

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, Young, and Good, with references to the best authors on each disease / by David Hosack.

Contributors

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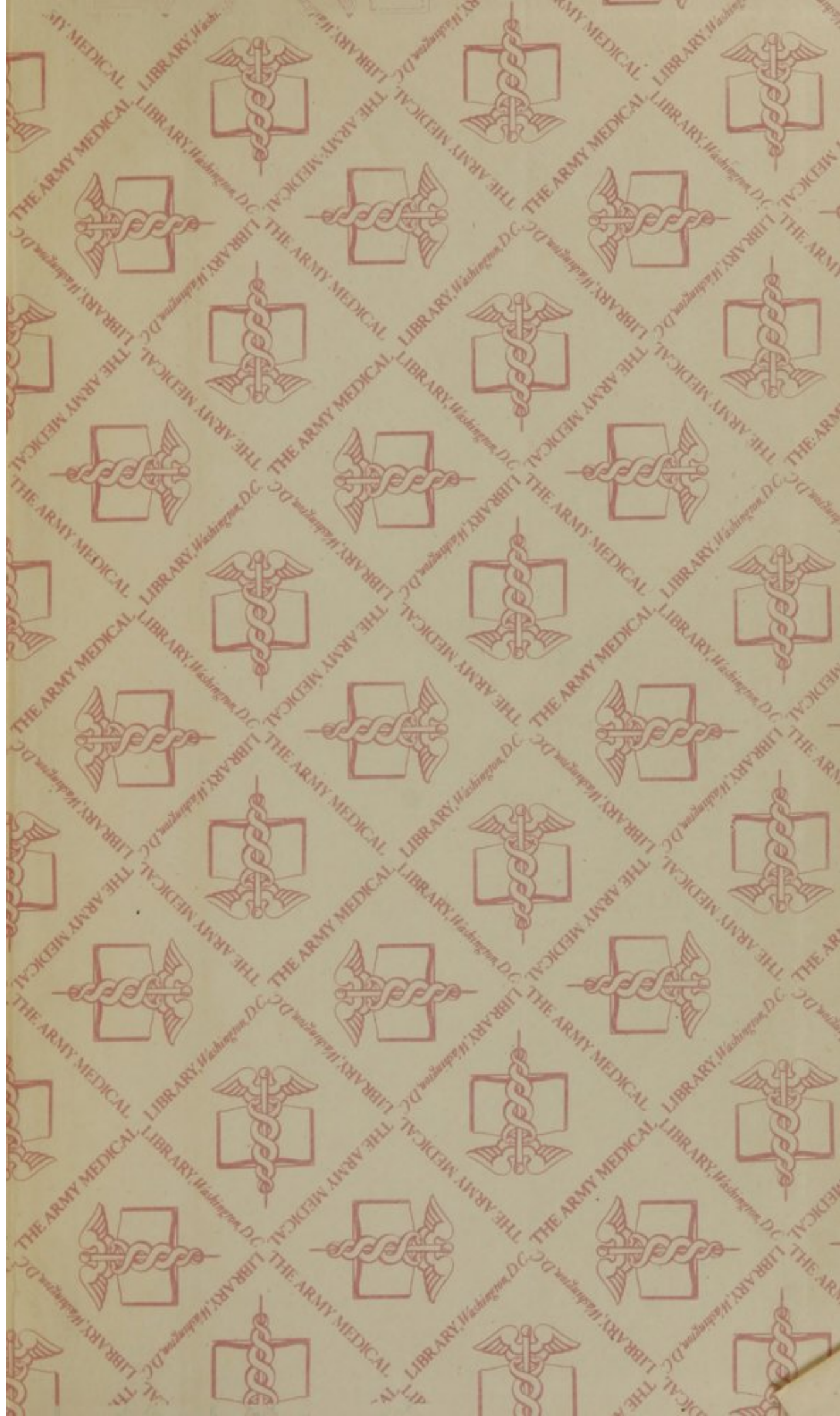
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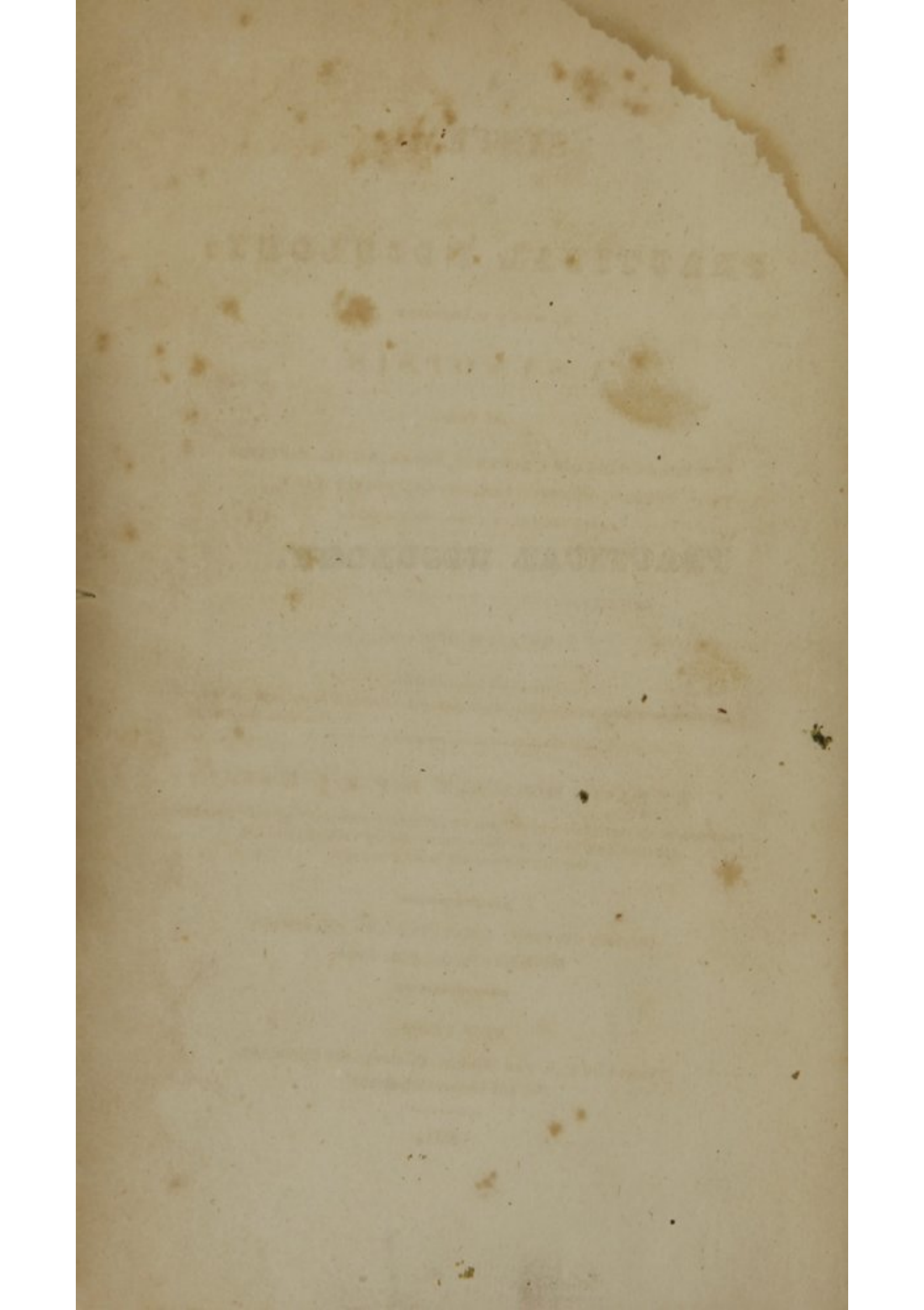
ANNEX







PRACTICAL NOSOLOGY.



A
SYSTEM
OF
PRACTICAL NOSOLOGY:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A SYNOPSIS

OF THE
SYSTEMS OF SAUVAGES, LINNÆUS, VOGEL, SAGAR, MACBRIDE,
CULLEN, DARWIN, CRICHTON, PINEL, PARR,
SWEDIAUR, YOUNG, AND GOOD.

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. F. R. S. L. & E.

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, &c.

SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

Printed for the use of the Class.

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Southern District of New-York, ss:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the second day of March, in the forty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, DAVID HOSACK, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A System of Practical Nosology: to which is prefixed, a Synopsis of the Systems of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Cullen, Darwin, Crichton, Pinel, Parr, Swediaur, Young, and Good. With references to the best authors on each disease. 'Auctorem neminem unum sequar: sed ut quemque verissimum in qua parte arbitror' Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. iii. By David Hosack, M. D. F. R. S. L. & E. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of the State of New York, one of the Physicians of the New-York Hospital, &c. Second edition, corrected and enlarged. Printed for the use of the class."

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GILBERT LIVINGSTON THOMPSON,
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.

ADVERTISEMENT
TO
THE SECOND EDITION.

THE early call for a reprint of the PRACTICAL NOSOLOGY, is some evidence that the work is deemed not entirely superfluous; and I have thought it my duty to avail myself of this opportunity to improve, in some degree at least, the present Edition. For this purpose, I have freely availed myself of the learned and elaborate investigations of Mr. Good. I have also made more frequent use than heretofore of the "Medical Literature" of Dr. Young. While the ensuing pages were in the press, I received from Professor Sprengel a copy of his *Institutiones Medicæ*, and in several instances have enriched this performance with the results of his valuable labours.

I hope, upon examination, that the present Edition will be found less faulty than its predecessor. My single wish has been to subserve the cause of Medical Science.

D. H.

New-York, February 28, 1821.

THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF
THE
LORD OF THE
TREASURY
OF THE
COMMONS
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
IN THE
REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD
BY
JAMES O'BRYEN
ESQ;
OF THE
MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN LAW
AND
OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
IN THE
REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD
LONDON
PRINTED BY
J. DODD, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD
1784

PREFACE
TO
THE FIRST EDITION.

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

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

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, 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, idio-

* Dr. Young and Mr. Good.

† Introduction to Medical Literature.

syncrasies, and the many accidental circumstances by which life is diversified, that the general rule must admit of a variety of exceptions, and is here, 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 py-

* Physiological System of Nosology.

rexiaë is too extensive, and may be said to comprehend 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

* Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ.

man is exposed. From an accidental symptom with 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 *dysentery* 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.

*Synopsis, tom. 2.

The second order of Dr. Cullen, the *phlegmasiæ*, 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 diseases; 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 with great propriety retained in the nosological arrangements of the present day. Dr. Cullen, not-

* Treatise on Febrile Diseases.

withstanding 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 chemistry, that have been made 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, 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

*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.

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 reference 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 cal-

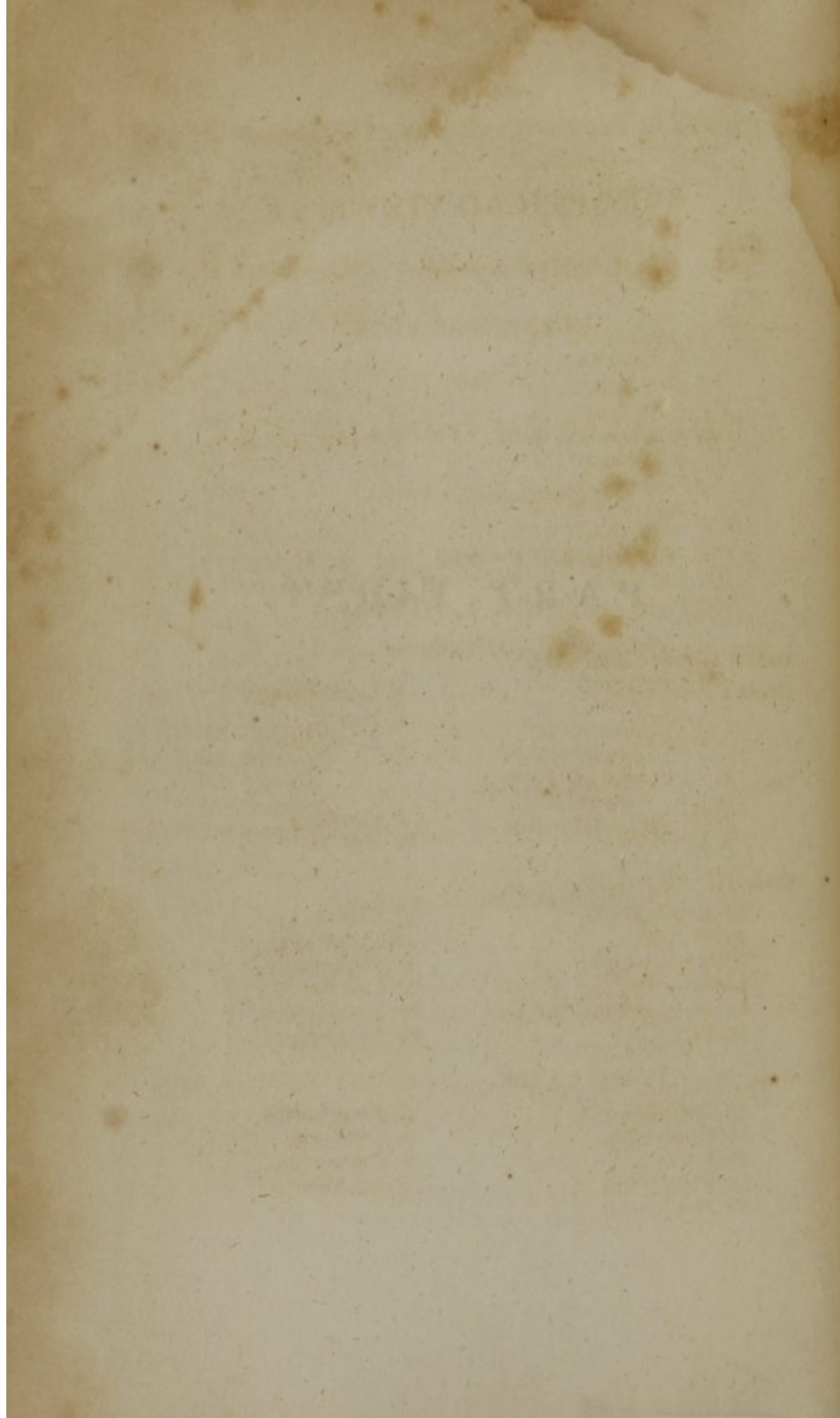
culated to improve the student, there can be but one opinion: but as to the manner in which this part of the work has been executed, the same unanimity is not to be looked for: by some, doubtless, the enumeration which has been made will be deemed too extensive; while by others, an opposite sentiment 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.



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 Enterocele. | 61 Diastasis. |
| 51 Epiplocele. | 62 Laxarthrus. |
| 52 Gasterocele. | |

ORD. VII. *PLAGÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 63 Vulnus. | 71 Ulcus. |
| 64 Punctura. | 72 Exulceratio. |
| 65 Excoriato. | 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. *CONTINUEÆ*.

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

ORD. II. *REMITTENTES*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 84 Amphimerina. | 86 Tetartophya. |
| 65 Tritæophya. | |

ORD. III. *INTERMITTENTES.*

87 Quotidiana.
88 Tertianæ.

89 Quartana.
90 Erratica.

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

91 Pestis.
92 Variola.
93 Pemphigus.
94 Rubeola.
95 Miliaris.

96 Purpura.
97 Erysipelas.
98 Scarlatina.
99 Essera.
100 Aphtha.

ORD. II. *MEMBRANACEÆ.*

101 Phrenitis.
102 Paraphrenesis.
103 Pleuritis.
104 Gastritis.

105 Enteritis.
106 Epiploitis.
107 Metritis.
108 Cystitis.

ORD. III. *PARENCHYMATOSÆ.*

109 Cephalitis.
110 Cynanche.
111 Carditis.
112 Peripneumonia.

113 Hepatitis.
114 Splenitis.
115 Nephritis.

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

116 Strabismus.
117 Trismus.
118 Obstipitas.

119 Contractura.
120 Crampus.
121 Priapismus.

ORD. II. *TONICI GENERALES.*

122 Tetanus.

123 Catochus.

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

124 Nystagmus.
125 Carphologia.
126 Pandiculatio.
127 Apomyttosis.

128 Convulsio.
129 Tremor.
130 Palpitatio.
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 Ephialtes. | 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 Cardiognmus. |
| 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 ANOMALIÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 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 <i>Ædopsophia</i> . | |

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

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

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 279 Polysarcia. | 282 Phlegmatia. |
| 280 Pneumatosi. | 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 Framboesia. |

ORD. V. *IMPETIGINES*.

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

ORD. VI. *ICTERITÆ*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 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. *SOLITARII.*

- 10 Erysipelas.

CLASS II....CRITICI.

ORD. I. *CONTINENTES.*

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

ORD. II. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 15 Quotidiana. | 18 Duplicana. |
| 16 Tertianæ. | 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*.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 42 Sphacelismus. | 36 Spleritis. |
| 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 Borborygmus. | 128 Catochus. |
| 124 Trismus. | 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. *CONSTRUCTORII*.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 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 Hæmorrhoids. |
| 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 Digitum. | 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 Arthrocare. | 261 Pressura. |
| 258 Coccyta. | 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 Atrêta. |
| 305 Strabismus. | 314 Plica. |
| 306 Lagophthalmia. | 315 Hirsuties. |
| 307 Nyotalopia. | 316 Alopecia. |
| 308 Presbytia. | 317 Trichiasis. |

ORD. VIII. *MACULÆ.*

318 Cicatrix.

319 Nævus.

320 Morphæa.

321 Vibex.

322 Sudamen.

323 Melasma.

324 Hepatizon.

325 Lentigo.

326 Ephelis.

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.*

§ I. *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 Panaritium. |
| 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 Hepatirrhoea. |
| 82 Epistaxis. | 91 Catarrhexis. |
| 83 Hæmoptoe. | 92 Hæmaturia. |
| 84 Hæmoptysis. | 93 Cystirrhagia. |
| 85 Stomacace. | 94 Stymatosis. |
| 86 Odontirrhoea. | 95 Hæmatopedesis. |
| 87 Otorrhoea. | 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 Otoplotos. | 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 Hypercatharcis. |
| 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 | Cardiogmus. | 175 | Podagra. |
| 153 | Mastodynia. | 176 | Osteocopus. |
| 154 | Soda. | 177 | Psophos. |
| 155 | Periadynia. | 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 Suspirium. |
| 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 Renchus. |
| 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 Lepra. |
| 308 Atrophia. | 321 Elephantiasis. |
| 309 Tabes. | 322 Elephantia. |
| 310 Phthisis. | 323 Plica. |
| 311 Hydrothorax. | 324 Phthiriasis. |
| 312 Rachitis. | 325 Physconia. |
| 313 Anasarca. | 326 Paracyisis. |
| 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 Hypnobotasis. |

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 Kanula. |
| 359 Phyma. | 381 Terminthus. |
| 360 Ecthymata. | 382 Oedema. |
| 361 Urticaria. | 383 Encephalocele. |
| 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 Atthritis. | 495 Crusta lactea. |
| 476 Porrigo. | 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. | 502 Rhacosis. |
| 484 Piptonychia. | |

ORD. VII. CONCRETIONES.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 504 Ancyloblepharon. | 508 Ancylosis. |
| 505 Zynizesis. | 509 Cicatrix |
| 506 Dacrymoma. | 510 Dactylon. |
| 507 Ancyloglossum. | |

CLASS XI...DEFORMITATES

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 511 Phoxos. | 523 Melachosteon. |
| 512 Gibber. | 524 Hirsuties. |
| 513 Caput obstipum. | 525 Canities. |
| 514 Strabismus. | 526 Distrix. |
| 515 Myopiasis. | 527 Xirasia. |
| 516 Lagophthalmus. | 528 Phalacroctis. |
| 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 Cholosis. | 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 Colpoccele. |
| 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 Hæmatoporia. |
| 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 Frambœsia. |

ORD. V. *IMPETIGINES.*

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

ORD. VI. *ICTERITÆ.*

132 Aurigo.

133 Melasicterus.

134 Phœnigmus.

135 Chlorosis.

ORD. VII. *ANOMALÆ.*

136 Phthiriasis.

137 Trichoma.

138 Alopecia.

139 Elcosis.

140 Gangræna.

141 Necrosis.

CLASS IV....DOLORES.

ORD. I. *VAGI.*

142 Arthritis.

143 Ostocopus.

144 Rheumatismus.

145 Catarrhus.

146 Anxietas.

147 Lassitudo.

148 Stupor.

149 Pruritus.

150 Algor.

151 Ardor.

ORD. II. *CAPITIS.*

152 Cephalalgia.

153 Cephalæa.

154 Hemicrania.

155 Ophthalmia.

156 Otalgia.

157 Odontalgia.

ORD. III. *PECTORIS.*

158 Pyrosis.

159 Cardiogmus.

ORD. IV. *ABDOMINIS.*

160 Cardialgia.

161 Gastrodynia.

162 Colica.

163 Hepatalgia.

164 Splenalgia.

165 Nephralgia.

166 Hysteralgia.

ORD. V. *EXTERNARUM.*

167 Mastodynia.

168 Rachialgia.

169 Lumbago.

170 Ischias.

171 Proctalgia.

172 Pudendagra.

173 Digitium.

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.

220 Catochus.

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

230 Nystagmus.

235 Convulsio.

231 Carphologia.

236 Tremor.

232 Subsultus.

237 Palpitatio.

233 Pandiculatio.

238 Claudicatio.

234 Apomystocis.

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 Empyëma. |

CLASS IX....DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 258 Amblyopia. | 263 Agheustia. |
| 259 Caligo. | 264 Dysecœa. |
| 260 Cataracta. | 265 Paracusis. |
| 261 Amaurosis. | 266 Cophossis. |
| 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. *COMATA.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 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 Epiplöitis. |
| 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.

325 Tertiana.

326 Quartana.

327 Erratica.

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

328 Vertigo.

329 Suffusio.

330 Diplopia

331 Syrigmos.

332 Hypochondriasis.

333 Somnambulismus.

ORD. II. *MOROSITATES.*

334 Pica.

335 Bulimia.

336 Polydipsia.

337 Antipathia.

338 Nostalgia.

339 Panophobia.

340 Satyriasis.

341 Nymphomania.

342 Tarantismus.

343 Hydrophobia.

344 Rabies.

ORD. III. *DELIRIA.*

345 Paraphrosyne.

346 Amentia.

347 Melancholia.

348 Dæmonomania.

349 Mania.

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 Framboesia. |
| 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.

§ I. 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 Nephritis. |
| 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.

36 Hæmoptysis.

37 Hæmorrhoids.

38 Menorrhagia.

ORD. V. *PROFLUVIA.*

39 Catarrhus.

40 Dysenteria.

CLASS II....NEUROSES.

ORD. I. *COMATA.*

41 Apoplexia.

42 Paralysis.

ORD. II. *ADYNAMIÆ.*

43 Syncope.

44 Dyspepsia.

45 Hypochondriasis.

46 Chlorosis.

ORD. III. *SPASMI.*

47 Tetanus.

48 Trismus.

49 Convulsio.

50 Chorea.

51 Raphania.

52 Epilepsia.

53 Palpitatio.

54 Asthma.

55 Dyspnœa.

56 Pertussis.

57 Pyrosis.

58 Colica.

59 Cholera.

60 Diarrhœa.

61 Diabetes.

62 Hysteria.

63 Hydrophobia.

ORD. IV. *VESANIÆ.*

64 Amentia.

65 Melancholia.

66 Mania.

67 Oneirodynia.

CLASS III....CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I *MARCORES.*

68 Tabes.

69 Atrophia.

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ*.§ 1. *ADIPOSÆ*.

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 Framboesia.

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.

107 Adipsia.

108 Anaphrodisia.

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIÆ*.

109 Aphonia.

110 Mutitas.

111 Paraphonia.

112 Psellismus.

113 Strabismus.

114 Dysphagia.

115 Contractura.

ORD. IV. *APOCENOSES*.

116 Profusio.

117 Ephidrosis.

118 Epiphora.

119 Ptyalismus.

120 Enuresis.

121 Gonorrhœa.

ORD. V. *EPISCHESES*.

122 Obstipatio.

123 Ischuria.

124 Dysuria.

125 Dyspermatismus.

126 Amenorrhœa.

ORD. VI. *TUMORES*.

127 Aneurisma.

128 Varix.

129 Ecchymoma.

130 Scirrhus.

131 Cancer.

132 Bubo.

133 Sarcoma

134 Verruca.

135 Clavus.

136 Lupia.

137 Ganglion.

138 Hydatis.

139 Hydarthrus.

140 Exostosis.

ORD. VII. *ECTOPIÆ*.

141 Hernia.

142 Prolapsus.

143 Luxatio.

ORD. VIII. *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>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 uberior 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>Hæmorrhœis 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 parciior 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>Cornea 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>Febres 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>Conities.</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>Spinæ 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> .	<i>Scirrhus</i> .
23 ——— <i>recti</i> .	——— of the rectum.
24 ——— <i>urethræ</i> .	——— of the urethra.
25 ——— <i>œsophagi</i> .	——— of the throat.
26 <i>Lacteorum 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-</i> <i>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>Dysenteria</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> .	Ophthalmy, 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>Lepros.</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>Distensio 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>dolorificus.</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 pulchritudinis.</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>Catalepsis.</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 vultûs 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 excitata.</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 sardonicus.</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 parotidide.</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>Dusus 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>Pullutatio 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 ——— a frigore cutaneo. | ———— from cold skin. |
| 4 <i>Pallor ex ægritudine.</i> | Paleness from sickness. |
| 5 <i>Dyspnæa 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 ——— hepatica. | Liver-cough. |
| 9 ——— arthritica. | Gout-cough. |
| 10 <i>Vertigo rotatoria.</i> | Vertigo rotatory. |
| 11 ——— visualis. | ———— visual. |
| 12 ——— ebriosa. | ———— inebriate. |
| 13 ——— febriculosa. | ———— feverish. |
| 14 ——— cerebrosa. | ———— 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> | Stranguary 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 ab acido 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 variolâ 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 hydropse 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 ira.</i>	Redness from Anger.
6 ——— <i>criminiti.</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>Hemicranie periodus.</i>	———— of head-ach.
4 <i>Epilepsia 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>Catamenie 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>Februm 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. |
| 7 <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> | Vomiting from stone in the ureter. |
| 5 ——— <i>ab insultu paralytico.</i> | Vomiting from stroke of palsy. |
| 6 ——— <i>a titillatione faucium.</i> | Vomiting from tickling the throat. |
| 7 ——— <i>cute sympathetica.</i> | Vomiting 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. I. *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.

Sub sp. 1 Biliosa.

2 Petechialis.

Sp. 2 Amphemerina infantilis.

3 Amphemerina hectica.

G. 10. Tritæus.

Sp. 1 Simplex.

2 Biliosus.

Sp. 3 Petechialis.

G. 11. Tetartæus.

Sp. 1 Simplex.

2 Biliosus.

Sp. 3 Petechialis.

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. Hæmorrhœa 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.

Sp. 3 Convulsiva.

2 Somnambulans.

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 Debilitate.
2 â Pathemate.

Sp. 3 â Venenø.

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.

Sp. 3 Paraphrosyne.

2 Mania melancholica.

G. 2. Hallucinatio.

Sp. 1 Hypochondriasis.

Sp. 3 Hallucinatio melancholica.

2 Dæmonomania.

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—*Dröpsies.*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. Frambœsia.

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. Ageustia.
- 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 Merocele.

- Sp. 4 Ischiatocele.
- 5 Elytrocele.
- 6 Hypogastrocœle.

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. *Gastrocœle*.G. 5. *Splenocœle*,G. 6. *Hysterocele*.G. 7. *Hernia ovarii*.

ORDO IV. *PROLAPSUS*—*Prolapsus*.

- G. 1. Encephalocoele.
- 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.

ORDO 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 splachnica.

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 complicatæ. 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 complicatæ.

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 cellulosæ et organorum secretionibus inservientium.*

Genus I. 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.

HEMORRHAGIÆ.

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. *Vesania.*

- 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* complicatae.

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.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF PARR.

(PUBLISHED IN 1809.)

ORDER I....PYREXIÆ.

GENUS I. *INTERMITTENS*.

Sp. 1 Quotidiana.
2 Tertianæ.
3 Quartanæ.

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 I. (continued.)

Sp. 5 Pneumonia.

- α Pleuritica.
- β Peripneumonica.
- γ Diaphragmatica.
- δ Hepatica.
- ϵ Rheumatica.

6 Hepatitis.

7 Carditis.

- α Mediastini.
- β Pericarditis.

Sp. 8 Gastritis.

9 Enteritis.

- α Mesenterica.
- β Epiploitis.
- γ Peritonitis.
- δ Rheumatica.

10 Nephritis.

11 Cystitis.

12 Hysteritis.

13 Odontalgia.

GENUS II. PHLOGOSIS.

Sp. 1 Erythema.

2 Phrenitica.

3 Anginosa.

Sp. 4 Pneumonica.

5 Puerperalis.

GENUS III. CATARRHUS.

Sp. 1 Coryza.

- α Contagiosa.
- β Senilis.
- γ Arthritica.
- δ Trachealis.

2 Dysenteria.

- α Epidemica.
- β Sporadica.

Sp. 3 Phthisis.

4 Cœliaca.

5 Leucorrhœa.

6 Cystirrhœa.

7 Gonorrhœa.

8 Leucorrhœo.

GENUS IV. ARTHRITIS.

Sp. 1 Rheumatismus.

- α Lumbago.
- β Ischias.
- γ Pleurodyne.

2 Arthrodynia.

Sp. 3 Podagra.

4 Hydrarthrus.

- α Coxarius.
- β Genu.

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 Chrystallina. | β Alba. |
| 2 Vaccina. | 6 Scarlatina. |
| 3 Rubeola. | α Cynanchica. |
| α Maligna. | 7 Erysipelas. |
| β Variolodes. | 8 Pestis. |
| 4 Varicella. | 9 Pemphigus. |
| | 10 Aptha. |
| | 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 Cardiaca.
 β Metastatica.
 γ Occasionalis.
 δ Angens.

GENUS II. *ANEPITHYMLIA*.

- 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 *Afrorum*.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. Auc-
torum.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. | ε 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 Sarcona. | 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, (externus) | 7 Hydrocele. |
| 3 Hydrorachitis, (Spina Bifida.) | 8 Exomphalos. |

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. *Febris 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-
ticopyra.) | 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>
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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 (<i>s. Zona.</i>)	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 (<i>s. 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. *DYSERETHISIE ET DYSÆSTHESIE.*ORD. I. *ECLYSES.*

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

ORD. II. *SPASMI.*Sectio 1. *Spasmi Tonici.*

106 Tetanus.	107 Spasmus (s. Crampus.)
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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. *ALGEMATÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 116 Dysphoria. | 129 Nephralgia. |
| 117 Alysus. | 130 Kystalgia. |
| 118 Cnesmus. | 131 Hysteralgia. |
| 119 Kephalgia. | 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. | 142 Osteodynia. |

ORD. IV. *DYSKINESIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 142 Hypererethisia. | 152 Pertussis. |
| 143 Hyperæsthesia. | 153 Dyspnœa. |
| 144 Hyperkinesia. | 154 Asthma. |
| 145 Agrypnia. | 155 Pnigalion. |
| 146 Rhembasmus. | 156 Pnigophobia. |
| 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. *PARANOLÆ*.

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. *Polychymia.*

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. *Olygochymia.*

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

Sectio 3. *Dyscrasia.*

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.
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ORD. III. *MARASMI*.

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

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

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

ORD. V. *DYSCHROLÆ* 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 CUTANÆÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 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 Splanchnolithiasis. |
| 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.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 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. |
|-------------|-----------------|

Sectio 2. *Dysphoniæ.*

284 Aponia.

285 Paraphonia.

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

286 Hyperorgosis.

288 Astysia.

287 Priapismus.

*Dyspermasia.*Sectio 2. *Dysgennesiæ Mulierum.*

289 Machlosyne.

293 Dystokia.

290 Dyssynusia.

294 Pseudokyesis.

291 Steirosis.

295 Parakyesis.

292 Ectrosis.

ORD. IV. *EVRYANGEIÆ.*

296 Cardievrysma.

297 Aortevrysma.

Arteriochalasis.

298 Arterevrysma.

300 Lymphhevrysma.

299 Phlebevrysma.

301 Splanchnhevrysma.

ORD. V. *STENEANGEIÆ.*

302 Stenosis.

303 Anxis.

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

303 Phlegmone.

312 Kysthitis.

304 Dothien.

313 Postbitis.

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 Aneveryma. | 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. |
|---------------------|---------------|

*Carkinoma.**Choiras.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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.*

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

ORD. VII. *ECPHYSES s. EXCRESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 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.*

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|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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. *Cutaneæ 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>Agaluxia</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.

Catecausis—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. |

ORDER 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>Empimelum</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. | |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF
THE SYSTEM OF GOOD.

(PUBLISHED IN 1817.)



CLASS I.

CŒLIACA.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—*ENTERICA*.

(*Affecting the Alimentary Canal.*)

Disquiet, or diseased action in some part of the passage for the reception and detrition of the food.

GENUS I.—*ODONTIA*. (*Tooth-ache.*)

Pain or derangement of the teeth or their sockets.

GENUS II.—*PTYALISMUS*. (*Salivation.*)

Involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth.

GENUS III.—*DYSPHAGIA*. (*Difficulty of swallowing.*)

Pain or obstruction in swallowing without inflammation, and mostly without impeded respiration.

GENUS IV.—*DIPSOSIS*. (*Morbid thirst.*)

The desire for drinking excessive or impaired.

GENUS V.—*LIMOSIS*. (*Morbid appetite ; voracity ; water-brash ; dyspepsia.*)

The appetite for food impaired, excessive, or depraved.

GENUS VI.—*COLICA*. (*Colic.*)

Gripping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness.

GENUS VII.—*COPROSTASIS*. (*Costiveness.*)

Obstinate retention of the feces in the intestines.

GENUS VIII.—*DYSENTERIA*. (*Bloody-flux.*)

Gripping and tenesmus ; frequent, mucous, and often bloody dejections ; the feces seldom discharged, and in small quantities.

GENUS IX.—*DIARRHŒA*. (*Lax ; Looseness.*)

Alvine evacuations crude, loose, and too frequent ; with little or no gripping or tenesmus.

GENUS X.—*CHOLERA*. (*Purging and vomiting.*)

Anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms ; for the most part with bilious vomiting and purging.

GENUS XI.—*ENTEROLITHUS*. (*Bezoar ; intestinal calculus.*)

Stony concretions in the stomach or intestinal canal.

GENUS XII.—*HELMINTHIA*. (*Worms.*)

Worms or larves of insects, inhabiting the stomach or intestines.

GENUS XIII.—*PROCTICA*. (*Piles, tenesmus, falling down of the fundament.*)

Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation.

ORDER II.—*SPLANCHNICA*.

(*Affecting the collatitious viscera.*)

Disquiet, or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

GENUS I.—*ICTERUS*. (*Jaundice.*)

Yellowness of the eyes and skin ; white feces ; urine saffron coloured, and communicating a saffron dye : the course of the bile obstructed.

GENUS II.—*MELÆNA*. (*Black jaundice ; black vomit.*)

The colour of the eyes and skin fuliginous, leaden, or livid ; black, viscid dejections, with occasional vomitings of the same ; anxiety, depression of spirits.

GENUS III.—*CHOLOLITHUS*. (*Gall stone.*)

Pain above the region of the liver, catenating with pain at the pit of the stomach : the pulse unchanged ; sickness ; dyspepsy ; inactivity ; bilious concretion in the gall bladder or bile ducts.

GENUS IV.—*PARABYSMA*. (*Visceral tumours.*)

Knotty or unequal intumescence of the abdomen from an indurated enlargement of one or more of the viscera contributory to the digestive function ; derangement of the general health.

CLASS II.

PNEUMATICA.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—*PHONICA*.

(*Affecting the vocal avenues.*)

The passage of the voice impeded; or its power suppressed or depraved.

GENUS I.—*CORYZA*. (*Defluxion from the head.*)

Defluxion from the nostrils, obstructing their channel.

GENUS II.—*POLYPUS*. (*Polypus.*)

A fleshy elongated excrescence, shooting from one or more slender roots in the cavity of the nostrils, running in different directions, and affecting the speech.

GENUS III.—*RHONCUS*. (*Snoring; wheezing.*)

Hoarse, sonorous breathing, from stagnation of mucus in the vocal canal.

GENUS IV.—*APHONIA*. (*Dumbness; speechlessness.*)

Inability of speech.

GENUS V.—*DYSPHONIA*. (*Imperfect speech; change of voice.*)

The sound of the voice imperfect or depraved.

GENUS VI.—*PSELLISMUS*. (*Stammering; lisping.*)

The articulation imperfect or depraved.

ORDER II.—*PNEUMONICA.*

(*Affecting the lungs, their membranes, or motive power.*)

Respiration irregular, impeded, or painful.

GENUS I.—*BEX.* (*Cough ; hooping cough.*)

Sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs.

GENUS II.—*DYSPNŒA.* (*Short breath ; anhelation.*)

Permanent difficulty of breathing, with a sense of weight on the chest.

GENUS III.—*ASTHMA.* (*Asthma ; broken wind.*)

Difficulty of breathing, temporary, recurrent ; accompanied with a wheezing sound, and sense of constriction in the chest ; with cough and expectoration.

GENUS IV.—*EPHIALTES.* (*Night-mare.*)

Sighing, suffocative anhelation, with intercepted utterance, and a sense of some external substance pressing heavily on the chest : transitory.

GENUS V.—*STERNALGIA.* (*Angina pectoris.*)

Violent pain about the stomach, extending towards the arms ; anxiety, difficulty of breathing, and sense of suffocation.

GENUS VI.—*PLEURALGIA.* (*Stitch ; pain in the side.*)

Pungent pain in the side ; difficulty of breathing ; without fever or inflammation.

CLASS III.

HÆMATICA.

DISEASES OF THE SANGUINEOUS FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—PYRECTICA.

(Fever.)

Heat and number of the pulse preternaturally augmented ; usually preceded by rigor, and followed by perspiration ; pains fixed or wandering ; lassitude ; debility of mind, and voluntary muscles.

GENUS I.—EPHEMERA. *(Simple fever.)*

Attack of fever sudden ; paroxysm single, and terminating in about twenty-four hours.

GENUS II.—ANETUS. *(Intermitting fever.)*

Paroxysms intermitting, and returning during the course of the disease : the intermission generally perfect and regular.

GENUS III.—EPANETUS. *(Remitting fevers.)*

Strikingly exacerbating and remitting ; but without intermission : one paroxysm every twenty-four hours.

GENUS IV.—ENECLA. *(Continued fever, inflammatory fever, nervous, putrid, soil, camp, hospital, child-bed fever.)*

One series of increase and decrease ; with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice every twenty-four hours.

ORDER II.—*PHLOGOTICA*.*(Inflammations.)*

Fixed heat and pain, or soreness ; increased secretion, lesion of a particular part or organ ; mostly accompanied with fever.

GENUS I.—*APOSTEMA*. (*Abscess.*)

Large, suppurative inflammation, in a deep seated organ ; pus copious and confined.

GENUS II.—*PHLEGMONE*. (*Phlegmon, bubo.*)

Suppurative, sub-cutaneous tumour ; tensive ; glabrous ; painful ; at length fluctuating, and bursting spontaneously ; the pus uniform and mature.

GENUS III.—*PHYMA*. (*Boil, carbuncle, sty.*)

Imperfectly suppurative, cutaneous, or sub-cutaneous tumour ; the abscess thickened, and indurated at the edge ; often with a core in the middle.

GENUS IV.—*IONTHUS*. (*Stone-pock ; rosy drop.*)

Unsuppurative, tubercular tumour ; stationary ; chiefly common to the face.

GENUS V.—*PHLYSIS*. (*Whitlow ; felon.*)

Ulcerative, sub-cutaneous tumour ; flat, tensive, glabrous, diffused, hot, throbbing ; at length fluctuating with an acrid ichor.

GENUS VI.—*ERYTHEMA*. (*Erysipelas ; chilblain ; kibe.*)

Red, glabrous, tumid, fullness of the integuments ; disappearing on pressure ; pain burning ; inflammation ulcerative ; terminating in cuticular scales or vesicles ; occasionally in gangrene.

GENUS VII.—*EMPRESMA*. (*Phrensy ; ear-ache ; mumps ; quinsy ; croup ; pleurisy ; inflammation of the heart, stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, kidneys, bladder, womb, testicles.*)

Deranged function of a visceral organ, membranous or parenchymatous ; with local pain ; fever, mostly a cauma ; inflammation, mostly adhesive.

GENUS VIII.—*OPHTHALMIA*. (*Inflammation of the eyes, lippitude.*)

Pain and redness of the eye or its appendages ; intolerance of light ; flow of tears or other excited secretion.

GENUS IX.—*CATARRHUS*. (*Catarrh ; influenza.*)

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, often extending to the bronchia and frontal sinuses ; infarction of the nostrils ; sneezing, and for the most part a mucous expectoration or discharge from the nose.

GENUS X.—*SPARGANOSIS*. (*Milkspread ; phlegmasia dolens.*)

Pale, tense, glabrous, diffused swelling of a limb ; great tenderness ; inflammation subcutaneous, unsuppurative.

GENUS XI.—*ARTHROSIA*. (*Rheumatism ; gout ; white swelling.*)

Inflammation mostly confined to the joints ; severely painful ; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles.

ORDER III.—*EXANTHEMATICA*.

(*Eruptive fevers.*)

Cutaneous eruptions essentially accompanied with fever.

GENUS I.—*ENANTHESIS*. (*Scarlet fever ; measles ; nettle rash.*)

Eruption of red level, or nearly level, patches, variously figured ; irregularly diffused ; often confluent ; terminating in cuticular exfoliations.

GENUS II.—*EMPHLYSIS*. (*Miliary fever ; thrush ; vaccinia ; chicken pox ; vesicular fever ; erysipelas.*)

Eruption of vesicular pimples filled progressively with an acrid and colourless, or nearly colourless fluid ; terminating in scurf, or laminated scabs.

GENUS III.—*EMPYESIS*. (*Small-pox.*)

Eruption of phlegmonous pimples ; gradually filling with a purulent fluid ; and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scars.

GENUS IV.—*ANTHRACIA*. (*Plague ; yaws.*)

Eruption of tumours imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and for the most part a sordid and sanious core.

ORDER IV.—*DYSTHETICA*.
(*Cachexies.*)

Morbid state of the blood or blood vessels ; alone, or connected with a morbid state of other fluids, producing a diseased habit.

GENUS I.—*PLETHORA*. (*Plethora.*)

Complexion florid ; veins distended ; undue sense of heat and fulness ; oppression of the head, chest, or other internal organ.

GENUS II.—*HÆMORRHAGIA*. (*Hæmorrhage from the nose, lungs, stomach, uterus, &c.*)

Flux of blood from an organ, without external violence.

GENUS III.—*MARASMUS*. (*Emaciation; atrophy; tabes; phthisis.*)

Emaciation of the entire body.

GENUS IV.—*CYRTOSIS*. (*Rickets; cretinism.*)

Head bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurvated; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.

GENUS V.—*ALPHOSIS*. (*Albino.*)

Cuticle dead white; pupils rosy; corporeal powers weak.

GENUS VI.—*STRUMA*. (*Scrophula or king's evil.*)

Indolent glandular tumours, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty; upper lip thickened; skin smooth; countenance usually florid.

GENUS VII.—*CARCINUS*. (*Cancer.*)

Skirrhous, livid tumour, intersected with firm, whitish divergent bands, chiefly of the secernent glands: pains acute and lancinating: often propagated to other parts; terminating in a fetid, and ichorous ulcer.

GENUS VIII.—*LUES*. (*Pox.*)

Ulcers on the genitals, inguinal buboes, or both, after impure coition; succeeded by ulcers in the throat, copper coloured spots on the skin, bone pains, and nodes.

GENUS IX.—*ELEPHANTIASIS*. (*Leprosy*.)

Skin thick, livid, rugose, tuberculate ; insensible to feeling ; eyes fierce and staring ; perspiration highly offensive.

GENUS X.—*BUCKNEMIA*. (*Barbadoes Leg*.)

Leg enormously tumid and misshapen ; skin thickened, livid, rugose ; often scaly ; scrotum, arms, or other parts, sometimes participating in the affection.

GENUS XI.—*CATACAUSIS*. (*Spontaneous combustion*)

General combustibility of the body.

GENUS XII.—*PORPHYRA*. (*Scurvy*.)

Livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood ; languor and loss of muscular strength ; pains in the limbs.

GENUS XIII.—*EXANGIA*. (*Aneurism*.)

Enlargement or rupture of a blood vessel, without external opening.

GENUS XIV.—*GANGRÆNA*. (*Mortification or death of a part*.)

The death of a portion of the body, while the rest continues alive ; often in a sound state.

GENUS XV.—*ULCUS*. (*Ulcer*.)

A purulent or ichorous sore produced by the separation of a dead part.

CLASS IV.

NEUROTICA.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—PHRENICA.

(*Affecting the intellect.*)

Error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties.

GENUS I.—ECPHRONIA. (*Insanity ; melancholy ; madness.*)

Diseased perception, with a little disturbance of the judgment ; occasionally shifting into diseased judgment, with little disturbance of the perception ; diminished sensibility ; irregular remissions.

GENUS II.—EMPATHEMA. (*Ungovernable passion ; jealousy ; joy ; grief.*)

The judgment perverted or overpowered by the force of some predominant passion ; the features of the countenance changed from their common character.

GENUS III.—ALUSIA. (*Illusion ; fanaticism ; hypochondriasm ; misanthropy.*)

The judgment perverted or overpowered by the force of the imagination ; the spirits permanently elevated or depressed ; the feelings of the mind depicted in the countenance.

GENUS IV.—APHELXIA. (*Revery ; brown study ; listless musing.*)

Voluntary inactivity of the whole, or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness.

GENUS V.—*PARONIRIA*. (*Sleep-walking ; sleep-talking ; night pollution.*)

The voluntary organs connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions ; while the other organs remain asleep.

GENUS VI.—*MORIA*. (*Fatuity ; imbecility ; forgetfulness ; fickleness ; folly ; dotage ; idiotism.*)

Defect or habetude of the understanding.

ORDER II.—*ÆSTHETICA*.

(*Affecting the sensation.*)

Dulness, depravation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense.

GENUS I.—*PAROPSIS*. (*Night-sight ; day-sight ; long-sight ; short-sight ; skue-sight ; false sight ; cataract ; amaurosis.*)

Sense of sight vitiated or lost.

GENUS II.—*PARACUSIS*. (*Deafness ; double-hearing.*)

Sense of hearing vitiated or lost.

GENUS III.—*PAROSMIS*. (*Acute smell ; loss of smell, &c.*)

Sense of smell vitiated or lost.

GENUS IV.—*PARAGEUSIS*. (*Acute taste ; loss of taste.*)

Sense of taste vitiated or lost.

GENUS V.—*PARAPSIS*. (*Itching ; acute feeling ; loss of feeling.*)

Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.

ORDER III.—*CINETICA*.*(Affecting the muscles.)*

Irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres ; commonly denominated spasm.

GENUS I.—*ENTASIA*. (*Spasm ; priapism ; stiff-neck ; lock-jaw ; cramp.*)

Irregular muscular action producing contraction, rigidity, or both.

GENUS II.—*NEURALGIA*. (*Tic douloureux ; painful affection of the face.*)

Contraction and distortion of a particular muscle, or group of muscles, with partial trepidations, and acute lancinating pains in the course of the principal nerves : paroxysm short, recurring at irregular periods.

GENUS III.—*CLONUS*. (*Hiccough ; sneezing ; palpitation ; twinkling of the eye-lids ; twitching of the tendons ; yawning ; gaping ; stretching.*)

Forcible agitation of one or more muscles in sudden and irregular snatches.

GENUS IV.—*SYNCLONUS*. (*Trembling ; St. Vitus's dance.*)

Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will.

ORDER IV.—*SYSTATICA*.*(Affecting several, or all the sensorial powers, simultaneously.)*

Irritation or inertness of the mind extending to the muscles or external senses ; or of the muscles or external senses extending to the mind.

GENUS I.—*AGRYPNIA*. (*Sleeplessness.*)

Difficulty or inability of obtaining sleep.

GENUS II.—*DYSPHORIA*. (*Restlessness ; fidgets ; anxiety.*)

Troublesome and restless uneasiness of the nerves and muscles ; increased sensibility ; inability of fixing the attention.

GENUS III.—*ANTIPATHIA*. (*Antipathy.*)

Internal horror at the presence of particular objects or subjects ; with great external restlessness or delirium.

GENUS IV.—*LYSSA*. (*Rage ; feline madness ; canine madness.*)

Great restlessness ; anxiety ; hurry of mind ; horror ; and constriction of the muscles of the chest ; supervening to the bite of a rabid animal : preceded by a return of pain and inflammation in the bitten part.

GENUS V.—*CEPHALEA*. (*Head-ache ; megrim.*)

Aching pain in the head ; intolerance of light and sound ; difficulty of bending the mind to mental operations.

GENUS VI.—*DINUS*. (*Dizziness ; swimming of the head.*)

Apparent giration of objects, with hebetude of the sensorial powers.

GENUS VII.—*SYNCOPE*. (*Swoon ; fainting fit.*)

Motion of the heart and lungs feeble, or imperceptible ; diminished sensibility ; inability of utterance.

GENUS VIII.—*SYSPASIA*. (*Convulsion ; hysteria ; epilepsy.*)

Clonic spasm ; diminished sensibility ; inability of utterance.

GENUS IX.—*CARUS*. (*Suspended animation; ecstasy; trance; lethargy; apoplexy; palsy.*)

Muscular immobility; mental, or corporeal torpitude, or both.

CLASS V.

GENETICA.

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—*CENOTICA*.

(*Affecting the fluids.*)

Morbid discharges; or excess, deficiency, or irregularity of such as are natural.

GENUS I.—*PARAMENIA*. (*Suppression; difficulty; excess; cessation of menstruation.*)

Morbid evacuation, or deficiency of the catamenial flux.

GENUS II.—*LEUCORRHŒA*. (*Whites; labour-show.*)

Mucous discharge from the vagina, commonly without infection; disappearing during menstruation.

GENUS III.—*BLENORRHŒA*. (*Clap; gleet.*)

Muculent discharge from the urethra, or vagina: generally with local irritation, and dysury; not disappearing during menstruation.

GENUS IV.—*SPERMORRHŒA*.

Involuntary emission of seminal fluid without copulation.

GENUS V.—*GALACTIA*.

Morbid flow, or deficiency of milk.

ORDER II.—*ORGASTICA*.

(*Affecting the orgasm.*)

Organic or constitutional infirmity, disordering the power, or the desire of procreating.

GENUS I.—*CHLOROSIS*. (*Green sickness.*)

Pale, lurid complexion ; languor ; listlessness ; depraved appetite and digestion ; mismenstruation.

GENUS II.—*PRÆOTIA*. (*Sexual precocity.*)

Premature development of sexual organization or power.

GENUS III.—*LAGNESIS*. (*Salacity ; lascivious madness.*)

Inordinate desire of sexual commerce, with organic turbulence and erection.

GENUS IV.—*AGENESIA*. (*Male impotence.*)

Inability to beget offspring.

GENUS V.—*APHORIA*. (*Female Barrenness.*)

Inability to conceive offspring.

GENUS VI.—*ÆDOPTOSIS*. (*Falling of the womb ; retroversion ; inversion of the womb ; polypus of the womb, or vagina.*)

Protrusion of one or more of the genital organs, or of excrescences issuing from them into the genital passage ; impairing or obstructing its course.

ORDER III.—*CARPOTICA*.

(*Affecting the impregnation.*)

Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition.

GENUS I.—*PARACYESIS*. (*Morbid pregnancy; abortion.*)

The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder.

GENUS II.—*PARODYNIA*. (*Morbid labour.*)

The progress of labour disturbed or endangered by irregularity of symptoms, presentation, or structure.

GENUS III.—*ECCYESIS*. (*Extra-uterine fetation.*)

Imperfect fetation produced in some organ exterior to the uterus.

GENUS IV.—*PSEUDOCYESIS*. (*Spurious pregnancy; false conception.*)

Symptoms of pregnancy without impregnation; chiefly occurring on the cessation of the catemenia.

CLASS VI.

ECCRITICA.

DISEASES OF THE EXCERNENT FUNCTION.

ORDER I.—MESOTICA.

(Affecting the parenchyma.)

Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health.

GENUS I.—POLYSARCLIA. (*Corpulency; obesity.*)

Firm and unwieldy bulkiness of the body or its members, from enlargement of natural parts.

GENUS II.—EMPHYMA. (*Tumour.*)

Glomeration in the substance of organs from the production of new and adscititious matter; sensation dull; growth sluggish.

GENUS III.—PAROSTIA. (*Fragility of bones; softness of bones.*)

Bones untempered in their substance, and incapable of affording their proper support.

GENUS IV.—OSTHEXIA. (*Ossification.*)

Soft parts more or less indurated by a superfluous secretion and deposit of ossific matter.

ORDER II.—CATOTICA.

(Affecting internal surfaces.)

Pravity of the fluids, or emunctories that open into the internal surfaces of organs.

GENUS I.—*HYDROPS*. (*Dropsy*.)

Pale, indolent, and inelastic distension of the body, or its members, from accumulation of a watery fluid in natural cavities.

GENUS II.—*EMPHYSEMA*. (*Wind ; dropsy ; tympany*.)

Elastic and sonorous distension of the body or its members, from air accumulated in natural cavities.

GENUS III.—*PARURIA*. (*Stoppage of urine ; stranguary ; diabetes ; incontinence of urine*.)

Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

GENUS IV.—*LITHIA*. (*Gravel ; stone in the bladder*.)

Morbid secretion, or accumulation of calculous matter in internal cavities.

ORDER III.—*ACROTICA*.

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

GENUS I.—*EPHIDROSIS*. (*Excessive sweating*.)

Preternatural secretion of cutaneous perspiration.

GENUS II.—*EXANTHESIS*. (*Cutaneous rash ; rose rash*.)

Simple, cutaneous, rose coloured efflorescence, in circumscribed plots, with little or no elevation.

GENUS III.—*EXORMIA*. (*Pimples ; red gum ; white gum ; tooth rash ; prickly heat ; nettle rash.*)

Small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle ; not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration ; commonly terminating in scurf.

GENUS IV.—*LEPIDOSIS*. (*Scale skin ; dandriff ; leprosy ; scaly tetter ; fish skin.*)

Efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body, often thickening into crust.

GENUS V.—*ECPHLYSIS*. (*Blains ; water-blebs ; tetter ; nirls ; shingles ; ring-worm ; heat eruption.*)

Orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid.

GENUS VI.—*ECPYESIS*. (*Scall or tetter ; scalled head ; itch.*)

Eruption of small pustules, distinct or confluent ; hardening into crustular plates.

GENUS VII.—*MALIS*. (*Lousiness ; flea-bite ; chiggres ; guinea-worm.*)

The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules.

GENUS VIII.—*ECPHYMA*. (*Exerescence ; caruncle ; wart ; corn.*)

Superficial, permanent, indolent extuberance ; mostly circumscribed.

GENUS IX.—*TRICHOSIS*. (*Matted hair ; grey hair ; baldness.*)

Morbid organization or deficiency of hair.

GENUS X.—*EPICHROSIS*. (*Mole ; freckle ; sunburn.*)

Simple discolouration of the surface.

CLASS VII.

TYCHICA.

FORTUITOUS LESIONS OR DEFORMITIES.

ORDER I.—*APALITICA*.

(*Affecting the soft parts.*)

The organization of the soft parts injured or interrupted by violent assault or exertion.

GENUS I.—*TRESIS*. (*Wound ; cut ; puncture ; excoriation ; burn.*)

Forcible solution of continuity in a soft part commencing externally.

GENUS II.—*THLASMA*. (*Concussion ; contusion ; strain.*)

Forcible derangement in the structure of a soft part, without disunion of the external integument.

GENUS III.—*RHEGMA*. (*Laceration.*)

Violent snapping of a soft internal part into two or more portions.

GENUS IV.—*HERNIA*. (*Rupture.*)

Protrusion of an abdominal organ through some interstice in its proper cavity, producing a soft and slight elastic tumour.

GENUS V.—*ENTHESIS*. (*Obstruction.*)

Irritation or obstruction of a natural passage, by the introduction of an improper material.

ORDER II.—*STEREOTICA*.*(Affecting the hard parts.)*

The continuity or connexion of the hard parts impaired or interrupted by violent assault or exertion.

GENUS I.—*CATEGMA*. (*Fracture; fissure.*)

Forcible division of a bone into two or more parts.

GENUS II.—*CAMPSIS*. (*Depression.*)

Bone or cartilage forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking.

GENUS III.—*EXARTHREMA*. (*Dislocation.*)

Extrusion of a bone from its seat of articulation.

GENUS IV.—*DLASTASIS*. (*Separation of bones.*)

Forcible separation of immovable bones, or their appendages, from their natural union with each other.

ORDER III.—*MORPHICA*.*(Monstrosities of birth.)*

Deformities anomalously produced during the generation or growth of the fetus.

GENUS I.—*METROCELIS*. (*Mother's mark.*)

Congenital discolourations on the surface.

GENUS II.—*OLOPHONIA*. (*Imperforate nostrils; tongue tie; hare lip.*)

Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs.

GENUS III.—*PARÆSTHESIS*. (*Deformities of the ear, eye, organ of smell, &c.*)

Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense.

GENUS IV.—*PEROSPLANCHNIA*. (*Deformities of the viscera.*)

Congenital misconstruction of the viscera.

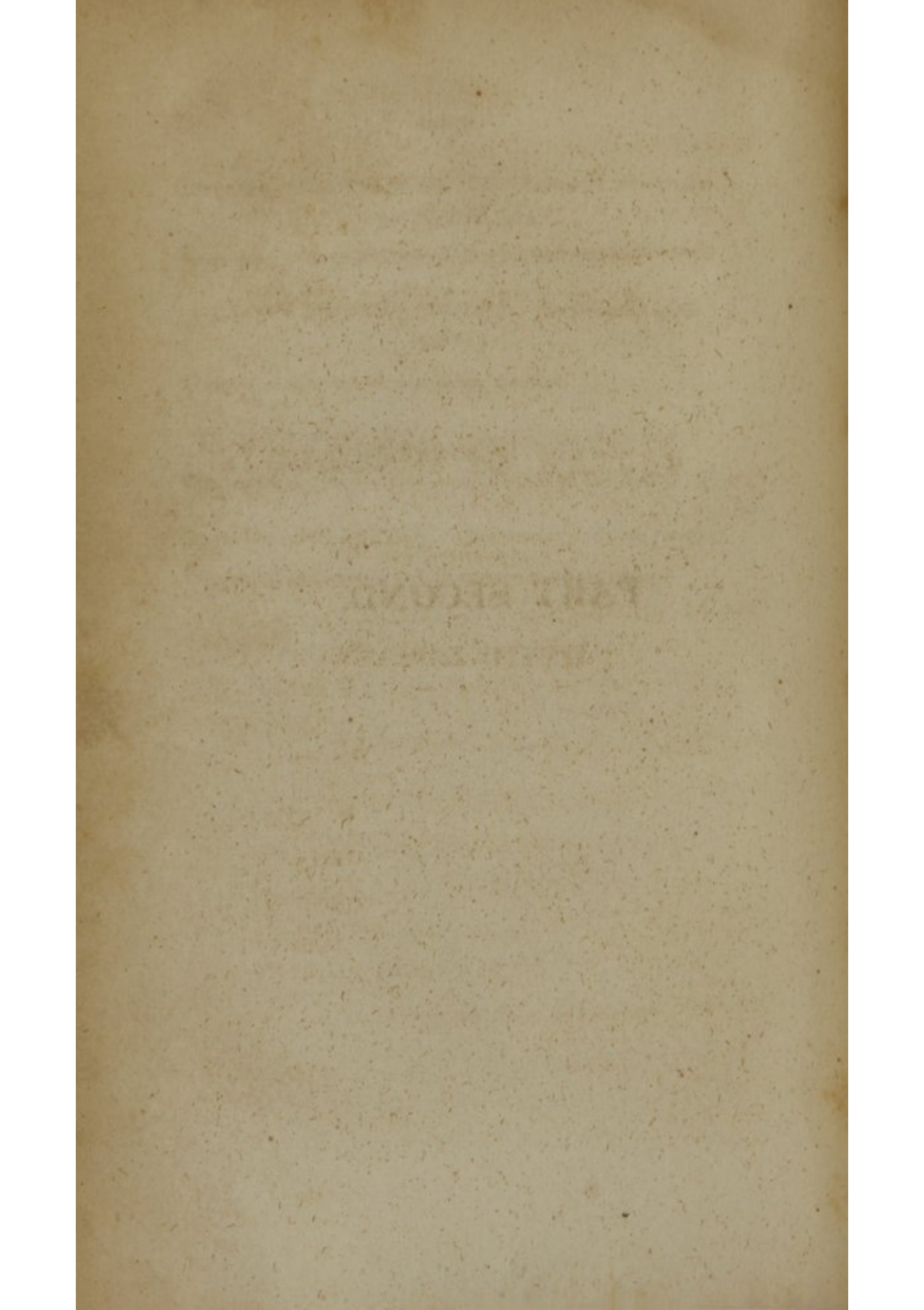
GENUS V.—*PEROMELLIA*. (*Deformities of the limbs.*)

Congenital misconstruction or mutilation of the limbs.

GENUS VI.—*POLYPERIA*. (*Monstrosities ; dwarf ; mole.*)

Congenital misconstruction of various parts or organs.

PART SECOND.

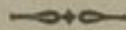


SYSTEM OF NOSOLOGY,

PROPOSED BY

DAVID HOSACK.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.



CLASS I. FEBRES.

II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

III. CUTANEI.

IV. PROFLUVIA.

V. SUPPRESSIONES.

VI. NEUROSES.

VII. CACHEXIÆ.

VIII. LOCALES.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM PROPOSED BY DAVID HOSACK.



CLASS I....FEBRES.

ORD. I. *INTERMITTENTES.*

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

ORD. II. *REMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 Remittens biliosa. | 5 Remittens infantilis. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

ORD. III. *CONTINUÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 6 Synocha. | 9 Pestis orientalis. |
| 7 Typhus vel Synochus. | 10 Pestis tropicus. |
| 8 Dysenteria. | |

CLASS II....PHLEGMASIÆ.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 11 Phlogosis. | 22 Pertussis. |
| 12 Phrenitis. | 23 Pneumonia. |
| 13 Ophthalmia. | 24 Diaphragmitis. |
| 14 Otitis. | 25 Carditis. |
| 15 Odontitis. | 26 Phthisis. |
| 16 Parotitis. | 27 Glossitis. |
| 17 Mastitis. | 28 Tonsillitis. |
| 18 Catarrhus. | 29 Pharyngitis. |
| 19 Laryngitis. | 30 Œsophagitis. |
| 20 Trachitis. | 31 Peritonitis. |
| 21 Bronchitis. | 32 Gastritis. |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 33 Enteritis. | 40 Urethritis. |
| 34 Hepatitis. | 41 Orchitis. |
| 35 Splenitis. | 42 Proctitis. |
| 36 Pancreatitis. | 43 Cruritis. |
| 37 Nephritis. | 44 Rheumatismus. |
| 38 Hysteritis. | 45 Arthritis. |
| 39 Cystitis. | 46 Paronychia. |

CLASS III....CUTANEI.

ORD. I. *PAPULÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 47 Strophulus. | 49 Prurigo. |
| 48 Lichen. | |

ORD. II. *SQUAMÆ*.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 50 Lepra. | 52 Pityriasis. |
| 51 Psoriasis. | 53 Ichthyosis. |

ORD. III. *EXANTHEMATA*.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 54 Rubeola. | 57 Roseola. |
| 55 Scarlatina. | 58 Purpura. |
| 56 Urticaria. | 59 Erythema. |

ORD. IV. *BULLÆ*.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 60 Erysipelas. | 62 Pompholyx. |
| 61 Pemphigus. | |

ORD. V. *PUSTULÆ*.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 63 Impetigo. | 66 Variola. |
| 64 Porrigo. | 67 Scabies. |
| 65 Ecthyma. | |

ORD. VI. *VESICULÆ*.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 68 Varicella. | 72 Miliaria. |
| 69 Vaccinia. | 73 Eczema. |
| 70 Herpes. | 74 Aphthæ. |
| 71 Rupia. | |

ORD. VII. *TUBERCULA*.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 75 Phyma. | 80 Sycosis. |
| 76 Verruca. | 81 Lupus. |
| 77 Molluscum. | 82 Elephantiasis. |
| 78 Vitiligo. | 83 Frambœsia. |
| 79 Acne. | |

ORD. VIII. *MACULÆ*.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 84 Ephelis. | 85 Nævus, Spilus, &c. |
|-------------|-----------------------|

CLASS IV....PROFLUVIA.

ORD. I. *HÆMORRHAGES*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 86 Epistaxis. | 90 Hæmaturia. |
| 87 Hæmoptysis. | 91 Menorrhagia. |
| 88 Hæmatemesis. | 92 Hæmorrhœis. |
| 89 Hepatirrhœa. | |

ORD. II. *APOCENOSES*.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 93 Ephidrosis. | 99 Diarrhœa. |
| 94 Epiphora. | 100 Diabetes. |
| 95 Otirrhœa. | 101 Enuresis. |
| 96 Ptyalismus. | 102 Leucorrhœa. |
| 97 Galactirrhœa. | 103 Blenorrhœa. |
| 98 Cholera. | 104 Gonorrhœa. |

CLASS V....SUPPRESSIONES.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 105 Icterus. | 109 Dyspermatismus. |
| 106 Obstipatio. | 110 Amenorrhœa. |
| 107 Ischuria. | 111 Dyslochia. |
| 108 Dysuria. | 112 Agalactia. |

CLASS VI....NEUROSES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ*.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 113 Asphyxia. | 121 Paracusis. |
| 114 Apoplexia. | 122 Anosmia. |
| 115 Paralysis. | 123 Agheustia. |
| 116 Amaurosis. | 124 Paraphonia. |
| 117 Caligo. | 125 Psellismus. |
| 118 Dysopia. | 126 Dysphagia. |
| 119 Pseudoblepsis. | 127 Anæsthesia. |
| 120 Strabismus. | |

ORD. II. *ADYNAMIÆ*.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 128 Syncope. | 131 Nymphomania. |
| 129 Dyspepsia. | 132 Anaphrodisia. |
| 130 Satyriasis. | |

ORD. III. *SPASMI*.a. *In functionibus animalibus.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 133 Tetanus. | 137 Epilepsia. |
| 134 Neuralgia. | 138 Catalepsia. |
| 135 Convulsio. | 139 Cephalalgia. |
| 136 Chorea. | |

b. *In functionibus vitalibus.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 140 Sternalgia. | 142 Asthma. |
| 141 Pleuralgia. | |

c. *In functionibus naturalibus.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 143 Colica. | 146 Hysteria. |
| 144 Nephralgia. | 147 Hydrophobia. |
| 145 Hysteralgia. | |

ORD. IV. *VESANIÆ*.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 148 Amentia. | 150 Melancholia. |
| 149 Oneirodynia. | 151 Mania. |

CLASS VII....CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I. MARCORES.

152 Marasmus.

ORD. II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

a. Sanguineæ.

153 Plethora.

b. Adiposæ.

154 Polysarcia.

c. Flatuosæ.

155 Emphysema.

157 Physometra.

156 Tympanites.

d. Aquosæ.

158 Hydrops cellularis.

163 Hydrops uteri.

159 Hydrops cerebri.

164 Hydrops ovarii.

160 Hydrops spinæ.

165 Hydrops testis.

161 Hydrops thoracis.

166 Hydrops articuli.

162 Hydrops abdominis.

e. Solidæ.

167 Physconia.

ORD. III. VITIA.

168 Rachitis.

172 Scrophula.

169 Fragilitas ossium.

173 Syphilis.

170 Mollities ossium.

174 Scorbutus.

171 Lithiasis.

175 Plica.

CLASS VIII....LOCALES.

ORD. I. TUMORES.

a. Hæmatici.

176 Fungus hæmatodes.

179 Ecchymoma.

177 Aneurisma.

180 Hæmatocele.

178 Varix.

b. *Adenosi.*

181 Scirrhus.

182 Carcinoma.

c. *Gelatinosi.*

183 Polypus.

185 Hydatis.

184 Ganglion.

d. *Adiposi.*

186 Sarcoma.

187 Encystis.

e. *Osteosi.*

188 Exostosis.

ORD. II. *ECTOPIÆ.*

189 Hernia.

191 Luxatio.

190 Prolapsus.

ORD. III. *DIALYSES.*

192 Vulnus.

194 Fractura.

193 Laceratio.

195 Ulcus.

ORD. IV. *TYCHICA.*

196 Enthesis.

198 Verminatio.

197 Venenatio.

ORD. V. *DEFORMITATES.*

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. Febres, 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. Lempriere, 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. Alibert, on intermittents. Ferriar, medical histories and reflections. Mills,

on blood-letting in fevers. Perceival, practical observations. Welsh, on the efficacy of blood-letting in the epidemic fever of Edinburgh. Mills, on the morbid anatomy of the brain in typhus fever. Proudfoot, on the epidemic fever of Spain. Clutterbuck, on fevers. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. Armstrong, on typhus fever. Bedingfield, compendium of practice. 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 I. *INTERMITTENTES*.

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

SYNONYMS. Anetus, of Young and Good.

GENUS I. *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*, appearing more especially in 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 in a day.*

4. In being complicated with other diseases.

Authors—Lind, diseases of hot climates. Cullen, first lines. Fordyce, dissertations. Wilson, febrile diseases. Alibert, on intermittents. Report of the epidemic fever of 1809, &c. by the physicians appointed by the Madras government. Dawson, on the fever of Walcheren. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

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*, appearing more especially in 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 vel spuria*, false or spurious; with paroxysms exceeding twelve hours.

3. In the return of the paroxysms :

* See Burserius.

- 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.*

* Notwithstanding the declarations 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.

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. Rush, medical observations and inquiries.

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.
 - 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 being complicated 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. Jackson, on fevers. Thomas, practice of physic.

ORDER II. REMITTENTES.

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

GENUS I. REMITTENS BILIOSA.

Generally preceded by, and in the first stage attended with, great derangement of the digestive organs, and an inordinate secretion of bile—the skin and eyes yellow, urine turbid—the tongue loaded with a yellow sordes; breath offensive; when fatal, terminating in typhus.

SPECIES.

1. *Mitis*, symptoms comparatively mild ; remissions manifest ; the intellectual functions not sensibly impaired.

2. *Maligna*, attended with great prostration ; and the more malignant symptoms of typhus fever ; the intellectual functions greatly disturbed ; the remissions less obvious ; in a foul atmosphere, contagious.

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. White, on diseases of the liver. Norcom, observations on the fevers of North Carolina, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Frisbre, medical topography of the state of New-York, in do. vol. iii. Brown, in do. Rush, medical observations and inquiries.

GENUS II. REMITTENS INFANTILIS.

Fever, occurring in children under twelve years of age, generally preceded by derangement of the digestive organs, attended with an offensive breath ; pulse frequent ; heat of the surface, especially of the head, showing a tendency to delirium and coma ; and, in a few days, if not relieved, frequently ending in hydrocephalus.

Authors—Coley, practical treatise on the remittent fever of infants. But-ter, infantile remittent fever. Thomas, practice of physic. 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, strong, 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.

Cauma, of Young and Good.

Authors—Fordyce, third and fourth dissertations. Wilson, febrile diseases. Quesney, *traite des fievres continues*. Grant, on fevers. Moore, medical sketches. Moseley, on tropical diseases. Armstrong, practical illustrations of typhus fever. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*.

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 turbid ; the intellectual functions much disturbed ; great diminution of strength.

SYNONYMS—Typhus mitior, of Authors.
 Typhus gravior, of Authors.
 Typhus nervosus, of Sauvages.
 Typhus simplex, of Crichton.

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. Blane, 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. Trotter, medicina nautica. Proceedings of the board of health of Manchester. Blane, medico-chirurgical transactions, vol. vi. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Cheyne, in Dublin hospital reports, vol. ii. Perceival, on the treatment, pathology, and prevention of typhus. Rogan, on the fever of Ireland. Proudfoot, on the epidemic fever of Spain. Mills, morbid anatomy of the brain in typhus. Abercrombie, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xvi. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Webster, pestilential diseases. Cutbush, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iv. Dyckman, pathology of the human fluids. Hale, history and description of an epidemic fever, commonly called spotted fever, as it appeared at Gardiner, in the United States.

GENUS III. DYSENTERIA.

A fever attended with inflammation, particularly of the larger intestines ; with small, frequent, mucous or bloody stools and tenesmus; the fever usually assuming the typhoid type ; in a foul atmosphere, contagious.

SYNONYMS—Febris dysenterica, of Sydenham, Pringle, &c.

Dysenteria, inflammatoria et putrida, of Macbride.

Camp dysentery, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Sporadica*, arising from internal causes.
2. *Epidemica*, arising from contagion.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Pringle, diseases of the army. Munro, on the army. Dewar, on diarrhoea 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 Londinensi. Cleghorn, diseases of Minorca. Stark, historia dysenteriae. Huxham, de aere. 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. McGregor, medical sketches. Johnson, on the influence of tropical climates. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Bampffield, practical treatise on tropical dysentery. 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.

Typhus pestis, of Young.

Anthraxia pestis, of Good.

Authors—Diemerbroeck, de peste. Hodges, loimologia. Sydenham, opera. Mead, on the plague. Mertens, de peste. Guthrie, in medical commentaries, vol. viii. Howard, on lazaretos. Russel, 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. McGregor, medical sketches. Faulkner, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xi. Desgenettes, histoire de l'armée de l'orient. Wilson, British expedition to Egypt. Wittman, travels. Soncini, 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, 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. Calvert, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medico-chirurgical society of London, vol. vi.

GENUS V. PESTIS TROPICUS.

A fever, commencing suddenly, with severe pain in the head, back, and limbs; remarkable redness of the eyes; unless relieved, frequently, about the third day, succeeded by a yellowness of the skin, accompanied with great anxiety and distress in the region of the stomach; which generally terminates in the vomiting of black matter resembling coffee grounds: when fatal, usually proves so within seven days; in a foul atmosphere contagious.

SYNONYMS—Maladie de Siam.

Vomito prieto.

Metrazhualt.

Typhus icterodes, of Cullen.

Malignant pestilential fever, of Chisholm.

Synochus icterodes, of Young.

Epanetus malignus, of Good.

Ardent fever, of Fowle.

Bilious remittent fever, of Rush and other
American writers !

Yellow fever, of Authors.

Authors—Towne, malignant fever in Barbadoes. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Desportes, l'histoire de St. Domingo. Ulloa, voyages to South America. 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 of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vi. Musgrave, in do. vol. ix. Bally, du typhus l'Amerique. Calliot, la fièvre jaune. Bancroft, on yellow fever. McGregor, medical sketches. Dalmas, recherches sur la fièvre jaune. Pym, on the Bulam fever. Fellowes, reports on the fevers 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. Cathral, 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. McKnight, 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. Hosack, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iv. Chisholm, in do. vol. vii. Hosack, on contagion. Thomas, practice of physic, appendix. Francis, letter on febrile contagion. Neill, in medico-chirurgical journal, new series, vol. i. Hosack, discourse on the medical police of the city of New-York.

* Believing, with Dr. Cullen, and having never seen an exception to the observation, that **HECTIC** fever is in every case *symptomatic*, I have omitted it in my enumeration of the genera of idiopathic fever. Being symptomatic, we are not surprised at the different characters given of it, and the different places allotted to it, by different writers, as remarked by Mr. Good. The experienced Heberden, too, admits that it is "always occasioned by some other disease, and usually attending great suppurations." Mr. Hunter also considers it "as arising, in some instances, from the absorption of matter; in others, from a peculiarity of constitution and absorption combined."—See Treatise on the Blood, p. 501, 4to.

CLASS II.

PHLEGMASIÆ.

CHARACTER—Synochal fever, attended with local inflammation and local pain.

SYNONYMS—Inflammation, of Authors.

Cauma, of Young.

Phlogotica, of Good.

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, Philips, inquiry, 2d. ed. Stark, works. Armstrong, practical illustrations.

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. Rosa* ; (erysipelas of the extremities;) appears on the extremities in gouty and vitiated habits, and in plethoric old age.
 - d. Symptomática* ; 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.

* Although this form of erysipelas bears some resemblance to herpes, and is not usually attended with fever, yet in as much as it proceeds from the same general condition of body with erysipelas, and calls for the same general treatment, I retain it in its present place.

Authors—Wiseman, surgery. Bromfield, chirurgical observations and cases. Pearson, principles of surgery. Russel, on the plague of Aleppo. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Pouteau, œuvres posthumes. David, in prix de l'academie royale 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. Burserius, 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, pupil contracted, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, furious delirium.

SYNONYMS—Cauma phrenitis, of Young.

Empresma cephalitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Phrenitis cephalitis* ; inflammation of the substance of the brain, comparatively mild and insidious.
2. *Phrenitis membranarum* ; 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. Clutterbuck, on fever. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Burrows, 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. Idiopathica ; 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. Symptomata ; 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. Epidemica ; 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. Farrel, observations. Noble, on ophthalmia. Saunders, on the diseases of the eye. Assalini, sur l'ophthalmie d'Egypte. Pye, 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. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Scarpa, on the eye. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Wilson, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. iv. Dorsey, elements of surgery.

GENUS IV. OTITIS.

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

SYNONYMS—Otalgia, of Sauvages.
Dolor otalgicus, of Hoffman.
Cauma otitis, of Young.
Empresma otitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*, as from a cold.
2. *Symptomatica*, as of catarrh, scarlatina, syphilis, cyananche maligna, teething, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Saunders, on the ear. Leschevin, in prix de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Parr, medical dictionary. Cooper, in the philosophical transactions of the royal society, for 1802.

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. *Idiopathica*, as from cold.
2. *Symptomatica*, 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. PAROTITIS.

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

SYNONYMS—Cynanche parotidea, of Authors.
Angina externa, of Russell.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*, arising from epidemical causes.
2. *Symptomatica*, as of salivation, scrophula, syphilis, plague, &c.

Authors—Russel, 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. Clarke, mother's medical assistant. Kirkland, surgery.

GENUS VIII. CATARRHUS.

An enlargement 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. Heberden, 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. Rutton, 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, in 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 great hoarseness, a frequent convulsive cough, and difficult respiration; oftentimes ending in ulcer and hectic fever.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche laryngea, of Authors.

Cauma paristhmitis, of Young.

Authors—Farr, medical and chirurgical transactions of the medico-chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Perceival, in do. vol. iv. Wilson, in do. vol. v. Roberts, in do. vol. vi. Blane, 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. Bedingfield, compendium of medical practice. Mainwaring, medical facts. Armstrong, practical illustrations.

GENUS X. TRACHITIS.

Inflammation of the trachea, frequently involving the bronchiæ 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 Sauvages, Cullen.

Cynanche laryngea, of Authors.

Angina polyposa sive membranacea, of Michaelis and Sprengel.

Angina canina, of Zacut. Lusit.

Angina stridula, of Parr.

Cauma bronchitis, of Young,

Empresma bronchitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.

2. *Symptomatica*, 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.

* The operation of opening the trachea for the removal of foreign bodies, accidentally received in that tube, has been several times successfully performed in the United States: in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, by Dr. Charles McLane; in Hartford, Connecticut, by Dr. Cogswell; and recently in this city by Dr. Mott, the Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York. In the last case, the operator removed nearly half of the shell of a common sized peanut, which had been lodged in the trachea about forty hours. To use the language of Dr. Mott, who has at my request stated the following particulars: "In this case very active emetics had been exhibited without producing any relief. As the child was nearly suffocating, an opening was made in the trachea about three quarters of an inch long, opposite the lower extremities of the lobes of the thyroid gland. The breathing was instantly relieved, and the shell readily removed with a pair of dissecting forceps from a little above the upper angle of the incision. The mucous membrane was much inflamed, and covered with a layer of coagulating albumen, large portions of which were readily taken away by the forceps. On closing the wound, the child seemed as if it would immediately suffocate. The wound was kept open for several days, until the symptoms of croup were subdued by blistering, antimonials, and cathartics. It afterwards healed up very kindly, and the child recovered."

With these facts before us, may we not anticipate the successful performance of this operation, in the removal of the membranous matter that is formed in the trachea, and its bifurcation, in the advanced stage of croup?

Home, on croup. Miller, on asthma. Warren, medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Cranford, 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. Bursarius, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Pelletan, clinique chirurgicale, tom. i. Louis, memoire sur la bronchotomie, in memoires de l'academie de chirurg. tom. iv. Clarke, mother's medical assistant. 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. Channing, in do. vol. x. Dorsey, elements of surgery. Stearns, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. iii. Hosack, in do. vol. ii.

GENUS XI. BRONCHITIS.

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

SYNONYMS—Peripneumonia notha, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. Acuta.
2. Chronica.

Authors—Badham, observations on the inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchia. Bedingfield, compendium of medical practice. Cooper, first lines of surgery.

GENUS XII. PERTUSSIS.

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

SYNONYMS—*Tussis convulsiva*, of Sauvages.

Pneusis pertussis, of Young,

Bex convulsiva, of Good.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Huxham, *de ære et morbis epidemica*. Fothergill, works. Armstrong, diseases of children. Butter, on kink-cough. Morris, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. London medical journal, vol. ii. 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; pain seated in the side.

b. Pleuritis mediastini; pain under the sternum, extending back between the shoulders.

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. Grimm, on the epidemics of Eisenach. Boerhaave, aphorisms, with Van Swieten's commentary. 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.

* 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. tom. i. p. 497, in which he will recognise the essential symptoms of this epidemic, under the head of *Peripneumonia Typhodes*.

vi. Paxton, in do. vol. viii. Robertson, in Edinburgh medical and 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. Gallup, 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 repository, vol. v. Hale, history and description of an epidemic fever, commonly called spotted fever. Fish, in the transactions of the medico-physical society of New-York, vol. i. Ives, in do. vol. i. Whitridge, in do. vol. i. Tully, in do. vol. i.

GENUS XIV. DIAPHRAGMITIS.

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

SYNONYMS—Paraphrenisis diaphragmatica, of Sauvages.
Paraphrenitis, of Boerhaave.

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

GENUS XV. 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.

SYNONYMS—Cauma carditis, of Young.
Empresma carditis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.
2. *Symptomatica*, as of pneumonia.

Authors—Hunter, on the blood. Hewson, experimental inquiries into the lymphatic system. 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. Bedingfield, compendium of medical practice. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Warren, organic diseases of the heart. Warren, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i.

GENUS XVI. 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. *Idiopathica*.
2. *Symptomatica*, as from catarrh, pneumonia, 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 reflec-

tions. Dessault, 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. Badham, 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, hygeia. 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. Saunders, on pulmonary consumption. Carrick, 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. Mansford, inquiry into the influence of situation on pulmonary consumption. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Beddingfield, compendium of medical practice. Rush, medical observations and inquiries. Rand, observations on phthisis pulmonalis. Warren, mercurial practice in febrile diseases. Gallup, sketches of epidemical diseases. Sentor, 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 XVII. GLOSSITIS.

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

SYNONYMS—Glossalgia, of Sauvages.

Cauma paristhmitis, var. *a.* of Young.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Jourdain, maladie de la bouche. Hayes and Lettsom, memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Sauvages, nosologia. New medical and chirurgical journal, new series, vol. i.

GENUS XVIII. TONSILLITIS.

An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils and pendulous palate, attended with swelling, redness, and painful deglutition, sometimes terminating in exudation, in abscess, or in ulceration; fever generally synochal, occasionally typhoid.

SYNONYMS—Cynanche tonsillaris, of Authors.

Cynanche maligna, of Authors.

Cynanche faucium, of Parr.

Cauma paristhmitis, of Young.

Empresma paristhmitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Tonsillitis simplex*. Fever synochal; fauces of a bright red colour, or covered with a whitish exudation.

2. *Tonsillitis maligna*. Fever typhoid; fauces of a crimson red colour, with ash-coloured ulcers.

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. Johnstone, medical memoirs of London, vol. ii.

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, compendium of 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 a deglutitis, of Sauvages.

Authors—Hildanus, cent. v. Home, on strictures. Simmons, in medical communications, vol. i. Munro, morbid anatomy of the gullet. Baillie, en-

gravings. 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.

SYNONYMS—Cauma peritonitis, of Young.

Empresma peritonitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Peritonitis idiopathica*, as from cold, wounds.
2. *Peritonitis symptomatica*, as of hysteritis, hernia, ascites, &c.

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 ; risus sardonicus ; hysteria.

SYNONYMS—Cauma gastritis, of Young.

Empresma gastritis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*, as from poisons, cold, &c.
2. *Symptomatica*, as of yellow fever, hernia, &c.
3. *Erythematica*, as attendant upon aphthæ, 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.

SYNONYMS—Cauma enteritis, of Young.
Empresma enteritis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.
2. *Symptomatica*, as of dysentery, colic, &c.
3. *Erythematica*, as attendant upon Aphthæ, &c.

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 mémoire 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. Yeates, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. vi. 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.

SYNONYMS—Cauma hepatitis, of Young.

Empresma hepatitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Membranosa*; pain more acute; pulse frequent; chorded.
2. *Parenchymatosa*; 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. iv. Lorimer, in medical facts and observations, vol. v. Mills, essay on blood-letting 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 me-

dical 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, *examination of the prejudices commonly entertained against mercury*. Desfontaines, in *London medical and physical journal*, vol. ix. Tullidge, in do. vol. xxxi. Faithorne, on the liver. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. Hall, on diagnosis. 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.

SYNONYMS—Splenalgia, of Authors.

Cauma splenitis, of Young.

Empresma splenitis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Membranosa* ; pain more acute, pulse frequent and tense.
2. *Parenchymatosa* ; pain less severe ; febrile symptoms less active.

Authors—Van Swieten, *commentaries*. Baillie, *engravings of morbid anatomy*. Morgagni, *de sedibus et causis morborum*. Bree, in *medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical 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—Storck, *annus medicus*. Tulpius, *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. Percival, in the transactions of the college of physicians of Ireland, vol. ii. Todd, *Dublin hospital reports*, vol. i. 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 ligaments to the groin.

SYNONYMS—*Cauma nephritis*, of Young.
Empresma nephritis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.
2. *Symptomatica*, 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. Hall, on diagnosis. 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 hypogastric region, extending to the groin and thighs; dyspnœa, vomiting, hiccup, dysury, or ischury; the os uteri painful when touched.

SYNONYMS—Metritis, of Sauvages.

Inflamatio et febris uterina, of Hoffman.

Puerperal fever, of many Authors.

Cauma hysteritis, of Young.

Empresma hysteritis, of Good.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Gebhard, de inflammatione 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Balfour, illustrations of the power of emetic tartar in the cure of inflammations. 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—Inflammatio vesicæ, of Hoffman.

Cauma cystitis, of Young.

Empresma cystitis, of Good.

Authors—Dessault, in journal, tom. i. Gilchrist, in essays, physical and literary, of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Stoll, aphorisms. Iserman, 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.

Blenorrhœa urethralis, of Young.

Blenorrhœa, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Urethritis venerea*; arising from venereal matter; communicable.
2. *Urethritis benigna*; arising from other causes; without specific venom; not communicable.

Authors—Robertson, on the diseases of the generative system. Simmons, on the cure of gonorrhœa. Whately, on virulent gonorrhœa. Hunter, on

strictures. Wilkinson, new method of curing gonorrhœa. Howard, on the venereal disease. Swediaur, on venereal complaints. Astruc, de morbis venereis. 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. CRURITIS.

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 dolens, of Authors.

Phlegmasia lactea, of Sauvages.

Anasarca serosa, of Cullen.

Œdema lacteum, of some Writers.

Depot du lait, of the French.

Ecchymoma lymphatica, of Parr.

Ecphyma œdematicum, of Young.

Sparganosis puerperarum, of Good.

Authors—Mauriceau, *œuvres*. Hull, on phlegmasia dolens. Hull, in the London medical and physical journal, vol. vi. Rayner, in do. vol. xli. Dickson, in London medico-chirurgical journal, vol. iv. 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 surgical 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' cyclo-pedia. Thomas, practice of physic. Hall, on diagnosis. Mann, in the medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Bard, compendium of midwifery. Purdy, in the transactions of the physico-medical society of New-York, vol. i. Taliaferro, in the Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. i.

GENUS XXXIV. RHEUMATISMUS.

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

SPECIES.

1. *Acutus*.

In the seat of the disease :

- a.* In the muscles of the head; as hemicrania.
- b.* In the muscles of the thorax; as pleuritis spuria.
- c.* In the muscles of the abdomen.
- d.* In the muscles of the loins; as lumbago.
- e.* In the muscles of the coxendix; as arthropusis, abscess of the hip joint, the morbus coxarius of authors.

2. *Chronicus*; 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. Monro, 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. McGregor, in do. vol. vi. Haygarth, in the medical trans-

actions 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. Broussais, histoire des phlegmasies. Brodie, diseases of the joints.

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.

Arthritis podagra, of Parr.

Podagra arthritis, of Young.

Arthrosia podagra, of Good.

Authors—Celsus, de medicina. Sydenham, tractatus de podagra. Musgrave, de arthritide anomala. Dessault, sur la goutte. Cadogan, on the gout. Barthez, 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. Freake, observations on the humulus lupulus of Linnæus, 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. Scudamore, 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.

GENUS XXXVI. PARONYCHIA.

An inflammation affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers; usually seated about the nails or ends of the fingers; attended with great pain and throbbing; generally ending in suppuration.

SYNONYMS—Panaritia, of Vogel.

Phlysis paronychia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Paronychia cutis* ; the inflammation confined to the skin, and the acrid effusion seated between the integuments and the subjacent parts.
2. *Paronychia tendinis* ; the inflammation and effusion of matter extending to the tendons.
3. *Paronychia periostii* ; the inflammation seated in the periosteum, sometimes ending in caries of the bone.

Authors—Heister, surgery. Wiseman, surgery, Pearson, principles of surgery. Wardrop, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. v. Cooper, surgery.

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, elevated, and indurated, and made to assume more or less

* 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.

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*, *white 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. LICHEN *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 Minorca. 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. Clarke, mother's medical assistant.

* 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.

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 in a morbid state.

GENUS I. *LEPRA*.

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 diffuse and continuous ; 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 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*.*

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,

* 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.

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

‡ Includes the *fish-skin* disorders.

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.

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

* Measles.

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 rubella, it affects individuals but once during life.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

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

* Scarlet fever.

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. ROSEOLA *infantis*.
5. ——— *variolosa*.
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 conta-

* 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.

gious ; 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.

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 morbilis 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 transactions 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 Pervical. Cleghorn, 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 covered with a flat yellowish or blackish scab, which remains till a new cuticle is formed underneath; sometimes it is converted into an obstinate ulcer.

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*.

* See pages 194, 5.

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.

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 surgical review,

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

vol. ix. Wells, 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. Lorrey, 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 contagious, others not; some acute, 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 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.

* The humid or running tetter.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

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

GENUS II. PORRIGO.*

A small acuminated pustule, containing a straw coloured matter, having the appearance and nearly the consistence of strained honey, succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab; sometimes by a pustule, flatter and not acuminated, and containing more viscid matter; the base often irregular, and slightly inflamed; this succeeded by a yellowish transparent and sometimes cellular scab, like a honey comb, whence it has obtained the name *favus*. Contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

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

* The scalled head.

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. Contagious.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

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

* Small Pox.

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, surgical 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 surgical 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.

* Itch.

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.

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

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

† Cow-pox.

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.

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

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

preceded, when 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 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, a sense of great heat, with a prickling and tingling in the skin. Most abundant upon the neck, breast, and back, sometimes in irregular patches, and sometimes more generally diffused. 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. Not contagious. Unless extensively diffused, not accompanied with any derangement of the constitution.

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

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

* Miliary fever.

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*. Dancer, 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*

* Thrush.

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

* A term frequently used to designate a bile.

† Small soft wens.

of various sizes, from that of a vetch to that of a pigeon's egg. These contain an atheromatous matter, are of various forms, some sessile, globular, or flattish, others attached by a neck, and pendulous. These tubercles are apparently unconnected with any constitutional disorder, have no tendency to inflammation or ulceration, but continue through life.

GENUS IV. VITILIGO.*

Vitiligo, characterized by the appearance of smooth, white, shining tubercles, 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. 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.

* White leprosy.

GENUS V. ACNE.*

An eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples, and chin; sometimes on the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the breast, but never descend to the lower parts of the trunk, or to the extremities; occur almost exclusively in persons of the sanguine temperament; common to both sexes, but the most severe forms 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.

* Gutta rosea, rosy drops, maggot pimples.

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

SPECIES OR VARIETIES.

1. *SYCOSIS menti.*
2. ——— *capillitii.*

GENUS VII. LUPUS.*

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

* 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.

all the hair, except that of the scalp. During the continuance of the disease, great deformity is gradually produced.

GENUS IX. FRAMBŒSIA.

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 diameter of a sixpence, and in others even to a greater extent; most numerous, and of the largest size, in the face, groins, axillæ, and about the anus and pudenda. 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 which 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.* They never suppurate kindly, but generally discharge a sordid glutinous fluid, which forms an ugly scab round the edge of the excrescence, and covers the upper part of it 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. Contagious.

Authors—Celsus, de medicina. Underwood, diseases of children. Darwin, zoonomia. Clarke, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy,

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

vol. vi. Hillary, diseases of Barbadoes. Joannis, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. 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. Bancroft, 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.

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.

* Freckles, sunburns.

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 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 anatomising, and forming little sacks of blood.* These are sometimes spread more or less extensively over the surface, 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.

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. Cooper, surgery. Bateman, practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases. Dorsey, surgery.†

* These are comprehended by Sauvages under the term *nævus 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.

P R O F L U V I A .

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. Cooper, first lines. 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 hæmorrhagies. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Hall, on diagnosis.

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. *Idiopathica* ; as,
 - a. *Epistaxis juniorum* ; with signs of arterial plethora.
 - b. *Epistaxis senum* ; with signs of venous plethora.
2. *Symptomatica* ; 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, dyspnœa, a sense of pain, fulness, and sometimes of heat, in the chest ; the discharge itself frothy, and of a florid colour.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as of plethora, or produced by external violence.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as of pneumonia, phthisis, scarlatina, rubeola, 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 histories 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. *Idiopathica*; as from violence.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. 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. *Idiopathica*; as from inflammation, external injury, &c.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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. Johnson, influence of tropical climates. Johnson, on civil life.

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. *Idiopathica*; from blows, falls, absorption of cantharides, &c.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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. Gloninger, in *Philadelphia medical recorder*, vol. ii.

GENUS VI. MENORRHAGIA.

An unusual flow of blood from the uterus or vagina, with a sense of weight in the loins.

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.
7. *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*. Douglas, 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. Clarke, mother's medical assistant. 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 exciting inflammation, and 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, chirurgical 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. *Activa* ; the effect of high excitement.
2. *Passiva* ; attendant upon debility and convalescence.

Authors—Stahl, dissertatio de passionibus. Parr, medical dictionary. Good, physiological system of nosology.

GENUS II. EPIPHORA.

A preternatural flow of tears.

* 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.

Authors—Ware, on the epiphora or watery eye. Ware, additional remarks on the epiphora. Wathen, on fistula lacrymalis. Pott, surgical works. Cooper, surgical dictionary. Scarpa, on the eye. M'Kenzie, on lachrymal diseases. 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. Curtis, on the ear. Curtis, London medical and physical journal, vol. xli.

GENUS IV. PTYALISMUS.

An inordinate flow of saliva.

SPECIES.

1. *Ptyalismus sthenicus* ; the effect of dentition, mercury, &c.
2. *Ptyalismus asthenicus* ; as attendant on old age, dropsy, palsy, and other diseases producing relaxation of the salivary glands.

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. Roberton, in the London medical and

physical journal, vol. xxxiii. Bell, on the venereal. Swediaur, on the venereal. Hunter, on venereal. Howard, on syphilis. Francis, on mercury. Macneven, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. ii.

GENUS V. GALACTIRRHŒA.

An inordinate flow of milk.

SYNONYMS—*Lactis redundantia*, of Sennertus.

Epiphora lactea, of Young.

Galactia, of Good.

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*; as it ordinarily occurs from indigestible food, check of perspiration.

2. *Cholera spasmodica vel Indica* ; attended in the early stage of the disease with violent spasms, affecting not only the lower extremities, but the thoracic and abdominal muscles.
3. *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. Whiting, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xvi. Reports on the epidemic cholera which has raged throughout Hindostan and the Peninsula of India. 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 lenterica* ; 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. Storek, 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. McLeod, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. vii. Bateman, in do. vol. ix. Fothergill, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. vi. Johnson, influence of tropical climates. Ayre, practical observations on the nature and treatment of marasmus. 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.

SYNONYMS—Diabetes anglicus, of Sauvages.
Paruria mellita, of Good.

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. Satterlee, in do. vol. v. Fothergill, in medical observations and inquiries of London, vol. iii. Brockelsby, 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. Hall, on diagnosis. 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.

SYNONYMS—Hyperuresis, of Young.

Paruria incontinens, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Enuresis idiopathica* ; as from over distension of the bladder.
2. *Enuresis symptomatica* ; as of paralysis, pregnancy, diseases of the womb, &c.

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. Good, nosology.

GENUS X. LEUCORRHŒA.

A discharge from the uterus or vagina, generally of a pale colour.

SYNONYMS—Fluor albus, of many Authors.

Menorrhagia alba, of Cullen.

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 senescentium* ; 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. Robertson, 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. Clarke, mother's assistant. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia. Bard, midwifery.

GENUS XI. BLENORRHŒA.

A discharge of a mucous like fluid from the urethra, in men.

SYNONYMS—Gonorrhœa, of Sauvages and Cullen.
Phallorrhœa, of Plouquet.
Catarrhus gonorrhœa, of Parr.

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. Swediaur, or syphilis. Tissot, on onanism. Howard, on the venereal. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS XI. GONORRHŒA.

Frequent and involuntary discharge of the seminal fluid.

SYNONYMS—Spermorrhœa, of Good.

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. Wickman, 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. Johnson, influence of tropical climates. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Bedingfield, compendium of medical practice. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

GENUS I. ICTERUS.

An obstruction or an excessive action 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.

SYNONYMS—Aurigo, of Sauvages and Sagar.
Cachexia icterica, of Hoffman.
Cholelithia icterus, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathicus* :

- a. *Icterus infantum* ; viscid meconium obstructing the biliary ducts, 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 viscidty 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. *Symptomaticus*.

- 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. Kn'ght, 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. Johnson, on tropical climates. Clarke, mother's medical assistant. 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.

SYNONYMS—Adstrictio, of Celsus.

Constipatio alvi, of Darwin.

Coprostasis, of Good.

Authors—Johnstone, in Duncan's Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. i. Gerard, in do. vol. x. Helsham, in do. vol. xiii. Bishophill, in do. vol. 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. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Hosack, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. i.

GENUS III. ISCHURIA.

An obstinate retention or suppression of urine.

SYNONYMS—Paruria retentionis, of Good.

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 pain 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. Hey, practical observations in surgery. Mackenzie, in the medical observations and inquiries, vol. i. Andree, 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. ii. 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. Tulpus, 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. Lyons, 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. 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 lite-

rary 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. Cline, in medical records and researches. Murphy, life of Garrick. Wadd, on the bladder. 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.

SYNONYMS—Catarrhus vesicæ, of Authors.
Paruria stillatitiæ, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as from injury, spasms, &c.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as of stone, pregnancy, parturition, &c.

Authors—Earle, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical 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. Baillie, morbid anatomy.

GENUS V. DYSPERMATISMUS.

An obstruction to the excretion of semen, or a slow, painful, and insufficient discharge of it.

SYNONYMS—Agenesia dyspermia, of Good.

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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

GENUS VI. AMENORRHŒA:

Retention, suppression, difficult or painful discharge of the menses.

SYNONYMS—Paramenia obstructionis et difficilis, of Good.

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. Conquest, 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. *Idiopathica* ; as from original constitution, &c.
2. *Symptomatica* ; 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.

SYNONYMS—Galactia impotens, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as from constitutional deficiency.
2. *Symptomatica* ; 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. Good, nosology. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

CLASS VI.

N E U R O S E S .

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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

ORDER I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ*.

An impaired state of the senses and voluntary motions ; sometimes attended with stupor, or propensity to sleep.

SYNONYMS—Comata, of Sauvages and Cullen.
Soporosi, of Linnæus.
Coma, of Parr.
Carus, of Young and Good.

GENUS I. ASPHYXIA.

A sudden and total suspension of all mental and corporeal functions.

SYNONYMS—*Carus asphyxia*, of Good.

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 algida* ; 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 surgical 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. Ducachet, 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—Aphronia, of Hippocrates.

Hæmorrhagia cerebri, of Hoffman.

Comus apoplexia, of Parr.

Carus apoplexia, of Young and Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.

a. Apoplexia sanguinea; with signs of universal plethora, and chiefly of the head; pulse full and strong; countenance flushed and bloated.

b. Apoplexia serosa; occurring for the most part in the aged and in leucophlegmatic habits; with a feeble pulse and pale countenance.

2. *Symptomática*; as of fevers, phrenitis, hydrocephalus, epilepsy, worms, poisons, affections of the mind, &c.

Authors—Tissot, practical observations on apoplexy. Fleming, 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. Marshall, the morbid anatomy of the brain in mania. Trotter, an essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on drunkenness. Wallis, on disease and health. Marcet, medical and chirurgical transactions, vol. i. Abercrombie, Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. xiv. Wilson, experimental inquiry, 2d ed. Abernethy, surgical and physical essays. Armstrong, practical illustrations. Warren, in the New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. i. Klapp, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. i. Drake, in do. vol. ii.

GENUS III. PARALYSIS.

A loss of power in some of the voluntary motions ; sometimes with sleep ; an impaired state of the mental faculties.

SYNONYMS—Carus paralysis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.

- 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 of particular muscles, in different parts of the body.

2. *Symptomatica* ; as of fevers, phrenitis, dropsy, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, arthritis, external injuries, &c.

Authors—Howslip, surgical observations and morbid anatomy. Parkinson, an essay on the shaking palsy. Pott, chirurgical 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. Hunter, on the blood. 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.

GENUS IV. AMAUROSIS.

An impaired state or loss of vision, without any other apparent disease of the eye ; the pupil generally dilated and motionless.

SYNONYMS—*Gutta serena*, of Authors.

Paralysis particularis, of Young.

Paropsis amaurosis, of Good.

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. Tulpus, 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. 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. Hey, surgery. 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.

* 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

SYNONYMS—Cataracta, of Authors.

Phtharma cataracta, of Young.

Paropsis cataracta, of Good.

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.

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.

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.

SYNONYMS—Dysæsthesia visualis, of Young.
Paropsis, of Good.

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. xx. 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. Hosack, 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. Bostock, in do. vol. x. Wells, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. cx. Cooper, first lines of surgery.

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.

SYNONYMS—Phantasma, of Linnæus and Vogel.
Dysæsthesia visualis, of Young.
Paropsis illusoria, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Pseudoblepsis illusoria* ; 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 coinciding on an object.

* 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 general 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.

SYNONYMS—Dysæsthesia visualis, of Young.
Paropsis strabismus, of Good.

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.
4. *Symptomaticus* ; as of fevers, paralysis, hydrocephalus, &c.

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. Cooper, surgery.

GENUS IX. PARACUSIS.

The sense of hearing impaired or lost.

SYNONYMS—Dysecœa, of Authors.
Dysæsthesia auditoria, of Young.

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 illusoria* ; sense of sounds excited by internal causes, without external impressions.
6. *Symptomatica* ; as of dyspepsia, paralysis, &c.

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 anatomiae pathologicae. 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. Haigh-ton, in do. vol. iii. Curtis, on the ear.

GENUS X. ANOSMIA.

The sense of smelling impaired or lost.

SYNONYMS—Dysæsthesia olfactoria, of Young.
Parosmis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as,
 - a. *Anosmia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. *Symptomatica* ; 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.

SYNONYMS—Dysæsthesia gustatoria, of Young.
Parageusis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as,
 - a. *Agheustia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as of catarrh, fevers, plethora, lues, &c.

Authors—Sauvages, nosologia. Parr, medical dictionary.

GENUS XII. PARAPHONIA.

A total loss, or impaired state, of the voice.

SYNONYMS—Mutitas, of Sauvages and Cullen.
Asthenia vocis, of Young.
Aphonia, of Linnæus and Chrichton.
Aphonia and Dysphonia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; 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, by tumours, &c.
- 2. *Symptomática* ; 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.

SYNONYMS—*Asthenia loquelæ*, of Young.

SPECIES.

- 1. *Idiopathicus* ; as,
 - a. Psellismus organicus* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
- 2. *Symptomaticus* ; 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.

SYNONYMS—*Asthenia deglutitionis*, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as,
 - a. *Dysphagia organica* ; from organic structure, defect, &c.
2. *Symptomatica* ; 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.

SYNONYMS—*Dysæsthesia contractatoria*, of Young.
Paropsis, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as,
 - a. *Anæsthesia generalis* ; of the general system.
 - b. *Anæsthesia partialis* ; of a particular part, as of the hands and feet.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as of apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, mania, fevers, poisons, &c.

Authors—Vieusseux, 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.

SYNONYMS—Leipothymia, of Authors.

Asphyxia, of Linnæus.

Asthenia syncope, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; as from affections of the heart and neighbouring vessels ; as sternalgia, dropsy of the pericordium, sudden loss of blood.

2. *Symptomata*; as of diseases in other parts of the system; as affections of the stomach, wounds, injuries, passions of the mind, inanition.

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. Beck, dissertation on infanticide.

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.

Limosis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; proceeding from atony, or other disease of the stomach itself.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as 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. Monro, 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.

SYNONYMS—Erethismus satyriasis, of Young.
Lagnesis, of Good.

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.
Erethismus nymphomania, of Young.
Lagnesis, of Good.

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.

Sterilitas, of Linnæus and Sagar.

Atecnia, of Crichton.

Asthenia aphrodisiaca, *b.* Aphoria, of Young.

Agenesia and Aphoria, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Anaphrodisia atonica* ; from imbecility or want of tone, either constitutional or the effect of disease.
2. *Anaphrodisia organica* ; from organic defect, or malformation of the genital organs in the male or female.

Authors—Forestus, opera. Gaubius, institutiones pathologicæ. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Hunter, on the venereal disease. Tissot, on onanism. Robertson, on the generative system. Good, nosology.

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.

Entonia rigida, of Young.

Entasia trismus et tetanus, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Tetanus nascentium* ; attacking infants during the first fortnight after birth.
2. *Tetanus emprostotonos* ; affecting the flexor muscles, body rigidly bent forward.
3. *Tetanus opisthotonos* ; affecting the extensor muscles, body rigidly bent backward.
4. *Tetanus lateralis* ; body rigidly 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. vi. Ellis, in do. vol. xix. Mackie, in do. vol. xx. Dallas, in Dupcan'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 transactions of a society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, 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 medicinæ. 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 emeticorum 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. Shoaft, 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. Bartlett, 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. Miller, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. vii. Worthington, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. iii.

GENUS II. NEURALGIA.

A painful affection of the nerves ; most frequently of one of the branches of the fifth pair ; at times, of the ~~arm~~ fingers, foot, and toes ; generally accompanied with ~~sensit~~ periodic

contractions of the part diseased ; recurring in paroxysms at irregular periods.

SYNONYMS—*Trismus maxillarus, vel dolorificus*, of Sauvages.

Tic dolozeux, of Andre.

Dolor crucians faciei, of Fothergill.

Trismus dolorificus, of Parr.

Neuralgia, of Chaussier.

Autalgia dolorosa, e. of Young.

Authors—Ludwig, in *natura curiosorum*, decad. 1. ann. iii. Degener, in *acta natur. curiosorum*, tom. i. André, *observations pratiques*. Fothergill, in *medical 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 société royale de médecine*, 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. McKechnie, 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*. Bailey, on the use of belladonna. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. Jones, in *Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum*, vol. vii. Jackson, in *New-England journal of medicine and surgery*, vol. ii. Stimpson, in *do.* vol. vi. Thacher, in *do.* vol. viii. Pomeroy, in *do.* vol. ix. Hosack, in *American medical and philosophical register*, vol. iv. Murray, *inaugural dissertation on neuralgia*.

GENUS III. CONVULSIO.

Violent irregular contractions of the muscles, alternated with equally sudden relaxations.

SYNONYMS—Clonus convulsio, of Young.
Sypspasiæ convulsio, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*; as from plethora, cold, inanition, &c.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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's 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 diseases of children. Clarke, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Hill, in do. vol. v. Clarke, mother's medical assistant. Griffith, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. ii. Stayley, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. ii. Stein, in do. vol. iii. Townsend, dissertation on the passions.

GENUS IV. CHOREA.

Convulsive motions of different parts of the body, with tremors and jerkings of the face, and the extremities ; especially occurring when the muscles are voluntarily exercised ; usually coming on before puberty ; most frequently affecting females.

SYNONYMS—Chorea Sancti Viti, of Sydenham.

Clonus chorea, of Young.

Synclonus chorea, of Good.

Authors—Baglivi, opera. Stoll, ratio medendi. De Haen, ratio medendi. McMullen, in the Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. i. Kellic, 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 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. McDougall, 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.

SYNONYMS—Clonos epilepsia, of Parr.
 Syspasia epilepsia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*; as arising from original constitution, without a manifest cause.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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. Tulpius, 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. Lettson, 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-chirurgical transactions of the medical and surgical society of London, vol. ii. Albers, in do. vol. vii. 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. Leotiller, 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; circulation and respiration continuing; the limbs usually flexible; the body and limbs retaining the position in which they may be placed.

SYNONYMS—Catalepsis, of Authors.

Apoplexia cataleptica, of Cullen.

Entomia catalepsis, of Young.

Carus catalepsia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Catalepsia universalis*; affecting the general system.
2. *Catalepsia partialis*; affecting particular parts of the body.

Authors—Ballonius, consultationes. Platerus, observationes. Sennertus, opera. Tulpius, 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 paralysees of the lower extremities. Petetin, electricité animale. Reynell, in philosophical transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. viii. Rees, cyclopædia. Good, nosology. Stearns, in the American medical and philosophical register, vol. i.

GENUS VII. CEPHALALGIA.

Acute pain of the head, sometimes general, at other times occupying one half of the head, and occasionally a particular spot; intolerance of light and sound; frequent-

ly with nausea, vomiting, and fainting; sometimes recurring at regular periods.

SYNONYMS—Ecplexis, of Hippocrates.

Cephalæa, of Galen, Sauvages, and Good.

Hemicrania, of Authors.

Autalgia dolorosa, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*; as occurring in particular families and constitutions.
2. *Symptomatica*; as of fevers, plethora, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, suppression of accustomed discharges, passions of the mind, &c.

Authors—Sennertus, opera. Monro, works. Stark, works. Douglas, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. ii. Home, clinical experiments. Lett-som, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. iii. Fothergill, works. Parry, elements. Helsham, in Duncan's medical commentaries, vol. xiii. Hoffman, de cephalæa. Mease, on sick head ache.

b. IN FUNCTIONIBUS VITALIBUS.

GENUS VIII. STERNALGIA.

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—Angina pectoris, of Heberden.

Syncope anginosa, of Parry.

Syncope cardiaca anginosa, of Duncan.

Asthenia dolorificum, of Darwin.

Asthma arthriticum, of Schmidt.

Asthenia pectoralis, of Young.

Sternalgia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*; as arising from original malformation of the heart.
2. *Symptomatica*; 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. vi. 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. Corvisart, 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. Good, nosology. 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.

GENUS IX. PLEURALGIA.

Pain in the side acute ; chiefly affecting the intercostal muscles ; difficulty of breathing ; without fever, or symptoms of inflammation.

SYNONYMS—Pleurodyne, of Authors.

Autalgia dolorosa, of Young.

Pleuralgia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica* ; sudden and temporary.
2. *Symptomatica* ; as of rheumatism, catarrh, pneumonia, phthisis.

Authors—Huxham, works. Van Sweiten, commentaries. Sennertus, opera. Sauvages, nosologia. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. Darwin, zoonomia. Stark, works. Hall, on diagnosis. Haygarth, clinical observations. Rush, inquiries and observations.

GENUS X. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration, attended with a wheezing inspiration, distressing anxiety, 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. *Idiopathicum* ; from constitutional causes, peculiar formation of chest, &c.
2. *Symptomaticum* ; as of catarrh, certain diseases of the chest, plethora, dropsy, repelled eruptions, diseased viscera, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Floyer, on asthma. Heberden, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

C. IN FUCTIONIBUS NATURALIBUS.

GENUS XI. 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 ; great restlessness, the countenance expressive of agony, with risus sardonicus ; pain frequently diminished by pressure, and flexure of the body forward.

SYNONYMS—Ileus, of Hippocrates, &c.

Iliaca, of Linnæus.

Rachialgia, of Sauvages.

Passio iliaca, of Juncker.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathica*.

a. Colica crapulosa ; from the retention of the meconium, indigestion, the use of acid fruits, crude vegetables, fruit stones, &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 the flowers of poisonous plants, &c.

3. Mineral poisons ; as lead, copper, arsenic, corrosive sublimate.

2. *Symptomata* ; as of dyspepsia, worms, hysteria, gout, enteritis, dysentery, hernia, diseases of the liver and pancreas ; of pregnancy, parturition, re-

tention, 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. Monro, 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. Bishoprick, 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. Barton, in American philosophical transactions, vol. v.

GENUS XII. 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;) numbness or pain of the thigh, on the side affected; 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.
2. *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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

GENUS XIII. HYSTERALGIA.

A sudden and severe pain in the uterus, with coldness of the extremities, sometimes vomiting.

SPECIES.

1. *Hysteralgia idiopathica*; from violence in venery.
2. *Hysteralgia symptomatica*; as of approaching menstruation, suppression, cessation of the menses, scirrhus, cancer, or other diseases of the womb.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Whytte, 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. Leake, works. Dewees, in Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum, vol. iii.

GENUS XIV. 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 fickle temper and 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 the 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. Maclachlan, in do. vol. x. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

GENUS XV. 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; generally supervening to the bite of a rabid animal; usually terminating in mental derangement and death.

SYNONYMS—Lyssa, of the Greek writers, and of Good.
 Rabies, of the Roman writers.
 Clonos hydrophobia, of Parr.
 Erethismus hydrophobia, of Young.
 Hygrophobia, of Sprengel,

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. Tulpius, 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. Gorey, 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 chirurgical 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 chirurgical 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. vol. 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. Maryan, 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. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. 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 Lettson*. Thacher, in *American medical and philosophical register*, vol. i. Hosack, in do. vol. iv. Mease, in *Coxe's Philadelphia medical museum*, vol. iii. Mease, in *Philadelphia medical recorder*, vol. ii.

ORDER III. *VESANIÆ*.

A defective or deranged state of the mental faculties ; in some instances, with coma or fever.

GENUS XVI. AMENTIA.

A defective state of the mental faculties.

SYNONYMS—Amnesia, of Sauvages, Sagar, and Cullen.

Fatuitas, of many Authors.

Oblivio, of Linnæus and Vogel.

Dementia, of many Authors.

Mania amentia, of Young.

Moria, of Good.

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, physiognomical system. Spurzheim, observations on the deranged manifestations of the mind. Clayton, in memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, vol. iii. Burrowes, on insanity. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. 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.

Erethismus oneirodynia, of Young.

Ephialtes and Paroniria, 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 ; symptomatic of dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, ascites, &c.

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. Ellicot, in do. Farrand, case of Tennant, in evangelical intelligencer, vol. ii. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. Smith, lectures on moral philosophy. Rush, diseases of the mind.

GENUS XVIII. 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.

Vesania, of Parr.

Mania melancholica, of Crichton and Young.

Ecphronia melancholia, of Good.

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. Halsam, 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. Burtin, 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 hypochondrial and hysterical diseases. Green, the spleen. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. Rush, on the mind.

GENUS XIX. MANIA.

A general derangement of the intellectual faculties.

SYNONYMS—Mania, of Sauvages.

Paraphrosyne, of Linnæus.

Vesania mania, of Parr.

Mania universalis, of Young.

Ecphronia mania, of Good.

Alienation mentale, of Pinel.

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; from sea-sickness, &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. Kinnier, 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. Ferriar, a treatise on apparitions. Jarrold, dissertations on man. Haslam, on insanity. 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. Burrows, on insanity. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Armstrong, practical illustrations. 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. Klapp, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. i. Flager, in do. vol. ii. Drake, in do. vol. ii.

CLASS VII.

C A C H E X I Æ .

CHARACTER—A depraved habit of body ; manifested in the absorbing, circulating, and secreting systems of vessels ; frequently a morbid state of the fluids themselves ; 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. Good, nosology. Thomson, annals of philosophy. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Hall, on diagnosis. Armstrong, practical illustrations. 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 Authors.

Atrophia, of Authors.

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—Ayre, on marasmus. Armstrong, practical illustrations. 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. Tulpus, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. 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. SANGUINÆ.

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 sthenica*; occurring in the vigour of life; the

countenance florid ; the pulse full and strong ; the muscles firm and vigorous.

2. *Plethora asthenica* ; occurring in advanced life ; the countenance pale, livid, or sallow ; the pulse full and soft ; circulation slow ; the muscles flaccid and inactive.

Authors—Gabius, pathology. Hoffman, *medicinæ rationalis systema*. Ludwig, *de plethoræ differentiis*. Galen, *de plenitudine*. Boerhaave, *aphorisms*. Bromfield, *chirurgical 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*. Hall, *on diagnosis*. Parr, *medical dictionary*. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. Carlisle, *on the diseases of age*. Rush, *medical inquiries and observations*. Warren, *cases of organic diseases of the heart*. Dyckman, *on the pathology of the human fluids*. Hosack, in the *American medical and philosophical register*, vol. ii.

b. ADIPOSÆ.

GENUS II. POLYSARCIA.

An increased bulk of the body from excessive deposit of fat, or the inordinate enlargement of natural parts.

SYNONYMS—*Phœnigmus plethoricus*, of Sauvages.
Obesitas, of Darwin.
Epimalium polysarcia, of Young.

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. Maclean, 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 Sauvages and Cullen.

Emphysema pneumatosi, of Parr.

Emphysema cellulare, of Young and Good.

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—Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Hall, on diagnosis. 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 sur-

gical 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. Tulpius, 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—Hydrops flatulentus, of Hippocrates.

Emphysema tympanites, of Parr.

Emphysema tympaniticum, of Young.

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. Hall, on diagnosis.

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.
Emphysema uteri, of Good.

Authors—Astruc, de morbis uteri. Sennertus, opera. Hunter, on the animal economy. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Hall, on diagnosis.

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 arterial action and exhalation, fulness of habit, diminished excretions, the sudden suppression of accustomed evacuations, &c.
2. *Hydrops asthenicus*; the effect of increased exhalations produced by debility and accumulation in the venous system, and of diminished absorption; of debility, occasioned by hæmorrhages, 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 chimie, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. Parris, elements of pathology. 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. Hunter, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. viii.

GENUS VII. HYDROPS CEREBRI.

An inordinate collection of watery fluid, either in the ventricles of the brain, or between its investing membranes and the cranium, producing a separation of its sutures : The former generally preceded by symptoms of inflammation, and, in the last stage, attended by a slow and irregular pulse, a dilated pupil, and coma.

SYNONYMS—Apoplexia hydrocephalica and hydrocephalus, of Cullen.

Hydrencephalus, of Smyth.

Hydrops capitis, of Young and 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. 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. Heberden, 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. Robertson, in do. vol. xxi. Robertson, in do. vol. xxii. Robertson, in do. vol. xxiii. Robertson, in do. vol. xxiv. Yeats, in do. vol. xxxiv. Yeats, in do. vol. xxxv. Freind, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Good, nosology. Cooke, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Marcet, in do. vol. ii. Crampton, in the transactions of the association of fellows and licentiates of the king's and que en's colleg of physicians in Ireland, vol. i. Monro, on the brain, eye, and ear. Porter in the medico-chirurgical journal, new series, vol. i. 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 chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Marcet, in do. vol. ii. Bostock, in do. vol. iv. Howship, practical observations in surgery and morbid anatomy. Rutty, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Underwood, diseases of children.

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. McLean, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. 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. Machlachlan, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. 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, Sagar, and Cullen.

Hydrops uteri, of Sennertus and Young.

Hydrops uteri, of Good.

Authors—Tulpius, observationes. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Percival, works. Cheston, observations. Ruysch, observations. Gregorini, de hydropo 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

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 and Parr.

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 chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Merriman, in do. vol. iii. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

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. Keates, cases. Bertrandi, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. iii. Baillie, engravings. Else, on hydrocele. Pott, works. Jamieson, 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 chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Hall, on diagnosis. Howship, cases of surgery. Richerard, nosographie chirurgicale. 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 surgical 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

c. 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.

SYNNONYMS—Parabysma, of Good.

Authors—Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Baillie, engravings. Tulpius, observationes. De Haen, ratio medendi.

Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Cruikshanks, 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. Clossy, 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. Hall, on diagnosis. Sewell, in 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. RACHITIS.

An irregular distribution of the bony matter of the system showing itself in a general enlargement of the head, prominence of the forehead, the intellectual powers pre-

mature and acute, 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.

SYNONYMS—Rachitis, of Sauvages.

Authors—Sydenham, works. Plateri, praxis medicæ. Glisson, de rachitide. Portal, sur le rachtisme. 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. Trink, 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Stanley, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. vii.

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. Hall, on diagnosis.

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. Hogben, obstetric studies.

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—Lithiasis, of Young.

Osthexia and Lithia, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Lithiasis congenita*; arising from constitutional or hereditary causes.

2. *Lithiasis acquisita* ; arising from various circumstances, as modes of living, difference of climate, old age, &c.

Authors—Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Sandifort, observationes anatomico-pathologicæ. Egan, in the transactions of the royal Irish academy, 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 concretione 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. Good, nosology. Hodgson, on the diseases of the arteries and veins. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia.

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. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Bateman, in annual medical recorder, vol. ii. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopædia.

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.

Sivvins, of Authors.

Laanda Africana, of Winterbottom.

Lues, of Good.

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 delue 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, chirurgical 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, salvation 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 propriétés médicales de l'oxygène et sur l'application de ce principe dans les maladies vénériennes 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. Goularde, remarks and practical observations on venereal complaints. Pearson, principles of surgery for the use of surgical 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. McMullin, 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-identité des virus gonorrhéique 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 surgical society of Lon-

don, vol. ii. Furguson, 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 maladie venerienne. Sydenham, works. Cruickshanks, 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, surgical reports of the Middlesex hospital, vol. i. Bell, in do. vol. ii. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Bell, a treatise on gonorrhœa 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. Phinney, in do. vol. ix. 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 hæmorrhage 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. Cooke, voyages. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. 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.

Ecphyma trichoma, of Young.

Tricosis, of Good.

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. 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*. Sprengel, *institutiones medicæ*. Larrey, *memoirs of military surgery*, translated by Hall.

CLASS VIII.

L O C A L E S .

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, observations anatomica-pathologicae. Sharp, inquiry. Pott, chirurgica works. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Monro, works. Bell, principles of surgery. Parr, medical dictionary. Bateman, in Rees' cyclopedia. Lawrence, in do. Farr, morbid anatomy of the liver. Park, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgica 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. Sprengel, institutiones medicae. Hall, on diagnosis. Baron, on tuberculated accretions of serous membranes. Cooper and Travers, surgical essays.

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.

Carcinus vulgaris, of Good.

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. Peletan, 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. Renton, in do. vol. xv. Langstaff, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iii. Lawrence, in do. vol. iii. Cooper, dictionary of surgery. Bell, surgical reports of Middlesex hospital. Dorsey, surgery.

GENUS II. ANEURISMA.*

A preternatural dilatation or rupture of an artery, arising from a diseased condition or a wound of its coats ; attended with pulsation.

* Among the number of important operations upon the larger arteries, which have been performed for aneurisms, in this country, the operations of tying the *arteria innominata*, as performed by Professor Mott, will always hold a distinguished rank in the history of operative surgery. The following is an outline of the case : " The man was 57 years of age, of an ill conditioned habit, with the disease rapidly increasing, so as to leave no hope but from an operation. The operation was performed with the double intention of tying the subclavian on the tracheal side of the scaleni muscles, or

SYNONYMS—Exangeia, of Young.

Exangia aneurisma, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Aneurisma verum*; produced by a disease of the inner coats of the artery; as,

a. *Cysticum*; the tumour confined within the sphere of the diseased portion of the artery.

b. *Diffusum*; the tumour extended beyond the diseased portion of the artery, by an effusion of blood in consequence of a rupture of the aneurismal sac.

the innominata, in the event of the former artery being diseased. The proximity of the sac to the innominata, left so little of the subclavian artery, and that little evidently in a diseased state, as to authorize the application of the ligature upon the former vessel. No unpleasant effect upon the heart, head, or right superior extremity, attended, or followed this operation. The ligature separated, and came away spontaneously, on the fourteenth day. Every thing now promised well, and the strongest hopes were entertained of a complete recovery. After the lapse of three weeks, the wound assumed a spreading aspect, and, in a few days, destroyed the newly united artery, which emitted from time to time a considerable quantity of blood. He died on the twenty-seventh day after the performance of the operation.

“His death is to be imputed to the vitiated state of his habit, which favoured the phagedenic condition of the ulcer. Although ultimately fatal, the practicability, and the propriety of the operation, are completely established. The right arm suffered no inconvenience for the want of a supply of blood. No surgical operation has deprived the brain of so much blood, but it felt no want. To the sudden interruption of so large a current of blood, and so near the source of circulation, the heart showed no impatience.”

See the particulars of the operation, and the case in detail, in the *Eclectic Repertory of Philadelphia*, vol. ix. and *Dr. Chapman's Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*, No. 1.

2. *Aneurisma falsum* ; proceeding from a wound of the arterial coats ; as,

- a. *Cysticum* ; the tumour confined to the immediate vicinity of the wound.
- b. *Diffusum* ; the tumour extending indefinitely beyond the wound, by an effusion of blood in the cellular membrane.
- c. *Varicosum* ; the wound of the artery communicating with the superincumbent vein, through which the wound was inflicted, producing a tumour of the vein, attended with a whizzing noise and 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. Baille, engravings of morbid anatomy. Home, in the transactions of a society for the improvement of chirurgical and medical 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. Clarke, 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. xxiii. Hodgson, treatise on the arteries. Desault, œuvres. Sandiford, tabulæ anatomicae. Sabatier, médecine 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. Thompson, 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. Goodland, 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. Liston, in do. vol. xvi.

Bell, reports of surgery of the Middlesex hospital. Pelit, in *memoires de l'academie royal de sciences*, tom. v. Monro, in the *Edinburgh essays*, physical and literary, vol. iii. Ramsden, practical observations of 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. Nichols, 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. Albers, in *do.* vol. ix. Post, in *do.* vol. ix. Travers, in *do.* vol. ix. Lawrence, in *do.* vol. x. Vincent, in *do.* vol. x. 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. 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. Jackson, in *Philadelphia eclectic repertory*, vol. vii. Griffiths, in *do.* vol. ix. Mott, in *do.* vol. ix. Chapman, *journal of medical and physical sciences*, vol. i. Smith, in *do.* vol. i. Gibson, in *Philadelphia medical recorder*, vol. iii. Pattison, in *do.* vol. iii. Mott, in *do.* vol. iii. Mussey, in the *New-England journal of medicine and surgery*, vol. vii.

GENUS III. VARIX.

A preternatural enlargement of a vein, without pulsat

SYNONYMS—Varicocele, of Authors.

Circoccele, of Authors.

Exangeia varix, of Young.

Exangia varix, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Idiopathicus* ; as of the jugular vein, the hæmorrhoidal veins ; of those of the testis, and of the lower extremities.
2. *Symptomaticus* ; as of plethora in the lower extremities arising from pregnancy ; an obstructed liver ; and that occasioned by the wound of an artery, as occurs in bloodletting.

Authors—Heister, surgery. Gooch, treatise on wounds. Home, treatise on ulcers. Abernethy, surgical observations. Cleghorn, in the London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Else, in do. vol. iii. White, in do. vol. iv. Ramsden, practical observations. Pott, chirurgial 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 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. Parr, medical dictionary. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ.

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 malignant 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, surgical 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. Bell, surgical reports of Middlesex hospital. 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 chirurgicale*. 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. Oslander, in do. vol. xii. Monro, morbid anatomy of the gullet. Adams, on morbid poisons. Young, cases of cancer and cancerous tendency. Richerand, *nosographie chirurgicale*. 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. Bell, surgical reports of Middlesex hospital, vol. i. Bell, in do. vol. ii. Baron, on tuberculated accretions. Lasserre, in journal universel des sciences medicales, tom. xiv.

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, or of a pale red colour, forming upon the surface of organs abounding in mucus; as in the nares, trachea, pharynx, œsophagus, bladder, uterus, vagina, urethra.

SYNONYMS—Sarcoma narium, of Sauvages and Cullen.

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 medical essays, physical and literary, vol. iii. Fielding, in medical commentaries, vol. iv. Dixon, in do. vol. x. Patterson, 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 med-

ical 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, chirurgica 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. Nicholls, in do. vol. vii. Huxham, in do. vol. viii. Templeman, in do. vol. ix. Hall, on diagnosis. Grainger, medical and surgical remarks. Bell, operative surgery. Dorsey, elements of surgery.

GENUS IX. GANGLION.

A hard moveable tumour, arising from an inordinate effusion of a gelatinous colourless fluid in the sheath of a tendon, or in the cavity of a bursa mucosa.

SYNONYMS—Emmyxium ganglion, of Young.

Emphyma encystis, and Ganglion, of Good.

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, chirurgica 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 semi-transparent membrane; seated in differ-

ent 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 *dictionnaire des sciences medicales*. Fretau, in *new medical and physical journal*, vol. iv. Webster, in *New-England journal of medicine and surgery*, vol. viii.

d. ADIPOSI.

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, of Young.

Emphyma sarcoma, of Good.

Authors—Bell, surgical reports of the Middlesex hospital. Bell, principles of surgery. 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. Goodland, in do. vol. vii. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. Haygarth, clinical history of diseases. Parr, medical dictionary. Cooper and Travers, surgical essays.

GENUS XII. ENCYSTIS.

A tumour of a circumscribed regular shape, moveable, usually seated in the cellular membrane; its contents of different 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—Lupia, of Sauvages and Cullen.

Encystis, of Vogel and Parr.

Emphyma encystis, of Good.

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 medical essays, vol. iv. Pearson, in London medical enquiries 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 anatomicae. 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. Crand, in do. vol. ix. Hall, in do. vol. xi. Howship, practical observations in surgery and morbid anatomy. Baillie, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iv. Baron, on tuberculated accretions. Hennen, military surgery. Bell, surgical reports of the Middlesex hospital. Dorsey, in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. i. new series. Dorsey, elements of surgery.

c. 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 Young.
Emphyma exostosis, 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. Dorsey, surgery.

ORDER II. ECTOPIÆ.

Parts displaced from their natural situation.

GENUS XIV. HERNIA.

The protrusion of a viscus from its proper cavity, attended with tumour.

SYNONYMS—Hernia, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Hernia inguinalis* ; the tumour appearing at the groin ; extending more or less deeply to the scrotum or labia on either side.
 - a. *Communis vel indirecta* ; the tumour, with a peritoneal sac, protruding through the internal abdominal ring in the course of the spermatic cord in the male, or of the round ligament in the female.
 - b. *Ventro inguinalis vel directa* ; the tumour protruding at the external abdominal ring, with the neck of the sac on the inside of the epigastric artery.
 - c. *Hernia congenita* ; the tumour without the peritoneal covering, in immediate contact with the testicle.
2. *Hernia femoralis* ; tumour protruding through the femoral ring under the crural arch at the upper and inner part of the thigh, on the inside of the femoral vein.
3. *Hernia ventralis* ; tumour protruding between the interstices of the muscles or their fibres, indefinitely from any part of the abdomen.
4. *Hernia umbilicalis* ; tumour protruding at the navel.

Authors—Heister, surgery. Pott, chirurgical works. Munro, on crural hernia. Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Munro, on the morbid anatomy of the gut. 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 chirurgical 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 heruies. Scarpa, a treatise on hernia, translated by Wishart. Larrey, memoirs de chirurgie militaire. Camper, icones herniarum. Garengeot, in memoirs 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, Sebatier, medicine operatoire. Richerard, nosographie chirurgicale. Pelletan, clinique chirurgicale. Travers, in inquiry into the process of nature in repairing injuries of the intestines. Chevalier, in the medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. iv. Wheelright, in do. vol. vi. Sandifort, de hernia congenita. Herbeden, 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. vol. 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. Lettsom, 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 Edinburgh 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 society, vol. i. Parish, in Philadelphia eclectic repertory, vol. i. Calhoun, in do. vol. ii. Nancrede, in do. vol. vi. Huger, in do. vol. ix. Hilterbrandt, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. i. Spaulding, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. ix.

GENUS XV. PROLAPSUS.

Protrusion of a part through the natural orifice with which it is connected.

SYNONYMS—Prolapsus, of Authors.

Ædoptosis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Prolapsus ani* ; protrusion of the erectum 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, chirurgical works. Clarke, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. ii. Barns, in do. vol. xv. White, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Berchelmane, 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. Tulpus, 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. Windsor, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. x. 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.

Exarthrema, 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. Lazzaletto, 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. Lassue, *pathologie chirurgicale*. Boyer, *surgery*. Cocke, in *New-York medical and philosophical journal and review*, vol. i. Potter, in *Baltimore medical and philosophical lyceum*, vol. i. Dorsey, *elements of surgery*.

ORDER III. DIALYSES.

The violent separation or division of parts.

GENUS XVII. VULNUS.

A violent or sudden separation of the integuments, accompanied frequently with a division of other parts.

SYNONYMS—Vulnus, of Authors.

Dialysis, of Parr.

Tresis, 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.
5. *Vulnus contusum* ; a wound produced by a blunt instrument, attended with contusion of the surrounding parts, as a gun-shot wound, &c.

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. xl. Crawford, in do. vol. xii. Pott, chirurgical works. Tulpinus, 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. Howship, surgery. 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. vi. 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. LACERATIO.

A separation or rupture of soft parts, without an accompanying division of the integuments.

SYNONYMS—Rhegma, of Galen and Good.

Ruptura, of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, and Sagar.

Laceratio, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Laceratio muscularis* ; laceration of a muscle or its tendon.
2. *Laceratio ligamentaris* ; laceration of a ligament.
3. *Laceratio vascularis* ; laceration of a blood vessel.
4. *Laceratio visceralis* ; laceration of a viscus.

Authors—Sauvages, nosologia. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. Monro, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. v. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Tulpius, observationes. Thompson, in London medical observations and inquiries, vol. iv. Wright, in do. vol. vi. Blane, transactions of the society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Montague, in medical communications, vol. ii. Tyre, in do. vol. ii. Bell, surgery. Pearson, in the medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. iii. Douglas, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. iii. Gooch, surgery. Harris, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. v. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Dryden, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. xiii. Dorsey, surgery.

GENUS XIX. FRACTURA.

The division of a bone into two or more pieces, occasioned by violence.

SYNONYMS—Fractura, of Authors.
Catagma, 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. Haigh-ton, 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. Tulpus, 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. Hutchinson, 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. Batchelder, in New-England journal of medicine and surgery, vol. viii. Baston, in Philadelphia medical recorder, vol. ii. Dorsey, surgery. Hartshorne, in Philadelphia eclectic repertory, vol. iii.

GENUS XX. ULCUS.

An open sore, attended with a purulent discharge.

SYNONYMS—Ulcus, of Authors.

Caries, of Authors.

SPECIES.

1. *Ulcus cutaneum*; confined to the skin.
 - a. *Ulcus benignum*.
 - b. *Ulcus vitiosum*.

2. *Ulcus sarcosum* ; extending into the muscular fibre.
 - a. *Ulcus benignum*.
 - b. *Ulcus vitiosum*.
3. *Ulcus osteosum* ; extending to, and involving, the bone.
 - a. *Ulcus benignum*.
 - b. *Ulcus vitiosum*.

Authors—Hunter, on the blood. Home, in ulcers. Underwood, surgical tracts. Whately, practical observations. Baynton, new method of treating old ulcers of the legs. Thompson, 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. i. 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. Blane, diseases of seamen. Pearson, principles of surgery. Le Dran, in memoires de l'academie de chirurgie, tom. i. Bell, operative surgery. 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. Sandeham, 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. Bailie, 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 Pearssn, 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. Hennen, military surgery. Howship, surgery and morbid anatomy. Richerand, nosographie chirurgicale. Cooper, first lines, Bedingfield, in London medical repository, vol. v. Johnson, in do. vol. vii. Bateman, synopsis. Boyer, surgery. Roux, voyage fait à Londres. Dorsey, surgery. Dexter, in medical communications of the Massachusetts medical society, vol. ii. Rush, medical inquiries and observations. Griffiths, in Philadelphia electric repository, vol. iii. Duffield, in do. vol. iv.

ORDER IV. *TYCHICA*.

Accidents or fortuitous occurrences.

GENUS I. *ENTHESIS*.

The obstruction of any of the natural passages of the body by the introduction of an improper or a foreign material.

SYNONYMS—Obstructio, of Young.

Tychica enthesis, of Good.

SPECIES.

1. *Enthesis trachealis*; a foreign substance inhaled or fallen into the trachea.
 - a. *Enthesis mechanica*; hard substances impeding the passage, as a nut-shell, a bean, pea, &c.
 - b. *Enthesis mephitica*; noxious materials conveyed by the atmosphere, as fixed air, hydrogen gas, nitrous gas, &c.

2. *Enthesis œsophagea* ; an improper material lodged in the œsophagus, as any article of food, fish-bones, fruit stones, pieces of money, feathers, hairs, pins, &c.
3. *Enthesis ventricularis* ; an improper material received into the stomach.
 - a. *Enthesis mechanica* ; hard and indigestible substances, as a knife, pins, needles, pieces of money, fruit stones, &c.
 - b. *Enthesis venenata* ; poisonous substances, as the various animal, vegetable, and mineral poisons.
4. *Enthesis intestinalis* ; occasioned by improper materials received into the intestines, as an accumulation of fruit stones, carbonate of lime or of magnesia, needles, pins ; or the effect of a diverticulum, a large gall-stone, or tobacco clysters.
5. *Enthesis vesicalis* ; a foreign substance received into the bladder, as a calculus, a ball, the portion of a bougie, &c.
6. *Enthesis urethralis* ; an obstruction in the urethra, from calculi, the portion of a bougie, hairs, &c.

Authors—Baillie, engravings of morbid anatomy. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. Richerand, nosographie chirurgicale. Cleghorn, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. iii. Fothergill, in do. vol. v. King, in do. vol. vi. Whately, in do. vol. vi. Trotter, on drunkenness. Wilson, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. ii. Longmore, in do. vol. iii. Wheeler, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. i. Blair, in do. vol. v. Thomas, in do. vol. v. Harrison, in do. vol. v. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. ii. Coyte, in do. vol. iii. Cole, in Edinburgh medical essays, vol. v. Swediaur, in London medical journal, vol. ii. Houlston, in do. vol. ii. Pulteney, in do. vol. v. White, cases in surgery. Ford, in London medical facts, vol. i. Johnson, in do. vol. v. Blair, in do. vol. vi. Wood, in do. vol. viii. Morgagni, de

sedibus et causis morborum. Wilmer, on poisonous vegetables. Yelloly, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. v. Finchan, in do. vol. vi. Clutterbuck, on lead. Bonetus, sepulchretum anatomicum. Baker, papers. Thomas, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Marcet, in do. vol. i. Roget, in do. vol. ii. Darwin, zoonomia. Laskey, catalogue of the Hunterian museum. Pemberton, on the abdominal viscera. Mead, works. Brande, in journal of arts and sciences of the royal institution, vol. i. Cooper, first lines of surgery. Orfila, on poisons. Outwaer, in Philadelphia medical museum, vol. v. Smith, in New-York medical and philosophical journal, vol. ii. Dorsey, in do. vol. ii. Dorsey, elements of surgery.

GENUS II. VENENATIO.

The presence of a noxious substance in the system.

SPECIES.

1. *Venenatio interna* ; as taken internally ; as the various animal, vegetable, mineral, and gaseous poisons.
2. *Venenatio externa* ; as communicated by the bite of a serpent or rabid animal, the sting of insects, the juices of certain plants, the external application of arsenic, the fumes of mercury, acids, &c.

Authors—Fontana, on poisons. Adams, on morbid poisons. Pearson, on cancer. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Plenck, toxicologia. Orfila, on poisons. Edwards, history of the West Indies. Home, in the transactions of the royal society of London, vol. xeviii. Brodie, in do. vol. cvi. Simmons, in medical commentaries of Edinburgh, vol. iv. Bostock, in do. vol. v. Fowler, in do. vol. v. Percival, in do. vol. vi. Houlston, in do. vol. vi. Clutterbuck, on lead. Baker, on lead. Wilson, in Edinburgh essays, vol. i. Thompson, in do. vol. iv. Fothergill, in London medical observations and inquiries. Roget, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Ogle, in

the transactions of the society for improving medical and chirurgical knowledge, vol. ii. Clarke, in medical facts, vol. vii. Caldwell, medical theses of the University of Pennsylvania. Barton, collections towards a materia medica. Thacher, American dispensatory. Barton, vegetable materia medica of the United States. Bigelow, medical botany

GENUS III. VERMINATIO.

Worms, or the larvæ of insects, inhabiting the stomach, intestines, or other parts of the body ; producing great irritation in the part, or of the whole system ; manifested by derangement of the digestive organs, emaciation, and great agitation of the nerves, especially at night ; sometimes convulsions.

SYNONYMS—Helminthia, of Aristotle and Good.

Parasitismus, of Young.

SPECIES.

1. *Verminatio intestinalis* ; occupying the alimentary canal.

a. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, or long round worm, from ten to fifteen inches long ; body transparent, of a light yellow colour, gregarious ; inhabits generally the small intestines.

b. *Ascaris vermicularis* ; thread worm, or maw worm, about half an inch in length ; tail finely tapering, and terminating in a point ; of a white colour ; gregarious ; inhabits chiefly the lower portion of the rectum, exciting great local irritation and tenesmus ; sometimes found in the stomach and intestines.

- c. *Trichuris vel tricocephalus* ; long thread worm, about two inches long ; head obtuse ; furnished with a slender retractible proboscis ; the tail or thinner part twice as long as the thicker, terminating in a fine hair-like point ; gregarious ; occupies different parts of the intestines ; generally the cæcum.
 - d. *Tænia solium*, or long tape worm ; articulations long and narrow ; from thirty to sixty feet in length ; occupies the small intestines, to which it is firmly attached by its marginal pores ; sometimes solitary ; commonly in considerable numbers.
 - e. *Tænia vulgaris*, or broad tape worm ; articulations short and broad ; from three to fifteen feet long ; usually in families of three or four in number, occupying, as the former, the smaller intestines.
2. *Verminatio erratica* ; worms and larvæ of insects appearing in different parts of the body ; in the brain ; the antrum highmorianum ; in the nose, ears ; in the lungs, the liver, kidney, bladder, uterus, and on the surface of the body.

Authors—Lister, in the transactions of the royal society of London, abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. i. Tyson, in do. vol. ii. Sauvages, nosologia. Forestus, opera. Adams, morbid poisons. Baillie, morbid anatomy. Bradley, on the bowels. Linnæus, flora lapponica. White, in the memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Hooper, in do. vol. v. Lawrence, in Rees' cyclopædia. Morgagni, de sedibus et causis morborum. Ulloa, voyages. Kilgour, in Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. viii. Calderwood, in do. vol. x. Hall, on diagnosis. Sprengel, institutiones medicæ. Armstrong, diseases of children. Good, nosology. Heysham, in medical communications, vol. i. Palmer, de verminibus intestionum. De Haen, de verminibus. Lining, Edinburgh essays, physi-

cal and literary, vol. i. Garden, in do. vol. iii. Gardener, in do. vol. iii. Tumer, in medical observations and inquiries, vol. ii. Russel, in do. vol. iii. Heberden, in medical transactions of the college of physicians of London, vol. i. Baker, in do. vol. ii. Coleman, in London medical journal, vol. vii. Lind, in do. vol. x. Tulpius, observationes. White, in Duncan's annals of medicine, vol. iii. Buchanan, in Edinburgh medical and surgical journal, vol. iii. Buchanan, in do. vol. vi. Laird, in do. vol. vi. Fenwick, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. ii. Lawrence, in do. vol. ii. Crumpe, in transactions of the royal Irish academy, vol. vi. Underwood, on the diseases of children. Chisholm, in American medical and philosophical register, vol. ii.

ORDER V. *DEFORMITATES*.

Malformation or departures from the natural form or organization of the body; arising from constitutional or hereditary causes, or the effect of other circumstances, as accidents, climate, and modes of living.

SYNONYMS—*Deformationes*, of Linnæus.

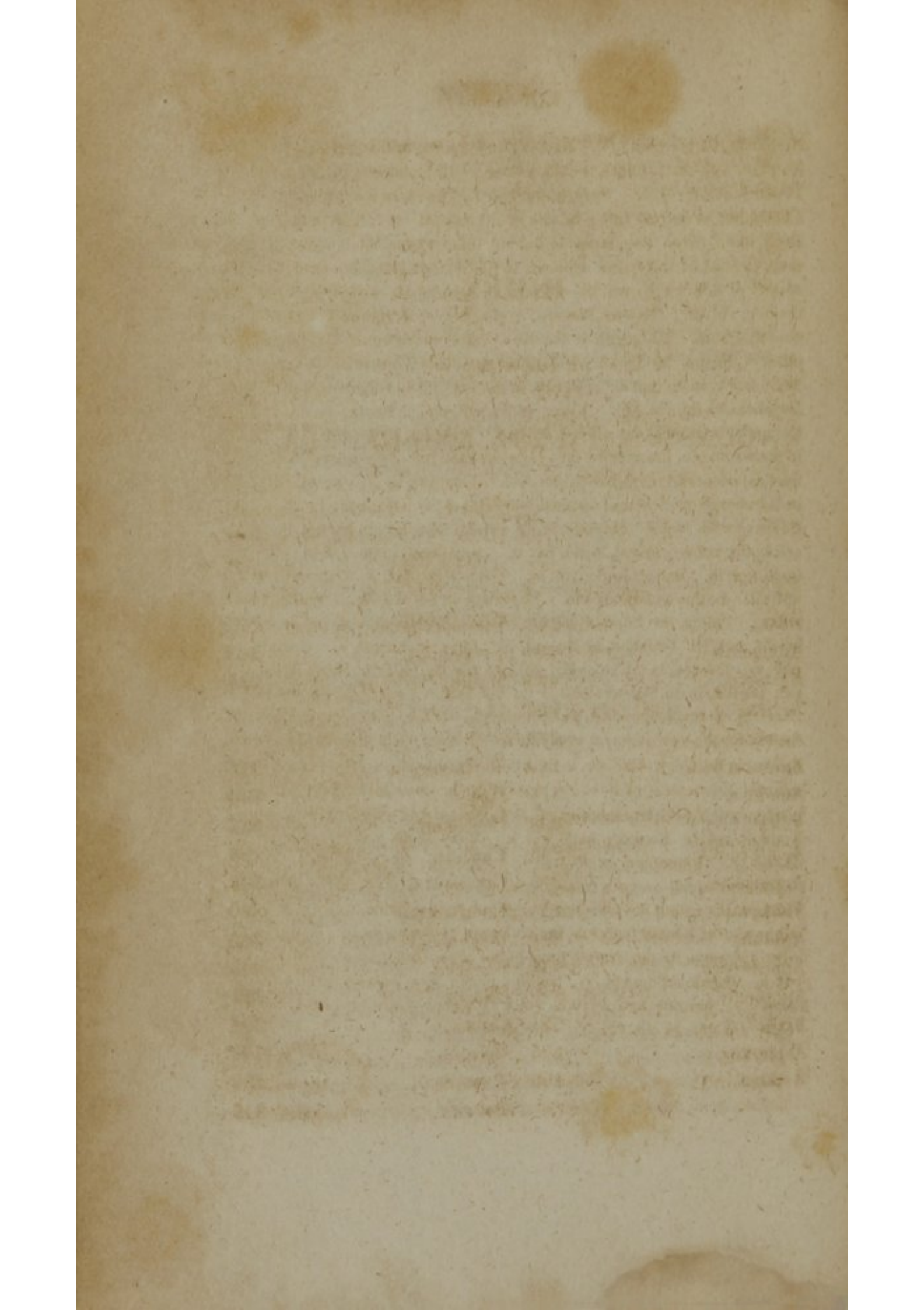
Deformitates, of Vogel and Sagar.

Deformitas, of Young.

Morphica, 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. Molyneaux, in do. vol. iv. Musgrave, in do. vol. iv. Ellis, in do. vol. v. Dernham, in do. vol. v. Warrick, in do. vol. viii. Geoffroy, in do. vol. viii. Kleen, in do. vol. viii. Parsons, in do. vol. viii. Tuberville, 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. 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.

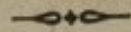
Sheldrake, on the club foot. Bayford, in memoirs of the medical society of London, vol. ii. Lucas, in do. vol. iv. Chamberlaine, in do. vol. v. Thomas, in do. vol. vi. Spry, in do. vol. vi. Ford, in medical facts, vol. i. Canestrini, in do. vol. iii. Adair, in do. vol. iv. Mather, in do. vol. iv. Ford, in do. vol. v. Simmons, in do. vol. viii. Fryer, in do. vol. viii. Desault, *journal de chirurgie*. Choron, in do. Monro, transactions of the royal society of Edinburgh, vol. iii. Monro, in Edinburgh essays, physical and literary, vol. ii. Heister, surgery. Ruysch, *observationes*. Ballonius, *consultationes*. Morgagni, *de sedibus et causis morborum*. Baillie, engravings. Eason, in Duncan's Edinburgh medical commentaries, vol. ii. McCormick, 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. Ackerman, 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. Sherwin, 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' cyclopedia. De la Motte, midwifery. Young, in medico-chirurgical transactions of the medical and chirurgical society of London, vol. i. Burrows, in do. vol. i. 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. Dupryten, in Corvisart's *journal de medicine*, tom. ix. Highmore, case of a foetus found in the abdomen of a young man. Good, nosology. 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. Griffith, in Coxe's medical museum, vol. iv. Yates, in do. vol. iv. Klapp, in do. vol. vi.



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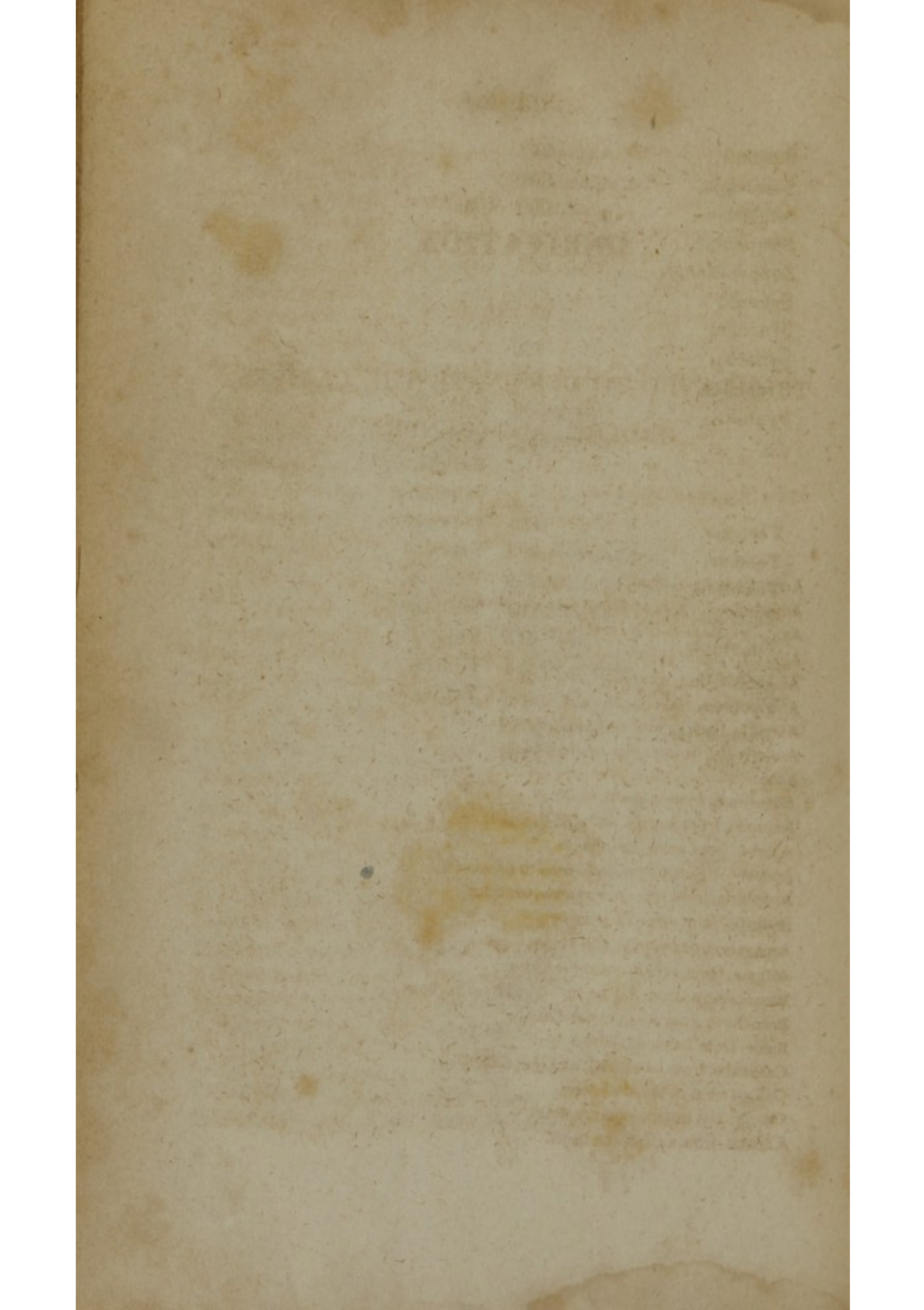
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DERIVATION

OF THE

TERMS USED TO DESIGNATE THE CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA.

Acne, from *αχνη*, chaff.

Adynamia, from *α*, priv. and *δυναμις*, power.

Agalactia, from *α*, priv. and *γαλα*, milk.

Agheustia, from *α*, priv. and *γευομαι*, to taste.

Amaurosis, from *αμαυρωω*, to darken.

Amenorrhœa, from *α*, priv. *μην*, month, and *ρευω*, to flow.

Amentia, from *α*, neg. and *mens*, the mind.

Anæsthesia, from *α*, priv. and *αισθανομαι*, to feel.

Anaphrodisia, from *α*, priv. and *αφροδισια*, venery.

Aneurisma, from *ανευρυνω*, to dilate.

Anosmia, from *α*, priv. and *οζω*, to smell.

Aphtha, from *απτω*, to inflame.

Apoceneses, from *απο*, and *κωω*, to evacuate.

Apoplexia, from *απο*, and *πλίσσω*, to strike.

Arthritis, from *αρθρον*, a joint.

Asphyxia, from *α*, priv. and *σφυξις*, a pulse.

Asthma, from *ασθμα*, short breathing.

Blennorrhœa, from *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ρευω*, to flow.

Bronchitis, from *βρογχος*, the throat.

Bullæ, from *bulla*, a bubble.

Cachexia, from *κακος*, bad, and *εξίς*, a habit.

Caligo, from *caligo*, darkness.

Carcinoma, from *καρκινος*, a crab.

Carditis, from *καρδια*, the heart.

- Catalepsia, from καταλαμβάνω, to seize hold of.
 Catarrhus, from καταρρέω, to flow from.
 Cholera, from χολή, bile, and ῥέω, to flow.
 Choreia, from χορός, a chorus.
 Colica, from κολόν, the colon.
 Convulsio, from convello, to rend.
 Cruritis, from crus, the lower extremity.
 Cutanei, from cutis, the skin, or cutan, (Chald.) a covering.
 Cystitis, from κύστις, the bladder.
 Deformitates, from *de*, out of, and *forma*, shape.
 Diabetes, from δια, through, and βαίνω, to pass.
 Dialyses, from διαλύω, to dissolve.
 Diaphragmitis, from διαφραττώ, to divide.
 Diarrhœa, from δια, through, and ῥέω, to flow.
 Dysæsthesiæ, from δυσ, difficulty, and αισθανομαι, to feel or perceive.
 Dysenteria, from δυσ, bad, and εντερον, an intestine.
 Dyslochia, from δυσ, bad, and λοχία, the lochia.
 Dysopia, from δυσ, bad, and ὄψις, vision.
 Dysphagia, from δυσ, bad, and φάγω, to eat.
 Dyspermatismus, from δυσ, bad, and σπερματω, to procreate.
 Dyspepsia, from δυσ, bad, and πεπτα, to concoct.
 Dysuria, from δυσ, difficultly, and ὀύω, to make urine.
 Ecchymoma, from εκχύω, to pour out.
 Ecthyma, from εκθύω, to break out.
 Ectopiæ, from εκ, out of, and τοπος, place.
 Eczema, from εκζέω, to boil out.
 Elephantiasis, from ελεφας, an elephant.
 Emphysema, from εμφυσάω, to inflate.
 Encystis, from εν, in, and κύστις, a bag.
 Enteritis, from εντερον, an intestine.
 Enthesis, from ενθεσις, an interposition.
 Enuresis, from ενερίω, to make urine.
 Ephelis, from επι, and ηλιος, the sun.
 Ephidrosis, from επιδρώ, to sweat.
 Epiphora, from επιφέρω, to flow forcibly.
 Epistaxis, from επισάζω, to distill.
 Epilepsia, from επιλαμβάνω, to seize upon.
 Erysipelas, from ἔρπω, to draw, and πηλας, adjoining.
 Erythema, from ερυθρός, redness.
 Exanthemata, from εξανθίω, to spring forth.
 Exostosis, from εξ, and ὀστον, a bone.

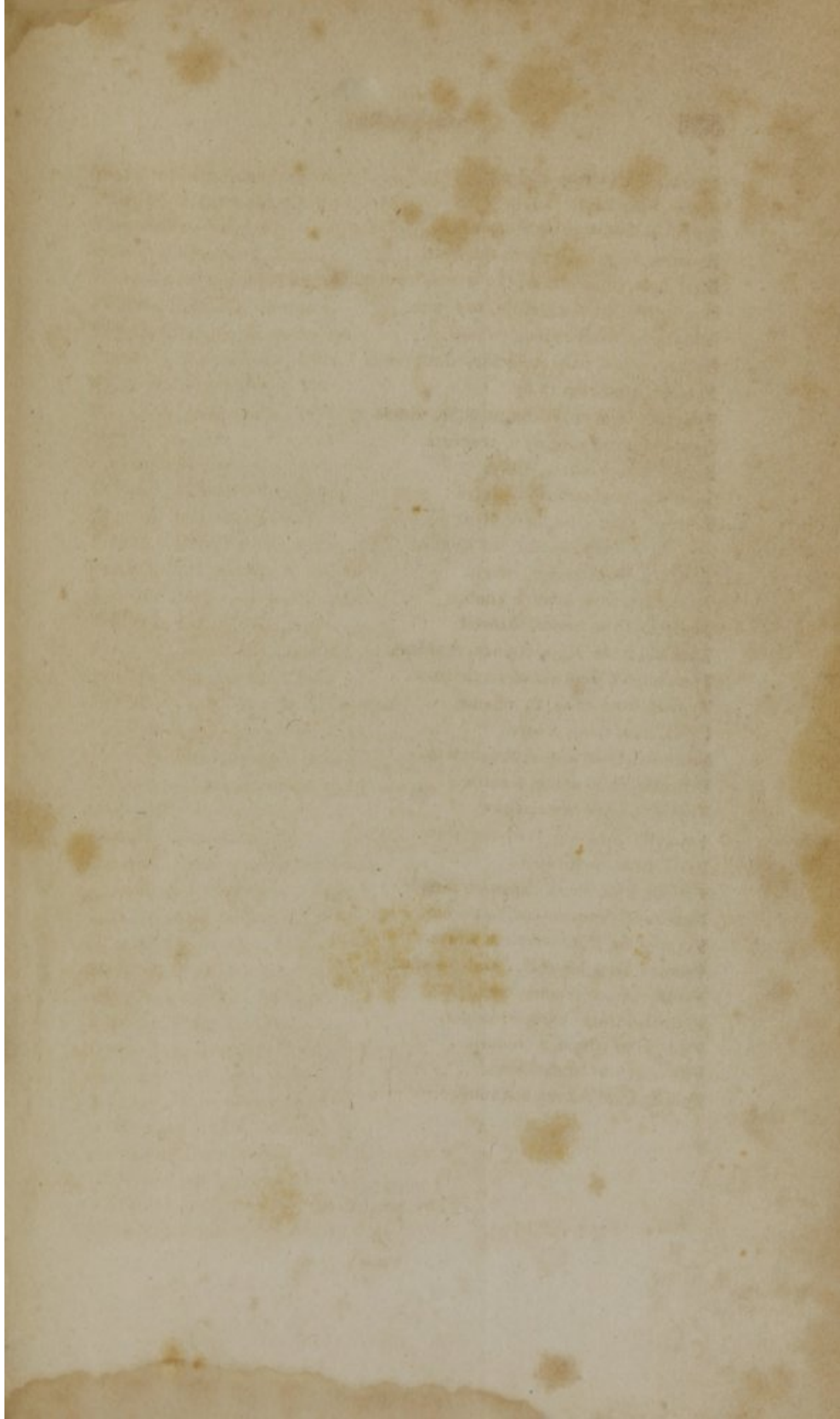
- Febres, from *ferbeo*, to be hot.
 Fractura, from *frango*, to break.
 Fragilitas ossium, from *frango*, to break, and *os*, bone.
 Frambæsia, from *framboise*, (French,) a raspberry.
 Fungus hæmatodes, from *σπογγος*, a sponge, and *αίμα*, blood.
 Galactirrhœa, from *γάλα*, milk, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Ganglion, from *γαγγλίον*, a knot.
 Gastritis, from *γαστήρ*, the stomach.
 Glossitis, from *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.
 Gonorrhœa, from *γονή*, the semen, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hæmatemesis, from *αίμα*, blood, and *εμέω*, to vomit.
 Hæmatocele, from *αίμα*, blood, and *κηλη*, a tumour.
 Hæmaturia, from *αίμα*, blood, and *ὑρίω*, to make urine.
 Hæmoptysis, from *αίμα*, blood, and *πτύω*, to spit.
 Hæmorrhages, from *αίμα*, blood, and *ρησσω*, to burst forth.
 Hæmorrhœis, from *αίμα*, blood, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hepatirrhœa, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *ῥέω*, to flow.
 Hepatitis, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver.
 Herniæ, from *ἔρως*, a branch.
 Herpes, from *ἑρπασ*, to creep.
 Hydatis, from *υδῶρ*, water.
 Hydrops abdominis, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *abdomen*, the paunch.
 Hydrops articuli, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *articulus*, a joint.
 Hydrops uteri, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *uterus*, the womb.
 Hydrops cellularis, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *cellula*, a little cell.
 Hydrops cerebri, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *cerebrum*, the brain.
 Hydrops ovarii, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *ovum*, an egg.
 Hydrops spinæ, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *spina*, the back bone.
 Hydrops testis, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *testis*, a witness.
 Hydrops thoracis, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *θώραξ*, the chest.
 Hydrophobia, from *υδῶρ*, water, and *φοβέω*, to dread.
 Hysteralgia, from *ὑστέρα*, the womb, and *αλγος*, pain.
 Hysteria, from *ὑστέρα*, the womb.
 Hysteritis, from *ὑστέρα*, the womb.
 Ichthyosis, from *ἰχθυα*, a scale.
 Icterus, from *ἰκτερος*, the golden thrush.
 Impetigo, from *impeto*, to infest.
 Intermittentes, from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, to send.
 Intumescentiæ, from *intumescere*, to swell.
 Ischuria, from *ἰσχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, urine.
 Laryngitis, from *λαρυγξ*, the wind pipe.

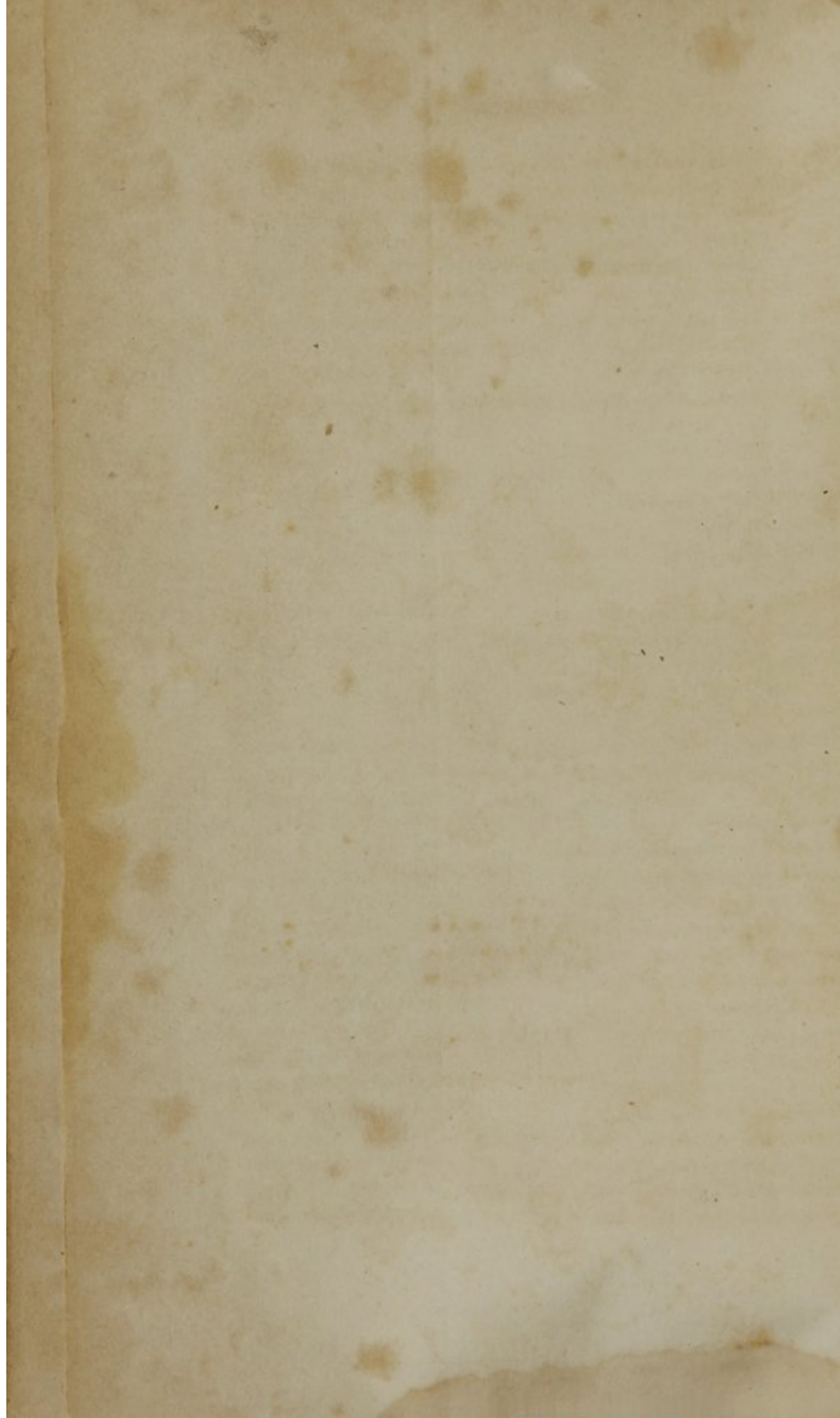
- Lepra, from *λεπτις*, a scale.
 Leucorrhœa, from *λευκος*, white, and *ῥεω*, to flow.
 Lichen, *λεχνυ*, or *λιχην*, a tetter or ring-worm.
 Lithiasis, from *λιθος*, a stone.
 Locales, from *locus*, a place.
 Lupus, from *λυκος*, a wolf.
 Luxatio, from *luxo*, to put out of joint.
 Maculæ, from *macula*, a spot.
 Mania, from *μαινομαι*, to rage.
 Marasmus, from *μαραίνειν*, to grow lean.
 Marcores, from *marceo*, to become lean.
 Mastitis, from *μαστος*, 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, from *νεφρος*, a kidney.
 Neuralgia, from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain.
 Neuroses, from *νευρον*, a nerve.
 Nymphomania, from *νυμφη*, a nymph, and *μανια*, madness.
 Obstipatio, from *obstipo*, to stop up.
 Odontitis, from *οδους*, a tooth.
 Œsophagitis, from *οιω*, to carry, and *φαγειν*, to eat.
 Oneirodynia, from *ονειρον*, a dream, and *οδυνη*, anxiety.
 Ophthalmia, from *οφθαλμος*, the eye.
 Orchitis, from *ορχις*, a testicle.
 Otorrhœa, from *ος*, the ear, and *ρεω*, to flow.
 Otitis, from *ος*, the ear.
 Pancreatitis, from *πας*, all, and *κρεας*, flesh.
 Papulæ, from *papilla*, a nipple.
 Paracusis, from *παρα*, wrong, and *ακουω*, to hear.
 Paraphonia, from *παρα*, wrong, and *φωνη*, the voice.
 Paralysis, from *παραλυω*, to loosen.
 Parotis, from *παρα*, near, and *ος*, the ear.
 Pemphigus, from *πεμφιξ*, a pustule.
 Peritonitis, from *περιτενω*, to stretch round.
 Pertussis, from *per*, inten. 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.
 Phlegmasiæ, from φλεγμα, an inflammation.
 Phlogosis, from φλογξ, flame.
 Phrenitis, from φρεν, the mind.
 Phthisis, from φθίω, to waste.
 Phyma, from φυω, to spring up.
 Pityriasis, from πιτυρον, bran.
 Plethora, from πληθω, to fill.
 Pleuralgia, from πλευρα, the side, and αλγος, pain.
 Plica, from *plico*, to entangle.
 Pneumonia, from πνέω, to breathe.
 Pompholyx, from πομφος, a bladder.
 Polypus, from πολυς, many, and πες, a foot.
 Polycarcia, from πολυς, much, and σαρξ, flesh.
 Porrigo, from *porrigo*, to extend.
 Proctitis, from προκτος, the anus.
 Profluvia, from *profluo*, to run down.
 Prolapsus, from *prolabor*, to slip down.
 Prurigo, from *prurio*, to itch.
 Psellismus, from ψελλίζω, to stammer.
 Pseudoblepsis, ψευδης, false, and βλέπω, to see.
 Psoriasis, from ψωρα, the itch.
 Ptyalismus, from πτυαλιζω, to spit frequently.
 Purpura, from πορφυρεος, purple.
 Pustulæ, from pus, matter.
 Quartana, from *quartus*, the fourth.
 Quotidiana, from *quotidie*, daily.
 Remittentes, from *remitto*, to abate.
 Rhachitis, from ραχις, the backbone.
 Rheumatismus, from ρευματιζω, 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 σκίρρσα, 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.
 Sternalgia, from *στερνον*, the breast bone, and *αλγος*, pain.
 Strabismus, from *στραβιζω*, to squint.
 Strophulus, from *στρεφω*, to turn.
 Suppressiones, from *supprimo*, to suppress.
 Sycosis, from *συκη*, a fig.
 Syncope, from *συκοπτω*, to strike down.
 Synocha, from *συνεχω*, to continue.
 Syphilis, from *σιφλος*, filthy.
 Tertianæ, from *tertius*, the third.
 Tetanus, from *τεινω*, to stretch.
 Tonsillitis, from *tonsillæ*, the tonsils.
 Trachitis, from *τραχυς*, rough.
 Tubercula, from *tuber*, a knob.
 Tumores, from *tumeo*, to swell.
 Tychica, from *τυχη*, chance, accident.
 Tympanites, from *τυμπανον*, a drum.
 Typhus, from *τυφω*, to inflame.
 Ulcus, from *ελκος*, a sore.
 Urethritis, from *ουρηθρα*, the urethra.
 Urticaria, from *urtica*, a nettle.
 Vaccinia, from *vacca*, a cow.
 Varicella, from *varius*, changeable.
 Varix, from *varus*, spot.
 Variola, from *varia*, (Span.) a pimple.
 Venenatio, from *veneno*, to poison.
 Verminatio, from *vermis*, a worm.
 Verruca, from *verukah*, (Arab.) a wart.
 Vesaniæ, from *vesanus*, mad.
 Vesiculæ, from *esica*, a bladder.
 Vitia, from *vitium*, a blemish.
 Vitiligo, from *vitulus*, veal.
 Vulnus, from *vulnus*, a wound.

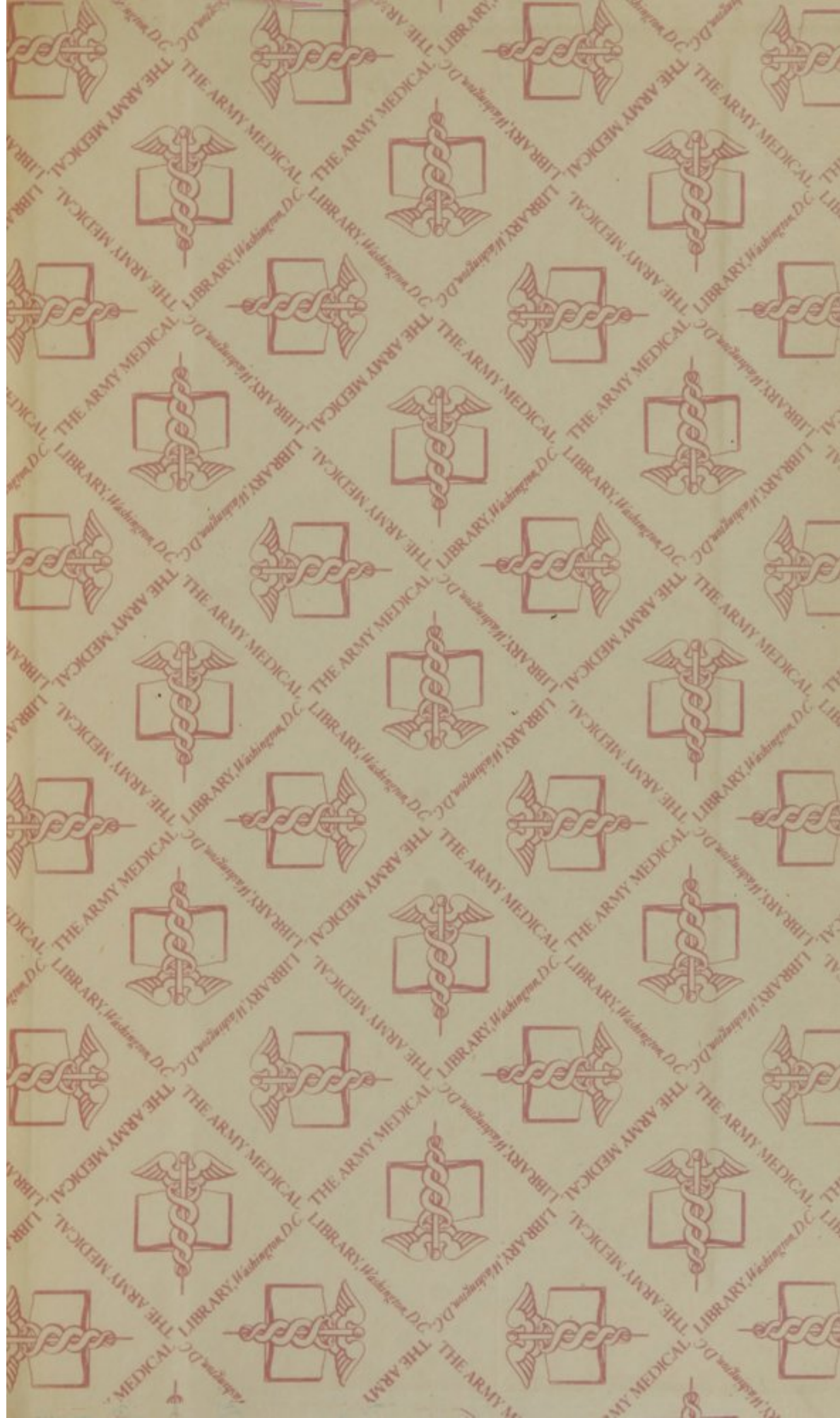
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