia*, *pica*, *bulimia*, &c.

The class *CACHEXIÆ*, as embracing diseases arising from a peculiar condition of the circulating fluids, independently of their redundancy or diminution, is

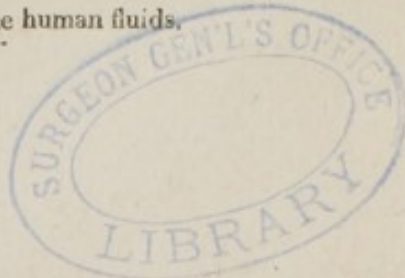
* Treatise on Febrile Diseases.

with great propriety retained in the nosological arrangements of the present day. Dr. Cullen, notwithstanding his rejection of it as hypothetical and absurd, was compelled to admit, upon various occasions, its existence to a certain extent : in his First Lines, in his Nosologia Methodica, and in his last work, the Materia Medica, he explicitly expresses his belief, that a deranged or diseased condition of the fluids uniformly takes place, and constitutes an essential character in various morbid affections of the system.

The recent investigations in animal chymistry, that have been effected by Berzelius, Bostock, Woollaston, and Brande, and the still more recent experiments of Coleman and Sir Everard Home, have furnished incontestible evidence of the truth of this pathological doctrine. In this class, under the head of *plethora*, I have directed the attention of the student to a diseased state of the blood vessels of very frequent occurrence, greatly overlooked by the practitioner, and the parent of many fatal disorders.*

The last class, *LOCALES*, being released from the very numerous genera introduced into it by Dr. Cullen, and which, as before remarked, belong more properly to diseases of a constitutional character, is now limited to four orders, viz. *Tumores*, *Ectopiæ*, *Dialyses*, and *Deformitates*. In the first of these orders,

* The reader will find in Dr. Dyckman's learned Dissertation, recently published in this city, an able view of the pathology of the human fluids.



with the aid of Mr. Abernethy's excellent work on Tumours, I have endeavoured to form an arrangement not only upon the contents of the tumour, but upon the structure and organization of the part in which such tumour takes place: they are accordingly distributed into sections, as they occur in the *blood vessels*; as they are formed in *glands*, or organs resembling glands in their structure; or, as they consist of a *gelatinous, adipose, fleshy, bony, or cartilaginous* structure.

Upon comparing the proposed method of nosological arrangement with the systems which have preceded it, particularly with that of Dr. Cullen, it will be perceived, that I have not hesitated, upon some occasions, to elevate to a *GENERIC* station many diseases which have hitherto occupied but a very unimportant place in systematic writings: for example, adverting to the class *phlegmasiæ*, it will be observed, that a greater number of inflammatory disorders are arranged under that division, than is to be found in the synopsis of Dr. Cullen. I cannot but think that, while Dr. Cullen condemned the multiplication of the genera by Sauvages and Sagar, he himself, on the contrary, has erred in reducing them to the small number to which they are limited in the *Nosologia Methodica*: sed pace tanti viri.

In order to render the present volume of more general utility, I have subjoined to each genus a refer-

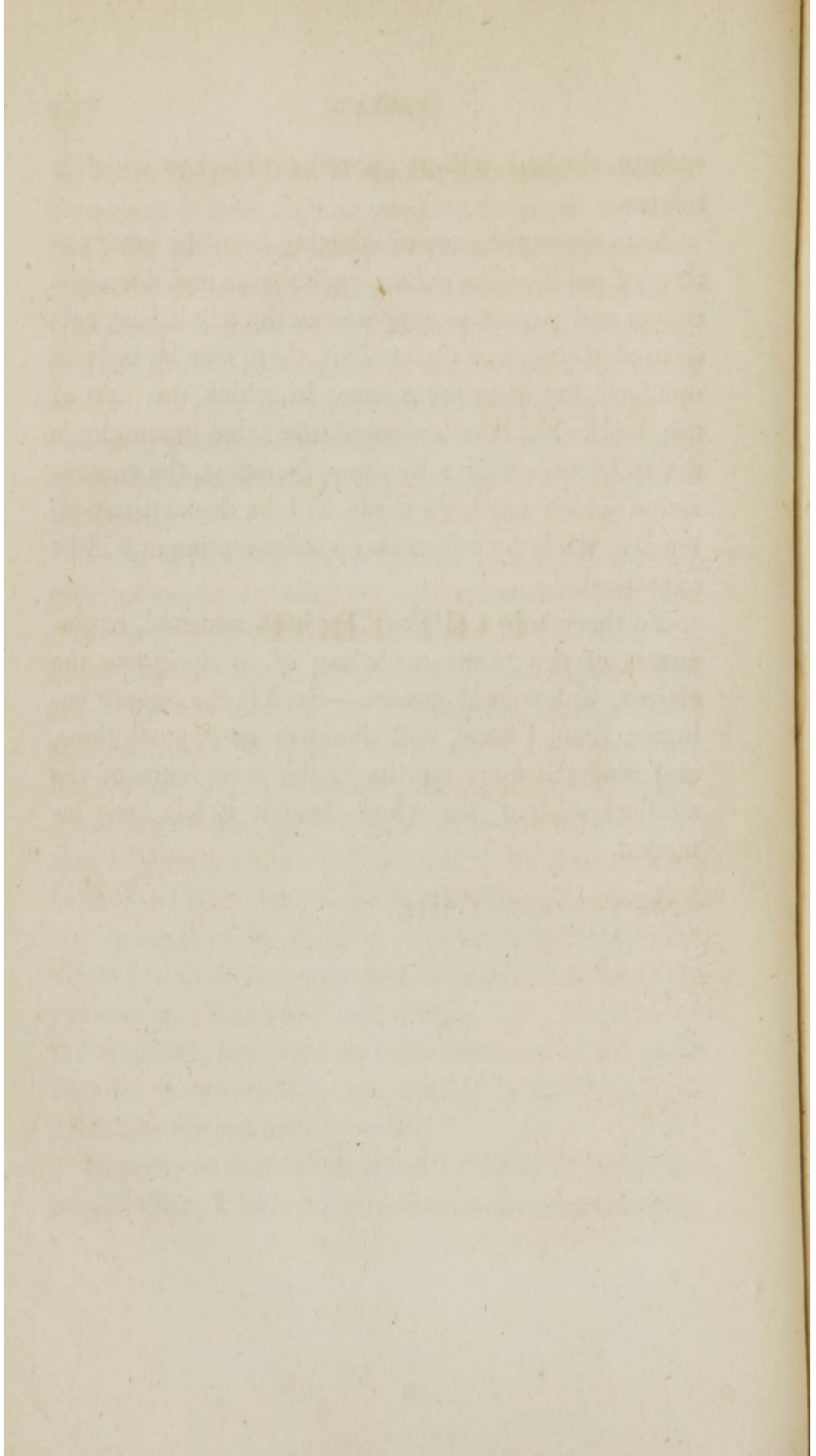
ence to the best authors upon the subject to which it relates.

As to the expediency of selecting from the great variety of publications extant, such works and detached essays and papers as appeared on the whole best calculated to improve the student, there can be but one opinion : but as to the manner in which this part of the work has been executed, the same unanimity is not to be looked for : by some, doubtless, the enumeration which has been made will be deemed too extensive, while by others an opposite sentiment will be expressed.

To the whole a glossary has been annexed, explanatory of the terms made use of to designate the classes, orders, and genera.—Such is the present volume : time, I hope, will diminish its imperfections, and render it more worthy of the acceptance of the medical student, for whose benefit it has been intended.

D. H.

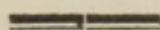
New-York, October 1, 1818.



PART FIRST.

PART FIRST

SYNOPTICAL VIEWS, &c.

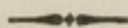


SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF SAUVAGES:

(PUBLISHED IN 1762.)



CLASS I...VITIA.

ORDER I. *MACULÆ.*

Genus 1 Leucoma.

2 Vitiligo.

3 Ephelis.

4 Gutta Rosea.

5 Nævus.

6 Ecchymoma.

ORD. II. *EFFLORESCENTIÆ.*

7 Herpes.

8 Epinyctis.

9 Psydracia.

10 Hydroa.

ORD. III. *PHYMATA.*

11 Erythema.

12 Œdema.

13 Emphysema.

14 Scirrhus.

15 Phlegmone.

16 Bubo.

17 Parotis.

18 Furunculus.

19 Anthrax.

20 Cancer.

21 Paronychia.

22 Phimosis.

ORD. IV. *EXCRESCENTIÆ.*

23 Sarcoma.

24 Condyloma.

25 Verruca.

26 Pterygium.

27 Hordeolum.

28 Bronchocele.

29 Exostosis.

30 Gibbositas.

31 Lordosis.

ORD. V. *CYSTIDES.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 32 Aneurysma. | 37 Lupia. |
| 33 Varix. | 38 Hydarthrus. |
| 34 Hydatis. | 39 Apostema. |
| 35 Marisca. | 40 Exomphalus. |
| 36 Staphyloma. | 41 Oscheocele. |

ORD. VI. *ECTOPIÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 42 Exophthalmia. | 53 Hepatocele. |
| 43 Blepharoptosis. | 54 Splenocele. |
| 44 Hypostophyle. | 55 Hysterocele. |
| 45 Paraglossa. | 56 Cystocele. |
| 46 Proptoma. | 57 Encephalocele. |
| 47 Exania. | 58 Hysteroloxia. |
| 48 Exocyste. | 59 Parorchydium. |
| 49 Hysteroptosis. | 60 Exarthrema. |
| 50 Enteroccele. | 61 Diastasis. |
| 51 Epiplocele. | 62 Laxarthrus. |
| 52 Gasterocele. | |

ORD. VII. *PLAGÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 63 Vulnus. | 71 Ulcus. |
| 64 Punctura. | 72 Exulceratio. |
| 65 Excoriatio. | 73 Sinus. |
| 66 Contusio. | 74 Fistula. |
| 67 Fractura. | 75 Rhagas. |
| 68 Fissura. | 76 Eschara. |
| 69 Ruptura. | 77 Caries. |
| 70 Amputatura. | 78 Athrocace. |

CLASS II....FEBRES.

ORD. I. *CONTINUÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 79 Ephemera. | 82 Typhus. |
| 80 Synocha. | 83 Hectica. |
| 81 Synochus. | |

ORD. II. *REMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 84 Amphimerina. | 86 Tetartopyha. |
| 85 Tritæophya. | |

ORD. III. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 87 Quotidiana. | 89 Quartana. |
| 88 Tertianæ. | 90 Erratica. |

CLASS III....*PHLEGMASIÆ.*ORD. I. *EXANTHEMATICÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 91 Pestis. | 96 Purpura. |
| 92 Variola. | 97 Erysipelas. |
| 93 Pemphigus. | 98 Scarlatina. |
| 94 Rubeola. | 99 Essera. |
| 95 Miliaris. | 100 Aphtha. |

ORD. II. *MEMBRANACÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 101 Phrenitis. | 105 Enteritis. |
| 102 Paraphrenesis. | 106 Epiploitis. |
| 103 Pleuritis. | 107 Metritis. |
| 104 Gastritis. | 108 Cystitis. |

ORD. III. *PARENCHYMATOSÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 109 Cephalitis. | 113 Hepatitis. |
| 110 Cynanche. | 114 Splenitis. |
| 111 Carditis. | 115 Nephritis. |
| 112 Peripneumonia. | |

CLASS IV....*SPASMI.*ORD. I. *TONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 116 Strabismus. | 119 Contractura. |
| 117 Trismus. | 120 Crampus. |
| 118 Obstipitas. | 121 Priapismus. |

ORD. II. *TONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 122 Tetanus. | 123 Catochus. |
|--------------|---------------|

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 124 Nystagmus. | 128 Convulsio. |
| 125 Carphologia. | 129 Tremor. |
| 126 Pandiculatio. | 130 Palpitatio. |
| 127 Apomyttosis. | 131 Claudicatio. |

ORD. IV. *CLONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 132 Rigor. | 135 Hysteria. |
| 133 Eclampsia. | 136 Scelotyrbe. |
| 134 Epilepsia. | 137 Beriberia. |

CLASS V....ANHELATIONES.

ORD. I. *SPASMODICÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 138 Epialtes. | 141 Singultus. |
| 139 Sternutatio. | 142 Tussis. |
| 140 Oscedo. | |

ORD. II. *OPPRESSIVÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 143 Stertor. | 148 Pleurodyne. |
| 144 Dyspnœa. | 149 Rheuma. |
| 145 Asthma. | 150 Hydrothorax. |
| 146 Orthopnœa. | 151 Empyema. |
| 147 Angina. | |

CLASS VI....DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 152 Cataracta. | 157 Agheustia. |
| 153 Caligo. | 158 Dysecœa. |
| 154 Amblyopia. | 159 Paracusis. |
| 155 Amaurosis. | 160 Cophosis. |
| 156 Anosmia. | 161 Anæsthesia. |

ORD. II. *ANEPITHYMIÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 162 Anorexia. | 164 Anaphrodisia. |
| 163 Adipsia. | |

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 165 Mutitas. | 169 Paralysis. |
| 166 Aphonia. | 170 Hemiplegia. |
| 167 Psellismus. | 171 Paraplexia. |
| 168 Paraphonia. | |

ORD. IV. *LEIPOPSYCHIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 172 Asthenia. | 174 Syncope. |
| 173 Leipothymia. | 175 Asphyxia. |

ORD. V. *COMATA*.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 176 Catalepsis. | 180 Cataphora. |
| 177 Ecstasis. | 181 Carus. |
| 178 Typhomania. | 182 Apoplexia. |
| 179 Lethargus. | |

CLASS VII....DOLORES.

ORD. I. *VAGI*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 183 Arthritis. | 188 Lassitudo. |
| 184 Ostocopus. | 189 Stupor. |
| 185 Rheumatismus. | 190 Pruritus. |
| 186 Catarrhus. | 191 Algor. |
| 187 Anxietas. | 192 Ardor. |

ORD. II. *CAPITIS*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 193 Cephalalgia. | 196 Ophthalmia. |
| 194 Cephalæa. | 197 Ontalgia. |
| 195 Hemicrania. | 198 Odontalgia. |

ORD. III. *PECTORIS*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 199 Dysphagia. | 201 Cardiognus. |
| 200 Pyrosis. | |

ORD. IV. *ABDOMINALES INTERNI*.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 202 Cardialgia. | 206 Splenalgia. |
| 203 Gastrodynia. | 207 Nephralgia. |
| 204 Colica. | 208 Dystocia. |
| 205 Hepatalgia. | 209 Hysteralgia. |

ORD. V. *EXTERNI ET ARTUUM*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 210 Mastodynia. | 213 Ischias. |
| 211 Rachialgia. | 214 Proctalgia. |
| 212 Lumbago. | 215 Pudendagra. |

CLASS VIII....VESANIÆ.

ORD. I. *HALLUCINATIONES*.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 216 Vertigo. | 219 Syrogmos. |
| 217 Suffusio. | 220 Hypochondriasis. |
| 218 Diplopia. | 221 Somnambulismus. |

ORD. II. *MOROSITATES*.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 222 Pica. | 227 Panophobia. |
| 223 Bulimia. | 228 Satyriasis. |
| 224 Polydipsia. | 229 Nymphomania. |
| 225 Antipathia. | 230 Tarantismus. |
| 226 Nostalgia. | 231 Hydrophobia. |

ORD. III. *DELIRIA*.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 232 Paraphrosyne. | 235 Mania. |
| 233 Amentia. | 236 Demonomania. |
| 234 Melancholia. | |

ORD. IV. *VESANIÆ ANOMALÆ*.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 237 Amnesia. | 238 Agrypnia. |
|--------------|---------------|

CLASS IX....FLUXUS.

ORD. I. *SANGUIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 239 Hæmorrhagia. | 243 Hæmaturia. |
| 240 Hæmoptysis. | 244 Menorrhagia. |
| 241 Stomacace. | 245 Abortus. |
| 242 Hæmatemesis. | |

ORD. II. *ALVIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 246 Hepatirrhœa. | 252 Ileus. |
| 247 Hæmorrhœis. | 253 Cholera. |
| 248 Dysenteria. | 254 Diarrhœa. |
| 249 Melæna. | 255 Cæliaca. |
| 250 Nausea. | 256 Lienteria. |
| 251 Vomitus. | 257 Tenesmus. |

ORD. III. *SERIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 258 Ephidrosis. | 265 Dysuria. |
| 259 Epiphora. | 266 Pyuria. |
| 260 Coryza. | 267 Leucorrhœa. |
| 261 Ptyalismus. | 268 Gonorrhœa. |
| 262 Anacatharsis. | 269 Dyspermatismus. |
| 263 Diabetes. | 270 Galactirrhœa. |
| 264 Enuresis. | 271 Otorrhœa. |

ORD. IV. *AERIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 272 Flatulenta. | 274 Dysodia. |
| 273 Ædopsophia. | |

CLASS X....*CACHEXIÆ*.ORD. I. *MACIES*.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 275 Tabes. | 277 Atrophia. |
| 276 Phthisis. | 278 Aridura. |

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 279 Polysarcia. | 282 Phlegmatia. |
| 280 Pneumatosis. | 283 Physconia. |
| 281 Anasarca. | 284 Graviditas. |

ORD. III. *HYDROPE PARTIALES*.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 285 Hydrocephalus. | 290 Physometra. |
| 286 Physocephalus. | 291 Tympanites. |
| 287 Hydrorachitis. | 292 Metrorismus. |
| 288 Ascites. | 293 Ischuria. |
| 289 Hydrometra. | |

ORD. IV. *TUBERA*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 294 Rachitis. | 297 Leontiasis. |
| 295 Scrophula. | 298 Malis. |
| 296 Carcinoma. | 299 Frambæsia. |

ORD. V. *IMPETIGINES*.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 300 Syphilis. | 303 Lepra. |
| 301 Scorbutus. | 304 Scabies. |
| 302 Elephantiasis. | 305 Tinea. |

ORD. VI. *ICTERITIÆ*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 306 Aurigo. | 308 Phænigmus. |
| 307 Malesicterus. | 309 Chlorosis. |

ORD. VII. *CACHEXIÆ ANOMALÆ*.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 310 Phthiriasis. | 313 Elcosis. |
| 311 Trichoma. | 314 Gangræna. |
| 312 Alopecia. | 315 Necrosis. |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

(PUBLISHED IN 1763.)

CLASS I....EXANTHEMATICI.

ORD. I. *CONTAGIOSI*.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Morta. | 4 Rubeola. |
| 2 Pestis. | 5 Petechia. |
| 3 Variola. | 6 Syphilis. |

ORD. II. *SPORADICI*.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 7 Miliaria. | 9 Aphtha. |
| 8 Uredo. | |

ORD. III. *SOLITARI*.

- 10 Erysipelas.

CLASS II....CRITICI.

ORD. I. *CONTINENTES*.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 11 Diaria. | 13 Synochus. |
| 12 Synocha. | 14 Lenta. |

ORD. II. *INTERMITTENTES*.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 15 Quotidiana. | 18 Duplicana. |
| 16 Tertiana. | 19 Errana. |
| 17 Quartana. | |

ORD. III. *EXACERBANTES*.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 20 Amphimerina. | 23 Hemitritæa. |
| 21 Tritæus. | 24 Hectica. |
| 22 Tetartophia. | |

CLASS III....PHLOGISTICI.

ORD. I. *MEMBRANACEI*.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 25 Phrenitis. | 29 Enteritis. |
| 26 Paraphrenesis. | 30 Proctitis. |
| 27 Pleuritis. | 31 Cystitis. |
| 28 Gastritis. | |

ORD. II. *PARENCHYMATICI*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 32 Sphacelismus. | 36 Splenitis. |
| 33 Cynanche. | 37 Nephritis. |
| 34 Peripneumonia. | 38 Hysteritis. |
| 35 Hepatitis. | |

ORD. III. *MUSCULOSI*.

- 39 Phlegmone.

CLASS IV....DOLOROSI.

ORD. I. *INTRINSECI*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 40 Cephalalgia. | 50 Colica. |
| 41 Hemicrania. | 51 Hepatica. |
| 42 Gravedo. | 52 Splenica. |
| 43 Ophthalmia. | 53 Pleuritica. |
| 44 Otalgia. | 54 Pneumonica. |
| 45 Odontalgia. | 55 Hysteralgia. |
| 46 Angina. | 56 Nephritica. |
| 47 Soda. | 57 Dysuria. |
| 48 Cardialgia. | 58 Pudendagra. |
| 49 Gastrica. | 59 Proctica. |

ORD. II. *EXTRINSECI*.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 60 Arthritis. | 63 Volatica. |
| 61 Ostocopus. | 64 Pruritus. |
| 62 Rheumatismus. | |

CLASS V....MENTALES.

ORD. I. *IDEALES*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 65 Delirium. | 69 Dæmonia. |
| 66 Paraphrosyne. | 70 Vesania. |
| 67 Amentia. | 71 Melancholia. |
| 68 Mania. | |

ORD. II. *IMAGINARI*.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 72 Syringmos. | 75 Panophobia. |
| 73 Phantasma. | 76 Hypochondriasis. |
| 74 Vertigo. | 77 Somnambulismus. |

ORD. III. *PATHETICI*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 78 Citta. | 84 Tarantismus. |
| 79 Bulimia. | 85 Rabies. |
| 80 Polydipsia. | 86 Hydrophobia. |
| 81 Satyriasis. | 87 Cacositia. |
| 82 Erotomania. | 88 Antipathia. |
| 83 Nostalgia. | 89 Anxietas. |

CLASS VI....QUIETALES.

ORD. I. *DEFECTIVI*.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 90 Lassitudo. | 93 Lipothymia. |
| 91 Languor. | 94 Syncope. |
| 92 Asthenia. | 95 Asphyxia. |

ORD. II. *SOPOROSI*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 96 Somnolentia. | 101 Apoplexia. |
| 97 Typhomania. | 102 Paraplegia. |
| 98 Lethargus. | 103 Hemiplegia. |
| 99 Cataphora. | 104 Paralysis. |
| 100 Carus. | 105 Stupor. |

ORD. III. *PRIVATIVI*.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 106 Morosis. | 110 Amaurosis. |
| 107 Oblivio. | 111 Scotomia. |
| 108 Amblyopia. | 112 Cophosis. |
| 109 Cataracta. | 113 Anosmia. |

ORD. III. *PRIVATIVI*. (continued.)

114 Ageusia.	118 Anæsthesia.
115 Aphonia.	119 Atecnia.
116 Anorexia.	120 Atonia.
117 Adipsia.	

CLASS VII....*MOTORII*.ORD. I. *SPASTICI*.

121 Spasmus.	126 Hysteria.
122 Priapismus.	127 Tetanus.
123 Borborygmos.	128 Catochus.
124 Trismos.	129 Catalepsis.
125 Sardiasis.	130 Agrypnia.

ORD. II. *AGITATORII*.

131 Tremor.	139 Chorea.
132 Palpitatio.	140 Beriberi.
133 Orgasmus.	141 Rigor.
134 Subsultus.	142 Convulsio.
135 Carpologia.	143 Epilepsia.
136 Stridor.	144 Hieranosos.
137 Hippos.	145 Raphania.
138 Psellismus.	

CLASS VIII....*SUPPRESSORII*.ORD. I. *SUFFOCATORII*.

146 Raucedo.	155 Tussis.
147 Vociferatio.	156 Stertor.
148 Risus.	157 Anhelatio.
149 Fletus.	158 Suffocatio.
150 Suspirium.	159 Empyema.
151 Oscitatio.	160 Dyspnœa.
152 Pandiculatio.	161 Asthma.
153 Singultus.	162 Orthopnœa.
154 Sternutatio.	163 Ephialtes.

ORD. II. *CONSTRICTORII*.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 164 Aglutitio. | 168 Dysmenorrhœa. |
| 165 Flatulentia. | 169 Dyslochia. |
| 166 Obstipatio. | 170 Aglactatio. |
| 167 Ischuria. | 171 Sterilitas. |

CLASS IX....EVACUATORII.

ORD. I. *CAPITIS*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 172 Otorrhœa. | 175 Coryza |
| 173 Epiphora. | 176 Stomacace. |
| 174 Hæmorrhagia. | 177 Ptyalismus. |

ORD. II. *THORACIS*.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 178 Screatus. | 180 Hæmoptysis. |
| 179 Expectoratio. | 181 Vomica. |

ORD. III. *ABDOMINIS*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 182 Ructus. | 189 Lienteria. |
| 183 Nausea. | 190 Cœliaca. |
| 184 Vomitus. | 191 Cholirica. |
| 185 Hæmatemesis. | 192 Dysenteria. |
| 186 Iliaca. | 193 Hæmorrhœis. |
| 187 Cholera. | 194 Tenesmus. |
| 188 Diarrhœa. | 195 Crepitus. |

ORD. IV. *GENITALIUM*.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 196 Enuresis. | 202 Leucorrhœa. |
| 197 Stranguria. | 203 Menorrhagia. |
| 198 Diabetes. | 204 Parturitio. |
| 199 Hæmaturia. | 205 Abortus. |
| 200 Glus. | 206 Mola. |
| 201 Gonorrhœa. | |

ORD. V. *CORPORIS EXTERNI*.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 207 Galactia. | 208 Sudor. |
|---------------|------------|

CLASS X....DEFORMES.

ORD. I. *EMACIANTES*.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 209 Phthisis. | 212 Marasmus. |
| 210 Tabes. | 213 Rachitis. |
| 211 Atrophia. | |

ORD. II. *TUMIDOSI*.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 214 Polysarcia. | 218 Ascites. |
| 215 Leucophlegmatia. | 219 Hyposarca. |
| 216 Anasarca. | 220 Tympanites. |
| 217 Hydrocephalus. | 221 Graviditas. |

ORD. III. *DECOLORES*.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 222 Cachexia. | 225 Icterus. |
| 223 Chlorosis. | 226 Plethora. |
| 224 Scorbutus. | |

CLASS XI....VITIA.

ORD. I. *HUMORALIA*.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 227 Aridura. | 232 Inflammatio. |
| 228 Digitium. | 233 Abscessus. |
| 229 Emphysema. | 234 Gangrena. |
| 230 Oedema. | 235 Sphacelus. |
| 231 Sugillatio. | |

ORD. II. *DIALYTICA*.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 236 Fractura. | 243 Laceratura. |
| 237 Luxatura. | 244 Punctura. |
| 238 Ruptura. | 245 Morsura. |
| 239 Contusura. | 246 Combustura. |
| 240 Profusio. | 247 Excoriatura. |
| 241 Vulnus. | 248 Intertrigo. |
| 242 Amputatura. | 249 Rhagas. |

ORD. III. *EXULCERATIONES*.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 250 Ulcus. | 253 Carcinoma. |
| 251 Cacoethes. | 254 Ozena. |
| 252 Noma. | 255 Fistula. |

ORD. III. *EXULCERATIONES* (continued.)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 256 Caries. | 260 Pernio. |
| 257 Arthrocace. | 261 Pressura. |
| 258 Cocyta. | 262 Arctura. |
| 259 Paronychia. | |

ORD. IV. *SCABIES*.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 263 Lepra. | 273 Anthrax. |
| 264 Tinea. | 274 Phlyctæna. |
| 265 Achor. | 275 Pustula. |
| 266 Psora. | 276 Papula. |
| 267 Lippitudo. | 277 Hordeolum. |
| 268 Serpigo. | 278 Verruca. |
| 269 Herpes. | 279 Clavus. |
| 270 Varus. | 280 Myrmecium. |
| 271 Bacchia. | 281 Eschara. |
| 272 Bubo. | |

ORD. V. *TUMORES PROTUBERANTES*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 282 Aneurisma. | 287 Anchylosis. |
| 283 Varix. | 288 Ganglion. |
| 284 Scirrhus. | 289 Natta. |
| 285 Struma. | 290 Spinola. |
| 286 Atheroma. | 291 Exostosis. |

ORD. VI. *PROCIDENTIÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 292 Hernia. | 296 Pterygium. |
| 293 Prolapsus. | 297 Ectropium. |
| 294 Condyloma. | 298 Phimosis. |
| 295 Sarcoma. | 299 Clitorismus. |

ORD. VII. *DEFORMATIONES*.

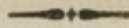
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 300 Contractura. | 309 Myopia. |
| 301 Gibber. | 310 Labarium. |
| 302 Lordosis. | 311 Lagostoma. |
| 303 Distortio. | 312 Apella. |
| 304 Tortura. | 313 Atreta. |
| 305 Strabismus. | 314 Plica. |
| 306 Lagophthalmia. | 315 Hirsuties. |
| 307 Nyctalopia. | 316 Alopecia. |
| 308 Presbytia. | 317 Trichiasis. |

ORD. VIII. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 318 Cicatrix. | 323 Melasma. |
| 319 Nævus. | 324 Hepatizon. |
| 320 Morphæa. | 325 Lentigo. |
| 321 Vibex. | 326 Ephelis. |
| 322 Sudamen. | |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM OF VOGEL:

(PUBLISHED IN 1772.)



CLASS I....FEBRES.

ORD. I. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 Quotidiana. | 8 Nonana. |
| 2 Tertianæ. | 9 Decimana. |
| 3 Quartana. | 10 Vaga. |
| 4 Quintana. | 11 Menstrua. |
| 5 Sextana. | 12 Tertianæ duplex. |
| 6 Septana. | 13 Quartana duplex. |
| 7 Octana. | 14 Quartana triplex. |

ORD. II. *CONTINUÆ.*

§ 1. *SIMPLICES.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 15 Quotidiana. | 25 Phricodes. |
| 16 Synochus. | 26 Lyngodes. |
| 17 Amatoria. | 27 Assodes. |
| 18 Phrenitis. | 28 Cholericæ. |
| 19 Epiala. | 29 Syncopalis. |
| 20 Causos. | 30 Hydrophobia. |
| 21 Elodes. | 31 Oscitans. |
| 22 Lethargus. | 32 Ictericodes. |
| 23 Typhomania. | 33 Pestilentialis. |
| 24 Leipyria. | 34 Siriasis. |

§ 2. COMPOSITÆ.

¶ 1. *Exanthematicæ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 35 Variolosa. | 40 Urtica. |
| 36 Morbillosa. | 41 Bullosa. |
| 37 Miliaris. | 42 Varicella. |
| 38 Petechialis. | 43 Pemphingodes. |
| 39 Scarlatina. | 44 Aphthosa. |

¶ 2. *Inflammatoriæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 45 Phrenismus. | 59 Splenitis. |
| 46 Chemosis. | 60 Mesenteritis. |
| 47 Ophthalmites. | 61 Omentitis. |
| 48 Otites. | 62 Peritonitis. |
| 49 Angina. | 63 Myocolitis. |
| 50 Pleuritis. | 64 Pancreatica. |
| 51 Peripneumonia. | 65 Nephritis. |
| 52 Mediastina. | 66 Cystitis. |
| 53 Pericarditis. | 67 Hysteritis. |
| 54 Carditis. | 68 Erysipelacea. |
| 55 Paraphrenitis. | 69 Podagrica. |
| 56 Gastritis. | 70 Panaritia. |
| 57 Enteritis. | 71 Cyssotis. |
| 58 Hepatitis. | |

¶ 3. *Symptomaticæ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 72 Apoplectica. | 77 Vulneraria. |
| 73 Catarrhalis. | 78 Suppuratoria. |
| 74 Rheumatica. | 79 Lenta. |
| 75 Hæmorrhoidalis. | 80 Hectica. |
| 76 Lactea. | |

CLASS II....PROFLUVIA.

ORD. I. *HÆMORRHAGIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 81 Hæmorrhagia. | 90 Hepatirrhœa. |
| 82 Epistaxis. | 91 Catarrhexis. |
| 83 Hæmoptoe. | 92 Hæmaturia. |
| 84 Hæmoptysis. | 93 Cystirrhagia. |
| 85 Stomacace. | 94 Stymatosis. |
| 86 Odontirrhœa. | 95 Hæmatopedesis. |
| 87 Otorrhœa. | 96 Menorrhagia. |
| 88 Ophthalmorrhagia. | 97 Abortio. |
| 89 Hæmatemesis. | |

ORD. II. *APOCENOSES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 98 Catarrhus. | 112 Leucorrhœis. |
| 99 Epiphora. | 113 Eneuresis. |
| 100 Coryza. | 114 Diuresis. |
| 101 Otopuosis. | 115 Diabetes. |
| 102 Otoplatos. | 116 Puoturia. |
| 103 Ptyalismus. | 117 Chylaria. |
| 104 Vomica. | 118 Gonorrhœa. |
| 105 Diarrhœa. | 119 Leucorrhœa. |
| 106 Puorrhœa. | 120 Exoneirosis. |
| 107 Dysenteria. | 121 Hydropedesis. |
| 108 Lienteria. | 122 Galactia. |
| 109 Cœliaca. | 123 Hypercathareis. |
| 110 Cholera. | 124 Ecphyse. |
| 111 Pituitaria. | 125 Dysodia. |

CLASS III....EPISCHESES.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 126 Gravedo. | 130 Amenorrhœa. |
| 127 Flatulentia. | 131 Dyslochia. |
| 128 Obstipatio. | 132 Deuteria. |
| 129 Ischuria. | 133 Agalaxis. |

CLASS IV....DOLORES.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| 134 | Anxietas. | 157 | Cardialgia. |
| 135 | Blestrismus. | 158 | Encausis. |
| 136 | Pruritus. | 159 | Nausea. |
| 137 | Catapsyxis. | 160 | Colica. |
| 138 | Rheumatismus. | 161 | Eilema. |
| 139 | Arthritis. | 162 | Ileus. |
| 140 | Cephalalgia. | 163 | Stranguria. |
| 141 | Cephalæa. | 164 | Dysuria. |
| 142 | Clavus. | 165 | Lithiasis. |
| 143 | Hemicrania. | 166 | Tenesmus. |
| 144 | Carebaria. | 167 | Clunesia. |
| 145 | Odontalgia. | 168 | Cedma. |
| 146 | Hæmodia. | 169 | Hysteralgia. |
| 147 | Odaxismus. | 170 | Dysmenorrhœa. |
| 148 | Otalgia. | 171 | Dystocia. |
| 149 | Acataposis. | 172 | Atocia. |
| 150 | Cionis. | 173 | Priapismus. |
| 151 | Himantosis. | 174 | Psoriasis. |
| 152 | Cardiognus. | 175 | Podagra. |
| 153 | Mastodynia. | 176 | Osteocopus. |
| 154 | Soda. | 177 | Psophos. |
| 155 | Periodynâ. | 178 | Volatica. |
| 156 | Pneumatosis. | 179 | Epiphlogisma. |

CLASS V....SPASMI.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|
| 180 | Tetanus. | 192 | Raphania. |
| 181 | Opisthotonus. | 193 | Chorea. |
| 182 | Episthotonus. | 194 | Crampus. |
| 183 | Catochus. | 195 | Scelotyrbe. |
| 184 | Tremor. | 196 | Angone. |
| 185 | Frigus. | 197 | Glossocèle. |
| 186 | Horror. | 198 | Glossocoma. |
| 187 | Rigor. | 199 | Hippos. |
| 188 | Epilepsia. | 200 | Illosis. |
| 189 | Eclampsia. | 201 | Cinckesis. |
| 190 | Hieranosos. | 202 | Cataclasis. |
| 191 | Convulsio. | 203 | Cillosis. |

CLASS V....SPASMI. (continued.)

204 Sternutatio.	213 Palpitatio.
205 Tussis.	214 Vomitus.
206 Clamor.	215 Ructus.
207 Trismus.	216 Ruminatio.
208 Capistrum.	217 Œsophagismus.
209 Sardiasis.	218 Hypochondriasis.
210 Gelasmus.	219 Hysteria.
211 Incubus.	220 Phlogosis.
212 Singultus.	221 Digitium.

CLASS VI....ADYNAMIÆ.

222 Lassitudo.	249 Apogeusis.
223 Asthenia.	250 Asaphia.
224 Torpor.	251 Clangor.
225 Adynamia.	252 Raucitas.
226 Paralysis.	253 Aphonia.
227 Paraplegia.	254 Letophonia.
228 Hemiplegia.	255 Oxyphonia.
229 Apoplexia.	256 Rhenophonia.
230 Catalepsis.	257 Mutitas.
231 Carus.	258 Traulotis.
232 Coma.	259 Psellotis.
233 Somnolentia.	260 Ischnophonia.
234 Hypophasis.	261 Battarismus.
235 Ptosis.	262 Susprium.
236 Amblyopia.	263 Oscitatio.
237 Mydriasis.	264 Pandiculatio.
238 Amaurosis.	265 Apnœa.
239 Cataracta.	266 Macropnœa.
240 Synizezis.	267 Dyspnœa.
241 Glaucoma.	268 Asthma.
242 Achlys.	269 Orthopnœa.
243 Nyctalopia.	270 Pnigma.
244 Hemeralopia.	271 Renschus.
245 Hemalopia.	272 Rhochmos.
246 Dysicoia.	273 Lipothymia.
247 Surditas.	274 Syncope.
248 Anosmia.	275 Asphyxia.

CLASS VI....ADYNAMIÆ. (continued.)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 276 Apepsia. | 281 Adipsia. |
| 277 Dyspepsia. | 282 Acyisis. |
| 278 Diaphthora. | 283 Agenesia. |
| 279 Anorexia. | 284 Anodynia. |
| 280 Anatrope. | |

CLASS VII....HYPERÆSTHESES.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 285 Antipathia. | 295 Polydipsia. |
| 286 Agrypnia. | 296 Bulimus. |
| 287 Phantasma. | 297 Addephagia. |
| 288 Caligo. | 298 Cynorexia. |
| 289 Hæmalopia. | 299 Allotriophagia. |
| 290 Marmaryge. | 300 Malacia. |
| 291 Dysopia. | 301 Pica. |
| 292 Susurrus. | 302 Bombus. |
| 293 Vertigo. | 303 Celsa. |
| 294 Apogeusia. | |

CLASS VIII...CACHEXIÆ.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 304 Cachexia. | 317 Hysterophyse. |
| 305 Chlorosis. | 318 Scorbutus. |
| 306 Icterus. | 319 Syphilis. |
| 307 Melanchlorus. | 320 Lepa. |
| 308 Atrophia. | 321 Elephantiasis. |
| 309 Tabes. | 322 Elephantia. |
| 310 Phthisis. | 323 Plica. |
| 311 Hydrothorax. | 324 Phthiriasis. |
| 312 Rachitis. | 325 Physconia. |
| 313 Anasarca. | 326 Paracysis. |
| 314 Ascites. | 327 Gangræna. |
| 315 Hydrocystis. | 328 Sphacelus. |
| 316 Tympanites. | |

CLASS IX...PARANOIÆ.

329	Athymia.	335	Enthusiasmus
330	Delirium.	336	Stupiditas.
331	Mania.	337	Amentia.
332	Melancholia.	338	Oblivio.
333	Ecstasis.	339	Somnium.
334	Ecplexis.	340	Hypnobatasis.

CLASS X...VITIA.

ORD. I. *INFLAMMATIONES.*

341	Ophthalmia.	346	Onychia.
342	Blepharotis.	347	Encausis.
343	Erysipelas.	348	Phimosis.
344	Hieropyr.	349	Paraphimosis.
345	Paronychia.	350	Pernio.

ORD. II. *TUMORES.*

351	Phlegmone.	373	Coilima.
352	Furunculus.	374	Scirrhus.
353	Anthrax.	375	Cancer.
354	Abscessus.	376	Sarcoma.
355	Onyx	377	Polypus.
356	Hippopyon.	378	Condyloma.
357	Phygethlon.	379	Ganglion.
358	Empyema.	380	Ranula.
359	Phyma.	381	Terminthus.
360	Ecthymata.	382	Oedema.
361	Urticaria.	383	Encephalocoele.
362	Parulis.	384	Hydrocephalum.
363	Epulis.	385	Hydrophthalmia.
364	Anchylops.	386	Spina bifida.
365	Paraglossa.	387	Hydromphalus.
366	Chilon.	388	Hydrocele.
367	Scrophula.	389	Hydrops Scroti.
368	Bubon.	390	Steatites.
369	Bronchocele.	391	Pneumatosis.
370	Parotis.	392	Emphysema.
371	Gongrona.	393	Hysteroptosis.
372	Sparganosis.	394	Cystoptosis.

ORD. II. *TUMORES.* (continued.)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 395 Archoptoma. | 411 Hepatocele. |
| 396 Bubonocoele. | 412 Splenocoele. |
| 397 Oscheocoele. | 413 Hysterocele. |
| 398 Omphalocoele. | 414 Hygrocirsocele. |
| 399 Merocele. | 415 Sarcocoele. |
| 400 Enterocoele ovularis. | 416 Physcocoele. |
| 401 Ischiatocele. | 417 Exostoses. |
| 402 Elytrocele. | 418 Hyperostosis. |
| 403 Hypogastrocele. | 419 Pædarthrocace. |
| 404 Cystocoele. | 420 Encystis. |
| 405 Cyrtoma. | 421 Staphyloma. |
| 406 Hydrenterocoele. | 422 Staphylosis. |
| 407 Varix. | 423 Fungus. |
| 408 Aneurisma. | 424 Tofus. |
| 409 Cirsocele. | 425 Flemen. |
| 410 Gastrocele. | |

ORD. III. *EXTUBERANTIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 426 Verruca. | 434 Hordeolum. |
| 427 Porrus. | 435 Grando. |
| 428 Clavus. | 436 Varus. |
| 429 Callus. | 437 Gutta rosacea. |
| 430 Encanthis. | 438 Ephelis. |
| 431 Pladarotis. | 439 Esoche. |
| 432 Pinnula. | 440 Exoche. |
| 433 Pterygium. | |

ORD. IV. *PUSTULÆ ET PAPULÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 441 Epinyctis. | 446 Hydroa. |
| 442 Phlyctæna. | 447 Variola. |
| 443 Herpes. | 448 Varicella. |
| 444 Scabies. | 449 Purpura. |
| 445 Aquula. | 450 Encauma. |

ORD. V. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 451 Ecchymoma. | 458 Vibex. |
| 452 Petechiæ. | 459 Vitiligo. |
| 453 Morbilli. | 460 Leuce. |
| 454 Scarlatæ. | 461 Cyasma. |
| 455 Lentigo. | 462 Lichen. |
| 456 Urticaria. | 463 Selina. |
| 457 Stigma. | 464 Nebula. |

ORD. VI. DISSOLUTIONES.

465	Vulnus.	485	Cacoethes.
466	Ruptura.	486	Therioma.
467	Rhagas.	487	Carcinoma.
468	Fractura.	488	Phagedæna.
469	Fissura.	489	Noma.
470	Plicatio.	490	Sycosis.
471	Thlasis.	491	Fistula.
472	Luxatio.	492	Sinus.
473	Subluxatio.	493	Caries.
474	Diachalasis.	494	Achores.
475	Attritis.	495	Crusta lactea
476	Porrigio.	496	Favus.
477	Aposyrma.	497	Tinea.
478	Anapleusis.	498	Argemon.
479	Spasma.	499	Ægilops.
480	Contusio.	500	Ozena.
481	Diabrosis.	501	Aphthæ.
482	Agomphiasis.	502	Intertrigo.
483	Eschara.	503	Rhacosis.
484	Piptonychia.		

ORD. VII. CONCRETIONES.

504	Ancyloblepharon.	508	Ancylosis.
505	Zynizesis.	509	Cicatrix.
506	Dacrymoma.	510	Dactylion.
507	Ancylloglossum.		

CLASS XI....DEFORMITATES.

511	Phoxos.	523	Melachosteor.
512	Gibber.	524	Hirsuties.
513	Caput obstipum.	525	Canities.
514	Strabismus.	526	Distrix.
515	Myopiasis.	527	Xirasia.
516	Lagophthalmus.	528	Phalacrotis.
517	Trichiasis.	529	Alopecia.
518	Ectropium.	530	Madarosis.
519	Entropium.	531	Ptilosis.
520	Rhœas.	532	Rodatio.
521	Rhysemata.	533	Phalangosis.
522	Lagocheilos.	534	Coloboma.

CLASS XI....DEFORMITATES. (continued.)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 535 Cercosis. | 548 Urorhœas. |
| 536 Cholosia. | 549 Atreta. |
| 537 Gryposis. | 550 Saniodes. |
| 538 Nævus. | 551 Cripsorchis. |
| 539 Monstrositas. | 552 Hermaphroditis. |
| 540 Polysarcia. | 553 Dionysiscus. |
| 541 Ischnotis. | 554 Artetiscus. |
| 542 Rhicnosis. | 555 Nefrendis. |
| 543 Varus. | 556 Spanopogon. |
| 544 Valgus. | 557 Hyperartetiscus. |
| 545 Leiopodes. | 558 Galiancon. |
| 546 Apella. | 559 Galbulus. |
| 547 Hypospadiæos. | 560 Mola. |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF SAGAR:

(PUBLISHED IN 1776.)

CLASS I....VITIA.

ORD. I. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Leucoma. | 4 Nævus. |
| 2 Vitiligo. | 5 Ecchymoma. |
| 3 Ephelis. | |

ORD. II. *EFFLORESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 6 Pustula. | 11 Herpes. |
| 7 Papula. | 12 Epinyctis. |
| 8 Phlycthæna. | 13 Hemeropathos. |
| 9 Bacchia. | 14 Psydracia. |
| 10 Varus. | 15 Hydroa. |

ORD. III. *PHYMATA.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 16 Erythema. | 22 Parotis. |
| 17 Oedema. | 23 Furunculus. |
| 18 Emphysema. | 24 Anthrax. |
| 19 Scirrhus. | 25 Cancer. |
| 20 Inflammatio. | 26 Paronychia. |
| 21 Bubo. | 27 Phimosi. |

ORD. IV. *EXCRESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 28 Sarcoma. | 32 Hordeolum. |
| 29 Condyloma. | 33 Trachelophyma. |
| 30 Verruca. | 34 Exostosis. |
| 31 Pterygium. | |

ORD. V. CYSTIDES.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 35 Aneurysma. | 40 Lupia. |
| 36 Varix. | 41 Hydarthrus. |
| 37 Marisca. | 42 Apostema. |
| 38 Hydatis. | 43 Exomphalus. |
| 39 Staphyloma. | 44 Oscheophyma. |

ORD. VI. ECTOPIÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 45 Exophthalmia. | 59 Opodeocele. |
| 46 Blepharoptosis. | 60 Ischiocele. |
| 47 Hypostaphyle. | 61 Colpocele. |
| 48 Paraglossa. | 62 Perinæocele. |
| 49 Proptoma. | 63 Peritonæorixis. |
| 50 Exania. | 64 Encephalocele. |
| 51 Exocystis. | 65 Hysteroloxia. |
| 52 Hysteroptosis. | 66 Parorchydium. |
| 53 Colpoptosis. | 67 Exarthrema. |
| 54 Gastrocele. | 68 Diastasis. |
| 55 Omphalocele. | 69 Loxarthrus. |
| 56 Hepatocele. | 70 Gibbositas. |
| 57 Merocele. | 71 Lordosis. |
| 58 Bubonocele. | |

ORD. VII. DEFORMITATES.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 72 Lagostoma. | 75 Epidosis. |
| 73 Apella. | 76 Anchylomerisma. |
| 74 Polymerisma. | 77 Hirsuties. |

CLASS II....PLAGÆ.

ORD. I. SOLUTIONES *recentes, cruentæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 78 Vulnus. | 82 Excoriatio. |
| 79 Punctura. | 83 Contusio. |
| 80 Sclopetoplaga. | 84 Ruptura. |
| 81 Morsus. | |

ORD. II. SOLUTIONES *recentes, cruentæ, artificiales.*

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 85 Operatio. | 87 Sutura. |
| 86 Amputatio. | 88 Paracentesis. |

ORD. III. SOLUTIONES *incruentæ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 89 Ulcus. | 93 Eschara. |
| 90 Exulceratio. | 94 Caries. |
| 91 Fistula. | 95 Arthrocace. |
| 92 Sinus. | |

ORD. IV. SOLUTIONE *anomalæ.*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 96 Rhagas. | 98 Fractura. |
| 97 Ambustio. | 99 Fissura. |

CLASS III....CACHEXIÆ.**ORD. I. MACIES.**

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 100 Tabies. | 103 Hæmatoporiâ. |
| 101 Phthisis. | 104 Aridura. |
| 102 Atrophia. | |

ORD. II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 105 Plethora. | 109 Phlegmatia. |
| 106 Polysarcia. | 110 Physconia. |
| 107 Pneumatosis. | 111 Graviditas. |
| 108 Anasarca. | |

ORD. III. HYDROPEs *partiales.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 112 Hydrocephalus. | 116 Hydrometra. |
| 113 Physocephalus. | 117 Physometra. |
| 114 Hydrorachitis. | 118 Tympanites. |
| 115 Ascites. | 119 Meteorismus. |

ORD. IV. TUBERA.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 120 Rachitis. | 123 Leontiasis. |
| 121 Scrophula. | 124 Malis. |
| 122 Carcinoma. | 125 Framboesia. |

ORD. V. IMPETIGINES.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 126 Syphilis. | 129 Lepra. |
| 127 Scorbutus. | 130 Scabies. |
| 128 Elephantiasis. | 131 Tinea. |

ORD. VI. *ICTERITIÆ*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 132 Aurigo. | 134 Phœnigmus. |
| 133 Melasicterus. | 135 Chlorosis. |

ORD. VII. *ANOMALÆ*.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 136 Phthiriasis. | 139 Elcosis. |
| 137 Trichoma. | 140 Gangræna. |
| 138 Alopecia. | 141 Necrosis. |

CLASS IV....DOLORES.

ORD. I. *VAGI*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 142 Arthritis. | 147 Lassitudo. |
| 143 Ostocopus. | 148 Stupor. |
| 144 Rheumatismus. | 149 Pruritus. |
| 145 Catarrhus. | 150 Algor. |
| 146 Anxietas. | 151 Ardor. |

ORD. II. *CAPITIS*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 152 Cephalalgia. | 155 Ophthalmia. |
| 153 Cephalæa. | 156 Otalgia. |
| 154 Hemicrania. | 157 Odontalgia. |

ORD. III. *PECTORIS*.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 158 Pyrosis. | 159 Cardiognus. |
|--------------|-----------------|

ORD. IV. *ABDOMINIS*.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 160 Cardialgia. | 164 Splenalgia. |
| 161 Gastrodynia. | 165 Nephralgia. |
| 162 Colica. | 166 Hysteralgia. |
| 163 Hepatalgia. | |

ORD. V. *EXTERNARUM*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 167 Mastodynia. | 171 Proctalgia. |
| 168 Rachialgia. | 172 Pudendagra. |
| 169 Lumbago. | 173 Digitium. |
| 170 Ischias. | |

CLASS V....FLUXUS.

ORD. I. *SANGUIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 174 Hæmorrhagia. | 178 Hæmaturia. |
| 175 Hæmoptysis. | 179 Metrorrhagia. |
| 176 Stomacace. | 180 Abortus. |
| 177 Hæmatemesis. | |

ORD. II. *ALVIFLUXUS sanguinolenti*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 181 Hepatirrhœa. | 183 Dysenteria. |
| 182 Hæmorrhœis. | 184 Melæna. |

ORD. III. *ALVIFLUXUS non sanguinolenti*.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 185 Nausea. | 190 Cœliaca. |
| 186 Vomitus. | 191 Lienteria. |
| 187 Ileus. | 192 Tenesmus. |
| 188 Cholera. | 193 Proctorrhœa. |
| 189 Diarrhœa. | |

ORD. IV. *SERIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 194 Ephidrosis. | 201 Pyuria. |
| 195 Epiphora. | 202 Leucorrhœa. |
| 196 Coryza. | 203 Lochiorrhœa. |
| 197 Ptyalismus. | 204 Gonorrhœa. |
| 198 Anacatharsis. | 205 Galactirrhœa. |
| 199 Diabetes. | 206 Otorrhœa. |
| 200 Enuresis. | |

ORD. V. *ÆRIFLUXUS*.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 207 Flatulentia. | 209 Dysodia. |
| 208 Ædopsophia. | |

CLASS VI....SUPPRESSIONES.

ORD. I. *EGERENDORUM*.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 210 Adiapneustia. | 213 Dysuria. |
| 211 Sterilitas. | 214 Aglactatio. |
| 212 Ischuria. | 215 Dyslochia. |

ORD. II. *INGERENDORUM.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 216 Dysphagia. | 217 Angina. |
|----------------|-------------|

ORD. III. *IMI VENTRIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 218 Dysmenorrhœa. | 220 Dyshæmorrhœis. |
| 219 Dystocia. | 221 Obstipatio. |

CLASS VII....SPASMI.

ORD. I. *TONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 222 Strabismus. | 225 Contractura. |
| 223 Trismus. | 226 Crampus. |
| 224 Obstipitas. | 227 Priapismus. |

ORD. II. *TONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 228 Tetanus. | 229 Catochus. |
|--------------|---------------|

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 230 Nystagmus. | 235 Convulsio. |
| 231 Carphologia. | 236 Tremor. |
| 232 Subsultus. | 237 Palpitatio. |
| 233 Pandiculatio. | 238 Claudicatio. |
| 234 Apomystosis. | |

ORD. IV. *CLONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 239 Phricasmus. | 242 Hysteria. |
| 240 Eclampsia. | 243 Scelotyrbe. |
| 241 Epilepsia. | 244 Beriberia. |

CLASS VIII....ANHELATIONES.

ORD. I. *SPASMODICÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 245 Ephialtes. | 248 Singultus. |
| 246 Sternutatio. | 249 Tussis. |
| 247 Oscedo. | |

ORD. II. *SUPPRESSIVÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 250 Stertor. | 254 Pleurodyne. |
| 251 Dyspnœa. | 255 Rheuma. |
| 252 Asthma. | 256 Hydrothorax. |
| 253 Orthopnœa. | 257 Empyema. |

CLASS IX....DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 258 Amblyopia. | 263 Agheustia. |
| 259 Caligo. | 264 Dysecœa. |
| 260 Cataracta. | 265 Paracusis. |
| 261 Amaurosis. | 266 Cophosis. |
| 262 Anosmia. | 267 Anesthesia. |

ORD. II. *ANEPITHYMIÆ*.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 268 Anorexia. | 270 Anaphrodisia. |
| 269 Adipsia. | |

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 271 Mutitas. | 275 Paralysis. |
| 272 Aphonia. | 276 Hemiplegia. |
| 273 Psellismus. | 277 Paraplexia. |
| 274 Cacophonia. | |

ORD. IV. *LEIPOPSYCHIÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 278 Asthenia. | 280 Syncope. |
| 279 Lypothymia. | 281 Asphyxia. |

ORD. V. *COMATÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 282 Catalepsis. | 286 Cataphora. |
| 283 Ectasis. | 287 Carus. |
| 284 Typhomania. | 288 Apoplexia. |
| 285 Lethargus. | |

CLASS X....EXANTHEMATA.

ORD. I. *CONTAGIOSA*.

289 Pestis.	292 Purpura.
290 Variola.	293 Rubeola.
291 Pemphigus.	294 Scarlatina.

ORD. II. *NON CONTAGIOSA*.

295 Miliaris.	297 Essera.
296 Erysipelas.	298 Aphtha.

CLASS XI....PHLEGMASIÆ.

ORD. I. *MUSCULOSÆ*.

299 Phlegmone.	301 Myositis.
300 Cynanche.	302 Carditis.

ORD. II. *MEMBRANACEÆ*.

303 Phrenitis.	307 Enteritis.
304 Diaphragmitis.	308 Epiploitis.
305 Pleuritis.	309 Cystitis.
306 Gastritis.	

ORD. III. *PARENCHYMATOSÆ*.

310 Cephalitis.	313 Splenitis.
311 Peripneumonia.	314 Nephritis.
312 Hepatitis.	315 Metritis.

CLASS XII....FEBRES.

ORD. I. *CONTINUÆ*.

316 Judicatoria.	319 Typhus.
317 Humoraria.	320 Hectica.
318 Frigeraria.	

ORD. II. *REMITTENTES*.

321 Amphimerina.	323 Tetartophya.
322 Tritæophya.	

ORD. III. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 324 Quotidiana. | 326 Quartana. |
| 325 Tertianæ. | 327 Erratica. |

CLASS XIII....*VESANIÆ.*ORD. I. *HALLUCINATIONES.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 328 Vertigo. | 331 Syrigmos. |
| 329 Suffusio. | 332 Hypochondriasis. |
| 330 Diplopia. | 333 Somnambulismus. |

ORD. II. *MOROSITATES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 334 Pica. | 340 Satyriasis. |
| 335 Bulimia. | 341 Nymphomania. |
| 336 Polydipsia. | 342 Tarantismus. |
| 337 Antipathia. | 343 Hydrophobia. |
| 338 Nostalgia. | 344 Rabies. |
| 339 Panophobia. | |

ORD. III. *DELIRIA.*

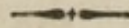
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 345 Paraphrosyne. | 348 Dæmonomania. |
| 346 Amentia. | 349 Mania. |
| 347 Melancholia. | |

ORD. IV. *ANOMALÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 350 Amnesia. | 351 Agrypnia. |
|--------------|---------------|

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM OF MACBRIDE:

(PUBLISHED IN 1772.)



CLASS I....UNIVERSAL DISEASES.

ORD. I. *FEVERS.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 Continued. | 4 Eruptive. |
| 2 Intermittent. | 5 Hectic. |
| 3 Remittent. | |

ORD. II. *INFLAMMATIONS.*

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 6 External. | 7 Internal. |
|-------------|-------------|

ORD. III. *FLUXES.*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 8 Alvine. | 10 Humoral discharge. |
| 9 Hæmorrhage. | |

ORD. IV. *PAINFUL DISEASES.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 11 Gout. | 17 Pleurodyne. |
| 12 Rheumatism. | 18 Pain in the stomach. |
| 13 Ostocopus. | 19 Colic. |
| 14 Headach. | 20 Lithiasis. |
| 15 Toothach. | 21 Ischuria. |
| 16 Earach. | 22 Proctalgia. |

ORD. V. *SPASMODIC DISEASES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 23 Tetanus. | 27 Convulsion. |
| 24 Catochus. | 28 Epilepsy. |
| 25 Locked Jaw. | 29 Eclampsia. |
| 26 Hydrophobia. | 30 Hieranosos. |

ORD. VI. *WEAKNESSES AND PRIVATIONS.*

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 31 Coma. | 33 Fainting. |
| 32 Palsy. | |

ORD. VII. *ASTHMATIC DISORDERS.*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 34 Dyspnœa. | 37 Hydrothorax. |
| 35 Orthopnœa. | 38 Empyema. |
| 36 Asthma. | |

ORD. VIII. *MENTAL DISEASES.*

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 39 Mania. | 40 Melancholia. |
|-----------|-----------------|

ORD. IX. *CACHEXIES, or Humoral Diseases.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 41 Corpulency. | 48 Osteosarcosis. |
| 42 Dropsy. | 49 Sarcostosis. |
| 43 Jaundice. | 50 Mortification. |
| 44 Emphyema. | 51 Scurvy. |
| 45 Tympany. | 52 Scrophula. |
| 46 Physconia. | 53 Cancer. |
| 47 Atrophia. | 54 Lues Venerea. |

CLASS II....LOCAL DISEASES.

ORD. I. *OF THE INTERNAL SENSES.*

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 55 Loss of Memory. | 57 Loss of Judgment. |
| 56 Hypochondriasis. | |

ORD. II. *OF THE EXTERNAL SENSES.*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 58 Blindness. | 63 Depraved Smell. |
| 59 Depraved Sight. | 64 Loss of Taste. |
| 60 Deafness. | 65 Depraved Taste. |
| 61 Depraved Hearing. | 66 Loss of Feeling. |
| 62 Loss of Smell. | |

ORD. III. *OF THE APPETITES.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 67 Anorexia. | 71 Satyriasis. |
| 68 Cynorexia. | 72 Nymphomania. |
| 69 Pica. | 73 Anaphrodisia. |
| 70 Polydipsia. | |

ORD. IV. OF THE SECRETIONS AND EXCRETIONS.

74 Epiphora.	81 Pyuria.
75 Coryza.	82 Dysuria.
76 Ptyalism.	83 Constipation.
77 Anacatharsis.	84 Tenesmus.
78 Otorrhœa.	85 Dysodia.
79 Diarrhœa.	86 Flatulence.
80 Incontinence of Urine.	87 Ædosophia.

ORD. V. IMPEDING DIFFERENT ACTIONS.

88 Aphonia.	99 Chorea.
89 Mutitas.	100 Trismus.
90 Paraphonia.	101 Nystagmus.
91 Dysphagia.	102 Cramp.
92 Wryneck.	103 Scelotyrbe.
93 Angone.	104 Contraction.
94 Sneezing.	105 Paralysis.
95 Hiccup.	106 Anchylosis.
96 Cough.	107 Gibbositas.
97 Vomiting.	108 Lordosis.
98 Palpitation of the Heart.	109 Hydarthrus.

ORD. VI. OF THE EXTERNAL HABIT.

110 Tumour.	119 Leprosy.
111 Excrescence.	120 Elephantiasis.
112 Aneurism.	121 Frambœsia.
113 Varix.	122 Herpes.
114 Papulæ.	123 Maculæ.
115 Phlyctænæ.	124 Alopecia.
116 Pustulæ.	125 Trichoma.
117 Scabies, or Psora.	126 Scald Head.
118 Impetigo.	127 Phthiriasis.

ORD. VII. DISLOCATIONS.

128 Hernia.	130 Luxation.
129 Prolapsus.	

ORD. VIII. SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 131 Wound. | 135 Burn, or Scald. |
| 132 Ulcer. | 136 Excoriation. |
| 133 Fissure. | 137 Fracture. |
| 134 Fistula. | 138 Caries. |

CLASS III....SEXUAL DISEASES.

ORD. I. *GENERAL, proper to Men.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 139 Febris testicularis. | 140 Tabes dorsalis. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

ORD. II. *LOCAL, proper to Men.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 141 Dyspermatusmus. | 146 Paraphymosis. |
| 142 Gonorrhœa simplex. | 147 Chrystalline. |
| 143 Gonorrhœa viru-
lenta. | 148 Hernia humoralis. |
| 144 Priapism. | 149 Hydrocele. |
| 145 Phymosis. | 150 Sarcocoele. |
| | 151 Cirsocele. |

ORD. III. *GENERAL, proper to Women.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 152 Amenorrhœa. | 157 Graviditas. |
| 153 Chlorosis. | 158 Abortus. |
| 154 Leucorrhœa. | 159 Dystocia. |
| 155 Menorrhagia. | 160 Febris puerperalis. |
| 156 Hysteralgia. | 161 Mastodynia. |

ORD. IV. *LOCAL, proper to Women.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 162 Hydrops ovarii. | 166 Prolapsus uteri. |
| 163 Scirrhus ovarii. | 167 Prolapsus vaginæ. |
| 164 Hydrometra. | 168 Polypus uteri. |
| 165 Physometra. | |

CLASS IV....INFANTILE DISEASES.

ORD. I. *GENERAL.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 169 Colica meconialis. | 173 Eclampsia. |
| 170 Colica lactantium. | 174 Atrophia. |
| 171 Diarrhoea infantum. | 175 Rachitis. |
| 172 Aphthæ. | |

ORD. II. *LOCAL.*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 176 Imperforation. | 179 Purpura. |
| 177 Anchyloglossum. | 180 Crusta lactea. |
| 178 Aurigo. | |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM OF CULLEN:

(PUBLISHED IN 1785.)

—•—
CLASS I....PYREXIÆ.

ORD. I. *FEBRES.*

§ 1. INTERMITTENTES.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 Tertianæ. | 3 Quotidiana. |
| 2 Quartana. | |

§ 2. CONTINUÆ.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 4 Synocha. | 6 Synochus. |
| 5 Typhus. | |

ORD. II. *PHLEGMASIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 7 Phlogosis. | 16 Hepatitis. |
| 8 Ophthalmia. | 17 Splenitis. |
| 9 Phrenitis. | 18 Nepbritis. |
| 10 Cynanche. | 19 Cystitis. |
| 11 Pneumonia. | 20 Hysteritis. |
| 12 Carditis. | 21 Rheumatismus. |
| 13 Peritonitis. | 22 Odontalgia. |
| 14 Gastritis. | 23 Podagra. |
| 15 Enteritis. | 24 Arthropuosis. |

ORD. III. *EXANTHEMATA.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 25 Variola. | 30 Erysipelas. |
| 26 Varicella. | 31 Miliaria. |
| 27 Rubeola. | 32 Urticaria. |
| 28 Scarlatina. | 33 Pemphigus. |
| 29 Pestis. | 34 Aphtha. |

ORD. IV. *HÆMORRHAGIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 35 Epistaxis. | 37 Hæmorrhoids. |
| 36 Hæmoptysis. | 38 Menorrhagia. |

ORD. V. *PROFLUVIA.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 39 Catarrhus. | 40 Dysenteria. |
|---------------|----------------|

CLASS II....NEUROSES.

ORD. I. *COMATA.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 41 Apoplexia. | 42 Paralysis. |
|---------------|---------------|

ORD. II. *ADYNAMIÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 43 Syncope. | 45 Hypochondriasis. |
| 44 Dyspepsia. | 46 Chlorosis. |

ORD. III. *SPASMI.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 47 Tetanus. | 56 Pertussis. |
| 48 Trismus. | 57 Pyrosis. |
| 49 Convulsio. | 58 Colica. |
| 50 Chorea. | 59 Cholera. |
| 51 Raphania. | 60 Diarrhœa. |
| 52 Epilepsia. | 61 Diabetes. |
| 53 Palpitatio. | 62 Hysteria. |
| 54 Asthma. | 63 Hydrophobia. |
| 55 Dyspnœa. | |

ORD. IV. *VESANIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 64 Amentia. | 66 Mania. |
| 65 Melancholia. | 67 Oneirodynia. |

CLASS III....CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I. *MARCORES.*

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 68 Tabes. | 69 Atrophia |
|-----------|-------------|

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ*.§ 1. *ADIPOSEÆ*.

70 Polysarcia.

§ 2. *FLATUOSÆ*.

71 Pneumatosi.

73 Physometra.

72 Tympanites.

§ 3. *AQUOSÆ*.

74 Anasarca.

78 Ascites.

75 Hydrocephalus.

79 Hydrometra.

76 Hydrorachitis.

80 Hydrocele.

77 Hydrothorax.

§ 4. *SOLIDÆ*.

81 Physconia.

82 Rachitis.

ORD. III. *IMPETIGINES*.

83 Scrophula.

87 Lepra.

84 Syphilis.

88 Frambœsia.

85 Scorbutus.

89 Trichoma.

86 Elephantiasis.

90 Icterus.

CLASS IV....LOCALES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ*.

91 Caligo.

96 Paracusis.

92 Amaurosis.

97 Anosmia.

93 Dysopia.

98 Agheustia.

94 Pseudoblepsia.

99 Anæsthesia.

95 Dysecœa.

ORD. II. *DYSOREXIÆ*.§ 1. *APPETITUS ERRONEI*.

100 Bulimia.

103 Satyriasis.

101 Polydipsia.

104 Nymphomania.

102 Pica.

105 Nostalgia.

ORD. II. *DYSOREXIÆ*, (continued.)

§ 2. APPETITUS DEFICIENTES.

106 Anorexia.

108 Anaphrodisia.

107 Adipsia.

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIÆ*.

109 Aphonia.

113 Strabismus.

110 Mutitas.

114 Dysphagia.

111 Paraphonia.

115 Contractura.

112 Psellismus.

ORD. IV. *APOCENOSES*.

116 Profusio.

119 Ptyalismus.

117 Ephidrosis.

120 Enuresis.

118 Epiphora.

121 Gonorrhœa.

ORD. V. *EPISCHESES*.

122 Obstipatio.

125 Dyspermatismus.

123 Ischuria.

126 Amenorrhœa.

124 Dysuria.

ORD. VI. *TUMORES*.

127 Aneurisma.

134 Verruca.

128 Varix.

135 Clavus.

129 Ecchymoma.

136 Lupia.

130 Scirrhus.

137 Ganglion.

131 Cancer.

138 Hydatid.

132 Bubo.

139 Hydarthrus.

133 Sarcoma.

140 Exostosis.

ORD. VII. *ECTOPIÆ*.

141 Hernia.

143 Luxatio.

142 Prolapsus.

ORD. VII. *DIALYSES.*144 *Vulnus.*145 *Ulcus.*146 *Herpes.*147 *Tinea.*148 *Psora.*149 *Fractura.*150 *Caries.*

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF DARWIN:

(PUBLISHED IN 1796.)

CLASS I.

DISEASES OF IRRITATION.

ORDO I.

INCREASED IRRITATION.

GENUS I.

With increased Actions of the Sanguiferous System

SPECIES.

1 <i>Febris Irritativa.</i>	Irritative fever.
2 <i>Ebrietas</i>	Drunkenness.
3 <i>Hæmorrhagia arteriosa.</i>	Arterial hæmorrhage.
4 <i>Hæmoptoe arteriosa.</i>	Spitting of arterial blood
5 <i>Hæmorrhagia narium.</i>	Bleeding from the nose.

GENUS II.

With increased Actions of the Secerning System.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Calor febrilis.</i>	Febrile heat.
2 <i>Rubor febrilis.</i>	Febrile redness.
3 <i>Sudor calidus.</i>	Warm sweat.
<i>Sudor febrilis.</i>	Sweat in fevers.
— <i>a labore.</i>	Sweat from exercise.
— <i>ab igne.</i>	Sweat from fire.
— <i>a medicamentis.</i>	Sweat from medicines.

GENUS II. (continued.)

4	<i>Urina uberius colorata.</i>	Copious coloured urine.
5	<i>Diarrhœa calida.</i>	Warm diarrhœa.
	——— <i>febrilis.</i>	Diarrhœa from fever.
	——— <i>crapulosa.</i>	——— from indigestion.
	——— <i>infantum.</i>	——— of infants.
6	<i>Salivatio calida.</i>	Warm salivation.
7	<i>Catarrhus calidus.</i>	——— catarrh.
8	<i>Expectoratio calida.</i>	——— expectoration.
9	<i>Exsudatio pone aures.</i>	Discharge behind the ears.
10	<i>Gonorrhœa calida.</i>	Warm Gonorrhœa.
11	<i>Fluor albus calidus.</i>	——— fluor albus.
12	<i>Hæmorrhœa alba.</i>	White piles.
13	<i>Serum e vesicatorio.</i>	Discharge from a blister.
14	<i>Perspiratio fœtida.</i>	Fetid perspiration.
15	<i>Crines Novi.</i>	New hairs.

GENUS III.

With increased Actions of the Absorbent System.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Lingua arida.</i>	Dry tongue.
2	<i>Fauces aridæ.</i>	Dry throat.
3	<i>Nares aridi.</i>	Dry nostrils.
4	<i>Expectoratio solida.</i>	Solid expectoration.
5	<i>Constipatio alvi.</i>	Costiveness.
6	<i>Cutis arida.</i>	Dry skin.
7	<i>Urina parcius colorata.</i>	Diminished coloured urine.
8	<i>Calculus felleus et icterus.</i>	Gall-stone and jaundice.
9	——— <i>renis.</i>	Stone of the kidney.
10	——— <i>vesicæ.</i>	Stone of the bladder.
11	——— <i>arthriticus.</i>	Gout-stone.
12	<i>Rheumatismus chronicus.</i>	Chronic Rheumatism.
13	<i>Cicatrix vulnerum.</i>	Healing of ulcers.
14	<i>Corneæ obfuscatio.</i>	Scar on the cornea.

GENUS IV.

With increased Actions of other Cavities and Membranes.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Nictitatio irritativa.</i>	Irritative nictitation.
2	<i>Deglutitio irritativa.</i>	Irritative deglutition.
3	<i>Respiratio et tussis.</i>	Respiration and cough.
4	<i>Exclusio bilis.</i>	Exclusion of the bile.
5	<i>Dentitio.</i>	Toothing.
6	<i>Priapismus.</i>	Priapism.
7	<i>Distensio mammularum.</i>	Distension of the nipples.
8	<i>Descensus uteri.</i>	Descent of the uterus.
9	<i>Prolapsus ani.</i>	Descent of the rectum.
10	<i>Lumbricus.</i>	Round-worm.
11	<i>Tænia.</i>	Tape-worm.
12	<i>Ascarides.</i>	Thread-worms.
13	<i>Dracunculus.</i>	Guinea-worm.
14	<i>Morpiones.</i>	Crab-lice.
15	<i>Pediculi.</i>	Lice.

GENUS V.

With increased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Visus acrior.</i>	Acuter sight.
2	<i>Auditus acrior.</i>	—— hearing.
3	<i>Olfactus acrior.</i>	—— smell.
4	<i>Gustus acrior.</i>	—— taste.
5	<i>Tactus acrior.</i>	—— touch.
6	<i>Sensus caloris acrior.</i>	—— sense of heat.
7	<i>—— extensionis acrior.</i>	—— sense of extension.
8	<i>Titillatio.</i>	Tickling.
9	<i>Pruritus.</i>	Itching.
10	<i>Dolor urens.</i>	Smarting.
11	<i>Consternatio.</i>	Surprise.

ORDO II.

DECREASED IRRITATION.

GENUS I.

With decreased Actions of the Sanguiferous System.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Febris inirritativa.</i>	Inirritative fever.
2 <i>Paresis inirritativa.</i>	———— debility.
3 <i>Somnus interruptus.</i>	Interrupted sleep.
4 <i>Syncope.</i>	Fainting.
5 <i>Hæmorrhagia venosa.</i>	Venous hæmorrhage.
6 <i>Hæmorrhoids cruenta.</i>	Bleeding piles.
7 <i>Hæmorrhagia renum.</i>	Bleeding from the kidneys.
8 ————— <i>hepatitis.</i>	Bleeding from the liver.
9 <i>Hæmoptoe venosa.</i>	Spitting of venous blood.
10 <i>Palpitatio cordis.</i>	Palpitation of the heart.
11 <i>Menorrhagia.</i>	Exuberant menstruation.
12 <i>Dysmenorrhagia.</i>	Deficient menstruation.
13 <i>Lochia nimia.</i>	Too great lochia.
14 <i>Abortio spontanea.</i>	Spontaneous abortion.
15 <i>Scorbutus.</i>	Scurvy.
16 <i>Vibices.</i>	Extravasations of blood.
17 <i>Petechiæ.</i>	Purple spots.
18 <i>Aneurisma.</i>	Aneurism.
19 <i>Varix.</i>	Swelling of veins.

GENUS II.

With decreased Actions of the Secerning System.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Frigus febrile.</i>	Coldness in fevers.
——— <i>chronicum.</i>	———— permanent.
2 <i>Pallor fugitivus.</i>	Paleness fugitive.
——— <i>permanens.</i>	———— permanent.
3 <i>Pus parcius.</i>	Diminished pus.
4 <i>Mucus parcius.</i>	Diminished mucus.
5 <i>Urina parcius pallida.</i>	Pale diminished urine.
6 <i>Torpor hepaticus.</i>	Torpor of the liver.

GENUS II. (continued.)

7	<i>Torpor pancreatis.</i>	Torpor of the pancreas.
8	<i>Torpor renis.</i>	Torpor of the kidney.
9	<i>Punctæ mucosæ vultus.</i>	Mucous spots on the face.
10	<i>Maculæ cutis fulvæ.</i>	Tawny blots on the skin.
11	<i>Canities.</i>	Gray hairs.
12	<i>Callus.</i>	Callus.
13	<i>Cataracta.</i>	Cataract.
14	<i>Innutritio ossium.</i>	Innutrition of the bones.
15	<i>Rachitis.</i>	Rickets.
16	<i>Spina distortio.</i>	Distortion of the spine.
17	<i>Claudicatio coxaria.</i>	Lameness of the hip.
18	<i>Spina protuberans.</i>	Protuberant spine.
19	<i>Spina bifida.</i>	Divided spine.
20	<i>Defectus palati.</i>	Defect of the palate.

GENUS III.

With decreased Actions of the Absorbent System.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Mucus faucium frigidus.</i>	Cold mucus from the throat.
2	<i>Sudor frigidus.</i>	Cold sweat.
3	<i>Catarrhus frigidus.</i>	Cold catarrh.
4	<i>Expectoratio frigida.</i>	Cold expectoration.
5	<i>Urina uberior pallida.</i>	Copious pale urine.
6	<i>Diarrhœa frigida.</i>	Cold diarrhœa.
7	<i>Fluor albus frigidus.</i>	Cold fluor albus.
8	<i>Gonorrhœa frigida.</i>	Cold gonorrhœa.
9	<i>Hepatis tumor.</i>	Swelling of the liver.
10	<i>Chlorosis.</i>	Green sickness.
11	<i>Hydrocele.</i>	Dropsy of the vagina testis.
12	<i>Hydrocephalus internus.</i>	Dropsy of the brain.
13	<i>Ascites.</i>	Dropsy of the belly.
14	<i>Hydrothorax.</i>	Dropsy of the chest.
15	<i>Hydrops ovarii.</i>	Dropsy of the ovary.
16	<i>Anasarca pulmonum.</i>	Dropsy of the lungs.
17	<i>Obesitas.</i>	Corpulency.
18	<i>Splenis tumor.</i>	Swelling of the spleen.
19	<i>Genu tumor albus.</i>	White swelling of the knee.
20	<i>Bronchocele.</i>	Swelled throat.
21	<i>Scrofula.</i>	King's evil.

GENUS III. (continued.)

22	<i>Scirrhus.</i>	Scirrhus.
23	——— <i>recti.</i>	——— of the rectum.
24	——— <i>urethræ.</i>	——— of the urethra.
25	——— <i>œsophagi.</i>	——— of the throat.
26	<i>Lactorum inirritabilitas.</i>	Irritability of the lacteals.
27	<i>Lymphaticorum inirritabilitas.</i>	Irritability of the lymphatics.

GENUS IV.

With decreased Actions of other Cavities and Membranes.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Sitis calida.</i>	Thirst warm.
	——— <i>frigida.</i>	——— cold.
2	<i>Esuries.</i>	Hunger.
3	<i>Nausea sicca.</i>	Dry nausea.
4	<i>Ægritudo ventriculi.</i>	Sickness of stomach.
5	<i>Cardialgia.</i>	Heart-burn.
6	<i>Arthritis ventriculi.</i>	Gout of the stomach.
7	<i>Colica flatulenta.</i>	Flatulent colic.
8	<i>Colica saturnina.</i>	Colic from lead.
9	<i>Tympanitis.</i>	Tympany.
10	<i>Hypochondriasis.</i>	Hypochondriacism.
11	<i>Cephalæa idiopathica.</i>	Idiopathic head-ach.
12	<i>Hemicrania idiopathica.</i>	Idiopathic hemicrania.
13	<i>Odontalgia.</i>	Tooth ach.
14	<i>Otalgia.</i>	Ear-ach.
15	<i>Pleurodyne chronica.</i>	Chronical pain of the side.
16	<i>Sciatica frigida.</i>	Cold sciatica.
17	<i>Lumbago frigida.</i>	Cold lumbago.
18	<i>Hysteralgia frigida.</i>	Cold pain of the uterus.
19	<i>Proctalgia frigida.</i>	Cold pain of the rectum.
20	<i>Vesicæ felleæ inirritabilitas et icterus.</i>	Inirritability of the gall-bladder and jaundice.

GENUS V.

With decreased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Stultitia inirritabilis.</i>	Folly from inirritability.
2 <i>Visus imminutus.</i>	Impaired vision.
3 <i>Muscae volitantes.</i>	Dark moving specks.
4 <i>Strabismus.</i>	Squinting.
5 <i>Amaurosis.</i>	Palsy of the optic nerve.
6 <i>Auditus imminutus.</i>	Impaired hearing.
7 <i>Olfactus imminutus.</i>	——— smell.
8 <i>Gustus imminutus.</i>	——— taste.
9 <i>Tactus imminutus.</i>	——— touch.
10 <i>Stupor.</i>	Stupor.

ORDO III.

RETROGRADE IRRITATIVE MOTIONS.

GENUS I.

Of the Alimentary Canal.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Ruminatio.</i>	Chewing the cud.
2 <i>Ructus.</i>	Eructation.
3 <i>Apepsia.</i>	Indigestion, water-qualm.
4 <i>Vomitus.</i>	Vomiting.
5 <i>Cholera.</i>	Cholera.
6 <i>Ileus.</i>	Iliac passion.
7 <i>Globus hystericus.</i>	Hysteric strangulation.
8 <i>Vomendi conamen inane.</i>	Vain efforts to vomit.
9 <i>Borborismus.</i>	Gurgling of the bowels.
10 <i>Hysteria.</i>	Hysteric disease.
11 <i>Hydrophobia.</i>	Dread of water.

GENUS II.

Of the Absorbent System.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Catarrhus lymphaticus.</i>	Lymphatic catarrh.
2	<i>Salivatio lymphatica.</i>	Lymphatic salivation.
3	<i>Nausea humida.</i>	Moist nausea.
4	<i>Diarrhæa lymphatica.</i>	Lymphatic flux.
5	<i>Diarrhæa chyliifera.</i>	Flux of chyle.
6	<i>Diabetes.</i>	Diabetes.
7	<i>Sudor lymphaticus.</i>	Lymphatic sweat.
8	<i>Sudor asthmaticus.</i>	Asthmatic sweat.
9	<i>Translatio puris.</i>	Translation of matter.
10	————— <i>lactis.</i>	————— of milk.
11	————— <i>urinæ.</i>	————— of urine.

GENUS III.

Of the Sanguiferous System.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Capillarium motus retro- gressus.</i>	Retrograde motion of the ca- pillaries.
2	<i>Palpitatio cordis.</i>	Palpitation of the heart.
3	<i>Anhelatio spasmodica.</i>	Spasmodic panting.

CLASS II.

DISEASES OF SENSATION.

ORDO I.

INCREASED SENSATION.

GENUS I.

With increased Action of the Muscles.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Deglutitio.</i>	Deglutition.
2 <i>Respiratio.</i>	Respiration.
3 <i>Sternutatio.</i>	Sneezing.
4 <i>Anhelitus.</i>	Panting.
5 <i>Tussis ebriorum.</i>	Cough of inebriates.
6 <i>Singultus.</i>	Hiccough.
7 <i>Crapula ventriculi.</i>	Indigestion.
8 <i>Asthma humorale.</i>	Humoral asthma.
9 <i>Nictitatio sensitiva.</i>	Winking from pain.
10 <i>Oscitatio et pandiculatio.</i>	Yawning and stretching.
11 <i>Tenesmus.</i>	Tenesmus.
12 <i>Stranguria.</i>	Strangury.
13 <i>Parturitio.</i>	Parturition.

GENUS II.

With the Production of new Vessels by internal Membranes or Glands, with Fever.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Febris sensitiva irritata.</i>	Sensitive irritated fever.
2 <i>Ophthalmia interna.</i>	Inflammation of the eye.
3 <i>Phrenitis.</i>	———— of the brain.
4 <i>Peripneumonia.</i>	———— of the lungs.
———— <i>trachealis.</i>	The croup.
5 <i>Pleuritis.</i>	Inflammation of the pleura.
6 <i>Diaphragmitis.</i>	———— of the diaphragm.
7 <i>Carditis.</i>	———— of the heart.

GENUS II. (continued.)

8	<i>Peritonitis.</i>	Inflammation of the peritoneum.
9	<i>Mesenteritis.</i>	———— of the mesentery.
10	<i>Gastritis.</i>	———— of the stomach.
11	<i>Enteritis.</i>	———— of the bowels.
12	<i>Hepatitis.</i>	———— of the liver.
13	<i>Splenitis.</i>	———— of the spleen.
14	<i>Nephritis.</i>	———— of the kidney.
15	<i>Cystitis.</i>	———— of the bladder.
16	<i>Hysteritis.</i>	———— of the womb.
17	<i>Lumbago sensitiva.</i>	———— of the loins.
18	<i>Ischias.</i>	———— of the pelvis.
19	<i>Paronychia interna.</i>	———— beneath the nails.

GENUS III.

With the Production of new Vessels by external Membranes or Glands, with Fever.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Febris sensitiva inirritata.</i>	Sensitive inirritated fever.
2	<i>Erysipelas irritatum.</i>	Erysipelas, irritated.
	———— <i>inirritatum.</i>	———— inirritated.
	———— <i>sensitivum.</i>	———— sensitive.
3	<i>Tonsillitis interna.</i>	Angina, internal.
	———— <i>superficialis.</i>	———— superficial.
	———— <i>inirritata.</i>	———— inirritated.
4	<i>Parotitis suppurans.</i>	Mumps, suppurative.
	———— <i>mutabilis.</i>	———— mutable.
	———— <i>felina.</i>	———— of cats.
5	<i>Catarrhus sensitivus.</i>	Catarrh, inflammatory.
6	———— <i>contagiosus.</i>	———— contagious.
	———— <i>equinus et caninus.</i>	———— among horses and dogs.
7	<i>Peripneumonia superficialis.</i>	Superficial peripneumony.
8	<i>Pertussis.</i>	Chin cough.
9	<i>Variola discreta.</i>	Small-pox, distinct.
	———— <i>confluens.</i>	———— confluent.
	———— <i>inoculata.</i>	———— inoculated.
10	<i>Rubeola irritata.</i>	Measles, irritated.
	———— <i>inirritata.</i>	———— inirritated.

GENUS III. (continued.)

11 <i>Scarlatina mitis.</i>	Scarlet fever, mild.
——— <i>maligna.</i>	——— malignant.
12 <i>Miliaria sudatoria.</i>	Miliary fever, sudatory.
——— <i>irritata.</i>	——— irritated.
——— <i>inirritata.</i>	——— inirritated.
13 <i>Pestis.</i>	Plague.
——— <i>vaccina.</i>	——— of horned cattle.
14 <i>Pemphigus.</i>	Bladdery fever.
15 <i>Varicella.</i>	Chicken-pox.
16 <i>Urticaria.</i>	Nettle-rash.
17 <i>Aphtha sensitiva.</i>	Thrush, sensitive.
——— <i>irritata.</i>	——— irritated.
——— <i>inirritata.</i>	——— inirritated.
18 <i>Dysentaria.</i>	Bloody flux.
19 <i>Gastritis superficialis.</i>	Superficial inflammation of the stomach.
20 <i>Enteritis superficialis.</i>	——— of the bowels.

GENUS IV.

With the Production of new Vessels by internal Membranes or Glands, without Fever.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Ophthalmia superficialis.</i>	Ophthalmia, superficial.
——— <i>lymphatica.</i>	——— lymphatic.
——— <i>equina.</i>	——— of horses.
2 <i>Pterigion.</i>	Eye wing.
3 <i>Tarsitis palpebrarum.</i>	Red eyelids.
4 <i>Hordeolum.</i>	Stye.
5 <i>Paronychia superficialis.</i>	Whitlow.
6 <i>Gutta rosea hepatica.</i>	Pimpled face, hepatic.
——— <i>stomatica.</i>	——— stomatic.
——— <i>hereditaria.</i>	——— hereditary.
7 <i>Odontitis.</i>	Inflamed tooth.
8 <i>Otitis.</i>	——— ear.
9 <i>Fistula lacrymalis.</i>	Fistula lacrymalis.
10 <i>Fistula in ano.</i>	Fistula in ano.
11 <i>Hepatitis chronica.</i>	Chronical hepatitis.
12 <i>Scrofula suppurans.</i>	Suppurating scrofula.

GENUS IV. (continued.)

13	<i>Scorbutus suppurans.</i>	Suppurating scurvy.
14	<i>Scirrhus suppurans.</i>	Suppurating scirrhus.
15	<i>Carcinoma.</i>	Cancer.
16	<i>Arthrocele.</i>	Swelling of the joints.
17	<i>Arthropuosis.</i>	Suppuration of the joints.
18	<i>Caries ossium.</i>	Caries of the bones.

GENUS V.

With the Production of new Vessels by external Membranes or Glands, without Fever.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Gonorrhœa venerea.</i>	Clap.
2	<i>Syphilis.</i>	Venereal disease.
3	<i>Lepra.</i>	Leprosy.
4	<i>Elephantiasis.</i>	Elephantiasis.
5	<i>Frambœsia.</i>	Frambœsia.
6	<i>Psora.</i>	Itch.
7	<i>Psora ebriorum.</i>	Itch of drunkards.
8	<i>Herpes.</i>	Herpes.
9	<i>Zona Ignea.</i>	Shingles.
10	<i>Annulus Repens.</i>	Ring-worm.
11	<i>Tinea capitis.</i>	Scald-head.
12	<i>Crusta lactea.</i>	Milk-crust.
13	<i>Trichoma.</i>	Plica polonica.

GENUS VI.

With Fever consequent to the Production of new Vessels or Fluids.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Febris sensitiva.</i>	Sensitive Fever.
2	— <i>a pure clauso.</i>	Fever from concealed matter.
3	— <i>a vomica.</i>	— from vomica.
4	— <i>ab empyemate.</i>	— from empyema.
5	— <i>mesenterica.</i>	— mesenteric.
6	— <i>a pure aerato.</i>	— from ærated matter.

GENUS VI. (continued.)

7	<i>Febris a phthisi.</i>	Fever from consumption.
8	— <i>scrofulosa.</i>	— scrofulous.
9	— <i>ischiadica.</i>	— from ischias.
10	— <i>arthropuodica.</i>	— from joint evil.
11	— <i>a pure contagioso.</i>	— from contagious matter.
12	— <i>variolosa secundaria</i>	— secondary of small-pox.
13	— <i>carcinomatosa.</i>	— cancerous.
14	— <i>venerea.</i>	— venereal.
15	— <i>a sanie contagiosa.</i>	— from contagious sanies.
16	— <i>puerpera.</i>	— puerperal.
17	— <i>a sphacelo.</i>	— from sphacelus.

GENUS VII.

With increased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Delirium febrile.</i>	Delirium of fevers.
2	— <i>maniacale.</i>	— maniacal.
3	— <i>ebrietatis.</i>	— of drunkenness.
4	<i>Somnium.</i>	Dreams.
5	<i>Hallucinatio visûs.</i>	Deception of sight.
6	— <i>auditûs.</i>	— of hearing.
7	<i>Rubor a calore.</i>	Blush from heat.
8	— <i>jucunditalis.</i>	— from joy.
9	<i>Priapismus amatorius.</i>	Amorous priapism.
10	<i>Distentio mamularum.</i>	Distension of the nipples.

ORDO II.

DECREASED SENSATION.

GENUS I.

With decreased Action of the general System.

SPECIES.

1	<i>Stultitia insensibilis.</i>	Folly from insensibility.
2	<i>Tædium vitæ.</i>	Irksomeness of life.
3	<i>Paresis sensitiva.</i>	Sensitive debility.

GENUS II.

With decreased Actions of particular Organs.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Anorexia.</i>	Want of appetite.
2 <i>Adipsia.</i>	Want of thirst.
3 <i>Impotentia.</i>	Impotence.
4 <i>Sterilitas.</i>	Barrenness.
5 <i>Insensibilitas artuum.</i>	Insensibility of the limbs.
6 <i>Dysuria insensitiva.</i>	Insensibility of the bladder.
7 <i>Accumulatio alvina.</i>	Accumulation of feces.

ORDO III.

RETROGRADE SENSITIVE MOTIONS.

GENUS I.

Of Excretory Ducts.

SPECIES.

<i>Motus retrogressus.</i>	Retrograde motion.
1 ———- <i>ureterum.</i>	————- of the ureters.
2 ———- <i>urethræ.</i>	————- of the urethra.
3 ———- <i>ductûs choledoci.</i>	————- of the bile-duct.

CLASS III.

DISEASES OF VOLITION.

ORDO I.

INCREASED VOLITION.

GENUS I.

With increased Actions of the Muscles.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Jactitatio.</i>	Restlessness.
2 <i>Tremor febrilis.</i>	Febrile trembling.
3 <i>Clamor.</i>	Screaming.
4 <i>Risus.</i>	Laughter.
5 <i>Convulsio.</i>	Convulsion.
———— <i>debilis.</i>	———— weak.
6 ———— <i>dolorifica.</i>	———— painful.
7 <i>Epilepsia.</i>	Epilepsy.
8 ———— <i>dolorifica.</i>	———— painful.
9 <i>Somnambulismus.</i>	Sleep walking.
10 <i>Asthma convulsivum.</i>	Asthma convulsive.
11 ———— <i>dolorificum.</i>	———— painful.
12 <i>Stridor dentium.</i>	Gnashing of the teeth.
13 <i>Tetanus trismus.</i>	Cramp of the jaw.
14 ———— <i>dolorificus.</i>	———— painful.
15 <i>Hydrophobia.</i>	Dread of water.

GENUS II.

With increased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Mania mutabilis.</i>	Mutable madness.
2 <i>Studium inane.</i>	Reverie.
3 <i>Virgilia.</i>	Watchfulness.
4 <i>Erotomania.</i>	Sentimental love.
5 <i>Amor sui.</i>	Vanity.
6 <i>Nostalgia.</i>	Desire of home.

GENUS II. (continued.)

7 <i>Spes religiosa.</i>	Superstitious hope.
8 <i>Superbia stemmatis.</i>	Pride of family.
9 <i>Ambitio.</i>	Ambition.
10 <i>Mæror.</i>	Grief.
11 <i>Tædium vitæ.</i>	Irksomeness of life.
12 <i>Desiderium pu'chritudinis.</i>	Loss of beauty.
13 <i>Paupertatis timor.</i>	Fear of poverty.
14 <i>Lethi timor.</i>	—— of death.
15 <i>Orci timor.</i>	—— of hell.
16 <i>Satyriasis.</i>	Lust.
17 <i>Ira.</i>	Anger.
18 <i>Rabies.</i>	Rage.
19 <i>Citta.</i>	Depraved appetite.
20 <i>Cacositia.</i>	Aversion to food.
21 <i>Syphilis imaginaria.</i>	Imaginary pox.
22 <i>Psora imaginaria.</i>	—— itch.
23 <i>Tabes imaginaria.</i>	—— tabes.
24 <i>Sympathia aliena.</i>	Pity.
25 <i>Educatio heroica.</i>	Heroic education.

ORDO II.

DECREASED VOLITION.

GENUS I.

With decreased Actions of the Muscles.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Lassitudo.</i>	Fatigue.
2 <i>Vacillatio senilis.</i>	See-saw of old age.
3 <i>Tremor senilis.</i>	Tremor of old age.
4 <i>Brachiorum paralysis.</i>	Palsy of the arms.
5 <i>Raucedo paralytica.</i>	Paralytic hoarseness.
6 <i>Vesicæ urinariæ paralysis.</i>	Palsy of the bladder.
7 <i>Recti paralysis.</i>	Palsy of the rectum.
8 <i>Paresis voluntaria.</i>	Voluntary debility.
9 <i>Catalepsia.</i>	Catalepsy.
10 <i>Hemiplegia.</i>	Palsy of one side.
11 <i>Paraplegia.</i>	Palsy of the lower limbs.

GENUS I. (continued.)

12 <i>Somnus.</i>	Sleep.
13 <i>Incubus.</i>	Night-mare.
14 <i>Lethargus.</i>	Lethargy.
15 <i>Syncope epileptica.</i>	Epileptic fainting.
16 <i>Apoplexia.</i>	Apoplexy.
17 <i>Mors a frigore.</i>	Death from cold.

GENUS II.

With decreased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Recollectionis jactura.</i>	Loss of recollection.
2 <i>Stultitia voluntaria.</i>	Voluntary folly.
3 <i>Credulitas.</i>	Credulity.

CLASS IV.

DISEASES OF ASSOCIATION.

ORDO I.

INCREASED ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.

GENUS I.

Catenated with Irritative Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Rubor vultus pransorum.</i> | Flushing of the face after dinner. |
| 2 <i>Sudor stragulis immersorum.</i> | Sweat from covering the face in bed. |
| 3 <i>Cessatio ægritudinis cutæ excitatæ.</i> | Cure of sickness by stimulating the skin. |
| 4 <i>Digestio aucta frigore cutaneo.</i> | Digestion increased by coldness of the skin. |
| 5 <i>Catarrhus a frigore cutaneo.</i> | Catarrh from cold skin. |
| 6 <i>Absorptio cellularis aucta vomitu.</i> | Cellular absorption increased by vomiting. |
| 7 <i>Singultus nephriticus.</i> | Nephritic hiccough. |
| 8 <i>Febris irritativa.</i> | Irritative fever. |

GENUS II.

Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Lacrymarum fluxus sympathicus.</i> | Sympathetic tears. |
| 2 <i>Stermutatio a lumine.</i> | Sneezing from light. |
| 3 <i>Dolor dentium a stridore.</i> | Tooth-edge from grating sounds. |
| 4 <i>Risus sardonius.</i> | Sardonic smile. |

GENUS II. (continued.)

5 <i>Salivæ fluxus cibo viso.</i>	Flux of saliva at sight of food.
6 <i>Tensio mammularum viso puerulo.</i>	Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at sight of the child.
7 <i>Tensio penis in hydrophobia.</i>	Tension of the penis in hydrophobia.
8 <i>Tenesmus calculosus.</i>	Tenesmus from stone.
9 <i>Polypus narium ex ascaride.</i>	Polypus of the nose from ascarides.
10 <i>Crampus surarum in diarrhæa.</i>	Cramp from diarrhœa.
11 <i>Zona ignea nephritica.</i>	Nephritic shingles.
12 <i>Eruptio variolarum.</i>	Eruption of small-pox.
13 <i>Gutta rosea stomatica.</i>	Stomatic rosy drop.
14 ——— <i>hepatica.</i>	Hepatic rosy drop.
15 <i>Podagra.</i>	Gout.
16 <i>Rheumatismus.</i>	Rheumatism.
17 <i>Erysipelas.</i>	Erysipelas.
18 <i>Testium tumor in gonorrhœa.</i>	Swelled testis in gonorrhœa.
19 ——— <i>in parotidite.</i>	——— in mumps.

GENUS III.

Catenated with voluntary Motions.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Deglutitio invita.</i>	Involuntary deglutition.
2 <i>Nictitatio invita.</i>	——— nictitation.
3 <i>Risus invitus.</i>	——— laughter.
4 <i>Lusus digitorum invitus.</i>	——— actions with the fingers.
5 <i>Unguium morsiuncula invita.</i>	——— biting the nails.
6 <i>Vigilia invita.</i>	——— watchfulness.

GENUS IV.

Catenated with external Influences.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Vita ovi.</i> | Life of an egg. |
| 2 <i>Vita hiemi-dormientium.</i> | Life of winter-sleepers. |
| 3 <i>Pullulatio arborum.</i> | Budding of trees. |
| 4 <i>Orgasmatis venerei periodus.</i> | Periods of venereal desire. |
| 5 <i>Brachii concussio electrica.</i> | Electric shock through the arm. |
| 6 <i>Oxygenatio sanguinis.</i> | Oxygenation of the blood. |
| 7 <i>Humectatio corporis.</i> | Humectation of the body. |

ORDO II.

DECREASED ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.

GENUS I.

Catenated with Irritative Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Cutis frigida pransorum.</i> | Chillness after dinner. |
| 2 <i>Pallor urinæ pransorum.</i> | Pale urine after dinner. |
| 3 ———— <i>a frigore cutaneo.</i> | ———— from cold skin. |
| 4 <i>Pallor ex ægitudine.</i> | Paleness from sickness. |
| 5 <i>Dyspnœa a balneo frigido.</i> | Shortness of breath from cold bathing. |
| 6 <i>Dyspepsia a pedibus frigidis.</i> | Indigestion from cold feet. |
| 7 <i>Tussis a pedibus frigidis.</i> | Cough from cold feet. |
| 8 ———— <i>hepatica.</i> | Liver-cough. |
| 9 ———— <i>arthritica.</i> | Gout-cough. |
| 10 <i>Vertigo rotatoria.</i> | Vertigo rotatory. |
| 11 ———— <i>visualis.</i> | ———— visual. |
| 12 ———— <i>ebriosa.</i> | ———— inebriate. |
| 13 ———— <i>febriculosa.</i> | ———— feverish. |
| 14 ———— <i>cerebrosa.</i> | ———— from the brain. |

GENUS I. (continued.)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 15 <i>Murmur aurium vertiginosum.</i> | Noise in the ears. |
| 16 <i>Tactus, gustus, olfactus vertiginosi.</i> | Vertiginous touch, taste, smell. |
| 17 <i>Pulsus mollis a vomitione.</i> | Soft pulse in vomiting. |
| 18 ——— <i>intermittens a ventriculo.</i> | Intermittent pulse from the stomach. |
| 19 <i>Febris inirritativa.</i> | Inirritative fever. |

GENUS II.

Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>Torpor genæ a dolore dentis.</i> | Coldness of the cheek from tooth-ach. |
| 2 <i>Stranguria a dolore vesicæ.</i> | Strangury from pain of the bladder. |
| 3 ——— <i>convulsiva.</i> | Convulsive strangury. |
| 4 <i>Dolor termina ductûs choledochi.</i> | Pain of the end of the bile-duct. |
| 5 <i>Dolor pharyngis abacido gastrico.</i> | Pain of the throat from gastric acid. |
| 6 <i>Pruritus narium a vermicibus.</i> | Itching of the nose from worms. |
| 7 <i>Cephalæa.</i> | Head-ach. |
| 8 <i>Hemicrania et otalgia.</i> | Partial head-ach, and ear-ach. |
| 9 <i>Dolor humeri in hepaticide.</i> | Pain of shoulder in hepatitis. |
| 10 <i>Torpor pedum variolæ erumpente.</i> | Cold feet in eruption of small-pox. |
| 11 <i>Testium dolor nephriticus.</i> | Nephritic pain of testis. |
| 12 <i>Dolor digiti minimi sympatheticus.</i> | Pain of little finger from sympathy. |
| 13 <i>Dolor brachii in hydrope pectoris.</i> | Pain of the arm in dropsy of the chest. |
| 14 <i>Diarrhœa a dentitione.</i> | Diarrhœa from toothing. |

GENUS III.

Catenated with Voluntary Motions.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Titubatio linguæ.</i>	Impediment of speech.
2 <i>Chorea sancti Viti.</i>	St. Vitus' dance.
3 <i>Risus.</i>	Laughter.
4 <i>Tremore ex irâ.</i>	Trembling from anger.
5 <i>Rubor ex irâ.</i>	Redness from anger.
6 ——— <i>criminati.</i>	Blush of guilt.
7 <i>Tarditas paralytica.</i>	Slowness from palsy.
8 ——— <i>senilis.</i>	———— of age.

GENUS IV.

Catenated with External Influences.

SPECIES.

1 <i>Somni periodus.</i>	Periods of sleep.
2 <i>Studii inanis periodus.</i>	———— of reverie.
3 <i>Hemicranicæ periodus.</i>	———— of head-ach.
4 <i>Epilepsiæ dolorificæ periodus.</i>	———— of painful epilepsy.
5 <i>Convulsionis dolorificæ periodus.</i>	———— of painful convulsion.
6 <i>Tussis periodicæ periodus.</i>	———— of periodic cough.
7 <i>Catamenicæ periodus.</i>	———— of catamenia.
8 <i>Hæmorrhoidis periodus.</i>	———— of the piles.
9 <i>Podagræ periodus.</i>	———— of the gout.
10 <i>Erysipelatis periodus.</i>	———— of erysipelas.
11 <i>Febrium periodus.</i>	———— of fevers.

ORDO III.

RETROGRADE ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.

GENUS I.

Catenated with Irritative Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Diabetes irritata.</i> | Diabetes from irritation. |
| 2 <i>Sudor frigidus in asthmate.</i> | Cold sweat in asthma. |
| 3 <i>Diabetes a timore.</i> | Diabetes from fear. |
| 4 <i>Diarrhœa a timore.</i> | Diarrhœa from fear. |
| 5 <i>Pallor et tremor a timore.</i> | Paleness and trembling from fear. |
| 6 <i>Palpitatio cordis a timore.</i> | Palpitation of the heart from fear. |
| 7 <i>Abortio a timore.</i> | Abortion from fear. |
| 8 <i>Hysteria a timore.</i> | Hysterics from fear. |

GENUS II.

Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Nausea idealis.</i> | Nausea from ideas. |
| 2 ——— <i>a conceptu.</i> | Nausea from conception. |
| 3 <i>Vomitio vertiginosa.</i> | Vomiting from vertigo. |
| 4 ——— <i>a calculo in uretere.</i> | ———— from stone in the ureter. |
| 5 ——— <i>ab insultu paralytico.</i> | ———— from stroke of palsy. |
| 6 ——— <i>a titillatione faucium.</i> | ———— from tickling the throat. |
| 7. ——— <i>cute sympathetica.</i> | ———— from sympathy with the skin. |

GENUS III.

Catenated with Voluntary Motions.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>Ruminatio.</i> | Rumination. |
| 2 <i>Vomitio voluntaria.</i> | Voluntary vomiting. |
| 3 <i>Eructatio voluntaria.</i> | ——— eructation. |

GENUS IV.

Catenated with external Influences.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>Catarrhus periodicus.</i> | Periodical catarrh. |
| 2 <i>Tussis periodica.</i> | Periodic cough. |
| 3 <i>Hysteria a frigore.</i> | Hysterics from cold. |
| 4 <i>Nausea pluvialis.</i> | Sickness against rain. |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF CRICHTON:

(PUBLISHED IN 1804.)

CLASS I.

PYREXIÆ, OR FEBRILE DISEASES.

ORDO I. *PHLEGMASIÆ*—*Fevers with Inflammation.*

G. 1. *Phlegmasiæ sthenicæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sp. 1 Cephalitis. | Sp. 13 Mediastinitis. |
| 2 Ophthalmitis. | 14 Diaphragmitis. |
| 3 Otitis. | 15 Gastritis. |
| 4 Glossitis. | 16 Enteritis. |
| 5 Parotitis. | 17 Epiploitis. |
| 6 Tonsillitis. | 18 Mesenteritis. |
| 7 Pharyngitis. | 19 Hepatitis. |
| 8 Cynanche trachealis. | 20 Nephritis. |
| 9 Pneumonia. | 21 Cystitis. |
| 10 Catarrhus. | 22 Metritis. |
| 11 Peripneumonia notha. | 23 Myitis sive rheumatis- |
| 12 Carditis. | mus acutus. |

G. 2. *Phlegmasiæ asthenicæ.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sp. 1 Erysipelas. | Sp. 3 Phthisis pulmonalis. |
| 2 Catarrhus contagiosus. | 4 Podagra. |

ORDO II. FEBRES—*Fevers (strictly so called.)*

INTERMITTENTES.

G. 1. Quotidiana.

Sp. 1 Simplex.

Sp. 2 Duplex.

G. 2. Tertianæ.

Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Duplex.Sp. 3 Duplicata.
4 Triplex.

G. 3. Quartana.

Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Duplex.
3 Duplicata.Sp. 4 Triplex.
5 Triplicata.

G. 4. Erratica.

CONTINUÆ.

G. 5. Ephemeræ.

Sp. 1 Ephemera idiopathica.
2 ——— symptomatica.Sp. 3 Variola vaccina.
4 Urticaria acuta.

G. 6. Synocha.

Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Biliosa.

Sp. 3 Morbillosa sive morbilli.

G. 7. Synochus.

Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Biliosus.Sp. 3 Miliaris.
4 Variolosus.

G. 8. Typhus.

Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Biliosus.
3 Putridus.
4 Aphthoideus.Sp. 5 Vesicularis sive pem-
phigus acutus.
6 Scarlatinus.
7 Pestis.

ORDO II. (continued.)

REMITTENTES.

G. 9. Amphemerina.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sp. 1 Paludosa. | Sp. 2 Amphemerina infantilis. |
| <i>Sub sp.</i> 1 Biliosa. | 3 Amphemerina hectica. |
| 2 Petechialis. | |

G. 10. Tritæus.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Sp. 1 Simplex. | Sp. 3 Petechialis. |
| 2 Biliosus. | |

G. 11. Tetartæus.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Sp. 1 Simplex. | Sp. 3 Petechialis. |
| 2 Biliosus. | |

CLASS II.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ—HÆMORRHAGES.

ORDO I. HÆMORRHAGIÆ ARTERIOSÆ—*Arterial Hæmorrhages.*

G. 1. Epistaxis arteriosa.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sp. 1 Idiopathica. | Sp. 2 Symptomatica. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

G. 2. Hæmoptœ arteriosa.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sp. 1 Idiopathica. | Sp. 2 Symptomatica. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

G. 3. Hæmatemesis arteriosa.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sp. 1 Idiopathica. | Sp. 2 Symptomatica. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

G. 4. Menorrhagia arteriosa?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sp. 1 Idiopathica. | Sp. 2 Symptomatica. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

ORDO I. (continued.)

G. 5. Hæmaturia arteriosa.

Sp. 1 Renalis.

Sub sp. 1 Idiopathica.
2 Symptomatica

Sp. 2 Vesicæ.

Sub-sp. 1 Idiopathica.
2 Symptomatica

G. 6. Hæmatorrhœa arteriosa.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO II. HÆMORRHAGIÆ VENOSÆ.

The genera and species of this order are equally numerous with those of the first, and have similar denominations, except in this respect, that the word *venosa* is to be substituted for *arteriosa*. The first order comprehends those hæmorrhages which are commonly called acute, and accompanied by fever; the second comprehends the passive hæmorrhages.

CLASS III.

FLUXUS—MORBID EVACUATIONS.

ORDO I. FLUXUS CUM FEBRE—*Morbid evacuations with Fever.*

G. 1. Dysenteria.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 2. Cholera Morbus.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 3. Diabetes.

Sp. 1 Simplex.

Sp. 2 Mellitus.

G. 4. Ephidrosis.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO II. *FLUXUS SINE FEBRE*—*Morbid evacuations without Fever.*

G. 1. *Ptyalismus.*

Sp. 1 *Idiopathicus.*

G. 2. *Vomitus.*

Sp. 1 *Idiopathicus.*

Sp. 2 *Symptomaticus.*

G. 3. *Alvifluxus.*

Sp. 1 *Diarrhœa.*
2 *Lienteria.*

Sp. 3 *Cœliaca?*

CLASS IV.

NEUROSES—NERVOUS DISEASES.

ORDO I. *MORBI CONVULSIVI*—*Convulsive Diseases.*

G. 1. *Convulsio.*

Sp. 1 *Idiopathica.*

Sp. 2 *Symptomatica.*

G. 2. *Epilepsia.*

Sp. 1 *Idiopathica.*

Sp. 2 *Symptomatica.*

G. 3. *Chorea.*

Sp. 1 *Universalis.*

Sp. 2 *Partialis.*

G. 4. *Hysteria.*

Sp. 1 *Epileptica.*
2 *Dolorifica.*

Sp. 3 *Libidinosa.*

G. 5. *Hydrophobia.*

Sp. 1 *Contagiosa.*

Sp. 2 *Spontanea.*

G. 6. *Pertussis.*

ORDO I. (continued.)

G. 7. Tussis Nervosa.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO II. SPASMI—*Spasms.*

G. 1. Tetanus.

Sp. 1 Idiopathicus.

Sp. 2 Symptomaticus.

G. 2. Trismus.

Sp. 1 Idiopathicus.

Sp. 2 Symptomaticus.

G. 3. Asthma.

Sp. 1 Siccum.

Sp. 2 Humidum.

G. 4. Colica.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 5. Crampus.

Sp. 1 Idiopathicus.

Sp. 2 Symptomaticus.

ORDO III. COMATA—*Nervous Diseases, with Stupor.*

G. 1. Apoplexia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 2. Asphyxia.

G. 3. Lethargus.

Sp. 1 Cerebralis.

Sp. 2 Symptomaticus.

G. 4. Catalepsis.

Sp. 1 Immobilis.

2 Somnambulans.

Sp. 3 Convulsiva.

G. 5. Incubus.

Sp. 1 Cerebralis.

Sp. 2 Gastricus.

ORDO IV. *ADYNAMIÆ*—*Loss of Power.*

G. 1. Paralysis.

Sp. 1 Universalis.

Sp. 2 Partialis.

G. 2. Tremor.

Sp. 1 â Debitate.
2 â Pathemate.

Sp. 3 â Veneno.

G. 3. Anæsthesia.

Sp. 1 Universalis.

Sp. 2 Partialis.

G. 4. Syncope.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 5. Asthenia.

Sp. 1 Nervosa.

Sp. 2 Musculosa.

G. 6. Anaphrodisia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 7. Exonirosis.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO V. *DOLORES*—*Painful Affections.*

G. 1. Cephalalgia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 2. Odontalgia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 3. Opsialgia.

G. 4. Mastodynia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO V. (continued.)

G. 5. Dyspepsia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 6. Pleurodynia.

Sp. 1 Spasmodica.

Sp. 2 Nervosa.

G. 7. Hysteralgia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 8. Pudendagra.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 9. Ischias nervosa.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 10. Rachialgia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 11. Dysmenorrhœa dolorifica.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

ORDO VI. *VESANIÆ*—*Mental Diseases.*

G. 1. Delirium.

Sp. 1 Mania ferox.

2 Mania melancholica.

Sp. 3 Paraphrosyne.

G. 2. Hallucinatio.

Sp. 1 Hypochondriasis.

2 Dæmonomania.

Sp. 3 Hallucinatio melancholica.

G. 3. Amentia.

Sp. 1 Fatuitas.

Sp. 2 Amnesia.

ORDO VII. *ERETHISMUS*—*Morbid Sensibility.*G. 1. *Erethismus universalis.*Sp. 1 *Atrophia nervosa.*Sp. 2 *Dysphoria nervosa.*G. 2. *Erethismus partialis.*Sp. 1 *Nymphomania.*Sp. 4 *Bulimia.*2 *Satyriasis.*5 *Allotriophagia.*3 *Pica.*

CLASS V.

INTUMESCENTIÆ—MORBID INTUMESCENCES.

ORDO I. *HYDROPE*S—*Dropsies.*G. 1. *Anasarca.*Sp. 1 *Idiopathica.*Sp. 2 *Symptomatica.*G. 2. *Ascites.*Sp. 1 *Peritonæus.*Sp. 2 *Hydatidæus.*G. 3. *Hydrops ovarii.*Sp. 1 *Simplex.*Sp. 2 *Hydatidæa.*G. 4. *Hydrothorax.*Sp. 1 *Hydrops pleuræ.*Sp. 3 *Pericardii.*2 *Mediastini.*G. 5. *Hydrocele.*Sp. 1 *Idiopathica.*Sp. 2 *Symptomatica.*G. 6. *Hydrocephalus.*Sp. 1 *Ventriculorum cerebri.*Sp. 2 *Membranarum cerebri.*

ORDO II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ ADIPOSÆ*—*Adipose Intumescences.*

G. 1. Polysarcia.

Sp. 1 Congenita.

Sp. 2 Adventitia.

ORDO III. *INTUMESCENTIÆ FLATUOSÆ*—*Flatulent Intumescences.*

G. 1. Emphysema.

Sp. 1 Spontaneum.

Sp. 2 Traumaticum.

G. 2. Tympanitis.

Sp. 1 Intestinalis.

Sp. 2 Peritonæa.

CLASS VI.

CACHEXIÆ—MORBID HABITS OF BODY.

ORDO I. *CACHEXIÆ ATONICÆ*—*Cachexiæ with great atony of vessels.*

G. 1. Scrophula.

Sp. 1 Vulgaris.
2 Fugax.

Sp. 3 Mesenterica.

G. 2. Scorbutus.

Sp. 1 Vulgaris.
2 Petechialis.

Sp. 3 Notha.

G. 3. Melæna.

Sp. 1 Exanthematica.

Sp. 2 Dysenterica.

G. 4. Cyania.

G. 5. Rachitis.

Sp. 1 Vulgaris.
2 Fugax.

Sp. 3 à Castratione.

ORDO I. (continued.)

G. 6. Combustio spontanea.

G. 7. Vermes.

G. 8. Physconia.

Sp. 1 Hepatica.

2 Splenica.

3 Renalis.

Sp. 4 Uterina.

5 Omentalis.

ORDO II. *CACHEXIÆ CONTAGIOSÆ*—Contagious
Cachexies.

G. 1. Lues Venerea.

G. 2. Framboesia.

Sp. 1 Americana.

Sp. 2 Guineensis.

G. 3. Trichoma.

Sp. 1 Cirrosum.

Sp. 2 Villosum.

G. 4. Elephantiasis.

ORDO III. *VITIA CACHECTICA*—Cachectic Blemishes.

G. 1. Bronchocele.

Sp. 1 Sarcomatica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 2. Anthrax.

Sp. 1 Vulgaris.

2 Pestilens.

Sp. 3 Tarantulæ.

G. 3. Gutta Rosea.

Sp. 1 Hepatica.

Sp. 2 Febrilis.

ORDO III. (continued.)

G. 4. Herpes.

- Sp. 1 Simplex.
2 Formicans.

Sp. 3 Miliaris.

G. 5. Prurigo.

- Sp. 1 Mitis.
2 Formicans.

Sp. 3 Senilis.

G. 6. Lichen.

- Sp. 1 Simplex.

Sp. 2 Agrius.

G. 7. Alopecia.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 8. Lepra.

- Sp. 1 Græcorum.
2 Simplex.

Sp. 3 Herpetica.
4 Scorbutica.

G. 9. Tinea.

- Sp. 1 Mitis.

Sp. 2 Gravior.

G. 10. Necrosis.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 11. Gangræna.

- Sp. 1 Spontanea.

G. 12. Hydrarthrus.

CLASS VII.

EPISCHESES—RETENTION OF NATURAL
DISCHARGES.

G. 1. Constipatio.

- Sp. 1 Atonica.
2 Spasmodica.

Sp. 3 à Vitio Organico.

G. 2. Icterus.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathicus.

Sp. 2 Symptomaticus.

G. 3. Ischuria.

- Sp. 1 Renalis.
2 Ureterica.

Sp. 3 Vesicalis.

G. 4. Dysuria.

- Sp. 1 Inflammatoria.
2 Spasmodica.

Sp. 3 a Compressione.
4 ab Irritatione.

G. 5. Amenorrhœa.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 6. Dyslochia.

G. 7. Atecnia.

- Sp. 1 Atonica.

Sp. 2 ex Vitio Organico.

G. 8. Dystocia.

G. 9. Adiapneustia.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

CLASS VIII.

LOCALES, OR LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDO I. *DYSCINESIÆ INFLAMMATORIÆ--Vitiated
Organs from Inflammation.*

G. 1. Ophthalmia.

- Sp. 1 Sthenica.
- 2 Asthenica.
- 3 Metastatica.
- 4 Symptomatica.

- Sp. 5 Inflammatio carunculæ
lachrymalis
- 6 Inflammatio sacculi la-
chrymalis.

G. 2. Otitis topica.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.
- 2 Metastatica.

- Sp. 3 Symptomatica.

G. 3. Inflammatio membranæ nasi.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.
- 2 Metastatica.

- Sp. 3 Symptomatica.

G. 4. Chilon.

G. 5. Inflammatio gingivarum.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

- Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 6. Inflammatio periostei.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

- Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 7. Inflammatio preputii.

- Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

- Sp. 2 Erysipelatosa.

G. 8. Inflammatio penis.

- Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

- Sp. 2 Erysipelatosa.

G. 9. Inflammatio urethræ.

- Sp. 1 Idiopathica.
- 2 Venerea.

- Sp. 3 ex Acribus.

ORDO I. (continued.)

G. 10. Inflammatio scroti.

Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

Sp. 3. Symptomatica.

2 Erysipelatosa.

G. 11. Inflammatio vaginæ.

Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

Sp. 3 Symptomatica.

2 Erysipelatosa.

G. 12. Inflammatio clitoridis.

Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

Sp. 2 Pruriginosa.

G. 13. Inflammatio labiorum pudendorum.

Sp. 1 Phlegmonoidea.

Sp. 3 Symptomatica.

2 Pruriginosa.

G. 14. Furunculus.

Sp. 1 Solitarius.

Sp. 2 Gregalis.

G. 15. Paronychia.

Sp. 1 Idiopathica.

Sp. 2 Symptomatica.

G. 16. Pernio.

ORDO II. *DYSCINESIÆ ATONICÆ*—*Vitiated Organs with great weakness.*

G. 1. Amblyopia.

G. 2. Ptosis.

G. 3. Amaurosis.

G. 4. Mydriasis.

G. 5. Cataracta.

ORDO II. (continued.)

- G. 6. Glaucoma.
- G. 7. Nyctalopia.
- G. 8. Phantasma opticum.
- G. 9. Dysecocœa.
- G. 10. Anosmia.
- G. 11. Ageusia.
- G. 12. Asaphia.
- G. 13. Aphonia.
- G. 14. Blennorrhœa.
- G. 15. Epiphora.

ORDO III. *HERNIA*—*Hernia*.G. 1. *Hernia intestinalis*.

- Sp. 1 Enterocœle.
- 2 Omphalocœle.
- 3 Meroœle.

- Sp. 4 Ischiatoœle.
- 5 Elytroœle.
- 6 Hypogastroœle.

G. 2. *Hernia epiploica*.

- Sp. 1 *Hernia epiploica* inguinalis.

- Sp. 2 *Hernia epiploica* umbilicalis.

G. 3. *Hernia omento-intestinalis*.

- Sp. 1 Inguinalis.

- Sp. 2 Umbilicalis, &c.

G. 4. *Gastroœle*.G. 5. *Splenocœle*.G. 6. *Hysteroœle*.G. 7. *Hernia ovarii*.

ORDO IV. *PROLAPSUS*--*Prolapsus*.

- G. 1. Encephalocele.
- G. 2. Spina bifida.
- G. 3. Cystoptosis.
- G. 4. Prolapsus ani.
- G. 5. Prolapsus uteri.
- G. 6. Prolapsus oculi.

ORDO V. *LUXATIO*--*Dislocation*.

- G. 1. Luxatio ossis humeri.
- G. 2. Luxatio ossis femoris.

&c. &c. &c.

ORDO VI. *TUMORES*--*Tumors*.

- G. 1. Aneurisma.
- G. 2. Varix.
- G. 3. Ecchymoma.
- G. 4. Ganglion.
- G. 5. Verruca.
- G. 6. Clavus.
- G. 7. Lupia.
- G. 8. Exostosis.
- G. 9. Hyperostosis.
- G. 10. Fungus.
- G. 11. Encystis.

ORDER VI. (continued.)

- G. 12. Sarcocoele.
- G. 13. Scirrhus.
- G. 14. Cancer.
- G. 15. Polypus.
- G. 16. Ranula.
- G. 17. Onyx.
- G. 18. Staphyloma.
- G. 19. Encanthis.
- G. 20. Pladarium.
- G. 21. Pinnula.
- G. 22. Pterygium.
- G. 23. Hordeolum.
- G. 24. Hydrophthalmia.

ORDO VII. *VULNUS*—Wounds.ORDO VIII. *ULCUS*—Ulcers.ORDO IX. *FRACTURA*—Fractures.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF PINEL:

(PUBLISHED IN 1809.)*

PRIMA MORBORUM CLASSIS.

FEBRES.

ORDO I. *Febris angiothenica seu inflammatoria.*

Species 1. *Ephemerea inflammatoria.*

Species 2. *Synocha simplex.*

ORDO II. *Febris meningo-gastrica seu biliosa.*

Genus 1. *Febris biliosa continua.*

Species 1. *Colluvies primarum viarum.*

Species 2. *Febris biliosa continua.*

Species 3. *Synocha biliosa.*

Genus 2. *Febris remittens gastrica aut biliosa.*

Species 1. *Febris remittens gastrica simplex.*

Species 2. *Febris remittens gastro-inflammatoria.*

* This Synoptical View of Diseases, by the distinguished Pinel, is taken from the last edition of that Nosologist's classification, as modified and improved by Professor Capuron, of Paris, and inserted in his *Nova Medicinæ Elementa*, ed. secund. Paris, 1813. Upon comparison with the edition of the *Nosographia Methodica* of Pinel published in 1809, (for I have not seen his later edition,) the preference seemed due to the improvements of Capuron.

ORDO II. (continued.)

Genus 3. Febris meningo-gastrica aut biliosa intermittens.

Species 1. Febris tertiana aut duplex tertiana regularis.

Species 2. Tertiana aut duplex tertiana anomala, larvata.

ORDO III. *Febris adeno-meningea seu mucosa.*

Genus 1. Febris mucosa continua.

Species simplex.

Species 2. Febris mucosa verminosa.

Species complicatae.

Genus 2. Febris mucosa remittens.

Species 1. Remittens mucosa simplex.

Species 2. Febris mucosa hemitritæa seu semi-tertiana.

Genus 3. Febris mucosa intermittens quotidiana.

Species 1. Febris quotidiana vera seu exquisita.

Species 2. Febris quotidiana spuria, erratica, seu anomala.

Genus 4. Febris mucosa intermittens quartana.

Species 1. Quartana simplex.

Species 2. Febris quartana splanchnica.

ORDO IV. *Febris adynamica seu putrida.*

Genus 1. Febris adynamica continua.

Species 1. Febris adynamica continua simplex.

Species complicatae. I. Febris putrida inflammatoria.

II. Febris bilioso-putrida, seu gastro-adynamica.

III. Febris mucoso-putrida.

Genus 2. Febris adynamica remittens.

Species complicatae.

Febris adynamica intermittens.

ORDO V. *Febris atacta seu maligna.*

Genus 1. *Febris atacta continua.*

- Species* 1. *Febris atacta continua sporadica.*
- Species* 2. *Febris atacta continua, contagio producta.*
- Species* 3. *Febris lenta nervosa.*
- Species* 4. *Febris atacta cerebialis.*
- Species complicatae* I. *Febris atacta inflammatoria.*
- II. *Febris atacta biliosa.*
- III. *Febris atacta mucosa.*
- IV. *Febris atacta putrida, carceraria.*

Genus 2. *Febris atacta remittens seu perniciosa.*

- Species* 1. *Febris atacta remittens tertiana, aut duplex tertiana (tritæophia)*
- Species* 2. *Febris atacta remittens quartana (tetartophia)*

Genus 3. *Febris atacta intermittens, (perniciosa.)*

- Species* 1. *Febris atacta intermittens tertiana, duplex tertiana.*
- Species* 2. *Febris atacta intermittens quartana.*

ORDO VI. *Febris adeno-nervosa seu pestilentialis.*

- Species simplex.* *Febris adeno-nervosa continua.*
- Species complicatae.*
- De febre adeno-nervosâ remittente aut intermittente.

APPENDICULA.

- 1. *Febris hectica.*
- 2. *Febris puerperarum.*
- 3. *Febris sudatoria.*
- 4. *Febris flava Americana.*

SECUNDA CLASSIS.

PHLEGMASIÆ.

ORDO I. *Phlegmasiæ cutaneæ.*

Genus 1. Variolæ.

*Species 1. Variolæ discretæ.**Species 2. Variolæ confluentes.**Species complicatæ**Species 3. Variolæ artificiales.*

Genus 2. Varicella.

Genus 3. Morbilli.

*Species 1. Morbilli simplices.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 4. Scarlatina.

Species 1. Scarlatina simplex.

Genus 5. Erysipelas.

*Species 1. Erysipelas simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 6. Zona.

Genus 7. Miliaris.

*Species 1. Miliaris simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 8. Urticaria.

Species 1. Urticaria simplex.

Genus 9. Hydroa.

Genus 10. Pemphigus.

Genus 11. Herpes.

*Species 1. Herpes simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 12. Tinea.

Species complicatæ.

ORDO I. (continued.)

Genus 13. Scabies.

*Species 1. Scabies simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 14. Psyracia.

Genus 15. Pustula maligna.

*Species 1. Pustula maligna simplex.**Prima varietas. Pustula maligna contagiosa.**Secunda varietas. Pustula maligna spontanea.**Species complicatæ.*ORDO II. *Phlegmasiæ mucosæ.*

Genus 1. Ophthalmia.

*Species 1. Ophthalmia simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 2. Coryza.

*Species 1. Coryza simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 3. Otitis.

*Species 1.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 4. Angina gutturalis.

*Species 1. Angina simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 5. Angina gutturalis gangrænosa.

Genus 6. Angina trachealis adultorum.

Genus 7. Angina trachealis infantulorum.

*Species 1. Angina trachealis simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 8. Catarrhus pulmonalis.

*Species 1. Catarrhus simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 9. Gastritis.

Gastritis à veneno.

ORDO II. (continued.)

Genus 10. Enteritis.

*Species 1. Enteritis simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 11. Dysenteria.

*Species 1. Dysenteria simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 12. Cystitis.

*Species 1. Cystitis simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 13. Leucorrhœa.

*Species 1. Leucorrhœa simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 14. Blennorrhagia.

*Species 1. Blennorrhagia simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 15. Aphthæ.

*Species 1. Aphthæ simplices.**Prima varietas.**Secunda varietas. Aphthæ quibus pueri in nosocomiis vexantur.**Species complicatæ.*ORDO III. *Phlegmasiæ serosæ.*

Genus 1. Phrenitis.

*Species 1. Phrenitis simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 2. Pleuritis.

*Species simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 3. Pericarditis.

*Species 1. Pericarditis simplex.**Species complicatæ.*

Genus 4. Peritonitis.

*Species 1.**Species complicatæ.**Species 2. Peritonitis puerperarum.*

ORDO IV. *Phlegmasiæ telæ cellulossæ et organorum secretionibus inservientium.*

Genus 1. Phlegmone.

Species simplex.

Species complicatæ.

Genus 2. Parotis.

Genus 3. Cephalitis.

Genus 4. Peripneumonia.

Species 1. Peripneumonia simplex.

Species complicatæ.

Genus 5. Carditis.

Species 1. Carditis simplex.

Species complicatæ.

Genus 6. Hepatitis.

Species 1. Hepatitis simplex.

Species complicatæ.

Genus 7. Nephritis.

Species 1. Nephritis simplex.

Species 2. Nephritis calculosa.

Genus 8. Metritis.

Species 1.

Prima varietas. Metritis acuta.

Secunda varietas. Metritis chronica, seu uteri scirrhus.

Species complicatæ.

Genus 9. Splenitis.

ORDO V. *Phlegmasiæ systematis musculosi, fibrosi et synovialis.*

Genus 1. Rheumatismus muscularis.

Prima varietas.

Secunda varietas. Lumbago.

Genus 2. Diaphragmitis.

Genus 3. Rheumatismus fistulæ intestinalis et vesicæ

Genus 4. Rheumatismus fibrosus. [urinariæ.

Genus 5. Podagra.

Species simplex.

Species complicatæ.

TERTIA CLASSIS.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

ORDO I. *Hæmorrhagiæ membranarum mucosarum.*

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Genus 1. Epistaxis. | Genus 3. Hæmatemesis. |
| Genus 2. Hæmoptysis. | Genus 4. Hæmorrhoides. |
| Genus 5. Hæmaturia. | |
| Genus 6. Menstrua. | |

Prima Menstruorum læsio. Menorrhagia.

Secunda Menstruorum læsio. Amenorrhœa.

Tertia Menstruorum læsio. Menstruorum aberratio.

Menstruorum cessatio

§ 1. Morbi uterini à menstruorum cessatione.

§ 2. Morbi generales à menstruorum cessatione.

ORDO II. *Hæmorrhagiæ systematis cutanei, telæ cellularis, membranarum serosarum et synovialium.*

APPENDICULA.

Hæmorrhagiæ passivæ.

QUARTA CLASSIS.

NEUROSES.

ORDO I. *Sensuum neuroses.*Sectio I. *Neuroses auditûs.*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Genus 1. Dysæcia. | Genus 3. Tinnitus. |
| Genus 2. Paracusis. | Genus 4. Surditas. |

Sectio II. *Neuroses visûs.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Genus 1. Caligatio. | Genus 4. Nyctalopia. |
| Genus 2. Diplopia. | Genus 5. Amaurosis. |
| Genus 3. Hemeralopia. | |

ORDO II. *Neuroses functionum cerebralium.*

Sectio I. *Comata.*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Genus 1. Apoplexia. | Genus 3. Epilepsia. |
| Genus 2. Catalepsia. | |

Sectio II. *Vesaniæ.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Genus 1. Hypochondria. | Genus 3. Mania. |
| Genus 2. Melancholia. | Genus 4. Dementia. |
| Genus 5. Idiotismus. | |
| Genus 6. Somnambulismus. | |
| Genus 7. Nocturna oppressio. | |
| Genus 8. Hydrophobia. | |

ORDO III. *Neuroses organorum locomotioni et voci inservientium.*

Sectio I. *Neuroses organorum locomotioni inservientium.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Genus 1. Neuralgia. | Genus 3. Convulsiones. |
| Genus 2. Tetanus. | Genus 4. Paralysis. |

Sectio II. *Neuroses organorum voci inservientium.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Genus 1. Vox convulsiva. | Genus 2. Aphonia. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|

ORDO IV. *Neuroses functionum nutritioni inservientium.*

Sectio I. *Neuroses digestionis.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Genus 1. Spasmus œsophagi. | |
| Genus 2. Cardialgia. | Genus 3. Gastrodynia. |
| Genus 4. Pyrosis. | |
| Genus 5. Vomitus spasmodicus. | |
| Genus 6. Dyspepsia. | Genus 7. Bulimia. |

SECTIO I. (continued.)

Genus 8. Pica.

Genus 9. Colica nervosa.

Genus 10. Colica saturnina.

Genus 11. Ileus nervosus.

Sectio II. *Neuroses respirationis.*

Genus 1. Asthma.

Genus 2. Morbus cucullatus.

Genus 3. Asphyxia.

Species 1. Asphyxia à submersione.*Species* 2. Asphyxia à strangulatione.*Species* 3. Asphyxia à gazibus*Species* 4. Asphyxia à latrinarum vaporibus.*Species* 5. Asphyxia neonatorum.Sectio III. *Neuroses circulationis.*

Genus 1. Palpitatio.

Genus 2. Syncope.

ORDO V. *Neuroses generationis.*Sectio I. *Neuroses genitales hominis.*

Genus 1. Anaphrodisia.

Genus 3. Satyriasis.

Genus 2. Dyspermasia.

Genus 4. Priapismus.

Sectio II. *Neuroses genitales mulieris.*

Genus 1. Nymphomania.

Genus 2. Hysteria.

Species 1. Hysteria simplex.*Species* complicatæ.

QUINTA CLASSIS.

LÆSIONES ORGANICÆ.

ORDO I. *Læsiones Organicæ generales.*

Sectio I. *Læsiones organicæ quibus pleraque simul systemata afficiuntur.*

Genus 1. Syphilis.

Species 1. Syphilis simplex.
Species complicatæ.

Genus 2. Scorbutus.

Genus 3. Yaws seu frambæsia.

Genus 4. Scrophulæ.

Species 1. Scrophulæ simplices.
Species complicatæ.

Genus 5. Rachitis.

Genus 6. Elephantiasis Græcorum.

Sectio II. *Læsiones organicæ quibus hoc vel illud organum afficitur.*

Genus 1. Elephantiasis Arabum.

Genus 2. Phthisis tuberculosa.

Species 1. Phthisis tuberculosa simplex.
Species complicatæ.

Genus 3. Tabes mesenterica.

Species 1. Tabes mesenterica simplex.
Species complicatæ.

Genus 4. Cancer.

Prima varietas. Cancer ventriculi.
Secunda varietas. Cancer intestinorum.
Tertia varietas. Cancer uteri.

Genus 5. Gangræna.

ORDO II. *Læsiones organicæ particulares.*Sectio I. *Læsiones organicæ cordis et vasorum.*

Genus 1. Aneurysma cordis.

Varietas prima. Aneurysma activum seu in quo cordis parietes condensantur.

Varietas secunda. Aneurysma passivum seu in quo cordis parietes extenuantur.

Genus 2. Contractio vel obturatio cordis orificiorum.

Genus 3. Aneurysma aortæ.

Genus 4. Tumores hæmorrhoidales.

Sectio II. *Læsiones organicæ peculiæres systematis lymphatici.*

Genus 1. Anasarca seu hydrops cellularis.

Genus 2. Hydrocephalus.

Genus 3. Hydrorachis. Genus 4. Hydrothorax.

Genus 5. Hydropericardium.

Genus 6. Ascites.

Genus 7. Hydrops saccatus abdominis.

Sectio III. *Læsiones organicæ telæ cellularis.*

Genus unicum. Induratio telæ cellularis.

Sectio IV. *Læsiones organicæ peculiæres systematis pilosi.*

Genus unicum. Plica.

Sectio V. *Læsiones organicæ cerebri et meningium quibus circumvolvitur.*Sectio VI. *Organicæ pulmonum læsiones.*Sectio VII. *Organicæ hepatis læsiones.*

Genus 1. Icterus neonatorum.

Genus 2. Concretiones felleæ.

Genus 3. Saccatus hepatis hydrops.

ORDO II. (continued.)

Sectio VIII. *De organicâ splenis læsione.*Sectio IX. *Læsiones organorum uropoieticorum.*

Genus 1. Diabetes.

Genus 2. Concretiones urinariæ.

Sectio X. *Organicæ uteri læsiones.*Sectio XI. *Læsiones organicæ fistulæ intestinalis.*

Genus unicum. Vermes in intestino nidulantes.

APPENDICULA.

- § 1. De Insectorum morsibus.
§ 2. De Serpentum morsibus.

MASS. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF PARR.

(PUBLISHED IN 1809.)

ORDER I....PYREXIÆ.

GENUS I. *INTERMITTENS*.

- Sp. 1 Quotidiana.
2 Tertiana.
3 Quartana.

- Sp. 4 Erratica.
5 Complicata.

GENUS II. *EXACERBANS*.

- Sp. 1 Mitis.
2 Maligna.
α Autumnalis.

- β Icterodes.
γ Asthenica.
Sp. 3 Hectica.

GENUS III. *CONTINUA*.

- Sp. 1 Synocha.
2 Typhus.
α Carcerum.

- β Neurodes.
γ Gastrica.
Sp. 3 Synochus.

ORDER II....PHLEGMASIÆ.

GENUS I. *INFLAMMATIO*.

- Sp. 1 Phlegmon.
2 Ophthalmia.
α Epidemica.
β Sporadica.
γ Tarsi.

- Sp. 3 Phrenitis.
4 Cynanche.
α Faucium.
β Tracheæ.
γ Parotidea.

GENUS II. (continued.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Sp. 5 Pneumonia.
 α Pleurítica.
 β Peripneumonica.
 γ Diaphragmatica.
 δ Hepatica.
 ϵ Rheumatica.
 6 Hepatitis.
 7 Carditis.
 α Mediastini.
 β Pericarditis.</p> | <p>Sp. 8 Gastritis.
 9 Enteritis.
 α Mesenterica.
 β Epiploitis.
 γ Peritonitis.
 δ Rheumatica.
 10 Nephritis.
 11 Cystitis.
 12 Hysteritis.
 13 Odontalgia.</p> |
|---|---|

GENUS II. PHLOGOSIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sp. 1 Erythema.
 2 Phrenitica.
 3 Anginosa.</p> | <p>Sp. 4 Pneumonica.
 5 Puerperalis.</p> |
|--|--|

GENUS III. CATARRHUS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sp. 1 Coryza.
 α Contagiosa.
 β Senilis.
 γ Arthritica.
 δ Trachealis.
 2 Dysenteria.
 α Epidemica.
 β Sporadica.</p> | <p>Sp. 3 Phthisis.
 4 Cœliaca.
 5 Leucorrhœa.
 6 Cystirrhœa.
 7 Gonorrhœa.
 8 Leucorrhœis.</p> |
|--|--|

GENUS IV. ARTHRITIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sp. 1 Rheumatismus.
 α Lumbago.
 β Ischias.
 γ Pleurodyne.
 2 Arthrodynia.</p> | <p>Sp. 3 Podagra.
 4 Hydrarthrus.
 α Coxarius.
 β Genu.</p> |
|--|--|

GENUS V. EXOSTOSIS.

- Sp. 1 Periosteal.

ORDER III....ERUPTIONES.

GENUS I. *EXANTHEMA*.§ 1 *Epidemicum*.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sp. 1 Variola. | Sp. 5 Milliaria. |
| α Confluens. | α Purpura. |
| β Crystallina. | β Alba. |
| 2 Vaccina. | 6 Scarlatina. |
| 3 Rubeola. | α Cynanchica. |
| α Maligna. | 7 Erysipelas. |
| β Variolodes. | 8 Pestis. |
| 4 Varicella. | 9 Pemphigus. |
| | 10 Apha. |
| | α Maligna. |

§ 2 *Sporadicum*.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Sp. 11 Urticaria. | Sp. 13 Achor. |
| 12 Strophulus—infantum. | |

GENUS II. *EFFLORESCENTIA*.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Sp. 1 Psora. | Sp. 5 Vibex. |
| 2 Prurigo. | 6 Phlyctena. |
| α Pudendi. | 7 Herpes. |
| β Senilis. | 8 Tinea. |
| 3 Lichen. | 9 Eczema. |
| 4 Petechia. | |

ORDER IV....PROFLUVIA.

GENUS I. *HÆMORRHAGIA*.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sp. 1 Epistaxis. | Sp. 8 Hæmaturia. |
| 2 Stomacace. | α Febrilis. |
| 3 Hæmoptysis. | β Senilis. |
| α Febrilis. | 9 Vicaria. |
| β Asthenica. | α Narium. |
| 4 Hæmatemesis. | β Pulmonum. |
| 5 Melæna. | γ Ventriculi. [lium. |
| 6 Hæmorrhoids. | δ Venarum Hæmorrhoida- |
| 7 Mænorrhagia. | ϵ Vesicæ. |
| | ζ Gingivarum. |

GENUS II. *APOCENOSIS*.

Sp. 1 Vomitus.

 α Cholera. β Pyrosis. γ Atonica.

2 Diarrhœa.

 α Lienterica. β Aquosa.

3 Diabetes.

 α Mellitus. β Mucilaginosus.

Sp. 4 Diuresis.

 α Chronica. β Spasmodica.

5 Ephidrosis.

6 Plica.

7 Epiphora.

8 Ptyalismus.

 α Hydrargyratus. β Paralyticus. γ Mellitus.

9 Exoneirosis.

ORDER V....SUPPRESSORII.

GENUS I. *CONSTRICTORIA*.

Sp. 1 Dysphagia.

2 Obstipatio.

 α Pylori β Intestinorum. γ Recti.

Sp. 3 Polypus.

 α Narium. β Cordis. γ Uteri.GENUS II. *ANHELATIO*.

Sp. 1 Asthma.

 α Spontaneum. β Plethoricum. γ Senile.

Sp. 2 Dyspnœa.

 α Catarrhalis. β Terrea. γ Aquosa. δ Organica. ϵ Venenata.GENUS III. *EPICHESIS*.§ 1 *Sanguinis*.

Sp. 1 Amœnorrhœa.

2 Dyslochia.

Sp. 3 Dyshæmorrhœis.

§ 2 *Excretorum*.

Sp. 4 Icterus.

 α Calculosa. β Biliosa. γ Spasmodica.

5 Ischuria.

 α Renalis. β Ureterica. γ Vesicalis. δ Urethralis.

Sp. 6 Dysuria.

 α Ardens. β Spasmodica. γ Compressionis. δ Irritata.

7 Sitis.

8 Dyspermatismus.

 α Organicus. β Spasmodicus.

9 Agalaxis.

ORDER VI....SPASMI.

GENUS I. TONOS.

- Sp. 1 Trismus.
 α Infantum.
 β Traumatica.
 2 Tetanus.
 α Opisthotonus.
 β Emprosthotonus.
 γ Catochus.

- Sp. 3 Contractura.
 α Colli.
 β Artuum.
 4 Priapismus.
 5 Strabismus.

GENUS II. CLONOS.

- Sp. 1 Epilepsia.
 α Cerebralis.
 β Sympathica.
 γ Irritata.
 2 Convulsio.
 α Idiopathica.
 β Irritata.
 3 Hysteria.
 α Asthenica.
 β Irritata.
 4 Chorea.

- Sp. 5 Raphania.
 6 Palpitatio.
 α Hysterica.
 β Irritata.
 7 Pertussis.
 8 Colica.
 α Stercoraria.
 β Venenata.
 9 Hydrophobia.
 10 Pandiculatio.
 11 Beriberia.

ORDER VII....ADYNAMIÆ.

GENUS I. COMA.

- Sp. 1 Carus.
 α Catalepsis.
 β Ecstasis.
 2 Apoplexia.
 α Sanguinea.
 β Serosa.
 γ Hydrocephalica.
 δ Asthenica.
 ε Suffocata.
 ζ Metastatica.

- Sp. 3 Paralysis.
 α Hemiplegia.
 β Paraplegia.
 γ Partialis.
 δ Venenata.
 4 Syncope.
 α Cardiacæ.
 β Metastatica.
 γ Occasionalis.
 δ Angens.

GENUS II. ANEPITHYMIA.

- Sp. 1 Anorexia.
 2 Dyspepsia.
 α Idiopathica.
 β Metastatica.
 3 Chlorosis.
 4 Amentia.

- Sp. 5 Amaurosis.
 α Intermittens.
 β Nyctyalopia.
 6 Agenesia.
 7 Atrophia.

ORDER VIII....PARANOIÆ.

GENUS I. *MOROSITAS*.Sp. 1 *Bulimia*.

- α *Helluonum*.
- β *Syncopalis*.
- γ *Convalescentium*.

Sp. 2 *Pica*.

- α *Cholorotica*.
 - β *Pregnantium*.
 - γ *Atrorum*.
- 3 *Hypochondriasis*.
- α *Nostalgia*.

GENUS II. *HALLUCINATIO*.Sp. 1 *Satyriasis*.

- 2 *Nymphomania*.

Sp. 3 *Erotomania*.GENUS III. *VESANIA*.Sp. 1 *Melancholia*.

- 2 *Mania*.
- α *Mentalis*.
- β *Metastatica*.
- γ *Venenata*.

Paraphrosyne. Auctorum.

Sp. 3 *Oneirodynia*.

- α *Activa*.
- β *Gravans*.

ORDER IX....CACHEXIÆ.

GENUS I. *IMPETIGO*.Sp. 1 *Scorbutus*.

- 2 *Syphilis*.
- 3 *Aurigo*.

Sp. 4 *Phænigmus*.

- 5 *Melasma*.
- 6 *Rubigo*.

GENUS II. *MACULA*.Sp. 1 *Echymosis*.Sp. 2 *Petechia*.

ORDER X....INTUMESCENTIÆ.

GENUS I. *TUBER*.

§ 1 *Universi*.

Sp. 1 *Polysarcia*.

GENUS I. (continued.)

♂ 2 *Partium.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Sp. 2 Rachitis. | γ Renalis. |
| 3 Exostosis. | δ Uterina. |
| 4 Physconia. | • Visceralis. |
| α Hepatica. | ζ Mesenterica. |
| β Splenica. | η Externa. |

♂ 3 *Cutis.*

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Sp. 5 Elephantiasis. | Sp. 8 Lepra. |
| 6 Frambæsia. | 9 Verruca. |
| 7 Pellagra. | 10 Ganglion. |

♂ 4 *Glandium.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Sp. 11 Sarcoma. | β Steatoma. |
| α Pterigium. | γ Testudo. |
| β Hordeolum. | δ Meliceris. |
| 12 Scrophula. | Sp. 14 Scirrhus. |
| 13 Encystis. | 15 Cancer. |
| α Atheroma. | 16 Parotis. |

GENUS II. *PHLEGMATIA.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Sp. 1 Anasarca. | Sp. 4 Hydrothorax. |
| α Oppilata. | 5 Ascites. |
| β Exanthematica. | α Asthenica. |
| γ Anæmia | β Metastatica. |
| δ Dolens. | 6 Hydrometra. |
| 2 Hydrocephalus, (ex- | 7 Hydrocele. |
| ternus.) | 8 Exomphalos. |
| 3 Hydrorachitis, (Spina | |
| Bifida.) | |

GENUS III. *CYSTIS.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Sp. 1 Aneurisma. | Sp. 4 Staphyloma. |
| 2 Varix. | 5 Hydatis. |
| 3 Mariscus. | 6 Abscessus. |

GENUS IV. *EMPHYSEMA.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sp. 1 Pneumatosis. | Sp. 2 Tympanites. |
| α Traumatica. | α Intestinalis. |
| β Venenata. | β Abdominalis. |
| | 3 Physometra. |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM OF SWEDIAUR:
(PUBLISHED IN 1812.)

CLASSIS I. PYREXIÆ.

ORD. I. FEBRES.

A. FEBRES PROTOPATHICÆ S. PRIMARIÆ.

Sectio 1. *Febres Diariæ.*Genus 1 *Ephemeropyra.*Sectio 2. *Febres Continuæ.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 2 Sthenopyra. | 5 Septorrhopyra. |
| 3 Asthenopyra. | 6 Loimopyra. |
| 4 Phlegmapyra. | 7 Ochropyra. |

Sectio 3. *Febres Continuæ Remittentes.*

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 8 Helopyra. | 10 Rheumatopyra. |
| 9 Cholepyra. | |

Sectio 4. *Febres Intermittentes.*

- 11 Dialeipyra.

B. FEBRES DEUTEROPATHICÆ S. SYMPTOMATICÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 12 Syntecopyra. | 14 Nevropyra. |
| 13 Marasmopyra (s. Hec-
ficopyra.) | 15 Galactopyra. |
| | 16 Helminthopyra. |

ORD. II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Sectio 1. *Phlegmasiæ Phlegmonodes.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 17 Enkephalitis. | 19 Antiaditis. |
| 18 Parotitis. | 20 Pneumonitis. |

ORDO II. (continued.)

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 21 Pleuritis. | 29 Pancreatitis. |
| 22 Carditis. | 30 Nephritis. |
| 23 Diaphragmatitis. | 31 Osphytis. |
| 24 Peritonitis. | 32 Orchitis. |
| 25 Gastritis. | 33 Ovaritis. |
| 26 Enteritis. | 34 Hysteritis. |
| 27 Hepatitis. | 35 Mastitis. |
| 28 Splenitis. | 36 Dermatitis. |

Sectio 2. *Phlegmasiæ Blennodes.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 37 Ophthalmitis. | 42 Kystitis. |
| 38 Otitis. | 43 Catarrheuma. |
| 39 Isthmitis. | 44 Aphtha. |
| 40 Laryngitis. | 45 Dysenteria. |
| 41 Bronchitis. | 46 Erysipelas. |

Sectio 3. *Phlegmasiæ Inodes.*

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 47 Arthritis. | <i>Myonitis.</i> |
|---------------|------------------|

ORD. III. *EXANTHEMATA.*Sectio 1. *Exanthemata Contagiosa.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 48 Variola. | 50 Rubeola. |
| 49 Varicella. | 51 Scarlatina. |

Sectio 2. *Exanthemata non Contagiosa.*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 52 Pemphigus. | 55 Urticaria. |
| 53 Zoster (s. Zona.) | 56 Miliaria. |
| 54 Essera. | 57 Petechiæ. |

CLASSIS II. DYSECCRISES.

ORD. I. *APOKENOSES.*Sectio 1. *Apokenoses Activæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 58 Hæmorrhagia. | 61 Cholerrhagia. |
| 59 Blennorrhagia. | 62 Melænorrhagia. |
| 60 Pyorrhagia. | 63 Urorrhagia (s. <i>Diabetes</i>) |

ORDO I. (continued.)

Sectio 2. *Apokenoses Passivæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 64 Hæmorrhœa. | 70 Dacryrrhœa. |
| 65 Blenorrhœa. | 71 Sialorrhœa (s. Ptya- |
| 66 Diarrhœa. | lismus.) |
| 67 Urorrhœa. | 72 Dysodia. |
| 68 Hyperhidrosis. | 73 Physepsophia. |
| 69 Otorrhœa. | |

Sectio 3. *Apokenoses Eclyticæ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 74 Galactacrasia. | 76 Uracrasia. |
| 75 Spermacrasia. | 77 Scoracrasia. |

ORD. II. *EPISCHESES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 78 Ischæmia. | 85 Ischuria. |
| 79 Ischolochia. | 86 Dysuria. |
| 80 Ischcomenia. | 87 Ischocoilia. |
| 81 Dysmenia. | 88 Dyscoilia. |
| 82 Ischoblennia. | 89 Ischogalactia. |
| 83 Ischopyosis. | 90 Dysthelasia. |
| 84 Ischidrosis. | 91 Dyspermasia. |

ORD. III. *APOPLANESES.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 92 Hæmoplania. | 95 Uroplania. |
| 93 Galactoplania. | 96 Hidroplani. |
| 94 Pyoplania. | 97 Metastasis. |

CLASSIS III. *DYSERETHISIAE ET DYSÆSTHESIAE.*ORD. I. *ECLYSES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 98 Anerethisia. | 102 Apoplexia. |
| 99 Anæsthesia. | 103 Paralysis. |
| 100 Asthenia. | 104 Syncope. |
| 101 Cataphora. | 105 Apnœasphyxia. |

ORD. II. *SPASMI.*Sectio I. *Spasmi Tonici.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 106 Tetanus. | 107 Spasmus (s. Crampus.) |
|--------------|---------------------------|

ORDO I. (continued.)

Sectio 2. *Spasmi Clonici.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 108 Convulsio. | 112 Ptarmus. |
| 109 Eclampsia. | 113 Lygmus. |
| 110 Epilepsia. | 114 Hyperemesia. |
| 111 Ballismus. | 115 Myrmekiasis. |

ORD. III. *ALGEMATA.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 116 Dysphoria. | 129 Nephralgia. |
| 117 Alysmus. | 130 Kystalgia. |
| 118 Cnesmus. | 131 Hysteralgia. |
| 119 Kephalalgia. | 132 Proctalgia. |
| 120 Prosopalgia. | 133 Ædoiodynia. |
| 121 Ophthalmodynia. | 134 Mastodynia. |
| 122 Otalgia. | 135 Pleurodynia. |
| 123 Odontalgia. | 136 Notalgia. |
| 124 Dysodontiasis. | 137 Osphyalgia. |
| 125 Gasteralgia. | 138 Ischialgia. |
| 126 Enteralgia. | 139 Myodinia. |
| 127 Hepatalgia. | 140 Arthrodynia. |
| 128 Splenalgia. | 141 Osteodynia. |

ORD. IV. *DYSKINESIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 142 Hypererethisia. | 152 Pertussis. |
| 143 Hyperæsthesia. | 153 Dyspnœa. |
| 144 Hyperkinesia. | 154 Asthma. |
| 145 Agrypnia. | 155 Pnigalion. |
| 146 Rhembasmus. | 156 Puigophobia. |
| 147 Catalepsis. | 157 Hydrophobia. |
| 148 Ilingus. | 158 Dyscataposia. |
| 149 Tromus. | 159 Dyspepsia. |
| 150 Cardiopalmus. | 160 Avante. |
| 151 Tussis (s. Bexis.) | |

ORD. V. *DYSOREXIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 161 Bulima. | 164 Anorexia. |
| 162 Kitta. | 165 Adipsia. |
| 163 Polydipsia. | |

ORD. VI. *PARANOIÆ*.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 166 Hypomoria. | 172 Nostalgia. |
| 167 Paracope. | 173 Apanthropia. |
| 168 Mania. | 174 Agriothymia. |
| 169 Chæraphrosyne. | 175 Misopsychia. |
| 170 Erotomania. | 176 Moria. |
| 171 Athymia. | 177 Amnesia. |

CLASSIS IV. CACHEXIÆ ET CACOCHYM.

ORD. I. *DYSCHYMIÆ*.Sectio I. *Polychymicæ*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 178 Polyhæmia. | 184 Polycholia. |
| 179 Polyblennia. | 185 Polysialia. |
| 180 Polychilia. | 186 Polydacrya. |
| 181 Polygalia. | 187 Polyhidria. |
| 182 Polypionia. | 188 Polyuresia. |
| 183 Polyspermia. | 189 Polycopria. |

Sectio 2. *Olygochymicæ*.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 190 Oligohæmia. | 196 Oligocholia. |
| 191 Oligoblennia. | 197 Oligosialia. |
| 192 Oligochylia. | 198 Oligodacrya. |
| 193 Oligogalia. | 199 Oligohidria. |
| 194 Oligopionia. | 200 Oligouresia. |
| 195 Oligospermia. | 201 Oligocopia. |

Sectio 3. *Dyscrasie*.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 202 Dyshæmia. | 208 Dyscholia. |
| 203 Dysblennia. | 209 Dyssialia. |
| 204 Dyschylia. | 210 Dysdacrya. |
| 205 Dysgalia. | 211 Dyshidria. |
| 206 Dyspionia. | 212 Dysuresia. |
| 207 Dyspermia. | 213 Dyscopia. |

ORD. II. *DYSTONIÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 214 Hypertonia. | 215 Atonia. |
|-----------------|-------------|

ORD. III. *MARASMI.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 216 Phthisis. | 219 Melatrophia. |
| 217 Atrophia. | 220 Syntexis. |
| 218 Pædatrophia. | |

ORD. IV. *EXOEDES* s. *INTUMESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 221 Polypiotes. | 225 Hydrops. |
| 222 Pneumatosis. | 226 Emphraxis. |
| 223 Tympanites | 227 Choiras s. Scrofula. |
| 224 Emphysema. | 228 Elephantopus. |

ORD. V. *DYSCHROIÆ* s. *CACHEXIÆ DECOLORES.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 229 Leucophlegmatia. | 232 Scorbutus. |
| 230 Chlorosis. | 233 Peliosis. |
| 231 Icterus. | 234 Arteriochhalasis. |

ORD. VI. *HELCOSES* s. *CACHEXIÆ ULCEROSÆ.**Aphtha.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 235 Thymiosis. | 237 Carcinoma. |
| 236 Syphilis. | 238 Elephantiasis. |

ORD. VII. *DERMATODES* s. *CACHEXIÆ CUTANEÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 239 Alphus. | 245 Phymatosis. |
| 240 Lepa. | 246 Pityriasis. |
| 241 Psoriasis. | 247 Tinea. |
| 242 Psora. | 248 Achor. |
| 243 Herpes. | 249 Trichoma. |
| 244 Epinyctis. | |

ORD. VIII. *SCOLECODES* s. *CACHEXIÆ VERMINOSÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 250 Entomiasis. | 252 Helminthiasis. |
| 251 Scolekiasis. | |

ORD. IX. *LITHIASES* s. *CACHEXIÆ CUTANEÆ* s.
SALINÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 253 Podagra. | 256 Enterolithiasis. |
| 254 Urolithiasis. | 257 Splachnolithiasis. |
| 255 Cholelithiasis. | |

ORD. X. *DYSOSTOSES* s. *CACHEXIÆ OSSEÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 258 Osteomalakia. | 262 Osteophthoria. |
| 259 Osteopsathyrosis. | 263 Teredon s. Caries. |
| 260 Exostosis. | 264 Osteonecrosis. |
| 261 Osteosteatoma. | |

CLASSIS V. MORBI TOPICI.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHETERIÆ.*

Sectio 1. *Dysopsiæ.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 265 Oxyopia. | 267 Amblyopia. |
| 266 Typhlosis. | 268 Pseudopia. |

Sectio 2. *Dysecoiæ.*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 269 Oxyecoia. | 271 Baryecoia. |
| 270 Cophosis. | 272 Pseudecoia. |

Sectio 3. *Dysosphresiæ.*

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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 273 Oxyosphresia. | 275 Pseudosphresia. |
| 274 Anosphresia. | |

Sectio 4. *Dysgeusiæ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 276 Oxygeusia. | 278 Parageusia. |
| 277 Ageusia. | |

Sectio 5. *Dyshaphiæ* s. *Dysapsiæ.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 279 Oxyhaphia. | 281 Pseudhaphia. |
| 280 Anhaphia. | |

ORD. II. *DYSLALIÆ ET DYSPHONIÆ.*

Sectio 1. *Dyslaliæ.*

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 282 Alalia. | 283 Psellismus. |
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Sectio 2. *Dysphoniæ*.

284 Aponia.

285 Paraphonia.

ORD. III. *DYSGENNESIÆ*.Sectio 1. *Dysgenesiae Virorum*.

286 Hyperorgosis.

288 Astysia.

287 Priapismus.

Dyspermasia.Sectio 2. *Dysgenesiae Mulierum*.

289 Machlosyne.

293 Dystokia.

290 Dyssynusia.

294 Pseudokyesis.

291 Steirosis.

295 Parakyesis.

292 Ectrosis.

ORD. IV. *EVRYANGEIÆ*.

296 Cardievryma.

297 Aortevryma.

Arteriochalasis.

298 Arterevryma.

300 Lymphbevryma.

299 Phlebevryma.

301 Splanchnbevryma.

ORD. V. *STENEANGEIÆ*.

302 Stenosis.

303 Anxis.

ORD. VI. *ONCOSES* s. *TUMORES*.Sectio 1. *Tumores Inflammatorii*.

303 Phlegmone.

312 Kysthitis.

304 Dothien.

313 Posthitis.

305 Dactylitis.

314 Balanitis.

306 Ulitis.

315 Urethritis.

307 Adenitis.

316 Oschitis.

308 Erythema.

317 Proctitis.

309 Cauma.

318 Arthrophlogosis.

310 Chimetlon.

319 Periostitis.

311 Thelitis.

Sectio 2. *Tumores sequelæ Phlogosis.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 320 Apostema. | 323 Sclerosis. |
| 321 Empyema. | 324 Gangræna. |
| 322 Diadexis. | |

Sphakelus.

- 325 Anthrax.

Sectio 3. *Tumores Sanguinei s. Hæmatodes.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 326 Aneveryisma. | 328 Ecchymosis. |
| 327 Kirsos s. Varix. | |

Sectio IV. *Tumores Aquosi s. Hydropici.*

- 329 Hyderoncus.

Sectio V. *Tumores Ærei s. Physodes.*

- 330 Physoncus.

Sectio VI. *Tumores Glandularis.**Adenitis.**Anthrax.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 331 Adenosclerosis. | 332 Skirrhus. |
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*Carkinoma.**Choiras.*

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| 333 Phyma. | 338 Thyroncus. |
| 334 Phygethlon. | 339 Mastoncus. |
| 335 Hypoglossis. | 340 Maschaloncus. |
| 336 Parotidoncus. | 341 Prostatoncus. |
| 337 Antiadoncus. | |

Pancreatoncus.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 342 Ophthalmoncus. | 355 Bubononcus. |
| 343 Blepharoncus. | 356 Orchioncus. |
| 344 Cheiloncus. | 357 Oscheoncus. |
| 345 Uloncus. | 358 Psoloncus. |
| 346 Glossoncus. | 359 Posthoncus. |
| 347 Staphyloncus. | 360 Ovarioncus. |
| 348 Deironcus. | 361 Hysteroncus. |
| 349 Hepatoncus. | 362 Cremnoncus. |
| 350 Splenoncus. | 363 Brachioncus. |
| 351 Nephroncus. | 364 Skeloncus. |
| 352 Kystoncus. | 365 Gononcus. |
| 353 Omphaloncus. | 366 Arthroncus. |
| 354 Etroncus. | 367 Osteoncus. |

Sectio 7. *Tumores Kystici s. Saccati.*

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|----------------|------------------|
| 368 Atheroma. | 372 Ganglion. |
| 369 Lipoma. | 373 Hydrokistis. |
| 370 Steatoma. | 374 Hydatis. |
| 371 Spongosis. | |

ORD. VII. *ECPHYSES s. EXCRESCENTIÆ.*

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|--------------------|--------------|
| 375 Encanthis. | 379 Mycosis. |
| 376 Epulis. | 380 Polypus. |
| 377 Hypersarcosis. | 381 Sycosis. |
| 378 Sarcoma. | |

Sectio 2. *Excrementiæ Duræ s. Siccæ.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 382 Acrochordon s. Ver-
ruca. | 384 Porosis. |
| 383 Tylosis s. Clavus. | 385 Keratiasis. |
| | 386 Pterygium. |

ORD. VIII. *ECTOPIÆ.*

- 387 Kele s. Hernia.

Sectio 1. *Herniæ Abdominales.*Sectio 2. *Herniæ Thoracis.*Sectio 3. *Herniæ Capitis.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 388 Protopsis. | 393 Streblosis. |
| 389 Anastrophe. | 394 Parectasis. |
| 390 Hysterolokia. | 395 Exarthrosis s. Luxatio. |
| 391 Ectropium. | 396 Dysarthrosis. |
| 392 Entropium. | 397 Diastasis. |

ORD. IX. *DIALYSES.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 398 Ecdarsis. | 402 Thlasma s. Contusio. |
| 399 Rhagas. | 403 Rhexis. |
| 400 Helcos s. Ulcus. | 404 Trauma s. Yulnus. |
| 401 Syrinx s. Fistula. | 405 Catagma s. Fractura. |

Teredon s. Caries.

Osteophthoria.

ORD. X. *AMORPHIÆ*.Sectio 1. *Organicæ*.

406 Atresia.	413 Plethomeria.
407 Symphisis.	414 Leipomeria.
408 Diaschisis.	415 Hyboma.
409 Ectopisis.	416 Kyllosis.
410 Chalasis.	417 Cholosis.
411 Hyperepidosis.	418 Campsis.
412 Meiosis.	419 Acampsia.

Sectio 2. *Cutanææ s. Ecthymata*.

420 Kelis.	423 Papula.
421 Spiloma.	424 Ionthos.
422 Phlyctæna.	425 Phlyzakion.

Sectio 3. *Cacotrichiæ*.

426 Madesis.	431 Chaitosis.
427 Phalacrosis.	432 Leptotrichia.
428 Poliosis.	433 Schizotrichia.
429 Dasytes.	434 Liparotrichia.
430 Pogoniasis.	

Trichoma.

435 Trichiasis.

Sectio 4. *Caconychiæ*.

436 Onychogryposis.	438 Onychophthoria.
437 Onychoptosis.	

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF YOUNG:

(PUBLISHED IN 1813.)

CLASSES.

Diseases depending on the vital powers

Of the nervous and muscular system. PARANEURISMI.

Nervous diseases.

Of the sanguiferous system. PARHÆMASIÆ. Sanguine.

Of the secretions. PARECCRISES. Secretory.

Of the nutritive powers. PARAMORPHIÆ. Structural.

Mechanical affections. ECTOPIÆ. Displacements.

ORDERS.

Class 1. Paraneurismi. Not subdivided.

2. Parhæmasiæ.

Affecting the minute blood-vessels only. PHLOGISMI. Flushes.

Affecting all kinds of functions. PYREXIÆ. Fevers.

3. Pareccrises.

The secretions being diminished. **EPISCHESES.**
Retentions.

The secretions being increased. **APOCENOSES.**
Effusions.

The secretions being vitiated. **CACOCHYMIÆ.**
Cachexies.

4. Paramorphiæ.

Single, or nearly single, changes of structure. **PARAPHYMATA.** Local changes.

Changes frequently repeated. **EPIPHYMATA.**
Eruptions.

5. Ectopiæ. Not subdivided.



SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

CLASS I.

PARANEURISMI—NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diseases solely or principally affecting the functions of sensation or motion, as depending on the nervous system :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Carus</i> , Apoplexy. | 7 <i>Palmus</i> , Spasm. |
| 2 <i>Paralysis</i> , Palsy. | 8 <i>Pneusis</i> , Anhelation. |
| 3 <i>Asthenia</i> , Weakness. | 9 <i>Clonus</i> , Convulsion. |
| 4 <i>Dysæsthesia</i> , Hebetude. | 10 <i>Entonia</i> , Rigidity. |
| 5 <i>Autalgia</i> , Local pain. | 11 <i>Mania</i> , Insanity. |
| 6 <i>Erethismus</i> , Irritation. | |

CLASS II.

PARAHÆMASIÆ—SANGUINE DISEASES.

Diseases principally of the sanguiferous system :

ORD. I. *PHLOGISMI—FLUSHES.*

Affecting only, or primarily, the minute blood-vessels :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 12 <i>Rubor</i> , Erubescence. | 14 <i>Profusio</i> , Simple effusion |
| 13 <i>Inflammatiō</i> , Inflammation. | of blood. |

ORD. II. *PYREXIÆ—FEVERS.*

Affecting the whole circulation, and the constitution in general, particularly the stomach and the nervous system :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 15 <i>Cauma</i> , Inflammatory. | 19 <i>Anetus</i> , Paludal. |
| 16 <i>Erysipelas</i> , Erysipelatous. | 20 <i>Defluxio</i> , Catarrhal. |
| 17 <i>Synochus</i> , Mixed. | 21 <i>Hectica</i> , Hectic. |
| 18 <i>Typhus</i> , Typhous. | |

CLASS III.

PARECCRISES—SECRETORY DISEASES.

Diseases principally affecting the functions of secretion or excretion :

ORD. I. *EPISCHESES—RETENTIONS.*

The secretion being diminished or obstructed :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 22 <i>Obstipatio</i> , Constipation. | 24 <i>Amercorrhœa</i> , Suppression. |
| 23 <i>Ischuria</i> , Ischury. | 25 <i>Agalaxia</i> , Agalaxy? |

ORD. II. *APOCENOSES*—EFFUSIONS.

The secretion being morbidly increased in quantity :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 26 <i>Ephidrosis</i> , An effusion of sweat. | 29 <i>Blennorrhœa</i> , Mucous effusion. |
| 27 <i>Epiphora</i> , Overflowing. | 30 <i>Diarrhœa</i> , Looseness. |
| 28 <i>Hyperuresis</i> , Flow of water. | |

ORD. III. *CACOCHYMIÆ*—CACHEXIES.

The quality of the secretion being vitiated :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 31 <i>Dyspepsia</i> , Indigestion. | 34 <i>Lithiasis</i> , Stone. |
| 32 <i>Podagra</i> , Gout. | 35 <i>Diabetes</i> , Diabetes. |
| 33 <i>Cholelithia</i> , Gallstone. | 36 <i>Leucorrhœa</i> , Whites. |

Concretio—A calculus formed in a mucous secretion.

Dysodia—A fetid smell of the body or breath.

Catacausis—A general inflammability.

Cacogalia—A vitiated secretion of milk.

CLASS IV.

PARAMORPHIÆ—STRUCTURAL DISEASES.ORD. I. *PARAPHYMATA*—LOCAL CHANGES.

Principally confined to a single part of the body :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 37 <i>Phtharma</i> , Depravation. | 40 <i>Contractura</i> , Contraction. |
| 38 <i>Rhagas</i> , Chop. | 41 <i>Emphragma</i> , Stoppage. |
| 39 ? <i>Curvatura</i> , Curvature. | 42 <i>Emphysema</i> , Inflation. |

ORDO I. (continued.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 43 <i>Exangeia</i> , Dilatation. | 48 <i>Ecphyma</i> , Solid tumour. |
| 44 <i>Hydrops</i> , Dropsy. | 49 <i>Carcinoma</i> , Cancer. |
| 45 <i>Emmyxium</i> , Mucus tumour. | 50 <i>Apostema</i> , Abscess. |
| 46 <i>Empimelium</i> , Fatty tumour. | 51 <i>Ulcus</i> , Ulcer. |
| 47 <i>Atheroma</i> , Pulpy tumour. | 52 <i>Gangræna</i> , Gangrene. |

ORD. II. *EPIPHYMATA*—ERUPTIONS.

Strictural diseases frequently repeated, especially on the surface of the body ; the whole system appearing to be affected :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 53 <i>Licheniasis</i> , Pimples. | 59 <i>Phlysis</i> , Pustules. |
| 54 <i>Prurigo</i> , Itchings. | 60 <i>Phymatosis</i> , Tubercles. |
| 55 <i>Lepidosis</i> , Scales. | 61 <i>Syphilis</i> , Lues. |
| 56 <i>Exanthisma</i> , Rash. | 62 <i>Scrofula</i> , King's evil. |
| 57 <i>Pompholygmus</i> , Blains. | 63 <i>Scorbutus</i> , Scurvy. |
| 58 <i>Cystisma</i> , Vesicles. | 64 <i>Spilosis</i> , Spots. |

CLASS V.

ECTOPIÆ—DISPLACEMENTS.

Mechanical affections, independent of the vital powers :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 65 <i>Luxatio</i> , Dislocation. | 69 <i>Distensio</i> , Strain. |
| 66 <i>Hernia</i> , Rupture. | 70 <i>Contusio</i> , Contusion. |
| 67 <i>Prolapsus</i> , Protrusion. | 71 <i>Fractura</i> , Fracture. |
| 68 <i>Introsusceptio</i> , Introsuscep-
tion. | 72 <i>Laceratio</i> , Laceration. |
| | 73 <i>Vulnus</i> , Wound. |

CLASS V. (continued.)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 74 <i>Obstructio</i> , Obstruction. | 78 <i>Dysodontiasis</i> , Irritation |
| 75 <i>Venenatio</i> , Poison. | from teething. |
| 76 <i>Parasitismus</i> , Vermination. | 79 <i>Deformitas</i> , Deformity. |
| 77 <i>Dystocta</i> , Obstetrical dis-
ease. | |

SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY

PART SECOND.

DAVID HOSACK

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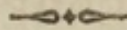
DAVID HOSKIN

SYSTEM OF NOSOLOGY,

PROPOSED BY

DAVID HOSACK.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.



CLASS I. FEBRES.

II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

III. CUTANEI.

IV. PROFLUVIA.

V. SUPPRESSIONES.

VI. NEUROSES.

VII. CACHEXIÆ.

VIII. LOCALES.

SYSTEM OF NOSOLOGY.

CLASS I.

FEBRES.

CHARACTER—A disturbed state of the whole system—usually manifesting itself by a sense of coldness and shivering—a disinclination to mental or bodily exertion—and, for the most part, succeeded by a frequent pulse, increased heat, and more or less derangement in all the functions, both of mind and body.

SYNONYMS. Fevers, of Authors.

Authors—Lommius, de curandis febribus. Sennertus, de febribus. Willis, de febribus. Sydenham, methodus curandi febres. Morton, de febribus. Baglivius, med. pract. Senac, de recondita febrium natura. Selle, pyretologia. Stoll, aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis febribus. Langrish, theory and practice of physic. Huxham, works. Moore, medical sketches. Balfour, on sol-lunar influence. Fordyce, dissertations on fevers. Stanger, on suppressing contagious fever. Wilson, febrile diseases. Jackson, fevers of Jamaica. Jackson, Outlines. Haygarth, on fevers. Beddoes, on fevers. Grant, on fevers. Clark, diseases of long voyages. Clark, fevers and fever wards. Lempiere, diseases of the army. Currie, medical reports. Pringle, diseases of the army. Quesnay, des fievres continues. Lind, on fever and contagion. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Blane, diseases of seamen. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Mills, on blood-letting in fevers. Thomas, practice of physic. Rush, medical observations and inquiries. Currie, diseases of the United States. Lieutaud, synopsis of the practice of medicine, translated by Atlee.

ORDER 1. INTERMITTENTES.

Fevers, arising, for the most part, from marsh miasmata ; consisting of repeated paroxysms, with evident intermission, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and, in general, with shivering ; usually but one paroxysm in a day.

GENUS 1. QUOTIDIANA.

Similar paroxysms occurring after an interval of about twenty-four hours ; the accessions generally in the morning.

SPECIES.

1. In the seat of the disease :
 - a. *Universalis*, affecting the whole system.
 - b. *Partialis*, attacking only some particular part ; as the head, the eye, the arm, &c.
2. In the duration of the paroxysm :
 - a. *Legitima vel vera*, regular or true ; one paroxysm a day, and completed within twelve hours.
 - b. *Notha vel spuria*, false or spurious ; with paroxysms protracted beyond twelve hours.
3. In the return of the paroxysm :
 - a. *Simplex*, returning regularly at the same hour.
 - b. *Erratica*, irregular ; varying from the regular hour of accession.
 - c. *Duplicata*, duplicated ; two paroxysms in a day.
 - d. *Triplicata*, triplicated ; three paroxysms a day.*

* See Burserius.

4. In being accompanied with other diseases.

Authors—Lind, diseases of hot climates. Cullen, first lines. Fordyce, dissertations. Wilson, febrile diseases.

GENUS II. TERTIANA.

Similar paroxysms occurring after an interval of about forty-eight hours ; the accessions, for the most part, at noon.

SPECIES.

1. In the seat of the disease :
 - a. *Universalis*, affecting the whole system.
 - b. *Partialis*, attacking only some particular part.
2. In the duration of its paroxysm :
 - a. *Legitima vel vera*, regular or true ; with paroxysms not exceeding twelve hours.
 - b. *Notha sive spuria*, false or spurious ; with paroxysms exceeding twelve hours.
3. In the return of the paroxysms :
 - a. *Duplex*, double ; returning daily, with paroxysms alternately similar ; one day severe, next day more mild, by which circumstance it is distinguished from a quotidian.
 - b. *Triplex*, triple ; returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and only a single one on the next.
 - c. *Duplicata*, duplicated ; returning every second day, with two paroxysms on the regular days of attack, and none on the intermediate days.
 - d. *Triplicata*, triplicated ; three paroxysms on the regular days of attack, but none on the intermediate days.

4. In the symptoms :
 - a. Attended with stupor or drowsiness.
 - b. Attended with spasms or convulsions.
 - c. Attended with efflorescence of the skin.
 - d. Attended with inflammation.
5. In being complicated with other diseases :
 - a. With pneumonia.
 - b. With hepatitis.
 - c. With dysentery.
 - d. With rheumatism.
 - e. With gout.
 - f. With strictures of the urethra.
6. In respect to its cause.*

Authors—Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Lind, hot climates. Fordyce, dissertations on fevers. Alibert, on intermittents, translated by Caldwell. Wilson, on the nature of fever. Jackson, fevers of Jamaica. Pringle, diseases of the army. Hilary, diseases of Barbadoes. Blane, diseases of seamen.

GENUS III. QUARTANA.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about seventy-two hours ; the accessions usually after noon.

SPECIES.

1. In the return of the paroxysms :
 - a. *Simplex vel legitima*, true or regular ; one paroxysm every fourth day, inclusive ; none on the intermediate days.

* Notwithstanding the declaration of Dr. Cullen and other nosological writers to the contrary, other causes than the effluvia of marshes may justly be considered adequate to the production of intermittent fevers, and the experience of numerous observers in this country has placed this fact beyond the reach of controversy. See American Medical and Philosophical Register.

- b. Duplex*, double ; one paroxysm every fourth day, violent ; a slight paroxysm on the first intermediate day ; of the four days, one only is free of fever.
- c. Triplex*, triple ; one paroxysm every fourth day, violent ; a slight paroxysm on both the intermediate days.
- d. Duplicata*, duplicated ; with two paroxysms every fourth day ; none on the intermediate days.
- e. Triplicata*, triplicated ; with three paroxysms every fourth day ; none on the intermediate days.

2. In symptoms.

3. In complication with other diseases.

There are several other forms of intermittents which occasionally occur ; the *Erraticæ* of Sauvages : as,

- a. Quintana*, quintan ; with paroxysms recurring every fifth day.
- b. Septana*, septan ; with paroxysms recurring every seventh day.
- c. Octana*, octan ; with paroxysms recurring every eighth day.
- d. Nonana*, nonan ; with paroxysms recurring every ninth day.
- e. Decimana*, deciman ; with paroxysms returning every tenth day.
- f. Vaga*, uncertain ; recurring at no fixed day.

Authors--Burserius, institutions of medicine. Wilson, on febrile diseases
Thomas, practice of physic.

ORDER II. *REMITTENTES*.

Fevers, without a perfect intermission, attended with sensible exacerbations and abatements; recurring generally twice every twenty-four hours.

GENUS I. *REMITTENS BILIOSA*.

SPECIES.

1. Arising from marsh effluvia.
2. From internal causes.

Authors--Pemberton, practical treatise on the various diseases of the abdominal viscera. Hamilton, on purgative medicines. Burnet, on the bilious remittent fever in the Mediterranean. Clark, diseases of long voyages. Davis, on the Walcheren fever. Norcom, observations on the fevers of North Carolina, in American medical and philosophical register. Frisbre, medical topography of the military tract of the state of New-York, in do. Brown, in do. Rush, medical observations and inquiries.

GENUS II. *REMITTENS INFANTILIS*.

Authors--Coley, practical treatise on the remittent fever of infants. But-ter, infantile remittent fever. Mann, prize dissertation.

ORDER III. *CONTINUÆ*.

Fevers, without intermission, or regular remission, not usually produced by marsh miasmata, performing their course with small, yet generally evident remissions and exacerbations: two paroxysms every day, but for the most part without that regularity of return observable in intermittents and remittents.

GENUS I. SYNOCHA.

A state of pure general excitement ; pulse usually frequent, full, and hard ; skin hot and dry ; tongue furred ; urine high coloured ; for the most part little prostration of strength, and the functions of the brain little disturbed.

SYNONYMS—Inflammatory fever, of Authors,
Ardent fever, of Authors.

Authors—Fordyce, third dissertation. Wilson, febrile diseases. Quesney, *traite des fievres continues*. Grant, on fevers. Moore, medical sketches. Moseley, on tropical diseases.

GENUS II. TYPHUS *vel* SYNOCHUS.

Fever of a contagious nature, with a tendency to a putrescent state of the body ; pulse frequent, and in general small and weak ; heat much increased, especially upon the more sensible parts of the surface ; tongue for the most part foul, dry, and dark ; urine usually turbid ; the intellectual functions much disturbed ; great diminution of strength.

Authors—Milman, on scurvy and putrid fevers. Robertson, on jail, hospital, and ship fevers. Smyth, description of the jail distemper. Balfour, on putrid fever and sol-lunar influence. Pringle, diseases of the army. Huxham, nervous fever. Good, diseases of prisons. Currie, reports on cold water. Fothergill, works. Blanc, diseases of seamen. Lind, on hot climates. Tissot, de *febris biliosis*. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Percival, works. Lettsom, account of the dispensary. Stanger, on contagious fevers. Dimsdale, cases of typhus. Jackson, on cold affusion. Hunter, army diseases. Munro, diseases of the army. Haygarth, letter on infectious diseases. Proceedings of the board of health of Manchester. Blane, medico-chirurgical transactions, vol. vi. Webster, pestilential diseases. Cutbush, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iv. Dyckman, pathology of the human fluids.

GENUS III. DYSENTERIA.

A fever, attended with a general typhoid state of the system, and, in a foul state of the atmosphere, contagious; attended with local inflammation, for the most part, of the lower intestines; with small, frequent, mucous or bloody stools, and tenesmus.

SYNONYMS—Camp dysentery, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. Arising from internal causes.
2. Arising from contagion.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Pringle, diseases of the army. Munro, on the army. Dewar, on diarrhœa and dysentery of Egypt. Akenside, de dysenteria. Blane, diseases of seamen. Lind, on hot climates. Hunter, diseases of Jamaica. Zimmerman, on dysentery, translated by Hopson. Baker, de dysenteria Loudinensi. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Stark, historia dysenteria. Huxham, de are. Moseley, tropical diseases. Clark, diseases of long voyages. Trotter, medicina nautica. Monro, account of the diseases of the military hospitals in Germany. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Curtis, diseases of India. Cardin, in memoirs of medical society of London, vol. iii. Field, in do. vol. vi. Harty, on simple dysentery, and its combinations. Hooper, observations on the sick troops from Corunna, Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Clark, nature and cure of the diseases of the East and West Indies. M'Gregor, medical sketches. Johnston, on the influence of tropical climates. Rush, inquiries and observations. Currie, diseases of the United States. Mann, medical sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 13, 14. Gallup, sketches of the epidemical diseases of Vermont.

GENUS IV. PESTIS ORIENTALIS.

A fever, under certain circumstances, contagious, with extreme debility; at an uncertain period of the disorder, an eruption of buboes and carbuncles.

SYNONYMS—Pestis, of Authors.

Authors—Diemerbroeck, de peste. Hodges, loimologia. Sydenham, opera. Mead, on the plague. Mertens, de peste. Guthrie, in medical commentaries, vol. viii. Howard, on lazarettoes. Russell, on the plague. Longe, de peste. Assalini, observations sur la peste. Bertrand et Michel, observations sur la peste à Marseilles. Alprunus, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. ii. Chamberlayne, in do. vol. vi. Timoni, in do. vol. vi. Mackenzie, in do. vol. xii. Deidier, in do. vol. ix. Dawes, in do. vol. xi. Larrey, relation de l'expédition de l'armée l'orient en Egypt. Moseley, medical tracts. M'Gregor, medical sketches. Faulkner, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xi. Desgennettes, histoire de l'armée de l'orient. Wilson, British expedition to Egypt. Wittman, travels. Sonnini, travels into Greece and Turkey. Bateman, article plague, in Rees' Cyclopædia. Stafford, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xii. Tytler, on plague and yellow fever. Webster, pestilential diseases. Williamson, on do. in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Dyckman, dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids. Hosack, on contagion. Francis, letter on febrile contagion.

GENUS V. PESTIS TROPICUS.

A fever, generally accompanied with yellowness of the skin, proving fatal usually within seven days, and for the most part by black vomit; under certain circumstances, communicable from one person to another.

SYNONYMS—Yellow fever, of authors.

Typhus icterodes.

Malignant pestilential fever of Chisholm.

Bilious remittent fever, of Rush and other American writers.

Vomito Prieto.

Maladie de Siam.

Authors—Towne, malignant fever in Barbadoes. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Desportes, l'histoire de St. Domingo. Ulloa, voyages to South Ame-

rica. Lind, on hot climates. Clark, diseases of long voyages. Jackson, fevers of Jamaica. Moseley, on tropical diseases. Lempriere, diseases of the army. Hunter, fevers of Jamaica. Hunter, diseases of Lascars. Haygarth, on fevers. Chisholm, on the malignant pestilential fever. Pinkard, notes on the West-Indies. Blane, diseases of seamen. Dancer, medical assistant. Blane, in medico-chirurgical transactions, vol. vi. Bally, du typhus l'Amerique. Calliot, la fièvre jaune. Bancroft, on yellow fever. M'Gregor, medical sketches. Dalmás, recherches sur la fièvre jaune. Pym, on the Bulam fever. Fellowes, reports on the fever of Spain. Doughty, observations and inquiries into the nature and treatment of the yellow or Bulam fever. Thomas, practice of physic. Bayley, on yellow fever of 1795. Miller medical writings. Facts and observations of the college of physicians of Philadelphia. Additional facts and observations of do. Hardie, on the malignant fever of New-York in 1795. Hardie, on do. in 1805. Cathal, medical sketch of synochus maligna. Currie, treatise on the synochus icterodes. Currie, memoirs of the yellow fever. Currie, on the causes and cure of remitting or bilious fevers. Currie, sketch. Webster, on pestilential diseases. Browne, treatise on yellow fever. Carey, on the malignant fever of Philadelphia. Addoms, dissertation on yellow fever of 1791. Lining, in essays, physical and literary, of Edinburgh, vol. ii. Caldwell, essay on the pestilential or yellow fever of Philadelphia in 1805. Ramsay, history of South Carolina. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Drysdale, in Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Dancer, in do. vol. ii. Lowber, in do. vol. v. Stevens, in do. vol. vi. Williamson, in American medical and philosophical register of Hosack and Francis, vol. i. Chisholm, in do. vol. i. Gillespie, in do. vol. i. Currie, in do. vol. i. Bard, in do. vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. ii. Moore, in do. vol. ii. Chisholm in do. vol. ii. Vance, in do. vol. ii. Hosack, in do. vol. iii. Stewart, in do. vol. iii. M'Knight, in do. vol. iii. Seagrove, in do. vol. iii. Mitchell, in do. vol. iv. Bowen, in do. vol. iv. Colden, in do. vol. iv. Warren, on mercurial practice. Francis, dissertation on mercury. Hosack, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iv. Hosack, on contagion. Thomas, practice of physic, appendix. Francis, letter on febrile contagion.

* Believing, with Dr. Cullen, that **HECTIC** fever is in every case *symptomatic*, I have omitted it in my enumeration of the genera of idiopathic fever.

CLASS II.

P H L E G M A S I Æ.

CHARACTER—Synochal fever, attended with local inflammation and local pain, often with a derangement of some of the internal parts.

SYNONYMS—Inflammation, of Authors.

Authors—Hunter, on the blood, inflammation, and gun-shot wounds. Pearson, principles of surgery. Wilson, febrile diseases. Bell, discourses on wounds. Parr, medical dictionary. Smyth, in medical communications, vol. ii. Thompson, lectures on inflammation. Home, on ulcers.

GENUS I. PHLOGOSIS.

Inflammatory fever, with redness, heat, and painful tension of an external part.

SPECIES.

1. *Phlegmon*; a circumscribed tumour, rising generally to a point, attended by heat, vivid redness, throbbing pain; terminating in resolution, suppuration, or scirrhus; and, occasionally, in sphacelus, depending upon its seat and the nature of its cause.
2. *Erysipelas*; a synochal fever of two or three days, generally with drowsiness, often with delirium; an inflammatory erythema on some part of the skin, very often in the face; skin very red, with burning, itching, and tumour.

Varieties are :

- a. Sideratio* ; (erysipelas of the head, face, eyes, &c.) features distorted, great determination to the head, frequently with stupor and delirium.
 - b. Zona* ; (shingles ;) appears on the trunk and waist, in pimples like herpes ; sometimes spreading round the body.
 - c. Rose* ; (erysipelas of the extremities ;) appears on the extremities in gouty and vitiated habits, and in plethoric old age.
 - d. Symptomatica* ; frequently attending upon fevers of a typhoid state, dropsies, affections of the stomach, teething, poisons, mercury.
3. *Anthrax* ; a hard, circumscribed tumour, seated in the skin and cellular membrane, accompanied with a sense of burning and pain, of a livid purple hue, and early exhibiting a tendency to sphacelus ; occurring for the most part in advanced life, and in a vitiated habit of body.
 - a. Idiopathic.*
 - b. Symptomatic*, as of plague, yellow fever, dysentery, typhus, erysipelas, &c.

Authors—Wiseman, surgery. Bromfield, chirurgical observations and cases. Pearson, principles of surgery. Russell, on the plague of Aleppo. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Pouteau, œuvres posthumes. David, in prix de l'academie royale de chirurg. tom. iv. Kentish, on burns. White, on gangrene from local injury. Fordyce, transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Wells, in do. vol. ii. Wilson, in do. vol. iii. Mahary, in Duncan, medical commentaries, vol. xviii. Hutchinson, in medico-chirurgical transactions, vol. v. Dessault, chirurgical journal Burse-rius, institutions of medicine. Garthshore, in medical communications, vol. ii. Underwood, diseases of children. Wilson, febrile diseases. Hosack, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi.

GENUS II. PHRENITIS.

Violent pyrexia, attended with pain of the head, unusual redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, furious delirium.

SPECIES.

1. *Cephalitis* ; inflammation of the substance of the brain, comparatively mild.
2. *Phrenitis vera* ; inflammation of the membranes ; symptoms more severe.
3. *Phrenitis symptomatica* ; as of fever, small pox, measles, poisons, wounds, &c.

Authors—Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis. De Haen, ratio medendi. Lieutaud, synopsis medicinæ practicæ. Stoll, ratio medendi. Fordyce, elements of practice. Patterson, de hydrocephalo phrenitico. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Saalman, descriptio phrenitidis et paraphrenitidis. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Hill, on insanity. Crichton, on mental derangement. Haslam, on insanity. Rush, on diseases of the mind.

GENUS III. OPHTHALMIA.

Redness and pain of the eye, with intolerance of light, and generally an increased secretion of tears.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Ophthalmia membranarum* ; in the tunica adnata and subjacent membranes or coats of the eye.

b. Ophthalmia tarsi ; with tumour, erosion, and glutinous discharge from the glands of the lids.

2. Symptomatic ; as,

a. Of some diseases of the eye itself, as trichiasis, &c.

b. Of diseases of other parts, or of the whole system ; as, scrophula, syphilis, fever, measles, scarlatina, phrenitis.

3. Epidemic ; Egyptian ophthalmia.

Authors—Ware, on the eye. Ware, on purulent ophthalmia. Power, on the Egyptian ophthalmia. Wardrop, on the eye. Wardrop, in Edinburgh medical journal, vol. iv. Vetch, in do. vol. iv. Edmonston, on ophthalmia. Farrell, observations. Noble, on ophthalmia. Saunders, on the diseases of the eye. Assalini, sur l'ophthalmie d'Egypte. Pyc, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Hayes, in do. vol. iii. Dewar, on the ophthalmia of Egypt. Adams, on the eye. Macgregor, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii. Wilson, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. iv.

GENUS IV. OTITIS.

Inflammation, with pain, involving the external and sometimes the internal ear, accompanied frequently with delirium and coma.

SYNONYMS—Otalgia, of Sauvages.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic, as from cold.

2. Symptomatic, as of catarrh, scarlatina, syphilis, cynanche maligna, teething, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Saunders, on the ear. Lescherin, in prix de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS V. ODONTITIS.

Inflammation of the membranes of the jaw, ending usually in abscess of the gum ; sometimes involving the jaw and teeth in caries.

SYNONYMS—Odontalgia, of Sauvages.

Rheumatismus odontalgicus, of Hoffman.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic, as from cold.
2. Symptomatic, as of catarrh, gout, child-bearing, affections of the stomach, dentition, &c.

Authors—Hunter, on the teeth. Stoll, prælectiones. Blake, on the structure and formation of the teeth. Berdmore, on the teeth. Fuller, on the teeth. Fox, natural history of the human teeth. Fox, history and treatment of the diseases of the teeth and gums.

GENUS VI. PAROTIS.

An inflammation of the parotid gland, attended with great external swelling ; for the most part terminating by resolution.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche parotidea, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic, arising from epidemical causes.
2. Symptomatic, as of salivation, scrophula, syphilis, plague, &c.

Authors—Russell, economy of nature. Huxham, de ære.

GENUS VII. MASTITIS.

An enlargement of the glands of the mammæ, attended with the symptoms of phlogosis, and terminating by resolution, abscess, scirrhus, chronic ulceration or cancer.

SYNONYMS—Mastodynia, of Sauvages.

Authors—Parr, medical dictionary. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Richter, surgical observations.

GENUS VIII. CATARRHUS.

An inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nares, fauces, larynx, trachea, and bronchia; attended in the beginning with a diminished, and ending in an increased secretion.

SYNONYMS—Catarrh, of Authors.

Influenza, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Catarrhus simplex, vel vulgaris*; common cold.
2. *Catarrhus contagiosus, vel epidemicus*; influenza.
3. *Catarrhus senilis*; the catarrh of old age.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Fordyce, de catarrho, in thesaurus medicus, vol. ii. Mudge, on catarrh. Stoll, ratio medendi. Baker, de catarrho. Herberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. White, on colds. Simmons, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Do. vol. iv. Sims, in do. vol. vi. Huxham, works. Gardiner, observations on the animal economy. Rutty, history of the weather. Monro, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. ix. Parr, in do. vol. ix. Scott, in do.

vol. ix. Chisholm, in do. vol. xv. Lindsey, an account of the epidemic catarrh, in do. vol. xvii. Hamilton, a description of the influenza. Medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Gray, in medical communications, vol. i. Beddoes, essay on consumption. Watson, in the philosophical transactions of London, abridged, vol. xi. Carrick, in annals of medicine, vol. viii. Falconer, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Fothergill, in do. vol. iii. Lettsom, in memoirs of his life and correspondence. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Currie, diseases of the United States. Currie, in Philadelphia medical and physical journal, vol. iii. Jackson, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Hall, in the Baltimore medical and philosophical lyceum of Potter.

GENUS IX. LARYNGITIS.

An inflammation of the larynx, attended with a frequent convulsive cough, and difficult respiration.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche laryngea, of Authors.

Authors—Farr, medical and chirurgical transactions of the medico-chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Percival, in do. vol. iv. Wilson, in do. vol. v. Roberts, in do. vol. vi. Blanc, in do. vol. vi. Lawrence, in do. vol. vi. Baillie, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii.

GENUS X. TRACHITIS.

Inflammation of the trachea, frequently involving the bronchia and lungs, breathing difficult and laborious, inspiration attended with a loud peculiar wheezing noise, voice hoarse, cough hollow and sonorous; no tumour of the fauces, nor difficulty of deglutition.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche trachealis, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic, as of scarlatina, cynanche maligna, rubeola, &c.

Authors—Starr, on the morbus strangulatorius, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x. Home, on croup. Miller, on asthma. Warren, medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Crauford, on cynanche stridula. Johnstone, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. vi. Dixon, in do. vol. ix. Michaelis, de angina polyposa. Cheyne, diseases of children. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Cheyne, pathology of the larynx. Rumsey, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Anderson, in annals of medicine, vol. vi. Hamilton, treatise on the management of female complaints. Burserius, institutions of medicine. Field, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iv. Field, in do. vol. v. Lettsom, in do. vol. iv. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Albers, dissertation on croup. Albers, commentarius de diagnosi asthmatis Millari. Chevalier, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Lettsom, memoirs of his life and correspondence. Carron, in journal general de medecine, tom. xxviii. Couch, in annals of medicine and surgery, vol. i. Bard, on angina suffocativa. Bayley, letter to Hunter. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Archer, on the polygala seneka. Stearns, in Philadelphia medical museum, vol. v. Dick, in Philadelphia medical and physical journal. Collard, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. iii. Double, in do. Odier, in do. Gamage, in do. vol. vi. Stearns, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Hosack, in do. vol. ii.

GENUS XI. BRONCHITIS.

Inflammation of the bronchia; respiration preternaturally quick, attended with cough, great oppression and constriction of the chest.

SPECIES.

1. Acute.
2. Chronic.

Authors—Badham, observations on the inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchia.

GENUS XII. PERTUSSIS.

Cough, convulsive and strangling, often vomiting; inspiration sonorous; recurring in paroxysms; a slight degree of synochal fever in the beginning; contagious.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Huxham, de ære et morbis epidemicis. Fothergill, works. Armstrong, diseases of children. Butter, on Kinkcough. Morris, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Percival, works. Watts, treatise on chin cough. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Thomas, practice of physic. Underwood, diseases of children. Gamage, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. vi.

GENUS XIII. PNEUMONIA.

Inflammatory fever; pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

SPECIES.

1. *Pleuritis*. Pulse hard and chorded; a pungent pain, generally of the side, increased by inspiration; cough painful, at first dry, afterwards humid, sometimes bloody.
 - a. *Pleuritis costalis*.
 - b. *Pleuritis mediastini*.

2. *Peripneumonia simplex*. Pulse generally soft ; dull pain in the breast ; respiration difficult, and sometimes impossible, except in an erect posture ; face swelled and purple ; functions of the brain usually disturbed ; cough for the most part moist, the matter expectorated viscid, and oftentimes streaked with blood.
3. *Peripneumonia maligna vel typhodes*. Pulse very variable ; great oppression of the chest ; much difficulty of inspiration ; cough irregular, sometimes dry ; expectoration frequently tinged with blood ; occasionally vibices and petechia ; great prostration of strength ; intellectual powers materially impaired ; fever typhoid.*

Authors—Sydenham, works. Huxham, treatise on pleurisy and peripneumony. Pringle, diseases of the army. Wendt, de pleuritide et peripneumonia. Monro, diseases of the army. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Home, clinical experiments. Haygarth, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Strack, de theoria pleuritidis. Stoll ratio medendi. Fothergill, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iv. Wastell, in do. vol. v. Stahl, de peripneumonia. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Thomas, practice of physic. Parr, medical dictionary. Wilson, on febrile diseases. Tralles, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. vi. Paxton, in do. vol. viii. Robertson, in Edinburgh medical and

* It seemed almost impossible explicitly to characterize this form of disease, so diversified are the accounts of different writers. The above may be considered as most generally present, though typhoid pneumonia is materially modified by locality, as is evident from the best accounts furnished by the most respectable American practitioners, who have recently witnessed its ravages in various parts of the United States. I must also refer the reader to the *Nosologia Methodica* of the elaborate Sauvages, 4to ed. tom. 1. p. 497, in which he will recognise the essential symptoms of this epidemic, under the head of *Peripneumonia Typhodes*.

surgical journal, vol. x. Warren, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Warren, New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Jackson, in do. vol. ii. Strong, inaugural dissertation on the spotted fever. Report of the Massachusetts medical society. Le Conte, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Bard, in do. vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iii. Williamson, in do. vol. iii. Stearns, in do. vol. iii. Macbride, in do. vol. iii. Mott, in do. vol. iii. Low, in do. vol. iv. Hudson, in do. vol. iv. Yeates, on the bilious epidemic fever. Mann, medical sketches of the campaign. Gallop, treatise on epidemics. Report of the medical society of Saratoga, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. iv. Smith, in do. vol. iv. Hall, in communications of the medical society of Connecticut, vol. i. Norcom, in the Philadelphia eclectic repertory, vol. v.

GENUS XIV. PHTHISIS.

Emaciation and debility of the body, with cough, hectic fever, and, in general, purulent expectoration; *in all cases*, preceded by a degree of pneumonic inflammation.

SYNONYMS—Phthisis pulmonalis, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic, as from scrofula, hepatitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Authors—Morton, phthisiologia. Huxham, works. Haen, ratio medendi. Mossman, on scrofula and glandular consumption. Reid, on the nature and cure of phthisis pulmonalis. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Desault, sur la phthisie. Watts, cases of diabetes and consumption. Woolcombe, on the frequency of diseases. Heberden, commentaries. Wilson, febrile diseases. Thomas, practice of physic. Smyth, on consumption. Buxton, on regulated temperature. Baddam, on bronchitis. Regnault, on lichen. Bourne, on uva ursi. Reed, on consumption. Hunter, on phthisis pulmonalis. Beddoes, on consumption. Bayle, on consumption. Young, on consumption. Bennet, theatrum tabidorum. Simmons, practical observations. Griffith, on hectic. Beddoes, hygiea. Beddoes, contributions. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Roberts,

in do. vol. iv. Powel, in do. vol. iv. Latham, in do. vol. v. Roberts, in do. vol. v. Orbans, in do. vol. v. Withers, on chronic weakness. Hamilton, in medical commentaries, vol. xi. Adair, in do. vol. xvii. Barrey, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Dickson, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. iv. Fothergill, in do. vol. v. Percival, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Johnstone, in do. vol. v. Pearson, in medical facts, vol. vii. Shearman, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Girtanner, in annals of medicine, vol. i. Sutton, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xxxiii. Sanders, on pulmonary consumption. Carriek, on the Bristol waters. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Kier, medical communications, vol. i. Wells, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii. Pearson, in transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xcix. Pearson, in do. vol. ciii. Darwin, Zoonomia. Withering, on digitalis. Willan, reports on the diseases of London. Portal, observations sur la nature et le traitement de la phthisie pulmonaire. Duncan, observations on the distinguishing symptoms of three different species of pulmonary consumption. Southey, observations on pulmonary consumption. Phillips, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vii. Rush, medical observations and inquiries. Rand, observations on phthisis pulmonalis. Warren, mercurial practice in febrile diseases. Gallup, sketches of epidemical diseases. Senator, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia. Watson, in Philadelphia medical museum of Coxe, vol. ii. McDowell, in do. vol. ii. Harris, in do. vol. iii. Little, in do. vol. v. Little, in do. vol. vi. Townsend, in do. new series, vol. i. Delile, dissertation on pulmonary consumption. Hosack, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Clinton, introductory discourse delivered before the literary and philosophical society of New-York. Francis, cases of morbid anatomy.

GENUS XV. DIAPHRAGMITIS.

Acute pain, extending from the sternum to the loins, following the margin of the ribs; attended with hiccup, and frequent gaping; great tendency to delirium.

SYNONYMS—Paraphrenesis diaphragmatica, of Sauvages.

Authors—De Haen, ratio medendi. Huxham, de ære. Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum.

GENUS XVI. CARDITIS.

Pain in the region of the heart ; great anxiety, and, frequently, great difficulty of breathing ; cough ; quick, unequal pulse ; palpitation ; inability to lie down.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic.

Authors—Farr, pathological researches. Burns, on diseases of the heart. Davis, on carditis. Corvisart sur les maladies du cœur. Baillie, engravings. Berger, de inflammatione cordis. Crowfoot, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Duncan, in do vol. xii. Corvisart, translated by Gates. Warren, organic diseases of the heart. Warren, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i.

GENUS XVII. GLOSSITIS.

Painful enlargement of the tongue, sublingual glands, and adjacent parts ; swallowing difficult ; great labour of respiration.

SYNONYMS—Glossalgia, of Sauvages.

GENUS XVIII. TONSILLITIS.

An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils and pendulous palate, attended with swell-

ing and redness, sometimes terminating in exudation or in ulceration ; fever generally synochal, occasionally typhoid.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche tonsillaris.
Cynanche maligna.

SPECIES.

1. Tonsillitis simplex.
2. Tonsillitis maligna.

Authors—Starr, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged, vol. x. Fothergill, works. Huxham, works. Rabours, de ulcere tonsillarum Parr, London medical dictionary. Johnstone, on angina maligna. Withering, on angina gangrenosa. Wilson, on febrile diseases. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Colden, in the medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. i. Bard, on angina suffocativa. Bard, in the transactions of the American philosophical society, vol. i. Kearsley, jun in the gentleman's magazine, vol. xxxix. Douglass, in the American museum of Carey. Ogden, letters.

GENUS XIX. PHARYNGITIS.

Inflammation of the pharynx, accompanied with painful and difficult deglutition ; respiration not materially affected.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche pharyngea, of Authors.

Authors—Eller, de cognoscendis et curandis morbis. Bedingfield, medical practice.

GENUS XX. ŒSOPHAGITIS.

Inflammation of the œsophagus, attended with a sense of heat and burning ; painful and difficult deglutition ; food frequently rejected, and with violence.

SYNONYMS—Dysphagia à deglutitis, of Sauvages.

Authors—Hildanus, cent. v. Home, on strictures. Simmons, in medical communications, vol. i. Munro, morbid anatomy of the gullet. Baillie, engravings Francis, cases of morbid anatomy, in transactions of the literary and philosophical society of New-York, vol. i.

GENUS XXI. PERITONITIS.

Pain in the abdomen, increased by pressure or exertion of the body ; without the characteristic symptoms of other abdominal inflammation.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Hunter, in the medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Lieutaud historia Sennertus, medicina practica. Hulme, on puerperal fever Hull, on peritonitis puerperalis. Pemberton, diseases of the abdominal viscera.

GENUS XXII. GASTRITIS.

Burning heat and pain in the epigastric region, increased by whatever is taken into the stomach ; frequent and violent vomiting, and the immediate rejection of what is swallowed ; hiccup ; great anxiety ; hysteria.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic, as from poisons, cold, &c.
2. Symptomatic, as of yellow fever, hernia, &c.
3. Erythematic, as attendant upon apthæ, diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis, pregnancy, &c.

Authors—Johnstone, de gastride. De Haen, ratio medendi. Forbes, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy.

GENUS XXIII. ENTERITIS.

Extreme pain in the abdomen, giving the sensation of twisting about the umbilicus; increased by pressure; sometimes vomiting; for the most part obstinate costiveness.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic.
3. Erythematic.

Authors—Travers, on wounds of the intestines. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Pringle, diseases of the army. Peyronice, in memoire sur l'academie chirurgicale, tom. i. Adair, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Baillie, in transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Smith, dissertation on wounds of the intestines. in Caldwell's medical theses, vol. ii. Francis, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. i.

GENUS XXIV. HEPATITIS.

Tension and soreness in the right hypochondrium, frequently extending to the right shoulder; usually increased by lying on the left side, sometimes by lying on the right side; respiration oppressed; cough; a disturbed state of the digestive organs; sometimes yellowness of the surface of the body, and of the evacuations by urine; alvine discharges clay coloured.

SPECIES.

1. *Membranous*; pain more acute; pulse frequent, chorded.
2. *Parenchymatous*; pain obtuse; pulse less tense and frequent; urine and alvine excretions particularly affected.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Baglivi, opera. Tacconi, de hepatis affectibus. Girdlestone, essay on hepatitis. Powel, on the bile and its diseases. Crawford, on the diseases of the liver. Lind, diseases of warm climates. Clarke, diseases of long voyages. Leake, on the diseases of the abdominal viscera. Baillie, engravings. Saunders, on the liver. Stoll, aphorisms. Tulpius, observationes medicæ. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Hoffman, opera. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Sims, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Ludlow, in do. vol. iii. Lettsom, in do. vol. vi. Lorimer, in medical facts and observations, vol. v. Mills, essay on bloodletting in fever. Clarke, in transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Stone, on the stomach. White, on inflammation and other diseases of the liver. Pemberton, diseases of the abdominal viscera. Monro, jun. in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Tuomy, on the diseases of Dublin. Curtis, account of the diseases of India. Macgregor, medical sketches. Sandifort, medicinæ et chirurgiæ in academia Batava quæ Leidæ est professoris exercitationes academiciæ. Hill in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. Portal, in do. vol. x. Chisholm, in do. vol. xii. Clark, in do. vol. xiv. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver.

Tyson, in transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Shaw, Hutton, and Pearson, vol. ii. Short, in do. vol. vii. Smith, in do. vol. xii. Burserius, institutes of medicine. Van Swieten, commentaries. Thomas, practice of physic. Johnson, influence of tropical climates. Curry, examinations of the prejudices commonly entertained against mercury. Desfontaines, in London medical and physical journal, vol. ix. Tullidge, in do. vol. xxxi. Burns, in transactions of the medical society of London, vol. i. Stuart, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Francis, cases of morbid anatomy.

GENUS XXV. SPLENITIS.

Tension, heat, swelling and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure.

SPECIES.

1. Membranous.
2. Parenchymatous, usually the result of long protracted intermittents.

Authors—Van Swieten, commentaries. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Bree, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Parr, medical dictionary. Burrowes, in transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. iv. Drake, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii.

GENUS XXVI. PANCREATITIS.

Inflammation of the pancreas; frequently a sense of weight and uneasiness in the region of the scorbiculus cordis; stomach often much disturbed; vomiting, and great restlessness.

Authors—Storek, annus medicus. Tulpus, observationes medicæ. Bonetus, sepulcretum anatomicum. Riverius opera. Clossy, observations on some of the diseases of the human body, chiefly taken from the dissection of morbid bodies. Sewell, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Francis, cases of morbid anatomy.

GENUS XXVII. NEPHRITIS.

Great pain in the region of the kidneys, generally in the course of the ureters; frequent propensity to pass urine; vomiting; numbness of the inferior extremities; pain and retraction of the testicle on the side affected, and, in females, following the course of the round ligament to the groin.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic, as of calculus, arthritis, &c.

Authors—Lysons, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson. vol. xi. Baillie, engravings. Carter, in medical facts, vol. vi. Van Swieten, commentaries. Dessault, journal, vol. i. Troja, on the diseases of the kidneys. Hoffman, opera. Lieutaud, synopsis of the universal practice of medicine, translated by Atlee.

GENUS XXVIII. HYSTERITIS.

An inflammation of the uterus, accompanied with a sense of weight in that organ; swelling; pain in and about the hypogas-

tric region, extending to the groin and thighs; dyspnœa, vomiting, hiccough, dysury, or ischury; the os uteri painful when touched.

SYNONYMS—Metritis, of Sauvages.

Inflammatiō et febris uterina, of Hoffman.

Puerperal fever, of many Authors.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Gebhard, de inflammatio uteri. Hunter, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. iv. Hulme, on childbed fever. Leake, on childbed fever. White, on the management of pregnancy and labour. White, on lying-in women. Butter, on puerperal fever. Miller, on the diseases of Great Britain. Manning, on female diseases. Home, clinical experiments. Mauriceau, œuvres. Smellie, midwifery. Carmichael, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. iv. Clarke, in do vol. xv. Spence, system of midwifery. Denman, midwifery. Gordon, on the puerperal fever of Aberdeen. Clarke, essays. Delaroche, sur la fièvre puerperale. Hamilton, on female complaints. Hey, on puerperal fever. Sutton, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ix. Armstrong, in do vol. x. Dunn, in do vol. xii. Armstrong, on puerperal fever. Ley, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. v. Bard, compendium of midwifery. Channing, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii.

GENUS XXIX. CYSTITIS.

Pain and tumour of the hypogastric region; frequent and painful micturition, or ischuria; vomiting, tenesmus.

SYNONYMS—Inflammatiō vesicæ, of Hoffman.

Authors—Dessault, in journal, tom. i. Gilchrist, in essays, physical and literary, of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Stoll, aphorisms. Isermann, de vesica urinaria. Vogel, prelectiones. Plouquet, de ischuria cystica. Lieutaud, translated by Atlee.

GENUS XXX. URETHRITIS.

Inflammation of the urethra, attended with a discharge of purulent matter, accompanied with pain during micturition; chordee.

SYNONYMS—Gonorrhœa, of many Authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Urethritis venerea*; arising from venereal matter; communicable.
2. *Urethritis benigna*; arising from other causes; not communicable.

Authors—Robertson, on the diseases of the generative system. Simons, on the cure of gonorrhœa. Whalely, on virulent gonorrhœa. Hunter, on strictures. Wilkinson, new method of curing gonorrhœa. Howard, on the venereal disease. Swediaur, on venereal complaints. Astruc, de morbis venericis. Desault, treatise on the venereal disease. Renny, a treatise on the venereal disease. Bell, letters on the urethra. Abernethy, surgical observations. Pearson, on the effects of various articles of the materia medica in the treatment of lues venerea. Cooper, principles of surgery. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Bell, treatise on gonorrhœa virulenta and lues venerea, edition of Low and Beck.

GENUS XXXI. ORCHITIS.

A painful enlargement of the testis, the pain extending along the chord to the abdomen; at times affecting the kidneys; sometimes inducing vomiting.

SYNONYMS—Hernia humoralis, of Authors.

Authors—Pott, *chirurgical works*. Bell, *on the venereal*. Howard, *on the venereal*. Cooper, *dictionary of surgery*. Cooper, *first lines of surgery*. Swediaur, *observations on venereal complaints*.

GENUS XXXII. PROCTITIS.

Acute pain and tumour at the verge of the anus; costiveness; frequently terminates in abscess, and is succeeded by fistula.

SYNONYMS—Proctalgia, of Sauvages.

Authors—Pott, *chirurgical works*. Bell, *surgery*. Cooper, *dictionary of surgery*.

GENUS XXXIII. PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

Heat, tension, and excessive pain of one or both of the lower extremities; chiefly affecting lying-in-women; the tumour of the part of a pale white colour, glossy, and particularly painful to the

touch, or on motion, and often extends through the thighs and whole limb; frequently affecting the glands of the groin.

SYNONYMS—Phlegmasia lactea, of Sauvages.

Œdema lacteum, of some writers.

Dépot du lait, of the French.

Authors—Mauriceau, *œuvres*. Hull, on phlegmatia dolens. Hull, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. vi. Levret, in *memoire de l'academie de chirurgie*. White, *inquiry*. Trye, *essay on the swelling of the lower extremities incident to lying-in women*. Ferriar, *medical histories and reflections*. Denman, *midwifery*. Chevalier, in the *medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London*, vol. ii. Burns, *principles of midwifery*. Hamilton, on female complaints. Bateman, in *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal*, vol. iii. Bateman, in *Rees cyclopædia*. Thomas, *practice of physic*. Mann, in the *medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society*, vol. ii. Bard, *compendium of midwifery*.

GENUS XXXIV. RHEUMATISMUS.

Inflammation, for the most part of the larger joints; frequently extending along the muscles, and involving their fascia.

SPECIES.

1. Acute.

In the seat of the disease :

a. In the muscles of the head; as hemicrania.

b. ————— thorax; as, pleuritis spuria.

c. ————— abdomen.

- d. _____ loins ; as, lumbago.
 e. _____ coxendix ; as, arthropuosis,
 abscess of the hip joint, the morbus coxarius of
 authors.

2. Chronic ; arthrodynia.

Authors—Haygarth, clinical history. Fowler, on the effects of blood-letting, sudorifics, and blistering, in the cure of rheumatism. Latham, on rheumatism and gout. Mouro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Cooper, diseases of the joints. Morris, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Fothergill, in do. vol. iv. Bardsley, medical reports. Sydenham, opera. Stoll, ratio medendi. Lancisi, de nativis et adventitiis cœli Romani qualitatibus, ad calcem. Dover, legacy. Smith, in medical communications, vol. ii. Van Swieten, commentaries on Boerhaave. Livingston, in the annals of medicine, vol. v. Clarke, observations on the diseases of long voyages. Fordyce, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Marcet, in the medico chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. M'Gregor, in do. vol. vi. Haygarth, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Baynard, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged, vol. iv. Monro, on army diseases. Brockelsby, diseases of the army. Falconer, on the Bath waters. Huxham, works. Fowler, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. vii. Odier, manuel de medecine pratique. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Wilson, febrile diseases. Thomas, practice of physic. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Balfour, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. x. Balfour, on rheumatism. Sutton, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xxx. Kentish, essay on warm and vapour baths. Thompson, lectures on inflammation.

GENUS XXXV. ARTHRITIS.

Inflammation, for the most part, of the small joints, generally those of the great toe, or the ball of the foot, accompanied with

severe pain, swelling, and itching of the part; arising most usually from an evident internal cause, and often attended by or alternating with some other disease of the system.

SYNONYMS—Podagra, of authors.

Authors—Celsus, de medicina. Sydenham, tractatus de podagra. Musgrave, de arthritide anomala. Dessault, sur la goutte. Cadogan, on the gout. Barthiez, traité des maladies gouteuses. Rowley, on the gout. Morton, pyrotologia. Hamilton, letters on the gout. Kinglake, dissertation on the gout. Latham, on rheumatism and gout. Stevenson, on blisters in the gout. Oliver, on warm bathing. Baglivi, opera omnia. Mead, works. Pringle, in essays physical and literary, vol. ii. Clark, in do. vol. iii. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Darwin, zoonomia. Heberden, commentaries on diseases. Clephane, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Pye, in do. vol. i. Small, in do. vol. vi. Hunt, salutary cautions respecting the gout. Edlin, two cases of gout. Kinglake, reply to Edlin. Behm, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Pearson, Shaw, and Hutton, vol. i. Buschoff, in do. vol. ii. Musgrave, in do. vol. v. Pinelli, in do. vol. vii. Wollaston, in do. vol. xviii. Haller, disputationes, tom. vi. Warner, full and plain account of the gout. Watson, in medical communications of London, vol. i. Parkinson, observations on the nature and cure of gout. Van Swieten, commentaries. Temple, miscellanies. Thompson, an historical, critical, and practical treatise on the gout. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Jeans, treatise on the gout. Forbes, a treatise upon gravel and upon gout. Ring, treatise on the gout. Haygarth, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Taveres, de corticis usu in podagra. Guthrie, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. v. Dasheim, in do. vol. xiv. Wilson, inquiry into the remote causes of urinary calculi. Freske, observations on the humulus populus of Linneus, with an account of its use in gout and other diseases. Jones, on the eau medicinale de Husson. Burroughs, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Barlow, in do. vol. x. Balfour, in do. vol. xii. Moore, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Blane, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Chalmers, on the diseases of South Carolina. Wall, on the malvern waters. Whyte, observations on the nature, causes, prevention and cure of gout.

Blegborough, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. viii. Blegborough, in do. vol. xii. Bardsley, medical reports. Egan, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Thomas, practice of physic. Wilson, on febrile diseases. Brande, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cix. Home, in do. vol. cxv. Soudamore, treatise on the gout. Rush, medical observations and inquiries. Hill, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. vi. Hosack, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iv. Dyckman, pathology of the human fluids.

CLASS III.

C U T A N E I.*

CHARACTER—Affections of the skin, manifested by discolourations, spots, and excrescences, and which have obtained various names, according to the difference of their forms; some with fever, others without fever, and some affecting persons but once in their lives.

SYNONYMS—The Exanthemata, of most writers.

Authors—Turner, a treatise on diseases incident to the skin. Jackson, *dermato pathologia*. Lorry, *de morbis cutaneis*. Plenck, *de morbis cutaneis*. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases. Alibert, *maladies de la peau*. Wilson, a familiar treatise on cutaneous diseases.

ORDER I. *PAPULÆ*.

Papulæ, or pimples, appear to originate in an inflammation of the *papillæ* of the skin, by which they are enlarged, eleva-

* In this class the luminous arrangement of the late Dr Willan is adopted: I have also freely availed myself of the improved definitions of Dr. Bateman, as published in his excellent volume, the *Practical Synopsis*, third edition, London, 1814.

ted, and indurated, and made to assume more or less of a red colour. Sometimes even a slight effusion of lymph takes place, which gives a vesicular appearance to several of the papulæ; but the fluid is reabsorbed without breaking the cuticle, and they terminate for the most part in scurf.

GENUS I. STROPHULUS.

Comprehends several papular affections, peculiar to infants; known under the names of *red gum*, *tooth rash*, &c.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. STROPHULUS *intertinctus*.
2. ——— *albidus*.
3. ——— *confertus*.
4. ——— *volaticus*.
5. ——— *candidus*.

GENUS II. LICHEN.

An extensive eruption of papulæ, affecting adults; connected with internal disorder; usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious; embracing *tetters*, *ring-worms*, *prickly heat*, &c.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. LICHEN *simplex*.
2. ——— *pilaris*.
3. ——— *circumscriptus*.
4. ——— *agrius*.
5. ——— *lividus*.
6. ——— *tropicus*.
7. ——— *urticatus*.

GENUS III. PRURIGO.

Severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same colour with the adjoining cuticle. Affects the whole surface of the skin, as well as some parts of the body locally.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Prurigo mitis*.
2. ——— *formicans*.
3. ——— *senilis*.*

Authors—Willan, cutaneous diseases. Bateman, practical synopsis. Underwood, diseases of children. Lorry, de morbis cutaneis. Hillary, on the climate and diseases of Barbadoes. Moseley, on the diseases of tropical climates. Cleghorn, on the diseases of Minorea. Clark, on long voyages. Heberden, diseases of children. Bateman, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal. vol. vii. Lempriere, diseases of Jamaica. Rees' cyclopædia, article insects.

ORDER II. SQUAMÆ.

Opaque and thickened laminæ of the cuticle, called scales; commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which they are formed; occasionally, the cuticle alone, or with the rete mucosum, appears to be in a morbid state.

* Dr. Willan notices other pruriginous affections as merely local, the most troublesome of which are, *p. podicis*, *p. præputii*, *p. urethræ*, *p. pubis*, *p. scroti*, *p. pud. muliebri*. "Itching of the nostrils, eye-lids, lips, or of the external ear, being generally symptomatic of other diseases, do not require particular consideration." Willan, p. 91. 4to.

GENUS I. LEPROA.

Scaly patches, of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Lepra vulgaris*.
2. ——— *alphoides*.
3. ——— *nigricans*.

GENUS II. PSORIASIS.

More or less roughness and scaliness of the cuticle, with a redness underneath; sometimes the eruption is diffuse and continuous, and sometimes in separate patches, of various sizes, but of an irregular figure, without the elevated border, the inflamed margin, and the oval or circular outline of the leprous patches; the skin is often divided by rhagades or deep fissures. It is commonly accompanied by some constitutional disorder, and is liable to cease and return at certain seasons; seldom or never contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Psoriasis guttata*.
2. ——— *diffusa*.
3. ——— *gyrata*.
4. ——— *inveterata*.*

* Eleven varieties of the psoriasis (*scaly tetter*) are given by Willan, viz. *p. guttata*, *p. diffusa*, *p. gyrata*, *p. palmaria*, *p. labialis*, *p. ophthalmica*, *p. præputii*, *p. scrotalis*, *p. unguium*, *p. infantilis*, *p. inveterata*; several of these, however, are but local.

GENUS III. PITYRIASIS.*

A very superficial affection, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, but which never form crusts, nor are accompanied with excoriations; not contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Pityriasis capitis.*
2. ——— *rubra.*
3. ——— *versicolor.*
4. ——— *nigra.*

GENUS IV. ICTHYOSIS.†

Characterized by a thickened, hard, rough, and in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, with some tendency to scaliness, but without the deciduous exfoliations, the distinct and partial patches, or the constitutional disorder, which belong to lepra and psoriasis.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Ichthyosis simplex.*
2. ——— *cornea.*

Authors—Falconer, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Lettsom, in do. vol. iii. Turner, de morbis cutaneis. Mead, works. Hoffman, opera. Jackson, dermatopathologia. Pringle, diseases of the army. Willis, de medicamentorum operationibus. Short, on mineral waters. Davidson, in medical facts and observations, vol. iii. Home, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged, vol. xvii. Haller, elementa physiologiæ. Dancer, medical assistant. Moseley, on tropical diseases.

* Includes the slight scaly or *scurfy* affections of the skin.

† Includes the *fish-skin* disorders.

ORDER III. *EXANTHEMATA*.

Patches of superficial redness of the skin, of various extent and intensity, occasioned by an unusual determination of blood into the cutaneous vessels, sometimes with partial extravasation. Some are contagious, others not ; some are always febrile, others not manifestly attended with fever ; some continue for a definite time, others are of an uncertain duration.

GENUS I. *RUBEOLA*.*

The rash appears usually on the fourth, but sometimes on the third, fifth, or sixth day of a febrile disorder, and after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease commences from ten to fourteen days after the contagion has been received, and appears under three varieties of form.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *RUBEOLA vulgaris*.
2. ——— *sine catarrho*.
3. ——— *nigra*.

GENUS II. *SCARLATINA*.†

Characterized by a close and diffuse efflorescence, of a high scarlet colour, which appears on the surface of the body, or within the mouth and fauces, usually on the second day of fever, and terminates in about five days. Propagated by a specific contagion, which usually shows its effects within five or six days after exposure. Like rubeola, it affects individuals but once during life.

* Measles.

† Scarlet fever.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. SCARLATINA *simplex*.
2. ———— *anginosa*.
3. ———— *maligna*.

GENUS III. URTICARIA.*

Distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle which are usually denominated wheals. They have a white top, but are often surrounded by a diffused red margin. Not contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. URTICARIA *febrilis*.
2. ———— *evanida*.
3. ———— *perstans*.
4. ———— *conferta*.
5. ———— *subcutanea*.
6. ———— *tuberosa*.

GENUS IV. ROSEOLA.†

Roseola, a rose coloured efflorescence, variously figured, without wheals or papulæ; for the most part symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints; not contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. ROSEOLA *æstiva*.
2. ———— *autumnalis*.
3. ———— *annulata*.

* Nettle rash.

† The rose coloured rash or efflorescence.

4. ——— *infantis.*
5. ——— *variola.*
6. ——— *vaccina.*
7. ——— *miliaris.*

GENUS V. PURPURA.

An efflorescence, consisting of small, distinct purple specks or patches, attended with general debility, but not always with fever. These specks and patches are *petechiæ*, *ecchymomata*, or *vibices*, occasioned, not as in the preceding exanthemata, by an increased determination of blood into the cutaneous vessels, but by an extravasation from the extremities of these vessels, under the cuticle.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. PURPURA *simplex.*
2. ——— *hæmorrhagica.*
3. ——— *urticans.*
4. ——— *senilis.*
5. ——— *contagiosa.*

GENUS VI. ERYTHEMA.*

A nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious; is commonly symptomatic, and occurs with much variety in its form; yet sometimes, like the roseola, it is a prominent symptom, and is therefore in like manner liable to be mistaken for the idiopathic eruption.

* Occasionally applied, though erroneously, to eruptions which, together with redness, exhibit distinct *papular and vesicular elevations*; e. g. to the eczema produced by the irritation of mercury.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. ERYTHEMA *fugax*.
2. ——— *læve*.
3. ——— *marginatum*.
4. ——— *pupulatum*.
5. ——— *tuberculatum*.
6. ——— *nodosum*.

Authors—Heberden, commentaries. Willan, reports on the diseases of London. Hoffman, opera. Forestus, observationes. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Sydenham, opera. Huxham, de ære. Mead, works. Burserius, institutiones. De Haen, de febribus. Watson, in medical observations of London, vol. iv. Morton, de morbillis et febre scarlatina. De Haen, ratio medendi. Withering, on the scarlet fever and sore throat. Bateman, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Magrath, in do. vol. x. Baillie, in the transaction of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii. Rosenstein, on the diseases of children. Sims, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Johnstone, in do. vol. iii. Sims, in do. vol. v. Blackburne, on scarlet fever. Grant, on angina maligna. Aretæus, de morbis acutis. Fothergill, works. Currie, report on the effects of water. Saunders, on the sore throat and fever in the north of Scotland in 1777. Winterbottom, in medical facts and observations, vol. v. Haygarth, letter to Percival. Cleg-horn, diseases of Minorca. Underwood, diseases of children. Pearson, reports on the cow-pox inoculation. Jenner, on the cow-pox. Ring, on the cow-pox. Bell, on the cow-pox. Walker, on the small-pox. Lettsom, on the cow-pox. Wilson, treatise on febrile diseases. Thomas, practice. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, practical synopsis. Wilson, on cutaneous diseases. Turner, diseases of the skin. Starr, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Pearson, Hutton and Shaw, vol. iv. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Parr, medical dictionary. Colden, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Kearsley, in gentleman's magazine, vol. xxxix. Rush, medical observations and inquiries. Waterhouse, on the kine-pox. Scofield, on the kine pox.

ORDER IV. BULLÆ.

Large and often irregular vesications, which discharge a watery fluid when they break; the excoriated surface sometimes becomes covered with a flat yellowish or blackish scab, which remains till a new cuticle is formed underneath; sometimes it is converted into an ulcer which does not readily heal.

GENUS I. ERYSIPELAS.

A febrile disease, in which some part of the body is affected with heat, redness, swelling, and vesications. The tumour is soft, diffusive, and irregularly circumscribed, and not accompanied by throbbing or acute pain. The last mentioned circumstances distinguish the tumour of erysipelas from that of phlegmon; and the presence of tumour, together with vesication, distinguishes the disease from erythema.*

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. ERYSIPELAS *phlegmonodes*.
2. ——— *œdematodes*.
3. ——— *gangrænosum*.
4. ——— *erraticum*.

GENUS II. PEMPHIGUS.†

An acute disease, characterised by an eruption of phlyctænæ or vesications with inflamed bases, appearing in succession on different parts of the body, and sometimes in the mouth. It differs from erysipelas in its progress and duration, but it is more particularly distinguishable from that disease, as it does not exhibit any tumefaction or redness of the parts on which the vesications appear.

* See pages 141, 2.

† The *vesicular fever*, *febris vesicularis*, *ampullosa*, and *bullosa*, of the continental physicians.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. PEMPHIGUS *vulgaris*.
2. ———— *contagiosus*.
3. ———— *infantilis*.

GENUS III. POMPHOLYX.

An eruption of bullæ, without any inflammation round them, and without fever.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. POMPHOLYX *benignus*.
2. ———— *diutinus*.
3. ———— *solitarius*.

Authors—Wiseman, surgery. Pearson, principles of surgery. Underwood, diseases of children. Morrison, in the medical and chirurgical review, vol. ix. Welis, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Gaitskell, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iv. Stewart, in the Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. vi. Hall, in the annals of medicine, vol. iii. Lorry, de morbis cutaneis. Tilesius, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xi. Bateman, in do. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Thomas, practice of physic. Ring, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xi. Wilson, on febrile diseases. Wilson, treatise on cutaneous diseases. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases.

ORDER V. PUSTULÆ.

Pustules originating from an inflammation of the skin, and the consequent partial effusion of purulent matter under the cuticle, by which the latter is elevated into small circumscribed tumours:

often terminating in a scabby incrustation, varying in hardness according to the various tenacity of the contained fluid; and sometimes superficial ulceration: some are contagious, and others not; some acute, and others chronic.

GENUS I. IMPETIGO.*

Small pustules, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Sometimes they become confluent, and, after the discharge of pus, pour out a thin watery humour, which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. Not characterized by fever, not contagious, nor communicable by inoculation.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *IMPETIGO figurata.*
2. ——— *sparsa.*
3. ——— *erysipelatodes.*
4. ——— *scabida.*
5. ——— *rodens.*

GENUS II. PORRIGO.†

A small acuminate pustule, containing a straw coloured matter, having the appearance and nearly the consistence of strained honey, and succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab;

* The humid or running tetter.

† The scalled head.

sometimes by a pustule, flatter and not acuminate, and containing more viscid matter; the base often irregular, and slightly inflamed; this succeeded by a yellow transparent and sometimes cellular scab, like a honey comb, whence it has obtained the name *favus*. Contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *PORRIGO larvalis*.
2. ——— *serfurans*.
3. ——— *lupinosa*.
4. ——— *scutulata*.
5. ——— *decalvans*.
6. ——— *favosa*.

GENUS III. ECTHYMA.

An eruption of the pustular kind, of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick hard dark coloured scab; usually distinct, arising at a distance from each other, seldom very numerous, unaccompanied with fever, and not contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *ECTHYMA vulgare*.
2. ——— *infantile*.
3. ——— *luridum*.
4. ——— *cachecticum*.

GENUS IV. VARIOLA.*

An eruption of red papulæ, beginning on the third day of fever, and ending on the fifth; these in the course of eight days suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving depressed scars or little pits in the skin; febrile and contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. VARIOLA *discreta*.
2. ——— *confluens*.

GENUS V. SCABIES.†

An eruption of pustules, or of small vesicles, which are subsequently intermixed with, or terminate in, pustules; it is accompanied by constant and importunate itching, without fever, and contagious. It appears occasionally on every part of the body, the face only excepted, but more abundantly about the wrists and fingers, the fossa of the nates, and the flexures of the joints.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. SCABIES *papuliformis*.
2. ——— *lymphatica*.
3. ——— *purulenta*.
4. ——— *cachectica*.

Authors—Towne, on the diseases of Barbadoes. Hillary, on the diseases of Barbadoes. Winterbottom, account of Sierra Leone. Wiseman, chirurgi-

* Small pox.

† Itch.

eal treatises. Turner, diseases of the skin. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Stoll, ratio medendi. Plenck, de morbis cutaneis. Underwood, diseases of children. Tuomy, diseases of Dublin. Hamilton, hints on the management of children. Heberden, commentaries. Mead, works. Haygarth, on the small pox. Wilson, on febrile diseases. Walker, on the small pox. Thomas, practice of physic. Bonomo, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Pearson, Shaw, and Hutton, vol. v. Degeer, histoire des insectes. Wilson, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Southey, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Willan, on the skin. Bateman, practical synopsis. Alibert, maladies de la peau. Willan, a practical treatise on porrigo, or scalled head, and on impetigo, the humid or running tetter.

ORDER VI. *VESICULÆ*.

Characterized by a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded either by scurf, or by a laminated scab.

GENUS I. *VARICELLA*.*

The vesicle bearing a close resemblance to the pustule of variola, but seldom suppurates; in a few days ends in crusts, without leaving any scar; very little fever.

* The crystalli of many writers; *vulgo*, chicken pox, swine pox, hives, &c.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *VARICELLA lenticularis.*
2. ——— *conoidalis.*
3. ——— *globata.*

GENUS II. VACCINIA.*

The characteristic of this eruption is a semi-transparent pearl-coloured vesicle, with a circular or somewhat oval base, its upper surface, until the end of the eighth day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre, and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and round, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. This vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells, that communicate with each other. After the eighth or ninth day from the insertion of the virus, it is surrounded by a bright red circumscribed areola, which varies in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches, and is usually attended with a considerable tumour and hardness of the adjoining cellular membrane. This areola declines on the eleventh or twelfth day; the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre, and the fluid in the cells gradually concretes into a hard rounded scab, of a reddish brown colour, which at length becomes black, contracted and dry, but is not detached till after the twentieth day from the inoculation. It leaves a permanent circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, and a little depressed, the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells of which the vesicle had been composed.

* Cow-pox.

GENUS III. HERPES.*

A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline, and terminates in about ten, twelve, or fourteen days. The vesicles arise in distinct but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and they are set near together upon an inflamed base, which extends a little way beyond the margin of each cluster. The eruption is preceded, when it is extensive, by considerable constitutional disorder, and is accompanied by a sensation of heat and tingling, sometimes by severe deep seated pain in the parts affected. The lymph of the vesicles, which is at first clear and colourless, becomes gradually milky and opaque, and ultimately concretes into scabs; but, in some cases, a copious discharge of it takes place, and tedious ulcerations ensue. Not contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. HERPES *phlyctænodes*.
2. ——— *zoster*.
3. ——— *circinatus*.
4. ——— *labialis*.
5. ——— *præputialis*.
6. ——— *iris*.

GENUS IV. RUPIA.

Characterized by an appearance of broad and flattish vesicles in different parts of the body, especially upon the extremities; they do not become confluent; they are slightly inflamed at

* Includes nirls, shingles, ring-worm, &c.

the base, slow in their progress, and succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which concretes into thin and superficial scabs; they are easily rubbed off, and presently regenerated.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *RUPIA simplex.*
2. ——— *prominens.*
3. ——— *escharotica.*

GENUS V. MILIARIA.*

Miliaria, characterized by a scattered eruption of minute round vesicles, about the size of millet seeds, surrounded by a slight inflammation or rash, and appearing at an uncertain period of febrile disorders. The eruption is usually preceded by profuse perspiration, which often emits a sourish odour, and by a sense of great heat, with a prickling and tingling in the skin. It appears most abundantly upon the neck, breast, and back, sometimes in irregular patches, and sometimes more generally diffused, and remains on those parts during several days. During the progress of the disease, apthous vesicles and sloughs sometimes appear in the mouth and fauces.

GENUS VI. ECZEMA.

The eczema is characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together, with little or no inflammation round their bases, and unattended by fever. It is not contagious. It differs from miliaria inasmuch as it is not the result of fever, and unless it be very extensively diffused, is not accompanied with any derangement of the constitution.

* Miliary fever.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. ECZEMA solare.
2. ——— impetiginodes,
3. ——— rubrum,

GENUS VII. APHTHA.*

Aphthæ, small, whitish, or pearl coloured vesicles, appearing on the tongue, the lips, and the interior of the mouth and throat, generally in considerable numbers, proceeding to superficial ulceration, and usually terminating by an exfoliation of whitish crusts; in some cases ending in a fatal erosion.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. APHTHA lactantium.
2. ——— adultorum.
3. ——— anginosa,

Authors—Riverius, praxeos medicæ liber. Diemerbroeck, de variolis et morbilis. Underwood, diseases of children. Wood, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xiii. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Burserius, institutiones. Fuller, on vaccine inoculation. Ring, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xiv. Willan, treatise on vaccination. Jenner, instructions for vaccine inoculation. Bryce, on cow pox. Brown, inquiry concerning vaccination. Willan, letter to Marcet. Willan, practical treatise on porrigo. Hoffman, medicinæ rationalis systema. Adams, on morbid poisons. Russel, de tabe glandulari. Huxham, de ære et morbis. Plenck, de morbis cutaneis. Daucet, medical assistant. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia, art. herpes, &c. Blackmore, on the plague. Brocklesby, in the medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. iv. White, on pregnant and lying-in women. Pearson, on the effects of various articles of the materia medica in the cure of lues venerea. Spens, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. M'Mullen, in do. vol. ii. Butter, in do. vol. v. Carmichael, in do. vol. xi. Moriarty, on the

mercurial lepra. Alley, on hydrargyria. Marcet, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Bateman, in do vol. v. Carmichael on the venereal disease. Armstrong, on the management of children. Willan, reports on the diseases of London. Bateman, reports in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal. vol ix. x xi. xii. Wilson, on cutaneous diseases. Alibert maladies de la peau. Harris, diseases of children. Bateman, practical synopsis. Dyckman, reports on the diseases of New-York, in the American monthly magazine. Francis, on mercury.

ORDER VII. *TUBERCULA*.

Tubercles, small, hard, superficial tumours, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially.

GENUS I. *PHYMA*.*

Denotes, most generally, every species of external and superficial tumour, arising without any obvious external injury.

GENUS II. *VERRUCA*.

Verruca denotes the cuticular excrescences, usually called warts.

GENUS III. *MOLLUSCUM*.†

This form of tubercular disease is characterized by numerous tubercles, of slow growth and little sensibility, and of various sizes, from that of a vetch to that of a pigeon's egg. These contain an atheromatous matter, and are of various forms, some being sessile, globular, or flattish, and some attached by a neck,

* A term frequently used to designate a bile.

† Small soft wens.

and pendulous. The growth of these tubercles is apparently unconnected with any constitutional disorder; they have no tendency to inflammation or ulceration, but continue through life, having apparently no natural termination.

GENUS IV. VITILIGO.*

Vitiligo, characterized by the appearance of smooth, white, shining tubercles, which rise on the skin, sometimes in particular parts, as about the ears, neck, and face, and sometimes over nearly the whole body, intermixed with shining papulæ. In some cases they reach their full size in the space of a week, (attaining the magnitude of a large wart,) and then begin to subside, becoming flattened to the level of the cuticle in about ten days; in other instances they advance less rapidly, and the elevation which they acquire is less considerable; in fact, they are less distinctly tubercular. But in these cases they are more permanent; and, as they gradually subside to the level of the surface, they creep along in one direction, as, for example, across the face or along the limbs, checquering the whole superficies with a veal skin appearance. All the hairs drop out where the disease passes, and never sprout again; a smooth shining surface, as if polished, being left, and the morbid whiteness remaining through life. The eruption never goes on to ulceration.

GENUS V. ACNE.†

This genus is characterized by an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which are sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly

* White leprosy.

† Gutta rosea, rosy drops, maggot pimples.

and partially. They usually appear on the face, especially on the forehead, temples, and chin, and sometimes also on the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the breast, but never descend to the lower parts of the trunk, or to the extremities; occurs almost exclusively in persons of the sanguine temperament; is common to both sexes, but the most severe forms of it are seen in young men.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Acne simplex.*
2. ——— *punctata.*
3. ——— *indurata.*
4. ——— *rosacea.*

GENUS VI. SYCOSIS.*

Sycosis consists of an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp in adults, and usually clustering together in irregular patches.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *Sycosis menti.*
2. ——— *capilliti.*

* Used by the ancients to designate excrescences and tubercles that in shape somewhat resembled a fig: possess a greater tendency to suppurate than acne.

GENUS VII. LUPUS.*

Embraces those slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the cheeks, forehead, eye-lids, and lips, and sometimes occurring in other parts of the body, where they gradually destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth. Sometimes the disease appears in the cheek circularly, or in the form of a sort of ring-worm, destroying the substance, and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix.†

GENUS VIII. ELEPHANTIASIS.‡

The elephantiasis is principally characterized by the appearance of shining tubercles of different sizes, of a dusky red or livid colour, on the face, ears, and extremities, together with a thickened and rugous state of the skin, a diminished or total loss of its sensibility, and a falling off of all the hair, except that of the scalp. During the continuance of the disease, great deformity is gradually produced.

GENUS IX. FRAMBÆSIA.

After several days of slight febrile action, minute protuberances appear on various parts of the skin, at first smaller than the head of a pin, but gradually enlarging in some cases to the

* Commonly called *noli me tangere*, but here used more extensively, agreeably to Willan and Bateman.

† Dr Bateman has seen this affection dilating itself at length to the extent of a hand breadth or more upon the pectoral muscle.

‡ The glandular disease of Barbadoes; or the Barbadoes leg of some authors.

diameter of a sixpence, and in others even to a greater extent; they are most numerous, and of the largest size, in the face, groins, axillæ, and about the anus and pudenda. But the crop is not completed at once; new eruptions appear in different places, while some of the earlier ones dry off. When the cuticle is broken, a foul crust is formed on the surface, from under which, on the larger protuberances, red fungous excrescences often spring up, which attain different magnitudes, from that of a small raspberry to that of a large mulberry, which fruit they somewhat resemble, from their granulated surfaces.* These tubercles are not possessed of much sensibility, nor the seat of pain, except when they appear upon the soles of the feet. They never suppurate kindly, but gradually discharge a sordid glutinous fluid, which forms an ugly scab round the edge of the excrescence, and covers the upper part of it, when much elevated, with white sloughs. When they appear in any part of the body covered with hair, this gradually changes from black to white, independently of the white incrustation from the discharge. They leave no depression of the skin. Contagious.

Authors—Celsus, de medicina. Underwood, diseases of children. Darwin, zoonomia. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Joannis, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. 1. Adams, on morbid poisons. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Winterbottom, account of the native Africans in Sierra Leone. Winterbottom, in medical facts and observations, vol. viii. Hendy, on the glandular disease of Barbadoes. Rollo, remarks on the disease lately described by Dr. Hendy. Clark, on long voyages. Dancer, medical assistant. Baneroff, natural history of Guiana. Alibert, maladies de la peau. Southey, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Bateman, practical synopsis.

* Hence the popular name *yaws*, which in the African dialect signifies raspberry.

ORDER VIII. *MACULÆ*.

Maculæ comprise those discolorations of the skin which are permanent, and most of which are the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. It comprehends, therefore, several varieties of connate and acquired disfigurations of the skin, some of which are not capable of being removed, and most of them are removable only by surgical means.

GENUS I. *EPHELIS*.

Ephelis denotes not only the little yellow *lentigines** which appear on persons of fair skin, and the larger brown patches which arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun: but also those large dusky patches, which are very similar in appearance, but occur in other parts of the surface which are constantly covered.

GENUS II. *NÆVUS*, *SPILUS*, &c.

Nævus, *spilus*, &c. include the various congenital excrescences and discolorations of the skin. They exhibit many peculiarities of form, magnitude, colour, and structure, and are seen in almost every part of the surface of the body in different instances. Some of them are merely superficial, or stain like spots, and appear to consist of a partial thickening of the *rete mucosum*, sometimes of a yellow or yellowish brown, sometimes of a bluish, livid, or nearly black colour. To these the term

* Freckles, sunburns.

spilus has been more particularly appropriated. Others again exhibit various degrees of thickening, elevation, and altered structure of the skin itself, and consist of clusters of enlarged and contorted veins, freely anastomising, and forming little sacks of blood.* These are sometimes spread more or less extensively over the surface, occasionally covering even the whole of an extremity, or one half of the trunk of the body, and sometimes they are elevated into prominences of various forms and magnitude. Occasionally these marks are nearly of the usual colour of the skin, but more commonly of a purple red colour, of various degrees of intensity.

Authors--Plenck, de morbis cutaneis. Alibert, maladies de la peau. Parr, medical dictionary. Abernethy, surgical observations. Bell, principles of surgery. Turner, de morbis cutaneis. Wilson, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Bateman, practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases.†

* These are comprehended by Sauvages under the term *navus maternus*.

† All who will examine this class, CUTANEI, may readily perceive how largely I have availed myself of the facts and language found in Dr. Bateman's excellent volume, as well as the same author's observations on eruptive diseases, contained in the Cyclopædia of Dr. Rees.

CLASS IV.

PROFLUVIA.

CHARACTER—Increased discharges, whether of blood, or of the secreted fluids ; whether the quality of the discharges be natural or morbid. For the most part without fever.

SYNONYMS—The Fluxus, of Sauvages and Sagar.

The Profluvia, of Vogel.

The Evacuatorii, of Linnæus.

Authors—Jones, treatise on hæmorrhage. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Thomas, practice of physic. Parr, medical dictionary. Bell, principles of surgery. Travers, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Lordat, traité des hemorrhagies.

ORDER I. HÆMORRHAGES.

Discharges of blood ; usually considered as active or passive ; the former such as proceed either from an increased impetus in the circulation, or from a preternatural fulness, attended with vigour of the constitution ; the latter as proceeding from debility of the system, with or without an inordinate plethora of the vessels.

GENUS I. EPISTAXIS.

A discharge of blood from the nostrils, usually preceded by head-ache, or a sense of fulness in the head ; redness of the face, sense of heat and itching in the nose.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Epistaxis juniorum* ; with signs of arterial plethora.
 - b. *Epistaxis senum* ; with signs of venous plethora.
2. Symptomatic ; as, of fevers.

Authors—Thomas, practice of physic. Cooper, dictionary of surgery.

GENUS II. HÆMOPTYSIS.

A discharge of blood from the lungs, thrown up by coughing, preceded by flushed cheeks, saltish taste of the saliva, dyspnoea, a sense of pain, fulness, and sometimes of heat, in the chest ; the discharge itself frothy, and of a florid colour.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as of plethora, or produced by external violence.
2. Symptomatic ; as of pneumonia, phthisis, scarlatina, rubella, hydrops pectoris, scorbutus, amenorrhœa, &c.

Authors—Darwin, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xi. Dickson, medical observations and inquiries, vol. iv. Quarin, animadversiones practicæ in diversos morbos. Davidson, in medical facts, vol. iii. Young, on consumption. Beddoes, an essay on the causes, early signs, and prevention of consumption. Darwin, zoonomia. Ferriar, medical his-

ories and reflections. Jones, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xi. Reid, on consumption. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Rush, in medical inquiries and observations.

GENUS III. HÆMATEMESIS.

A discharge of blood from the stomach, thrown up by vomiting, or evacuated by the intestines; most generally preceded by a sense of weight about the region of the stomach, sickness and fainting; usually coagulated, of a dark colour.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic; as from violence.
2. Symptomatic; as of ardent fever, yellow fever, suppressio mensium.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Stoll, ratio medendi. Hamilton, observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicines. Percival, essays. Lucas, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. v. Home, clinical experiments. Fothergill, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Percival, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Chichester, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Cooke, in do. vol. ix. Rush, medical inquiries and observations.

GENUS IV. HEPATIRRHŒA.

A discharge of blood from the liver, usually evacuated both by the stomach and bowels, and in considerable quantity; for the most part preceded by symptoms of obstruction in that viscus.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic; as from inflammation, external injury, &c.
2. Symptomatic; as of yellow fever, &c.

Authors—Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Clarke, on the diseases of long voyages. Saunders, on the diseases of the liver. Curtis, diseases of India. Portal, in memoires de l'academie royale des sciences, année 1777.

GENUS V. HÆMATURIA.

A discharge of blood from the urinary organs, attended with pain, and a sense of weight in the region of the kidneys and bladder.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; from blows, falls, absorption of cantharides, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of calculi in the kidneys, of typhoid fevers, &c.

Authors—Hoffman, rationalis medicinæ systema. Sydenham, opera. Parr, medical dictionary. Burns, on hæmorrhage. Hooper, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Home, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Pearson and Shaw, vol. xviii.

GENUS VI. MENORRHAGIA.

An unusual flow of blood from the uterus or vagina.

SYNONYMS—Hæmorrhagia uteri, of Hoffman.

Metrorrhagia, of Sagar.

Fluor uterina sanguinis, of Boerhaave.

SPECIES.

1. *Menorrhagia anticipans* ; appearing before the natural period of menstruation.
2. *Menorrhagia crebra* ; too frequent recurrence.
3. *Menorrhagia periodica* ; excess at the regular periods, in women not pregnant, nor in childbed.
4. *Menorrhagia gravidarum* ; in pregnant women.
5. *Menorrhagia puerperarum* ; in women in childbed.
6. *Menorrhagia cessationis* ; after the natural cessation of the menses.
4. *Menorrhagia symptomatica* ; from some local disease, as scirrhus, or cancer uteri.

Authors—Rigby, on uterine hæmorrhage. Burns, on hæmorrhage. Denman, in medical facts and observations, vol. i. Copland, in do. vol. iv. Denman, midwifery. Denman, on abortion. Burns, on uterine hæmorrhage. Burns, on abortion. Burns, principles of midwifery. Douglass, in medical communications, vol. ii. Freind, emmenologia. Hamilton, cases of midwifery. Leake, on lying-in women. Merriman, synopsis of practical midwifery. Chapman, in annals of medicine, vol. iii. Hamilton, on female complaints. Stewart, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Clarke, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Merriman, in annals of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Parr, medical dictionary. Burton, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Mitchell, in do. vol. ii. Bard, compendium of midwifery. Fisher, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Mann, in do. vol. ii.

GENUS VII. HÆMORRHOIS.

An enlargement of one or more of the hæmorrhoidal veins at the verge of the anus, either outside of the sphincter, or immediately within it, attended with great pain, increased heat, and followed, for the most part, by a discharge of blood ; in some instances ending in abscess.

SYNONYMS—Hæmorrhoidalis fluxus, of Hoffman.

Proctalgia hæmorrhoidalis, of Macbride.

SPECIES.

1. *Activa* ; arising from pregnancy, costiveness, irritation of the parts from violence, or diseases of the neighbouring organs.
2. *Passiva* ; the effect of old age and debility.

Authors—Earle, on hæmorrhoidal excrescences. Copeland, on the rectum. Pott, surgical works. Binns, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iv. Reynolds, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. De Larroque, traite des hæmorrhoides. Ware, on the treatment of hæmorrhoides. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Parr, medical dictionary.

ORDER II. *APOCENOSES*.

Increased discharge by the excretions, for the most part without fever.

GENUS I. *EPHIDROSIS*.*

An excessive discharge by sweat.

SPECIES.

1. *Active* ; the effect of high excitement.
2. *Passive* ; attendant upon debility.

Authors—Stahl, dissertatio de passionibus. Parr, medical dictionary.

* It may be justly questioned whether this be ever an idiopathic disease ; the ancient writers employed the term to denote the appearance of a sweat, whether general or partial, critical or not. Ephidrosis, however, has lately been used as an appellation for a genus of disease ; and Sauvages enumerates no less than twenty species. See his Nosologia Methodica, tom. ii. p. 369, 4to. Dr. Cullen has referred *Ephidrosis* to the class locales, among the morbi evacuatorii, to which it is properly allied. It might, as he justly observes, be altogether omitted.

GENUS II. EPIPHORA.

A preternatural flow of tears.

Authors—Ware, on the epiphora or watery eye. Ware, additional remarks on the epiphora. Wathen, on fistula lacrymalis. Pott, surgical works. Cooper, surgical dictionary. Wallis, nosologia oculorum. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia.

GENUS III. OTIRRHŒA.

A preternatural discharge of purulent matter from the ear.

SYNONYMS—Fluxus aurium, of Sennertus.

Authors—Sennertus, opera omnia. Saunders, on the ear.

GENUS IV. PTYALISMUS.

An inordinate flow of saliva.

SPECIES,

1. Idiopathic ; from debility.
2. Symptomatic ; as of dentition, dropsy, the effect of sialagogues.

Authors—Power, in the medical transactions of the College of physicians of London, vol. ii. Silvester, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Dobson, in do. vol. vi. Daniel, in medical communications, vol. vi. Pearson, on the effects of various articles of the materia medica in the cure of lues venerea. Robertson, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xxxiii. Bell, on the venereal. Swediaur, on the venereal. Francis, on mercury.

GENUS V. GALACTIRRHŒA.

An inordinate flow of milk.

SYNONYMS—*Lactis redundantia*, of Sennertus.

SPECIES.

1. *Galactirrhœa gravidarum* ; attendant upon pregnancy.
2. *Galactirrhœa lactantium* ; during the period of suckling.
3. *Galactirrhœa vitiorum* ; the effect of disease.

Authors—Sennertus, opera omnia. Ettmuller, observationes.

GENUS VI. CHOLERA.

An excessive discharge of bile and serous fluids by vomiting and purging ; attended with great anxiety, pain, spasms in the bowels and lower extremities.

SPECIES.

1. *Cholera vulgaris*.
2. *Cholera infantum* ; generally the effect of teething, heat of season, and occurring in infancy.

Authors—Douglass, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. vi. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Leman, de cholera. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Sherwen, in Duncan's annals of medicine, of Edinburgh, vol. vi. Johnson, on the influence of tropical climates. Lind, on hot climates. Clark, on the diseases of long voyages. Moseley, diseases of tropical climates. Stoll, ratio medendi. Percival, works. Curtis, diseases of India. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Clarke, in do. vol. xi. Fordyce, elements. Rush, inquiries and observations. Stuart, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iii.

GENUS VII. DIARRHŒA.

Frequent, copious, and liquid evacuations from the intestines.

SPECIES.

1. *Diarrhœa crapulosa* ; the fæces discharged in a more liquid state than is natural, and in greater quantity.
2. *Diarrhœa biliosa* ; the discharges abounding in bilious matter.
3. *Diarrhœa lienterica* ; the food discharged quickly, and without any material change.
4. *Diarrhœa chylosa* ; discharge of a milky humour like chyle.
5. *Diarrhœa serosa* ; the discharges almost entirely liquid, and abounding in serum.
6. *Diarrhœa urinosa* ; discharge of a urinous character.
7. *Diarrhœa mucosa* ; the discharge consisting of a mucous-like fluid ; frequently attended with tenesmus.

Authors—Baglivi, opera omnia. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Armstrong, diseases of children. Lind, on hot climates. Monro, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Lettsom, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Callisen, observatio de diarrhœa, in acta societatis regiæ medicæ Hauniensis, tom. ii. Hughes, in medical facts and observations, vol. vi. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Dewar, on diarrhœa and dysentery. Storck, precepta medico-practica. Freind, opera. Baillie, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. v. Harris, diseases of infants. Ring, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xii. Yeats, in do. vol. xxix. M'Leod, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Bateman, in do. vol. ix. Fothergill, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. vi. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Mann, dissertation on cholera infantum. Hayes, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Gorham, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Senter, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, vol. i.

GENUS VIII. DIABETES.

An immoderate excretion from the kidneys, consisting of urine, usually combined with a large proportion of saccharine matter; attended with dyspepsia, uncommon thirst, parched skin, emaciation, and sometimes fever.

SPECIES.

1. *Diabetes mellitus*; the discharge partaking of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.
2. *Diabetes insipidus*; the discharge limpid, nearly inodorous, and insipid.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Latham, on diabetes. Home, clinical experiments. Rollo, on diabetes. Mead, treatise on poisons. Rutherford, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Fraser, in do. vol. ii. Alley, in do. vol. iv. Watts, in do. vol. v. Clarke, in do. vol. vi. Christie, in do. vol. vii. M'Keur, in do. vol. vii. Murray, in do. vol. viii. Ayre, in do. vol. x. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Willan, diseases of London. Marabelli, essay on the principles and differences of the urine in two species of diabetes. Darwin, jun. experiments establishing a criterion between mucilaginous and purulent matter, and an account of the retrograde motion of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases. M'Cormick, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. ix. Shee, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i. Duncan, in do. vol. viii. Warren, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Saterlee, in do. vol. v. Fothergill, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. iii. Brockelsy, in do. vol. iii. Dobson, in do. vol. v. Bostock, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. vi. Henry, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Bostock, in do. vol. iii. Money, in do. vol. v. Girdlestone, cases of diabetes. Marcet, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cx. Bardsley, medical reports. Dover, legacy. Watts, cases of diabetes. Thenard, in annales des chimie, tom. lix. Wollaston, in Tillock's philosophical magazine, vol. xxxvii. Jarrold, in annals of medicine, vol. vi. Redfearn,

in London medical and physical journal, vol. i. Gilby, in do. vol. iv. Lubbock, in do. vol. v. Schutz, in do. vol. vii. Lubbock, in do. vol. vii. Nicholas, in do. vol. ix. Klaproth, in do. vol. xi. Baillie, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Thomas, practice of physic. Parr, medical dictionary. Mott, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Aspinwall, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. v.

GENUS IX. ENURESIS.

Involuntary flow of urine, without pain; arising usually from general or partial paralysis.

SPECIES.

1. *Enuresis atonica*; after diseases injuring the sphincter of the bladder, over distention, &c.
2. *Enuresis irritata*; from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Authors—Dickson, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. ii. Woolsey, in do. vol. ii. Dickson, in do. vol. ii. Mitchell, in do. vol. vi. Parr, medical dictionary. Hyslop, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Barnes, in do. vol. vi. Thomas, practice of physic.

GENUS X. LEUCORRHŒA.

A discharge from the uterus or vagina, generally of a pale colour.

SYNONYMS—Fluor albus, of many authors.

Menorrhagia alba.

SPECIES.

1. *Leucorrhœa infantilis*; appearing in girls before the period of menstruation.
2. *Leucorrhœa communis*; occurring in women not pregnant.
3. *Leucorrhœa gravidarum*; attendant upon pregnancy.
4. *Leucorrhœa cessationis*; occurring after the natural cessation of the menses.

Authors—Leake, medical instructions. Astruc, on female diseases. Speer, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. vii. Heberden, commentaries on diseases. Hamilton, midwifery. Burns, midwifery. Hoffman, dissertation on fluor albus. Parr, medical dictionary. Roberton, on the generative system. Forbes, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Leake, on the chronic diseases of women. Clarke, observations on those diseases which are attended by discharges. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Bard, midwifery.

GENUS XI. BLENORRHŒA.

A discharge of a mucous like fluid from the urethra, in men.

SPECIES.

1. *Blenorrhœa vesicalis*; proceeding from the bladder.
2. *Blenorrhœa urethralis*; proceeding from the glands and vessels of the urethra.

Authors—Roberton, on the generative system. Bell, on gonorrhœa. Tissot, on onanism. Howard, on the venereal. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS XI. GONORRHŒA.

Frequent and involuntary discharge of the seminal fluid.

SPECIES.

1. *Gonorrhœa atonica*; from debility, without libidinous propensity.
2. *Gonorrhœa libidinosa*; the effect of excessive venery, onanism, or the indulgence of libidinous ideas.

Authors—Roberton, on cantharides. Howard, on the venereal. Swediaur, on venereal complaints. Hunter, on the venereal disease. Wickmann, de pollutione diurna. Tissot, on onanism. Roberton, on the generative system. Parr, medical dictionary.

CLASS V.

SUPPRESSIONES.

CHARACTER—Diminished discharges, whether of the secretions or excretions ; whether by suppression or retention ; for the most part without fever.

SYNONYMS—Epischeses, of Vogel.

Suppressorii, of Linnæus.

Authors—Saunders, on the liver. Parr, medical dictionary. Thomas, practice of physic. Hamilton, on female complaints. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia.

GENUS I. ICTERUS.

An obstruction of the biliary vessels ; yellowness of the skin and eyes ; evacuations by the bowels diminished ; fæces whitish or clay-coloured ; urine of a yellowish red or saffron colour, and imparting a yellow colour to linen immersed in it.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.

a. Icterus infantum ; occurring in new-born infants.

- b. Icterus calculosus* ; obstruction from biliary concretions, with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after taking food.
- c. Icterus biliosus* ; from viscosity of the bile, in persons of a studious sedentary life and plethoric habit ; often attended with hypochondriasis.
- d. Icterus spasmodicus* ; following violent fits of anger, and other affections of the mind.

2. Symptomatic.

- a. Icterus hepaticus* ; of inflammation of the liver, particularly of the concave part.
- b. Icterus febrilis* ; as of ardent fever, bilious remitting fever, &c.
- c. Icterus gravidarum* ; occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.

Authors—Maclurg, on the bile. Richter, medical and surgical observations. Saunders, on the liver. White, on diseases of the bile. Coe, on biliary concretions. Sydenham, works. Huxham, de ære et morbis epidemicis. Powel, on the bile. Gibson, cases. Pemberton, on the diseases of the abdominal viscera. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Lettsom, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Percival, in do. vol. ii. Sims, in do. vol. ii. Lettsom, in do. vol. vi. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Knight, in do. vol. iii. Baillie, in do. vol. v. Tulpius, observationes. Mead, works. Home, clinical experiments. Duncan, medical cases. Lieutaud, historia. Stoll, ratio medendi. Tissot, nervous diseases. Pringle, diseases of the army. Marcard, medical essays. Willis, de icteru. Portal, in memoires de l'académie royale des sciences. Gibbons, in annals of medicine, vol. i. Marabelli, in do. vol. ii. Drummond, de ictero. Monro, army diseases. Simson, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Simpson, in do. vol. ii. Briggs, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Musgrave, in do. vol. v. Cooke, in do. vol. ix. Johnstone, in do. vol. xi. Johnstone, on tropical climates. Hall, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, vol. i. Griffiths, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. ii.

GENUS II. OBSTIPATIO.

An obstinate retention of the alvine discharges.

Authors—Johnstone, in Duncan's Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. i. Gerard, in do. vol. x. Warren, in do. vol. x. Helsham, in do. vol. xiii. Bishophill, in do. xx. Mossman, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. ii. Spence, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Sherwen, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Falconer, in do. vol. ii. Baillie, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Zimmerman, on dysentery. White, cases. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Hosack, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i.

GENUS III. ISCHURIA.

An obstinate retention or suppression of urine.

SPECIES.

1. *Ischuria renalis*; accompanied with pain and weight in the loins, without tumour in the hypogastric region, or desire of making water.
2. *Ischuria ureterica*; with a sense of weight in the lower part of the ureters, without tumour of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.
3. *Ischuria vesicalis*; with tumour of the hypogastrium, a frequent desire to make water, and pain at the neck of the bladder.
4. *Ischuria urethralis*; a frequent desire to make water, with a sense of obstruction in the urethra, and tumour in

the hypogastrium ; at times not admitting the introduction of the catheter.

- 5 *Ischuria paralytica* ; without symptoms of accumulation, or desire of making water.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum: Hay, practical observations in surgery. Mackenzie, in the medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Andree, in do. vol. v. Raymond, in do. vol. v. Pearson, in do. vol. vi. Bentley, in the medical communications, vol. i. Latham, in do. vol. ii. Lucas, in do. vol. ii. Smyth, in do. vol. ii. Trye, in do. vol. ii. Willan, in the medical facts and observations, vol. iii. Mather, in do. vol. iv. Bishop, in do. vol. viii. Cline, in medical records and researches, selected from the papers of a private medical association. Balderston, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Pringle, in do. vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. vi. Gaubius, pathology. Tulpius, observationes medicæ. Huxham, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x. Dawson, in do. vol. xi. Warren, in do. vol. xi. Lysons, in do. vol. xi. Hamilton, in do. vol. xiv. Norris, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Ware, in do. vol. ii. Ward, in do. vol. iii. Livingston, in do. vol. iii. Livingston, in do. vol. iv. Manget, in the Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. i. Clarke, in do. vol. vi. Wilson, in do. vol. xvi. Dickson, in annals of medicine, vol. iv. Riverius, observationes. Gilchrist, in Edinburgh physical and literary essays, vol. iii. Home, clinical experiments. Stoll, prælectiones. Astruc, on the diseases of women. Sharp, researches. Scott, in London medical and physical journal, vol. vi. Yeats, in do. vol. xxix. Yeats, in do. vol. xxxi. Baillie, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Laing, in do. vol. x. Senter, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, vol. i. Cotton, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iv.

GENUS IV. DYSURIA.

A painful, and, in some degree, an obstructed discharge of the urine.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as from injury, spasms, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of stone, labour, &c.

Authors—Earle, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. vi. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Smyth, in medical communications, vol. ii. Macbeth, in Duncan's medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. xx. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum.

GENUS V. DYSPERMATISMUS.

An obstruction to the excretion of semen, or a slow, painful, and insufficient discharge of it.

SPECIES.

1. *Dyspermatismus organicus* ; from strictures, mechanical pressure, malformation, &c.
2. *Dyspermatismus atonicus* ; from general or local debility.
3. *Dyspermatismus hypertonicus* ; from excessive tension of the organ, &c.
4. *Dyspermatismus epilepticus* ; from an epileptic spasm produced by sexual excitement.
5. *Dyspermatismus refluens* ; the discharge thrown back before it reaches the extremity of the penis.
6. *Dyspermatismus pravatus* ; from the quality of the seminal discharge.

Authors—Hunter, on the venereal disease. Cockburn, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Tissot, on onanism. Schenck, observationes. Petit, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Robertson, on the generative system.

GENUS VI. AMENORRHŒA.

Retention, suppression, difficult or painful discharge of the menses.

SPECIES.

1. *Amenorrhœa emansionis* ; obstructed on its first appearance.
2. *Amenorrhœa suppressionis* ; obstructed in its regular period of recurrence.
3. *Amenorrhœa difficilis* ; discharged with great pain and difficulty.

Authors—Hamilton, on female complaints. Birch, on the use of electricity in amenorrhœa. Hamilton, in Edinburgh medical and physical essays, vol. ii. Austen, in do. vol. iii. Fothergill, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. v. Leake, medical instructions towards the prevention and cure of chronic or slow diseases peculiar to women. Harris, de morbis virginum. Clarke, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iv. Shearman, in do. vol. vi. Grenville, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xxvi. Perfert, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Clarke, on female complaints. Freind, emmenologia. Denman, midwifery. Burns, midwifery. Bard, compendium of midwifery. Miller, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. iii.

GENUS VII. DYSLOCHIA.

A deficient, painful, or suppressed state of the lochial discharge.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as from original constitution, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as from fever, inflammation, &c.

Authors—Hamilton, on female complaints. Denman, system of midwifery. Burns, midwifery. Pearce, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Bard, compendium of midwifery.

GENUS VIII. AGALACTIA.

A want, or diminished secretion, of milk.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as from constitutional deficiency.
2. Symptomatic ; as from fever, inflammation of the breast, &c.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Underwood, diseases of children. Hamilton, on female complaints. De Haen, ratio medendi. Astruc, on female diseases.

CLASS VI.

NEUROSES.

CHARACTER—Diseases, for the most part primarily resident in, or manifested by, affections of the brain, and other parts of the nervous system.

SYNONYMS—Paraneurismi, of Young.
Neurotica, of Good.

Authors—Willis, *pathologia cerebri*. Cheyne, on nervous disorders. Whytt, on nervous disorders. Walker, on nervous diseases. Boerhaave, *de morbis nervorum*. Hoffman, *systema medicinæ rationalis*. Monro, on the nervous system. Le Gallois, on life. Trotter, on the nervous temperament. Tissot, *maladies des nerfs*.

ORDER I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ*.

An impaired state of the senses and voluntary motions ; sometimes attended with stupor, or propensity to sleep.

GENUS I. ASPHYXIA.

A sudden suspension of the senses and voluntary motions.

SPECIES.

1. *Asphyxia compressionis* ; as of new-born infants, insolation, blows, violent passions, &c.
2. *Asphyxia inanitionis* ; as from exhaustion by loss of blood, or other evacuations.
3. *Asphyxia venenata* ; as from poisons, &c.
4. *Asphyxia electrica* ; as from lightning, or severe strokes of electricity.
5. *Asphyxia suffocata* ; as from drowning, suspension, &c.
6. *Asphyxia à frigore* ; as from cold.

Authors—Currie, on suspended animation from hanging and drowning. Coleman, on suspended respiration. Brodie, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cii. Wilson, in do. vol. cv. Le Gallois, on life. Babington, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Chevalier, in do. vol. i. Transactions of the humane society of London. Hale, inaugural dissertation. Brodie, remarks on do. Hale, reply to Brodie, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. v. Ives, inaugural dissertation on suspended animation. Townsend, inaugural dissertation on the passions. Duchet, inaugural dissertation on the action of poisons.

GENUS II. APOPLEXIA.

A suspension of the powers of sense and motion, with stertorous breathing and sleep ; the action of the heart and arteries remaining uninterrupted.

SYNONYMS—Hæmorrhagia cerebri, of Hoffman

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.

a. *Apoplexia sanguinea* ; with signs of universal plethora, and chiefly of the head.

b. *Apoplexia serosa* ; occurring for the most part in the leucophlegmatic bodies of old men.

2. Symptomatic ; as of fevers, phrenitis, hydrocephalus, epilepsy, worms, poisons, affections of the mind, &c.

Authors—Tissot, practical observations on apoplexy. Flemming, in the London medical museum, vol. ii. Hoffman, *systema medicinæ rationalis*. Morgagni, *de sedibus et causis morborum*. Brady, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Fothergill, in do. vol. vi. Smith, in do. vol. vi. Stoll, *prælectiones*. Cheyne, on apoplexy. Kirkland, commentary on apoplectic and paralytic affections, and on diseases connected with the subject. Williams, in medical facts and observations, vol. v. Whytt, works. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Wepper, *de apoplexia*. De Haen, *ratio medendi*. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Powell, in do. vol. v. Stewart, *de apoplexia*. Chandler, on apoplexies and palsies. Dover, ancient physician's legacy. Burserius, *institutiones*. Cheyne, cases of apoplexy and lethargy, with observations upon comatose diseases. Cole, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Adams, in do. vol. v. Mossman, in London medical and physical journal, vol. ix. Howslip, in do. vol. xxix. Howslip, medical and surgical observations, and morbid anatomy. Thomas, practice of physic. Parr, medical dictionary. Quarin, *animadversiones practicæ in diversos medicos*. Montaine, in *journal générale de médecine, de chirurgie, de pharmacie*, tom. xl. Woodford, in the transactions of the medical society of London, vol. i. Delamere, *journal de médecine*, tom. xxxiii. Marshal, the morbid anatomy of the brain in mania. Trotter, an essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on drunkenness. Wallis, on disease and health. Warren, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i. Hosack, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii.

GENUS III. PARALYSIS.

A loss of power in some of the voluntary motions ; sometimes with sleep.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.

- a. *Paralysis hemiplegica* ; of one side of the body.
- b. *Paralysis paraplegica* ; of one half of the body, taken transversely.
- c. *Paralysis partialis* ; of only some of the limbs or muscles.

2. Symptomatic ; as of phrenitis, dropsy, amenorrhœa, arthritis, &c.

Authors—Howslip, surgical observations and morbid anatomy. Parkinson, an essay on the shaking palsy. Pott, surgical works. Cheyne, on apoplexy and lethargy. Chandler, on apoplexies and palsies. Vaughan, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Falconer, in do. vol. ii. Abernethy, surgical observations. Jebb, select cases of the disorder, commonly termed the paralysis of the lower extremities. Clarke, commentaries on the diseases of infants. Russell, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Knox, in do. vol. iii. Gilby, in medical facts and observations, vol. ii. Yelloly, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Vieusseux, in do. vol. ii. Percival, in do. vol. iv. Odier, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Clarke, in do. vol. v. Mellor, in do. vol. vii. Bardsley, medical reports. Baker, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Powel, in do. vol. v. Pemberton, on the diseases of the abdominal viscera. Pierce, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw and Pearson, vol. iii. Musgrave, in do. vol. iv. Cantwell, in do. vol. viii. Hart, in do. vol. x. Brydone, in do. vol. xi. Himsel, in do. vol. xi. Franklin, in do. vol. xi. Spry, in do. vol. xii. Foster, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. vi. Hall, in do. vol. vi. Parr, medical dictionary. Franklin, works. Appleton, in the medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. i. Humphreys, in the Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Dyckman, on the pathology of the human fluids. Scudder, inaugural dissertation on plethora and the diseases of old age.

GENUS IV. AMAUROSIS.

An impaired state, or loss, of vision, without any apparent disease of the eye ; the pupil generally enlarged and motionless.

SYNONYMS—Gutta serena, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Amaurosis compressionis* ; after the causes, and with signs of compression of the brain.
2. *Amaurosis atonica* ; after the causes, and with signs of debility.
3. *Amaurosis spasmodica* ; with permanent contraction of the pupil.
4. *Amaurosis venenata* ; from poison.
5. *Amaurosis intermittens* ; recurring periodically.

Authors—Ware, on cataract. Mead, medical works. Marat, on a disease of the eyes. Cheston, observations. Darwin, zoonomia. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Ramazzini, de morbis artificum. Tulpius, observationes. Pye, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Hey, in do. vol. v. Bromfield, cases. Collin, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. v. Ware, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Luxmore, in do. vol. iii. Gerard, in do. vol. iv. Blagden, in medical facts and observations, vol. iv. Humboldt, in annals of medicine, vol. iv. Briggs, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Volta, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Wishart, in do. vol. ix. Estlin, in do. vol. xi. Thomas, practice of physic. Larrey, memoirs of military surgery, translated by Hall.

GENUS V. CALIGO.*

Dimness or loss of sight from an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule.

SYNONYMS—*Cataracta*, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Caligo lenticularis* ; opacity in the lens itself.
2. *Caligo capsularis* ; opacity in the capsule or membrane inclosing the lens.
3. *Caligo complicata* ; the opacity in the lens and its investing membrane.

Authors—Pott, works. Wenzel, on the cataract. Scarpa, on the eyes. Hey, surgery. Cooper, first lines. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Richter, observations. Ware, on the cataract. Ware, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Ware, on the cataract and gutta serena. Lucas, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. vi. Travers, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Saunders, on the eye. Gibson, in the medical and surgical journal of Edinburgh, vol. vii. Gibson, in do. vol. viii. Adams, on the eye. Dorsey, surgery.

* As this disease most frequently occurs in advanced life, and probably proceeds from a torpor and consequent obstruction of the vessels of the lens and its capsule, I have considered this the most proper place, where it can be compared and contrasted with the other diseases of the eye, to which it is most nearly related. Those species of caligo, in which are included opacity of the cornea, of the aqueous and vitreous humour and disorders of the eyelids, that are usually enumerated by most nosologists, are, in my opinion, with more propriety noticed as the consequences of ophthalmia.

GENUS VI. DYSOPIA.

Depraved vision, so that objects cannot be seen, unless in a certain degree of light, at a given distance, or in a particular position.

SPECIES.

1. *Dysopia diurna*; objects not visible in the strong light of the day.
2. *Dysopia nocturna*; objects not visible in an obscure light.
3. *Dysopia propinqua*; objects not visible when near, [long sightedness.]
4. *Dysopia longinqua*; objects not visible at a great distance, [short sightedness.]
5. *Dysopia lateralis*; objects not visible except in an oblique position, [skue sight.]

Authors—Stevenson, on morbid sensibility of the eye. Stack, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. ii. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Percival, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Guthrie, in do. vol. iv. Guthrie, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xxx. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Warner, description of the human eye, with its principal diseases. Tuberville, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Young, in do. vol. xvii. Hoşack, in do. vol. xvii. Home, in do. vol. xvii. Rees, cyclopædia. Bamfield, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. v. Wells, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cx.

GENUS VII. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.*

False sight ; or seeing in imagination what does not exist ; or seeing things that do exist differently from what they really are.

SPECIES.

1. *Pseudoblepsis imaginaria* ; objects appearing only in imagination.
2. *Pseudoblepsis mutans* ; objects appearing differently from what they really are.

Authors—Ware, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. v. Briggs, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Scott, in do. vol. xiv. Darwin, in do. vol. xvi. Darwin, zoonomia. Stevenson, on the morbid sensibility of the eye.

GENUS VIII. STRABISMUS.

Squinting ; the axis of the eyes not converging.

SPECIES.

1. *Strabismus habitualis* ; from a habit of using only one eye.
2. *Strabismus atonicus* ; one eye being weaker.
3. *Strabismus organicus* ; from altered situation or figure of one eye, or of certain parts.

* As this disease appears in most, if not in all instances, symptomatic of general affections of the nervous system, I have great hesitation in giving it a generic place ; yet, in conformity with the view taken of the disorder by Dr. Young, who ascribes it in some instances to an idiopathic affection of the eye itself, it is here retained.

Authors—Darwin, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xvi. Porterfield, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. iii. Darwin, zoonomia. Reid, inquiry.

GENUS IX. PARACUSIS.

The sense of hearing impaired or lost.

SYNONYMS—Dysecœa, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Paracusis acuta*; hearing painfully acute.
2. *Paracusis obtusa*; hearing dull and confused.
3. *Paracusis duplicata*; external impressions doubled by internal causes, and communicating different tones.
4. *Paracusis imperfecta*; external sound perceived, but not accurately, or with the usual condition.
5. *Paracusis imaginaria*; sense of sounds excited by internal causes, without external impressions.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Hoffman, de auditus difficultate. Etmuller, opera. Sims, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Zencker, in do. vol. iii. Trotter, on the nervous temperament. Sandiford, observationes anatomix pathologicæ. Holder, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. i. Cleland, in do. vol. viii. Wathan, in do. vol. x. Morant, in do. vol. xi. Cooper, in do. vol. xviii. Home, in do. vol. xviii. Cooper, in transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xci. Saunders, on the ear. Stevenson, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xi. Haygarth, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. iv. Gordon, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Haighton, in do. vol. iii.

GENUS X. ANOSMIA.

The sense of smelling impaired or lost.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Anosmia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of catarrh, fevers, plethora, lues, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Lentin, observationes.

GENUS XI. AGHEUSTIA.

The sense of taste impaired or lost.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Agheustia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of catarrh, fevers, plethora, lues, &c.

Authors—Parr, medical dictionary:

GENUS XII. PARAPHONIA.

A total loss or depraved state of the voice.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Paraphonia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
 - b. *Paraphonia gutturalis* ; from the condition of the fauces and glottis.
 - c. *Paraphonia trachealis* ; from compression of the trachea.
2. Symptomatic ; as of catarrh, fevers, plethora, lues, &c.

Authors—Jones, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Scudamore, in do. vol. xi. Tulpius, observationes. Huxham, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xi. Thelwell, letter to Henry Cline, Esq. on the imperfect development of the organs of speech.

GENUS XIII. PSELLISMUS.

The speech impaired or depraved.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Psellismus organicus* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of catarrh, fevers, plethora, lues, &c.

Authors—Darwin, zoonomia. Stoll, prælectiones. Perfert, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iv. Smyth, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. ii. Wells, in do. vol. ii. Stoll, ratio medendi. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS XIV. DYSPHAGIA.

Impeded deglutition, without inflammation, and mostly without impeded respiration.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as
 - a. *Dysphagia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of general paralysis, hysteria, hydrophobia, stricture of the œsophagus, &c.

Authors—Baillie, morbid anatomy. Bayford, in memoirs of the medical society of London. Monro, de dysphagia. Home, on strictures of the œsophagus. Monro, on the morbid anatomy of the gullet. Hunter, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Munckey, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Keir, in medical communications of London, vol. i. Garthshore, in do. vol. i. Taylor, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Pringle, in do. vol. ii. Francis, cases of morbid anatomy.

GENUS XV. ANÆSTHESIA.

The sense of touch or general feeling impaired or lost.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as,
 - a. *Anæsthesia generalis* ; of the general system.
 - b. *Anæsthesia partialis* ; of a particular part.

Authors—Vieussieux, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Yelloly, in do. vol. iii. Sennertus, opera. Darwin, zoonomia. Lamark, philosophie zoologique. Forestus, opera.

ORDER II. *ADYNAMIÆ*.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, impaired.

GENUS I. SYNCOPE.

Action of the heart and arteries diminished, or for a time suspended.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as from affections of the heart and neighbouring vessels.
2. Symptomatic ; as of diseases in other parts of the system.

Authors—Nicholls, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xi. Bonetus, sepulchretum. Stoll, ratio medendi. Hare, de syncope. Thompson, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. iv. Chevalier, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Parry, on the causes and cure of syncope anginosa. Lynn, in medical records. Home, life of Hunter. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS II. DYSPEPSIA.

A deranged state of the stomach, attended with a diminished, excessive, or depraved appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence,

heartburn, pain in the stomach ; some or more of these occurring at the same time, generally with costiveness : oftentimes a depressed state of the faculties of the mind.

SYNONYMS—Pyrosis.

Anorexia.

Chlorosis.

Adipsia.

Polydipsia.

Bulimia.

Pica vel cachexia Africana.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic.
2. Symptomatic of other diseases, both mental and bodily ; as melancholia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, fever, worms, cholera, diarrhœa, repelled eruptions, dysentery, icterus, hepatitis, pregnancy, amenorrhœa, &c.

Authors—Pemberton, treatise on various diseases of the abdominal viscera. Menro, on the morbid anatomy of the human gullet, stomach, and intestines. Stone, practical treatise on the diseases of the stomach. Rees, practical observations on disorders of the stomach. Webster, on the connection of the stomach with life. Whytte, works. Stevens, dissertatio physiologica inauguralis de alimentorum concoctione. Johnstone, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. ii. Fothergill, in do. vol. vi. Hunter, in do. vol. vi. Hey, in do. vol. vi. Marcet, in do. vol. vi. Daubenton, on ipecacuanha. Gibson, on bilious diseases. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Thompson, in the Edinburgh medical essays, vol. v. Temple, works. Henry, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Wastell, in do. vol. iii. Douglass, in do. vol. iv. Anderson, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. Heysham, in do. vol. v. Tilton, in do. vol. vi. Gray, in do. vol. xii. Dryden, in do. vol. xiii. Martyn, in do. vol. xix. Trotter, an essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on drunkenness, and its effects on the human body. Faulkner, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii.

Forbes, in do. vol. ii. Fincham, in do. vol. vi. Spence, in do. vol. ix. Hoffman, *medicinæ systema rationalis*. Fracassinus, *de morbo hypochondriaco*. Dover, *legacy*. Cookson, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. ix. Forestus, *opera*. Baglivi, *opera omnia*. Sonnini, *travels in Egypt*. Saunders, on mineral waters. Thomas, *practice*. Parr, *medical dictionary*. Willan, *diseases of London*. Home, *clinical experiments*. Dwight, in *memoirs of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences*, vol. i. Holyoke, in *medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society*, vol. i.

GENUS III. SATYRIASIS.

An inordinate desire of sexual intercourse in men, usually connected with impotence, and incapacity to beget offspring.

SPECIES.

1. *Satyriasis juvenilis*; with a preternatural desire of venery, the body at the same time little disordered.
2. *Satyriasis furens*; uncontrolled desire of venery, the body, and, in some instances, the mind, much disordered.

Authors—Norris, in *transactions of the medical society of London*, vol. i. Plater, *observationes*. Parr, *dictionary*. Ballonius, *consultationes*. Bateman, in *Rees' cyclopædia*. Tissot, on onanism.

GENUS IV. NYMPHOMANIA.

An inordinate desire of sexual intercourse in women, usually accompanied with disease of the uterine organs, and mental aberration.

SYNONYMS—Furor uterinus, of many authors.

Authors—Sennertus, opera. Riverius, opera. De Bienville, la nymphomanie. Parr, dictionary.

GENUS V. ANAPHRODISIA.

A defect of the venereal appetite ; or, an inability to beget offspring.

SYNONYMS—Agenesia, of Vogel.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Gaubius, institutiones pathologicae. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Hunter, on the venereal disease. Tissot, on onanism. Robertson, on the generative system.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

a. IN FUNCTIONIBUS ANIMALIBUS.

GENUS I. TETANUS.

A spastic rigidity of the muscles of different parts of the body.

SYNONYMS—Tetanus, of many authors.

Trismus nascentium, of many authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Tetanus nascentium* ; attacking infants during the first fortnight after birth.
2. *Tetanus emprostotonos* ; affecting the flexor muscles, body bent forward.
3. *Tetanus opisthotonos* ; affecting the extensor muscles, body bent backward.
4. *Tetanus lateralis* ; body bent laterally.
5. *Tetanus partialis* ; of some particular member, as the finger, penis, &c

Authors—Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Dazille, observations sur le tetanos. Hamilton, on purgatives. Chalmers, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Silvester, in do. vol. i. Clephane, in do. vol. i. Macauley, in do. vol. ii. White, in do. vol. ii. Huck, in do. vol. iii. Farr, in do. vol. iv. Manget, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. i. Moodie, in do. vol. iii. Akerman, in do. vol. vi. Ellis, in do. vol. xix. Mackie, in do. vol. xx. Dallas, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iii. Yeats, in do. vol. iv. Stritz, in do. vol. v. Carter, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Percival, in do. vol. ii. Latham, in do. vol. iv. Currey, in do. vol. iv. Vaughan, in do. vol. v. Hutchinson, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Currie, in do. vol. iii. Andree, in do. vol. iv. Smith, in do. vol. vi. Stoll, ratio medendi. Watson, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xii. Wollcombe, in do. vol. xii. Wollcombe, in do. vol. xiii. Partington, in do. vol. xiv. Larrey, in memoires de chirurgie militaire, tom. i. Larrey, in do. tom. iii. Monro, in Edinburgh physical and literary essays, vol. iii. Harkness, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Parkenson, in do. vol. ii. Phillips, in do. vol. vi. Dickson, in do. vol. vii. M'Arthur, in do. vol. vii. Lettsom, medical memoirs of the general dispensary of London. Moseley, on tropical diseases. Curtis, on the diseases of India. Clark, on the diseases of the Indies. Wells, in the transactions of a society for improvement of medical and chirurgical society, vol. iii. Parey, cases of tetanus and rabies contagiosa. Hamilton, on purgative medicines. Currie, medical reports. M'Gregor, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Dalrymple, in do. vol. i. Mursinna, in do. vol. ii. Arnoldi, in do. vol. iv. Jenkinson, in do. vol. iv. Briggs, in do. vol. v. Stoll, in do. vol. vi. Grimstone, in do. vol. vii. Christie, in do. vol. viii. Grimstone, in do. vol. xi. Duncan, in do.

vol. xi. Bateman, in do. vol. xi. Reid, in do. vol. xi. Ward, on opiate frictions. Hoffer, in *acta Helvetica*, tom. i. Werlhof, de febris. Heister, *compendium medicinae*. Underwood, diseases of children. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. iv. Blane, diseases of seamen. Baion, *journal de medicine*, tom. xxx. Cross, sketches of the medical schools at Paris. Rosenbach, de emetico-rum usu. Grainger, on the diseases of the West Indies. Lind, on hot climates. Pring, on the nervous system. Aird, in *Edinburgh medical essays*, vol. i. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Chalmers, on the diseases of South Carolina. Brown, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xiv. Rush, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, vol. i. Clarkson, in do. vol. i. Tallman, in do. vol. i. Bartram, in do. vol. i. Rush, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Conyngham, in do. vol. ii. Shoast, in do. vol. ii. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Rush, in the transactions of the American philosophical society, vol. ii. Dexter, in the memoirs of the American academy of arts and sciences, vol. i. Hosack, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iv. Stevenson, in the New London medical and physical journal, vol. i. Bartlet, in the communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. i. Coxe, in the Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Klapp, in do. vol. v. Gochon, in do. vol. vii. Gardener, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Prioleau, in do. vol. iii.

GENUS II. NEURALGIA.

A painful affection of the nerves; most frequently of the branch of the fifth pair; at times, of the arm, fingers, foot, and toes: sometimes accompanied with spasmodic contractions of the part diseased.

SYNONYMS—Trismus maxillaris, vel dolorificus, of Sauvages.

Tic dolooureux, of André.

Dolor crucians faciei, of Fothergill.

Trismus dolorificus, of Parr.

Neuralgia, of Chaussier.

Authors—Ludwig, in *natura curiosorum*, decad. 1. ann. iii. Begener, in *acta natur. curiosorum*, tom. i. André, *observations pratiques*. Fothergill, in *medi-*

cal observations and inquiries, vol. v. Haighton, in medical records. Fothergill, a systematic account. Fothergill, in transactions of the medical society of London, vol. i. Pujol, essai sur la maladie de la face. Thouret, in memoire de la societé royale de medicine, ann. 1782—3. Blunt, in London medical journal, vol. vii. Collingwood, in the medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. xviii. Hunter, on the animal economy, Sabatier, anatomie. Abernethy, surgical observations. Home, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xci. Darwin, zoonomia. Fox, on the teeth. Alibert, nouveaux elemens de la therapeutique. Kitson, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Verpinet, in do. vol. iii. Corkindale, in do. vol. iv. M'Kechie, in do. vol. vii. Colville, in do. vol. x. Duval, observations sur quelques affections douloureuses de la face. Denmark, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vii. Richerand, nosographie chirurgicale. Jones, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. viii. Jackson, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Hosack, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. iv. Murray, inaugural dissertation on neuralgia.

GENUS III. CONVULSIO.

Irregular contractions of the muscles.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as from plethora, cold, inanition, &c.
2. Symptomatic ; as of wounds, poisons, teething, worms, indigestion, fever, parturition, &c.

Authors—Arnot, in the Edinburgh medical essays and observations, vol. vi. Baker, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Powell, in do. vol. v. Cole, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Watson, in do. vol. xi. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. iv. Clarke, in do. vol. xi. Percival, in do. vol. iv. Monro, works. Armstrong, diseases of children. Underwood, diseases of children. Owen, in the medical observations

and inquiries, vol. iii. Hannes, in Duncan medical commentaries, vol. i. Smith, in do. vol. iii. White, in do. vol. iv. Dugud, in do. vol. v. Currie, on cold water. Chisholm, in annals of medicine, vol. v. Albers, in do. vol. vii. Say, in the memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Malden, in do. vol. iv. Clarke, commentaries on the most important disease of children. Clarke, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Hill, in do. vol. v. Griffith, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. ii. Townsend, dissertation on the passions.

GENUS IV. CHOREA.

Convulsive motions of different parts of the body, with tremors and jerkings of the face, the arms, or other extremities, especially occurring when the muscles are voluntarily exercised; usually coming on before puberty; most frequently affecting females.

Authors—Baglivi, opera. Stoll, ratio medendi. De Haen, ratio medendi. M'Mullen, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Kellie, in do. vol. ii. Clarke in do. vol. iii. Bateman, in do. vol. vii. Reeve, in do. vol. viii. Unwins, in do. vol. viii. Bateman, in do. vol. ix. Fothergill, works. Geach, in medical and surgical observations. Rothman, in amœnitates academicæ, vol. vi. Walker, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. x. Wilson, in do. vol. xii. Sinclair, statistical account of Scotland. Wright, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Andree, in do. vol. iv. Powell, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Maton, in do. vol. v. Smyth, in medical communications, vol. i. Hamilton, on purgatives. Bedingfield, compendium of medical practice. Hall, in annals of medicine, vol. iv. Alexander, in do. vol. vi. Martin, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Watt, in do. vol. v. Wood, in do. vol. vii. Williamson, in the Philadelphia medical museum, vol. i. Griffiths, in do. vol. iii. M'Dougall, in do. vol. iv. Smith, in do. vol. iv. Harrison, in do. vol. vi.

GENUS V. EPILEPSIA.

A sudden suspension of the senses, with convulsions ; usually attended with frothing at the mouth ; frequently succeeded by stupor, and stertorous respiration ; the paroxysms generally returning at uncertain intervals.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as arising from original constitution, without a manifest cause.
2. Symptomatic ; as of plethora, injuries of the head, hydrocephalus, worms, poisons, teething, indigestion, diseases of the womb, bladder, excessive venery, hæmorrhages, &c.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Willis, pathologia cerebri. Ballonius, consultationes. Tulpus, observationes. Feverstein, de epilepsia. St. Clair, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Short, in do. vol. iv. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Duncan, medical cases. Monro, diseases of the army. De Keralio, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. i. De la Roche, in do. vol. i. Bell, in do. vol. i. Heysham, in do. vol. vii. Hamilton, in do. vol. vii. Wilson, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. ii. Cappe, in do. vol. iii. Dufresnoy, in do. vol. iv. Haxby, in do. vol. iv. Guthrie, in do. vol. iv. Hull, in do. vol. v. Batty, in do. vol. vi. Duncan, in do. vol. viii. Parry, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Lettsom, in do. vol. iii. Sims, in do. vol. iv. Fothergill, in do. vol. v. Powell, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Johnstone, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Hoffman, system of the practice of medicine. Roget, in the medico chirurgica! transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. ii. Albers, in do. vol. viii. Roget, in do. vol. vii. Mojon, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Fraser, in do. vol. ii. Coates, in do. vol. ii. Clarke, in do. vol. v. Hill in do. vol. v. Percival, in do. vol. ix. Lithgow, in do. vol. xi. Pritchard, in do. vol. xi. Leoffler, observations on medicine and surgery. Clarke, diseases of children. Underwood, diseases of children. Rush, in Coxe's Philadelphia

medical museum, vol. i. Jamieson, in do. vol. iii. Gough, in do. vol. iii. Johnston, in do. vol. vii. Marshall, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Orne, in Massachusetts medical communications, vol. i. Fisher, in do. vol. i. Spalding, in do. vol. ii. Wenrel, in New England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i.

GENUS VI. CATALEPSIA.

A temporary suspension of the senses and voluntary motion, unaccompanied by profound sleep, or stertorous breathing; pulsation and respiration continuing; the limbs usually flexible, and retaining the position in which they may be placed.

SPECIES.

1. *Catalepsia universalis*; affecting the general system.
2. *Catalepsia partialis*; affecting particular parts of the body.

Authors—Ballonius, consultationes. Platerus, observationes. Sennertus, opera, Tulpus, observationes medicæ. Hoffman, systema medicinæ rationalis. Stoll, prelectiones. Tissot, works. Forestus, opera. Fitzpatrick, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. x. Wilkinson, in medical facts and observations, vol. iii. Lubbock, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Burserius, institutiones medicæ. Jebb, select cases of paralyse of the lower extremities. Petetin, électricité animale. Reynell, in philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw and Pearson, vol. viii. Rees, cyclopædia. Stearns, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. i.

b. IN FUNCTIONIBUS VITALIBUS.

GENUS VII. ANGINA PECTORIS.

Sudden sense of pain and oppression, especially under the lower part of the sternum, and extending to the arms; most usually attacks the person when walking or ascending a height;

sometimes succeeded by loss of sense and voluntary motion, cold sweat, palpitation of the heart; circulation irregular, respiration anxious, with a sense of suffocation; recurs in paroxysms at uncertain intervals; frequently proves suddenly fatal.

SYNONYMS—Syncope anginosa, of Parry.

Syncope cardiaca anginosa, of Duncan.

Asthénia dolorificum, of Darwin.

Asthma arthriticum, of Schmidt.

Asthénia pectoralis, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic; as arising from original conformation.
2. Symptomatic; as of plethora, ossification of the coronary arteries, or valves of the heart; accumulations of serum in the pericardium, or cavity of the thorax; an inordinate deposit of fat; enlargement of the heart, or larger vessels; obstructions and enlargement of the liver, pancreas, &c.

Authors—Parry, on angina pectoris. Percival, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. iii. Macbride, in do. vol. v. Hamilton, in do. vol. ix. Alexander, in do. vol. xv. Schmidt, dissertatio medica de angina pectoris. Cappe, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iii. Albers, in do. vol. xvi. Hooper, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Johnstone, in do. vol. i. Perkins, in do. vol. iii. Black, in do. vol. iv. Black, in do. vol. vi. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Heberden, in do. vol. iii. Haygarth, in do. vol. iii. Wall, in do. vol. iii. Fothergill, in do. vol. iii. Latham, in do. vol. v. Fothergill, medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. v. Macbride, in do. vol. vi. Hume, on angina pectoris. Elfes, in Hufeland's journal. Black, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vii. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Cervisart, on the heart.

Blackall, cases. Hall, on diagnosis. Burns, observations on diseases of the heart. Home, life of Hunter. Goodwin, in London medical and physical journal, vol. vi. Darwin, zoonomia. Farre, pathological observations. Warren, cases of organic diseases of the heart. Warren, in New England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i. Hosack, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Bogart, inaugural dissertation on angina pectoris.

GENUS VIII. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration, attended with a wheezing inspiration, and a sense of oppression and stricture across the chest; increased in the horizontal position; usually with cough, and a mucous expectoration; attacks most generally at night, recurring in paroxysms at uncertain intervals: oftentimes periodical.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic; from constitutional causes, peculiar formation of chest, &c.
2. Symptomatic; as of catarrh, certain diseases of the chest, plethora, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Floyer, on asthma. Herberden, commentaries. Bree, on disordered respiration. Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Quarin, animadversiones practicæ. Baglivi, opera. Sandifort, observationes anatomicæ. Fothergill, works. Akenside, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Abernethy, surgical observations. Withers, on asthma. Lipscomb, on asthma. Ryan, on asthma. Lewis, in medical essays and observations, vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. iii. Simson, in do. vol. vi. Bonifax, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. ii. Rush, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. v. Fisher, treatise on asthma. Christie, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. English, in do. vol. vii. Sims,

in do. vol. viii. Crawford, in do. vol. xii. Huxham, works. Stark, clinical observations. Cowper, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. vii. Watson, in do. vol. xii. Scott, in do. vol. xiv. Hall, on diagnosis.

C. IN FUNCTIONIBUS NATURALIBUS.

GENUS IX. COLICA.

Pain in the bowels, usually recurring in paroxysms, with a sense of twisting round the navel, and spasmodic contractions of the abdominal muscles: generally attended with vomiting and costiveness.

SYNONYMS—Ileus, of Hippocrates, &c.

Iliaca, of Linnæus.

Rachialgia, of Sauvages.

Passio iliaca, of Juncker.

1. Idiopathic.

a. Colica crapulosa; from the retention of the meconium, indigestion, the use of acid fruits, crude vegetables, &c.

b. Colica biliosa; from the retention of bile, an inordinate excretion of bile.

c. Colica stercorea; from obstinate costiveness; the accumulation of indurated fæces.

d. Colica calculosa; from calculi in the gall bladder, biliary ducts, or the accumulations of earthy matter in the intestines.

e. Colica nervosa; as from the passions; as fear, grief, the effect of habit.

f. Colica venenata; from poisons; as

1. Animal, as various contagions, viz. dysentery, &c. birds that have been feeding on poisonous berries, as pheasants, pigeons.
2. Vegetable; viz. poisonous fungi, honey rendered poisonous from bees having fed upon poisonous plants, &c.
3. Mineral poisons; as lead, copper, arsenic, corrosive sublimate.

2. Symptomatic; as of dyspepsia, worms, hysteria, gout, enteritis, dysentery, hernia, diseases of the liver and pancreas; of pregnancy, parturition, retention, suppression, or cessation of the menses, diseases of the womb, &c.

Authors—Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Heberden, commentaries. Simson, in medical essays and observations, vol. i. Porter, in do. vol. iii. Menro, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Scott, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. iv. Percival, in do. vol. v. Forbes, in do. vol. ix. Gerard, in do. vol. x. Perry, in do. vol. xvi. Bishopricks, in do. vol. xx. Bureau, in London medical memoirs, vol. ii. Luxmore, in do. vol. iii. Garthshore, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iv. Baker, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Warren, in do. vol. ii. Baker, in do. vol. ii. Percival, in do. vol. iii. Spence, in do. vol. iii. Hunter, in do. vol. iii. Baker, in do. vol. iii. Roberts, in do. vol. v. Ross, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Cheyne, in do. vol. iv. O'Neill, in do. vol. xiii. Fowler, medical reports. Pemberton, a practical treatise on various diseases of the abdominal viscera. Larrey, sur chirurgie militaire. Huxham, de ære. Gaitskill, in medical facts and observations, vol. iv. Davies, in philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Pearson, and Shaw, vol. iv. St. André, in do. vol. vi. Percival, in transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. v. Clarke, on bilious colic. Willan, on the diseases of London. Orfila, traité de toxicologie. Hardy, on the colic of Pictou and Devonshire. Hosack, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i. Francis, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iii. Barton, in American philosophical transactions, vol. v.

GENUS X. NEPHRALGIA.

An acute pain in the region of the kidneys, recurring at intervals, extending along the course of the ureters, attended with a retraction of the testicle of the same side; (in females the pain extending to the groin;) constant propensity to pass urine; frequently with vomiting, upon the return of each paroxysm.

SPECIES.

1. *Nephralgia calculosa*; from calculi, when seated in the kidney, ureter, or bladder.
3. *Nephralgia plethorica*; occasioned by an inordinate fulness of the blood vessels, and sudden suppression of perspiration.

Authors—Baillie, morbid anatomy. Baillie, engravings. Sydenham, works. Troja, on the diseases of the kidneys. Lieutaud, translated by Atlee. Scudamore, on gout. Rees, cyclopædia. Pemberton, on the abdominal viscera. Abernethy, surgical observations. Hall, on diagnosis.

GENUS XI. HYSTERALGIA.

A sudden and severe pain in the uterus, with coldness of the extremities, sometimes vomiting.

SPECIES.

1. *Hysteralgia a coitu* ; from violence in venery.
2. *Hysteralgia symptomatica* ; as of approaching menstruation, cessation of the menses, scirrhus, cancer, or other diseases of the womb.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Whytæ, on the nervous system. Astruc, de morbis mulierum. Morton, pyretologia. Hody, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Bateman, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iv. Rutter, in do. vol. iv. Clark, commentaries. Denman, midwifery. Lettsom, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. v. Dewees, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iii.

GENUS XII. HYSTERIA.

A spasmodic affection, recurring in paroxysms, usually beginning in some part of the intestines, thence affecting the stomach, and ascending to the throat, producing a sense of suffocation, deep sighing, stupor, convulsions, with occasional involuntary laughing or crying, copious secretion of limpid urine ; most usually occurring to females of a delicate habit of body, between the age of puberty and that of thirty-five years.

SPECIES.

1. *Hysteria mentalis* ; arising from passions of the mind.
2. *Hysteria corporea* ; from evident bodily derangement ; as dyspepsia, worms, constipation of the bowels, defective, excessive, suppressed, or painful menstruation, great debility, fever, parturition, &c.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Baglivi, works. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Hamilton, on the utility of purgatives. Wilson, medical researches on hysteria and hypochondriasis. Abernethy, surgical observations. Hill, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Watson, in do. vol. xi. Heberden, commentaries. Hall, on diagnosis. Sinclair, statistical account of Scotland. Percival, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Highmore, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. i. Willis, opera. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Whytt, on the nervous system. Tissot, on nervous diseases. Evans, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Macaulay, in do. vol. i. Storer, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. vii. Mac-lachlan, in do. vol. x.

GENUS XIII. HYDROPHOBIA.

A spasmodic constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus upon attempting to swallow food, especially liquids; attended with inflammation of those organs, a sense of strangling, and sometimes violent agitations of the whole frame; usually terminating in mental derangement and death.

SPECIES.

1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*; from the bite of a mad animal.
2. *Hydrophobia spontanea*; occurring spontaneously.

Authors—Gilman, dissertation on the bite of a rabid animal. Tulpus, observationes medicæ. Mead, on poisons. Andree, on epilepsy and hydrophobia. Munckley, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Wrightson, in do. vol. ii. Falkener, in do. vol. ii. Satterley, in do. vol. v. Juncker, opera. Baumgarten, hydrophobiæ insitiæ historia. Arnold, a case of hydrophobia. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Moseley, treatise on tropical diseases. Johnstone, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Sims, in do. vol. ii. Shadwell, in do. vol. iii. White, in do. vol. iii. Gaitskill, in do. vol. v. Haynes,

in do. vol. v. Norris, in do. vol. v. Dickson, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Fothergill, in do. vol. v. Raymond, in do. vol. v. O'Donnel, in medical communications, vol. i. Babington, in do. vol. ii. Vaughan, on hydrophobia. Ward, on opiate frictions. Bathie, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. iii. Coste, in do. vol. iv. Tilton, in do. vol. vi. Houlston, in do. vol. viii. Houlston, in do. vol. xii. Tilton, in do. vol. xviii. Johnstone, in do. vol. xx. Parry, de rabie contagiosa. Bardsley, medical reports. Lister, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. ii. Gourdon, in do. vol. iii. Mayerne, in do. vol. iii. Dampier, in do. vol. iv. Howman, in do. vol. iii. De la Pryme, in do. vol. iv. Lister, in do. vol. iv. Mead, in do. vol. v. Steward, in do. vol. viii. James, in do. vol. viii. Nourse, in do. vol. viii. Hartley, in do. vol. viii. Reid, in do. vol. viii. Peters, in do. vol. ix. Star, in do. vol. x. Wilbraham, in do. vol. x. Earl of Morton, in do. vol. xii. Choisel, on hydrophobia. Dundas, in London medical journal, vol. viii. Fabroni, in do. vol. ix. Foot, on hydrophobia. Lettsom, memoirs of his life and writings. Simmons, in medical facts, vol. i. Loftie, in do. vol. i. Simmons, in do. vol. iii. Simmons, in do. vol. v. Foot, a plan for preventing the fatal effects from the bite of a mad dog, with cases. Barry, on the necessity of adopting some measures to reduce the present number of dogs. Babington, in medical records. Wavell, in do. Gorcy, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iii. Oldknow, in do. vol. v. Tymon, in do. vol. ix. Shoolbred, in do. vol. ix. Marshall, in do. vol. x. Ballingall, in do. vol. xi. Albers, in do. vol. xi. Edmonston, in do. vol. xi. Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Volney, travels in Egypt and Syria. Larrey, memoires de chirurgie militaire et de campagnes. Barrow, travels into the interior from the Cape of Good Hope. Schenkus, observationes medicæ. Moseley, on hydrophobia. Innes, in the medical essays and observations, vol. i. Hamilton, on hydrophobia. Lipscomb, on canine madness. Hunter, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and surgical knowledge, vol. i. Bardsley, in memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. iv. Marcet, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. i. Jenner, in do. vol. i. Lieutaud, historia anatomicæ. Hildanus, observationes. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Marshall, on mania and hydrophobia. Darwin, zoonomia. Pearson, treatise on hydrophobia. Bosquillon, in London medical and physical journal, vol. iv. Hildenbrand, in do. vol. iv. Dumas, in do. vol. x. Bardsley, in do. vol. xiii. Hope, in do. vol. xiii. Vaughan, in do. vol. xiv. Burton, in do. vol. xiv. Huggan, in do. vol. xiv. Hall, in do. vol. xv. Davis, in do. vol. xvi. Fothergill, in do. vol. xvii. Hicks, in do. vol. xvii. Sabatier, in do. vol. xvii. Hall, in do. vol. xvii. Ward, in do. vol. xvii. Soden, in do. vol. xvii. Harrison, in do. vol. xviii. Hicks, in do. vol. xviii. Broughton, in do. vol. xix. Turnbull, in do. vol. xix. Beddoes, in do. vol. xx. Smith, in do. vol. xx. Powell, in do. vol. xx. Walker, in do. xx. Armstrong, in do. vol. xx. Loudhouter, in do. vol. xx. Thomson, in do. vol. xx. Hodgson, in do. vol. xx. Bradley, in do. vol. xx. Hardwick, in do. vol. xxi. Pinckard,

in do. vol. xxi. Wood, in do. vol. xxi. Taunton, in do. vol. xxi. Bossett, in do. vol. xxi. Robertson, in do. vol. xxi. Valentine, in do. vol. xxii. Royston, in do. vol. xxii. Surr, in do. vol. xxiii. Girard, in do. vol. xxiii. Ward, in do. vol. xxiii. Chevalier, in do. vol. xxiii. Kidd, in do. vol. xxiii. Kinglake, in do. vol. xxiv. Borrett, in do. vol. xxxi. Abel, in do. vol. xxxi. Bellingham, in do. vol. xxxiii. Key, in do. vol. xxxiii. Guy, in do. vol. xxxiii. Pinckard, in do. vol. xxxiv. Maryau, a treatise explaining the impossibility of the disease termed hydrophobia being caused by the bite of any rabid animal. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Bateman, in the London annual medical register, vol. i. Dixon, in transactions of the medical society in London, vol. i. Lawrence, in London medical review, vol. iv. Ashburner, dissertatio inauguralis de hydrophobia. Mease, inaugural dissertation on hydrophobia. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Mease, observations on the arguments of professor Rush, in favour of the inflammatory nature of the disease produced by the bite of a mad dog. Thacher, on hydrophobia. Madison, in life and correspondence of Lettsom. Thacher, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iv. Mease, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iii.

ORDER III. *VESANIÆ.*

A defective or deranged state of the mental faculties ; in some instances, with coma or fever.

GENUS XIV. *AMENTIA.*

A defective state of the mental faculties.

SYNONYMS—Amnesia, of Sauvages.

Fatuitas, of many authors.

Oblivio, of Linnæus.

Dementia, of many authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Amentia partialis* ; an imbecile state of a particular faculty ; as of the perception, memory, imagination, or judgment.
2. *Amentia universalis* ; a defect in the faculties of the mind in general.
 - a. *Congenita* ; constitutional.
 - b. *Acquisita* ; acquired.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Sennertus, opera. Willis, pathologia. Crichton, inquiry into the nature and origin of mental derangement. Fodéré, essai sur le goitre et cretinisme. Coxe, travels through Switzerland. Reeve, in philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xcvi. Reeve, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Spurzheim, physiological system. Spurzheim, observations on the deranged manifestations of the mind. Clayton, in memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. iii. Rush, on the mind.

GENUS XV. ONEIRODYNIA.

Exercise of one or more of the faculties of the mind during sleep ; in some instances with corresponding bodily exercise, as speaking, singing, walking ; in other cases attended with an oppressed state of the respiratory organs.

SYNONYMS—Noctambulatio, of Juncker.
 Somnambulismus, of Sauvages.
 Somnium, of Vogel.
 Incubus, of some authors.
 Ephialtes, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Oneirodynia activa*; as takes place in dreaming, speaking, singing, or walking in sleep.
2. *Oneirodynia gravans*; with a sense of oppression, as if produced by an incumbent weight on the chest; attended with great mental agitation.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Bond, de incubo. Smellie, thesaurus. Stoll, prelectiones. Aurelianus, opera. Beattie, dissertations, moral and critical. Crichton, on mental derangement. Gordon, in the transactions of the royal society of Edinburgh, vol. vii. Wardrop, in do. Mitchill, case of Rachel Baker. Elliot, in do. Farrand, case of Tennant, in evangelical intelligencer, vol. ii. Rush, diseases of the mind.

GENUS XVI. MELANCHOLIA.

Partial derangement of the understanding, or erroneous judgment and conduct on particular subjects, with great despondence; recurring at uncertain intervals.

SYNONYMS—Hypochondriasis, of many authors
Dæmonomania, of Sauvages.
Nostalgia, of Vogel.
Tristimania, of Rush.

SPECIES.

1. *Melancholia congenita* ; hereditary, or constitutional.
2. *Melancholia acquisita* ; acquired.
 - a. *Mentalis* ; from causes operating primarily on the mental faculties, as excessive exercise of mind, or indulgence of the passions, fanaticism, party zeal, political revolutions, &c.
 - b. *Corporea* ; from causes operating primarily on the bodily frame ; as plethora, excessive use of spiritous liquors, diseases of the liver, spleen, stomach, intestines, excessive venery, self-pollution, climate, season, &c.

Authors—Tulpius, observationes. Baglivi, medicina practica. Boerhaave, aphorisms. Van Swieten, commentaries. Lorry, de melancholia. Crichton, on mental derangement. Alderson, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Valentin, memoire et observations concernant les bons effets du caustere actuel. Arnold, on insanity. Haslam, on madness and melancholy. Pinel, traite medico-philosophique sur l'alienation mentales. Fracassinus, de morbo hypochondriaco. Cheyne, English malady. Reports, of the committee of the house of commons. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Hayley, life of Cowper. Southey, remains of Henry Kirk White. Burton, anatomy of melancholy. Forbes, life of Beattie. Muzzel, on melancholy. Parr, medical dictionary. Darwin, zoonomia. Spurzheim, observations on the deranged manifestations of the mind. Wilson, on hysteria and hypochondriasis. Mandeville, a treatise of the hypochondriacal and hysterical diseases. Green, the spleen. Rush, on the mind.

GENUS XVII. MANIA.

A general derangement of the intellectual faculties.

SYNONYMS—Mania, of Sauvages.

Paraphrosyne, of Linnæus.

SPECIES.

1. *Mania mentalis* ; proceeding from causes primarily seated in the mind ; as intense application to particular objects, especially such as enlist the imagination ; the inordinate indulgence of the passions, &c.
2. *Mania corporea* ; from causes primarily operating through the medium of the bodily organs ; as from an inordinate action in the vessels of the brain, as in plethora, phrenitis, epilepsy, apoplexy, febrile diseases ; repelled eruptions, cessation or diminution of the natural excretions ; from the effect of irritation seated in other parts of the body, as in diseases of the liver, spleen, uterus, or other viscera ; from the effect of parturition, excessive venery, self-pollution ; from poisons, as lead, mercury, copper, opium, hemlock, nightshade, stramonium, aconitum, &c.

Authors—Sennertus, opera practica. Aurelianus, de morbis chronicis. Hoffman, medicæ rationalis systema. Baglivi, opera. Battie, treatise on madness. Boerhaave, prelectiones academicæ de morbis nervorum. Bonetus, sepulchretum. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Mead, works. Willis, opera omnia. Gaubius, institutiones pathologiæ. Sydenham, opera. Whytt, on the nerves. Kin-
 nien, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by
 Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. vii. Crichton, on mental derangement. Beddoes,
 hygeia. Chiarugi, on madness. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Fer-
 riar, a treatise on apparitions. Jarrold, dissertations on man. Haslam, on insani-
 ty. Monro, reply to Battie. Cox, on insanity. Arnold, on insanity. Faulkener,
 observations on the treatment of insanity. Haslam, illustrations of madness.
 Pinel, on insanity. Reports, of the house of commons. Crowther, on insanity.
 Yelloly, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical
 society of London, vol. i. Spurzheim, on the deranged manifestations of the
 mind. Bakewell, observations. Parry, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol.
 xiii. Brown, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iv. Parr, medical dictionary.
 Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Powel, in medical transactions of the college of
 physicians of London, vol. iv. Hill, essay on insanity. Marshall, on the morbid

anatomy of the brain, in mania and hydrophobia. Tuke, description of the retreat. Reeve, in *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal*, vol. ii. Pearson, in do. vol. xx. Armstrong, in do. vol. xx. Parkinson, observations on the act for regulating mad-houses. Plenck, toxicologia. Fothergill, in *memoirs of the medical society of London*, vol. i. Sims, in do. vol. v. Beverly, history of Virginia. Orfila, general system of toxicology. Le Gallois, on life. Brodie, in the *philosophical transactions of the royal society of London*, vol. cii. Brodie, in do. vol. civ. Wilson, in do. vol. cv. Clift, in do. vol. cv. Wilson, in do. vol. cvi. Wilson, on the vital functions. Hall, on diagnosis. Johnstone, medical jurisprudence on madness. Crowther, in *London medical and physical journal*, vol. iv. Tardy, in do. vol. xxi. Brodie, in do. vol. xxii. Trotter, essay on drunkenness. Tucker, light of nature. Reid, on insanity. Perfect cases. Reid, works. Parry, elements of pathology and therapeutics. Sutton, on delirium tremens. Rush, on the diseases of the mind. Spence, in *Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum*, vol. iv. Eddy, letter to Tuke. Parkman, management of lunatics, with illustrations of insanity. Hall, inaugural dissertation on animal heat by respiration. Hall, in *New-England journal of medicine and surgery*, vol. iv. Beck, an inaugural dissertation on insanity.

CLASS VII.

CACHEXIÆ.

CHARACTER. A depraved habit of body ; especially manifested in the absorbing, circulating, and secreting systems of vessels ; generally without primary fever or nervous affection.

SYNONYMS—Cachexiæ, of Sauvages.
Deformes, of Linnæus.
Dysthetica, of Good.

Authors—Baillie, morbid anatomy. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Abernethy, surgical observations. Adams, observations on morbid poisons. Walker, on the small pox. Johnson, animal chemistry. Berzelius, a view of the progress and present state of animal chemistry. Bostock, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal. Proust, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London. Bostock, in Nicholson's journal of philosophy. Brande, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London. Vauquelin and Gay Lussac, in annales des chemie. Marcet, essay on the chemical history and medical treatment of calculous affections. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, synopsis. Thomson, annals of philosophy. Cooper, in the Philadelphia port folio. Dyckman, dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids.

ORDER I. *MARCORES.*

Emaciation of the whole body.

GENUS I. MARASMUS.

A loss of flesh and strength ; in some cases attended with, but usually without, fever.

SYNONYMS—Tabes, of Sauvages.

Atrophia, of Linnæus.

SPECIES.

1. *Marasmus infantilis* ; as existing at birth, or supervening from feebleness of constitution, or deficiency of milk.
2. *Marasmus inanitorum* ; the effect of excessive evacuations, as occasioned by loss of blood, or by excess of the natural excretions.
3. *Marasmus debiliū* ; the effect of debility, induced by derangement of the digestive or assimilatory functions.
4. *Marasmus senilis* ; from the debility of body attendant upon old age.
5. *Marasmus venenata* ; from poisons taken into the body, as mercury, arsenic, lead, cicuta, &c.

Authors.—Ballonius, consultationes. Millar, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xiv. Mackay, narrative of the shipwreck of the Juno. Walker, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Percival, in memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. ii. Willan, in medical communications of London, vol. ii. Forestus, opera. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Stoll, prelectiones. Oakes, case of cold bathing. Armstrong, de tabe purulenta. Eccles, in Edinburgh medical essays and observations, vol. vi. Steill, in do. vol. vi. Tissot, on onanism. Morton, de atrophia. Hoffman, de atrophia. Cheyne, essays on the diseases of children. Hamilton, hints for the treatment of the principal diseases of infants. Pearson, in Rees'

cyclopædia. Bateman, in do. Hamilton, observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicines. Tulpius, observationes medicæ. Granger, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Henderson, in do. vol. ix. Mackenzie, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xiv. Taylor, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xx. Thompson, in do. vol. xxiv. Orfila, on poisons. Plenck, toxicologia. Berzelius, animal chemistry. Abernethy, surgical observations. Miller, medical works. Dyckman, pathology of the human fluids.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

A morbid enlargement of the whole, or of particular parts of the body.

a. SANGUINEÆ.

GENUS I. PLETHORA.

An inordinate fulness of the blood vessels, attended with vertigo, propensity to sleep, oppressed respiration, an irregular action of the heart and vessels, sense of numbness, or tingling in the extremities.

SPECIES.

1. *Plethora idiopathica* ; unattended by any apparent preceding disease.
2. *Plethora symptomatica* ; the sequela of other diseases, as of the suppression of natural excretions, or of habitual discharges, &c.

Authors.—Gaubius, pathology. Hoffman, medicinæ rationalis systema. Ludwig, de plethoræ differentiis. Galen, de plenitudine. Boerhaave, aphorisms. Bromfield, surgical observations and cases. Vater, dissertatio causæ et effectus plethoræ. Fescher, de plethora multorum morborum causa. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Parry, inquiry into the symptoms and causes of syncope anginosa. Parr, medical dictionary. Carlisle, on the diseases of age. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Warren, cases of organic diseases of the heart. Bogart, dissertation on angina pectoris. Dyckman, on the pathology of the human fluids. Scudder, dissertation on the diseases of old age. Hosack, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Hosack, in do. vol. iv.

b. ADIPOSEÆ.

GENUS II. POLYSARCIA.

An increased bulk of the body from excessive deposit of fat.

SYNONYMS—Obesitas, of Darwin.

SPECIES.

1. *Polysarcia congenita*; constitutional corpulency.
2. *Polysarcia acquisita*; corpulency, arising from accidental causes.

Authors—Wadd, cursory remarks on corpulency. Flemyng, on corpulency. Baglivi, opera. Baker, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Baker, in do. vol. iii. Sennertus, opera. Wade, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Johnston, in London medical and physical journal, vol. iii. Cole, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x. Cornaro, life. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Darwin, zoonomia. Mac Lean, on hydrothorax, appendix.

C. FLATUOSÆ.

GENUS III. EMPHYSEMA.

An inordinate and sudden distention of the skin, with a sense of crackling upon pressure.

SYNONYMS—Pneumatosi, of many authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Emphysema spontaneum* ; arising without any external cause, as occurs in fevers, &c.
2. *Emphysema traumaticum* ; arising from wounds.
3. *Emphysema venenatum* ; arising from poisons.

Authors.—Hunter, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Leake, in do. vol. iii. Huxham, in do. vol. iii. Russel, in do. vol. iii. Lloyd, in do. vol. vi. Kellie, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh. vol. ii. Halliday, essay on emphysema. Bell, on the nature and cure of wounds. Louis, *memoires de l'academie de chirurgie*, tom. iv. Simmons, in medical communications, vol. i. Baillie, in transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Collins, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Johnson, in do. vol. viii. Hunter, on the animal economy. Morgagni, *de sedibus et causis morborum*. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays and observations, vol. i. Burns, surgical anatomy of the head and neck. Blagden, in medical facts, vol. ii. Tulpus, *observationes medicæ*. Holyoke, in memoirs of the American academy of arts and sciences, vol. ii.

GENUS IV. TYMPANITES.

An inordinate and sudden distention of the abdomen, elastic and sonorous upon pressure.

SYNONYMS—*Emphysema abdominis*, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Tympanites intestinalis* ; tumour of the belly, usually unequal, and sensibly relieved by discharges of wind.
2. *Tympanites abdominalis* ; tumour of the belly, more uniform, and more sensibly resounding to the touch ; discharges of wind affording little or no relief.

Authors.—Tulpius, observationes. Hildanus, observationes. Graves, in medical facts, vol. i. Lieutaud, historia anatomiae. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Collins, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Trinka, historiae tympanitidis. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Halliday, essay on emphysema.

GENUS V. PHYSOMETRA.

An accumulation of wind in the uterus, manifested by a distension in the hypogastrium, and occasional discharges of air from the orifice of the womb.

SYNONYMS—*Emphysema uterinum*, of Young.

Authors.—Astruc, de morbis uteri. Sennertus, opera. Hunter, on the animal economy.

d. AQUOSÆ.

GENUS VI. HYDROPS CELLULARIS.

An accumulation of watery fluid in the cellular membrane ;
the part affected pitting upon pressure.

SYNONYMS—Anasarca, of many authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Hydrops sthenicus* ; when arising from increased exhalation, fulness of habit, diminished excretions, the sudden suppression of accustomed evacuations, &c.
2. *Hydrops asthenicus* ; the effect of diminished absorption, of debility occasioned by hemorrhages, by fevers, or other diseases of long duration.

Authors.—Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Milman, de hydrope. Baglivi, opera omnia. De Haen, ratio medendi. Van Swieten, commentaries. Dover, ancient physician's legacy. Burserius, institutiones. Huxham, works. Hewson, experimental inquiries. Broughton, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. ix. Grieve, in do. vol. ix. Dick, in do. vol. x. Garnet, in do. vol. xvi. Dove, in do. vol. xviii. Hunter, on the diseases incident to Lascars. Monro, on dropsy. Bostock, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Hill, in do. vol. v. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Heberden, commentaries. Pearson, principles of surgery. Mackenzie, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Fothergill, in do. vol. iv. Mason, in do. vol. vi. French, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Wright in do. vol. iii. Livingston, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Bishop, in medical communications, vol. i. Watson, in do. vol. ii. Darwin, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Pearson, in do. vol. iii. Grapengiesser, de hydrope plethorico. Monro, works. Shuttleworth, on dropsy. Preston, in

the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iv. Lasage, in do. vol. v. Belchier, in do. vol. vii. Short, in do. vol. viii. Latham, in do. vol. xiv. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Leake, medical instructions. Bell, system of surgery. Vauquelin and Fourcroy, in the annales de chemie, tom. xxxi. Vauquelin and Fourcroy, in do. tom. xxxii. Abernethy, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Bostock, in do. vol. i. Wells, in transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii. Wells, in do. vol. iii. Thomson, a system of chemistry. Cruikshanks, on the absorbents. Goodland, on the absorbents. Willies, historical essay on the dropsy. Home, clinical experiments. Lind, on the diseases of hot climates. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Darwin, zoonomia. Withering, on digitalis. Hewson, on the lymphatic system. Blackall, on the nature and cure of dropsies. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Warren, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Moore, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii. Hosack, in do. vol. iii. Dyckman, on the pathology of the fluids.

GENUS VII. HYDROPS CEREBRI.

An inordinate collection of watery fluid in the cavities of the brain.

SYNONYMS—Hydrocephalus, of many authors.
Hydrops capitis, of Young.
Hydrops capitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Hydrops idiopathicus*; arising from peculiar configuration of the head and constitutional tendency.
2. *Hydrops symptomaticus*; the effect of injuries, febrile diseases, long continued use of mercury, or irritation of the digestive organs.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Forestus, opera. Fothergill, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iv. Watson, in do. vol. iv. Watson, in do. vol. iv. Loftie, in do. vol. v. Dobson, in do. vol. vi. Haygarth, in do. vol. vi. Quin, a treatise on the dropsy of the brain. Patterson, letters to Quin. Tenghil, in medical facts, vol. vii. Baillie, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. v. Baillie, in do. vol. v. Herberden, in do. vol. v. Michaelis, in medical communications, vol. ii. Withering, an account of the fox glove. Percival, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. v. Simmons, in do. vol. v. Willan, in do. vol. vi. Wilmer, in do. vol. vi. Butler, in do. vol. vii. Eason, in do. vol. viii. Aery, in do. vol. viii. Hunter, in do. vol. viii. Campbell, in do. vol. ix. Dixon, in do. vol. x. Evans, in do. vol. x. Perkins, in do. vol. xii. Haxby, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iv. Monro, in do. vol. viii. Cheyne, an essay on hydrocephalus acutus. Smyth, a treatise on hydrencephalus. Mowat, in medical essays and observations, vol. iii. Paisley, in do. vol. iii. Van Swieten, commentaries. Abernethy, surgical observations. Kuhn, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iii. Clarke, in do. vol. v. Clarke, in do. vol. vi. Male, in do. vol. ix. Reed, in do. vol. xii. Bateman, in do. vol. xii. Clarke, commentaries on the diseases of children. Yeats, a statement of the early symptoms of water in the brain. Lettsom, in London medical memoirs, vol. i. Hooper, in do. vol. i. Jameson, in do. vol. iii. Cribb, in do. vol. iv. Gapper, in do. vol. vi. Whytt, observations on the dropsy of the brain. Fothergill, works. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Cheston, pathological inquiries. Underwood, diseases of children. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Reeve, in London medical and physical journal, vol. iii. White, in do. vol. iii. Shaw, in do. vol. iii. Ricards, in do. vol. v. Schmidt, in do. vol. vi. Davis, in do. vol. viii. Ricards, in do. vol. x. Gallion, in do. vol. x. Bartlett, in do. vol. xi. Stringham, in do. vol. xiv. Witte, in do. vol. xv. Harris, in do. vol. xix. Hamm, in do. vol. xix. Roberton, in do. vol. xxi. Roberton, in do. vol. xxii. Roberton, in do. vol. xxiii. Roberton, in do. vol. xxiv. Yeats, in do. vol. xxxiv. Yeats, in do. vol. xxxv. Friend, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iv. Bastar, in do. vol. viii. Le Cat, in do. vol. x. Monro, on the structure of the nerves. Cooke, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Marcet, in do. vol. ii. Rand, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. i. Leib, in transactions of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, vol. i. Leib, in do. vol. i. Rush, in do. vol. i. Currie, diseases of the United States. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Hosack, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Harris, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. ii. Stevenson, in do. vol. vi. Bates, in do. vol. vii. Thacher, American modern practice, or a simple method of prevention and cure of diseases.

GENUS VIII. HYDROPS SPINÆ.

A collection of watery fluid upon the spinal marrow ; manifested by a soft fluctuating tumour, usually seated above the vertebræ of the loins ; the vertebræ deficient at the part affected.

SYNONYMS—Hydrorachitis, of Sauvages.

Spina bifida, of Vogel.

Spinola, of Linnæus.

Hydrops spinæ, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Hydrops congenitus* ; arising from constitutional causes.
2. *Hydrops acquisitus* ; arising from accidental circumstances.

Authors—Tulpius, observationes. Warner, cases in surgery Oakes, on spina bifida. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Home, lectures on comparative anatomy, in which are explained the preparations in the Hunterian collection. Cooper, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. ii. Marcet, in do. vol. ii. Bostock, in do. vol. iv. Howship, practical observations in surgery and morbid anatomy. Ritty, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. vi. Aylett, in do. vol. ix. Ruysch, observationes. Warner, cases in surgery. Abernethy, surgical and physiological essays. Cooper, first lines.

GENUS IX. HYDROPS THORACIS.

An accumulation of watery fluid in the cavities of the chest, attended with palpitation of the heart, an irregularity of pulse, difficult respiration, especially in a horizontal posture, or upon taking active exercise; sleep disturbed; secretion of urine diminished.

SYNONYMS—Hydrothorax, of Sauvages.

Hydrops pectoris, of authors.

Hydrops thoracis, of Good.

Authors—Tulpius, observationes. Baglivi, opera. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Davis, in London medical and physical journal, vol. iv. Girdlestone, in do. vol. vii. Low, in do. vol. ix. Hamilton, in do. vol. xvi. Scott, in do. vol. xxi. Fayerman, in do. vol. xxix. Beddoes, contributions. M'Lean, on hydrothorax. Quarin, observationes practicæ in diversos morbos. Simson, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. vi. Simson, in do. vol. vi. De Rueff, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. i. Clarke, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. viii. Robertson, in do. vol. ix. Moreland, in Philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Pearson, and Shaw, vol. xii. De Haen, ratio medendi. Senac, de cœur. Stoll, prelectiones. Percival, essays. Hall, diagnosis. Taulman, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iv. Warren, organic diseases of the heart. Warren, in the medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii.

GENUS X. HYDROPS ABDOMINIS.

A collection of watery fluid in the cavity of the belly; manifested by tumour, fluctuation, diminished secretion of urine, great thirst.

SYNONYMS—Ascites, of Sauvages.

Hydrops abdominalis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Hydrops sthenicus* ; as when produced and continued by a plethoric habit of body, intemperance, an enlarged liver, &c.
2. *Hydrops asthenicus* ; the effect of general debility of constitution, long continued fevers, scurvy, hemorrhagies, &c.

Authors.—Hoffman, opera omnia. Fothergill, works. Pringle, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. iii. Monro, in do. vol. iv. Johnston, in do. vol. vi. Monro, on dropsy. Turner, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Banyer, in do. vol. vii. Warrick, in do. vol. ix. Mackenzie, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Jacquin, in do. vol. i. Pye, in do. vol. ii. Fothergill, in do. vol. iv. Mason, in do. vol. vi. French, in London medical memoirs, vol. i. Farr, in do. vol. ii. Winship, in do. vol. ii. Sherwen, in do. vol. ii. Chamberlaine, in do. vol. iii. Darwin, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Baker, in do. vol. iii. Pearson, in do. vol. iii. Bishop, in London medical communications, vol. i. Watson, in do. vol. ii. Scott, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. vi. Maclachlan, in do. vol. ix. Marcet, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Bostock, in do. vol. iv. Marabelli, in annals of medicine of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Home, clinical experiments. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Macleay, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Clarke, in do. vol. v. Hill, in do. vol. v. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Wells, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. iii. Blackall, on dropsies. Cooper, surgical dictionary. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Gooch, cases. Fowler, medical reports. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver. Mead, medical works. Smith, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iv. Agnew, in do. vol. vii. Bartlett, in New England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. iii. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Dyckman, dissertation on the pathology of the fluids. Hosack, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Thacher, American modern practice.

GENUS XI. HYDROPS UTERI.

Tumour of the hypogastrium, with some fluctuation, gradually enlarging ; without retention of urine or pregnancy.

SYNONYMS—Hydrometra, of Sauvages.
Hydrops uteri, of Young.
Hydrops uteri, of Good.

Authors.—Tulpius, observationes. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Percival, works. Cheston, observations. Ruysch, observations. Gregorini, de hydrope uteri. Baillie, engravings. Turner, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Douglass, in do. vol. v. Belchier, in do. vol. vii. Mead, medical works.

GENUS XII. HYDROPS OVARII.

A collection of watery fluid in the ovarium, showing itself in a tumour of the iliac region, in one or both sides of the abdomen ; in some instances with fluctuation.

SYNONYMS—Ascites ovarii, of Sauvages.
Ascites saccatus, of Cullen.
Hydrops ovarii, of Young.
Hydrops ovarii, of Good.

Authors.—Paisley, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. vi. Ford, in London medical communications, vol. ii. Hunter, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. De Haen, ratio medendi. Baillie, engravings. Samson, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton,

Shaw, and Pearson, vol. ii. Sloane, in do. vol. iv. Martineau, in do. vol. xv. French, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Le Dran, observations. Chevalier, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. iii. Merriman, in do. vol. iii.

GENUS XIII. HYDROPS TESTIS.

A collection of watery fluid in the vaginal coat of the testicle, of a pyriform shape, gradually increasing without pain; in many instances transparent.

SYNONYMS—Oscheocele, of Sauvages.

Hydrocele, of Cullen.

Hydrops scroti, of Vogel.

Hydrops scroti, of Good.

Authors.—Douglas, on hydrocele. Ramsden, practical observations on sclerocele, hydrocele. Howard, on hydrocele. Earle, on hydrocele. Keate's, cases. Bertrandi, in memoirs de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. iii. Baillie, engravings. Else, on hydrocele. Dease, on hydrocele. Pott, works. Jameison, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. v. Maxwell, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. xv. Farr, in medical records and researches, selected from papers of a private medical association. Hosack, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i. Bell, on hydrocele. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Sharp, operations of surgery. Sharp, critical inquiry. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Marcet, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. ii. Shaw, in Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iii.

GENUS XIV. HYDROPS ARTICULI.

A collection of watery fluid in the cavity of the larger joints; fluctuation sometimes apparent, usually preceded by the symptoms of active inflammation.

Authors.—Akenside, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Haffner, de hydrope articularum. Ford, on the diseases of the hip joint. Russel, on the knee joint. Herdman, on white swellings. Cooper, on the diseases of the joints. Crowther, on white swellings. Reimarus, de fungo articularum. Warner, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. iv. Simson, in do. vol. iv. Orred, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. vii. Lawson, in do. vol. xvi. Hey, surgery. Crowther, in medical facts, vol. iv. Robertson, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Home, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Ford, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. v. Richerand, nosographie chirurgicale. Brodie, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Brodie, in do. vol. v. Boyer, a treatise on surgical diseases, translated by Stevens.

e. SOLIDÆ.

GENUS XV. PHYSCONIA.

An indurated enlargement of one or more of the viscera of the cavity of the abdomen or pelvis ; as the stomach, liver, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, omentum, glands of the mesentery, uterus, ovarium, prostate gland, &c.

SYNONYMS—Parabysma, of Good.

Authors.—Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Baillie, engravings. Tulpus, observationes. De Haen, ratio medendi. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Cruikshank, on the absorbing vessels. Hildanus, observationes. Durand, in journal de medicine, tom. xxx. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Hunter, in do. vol. iii. Latham, in do. vol. iv. Latham in do. vol. iv. Abernethy, surgical observations. Giles, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iv. Forestus, opera. Ballonius, consultationes. Stoll, ratio medendi. Martineau, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ix. Clarke, in do. vol. xiv. Elliott, in

do. vol. xvii. Burrowes, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. iv. Young, in annals of medicine, vol. vi. Fearon, in medical communications of London, vol. i. Portal, cours d'anatomie medicale. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays and observations, vol. vi. Goodlad, on the absorbents. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver. Pemberton, practical observations in various diseases of the abdominal viscera. Bree, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Bayle, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Drake, in do. vol. ii. Coley, in do. vol. vi. Glossy, observations on some of the diseases of the parts of the human body, chiefly taken from the dissection of morbid bodies. Riverius, opera. Fothergill, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Home, on the diseases of the prostate. Chalmers, account of the weather and diseases of South Carolina. Sewell, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ii. Francis, cases of morbid anatomy.

ORDER III. *VITIA.*

A depraved state of the system, more especially arising from a deranged condition of the circulating fluids ; in some instances hereditary ; in others, the effect of diet or a peculiar taint introduced into the constitution.

GENUS XVI. RHACHITIS.

An irregular distribution of the bony matter of the system shewing itself in a general enlargement of the head, prominence of the forehead, an enlarged and spongy condition of the joints, depression of the ribs, curvature of the spine, abdomen tumid ; the other parts of the body emaciated ; the intellectual powers premature and acute.

SYNONYMS—Rhachitis, of Sauvages.

Authors.—Sydenham, works. Plateri, praxis medicæ. Glisson, de rachitide. Portal, sur le rachitisme. Duverney, maladies des os. Strack, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. Parr, medical dictionary. Boyer, on the bones. Veirac, sur le rachitisme. Bonhomme, in annales de chimie, tom. xviii. Storck, annus medicus. Underwood, diseases of children. Mayow, de rachitide. Mayow, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Pearson, and Shaw, vol. i. Van Swieten, commentaries. Moore, de rachitide. Trinka, de rachitide. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Saunders, on mineral waters. Reeve, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cvi. Reeve, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Raymond, voyages dans les Pyrenées. Tacconius, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. i.

GENUS XVII. FRAGILLITAS OSSIUM.

Brittleness of the bones, and liability to fracture from slight causes ; arising from a redundance of earthy matter.

SYNONYMS—Parostia fragilis, of Good.

Authors.—Saillant, in histoire de la societe royale de medicine, tom. vii. Boyer, on the bones. Pringle, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x.

GENUS XVIII. MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

A soft and flexible state of the bones, arising from a deficiency of earthy matter.

SYNONYMS—Parostia flexilis, of Good.

Authors.—Thomassin, in journal de medicine, tom. xliii. Bostock, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Berzelius, animal chemistry. Norris, in the transactions of the medical society of London, vol. i. Bromfield, chirurgical observations. Gooch, surgery. Boyer, on the bones. Morand, histoire de la maladie singuliere et de l'examen du cadavre d'une femme (Sapiot) devenue tout-à-fait contrefaite par une ramollissement general des os. Pott, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Bevan, in do. vol. viii. Hosty, in do. vol. x. Pringle, in do. vol. x. Forestus, opera. Trotter, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xiii. Thompson, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. v.

GENUS XIX. LITHIASIS.

A state of the system in which a preternatural quantity of earthy matter is present; deposited in various parts of the body, as the brain, heart, blood vessels, membranes, kidneys, bladder, and joints.

SYNONYMS—Osthexia, of Good.

Lithiasis, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Lithiasis congenita* ; arising from constitutional or hereditary causes.
2. *Lithiasis acquisita* ; arising from various circumstances, as modes of living, difference of climate.

Authors.—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Sandifort, observationes anatomico-pathologicae. Egan, in the transactions of the royal Irish aca-

demy, vol. x. Wilson, on gravel. Barry, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Douglass, in do. vol. i. Brown, in do. vol. iv. Paisley, in do. vol. vi. Monro, in do. vol. vi. Beddoes, on calculus, scurvy, consumption, and fever. Blane, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Brande, in do. vol. iii. Blane, in do. vol. iii. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Tathwell, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Swaine, in do. vol. ii. Clerk, in do. vol. iii. Whytt, in do. vol. iii. Gilchrist, in do. vol. iii. Livingston, in do. vol. iii. Wilson, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. xix. Bell, principles of surgery. Cooper, on the joints. Wallis, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Molyneux, in do. vol. iv. Walpole, in do. vol. x. Warner, in do. vol. x. Whytt, in do. vol. xi. Warner, in do. vol. xi. Simmons, in do. vol. xiii. Wollaston, in do. vol. xviii. Pearson, in do. vol. xviii. Home, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xcvi. Earle, in do. vol. xcix. Brande, in do. vol. c. Wollaston, in do. vol. c. Allen and Pypys, in do. vol. ci. Sennertus, opera. Lowdell, in the memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Lettsom, in do. vol. i. Harrison, in do. vol. i. Johnstone, in do. vol. iii. Erratt, in do. vol. v. Copland, in do. vol. v. Smith, in do. vol. vi. Copland, in do. vol. vi. Bonetus, sepulchretum. Gaitskell, in medical facts and observations, vol. iv. Schützercrants, in do. vol. vii. Wilkham, in do. vol. viii. White, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Lane, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Dawson, in do. vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. ii. Earle, on lithotomy. Thomson, on lithotomy. Mestin, a treatise on the origin and component parts of the stone. De Haen, ratio medendi. Lucas, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Duncan, in do. vol. i. Caldwell, in do. vol. ii. Simmons, in do. vol. iv. Burns, in do. vol. iv. Barlow, in do. vol. v. Goodlad, in do. vol. v. Barlow, in do. vol. vi. Copland, in do. vol. vii. Pearson, in do. vol. xii. Moore, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Chevalier, in do. vol. ii. Copeland, in do. vol. iii. Blane, in do. vol. iii. Thomas, in do. vol. vi. Yelloly, in do. vol. vi. Travers, in do. vol. vii. Cooper, in do. vol. viii. Proust, in do. vol. viii. Durande, in London medical and physical journal, vol. i. Paget, in do. vol. vi. Fourcroy, in do. vol. vi. Fourcroy, in do. vol. vii. Fourcroy, in do. vol. ix. Dumeril, in do. vol. ix. Fourcroy, in do. vol. x. Carendeffer, in do. vol. x. Simmons, in do. vol. xv. Simmons, in do. vol. xvi. Farish, in do. vol. xvii. Sinclair, in do. vol. xxviii. Meyler, in do. vol. xxxiv. Goebert, in the annales de chimie, vol. xii. Fourcroy, in do. vol. xvi. Bartholdi, in do. vol. xxiii. Brugnatelli, in do. vol. xxviii. Fourcroy, in do. vol. xxx. Watson, in London medical communications, vol. i. White, treatise on the diseases of the bile. Parr, London medical dictionary. Saunders, on the liver. Percival, works. Soemmering, de concretionibus bilis. Marcet, an essay on the chemical history and medical treatment of calculous disorders. Scott, in

journal of science and the arts, vol. i. Monro, morbid anatomy of the gullet, Thompson, system of chemistry. Henry, de acido urico.

GENUS XX. SCROPHULA.

Obstruction and tumour of the glandular system, manifesting itself chiefly in the cervical and maxillary glands ; the tumours slow to suppurate, and heal with difficulty ; complexion usually brilliant, skin delicate, fair, and smooth.

SYNONYMS—Scrophula, of authors.

Struma, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Scrophula vulgaris* ; hereditary ; appearing in infancy or youth, confined chiefly to the cervical or maxillary glands, subsiding in advanced life.
2. *Scrophula mesenterica* ; tumour of the mesenteric glands, countenance pale, appetite impaired or depraved, abdomen tumid, excrements unusually fœtid, hectic fever, diarrhœa, emaciation.

Authors.—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Russel, on scrofula. Mead, medical works. Fisher, de strumis. Armstrong, diseases of children. White, on scrophula. Baillie, engravings. Mosman, on scrofula and glandular consumption. Crawford, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. xiv. Beddoes, an essay on the causes, early signs, and prevention of consumption. Wiseman, surgery. Armstrong, in annals of medicine, vol. vi. Stoll, ratio medendi. Carmichael, on scrophula. Cooper, in medical records. Kirkland, medical

surgery. Fordyce, in London observations and inquiries, vol. i. Fothergill, in do. vol. i. Bond, in do. vol. ii. Cheyne, on the king's evil. Goodlad, on the absorbent system. Hamilton, on female complaints. Underwood, on ulcers. Brandish, observations on scrofula. Saunders, a treatise on mineral waters. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Streitt, in medical facts, vol. i. Wood, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Merat, in do. vol. ii. Simmons, in do. vol. viii. Cassils, in do. vol. viii. Baron, in do. vol. x. Goodlad, in do. vol. xi. Baumes, traite sur le vice scrophuleux. Bell, in London medical and physical journal, vol. v. Simmons, in do. vol. vii. Cuming, in do. vol. xiv. Robertson, in do. vol. xx. Fauberge, in do. vol. xxii. Meckell, de cognoscendis et curandis scrofulis. Lambe, a medical and experimental inquiry into the origin, symptoms, and cure of constitutional diseases, particularly scrofula, cancer, consumption, and gout. Lamb, reports on the effects of a peculiar regimen on schirrous tumours and cancerous ulcers. Hamilton, on scrophulous affections. Henning, critical inquiry into the pathology of scrofula.

GENUS XXI. SYPHILIS.

A contagious disease, usually commencing with ulcers on the genitals ; (the ulcers deep-spreading with hard edges ;) frequently succeeded by inguinal buboes, ulcers of the throat, copper coloured cutaneous eruptions, nodes, and caries of the bones.

SYNONYMS—Lues venerea, of Macbride.

Syphilis maligna, of Young.

Lues, of Good.

Sivvins, of authors.

Laanda africana, of Winterbottom.

SPECIES.

1. *Syphilis maligna*; communicated by impure coition, by the milk of an infected nurse, by the blood of the mother to the fœtus in utero.—*Lues*.
2. *Syphilis scotica*; communicated by simple contact, and accompanied by tuberculated eruptions.—*Sivvins*.
3. *Syphilis africana*—the *Laanda africana*.
4. *Syphilis complicata*; combined with other diseases; with the mercurial erythema.—*Hydrargyria*. *Pseudo-syphilis*.

Authors.—Astruc, de morbis venereis. Boerhaave, prelectiones de lue venerea. Boerhaave, aphrodisiacus. Boerhaave, aphorisms. Van Swieten, commentaries. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Walsh, de luis stadio confirmato. Stair, on the venereal disease. Armstrong, a synopsis of the history and cure of venereal diseases. Desault, a treatise on the venereal disease. Daran, surgical observations on the disorders of the urethra. Gataker, on venereal complaints, and on the methods recommended for the cure. Fordyce, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Gordon, in do. vol. i. Hunter, in do. vol. ii. Russel, in do. vol. ii. Macaulay, in do. vol. ii. Russel, in do. vol. iii. Silvester, in do. vol. iii. Plummer, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Barry, in do. vol. iii. Barry, in do. vol. iv. Dennistoun, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. i. Gardiner, in do. vol. iii. Gilchrist, in do. vol. iii. Dease, observations on the different methods of treating the venereal disease. Macauland, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. viii. Collingwood, in do. vol. xvi. Schonheyder, in do. vol. xviii. Hill, cases in surgery. Mooney, a compendious and easy method of curing the venereal disease. Atkins, the navy surgeon. Hales, salivation not necessary for the cure of the venereal disease. Becket, a new essay on the venereal disease. Plenck, on a new and easy method of giving mercury to those affected with the venereal disease. Duncan, observations on the operation and use of mercury in the venereal disease. Hunter, on the venereal disease. Scott, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i. Kellie, in do. vol. ii. Alyon, essai sur les proprietes medicinales de l'oxygene et sur l'application de ce principe dans les maladies veneriennes psoriques et dartreuses.

Pearson, observations on the effects of various articles of the materia medica in the cure of lues venerea. Howard, on the venereal disease. Goulard, remarks and practical observations on venereal complaints. Pearson, principles of surgery for the use of chirurgical students. Andree, an essay on the theory and cure of the venereal, gonorrhœa, and the diseases which happen in consequence of that disorder. Lalouette, a new method of curing the venereal disease by fumigation. Simmons, observations. Swift, salivation exploded. Howard, a treatise on the medical properties of mercury. Renny, a treatise on the venereal disease. Michaelis, in London medical communications, vol. i. Pearson, in do. vol. ii. Duncan, medical cases. Swediaur, a complete treatise on the symptoms, effects, nature, and treatment of syphilis. Beddoes, testimonies on the treatment by nitrous acid. Morlen, in medical facts, vol. iii. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Blair, on the effects of nitrous acid. Rees, on lues venerea. Brodbelt, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. v. Blair, in do. vol. v. Falconer, in transactions of the medical society of London, vol. i. Good, in do. vol. i. Fracastorius, de syphilitide. Beckett, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. vi. Ulloa, voyages. Adams, on morbid poisons. Sanchez, historical investigation into the first appearance of the venereal disease in Europe. Carmichael, an essay on the venereal diseases which have been confounded with syphilis. Abernethy, surgical observations. Adams, a treatise on the supposed hereditary property of disease. Alley, on hydrargyria. Nisbet, on the venereal disease. Bell, letters on the urethra. Spens, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. M'Mullin, in do. vol. ii. Crowther, in do. vol. ii. Wilson, in do. vol. ii. Frank, in do. vol. iii. Rutter, in do. vol. v. Baker, in do. vol. v. Nicholson, in do. vol. viii. Peake, in do. vol. viii. Chisholm, in do. vol. viii. Clarke, in do. vol. viii. Moriarty, a description of the mercurial lepra. Sawrey, an inquiry into some of the effects of the venereal poison. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Hernandez, essai analytique sur la non-identite des virus gonorrhœique et syphilitique. Platt, on the efficacy of oxygen in syphilis. Bateman, on cutaneous diseases. Willan, on the skin. Barry, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Marcet, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Fergusson, in do. vol. iv. Bateman, in do. vol. v. Hey, in do. vol. vii. Rose, in do. vol. viii. Guthrie, in do. vol. viii. Geoghegan, on the venereal disease. Vage, in London medical and physical journal, vol. viii. Marrus, in do. vol. ix. Wendt, in do. vol. xi. Cuming, in do. vol. xiii. Whitlam, in do. vol. xiv. Arneman, in do. vol. xiv. Wilson, in do. vol. xxxiii. Mahon, important researches upon the existence, nature, and communication of the venereal infection in pregnant women, new born infants, and nurses. Butter, on the venereal rose. Curry, examination of the prejudices against mercury. Matthias, on the mercurial disease. Rawley, on the treatment of venereal affections. Foot, observations on the new opinions

of John Hunter on the venereal disease. Freer, de syphilitide venerea. Beddoes, contributions to medical knowledge. Jones, works, vol. i. Winterbottom, an account of the native Africans in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, to which is added, an account of the present state of medicine among them. Fox, on the diseases of the teeth. Lombard, sur le malidie venerienne. Sydenham, works. Cruickshank, on the absorbent system. Clutterbuck, remarks on some of the opinions of John Hunter. Birbeck, in London medical review, vol. iii. Bromfield, practical observations on the use of the corrosive sublimate. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Neale, travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey. Parr, medical dictionary. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Thomas, practice. Bell, a treatise on gonorrhoea virulenta and lues venerea, edited by Beck and Low. Francis, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Francis, in do. vol. iv. Channing, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i. Warren, on mercurial practice. Warren, in the medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Tongue, in Caldwell's medical theses. Thacher, the American modern practice. Dyckman, pathology of the fluids. Price, in Barton's medical and physical journal, vol. ii.

GENUS XXI. SCORBUTUS.

A septic state of the system induced by the excessive use of salted animal food, the want of fresh vegetables, a foul, cold, and moist air, and bad water : manifesting itself by general debility and depression of spirits, livid spots on various parts of the body, especially affecting the roots of the hair, an offensive breath, gums spongy, and occasional hemorrhage from the mouth, nose, intestines, and other parts of the body.

SYNONYMS—Porphyra, of Good.

Authors.—Poupart, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. v. Cook, in do. vol. xiv. Mertans, in do. vol. xiv. Anson, voyages. Mackenzie, travels in Iceland. Blane, on the diseases of seamen. Sherwen, on the marine scurvy. Riverius, opera. Trotter, on the scurvy. Trotter, medicina nautica. Patterson, a treatise on the scurvy. Mead, works. Bierchen, in amenitates academicæ. Clark, on

the diseases of long voyages. Collin, de citutæ efficacia. Guthrie, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xii. Leedes, in do. vol. xiii. Fowler, in do. vol. xiv. Roget, in do. vol. xiv. Harness, in annals of medicine, vol. ii. Walker, in do. vol. ii. Albers, in do. vol. vii. Lind, on hot climates. Stark, works. Aikin, in memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. i. Milman, on the scurvy. Pringle, on the army. Rouppe, de morbis navigantium. Huxham, works. Macbride, experimental essays. Lind, on the scurvy. Travis, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Pugh, in do. vol. ii. Badenoch, in do. vol. v. Eugalenus, de scorbuto. Bell, on ulcers. Monro, in the medical transactions of the royal college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Milman, in do. vol. ii. Heberden, in do. vol. iv. Pringle, discourses before the royal society. Livingstone, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Macgregor, in do. vol. i. Sherwen, in do. vol. x. Johnson, tropical climates. Trotter, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xxxv. Blane, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Bateman, synopsis of cutaneous diseases. Adair, de hemorrhagia petechiali. Ferris, in medical facts, vol. i. Duncan, medical cases. Aikin, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Garnett, in do. vol. iv. Dyckman, on the pathology of the human fluids. Eddy, account of the New-York state prison.

GENUS XXII. PLICA.

A contagious disease, in which the vessels of the hair are enlarged and elongated, and at their roots as well as at their extremities, excrete a viscid sanguineous matter, by which they become inextricably matted and entangled.

SYNONYMS—Trichoma, of Sauvages.

Plica Polonica, of authors.

Tricosis, of Good.

Ecphyma trichoma, of Young.

Authors—Alibert, *precis theorique et pratique sur les maladies de la peau*. Haller, *disputationes medicæ*. Fontaine, in *annals of medicine*, vol. i. Stabel, *dissertatio de plica*. Coxe, *travels in Poland*. Ryacninsky, *natural history*

of Poland. Vicat, *memoirs sur la plique Polonoise*. Vater, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. vii. Klein, in do. vol. vii. Ames, in do. vol. ix. Hoffman, in the memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. iv. Hoffman, in Lettsom's life and correspondence. Thomas, practice of physic. Blight, travels in Lower Hungary. Larrey, memoirs of military surgery, translated by Hall.

CLASS VIII.

LOCALS.

CHARACTER. Diseases of parts of the body, not necessarily arising from, or involving a morbid condition of the whole system.

SYNONYMS—Morbi organici, of authors.

Authors—Abernethy, surgical observations. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Sandifort, observationes anatomica-pathologicae. Sharp, inquiry. Pott, surgical works. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Monro, works. Bell, principles of surgery. Parr, medical dictionary. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Lawrence, in do. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver. Park, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London. Brodie, in do. Stoker, in the transactions of the association of fellows and licentiates of the king and queen's college of physicians of Ireland.

ORDER I. TUMORES.

Inordinate enlargement of a part, unattended with symptoms of general fever or inflammation.

a. HÆMATICI.

Tumours which consist in a morbid condition of the blood-vessels.

GENUS I. FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

A tumour of a spongy consistence, of a bright red colour ; occasioned by an inordinate congeries and enlargement of the blood-vessels of the part, with great tendency to hæmorrhage.

SYNONYMS—Carcinoma spongiosum, of Young.

Authors.—Hey, practical observations in surgery. Burns, dissertations on inflammation. Abernethy, surgical observations. Wardrop, on fungus hæmatodes. Burns, observations on the surgical anatomy of the head and neck. Pelletan, clinique chirurgicale. Hayes, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Wishart, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. M'Rechnie, in do. vol. vii. Langstaff, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Lawrence, in do. vol. iii. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Dorsey, surgery.

GENUS II. ANEURISMA.

A preternatural dilatation or rupture of an artery, arising from a diseased condition of its coats ; attended with pulsation.

Authors.—Abernethy, surgical observations. Scarpa, on aneurism. Freer, on aneurism. Bell, principles of surgery. Jones, on hæmorrhage. Burns, on the diseases of the heart. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Burns, observations on the surgical anatomy of the head and neck. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Home, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Home, in do. vol. ii. Wilson, in do. vol. ii. Wells, in do. vol. iii. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. iv. Clark, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xiii. Richerand, nosographie chirurgicale. Warner, cases in surgery. Pelletan, clinique chirurgicale. Hutchison, letter to the commissioners for transports. Adams, in London medical and physical journal, vol. vi. Cooper, in do. vol. viii.

Moodie, in do. vol. xi. White, in do. vol. xi. Rodman, in do. vol. xii. Cayley, in do. vol. xvii. Andrews, in do. vol. xvii. Tomlinson, in do. vol. xviii. Earle, in do. vol. xxiii. Haxby, in do. vol. xxxiii. Hodgson, treatise on the arteries. Desault, *œuvres*. Sandiford, *tabulæ anatomicæ*. Sabatier, *medicine opératoire*. Simmons, in *London medical communications*, vol. ii. Hunter, in *London medical observations and inquiries*, vol. i. Lambert, in do. vol. ii. Bayford, in do. vol. iii. Thomson, in do. vol. iii. Hall, in do. vol. vi. Bell, *operative surgery*. Larrey, *mémoires de chirurgie militaire*. Abernethy, in *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal*, vol. iii. Scarpa, in do. vol. iii. Dawson, in do. vol. iii. Hosack, in do. vol. v. Young, in do. vol. vi. Goodlad, in do. vol. viii. Macauley, in do. vol. x. Mackesy, in do. vol. xi. Colles, in do. vol. xi. Duncan, in do. vol. xii. Newbigging, in do. vol. xii. Pearson, in do. vol. xiii. Robertson, in do. vol. xiii. Pelit, in *mémoires de l'académie royal de sciences*, tom. v. Monro, in *Edinburgh essays, physical and literary*, vol. iii. Ramsden, *practical observations on the sclerocele, and other morbid enlargements of the testes*. Lefage, in the *philosophical transactions of the royal society of London*, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iv. Dod, in do. vol. vii. Nicholls, in do. vol. vii. Schlichting, in do. vol. viii. Warner, in do. vol. xi. Luxmore, in *memoirs of the medical society of London*, vol. iii. Crampton, in *London medical repository*, vol. iii. Cooper, in the *medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London*, vol. i. Cooper, in do. vol. i. Travers, in do. vol. ii. Cooper, in do. vol. ii. Armiger, in do. vol. ii. Travers, in do. vol. iv. Stevens, in do. vol. v. Dalrymple, in do. vol. v. Chamberlaine, in do. vol. vi. Lawrence, in do. vol. vi. Travers, in do. vol. vi. Collier, in do. vol. vii. Crampton, in do. vol. viii. Soden, in do. vol. viii. Lawrence, in do. vol. viii. Blagden, in *medical facts*, vol. ii. Park, in do. vol. iv. Forster, in do. vol. vi. Hall, on diagnosis. Bell, *principles of surgery*, abridged by Smith. Boyer, *surgery*, translated by Stevens. Hosack, in the *American medical and philosophical register*, vol. iii. Post, in do. vol. iv. Onderdonk, in do. vol. iv. Post, in do. vol. iv. Physick, in *Philadelphia medical museum*, vol. i. Post, in the *transactions of the physico-medical society of New-York*, vol. i. Dorsey, *surgery*.

GENUS III. VARIX.

A preternatural enlargement of a vein, without pulsation.

SYNONYMS.—Varicocele, of authors.

Circoccele, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. Idiopathic ; as of the hæmorrhoidal veins ; of those of the testis, of the lower extremities.
2. Symptomatic ; as of plethora in the lower extremities arising from pregnancy ; and that occasioned by the wound of an artery, as occurs in bloodletting.

Authors.—Home, treatise on ulcers. Abernethy, surgical observations. Cleg-horn, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Else, in do. vol. iii. White, in do. vol. iv. Ramsden, practical observations. Pott, chirurgical works. Pearson, in medical facts, vol. vi. Andrews, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. xvii. White, surgery. Bell, on ulcers. Hamilton, on female complaints. Brodie, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vii. Earle, on hæmorrhoidal excrescences. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. v. Dyson, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Oldknow, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Travers, in Cooper and Travers' surgical essays. Boyer, surgery, translated by Stevens.

GENUS IV. ECCHYMOMA.

A large livid tumour, from effusion of blood under the skin ; as from wounds : or symptomatic of a septic state of body, as in scurvy, plague, yellow-fever.

Authors.—Bell, surgery. De Haen, ratio medendi. Tulpius, observationes. Bogert, in Duncan's commentaries, vol. xiv. Lind, on the scurvy. Willan, on cutaneous diseases. Ferris, in medical facts, vol. i. Atkin, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Garnett, in do. vol. iv. Walker, in annals of medicine, vol. ii. Albers, in do. vol. vii. Parry, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Moseley, on tropical diseases. Chisholm, on the malig-

nant pestilential fever. Blane, diseases of seamen. Rush, on the bilious remitting fever. Jackson, report of the Massachusetts medical society on the spotted fever. Dyckman, pathology of the human fluids.

GENUS V. HÆMATOCELE.

An effusion of blood in the vaginal coat of the testis, or of the spermatic cord.

Authors.—Ramsden, practical observations. Pott, chirurgical works. Bell, surgery. Bradley, in London medical and physical journal, vol. xxiv.

b. ADENOSI.

Tumours of glands, or organs of a glandular structure.

GENUS VI. SCIRRHUS.

An induration and enlargement of a glandular body, without active inflammation or ulceration; pain occasional, and generally not acute: as of the glands of the eye-lids, neck, jaw, throat, mammæ, liver, spleen, pancreas, mesentery, uterus, ovaria, testes, and prostate.

Authors.—Pearson, principles of surgery. Bell, principles of surgery. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Bonetus, sepulchretum. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Heberden, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Home, on the prostate gland. Abernethy, surgical observations. Whateley, cases of polypi. Chardel, monographie des degenerations skirrheuses de l'estomac. Clanny, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Atkinson, in do. vol. ii. Lawrence, in do. vol. iv. Robertson and Stuart, in do. vol. vi. Smyth, in medical communications, vol. ii. Haygarth, clinical history of diseases. Thomas, on scirrhi and cancer. Pole, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Cusack, in Dublin hospital reports, vol. i. Hollbrook, in the communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Barton, memoir on goitre.

GENUS VII. CARCINOMA.

An obstruction and enlargement of a glandular body, terminating in inflammation and ulcer ; attended with acute lancinating pains ; the ulcers ichorous, offensive, difficult to be healed ; as in the breasts, axillæ, uterus.

SYNONYMS—Cancer, of authors.

Authors.—Baillie, morbid anatomy. Abernethy, surgical observations. Hamilton, on scrophulous affections, with remarks on scirrhus. Bell, on ulcers. Pearson, principles of surgery. Wardrop, on fungus hæmatodes. Gooch, medical observations. Pearson, practical observations on cancerous complaints. Fearon, on cancers. Hill, cases in surgery. Adams, observations on the cancerous breast. Kentish, on cancer. Carmichael, on cancer. Johnson, practical essay on cancer. Howard, on cancer. Simmons, on lithotomy, and on the chimney-sweepers' cancer. Lambe, reports. Justamond, surgical tracts. Home on cancer. Burns, on inflammation. Desault, *œuvres chirurgicales*. Hey, practical observations in surgery. Denman, observations on the cure of cancer. Baillie and others, report of the medical committee of the society for investigating the nature and cure of cancer. Livingstone, in *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal*, vol. i. Kitson, in *do.* vol. iii. Machell, in *do.* vol. iv. Simmons, in *do.* vol. v. Hill, in *do.* vol. vi. Simmons, in *do.* vol. viii. Osiander, in *do.* vol. xii. Monro, morbid anatomy of the gullet. Adams, on morbid poisons. Young, cases of cancer and cancerous tendency. Bell, reports of the Middlesex hospital. Bell, operative surgery. Monro, in the *Edinburgh medical essays*, vol. v. Burns, surgical anatomy of the head and neck. Aken-side, in *medical transactions of the college of physicians of London*, vol. i. Nicolson, in *London medical observations and inquiries*, vol. iv. Douglass, in *do.* vol. v. Morris, in *do.* vol. vi. Dent, in the *philosophical transactions of the royal society of London*, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Alliot, in *do.* vol. iv. Geudron, in *do.* vol. iv. Kay, in *do.* vol. iv. Barton, in *do.* vol. viii. Camillis, in *do.* vol. ix. Daviel, in *do.* vol. x. Colebrook, in *do.* vol. xii. Crawford, in *do.* vol. xvi. Hamilton, on scrofula, cancer, and ricketts. Ewart, on cancer. Thomas, on scirrhi and cancer. Cooper, in *medical records and researches*. Fothergill, works. Sims, in *London medical communications*, vol. i. Smyth, in *do.* vol. i. North, on cancers in the throat. Lettsom, in *memoirs of the medical society of London*, vol. v.

C. GELATINOSI.

Tumours occasioned by an excessive secretion of a mucous or gelatinous fluid; in some instances organized by blood-vessels, and assuming a fleshy consistence.

GENUS VIII. POLYPUS.

A soft compressible excrescence, mostly transparent, forming upon the surface of organs abounding in mucus; as in the nares, trachea, pharynx, œsophagus, bladder, uterus, vagina, urethra.

SYNONYMS—*Ecphyma polypus*, of Young.

Authors.—Cheston, observations. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Whately, cases of two extraordinary polypi. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Abernethy, surgical observations. Tulpius, observationes. Pearson, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. vi. Dallas, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. iii. Fielding, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. iv. Dixon, in do. vol. x. Paterson, in do. vol. xx. Chisholm, in Edinburgh annals of medicine, vol. v. Hughes, in London medical facts, vol. ii. Denman, on polypus of the uterus. Robertson, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Wardrop, in do. vol. iii. Cheyne, in do. vol. iv. Stewart, in do. vol. xiii. Pringle, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Monro, in do. vol. vi. Clarke, observations on those diseases of females which are attended by discharges. Warren, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. De Haen, ratio medendi. Reimarus, de fungo articulari. Pole, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Desault, journal de chirurgie. Ruysch, observationes. Levret, observations sur la cure radicale des polypes de la matrice et du nez. Pott, chirurgial works. Bell, principles of surgery. Gould, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Giles, in do. vol. iv. Bussiere, in do. vol. iv. Cowper, in do. vol. iv. Samber, in do. vol. vii. Nicolls, in do. vol. vii. Huxham, in do. vol. viii. Templeman, in do. vol. ix. Hall, on diagnosis. Grainger, medical and surgical remarks.

GENUS IX. GANGLION.

A hard moveable tumour, arising from an inordinate effusion of a gelatinous fluid in the sheath of a tendon, or in the cavity of a bursa mucosa.

SYNONYMS—Emmyxium ganglion, of Young.

Authors—Sharp, operations in surgery. Abernethy, surgical observations. Dease, in London medical journal, vol. vii. Evans, in do. vol. viii. Warner, cases in surgery. Bell, surgery. Gooch, chirurgical works. Woodham, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vi. Home, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xvii.

GENUS X. HYDATIS.

A tumour consisting of a gelatinous or serous fluid, inclosed in a semitransparent membrane ; seated in different parts of the body ; as in the brain, cavity of the belly, liver, kidneys, uterus.

Authors.—De Haen, ratio medendi. Simmons, in London medical communications, vol. i. Brown, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ix. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Hunter, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Home, in do. vol. ii. Duncan, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iv. Collet, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Tyson, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. Tyson, in do. vol. v. Thorpe, in do. vol. vi. Lecat, in do. vol. viii. Watson, in do. vol. viii. Russel, in London medical inquiries and observations, vol. iii. Morrah, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Parr, medical dictionary. Cloquet, in dictionare des sciences medicales.

d. ADIPOS.

Tumours consisting chiefly of adipose matter, or fibrin ; in some instances vascular and organized throughout ; in others, containing deposits of varied consistence : generally seated in parts abounding in cellular and adipose membrane, as in the integuments and muscles.

GENUS XI. SARCOMA.

A tumour of an irregular shape, of a firm and fleshy texture, highly organized by vessels, generally immoveable, and firmly attached to the larger muscles of the limbs and back.

SYNONYMS—*Ecphyma sarcoma*, of Young.

Authors.—Abernethy, surgical observations. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Eason, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. iv. Monro, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Turnbull, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Bell, principles of surgery. Hunter, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Delpech, *précis élémentaire des maladies*. Barnes, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Goodlad, in do. vol. vii. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. Haygarth, clinical history of diseases. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS XII. ENCYSTIS.

A tumour of a circumscribed regular shape, moveable, usually seated in the cellular membrane ; its contents of dif.

ferent consistence, generally soft and elastic to the touch, and, for the most part, inclosed by a regular membranous sac or capsule ; found in different parts of the body, especially upon the head and trunk.

SYNONYMS—*Emphyma encystis*, of Good.

Encystis, of Vogel.

SPECIES.

1. *Encystis steatoma* ; containing a substance resembling fat or suet.
2. *Encystis atheroma* ; containing a matter of a mealy or curdlike consistence.
3. *Encystis meliceris* ; its contents of a more fluid or pulpy consistence, resembling honey, or the medullary matter of the brain ; and, like the two former species, apparently secreted from the sac in which it is enclosed.

Authors.—Abernethy, surgical observations. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. iv. Pearson, in London medical inquiries and observations, vol. vi. Goodwin, London medical journal, vol. vi. Jenner, in do. vol. vii. Ramsden, practical observations. Bell, surgery. Graham, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton. Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Home, in do. vol. xvii. Cooper, in medical records and researches. Ruysch, observationes anatomicæ. Delpech, précis élémentaire des maladies chirurgicales. Cooper, dictionary of practical surgery. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver. Hanly, in Dublin medical communications, vol. i. Wood, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. viii. Crane, in do. vol. ix. Hall, in do. vol. xi. Howship, practical observations in surgery and morbid anatomy. Dorsey, in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. i. new series.

e. OSTEOSI.

Tumours unyielding to the touch, consisting chiefly of a deposit of earthy or bony matter; for the most part seated on the substance of a bone.

GENUS XIII. EXOSTOSIS.

A morbid growth of bone forming a hard, circumscribed, immoveable tumour.

SYNONYMS—Emphyma exostosis, of Good.

Exostosis cartilagineum, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Exostosis simplex*; consisting of bone.
2. *Exostosis complicata*; composed of bone, combined with fleshy or with cartilaginous matter.

Authors.—Abernethy, surgical observations. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Fearon, in London medical communications, vol. i. Freeke, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Brady, in do. vol. xi. Lucas, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Duncan, in do. vol. i. Abernethy, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Boyer, on the bones. Howship, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Howship, in do. vol. vii. Travers, in do. vol. vii. Howship, in do. vol. viii.

Russel, on necrosis. Howship, practical observations in surgery and morbid anatomy. Sandifort, museum anatomicum. Hey, practical observations in surgery. Delpech, précis élémentaire des maladies chirurgicales. Cooper, in Cooper and Travers' surgical essays, vol. i. part i. Caldwell, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Boyer, a treatise on surgical diseases, translated by Stevens.

ORDER II. *ECTOPIÆ*.

Parts displaced from their natural situation.

GENUS XIV. *HERNIA*.

The protrusion of a viscus from its proper cavity.

SYNONYMS—Hernia, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Enterocèle* ; protrusion of the intestine.
2. *Epiplocele* ; protrusion of the omentum.
3. *Gastrocele* ; protrusion of the stomach.
4. *Hepatocele* ; protrusion of the liver.
5. *Splenocèle* ; protrusion of the spleen.
6. *Hysterocele* ; protrusion of the uterus.
7. *Cystocèle* ; protrusion of the bladder.

Authors.—Heister, surgery. Pott, surgical works. Monro, on crural hernia. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Munro, on the morbid anatomy of the gutlet. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Lawrence, on ruptures. Cooper, on inguinal and congenital hernia. Cooper, on crural and umbilical hernia.

Macaulay, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Gibson, in do. vol. ii. Symons, in do. vol. iii. Else, in do. vol. iv. Watson, in London medical communications, vol. i. Hey, practical observations in surgery. Hildanus, observationes. Petit, traite des maladies chirurgicales. Arnaird, on hernia. Sandifort, anatomia pathologica. Monro, works. Clarke, in transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgial knowledge, vol. ii. Home, in do. vol. ii. Fryer, in do. vol. ii. Cooper, in medical records and researches. Bowles, in do. Holt, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iv. Amyand, in do. vol. viii. Fothergill, in do. vol. ix. Lecat, in do. vol. x. Carlisle, in do. vol. xii. Pott, in do. vol. xii. Bell, surgery. Le Dran, traite des operations. Richter, traite des hernies. Scarpa, a treatise on hernia, translated by Wishart. Larrey, memoires de chirurgie militaire. Camper, icones herniarum. Garengeot, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Delauney, in do. vol. i. Suret, in do. vol. ii. Louis, in do. vol. iii. Pipelet, in do. vol. iv. Sabatier, in do. vol. v. Haller, herniarum adnotationes. Gimbenat, an account of a new method of operating for femoral hernia. Sabatier, medicine operatoire. Riche-
rard, nosographie chirurgicale. Pelletan, clinique chirurgicale. Travers, an inquiry into the process of nature in repairing injuries of the intestines. Chevalier, in the medico-chirurgial transactions of the medical and chirurgial society of London, vol. iv. Wheelright, in do. vol. vi. Sandifort, de hernia congenita. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Chalmers, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. i. Reichter, in do. vol. v. Helsham, in do. vol. xiii. Robertson, in do. vol. xvi. Hughes, in do. vol. xvii. Maharg, in do. vol. xviii. Wilson, in do. xx. Lowis, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Monro, in do. vol. v. Livingston, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Say, in do. vol. iii. Werner, in do. vol. iii. Lett-
som, in do. vol. iii. Livingston, in do. vol. iv. Lee, in do. vol. vi. Sheldrake, hints. Borthwick, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iv. Wardrop, in Edin-
burgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Burns, in do. vol. ii. Kellie, in do. vol. ii. Geoghegan, in do. vol. vii. Christian, in do. vol. ix. Edmondston, in do. vol. xi. Money, in do. vol. xii. Hesselbach, in do. vol. xiii. Fryer, in London medical facts, vol. viii. Livingston, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Grainger, medical and surgical remarks. Todd, in Dublin hospital reports and communications in medicine and surgery, vol. i. Desault, surgical works, or statement of his doctrine and practice, translated by Smith. Dorsey, surgery. Heerman, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Warren, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical socie-
ty, vol. i.

GENUS XV. PROLAPSUS.

Protrusion of a part through the natural orifice with which it is connected.

SYNONYMS—Prolapsus, of authors
 Œdoptosis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Prolapsus ani* ; protrusion of the rectum beyond the verge of the anus.
2. *Prolapsus uteri* ; protrusion of the womb into, or beyond, the vagina.

Authors.—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Needham, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. x. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Adams, on diseases of the eyes. Gooch, surgical works. Clarke, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. White, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Berchermann, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. Hill, in do. vol. iv. Hunter, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iv. Cleghorn, in medical communications, vol. ii. Smellie, midwifery. Tulpius, observationes. Mauriceau, traite des maladies des femmes grosses. Leake, medical instructions. Levert, traite des polypes. Lassus, pathologie chirurgicale. Hey, practical observations in surgery. Chopart, traite des maladies de la vessie. Hamilton, on female complaints. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Denman, midwifery. Burns, midwifery. Bard, compendium of midwifery.

GENUS XVI. LUXATIO.

The displacement of a bone from its natural cavity, or surface of articulation.

SYNONYMS—Luxatio, of authors.
Exarthréma, of Good.

Authors.—Pott, *chirurgical works*. White, *cases in surgery*. Aitken, on fractures and dislocations. Desault, *surgery*. Hey, *practical observations in surgery*. Desault, *journal de chirurgie*. Richerand, *nosographie chirurgicale*. Bromfield, *chirurgical cases and observations*. Kirkland, *observations*. White, in the *philosophical transactions of the royal society of London*, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xi. Young, in *do.* vol. xi. Rumsey, in *medical facts*, vol. v. Guy, in *do.* vol. v. Sabatier, in *do.* vol. v. Morgagni, *de sedibus et causis morborum*. Monro, *works*. Tyre, on injuries of the lower limbs. Thomson, in *London medical observations and inquiries*, vol. ii. Hunter, in *do.* vol. iii. Maty, in *do.* vol. iii. Moreau, in *memoires de l'academie de chirurgie*, tom. ii. Guyenot, in *do.* vol. v. Mackenzie, in *Edinburgh essays, physical and literary*, vol. ii. Anderson, in *Edinburgh medical commentaries*, vol. iii. Osborne, in *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal*, vol. vi. Lazzaretto, in *do.* vol. ix. Ballingall, in *do.* vol. xi. Hennen, *observations on military surgery*. Cooper, in *Cooper and Travers' surgical essays*, vol. i. Shaw, in *London medical repository*, vol. v. Bell, *principles of surgery*, abridged by Smith. Boyer, *surgery*. Cocke, in *New-York medical and philosophical journal and review*, vol. i. Potter, in *Baltimore medical and philosophical lyceum*, vol. i.

ORDER III. DIALYSES.

The violent separation or division of parts.

GENUS XVII. VULNUS.

The division of the soft parts, occasioned by external causes.

SYNONYMS—Vulnus, of authors.
Trésis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Vulnus incisum* ; a simple division of parts.
2. *Vulnus laceratum* ; the parts torn or irregularly divided.
3. *Vulnus punctatum* ; the parts penetrated by a pointed instrument.
4. *Vulnus venenatum* ; a wound in which the weapon conveys poison.

Authors.—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Amyand, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Ford, in do. vol. x. Huxham, in do. vol. xi. Forster, in do. vol. xi. Woolcombe, in do. vol. xiii. Cirillo, in do. vol. xiii. Russel, in the philosophical transactions of London, vol. xciv. Home, in do. vol. c. Young, on adhesion. Stark, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. iv. Borthwick, in do. vol. vii. Borthwick, in do. vol. viii. Ryan, in do. vol. viii. Campbell, in do. vol. ix. Cochran, in do. vol. x. Alexander, in do. vol. xiv. Brown, in do. vol. xviii. Robertson, in do. vol. xviii. Mackie, in annals of medicine, vol. ii. Yeats, in do. vol. iv. Borthwick, in do. vol. iv. Barlow, in do. vol. vii. Bell, discourses on wounds. Kirkland, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Hewson, in do. vol. iii. Babington, in medical records and researches. Burmester, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iii. Hague, in do. vol. v. Hathorn, in do. vol. xi. Garret, in do. vol. xi. Fryer, in medical facts, vol. vii. Cathrall, in do. vol. viii. Balfour, in do. vol. x. Bailey, in do. vol. xi. Crawford, in do. vol. xii. Pott, chirurgical works. Tulpius, observationes. Rigby, in medical communications, vol. ii. Colby, in do. vol. ii. Scott, in do. vol. ii. Trye, in do. vol. ii. Montague, in do. vol. ii. Rowland, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Featherston, in do. vol. ii. Bush, in do. vol. ii. Cutting, in do. vol. ii. Creagh, in do. vol. ii. Collier, in do. vol. vii. Morel, in do. vol. vii. Wardrop, in do. vol. vii. Guthrie, in do. vol. vii. Boggie, in do. vol. vii. Quarrier, in do. vol. viii. Hennen, observations on some important points in the practice of military surgery.

Pearson, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Pole, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Travers, on injuries of the intestines. Browne, in the Dublin hospital reports, vol. i. Todd, in do. vol. i. Bell, operative surgery. Hunter, on the blood. Mead, medical works. Fontana, on the venom of the viper. Orfila, on poisons. Guthrie, on gun-shot wounds of the extremities. Sharp, treatise on the operations of surgery. Thomson, report of observations made in the British military hospitals in Belgium after the battle of Waterloo. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Boyer, surgery, translated by Stevens. Jones, plain remarks upon wounds and fractures. Dorsey, in the New-York medical and philosophical journal and review, vol. iii. Harrison, in Philadelphia eclectic repository, vol. iv. Hening, in do. vol. vii. Binney, in memoirs of the American academy of arts and sciences, vol. i. Hopkins, in the Baltimore medical and philosophical lyceum, vol. i. Hunt, in the American medical recorder, vol. i.

GENUS XVIII. FRACTURA.

The division of a bone into two or more pieces, occasioned by violence.

SYNONYMS—Fractura, of authors.
Catágma, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Fractura simplex*; in which the bone is broken with little injury to the adjoining parts.
2. *Fractura complicata*; the fracture combined with a division of the integuments, or other injury of the soft parts.

Authors.—White, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. xi. Sharp, in do. vol. xii. Borthwick, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. v. Haighton, in do. vol. ix. Irving, in do. vol. xv. Guthrie, in do. vol. xix. Leake, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Alanson, in do. vol. iv. Taswell, in do. vol. v. Inglis, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Peake, in do. vol. xi. Carter, in London medical facts, vol. ii. Hughes, in do. vol. iii. Baine, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. v. Earle, on fractures of the lower extremities. Pott, chirurgical works. Tulpius, observationes. Rowland, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Wardrop, in do. vol. v. Brodie, in do. vol. v. Stansfield, in do. vol. vii. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Sheldon, on the patella. Hennen, observations on some important points in the practice of military surgery. Hutchison, in London medical repository, vol. iii. Smith, in do. vol. iv. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Chaumeton, in dictionnaire des sciences médicales. Jones, plain remarks upon wounds and fractures. Desault, a treatise on fractures, dislocations, and other affections of the bones, translated by Caldwell. Boyer, surgery, translated by Stevens. Dorsey, surgery. Hartshorne, in Philadelphia eclectic repository, vol. iii.

GENUS XIX. ULCUS.

An open sore, attended with a purulent discharge.

SYNONYMS—Ulcus, of authors.

Caries, of authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Ulcus cutaneus*; confined to the skin.

a. *Ulcus benignus*.

b. *Ulcus vitiosus*.

2. *Ulcus sarcosus* ; extending into the muscular fibre.
 - a. *Ulcus benignus*.
 - b. *Ulcus vitiosus*.
3. *Ulcus osteosus* ; extending to, and involving, the bone.
 - a. *Ulcus benignus*.
 - b. *Ulcus vitiosus*.

Authors.—Hunter, on the blood. Home, on ulcers. Underwood, surgical tracts. Whately, practical observations. Baynton, new method of treating old ulcers of the legs. Thomson, lectures on inflammation. Lind, on the scurvy. Cross, sketch of the medical schools of Paris. Home, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Wells, in do. vol. ii. Wells, in do. vol. iii. Monro, works. Graham, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Whytt, in do. vol. ii. Ingham, in do. vol. ii. Mackenzie, in do. vol. ii. Hunter, in do. vol. ii. Triquet, in do. vol. ii. Rush, in do. vol. iv. Else, in do. vol. iv. Wathen, in do. vol. v. Douglass, in do. vol. v. Bell, on ulcers. Lettsom, memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Whately, in do. vol. i. Luttrell, in do. vol. i. Hooper, in do. vol. ii. Johnstone, in do. vol. iii. Dyson, in do. vol. iv. Mudge, in do. vol. iv. Mitford, in do. vol. vi. Russel, on necrosis. Fothergill, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. Dease, in do. vol. v. Rait, in do. vol. ix. Henderson, in do. vol. xiii. Simmons, in Edinburgh annals of medicine, vol. ii. Hammick, in do. vol. ii. Paterson, in do. vol. iii. Burt, in do. vol. iii. Blaine, diseases of seamen. Pearson, principles of surgery. Le Dran, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Boyer, on the diseases of the bones. Simmons, in London medical communications, vol. i. Bromfield, in do. vol. ii. Kite, in do. vol. ii. Latham, in do. vol. ii. Smyth, in do. vol. ii. Sandeman, in do. vol. ii. Garthshore, in do. vol. ii. Whately, in do. vol. ii. Akenside, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Power, in do. vol. ii. Walker, in do. vol. iii. Watson, in do. vol. iii. De Haen, ratio medendi. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Reeve, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Webb, in do. vol. vi. Kymell, in do. vol. viii. Holmes, in do. vol. viii. Johnson, in do. vol. ix. Fowler, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. v. Amyand, in do. vol. v. Brodie, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Brodie, in do. vol. v. Brodie, in do. vol. vi. Graham, in do. vol. vi. Earle, in do. vol. vii. Dewar, in do. vol. vii. Lane, in do. vol. viii. Pultney, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Grainger, medical and surgical remarks. Hunter, observations on the diseases of the army in Jamaica. Cooper, first lines. Bedingfield, in London medical repository.

ry, vol. v. Johnson, in do. vol. vii. Boyer, surgery. Dorsey, surgery. Dexter, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Griffiths, in Philadelphia eclectic repertory, vol. iii. Duffield, in do. vol. iv.

ORDER IV. *DEFORMITATES.*

Malformations or departures from the natural form or organization of the body : arising from constitutional or hereditary causes, or the effect of other circumstances, as climate and modes of living.

SYNONYMS—*Mórplica*, of Good.

Authors.—Durstun, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. i. Denys, in do. vol. i. Krate, in do. vol. iii. Sampson, in do. vol. iv. Gaillard, in do. vol. iv. Holt, in do. vol. iv. Molyneux, in do. vol. iv. Musgrave, in do. vol. iv. Ellis, in do. vol. v. Derham, in do. vol. v. Warrick, in do. vol. viii. Geoffroy, in do. vol. viii. Kleen, in do. vol. viii. Parsons, in do. vol. viii. Superville, in do. vol. viii. Percival, in do. vol. x. Bastar, in do. vol. x. Lecat, in do. vol. xii. Johnson, in do. vol. xii. Clarke, in do. vol. xii. Cooper, in do. vol. xiii. Purcell, in do. vol. xiii. Huddart, in do. vol. xiv. Scott, in do. vol. xiv. Torlese, in do. vol. xv. Home, in do. vol. xvi. Abernethy, in do. vol. xvii. Home, in do. vol. xvii. Home, in do. vol. xviii. Carlisle, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, vol. c. Calder, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. i. Mowat, in do. vol. iii. Burton, in do. vol. v. Sheldrake, on the club foot. Bayford, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Lucas, in do. vol. iv. Chamberlaine, in do. vol. v. Thomas, in do. vol. vi. Spry, in do. vol. vi. Ford, in medical facts, vol. i. Canestrini, in do. vol. iii. Adair, in do. vol. iv. Mather, in do. vol. iv. Ford, in do. vol. v. Simmons, in do. vol. viii. Fryer, in do. vol. viii. Desault, journal de chirurgie. Chorin, in do. Monro, in the transactions of the royal society of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Monro, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Heister, surgery. Ruysch, observationes. Ballo-

uius, consultationes. Morgagni, de seibus et causis morborum. Bailhe, engravings. Eason, in Duncan's Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. M'Cormick, in do. vol. ii. Bertin, in do. vol. iv. Oliphant, in do. vol. x. Heysham, in do. vol. xiii. Knox, in do. vol. xvi. Nevin, in do. vol. xix. Kennedy, in annals of medicine, vol. vi. Kœymer, in do. vol. vi. Louis, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. iv. Macaulay, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Hunter, in do. vol. vi. Coates, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Duncan, in do. vol. i. Cooper, in do. vol. i. Duncan, in do. vol. i. Barclay, in do. vol. i. Marcet, in do. vol. i. Grivel, in do. vol. ii. Akerman, in do. vol. iii. Patoun, in do. vol. iii. Soden, in do. vol. iv. Aldis, in do. vol. v. Conquest, in do. vol. vii. Peake, in do. vol. vii. Howship, in do. vol. ix. Smith, in do. vol. x. Pulley, in London medical and physical journal, vol. i. Pole, in do. vol. iii. Vaughan, in do. vol. iii. Syer, in do. vol. v. Cam, in do. vol. vii. Dancer, in do. vol. viii. Atkinson, in do. vol. xii. King, in do. vol. xiii. Bartlet, in do. vol. xv. Hill, in do. vol. xxiv. Francis, in do. vol. xxxv. Sherwen, in medical records and researches. Baillie, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. i. Baillie, in do. vol. i. Carlisle, in do. vol. i. Wells, in do. vol. ii. Haller, opera minora. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. De la Motte, midwifery. Young, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Burrows, in do. vol. ii. Wall, in do. vol. ii. Cooper, in do. vol. iv. Lawrence, in do. vol. v. Maunoir, in do. vol. vii. Colles, in Dublin hospital reports and communications in medicine and surgery, vol. i. Dupuytren, in Corvisart's journal de medicine, tom. ix. Highmore, case of a fœtus found in the abdomen of a young man. Morgan, in the transactions of the American philosophical society, vol. ii. Barton, in do. vol. iii. Gaither, in the New-York medical and philosophical journal and review, vol. i.

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DERIVATION OF THE TERMS

USED TO DESIGNATE

THE CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA.

- Acne, from ακνη, a chaff.
Adynamia, from α, priv. and δυναμις, power.
Agalactia, from α, priv. and γαλα, milk.
Agheusia, from α, priv. and γεω, to taste.
Amaurosis, from αμαυρω, to darken.
Amenorrhœa, from α, priv. μην, month, and ρεω, to flow.
Amentia, from α, priv. and mens, the mind.
Anæsthesia, from α, priv. and αισθανομαι, to feel.
Anaphrodisia, from α, priv. and αφροδιτη, Venus.
Aneurisma, from ανευρυνω, to dilate.
Angina pectoris, from αγγω, to strangle.
Anosmia, from α, priv. and οξω, to smell.
Aphtha, from απτω, to inflame.
Apoceneses, from απο and κενεμαι, to evacuate.
Apoplexia, from απο, and πλησσω, to strike.
Arthritis, from αρθρον, a joint.
Asphyxia, from α, priv. and σφυξις, a pulse.
Asthma, from αω, or ασθμαινω, to breathe.
Blennorrhœa, from βλεννα, mucus, and ρεω, to flow.
Bronchitis, from βρογχος, the throat.
Bullæ, from bulla, a bubble.
Cachexia, from κακος, bad, and εξις, a habit.
Caligo, from caligo, darkness.
Carcinoma, from καρκινον, a crab.
Carditis, from καρδια, the heart.
Catalepsia, from καταλαμβάνω, to seize hold.
Catarrhus, from καταρρέω, to flow from.
Cholera, from χολη, bile, and ρεω, to flow.
Chorea, from χορος, a chorus.

- Colica, from *κωλον*, the colon.
 Continuæ, from *continuo*, to persevere.
 Convulsio, from *convello*, to rend.
 Cutanei, from *cutis*, the skin.
 Cystitis, from *κυστις*, the bladder.
 Deformitates, from *de*, out of, and *forma*, shape.
 Diabetes, from *δια*, through, and *βαινω*, to pass.
 Dialyses, from *διαλυω*, to dissolve.
 Diaphragmitis, from *διαφραγηω*, to divide.
 Diarrhœa, from *διαρρεω*, to flow through.
 Dysæsthesiæ, from *δυσ*, difficultly, and *αισθανομαι*, to feel or perceive.
 Dysenteria, from *δυσ*, bad, *εντερον*, an intestine, and *ρεω*, to flow.
 Dyslochia, from *δυσ*, difficultly, and *λοχια*, the lochia.
 Dysopia, from *δυσ*, bad, and *οψις*, vision.
 Dysphagia, from *δυσ*, bad, and *φαγω*, to eat.
 Dyspermatismus, from *δυσ*, bad, and *σπερματωω*, to procreate.
 Dyspepsia, from *δυσ*, bad, and *πεπτω*, to concoct.
 Dysuria, from *δυσ*, difficultly, and *ουρον*, urine.
 Ecchymoma, from *εκχυω*, to pour out.
 Ecthyma, from *εκθυω*, to break out.
 Ectopiæ, from *εκ*, out of, and *τοπος*, place.
 Eczema, from *εκζεω*, to boil out.
 Elephantiasis, from *ελεφας*, an elephant.
 Emphysema, from *εμφυσωω*, to inflate.
 Encystis, from *εν*, in, and *κυστις*, a bag.
 Enteritis, from *εντερον*, an intestine.
 Enuresis, from *ενουρεω*, to make urine.
 Ephelis, from *επι*, and *ηλιος*, the sun.
 Ephidrosis, from *επιδρωω*, to sweat.
 Epiphora, from *επιφερω*, to flow forcibly.
 Epistaxis, from *επισαζω*, to distill.
 Epilepsia, from *επιλαμβανω*, to seize upon.
 Erysipelas, from *ερυω*, to draw, and *πελας*, adjoining.
 Erythema, from *ερυθρος*, red.
 Exanthemata, from *εξανθεω*, to spring forth.
 Exostosis, from *εξ*, and *οσεν*, a bone.
 Febres, from *ferbeo*, to be hot.
 Fractura, from *frango*, to break.
 Fragilitas ossium, from *frango*, to break, and *ος*, bone.
 Frambæsia, from *framboise*, (French) a raspberry.
 Fungus hæmatodes, from *σφονγοις*, a sponge, and *αιμα*, blood.
 Galactirrœa, from *γαλα*, milk, and *ρεω*, to flow.
 Ganglion, from *γαγγλιον*, a knot.
 Gastritis, from *γαστηρ*, the stomach.

- Glossitis, from *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.
 Gonorrhœa, from *γενή*, the semen, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hæmatemesis, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *εμέω*, to vomit.
 Hæmatocele, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *κίλη*, a tumour.
 Hæmaturia, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ουρον*, urine.
 Hæmoptysis, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *πτύω*, to spit.
 Hæmorrhages, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *πεγνυμι*, to break out.
 Hæmorrhoids, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hepatirrhœa, from *ήπαρ*, the liver, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hepatitis, from *ήπαρ*, the liver.
 Herpes, from *ἵπω*, to creep.
 Hydatis, from *ὕδωρ*, water.
 Hydrops abdominis, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *abdo*, to hide.
 Hydrops articuli, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *articulus*, a joint.
 Hydrops uteri, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *uter*, a bottle.
 Hydrops cellularis, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *cella*, a cell.
 Hydrops cerebri, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *καρά*, a head.
 Hydrops ovarii, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ovum*, an egg.
 Hydrops spinæ, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *spica*, a thorn.
 Hydrops testis, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *testis*, a witness.
 Hydrops thoracis, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *θωρεω*, to leap.
 Hydrophobia, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *φοβέω*, to dread.
 Hysteralgia, *ὑτέρα*, the womb, and *αλγος*, pain.
 Hysteria, from *ὑτέρα*, the womb.
 Hysteritis, from *ὑτέρα*, the womb.
 Ichthyosis, from *ἰχθυα*, a scale.
 Icterus, from *ἰκτερος*, the jaundice.
 Impetigo, from *impeto*, to infest.
 Intermittentes, from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, to send.
 Intumescentiæ, from *intumesco*, to swell.
 Ischuria, from *ἰσχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, urine.
 Laryngitis, from *λαρυγξ*, the wind pipe.
 Lepa, from *λεπς*, a scale.
 Leucorrhœa, from *λευκος*, white, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Lichen, *λεῖχην*, or *λίχην*, a tetter or ring-worm.
 Lithiasis, from *λίθος*, a stone.
 Locales, from *locus*, a place.
 Lupus, from *λυκος*, a wolf.
 Luxatio, from *luxo*, to put out of joint.
 Maculæ, from *macula*, a spot.
 Mania, from *μαινομαι*, to rage.
 Marasmus, from *μαραίνω*, to grow lean.
 Marcores, from *marceo*, to become lean.
 Mastitis, from *μαστός*, a breast.
 Melancholia, from *μελας*, black, and *χολη*, bile.

- Menorrhagia, from μην, a month, and ρηγνυμι, to break out.
 Miliaria, from *milium*, the millet.
 Mollities ossium, from *mollis*, soft, and *os*, bone.
 Molluscum, from *mollis*, soft.
 Nævus, from *nævus*, a spot.
 Nephralgia, from νεφρος, the kidney, and αλγος, pain.
 Nephritis, νεφρος, a kidney.
 Neuralgia, from νευρον, a nerve, and αλγος, pain.
 Neuroses, from νευρον, a nerve.
 Nymphomania, from νυμφα, a nymph, and μανια, madness.
 Obstipatio, from *obstipo*, to stop up.
 Odontitis, from οδους, a tooth.
 Œsophagitis, from οιω, to carry, and φαγω, to eat.
 Oneirodynia, from ονειρος, a dream, and οδυνη, anxiety.
 Ophthalmia, from οφθαλμος, the eye.
 Orchitis, from ορχις, a testicle.
 Otorrhœa, from σς, the ear, and ρεω, to flow.
 Otitis, from σς, the ear.
 Pancreatitis, from πας, all, and κρεας, flesh.
 Papulæ, from *pappa*, a nipple.
 Paracusis, from παρα, wrong, and ακουω, to hear.
 Parophonia, from παρα, wrong, and φωνη, the voice.
 Paralysis, from παραλυω, to loose.
 Parotis, from παρα, near, and σς, the ear.
 Pemphigus, from πεμφιζ, a pustule.
 Peritonitis, from περιτεινω, to stretch round.
 Pertusis, from *pur*, much, and *tussis*, a cough.
 Pestis orientalis, from *pestis*, the plague, and *oriens*, east.
 Pestis tropicus, from *pestis*, the plague, and *tropicus*, tropical.
 Pharyngitis, from φαρυγξ, the pharynx.
 Phlegmasia dolens, from φλεγω, to burn.
 Phlegmasiæ, from φλεγω, to burn.
 Phlogosis, from φλογω, to inflame.
 Phrenitis, from φρεν, the mind.
 Phthisis, from φθιω, to grow lean.
 Phyma, from φυω, to spring up.
 Pityriasis, from πιτυρον, bran.
 Plethora, from πληθω, to fill.
 Plica, from *plico*, to entangle.
 Pneumonia, from πνεω, to breathe.
 Pompholyx, from πομφος, a bladder.
 Polypus, from πολυς, many, and πους, a foot.
 Polycarcia, from πολυς, much, and σαρξ, flesh.
 Porrigo, from *porrigo*, to extend.
 Proctitis, from πρωκτος, the anus.

- Profluvia, from *profluo*, to run down.
 Prolapsus, from *prolabor*, to slip down.
 Prurigo, from *prurio*, to itch.
 Psellismus, from *ψελλιζω*, to stammer.
 Pseudoblepsis, *ψευδης*, false, and *βλεπω*, to observe.
 Psoriasis, from *ψωρα*, the itch.
 Ptyalismus, from *πτυαλιζω*, to spit.
 Purpura, from *πορφυρος*, purple.
 Pustulæ, from *pus*, matter.
 Quartana, from *quartus*, the fourth.
 Quotidiana, from *quotidie*, daily.
 Remittentes, from *remitto*, to abate.
 Rhachitis, from *ῥαχis*, the backbone.
 Rheumatismus, from *ῥευματιζω*, to be afflicted with defluxions.
 Roseola, from *rosa*, the rose.
 Rubeola, from *ruber*, red.
 Rupia, from *rumpo*, to break.
 Sarcoma, from *σαρξ*, flesh.
 Satyriasis, from *σατυρος*, a satyr.
 Scabies, from *scaber*, rough.
 Scarlatina, from *scarlato*, (Ital.) a lively red.
 Scirrhus, from *σκιρῶω*, to harden.
 Scorbutus, from *schorbaet*, (Germ,) scurvy.
 Scrophula, from *scrofa*, a sow.
 Spasmi, from *σπασω*, to draw.
 Spilus, from *σπιλος*, a spot.
 Splenitis, from *σπλην*, the spleen.
 Squamæ, from *σκαπτω*, to excavate.
 Strabismus, from *στραβιζω*, to squint.
 Strophulus, from *στρεφω*, to turn.
 Suppressiones, from *supprimo*, to suppress.
 Sycosis, from *συκη*, a fig.
 Syncope, from *συγκοπτω*, to strike down.
 Synocha, from *συνεχω*, to continue.
 Syphilis, from *σιφλος*, filthy.
 Tertianæ, from *tertius*, the third.
 Tetanus, from *τεινω*, to stretch.
 Tonsillitis, from *tola*, a kernel.
 Trachitis, from *τραχος*, rough.
 Tubercula, from *tuber*, a knob.
 Tumores, from *tumeo*, to swell.
 Tympanites, from *τυμπανον*, a drum.
 Typhus, from *τυφω*, to inflame.
 Ulcus, from *ελκος*, a sore.

Urethritis, from *σπν̄θρα*, the urethra.

Urticaria, from *urtica*, a nettle.

Vaccinia, from *vacca*, a cow.

Varicella, from *varius*, changeable.

Varix, from *varus*, irregular.

Variola, from *varia*, the small pox.

Verruca, from *verukah*, (Arab.) a wart.

Vesaniæ, from *vesanus*, mad.

Vesiculæ, from *vesica*, a bladder.

Vitia, from *vitium*, a blemish.

Vitiligo, from *vitulus*, veal.

Vulnus, from *vulnus*, a wound.



FINIS.

