

A medical glossary : in which the words in the various branches of medicine are deduced from their original languages, properly accented, and explained / by W. Turton, M.D.

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Publication/Creation

London : Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1797.

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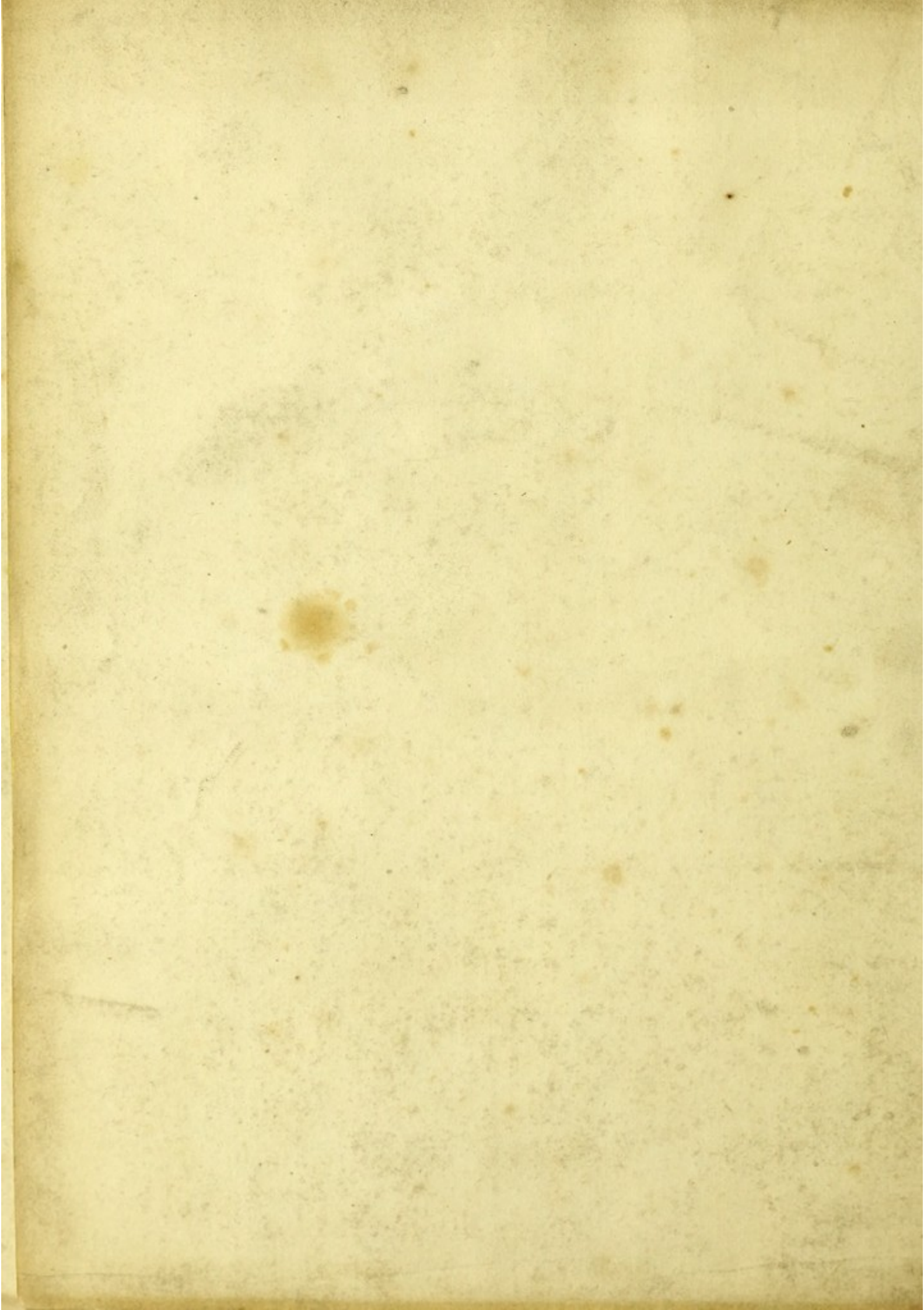
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A
MEDICAL GLOSSARY:


IN WHICH
THE WORDS
IN
THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MEDICINE

ARE DEDUCED FROM
THEIR ORIGINAL LANGUAGES;
PROPERLY ACCENTED, AND EXPLAINED.

By W. TURTON, M. D.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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P R E F A C E.

MEDICINE, like all other Arts, has its distinct family of terms and idioms, conveying meanings peculiar and appropriate to its several branches: and the very numerous sources from which these have been collected have made it not easy for its professors sufficiently to understand the language of their science.

I have therefore brought together such as usage has fixed, or learned men have adopted, and have contented myself with deducing them from their proper roots, determining their pronunciation, and simply defining them.

The unmeaning jargon of Paracelsus and his followers I have purposely omitted, and have been solicitous to preserve those compound words used by the physicians of the Greek school,

P R E F A C E.

most or all of which are scattered about in the writings of succeeding ages.

My authorities are chiefly derived from Blanchard, Castellus, Minshew, Schindler, and Golius.

That such a work is useful will perhaps be more readily admitted than that it has been usefully executed ; but he that has laboured long in attempting to remove the obstructions to science, is not willing to add despondence to his difficulties, and to believe that he has laboured in vain.

A ME-

MEDICAL GLOSSARY.

A.

A A A

A B B

A, or **A⁻A⁻** (contracted from *αα*). In medical prescriptions it means "of each."

A⁻A⁻A⁻. A chemical contraction of **AMALGAMA**.

ABÁCTUS (from *abigo* to expel by force). Intentional; as *abactus venter*, a forced miscarriage.

A'BACUS (*αβαξ*, from *אבאק* *abak*, dust, Heb.) A table used for preparations, and so denominated from the usage of mathematicians of drawing their figures upon tables sprinkled with dust. Some deduce it from *α* priv. and *βασις* a foundation, as being supported without a base like a side-table.

ABALIENATIO (from *abalieno* to estrange). A corruption of the body, or decay of the mind.

A'BANET (*αβανης*, from *אבנט* *abanet*, Heb. the girdle worn by the Jewish priests). A bandage.

ABAPTISTON (*αβαπτιστων*, from *α* neg. and *βαπτίζω* to immerge). The shoulder of the old trepan, which prevented it from sinking too suddenly upon the brain.

ABARTICULATIO (from *ab*, and *articulus* a joint). That species of articulation which has manifest motion.

A'BAS (perhaps contracted from *אבזקת* *abazkath*, Arab.) The tænia, or tape-worm.

ABBREVIATUS (from *abbrevio* to shorten). In botany it means comparatively short; as *abbreviatum perianthium*, having the em-palement shorter than the tube of the corolla.

B

A'EDITUS

A'BDITUS (from *abdo* to hide). Included or contained in: applied to diseases, it means their secret or remote causes.

ABDÓMEN (אֲבֹדֶמֶן *abdomen*, Arab. from אֲב *ab* a nourisher or container, and דֶּמֶן *domen* the fæces; or from *abdo* to hide, as including the intestines). The belly.

ABDOMINÁLIS (from *abdomen* the belly). Belonging to or proceeding from the belly.

ABDÚCENS (from *abduco* to draw away). See ABDUCTOR.

ABDÚCTIO (from *abduco* to draw away). A strain: also a kind of fracture, when a bone near the joint is so divided that the extremities recede from each other.

ABDÚCTOR (from *abduco* to draw away). Any muscle, whose office is to draw the member to which it is affixed from some other, as the abductor pollicis draws the thumb from the fingers.

ABEBÆUS (αἰεβαιος, from α neg. and βεβαιος firm). Weak, infirm.

A'BEGA (from *abigo* to expel, because it was thought to promote delivery). The ground pine.

ABELICÉA (from α priv. and βελος a dart: i. e. without thorns). The tree producing the Brasil wood, so called to distinguish it from others of a like appearance, but which bear thorns.

ABELLÍNA (from *Abella*, a town in Campania, where they flourished). The filbert, or filbert tree.

ABELMÓLUC (from אֲבֵל מֹלֶךְ *ab el moluk*, Arab.) The ricinus, or palma Christi.

ABELMÓSCH (from אֲבֵל מֹשֶׁךְ *ab el mosk*, Arab.) The hibiscus or musk mallow; named from its musk-like odour.

ABERRÁTIO (from *ab*, and *erro* to wander from). A deviation from the natural progress. A lusus naturæ.

ABÉSSI (from אֲבֵס *abes*, Arab. filth). The alvine fæces.

ABEVACUÁTIO (from *ab* dim. and *evacuo* to pour out). An imperfect evacuation of gross and faulty humours.

ABIÉCULA (dim. of *abies* the fir). The dwarf fir.

A'BIES (from *abeo* to proceed, because it rises to a great height; or απιος a wild pear, the fruit of which its cones something resemble). The fir tree.

ABIÓTOS (αἰωίος, from α neg. and βιω to live). A name of the hemlock, from its deadly qualities.

ABLAÆ.

ABLACTÁTIO (from *ab* neg. and *lacto* to suckle). The weaning a child from the breast.

ABLÁTIO (from *affero* to take away). The removal of whatever may be injurious to the body.

ABLÉPSIA (αβλεπσια, from α neg. and βλεπω to see). Blindness. Want of sight.

ABLUÉNTIA (from *abluo* to wash off). Diluting medicines.

ABLÚTIO (from *abluo* to wash away). The washing or cleansing either of the body or intestines.

ABOLÍTIO (from *aboleo* to destroy). The destroying or utterly removing any useless substance or part.

ABÓMASUM (from *ab* dim. and *omasum* the stomach of a beast). The fourth stomach of a beast which chews the cud.

ABOMINÁTIO (from *abomino* to dislike). Loathing of food.

ABÓRSUS (from *aborior* to be steril). A natural miscarriage, in opposition to *abactus venter*.

ABÓRTIENS (from *aborfus* barren). Applied in botany to flowers which do not bear seed.

ABÓRTIO (from *aborior* to be steril). A miscarriage, or undue birth of the child.

ABORTÍVUS. The same as ABORTIENS.

ABÓRTUS. The same as ABORTIO.

ABRÁSA (from *abrado* to shave off). Ulcers where part of the substance is worn or rubbed off.

ABRÁSIO (from *abrado* to shave off). The act of cutting away any unnecessary part.

A'BRATHAN. Corrupted from *abrotanum*.

ABRODIÆTÉTICUS (αβροδιαιτητικός, from αβρος delicate, and διατα food). Nice or delicate in food.

ABRÓMA (αβρωμα, from α neg. and βρωμα food: i. e. not fit to be eaten). A tree of New South Wales, which yields a gum.

ABROTANOÍDES (αβρολανοειδης, from αβρολανον southernwood, and ειδος a likeness). A sort of coral, so called because its branches resemble southernwood.

ABRÓTANUM (αβρολενον, from α neg. and βρολος mortal, because it never decays; or from αβρος soft, and τονος extension, from the delicacy of its texture). The herb southernwood.

ABROTONÍTES (*αβροτονίτης*, from *αβροτονον* southernwood). A wine impregnated with southernwood.

ABRÚPTIO (from *abrumpto* to break off). A fracture.

ABRÚPTUS (from *abrumpto* to break off). In botany it means ending abruptly, without tendril.

A'BRUS (from *αβρος* soft, delicate). The Jamaica wild liquorice; so called from the velvety coat of its seed.

ABSCEDÉNTIA (from *abscedo* to depart from). Morbid parts of the body which are separated from the sound.

ABSCÉSSIO (from *abscedo* to separate). A solution of continuity; the separation of one part from another.

ABSCÉSSUS (from *abscedo* to depart from). An abscess or departure from a sound state. An emphysema, or windy abscess, is termed *abscessus spirituosus*.

ABSCÍSSIO (from *abscindo* to cut away). The cutting away one part from another.

ABSCÓNSIO (from *abscendo* to hide). A sinus, or cavity of a bone, which receives and conceals the head of another bone.

ABSINTHIÓMENON (*αψινθιομενον*, from *αψινθιον* wormwood). A species of wormwood more than usually bitter.

ABSINTHÍTES (*αψινθιτης*, from *αψινθιον* wormwood). A wine impregnated with wormwood.

ABSÍNTHIUM (*αψινθιον*, from *α* neg. and *ψιθος* pleasant). Wormwood; so named from the disagreeableness of its taste.

ABSORBÉNTIA (from *absorbeo* to drink up). Medicines which dry up the redundant humours of the body. The cutaneous vessels, whose pores admit moisture into the body, and those vessels which drink up the chyle: also other vessels which take up any extravasated fluids, and convey them into the circulation.

ABSORPTIO (from *absorbeo* to drink up). The power of drinking up and admitting any fluid through the pores.

ABSTÉMIUS (from *abs* priv. and *temetum* wine). This word properly signifies forbearance from wine; but it commonly implies moderation in all kinds of food.

ABSTERGÉNTIA (from *abstergo* to cleanse away). Medicines or applications which cleanse or clear away foulnesses.

ABSTERSÍVA. The same.

ABSTI-

ABSTINÉNTIA (from *abstineo* to refrain). Forbearance from food, or diminution of its usual quantity.

ABSTRACTÍTIUS (from *abs*, and *traho* to draw away). The native spirits of vegetables, as distinguished from spirits produced by fermentation.

A'BSUS (from *αβσος*). The Ægyptian lotus.

ABVACUÁTIO (from *abvacuo* to empty). A large evacuation of any fluid, as of blood from a plethoric person.

ABÚTILON (from *בטלן butilon* yellow, Arab.) The yellow mallow.

ACÁCA (*ακακα*, from *α* neg. and *κακος* bad). Diseases which are rather troublesome than dangerous.

ACACÁLIS (from *אכאל acachal* brown, Arab.) A small shrub of a brown colour.

ACÁCIA (*ακακία*, from *ακαζω* to sharpen). The Ægyptian thorn.

ACÆ'NA (*ακαίνα*, from *ακαζω* to sharpen, or *ακη* a point). A thorny plant of Mexico.

ACÆ'RIA (*ακαίρια*, from *α* neg. and *καιρος* time). Unseasonableness in the operations or the applications of remedies.

ACALÉPHE (*ακαληφη*, from *α* neg. *καλος* pleasant, and *αφη* the touch). The nettle, so called from its sting.

ACÁMATOS (*ακαμάτος*, from *α* neg. and *καμνω* to grow weary). A perfect construction of the human body, and which is not easily fatigued.

ACÁNOR (from *כנה cannah*, Heb.) A chemical furnace.

ACÁNTHA (*ακανθα*, from *ακη* a point). A thorn, or any thing pointed, as the shin, or *spina dorsii*.

ACANTHÁBOLUS (*ακανθαβολος*, from *ακανθα* a thorn, and *βαλλω* to cast out). An instrument for taking out thorns, or whatever may stick in the flesh.

ACANTHÁCEUS (from *ακανθα* a thorn). Applied to plants of the thistle kind, or to any prickly or pointed substance.

ACANTHALEÚCE (*ακανθαλευκη*, from *ακανθα* a thistle, and *λευκος* white). White thorn.

ACÁNTHICE (*ακανθικη*, from *ακανθα* a thistle). The product of the carline thistle.

ACÁNTHINUM (*ακανθινον*, from *ακανθα* a thorn). Gum arabic, which is produced from a thorny tree.

ACAN-

ACANTHIODÓNTES (ακανθιοδόντες, from ακανθα a thorn, and οδεις a tooth).

Stones which resemble sharp teeth.

ACÁNTHIS (ακανθις, from ακανθα a thorn). A kind of bird which feeds on thistles.

ACÁNTHIUM (ακανθιον, from ακανθιος thorny). The cotton thistle.

ACANTHOÍDES (ακανθοειδης, from ακανθα a thistle, and ειδος a likeness). A sort of carline thistle.

ACANTHOPTERYGIUS (from ακανθα a thorn, and πτερυξ a fin). Having prickly fins.

ACÁNTHULUS (from ακανθα a thorn). A surgical instrument to draw out thorns or splinters, or to remove any extraneous matter from wounds.

ACÁNTHUS (ακανθος, from ακανθα a thorn). The herb bear's breech, named from its rough and prickly surface.

A'CANUS (ακανος, from ακαζω to sharpen). A sort of thistle.

ACÁPNON (ακαπνον, from α priv. and καπνος smoke). Honey taken from the hive without smoke.

ACÁRDIUS (ακαρδιος, from α priv. and καρδια the heart). Timid, fearful, heartless.

A'CARI (ακαρι, from ακαρης small). Little insects under the skin.

ACÁRPUS (ακαρπος, from α neg. and καρπος fruit). Applied to plants which are barren, and do not bear fruit.

A'CARUM (ακαρον, from ακαρης small). The wild myrtle, named from its diminutive size.

ACASIGNÉTE (ακασιγνήτη, from α priv. and κασιγνήτη a sister). An herb mentioned by Pliny, and so named because it grows alone and without a fellow.

ACATALÉPSIA (ακαταληψια, from α neg. and καταλαμβάνω to apprehend). Uncertainty in the prognostication or judgment of diseases.

ACÁTALIS (αχαταλις, from α neg. and χαινω to want). The juniper, so named from the abundance of its seed.

ACATÁPOSIS (ακαταποσις, from α neg. and καταπινω to swallow). Difficulty of deglutition.

ACATÁSTATUS (ακαταστατος, from α neg. and καθιστημι to determine). Inconstant. Applied to fevers which are anomalous in their appearance, and irregular in their paroxysms.

ACÁTERA (αχαίερα, from α neg. and χαίω to want). The larger juniper tree, named from the abundance of its seed.

ACATHÁRSIA (ακαθαρσία, from α neg. and καθαιρω to purge). That part of the gross and impure humours which is not yet purged off.

ACAÚLIS (from α neg. and κυλος a stalk). Applied in botany to those herbs which have no stem, but whose flowers rest upon the ground.

ACCELERÁTOR (from *accelero* to hasten). A muscle whose office is to hasten the ejection of urine.

ACCÉSSIO (from *accedo* to approach). The beginning or paroxysm of an intermitting fever.

ACCESSÓRIUS (from *accido* to proceed from, or fall near). Having connexion with, by contact or approach.

A'CCIDENS (from *accido* to happen). A symptom.

ACCÍPITER (from *accipio* to take). The hawk, named from its rapacity. Also a bandage which was put over the nose, and so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk, or from the tightness of its grasp.

ACCIPITRÍNA (from *accipiter* the hawk). The herb hawk's-weed, which Pliny says was so called, because hawks are used to scratch it, and apply the juice to their eyes to prevent blindness.

ACCLÍVIS (from *ad*, and *clivis* an ascent). A muscle of the belly, so named from the oblique ascent of its fibres.

ACCRÉTIO (from *ad*, and *cresco* to increase). Nutrition, growth; also the growing together of the fingers or toes.

ACCUMULÁTIO (from *ad*, and *cumulo* to heap together). An accumulation, or mixture of different symptoms.

ACÉDIA (ακηδία, from α neg. and κηδος care). Incurableness. Neglect in the application of medicines.

ACÉPHALUS (ακεφαλος, from α priv. and κεφαλη a head). Applied to monsters born without heads.

A'CER (from *acer* sharp). The maple; named from the sharpness of its juice.

ACÉRATUS (ακηρατος, from α neg. and κηρ death). Pure, not corrupted.

ACÉRBITAS (from *acer* sharp). Sourness, sharpness.

ACÉRBUS (from *acer* sour). Sour, astringent, sharp.

ACÉRIDES

ACÉRIDES (*ακηρίδες*, from *α* priv. and *κηρος* wax). Soft plasters, made without wax.

ACÉRNUS (from *acer* the maple). Belonging to, or extracted from, the maple.

ACERÓSUS (from *acus* chaff). It is applied to the coarsest brown bread, or that from which the chaff has not been separated; and in botany to a leaf which is surrounded at the base by branny scales.

ACÉRVUS (quasi *agervus*, from *αγειρω* to heap together). An accumulation or collection of matters in one point.

A'CESIS (*ακείσις*, from *ακεομαι* to heal). A cure: also the herb water-fage, so called from its healing properties.

ACÉSTA (*ακείστα*, from *ακεομαι* to heal). Diseases which are easily curable.

ACÉSTIDES (*ακείστιδες*, from *ακη* a point). The chimneys or furnaces where brass is made; so called because they grow taper at the point to collect the fumes.

ACÉSTORIS (*ακείστορις*, from *ακεομαι* to cure). A female physician or midwife.

ACÉSTRIDES (*ακείστριδες*). The same.

ACETÁBULUM (from *acetum* vinegar). The herb penny-grass; so named because its leaves represent the acetabulum, or old faucer, in which vinegar was held for the use of the table. Also a large cavity in a bone, to receive the convex head of another, so denominated for the same reason.

ACETÁRIA (from *aceto* to be acid). A salad of cold herbs, commonly eaten with vinegar.

ACÉTAS (from *aceo* to be acid). Acetate. A salt formed by the combination of the acetic acid, or acid fully saturated with oxygene, and a different base.

ACÉTIS (from *aceo* to be four). Acetite. A salt formed by the union of the acetous acid, or acid not fully saturated with oxygene, and a different base.

ACETÓSA (from *aceto* to be four). The herb sorrel or four-dock, named from its acidity.

ACETOSÉLLA (dim. of *acetosa*). Wild or wood-sorrel.

ACETÓSUS (from *aceto* to be four). Acid in a higher degree; as *acetosum acidum*, any acid made more sharp by natural or chemical preparation.

ACÉTUM

ACÉTUM (from *aceto* to be acid). Vinegar.

ACHAMÉLLA, or ACHMÉLLA (αμειλλα, from αμειζω to flourish). A plant growing in the island of Ceylon.

ACHÁMENIS (αχαμενις, from α neg. and χαμαι the ground). A species of polium, so called because it rises to some height.

ACHARÍSTUS (αχαριστος, from α neg. and χαριζομαι to be grateful). Thankless. Applied to some compositions of Galen and Ætius; because, as they cured quickly, little credit was given to the efficacy of the medicine.

ACHÁTES (αχατης, from a river of that name where it is found, or ακος a cure, as being efficacious in medicine). The achates or agate.

ACHATÓNYX (αχατονυξ, from αχατης the agate, and ονυξ the onyx). A species of agate mixed with the onyx.

ACHERÓIS (αχερωις, from the river Acheron, upon whose banks it grows). A species of white poplar.

A'CHETA (αχέτης, from αχew to sound). A kind of grasshopper or cricket, named from its cry.

ACHÍCOLUM (αχικολον). The sudatorium, or sweating-room, of the ancient baths. See ARCHITHOLUS.

ACHILLÉA (αχιλλεια, from Achilles, who is said to have cured Telephus with it). The herb yarrow or millefoil.

ACHILLÉUM (αχιλλειον, from Achilles, who is said to have made his tents with it). A sort of sponge.

ACHILLÓIS (αχιλλινις). See ACHILLEA.

ACHÍMENIS (αχιμενις). See ACHAMENIS.

A'CHLYS (from αχλυσ darkness). Dimness of sight: also a blindness from opacity of the cornea.

A'CHNE (αχνη chaff). Scum; froth. A white mucus in the fauces, thrown up from the lungs, like froth; also a whitish mucilage in the eyes of those who have fevers.

A'CHOLUS (αχολος, from α priv. and χολη bile). Applied to animals supposed to be without bile.

A'CHOR (αχωρ, qu. αχνωρ, from αχνη bran). The scalded head, so called from the branny scales thrown off it. Blanchard derives it from α priv. and χωρος space, as occupying but a small compass.

ACHORÍSTUS (αχωριστος, from α neg. and χωρος place). Applied to those
C signs

signs and symptoms which are inseparable from any particular disorder.

A'CHRAS (αχρεας, qu. αγρεας wild; or from αχρειος uselefs). The wild pear.

A'CHROUS (αχροος, from α priv. and χροα colour). Applied to those who from study, melancholy, or cachexy, are pale and without colour.

A'CHY (from αχυ). A sort of cassia.

A'CHYLUS (αχυλος, from α priv. and χυλος chyle). Deficient in chyle.

A'CHYRUM (αχυρον, from α neg. and εχυρος fixed, firm). Bran, chaff; so called from its being easily blown about.

A'CIA (ακια, from ακη a point). A needle with thread in it for chirurgical operation.

ACÍCULA (dim. of *acus* a point). The herb wild cheveril' or shepherd's needle, so called from its sharp point.

ACICULÁRIS (from *acicula* a pin). Small and sharply pointed.

A'CICYS (ακικυσ, from α priv. and κικυς strength). Weak, infirm.

A'CIDA (from *aceo* to sharpen). Acids; a species of salts, impressing upon the organs of taste a sharp or sour sensation.

ACÍDNUS (ακιδνος, from α neg. and κινew to move). Weak, infirm.

ACIDÓTUM (ακιδωτον, from ακη a point, and δω to be endowed with). Any prickly herb or substance.

ACÍDULÆ (dim. of *acidus* sour). All those mineral waters which are rather acid, and contain a spirit unaccompanied with heat: also acids partly neutralised.

A'CIES (from ακη a point). Steel; so called because its chief use was in making pointed weapons.

ACINACIFÓRMIS (from ακινακης a scimitar, and *forma* a likeness). Applied to leaves, one of whose edges is sharp and convex, and the other straight and thick, like a Persian scimitar.

ACINÉSIA (ακινησια, from α neg. and κινew to move). Extreme debility: privation of motion and strength.

A'CINI (ακινοι, from ακη a point). Berries which hang in clusters, as the mulberry and blackberry: also the kernels of the grape.

ACINIFÓRMIS (from *acina* a small berry, and *forma* a likeness). An epithet of the coat of the eye, or posterior lamina of the iris; because

cause the ancients, who dissected brutes, observed that in them it was usually of the colour of an unripe grape.

ACINÓSUS (from *acina* a small berry). The same.

A'CINUS (ακινος, from ακη a point). The herb wild basil, so called because its branches are prickly.

ACMÁSTICUS (ακμαστικός, from ακμαζω to flourish). An epithet of a continual fever.

A'CME (from ακμη a point). The height or crisis of a disease.

A'CNE (ακη chaff). A small tubercle covered with a branny scale.

ACNÉSTIS (ακνησις, from α neg. and χναω to scratch). That part of the spine between the shoulder-blades, and which extends to the loins. It is so called from the difficulty there is to reach and scratch it.

A'COE (ακη, from ακω to hear). The sense of hearing.

ACŒ'LIUS (ακοιλιος, from α priv. and κοιλια the belly). Thin, emaciated, apparently without entrails.

ACŒ'TUS (ακοίλος, from α priv. and κοίλος a bed). Without sediment. An epithet commonly applied to honey.

ACOLÁSTUS (ακολαστος, from α neg. and κολαζω to correct). Intemperate, lascivious.

ACÓLUS (ακωλος, from α neg. and κωλον a member). Maimed; deprived of some of the members.

ACÓNDYLUS (ακονδυλος, from α priv. and κονδυλος a joint). Applied to a flower whose stalk is not divided by joints.

A'CONE (ακονη a hone). A whetstone; a hard stone for the purpose of levigation; a mortar.

ACONITIFÓLIUM (from *aconitum* wolf's bane, and *folium* a leaf). The herb duck's foot; so called because its leaves resemble those of the wolf's bane.

ACONÍTON (ακονίτον, from α priv. and κονια lime). A vessel not glazed or lined within.

ACONÍTUM (ακονίτον). Of the many fanciful etymologies for this word, the best appears to be from α priv. and κονις dust, because it is usually found in barren and rocky places. Or, according to Dioscorides, from ακοναω to sharpen, because it was used in medicines intended to quicken the sight). Wolf's bane. Monk's hood.

ACÓNIUM (ακονιον, from ακωνη a hone). A little mortar. Also an application for the eyes, in which hard and solid substances are ground together in a mortar.

ACÓNTIAS (ακοντίας a swift meteor, from ακονιζω to dart). A poisonous serpent of very swift motion, whose flesh was used in the old restorative compositions.

A'COPA (ακοπα, from α priv. and κοπος labour). Medicines which prevent weariness; or such as may be wrought together without difficulty.

ACÓPICA (ακοπιμα, from α priv. and κοπος fatigue). The ingredients of such medicines as prevent lassitude.

A'COPIIS (ακοπισ, from α priv. and κοπος labour). A precious stone, supposed to resist weariness.

A' COPUS (ακοπος, from α priv. and κοπος labour). The herb laburnum; named from its supposed properties of restoring the body after weariness.

A'COR (from αceo to be sharp). Sourness in the stomach.

ACÓRES. See ACHOR.

A'CORI (ακορι, from α neg. and κορα the pupil of the eye). The great galangal root, so named because it was thought injurious to the eyes.

ACÓRIA (ακορια, from α neg. and κορεω to satisfy). An inordinate appetite; a morbid desire of food.

ACORÍTES (ακορίτης, from ακορον the galangal). Wine impregnated with the herb or root galangal.

A'CORUS (ακορον, from α neg. and κορεω to purge, because of its astringency; or see ACORI). The galangale, or fleur de lis.

ACÓRYPHUS (ακορυφος, from α neg. and κορυφη a head). Applied to vegetables which end in a point, without head or flower, like the tendril of a vine.

A'COS (ακος, from ακεομαι to heal). A remedy, a cure.

ACÓSMIA (ακοσμια, from α neg. and κοσμος beautiful). Ill health; where the person has lost his beauty.

ACÓSMUS (ακοσμος unhandsome). Pale; thin; also bald, because such persons have lost their greatest ornament.

ACÓSTE (from ακοση barley). An ancient food made of barley.

ACOTYLÉDON (ακότυληδων, from α neg. and κοτυληδων a cotyledon). Applied to the seed when it is without cotyledons.

ACOÚSTICA

ACOUSTICA (ακουστικά, from *ακουω* to hear). Medicines which relieve deafness.

A'CRA, or **ACRAÍ** (from *نكرا* *akra*, Arab.) The time of menstruation. The nymphomania, or furor uterinus.

ACRAÍPALA (ακραίπαλα, from *α* neg. and *κραίπαλη* a surfeit). Medicines against surfeit or excess.

A'CRAS (αχρας). See **ACHRAS**.

ACRÁSIA (ακρασία, from *α* neg. and *κραννυμι* to mix). Intemperance. The ancients mixed water with their wine; hence unmixed wine was called *acrasia*, and by metaphor was used for excess in eating, drinking, or venery.

ACRÁTIA (ακραΐα, from *α* priv. and *κραλος* strength). Weakness; imbecility.

ACRATÍSMÁ (ακραΐσμα, from *ακραλον* unmixed wine). A breakfast, which of old was a morsel of bread sopped in wine.

ACRATOCÓTHON (ακρατοκωθων, from *ακραλον* wine, and *κωθων* a cup). A drunkard: one who has debilitated his constitution by excess in drinking.

ACRATOMÉLI (ακρατομελι, from *ακραλον* pure wine, and *μελι* honey). Mulse. Wine sweetened with honey.

A'CRE (ακρη, from *ακρος* extreme). The tip of the nose.

A'CREA (ακρεα, from *ακρος* extreme). The extremities of the body, as the legs, arms, nose, and ears.

ACRÉDULA (*ab acri cantu*, from its shrill note). The nightingale.

ACRIBEÍA (ακριβεια, from *ακριβης* accurate). An exact and accurate description and distinction of diseases.

A'CRIDA (from *acer* sharp). Acid medicines: substances which to the taste have a penetrating pungency.

ACRIFÓLIUM (from *acris* sharp, and *folium* a leaf). A plant which has a prickly leaf.

ACRIMÓNIA (from *acer* sharp). Sourness; sharpness.

A'CRIS (ακρις). A locust.

A'CRIS (from *ακρις* the top of a mountain). The sharp extremity of a fractured bone.

ACRÍSIA (ακρισια, from *α* neg. and *κρινω* to judge). That state of a disease in which it is difficult to judge of the event.

A'CRITUS (ακριτοι, from *α* neg. and *κρινω* to judge). Applied to diseases

eases which have no regular crisis, and of the event of which it is hazardous to judge.

ACRIVÍOLA (from *acris* sharp, and *viola* the violet). The nasturtium indicum; named from its pungency.

ACRÓASIS (ακροασις, from ακροαμαι to hear). The act or sense of hearing.

ACROBYSTIA (ακροβυστια, from ακρον the extremity, and βυω to cover). The extremity or end of the prepuce.

A'CROCHEIR (ακροχειρ, from ακρος extreme, and χειρ the hand). The extremity of the hand, joining to the ulna and radius.

ACROCHEIRÉISIS (ακροχειρησις, from ακρος extreme, and χειρ the hand). A kind of exercise, in which the performers wrestled at arm's length, and held only by the hands.

ACROCHLIARUS (ακροχλιαρος, from ακρως extremely, and χλιαρος warm). Luke-warm, or the medium between hot and cold.

ACROCHÓRDON (ακροχορδων, from ακρον the extremity, and χορδη a string). A wart with a slender fibrous root, so that it seems to hang by a string.

ACROCHORÍSMUS (ακροχορισμος, from ακρως extremely, and χορευω to dance). A most violent species of exercise by dancing.

ACROCÓRIUM (ακροκοριον, from ακρον the extremity, and κορις a bug). A kind of onion, so called because the heads of it were used to drive away bugs.

ACRODRY'A (ακροδρυα, from ακρον the extremity, and δρυς an oak). An acorn: any fruit which has a hard rind or shell.

ACROLÉNÍUM (ακρωληνιον, from ακρον the extremity, and ωληνη the cubit). The extremity of the cubit or arm.

ACROMÁNIA (ακρομανια, from ακρος extreme, and μανια madness). Total and incurable madness.

ACRÓMION (ακρωμιον, from ακρον the extremity, and ωμος the shoulder). The top of the shoulder blade.

ACROMPHÁLÍUM (ακρομφαλιον, from ακρος extreme, and ομφαλος the navel). The tip of the navel.

A'CRON (from ακρον the extremity). In medicine it means the best of its kind. In botany the top of the herb, as its flower. It is also a name of the herbyarrow, because the extremity or flower only appears.

ACRÓNIA (ακρυνια, from ακρον the extremity). The amputation of an extremity, as a finger or toe.

ACRÓ-

ACRÓPATHUS (ακροπαθος, from ακρος extreme, and παθος a disease). A disease on the outward part or surface of the body, as the orifice and lips of a cancer.

A'CROPIS (ακροπεις, from ακρον the extremity, and οψ the voice). An imperfection in the speech, from a defect in the end of the tongue.

ACROPÓSTHIA (ακροποσθια, from ακρον the extremity, and ποσθη the prepuce). The top of the prepuce, or that part which is cut off in circumcision.

ACRÓPSILUM (ακροψιλον, from ακρος extreme, and ψιλος naked). The extremity of the naked glans penis.

A'CROS (from ακρος extreme). The extremity or protuberant part of any member, as the nose or fingers.

ACRÓSAPES (ακροσαπης, from ακρος extreme, and σηπω to putrefy). Applied to food easily concocted or changed.

ACROSÓPHIA (ακροσοφια, from ακρος extreme, and σοφια wisdom). Sound mental health.

ACRÓPELUS (ακροσπελος, from ακρον the extremity, and πελος black). Wild oat-grass; so called because its ears or tops are often of a blackish colour.

ACROTÉRIA (ακροτηρια, from ακρος extreme). The ends or extremities of the body.

ACROTÉRIÁSMUS (ακροτηριασμος, from ακροτηριον an extremity). The amputation of an extremity, as a leg or arm.

ACROTHÝMIUM (ακροθυμιον, from ακρος extreme, and θυμος thyme). A hard rough wart, with a narrow base and broad top, which is of the colour of thyme.

ACTÆA (ακλαια, from ακλη the shore). Shrub elder; so called because it grows upon rocks and banks near the shore: or it may be a dim. of ακλη elder.

A'CTE (ακλη, from αγω to break). Elder; so called from its being easily broken.

ACTINABOLÍSMUS (ακτιναβολισμος, from ακτιν a ray, and βαλλω to cast out). Irradiation, or the action of the spirits in conveying the inclinations of the mind to the body.

A'CTINE (ακτινη, from ακτιν a ray). A small herb, named from its radiated ramifications.

ACTÍNIA. The same.

A'CTIO

A'CTIO (from *ago* to act). Any power or function of the body, whether vital, animal, or natural.

ACTIVUS (from *ago* to act). Applied to any powerful or drastic medicine.

ACTUÁLIS (from *ago* to act). Actual: endued with a power or property inherent in itself, as opposed to potential. Thus boiling water is actually hot; brandy is hot potentially.

ACTUÁTIO (from *ago* to act). Actuation, or the change wrought upon any thing taken into the body, by the vital heat: the action wrought upon a medicine.

A'CTUS (from *ago* to act). The action or energy of any thing applied to the body, distinguished from its operative power, in being evident to the senses.

ACVÍTIO (from *acuo* to sharpen). The making a medicine more powerful by the addition of some substance of the same power, as the adding jalap to rhubarb.

A'CUA (dim. of *acus* a point). A needle or small point.

ACULEATO-CILIÁTUS (from *aculeus* a prick, and *cilium* the hair of the eye-lid). A botanical term for those vegetables which are beset with bristles or points like the hair upon the eye-lids.

ACULEÁTUS (from *aculeus* a prick). Beset with prickles and thorny points.

ACULEÓsus (from *aculeus* a prick). The same.

ACÚLEUS (dim. of *acus* a point). A thorn or prick by which certain vegetables are defended.

A'CUŁON (ακυλον, from α neg. and κυλω to roll round). The fruit or acorn of the scarlet oak, so called because its fruit is not involved in a cup or sheath like the others.

ACÚMEN (from *acuo* to sharpen). A sharp point. The sharp protuberance of some of the bones.

ACUMINÁTUS (from *acumen* a sharp point). Terminating in a long tapering point.

A'CUMON (ακυμων, from α neg. and κυμων the foetus). Barren.

ACÚNCULA (dim. of *acus* a point). A needle or small point.

ACÚPRUS (ακυπρος, from α neg. and Κυpris Venus). Chaste; not given to venery.

ACUPUNCTÚRA (from *acus* a needle, and *punctura* a prick). Bleeding by making small punctures.

A'CURUM

A'CURUM (ακῦρον, from α neg. and κυρω to happen). A name of the alisma, because it produces no effect if taken inwardly.

A'CUS (from αcuo to make sharp). A needle. Also bran, chaff; from αχυρον. See ACHURON.

ACÚSIUS (ακυσιος, from α neg. and εκων voluntary). Involuntary: produced by forcible means.

ACÚSTICUS (ακυστικος, from ακω to hear). Belonging to, or assisting, the sense of hearing.

ACUTÁNGULUS (from acutus sharp, and angulus an angle). Having sharp angles. A term in botany.

ACUTENÁCULUM (from acus a needle, and tenaculum a handle). The handle of a surgical needle.

ACÚTUS (from αcuo to sharpen). Applied to diseases which come to a quick termination, and is opposed to chronic. In botany it is used of a leaf ending in an acute angle, but not so taperingly as the acuminate leaf.

A'CUTUS (ακυλος, from α neg. and κυω to conceive). Barren; not able to conceive.

ACY'ICIS (ακυις, from α neg. and κυω to conceive). A defect in the powers of conception; barrenness.

A'CYLUS (ακυλος, from כֶּלֶא akal food, Heb.) A sweet acorn.

A'CYRUS (ακυρος, from α priv. and κυρος authority). The herb German leopard's bane, named from its little effect or note in medicine.

ADÁCTYLUS (αδακτυλος, from α priv. and δακτυλος a finger). Applied to animals without claws.

ADADUNÉPHROS (αδαδυνηφρος, from α neg. δαιω to burn, and νεφρος the kidney). A precious stone, mentioned by Pliny; named from its not reflecting light in a dark room, as some others do, and from its likeness to a kidney.

ADÆMÓNIA (αδαιμονια, from α priv. and δαιμων a genius or fortune). By a singular analogy, this word is used to signify that restlessness and anxiety which is felt in acute diseases.

A'DAMAS (from אֶדָם adam very durable, Arab. or αδαμας, from α neg. and δαμαω to conquer, as not being easily broken). The adamant or diamond, the most precious of all stones, and which was formerly supposed to contain extraordinary cordial virtues.

ADAMÍTUM (from adamas the diamond). A hard stone in the bladder: also the hardest white stone, which Paracelsus says is a species of tartar.

ADANSÓNIA (named from Mr. *Adanson*, who first described it). The Æthiopian four gourd.

ADÁRCES (αδαρκης, from α neg. and δερκω to see). A kind of froth or salt foam, growing upon herbs in fens and marshes near the sea; and so called because it hides them. It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles.

ADARTICULATIO (from *ad*, and *articulus* a joint). The receiving a round head into a cavity, so that it may have fit motion on all sides.

ADÁXOMA (αδαξομα, from αδαξομαι to bite). A wound from the bite of an animal.

ADCORPORATIO (from *ad*, and *corporo* to incorporate). The junction of two or more materials in one composition or body.

ADDEPHAGIA (αδδεφαγια, from αδδην much, and φαγω to eat). Voracity: an insatiable appetite.

ADDITAMÉNTUM (from *addo* to add). The same as EPIPHYSIS: a small bone joined to a larger by means of a cartilage. Any additional substance; also a future.

ADDITIO (from *addo* to add). An adjunction, or substitution of artificial members in the place of such as have been removed. An addition.

ADDUCENS (from *adduco* to draw forwards). A muscle whose office is to draw or bring forwards the member to which it is attached.

ADDUCTIO (from *adduco* to bring forwards). Animal attraction, or the power of moving one part of the body towards another.

ADDUCTOR (from *adduco* to bring forwards). A muscle whose office is to draw or bring forwards one member towards another, and whose antagonist is the abductor.

ADÉCTA (αδεκτα, from α neg. and δακνω to bite). Medicines which remove the biting sensations occasioned by pain.

ADÉLPHIA (αδελφια, from αδελφος a brother). The resemblance of one disorder to another.

ADÉLPHIDES (αδελφιδης, from αδελφος a brother). A species of palm, so denominated because its taste was like that of the fig.

ADELPHÍXIS (αδελφιξις, from αδελφος a brother). The relation or similitude of one thing to another. The sympathy or consent of one part to another.

ADÉLUS (αδηλος, from α neg. and δηλος manifest). Insensible; not evident to the senses. It is usually applied to the perspiration; in opposition to a sweat, or sensible transpiration.

A'DEN

A'DEN (αδην). A gland.

ADENDÉNTES (from *aden* a gland, and *edo* to eat). An epithet of ulcers which eat and destroy the glands.

ADENOÍDES (αδηνοειδής, from αδην a gland, and εἶδος a likeness). Glandiform; resembling a gland.

ADENÓSUS (from αδην a gland). Resembling a gland.

ADEPHÁGIA. See ADDEPHÁGIA.

A'DEPS (from שֶׁטֶן *ateps*, Chald. or from *adipiscor* to get, because by the accumulation of nourishment animals increase in fatness and bulk). Fat.

ADÉPTUS (from *adipiscor* to obtain). Applied to alchymy, or that philosopher or student whose end was to procure an universal medicine, and the transmutation of metals.

ADHÆSIO (from *ad*, and *hæreo* to cleave to). Adhesion, or the sticking of one substance to another.

A'DHAR (from تَدْبَار *tadbar*, Arab.) The herb camel's hay.

ADHATÓDA (Indian). The Malabar nut. It is used in India for expelling the dead fœtus in an abortion, which it is said is the meaning of the word in the Zeylanic language.

ADIACHY'TUS (αδιαχύτος, from α neg. and διαχύω to be profuse). Decent and grave in manners and dress.

ADIANTHITES (αδιανθίτης, from αδιανθον maiden-hair). A stone with fibres resembling the leaves of maiden-hair.

ADIÁNTHUM (αδιανθον, from α neg. and διανυω to grow wet). The herb maiden-hair, so named because its leaves are not easily made wet.

ADIÁPHORA (αδιαφορα, from α neg. and διαφέρω to excel). Things indifferent, which may be either used or omitted.

ADIAPNEÚSTIA (αδιapνευσια, from α neg. and διαπνεύω to perspire). A defective perspiration.

ADIAPTÓSIS (αδιapτῳσις, from α neg. and διαπίω to stumble). Strength, firmness. It also means a remedy for the colic, from its strengthening the intestines.

ADIARRHŒ'A (αδιapρροια, from α neg. and διαρρῶω to run through). A total suppression of the necessary evacuations from the bowels.

A'DIB (from اَدِيب *adib*, Arab.) The wolf. Avicenna commends the liver of this animal in all affections of the liver.

A'DICE (αδιικη, from αδικῶ to hurt). The nettle, so called from its sting.

ADJÉCTIO (from *ad*, and *jaceo* to cast to). The same as ADDITIO.

ADIPÓsus (from *adeps* fat). Containing, producing, or partaking of the nature of fat.

ADÍPSA (αδιψα, from α neg. and διψα thirst). Medicines which relieve or allay thirst.

ADÍPSIA (αδιψια, from α priv. and διψα thirst). Want of thirst.

ADÍPSUS (αδιψος, from α priv. and διψα thirst). The Ægyptian palm tree; so called because its fruit quenches thirst.

ADJÚNCTUS (from *ad*, and *jungo* to join together). Adjunct; a quality joined to and inseparable from any substance, as heat is the adjunct quality of fire, and coldness of snow.

ADJUTÓRIUM (from *adjuvo* to assist). The humerus or shoulder is so called, because it chiefly assists in carrying laborious burthens: also an outward medicine used to assist the operation of an inward one.

ADJUVÁNTIA (from *adjuvo* to assist). All those medicines are so called which in whatever shape can give relief to a distemper.

ADIYLISTUS (αδιυλιστος, from α neg. and διυλιζω to strain). Unstrained, not having its feculent parts separated from it.

ADMIRÁBILIS (from *admiror* to wonder). Admirable, wonderful; an hyperbolical epithet given to many preparations from their pretended effects.

ADNÁSCENS (from *ad*, and *nascor* to grow to). Applied to such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are inseparable, as the hair, wool, horns, and rind: likewise all excrescencies.

ADNÁTUS (from *adnascor* to grow to). The same. Also an epithet of the outer coat of the eye: an offset, or shoot.

ADOLESCÉNTIA (from αδολεσχω to babble, because youth is given to garrulity; or from *ad*, and *oleo* to grow). Youth; or the state of age between childhood and manhood.

ADÓNIS (αδωνις, from אדון *adon*, Heb.) The herb pheasant's eye; so named because it was fabled that Adonis was changed into this flower by Venus, after having been slain by a boar.

ADÓNÍUM (αδωνιον, from Αδωνις, the youth from whose blood it was feigned to have sprung). A kind of southernwood.

A'DOR (αδορ, from α priv. and δορυ a spear). A kind of corn, so denominated from its being without the beard or spear.

A'dos

A'DOS (from *αδος* satiety). Water in which hot iron is extinguished, because it is thereby quenched or satiated.

ADPLUMBÁTUS (from *ad*, and *plumbum* lead). Soldered with lead.

ADPRÉSSUS (from *ad*, and *premo* to press to). In botany, it means that the disk of the leaf approaches the stem so as almost to touch it.

ADRÁCHNE (*αδραχνη*, from *α* neg. and *δερνω* to see). The herb strawberry-bay ; so called because it was supposed injurious to the eyes, if taken inwardly.

ADRÁCLA (*αδρακλα*). The same.

ADRAGÁNTHUS. Corrupted from *Tragacanthus*.

ADRARÁGI (Indian). Garden saffron.

ADRARHÍZA (*αδραριζα*, from *αδρος* thick, and *ριζα* a root). A name of the aristolochia, because it abounds in roots.

ADROBÓLUM (*αδροβωλον*, from *αδρος* large, and *βωλος* a globe or mass). The Indian bdellium, so called because it is brought to us in large lumps.

ADRÓTERON (*αδρωτερος*, the comparative degree of *αδρος* plentiful). A prolific grain, much extolled by the ancients.

ADSCÉNDENS (from *adscendo* to ascend). Applied to a stalk growing first in an horizontal direction, and then curving upwards.

ADSELLÁTIO (from *adsello* to go to stool). The act of evacuating the abdominal fæces.

ADSTÁNTES (from *adsto* to stand near). The attendants upon a sick person.

ADSTRÍCTIO (from *ad*, and *stringo* to bind together). The unnatural retention of any evacuation through the rigidity of the emulsaries. The styptic quality of a medicine.

ADSTRICTÓRIA (from *adstringo* to bind to). The same as **ADSTRINGENTIA**.

ADSTRINGÉNTIA (from *adstringo* to bind up). Astringents, or medicines which contract and strengthen the fibres.

ADVÉRSUS (from *ad*, and *verto* to turn to). Applied to a leaf which is turned towards the south.

ADULTERÁTIO (from *adultero*). Adulteration ; or the counterfeiting good medicines by substituting those which are worse.

ADULTERÍNUS (from *adultero* to adulterate). Of a spurious or bastard sort.

ADÚSTIO.

- ADÚSTIO (from *aduro* to burn). The burning or drying up of any matter. An inflammation about the brain and its membranes.
- ADÚSTUS (from *aduro* to burn). Aduſt, ſcorched, parched.
- A'DY (probably from *αδύ* or *νδύ* ſweet). A palm tree which affords a ſweet wine.
- ADYNÁMIA (*αδυναμία*, from *α* neg. and *δυναμις* ſtrength). Weakneſs; laſſitude.
- ADY'NAMUM (*αδυναμον*, from *α* neg. and *δυναμις* ſtrength). A weak wine made of muſt and water.
- ADY'NATUS (*αδυνατός*, from *α* neg. and *δυναμις* to be able). Weak, impotent.
- ÆAZÉſIS (*αιαζησις*, from *αιαζω* to moan). The moaning and lamentation which perſons in pain uſually make.
- ÆĒ'DES (*αιδης*, from *α* neg. and *νδύς* ſweet). Unſavoury; unpleaſant to the taſte.
- ÆDOÍÁ (*αιδοια*, from *αιδως* modeſty; or from *α* neg. and *ειδω* to ſee, as not being decent to the ſight). The pudenda, or private parts.
- ÆDOPSÓPHIA (*αιδοψοφια*, from *αιδοια* the private parts, and *ψοφω* to break wind). A foetid flatus, paſſing from the uterus through the vagina.
- ÆGAGRÓPILA (from *αιγαγρος* a mountain goat, and *pila* a ball). A ball found in the ſtomach of the wild goat.
- Æ'GER (from *αγρος* idle, languid). Sick, abated from the uſual degree of health.
- Æ'GIAS (*αιγιας*, from *αιξ* a goat). A white concretion in the pupil of the eye, ſo called becauſe it was ſuppoſed that goats were ſubject to it.
- ÆGÍDES (*αιγειδης*, from *αιξ* a goat). The ſame.
- ÆGIDION (*αιγιδιον*, from *αιξ* a goat). An ointment for the eyes, ſo called becauſe goats are ſubject to great defects in the eyes.
- ÆGIPY'RUS (*αιγυπυρος*, from *αιξ* a goat, and *πυρος* wheat). Goat's wheat; a ſort of buck wheat, ſo called becauſe it is long-bearded like the goat.
- ÆGIRÍNUM (*αιγειρινον*, from *αιγειρος* the poplar). An ointment, ſo named becauſe the catkins of the poplar were a chief ingredient in it.
- ÆGÍRUS (*αιγειρος*, from *ειγερω* to riſe again). The black poplar, ſo called from the exuberance of its young ſhoots from the roots.

ÆGLIA (αιγλια, from αιξ a goat). The same as ÆGIAS.

ÆGÓCERAS (αιγοκερας, from αιξ a goat, and κερας a horn). The herb fœnugreek; named from its pods, which resemble the horns of a goat.

ÆGÓLETHRON (αιγολεθρον, from αιξ a goat, and ολεθρος destruction). A large tree growing in Pontus, named from the opinion of its being poisonous to goats.

ÆGÓNYCHUM (αιγωνυχον, from αιξ a goat, and ονυξ a hoof). A small herb, so called from the resemblance of its seed to the hoof of a goat.

ÆGOPHTHÁLMUS (αιγοφθαλμος, from αιξ a goat, and οφθαλμος the eye). A precious stone resembling the eye of a goat.

ÆGORÓDIUM (αιγοποδιον, from αιξ a goat, and πους a foot). The lesser angelica sylvestris, named from its supposed resemblance to a goat's foot.

ÆGOPROSÓPUM (αιγοπροσωπον, from αιξ a goat, and προσωπον a face). A collyrium, so called because goats are subject to defects in the eyes, or from having in it some ingredients named after the goat.

Æ'GYLOPS (αιγυλωψ, from αιξ a goat, and ωψ the eye). A disease of the inward coat of the eye, so called because it is said goats are subject to it: likewise a name of the holm-oak, because its acorns resemble a goat's eye: also the great wild oat-grass or dank, so named because it resembles in colour the eye of the goat.

ÆGY'PTIUM (αιγυπτιον). A topical application used formerly in uterine diseases, and named from its being an Ægyptian prescription.

ÆICHRY'SUM (αιιχρυσον, from αιι always, and χρυτος gold). A name given to the sedum majus, because of its shining yellow colour.

ÆÍDES (αιιδης, from α priv. and ειδος shape). Shapeless, deformed.

ÆIGLÚCES (αιιγλυκης, from αιι always, and γλυκος sweet). A kind of sweetish wine.

ÆIPATHEÍA (αιιπαθεια, from αιι always, and παθος a disease). A disorder of long continuance.

ÆITHÁLLIS (αιιθαλλης, from αιι always, and θαλλω to be green). Evergreen; a sort of sedum majus.

ÆIZÓUM (αιιζων, from αιι always, and ζων life). The same.

ÆLÚROPUS (αιιλεροπος, from αιιλερος a cat, and πους a foot). The herb cat's foot, so called from the resemblance of its leaves and flowers.

ÆMBÉLLÆ

ÆMBÉLLÆ (from αἷμα blood, because they are of a deep red colour).

The seeds of the lacca tree.

Æ'ON (αἰών the whole). Hippocrates uses this word to signify the remains of life : also the spinal marrow, as being the chief instrument of life.

ÆONÉISIS (αἰωνησις, from αἰωνάω to sprinkle over). Asperision, or the sprinkling the whole body.

ÆÓNIUM (αἰωνιον, from αἰωνιος eternal). The sedum majus, named because it is an evergreen.

ÆÓRA (αἰώρα, from αἰώρεω to lift up). Gestation or swinging ; an exercise much commended by Hippocrates.

Æ'POS (αἶπος, from αἶψυς high). An excrescence or protuberance.

Æ'QUANS (from æquo to be alike). Equal in length.

Æ'QUE. Equally. The same as ANA.

A'ËR (αἴρ, from ἄρ light, Heb.) The transparent elastic fluid which surrounds the globe.

Æ'RA (αἶρα, from αἶρεω to take away). Darnel or lolium, so called because it is necessary to remove it.

ÆRIFICATIO (from aer air, and fio to become). The producing air from other bodies.

ÆÉRÍTIS (αἰρίτις, from αἴρ the air). The jasper-stone, named from its being of a sky-blue colour. Also the herb blue pimpernel, for the same reason.

ÆERIZÚSA (αἰριζυσα, from αἴρ the air). The same.

ÆEROÍDES (αἰροειδής, from αἴρ the air, and εἶδος a likeness). Of a sky-blue colour.

ÆEROLÓGIA (αἰρολογία, from αἴρ the air, and λόγος a discourse). Aërology ; that part of medicine which treats of the nature and properties of air.

ÆEROMÉLI (αἰρομελί, from αἴρ the air, and μέλι honey). Honey-dew ; also manna, or the honey of the air.

ÆEOPHÓBIA (αἰροφοβία, from αἴρ the air, and φοβία fear). The fear of light ; a kind of insanity, in which the patient dreads the air or light.

ÆERÓSIS (αἰρωσις, from αἴρ the air). An imaginary resolution of the blood into vapour. This was once supposed necessary for the support of the animal spirits.

ÆERÓSUS (from αἴρ the air). Applied by Pliny to the cadmia, because of its sky-colour.

ÆRÚCA

ÆRÚCA (from *æs* copper). Verdigrise.

ÆRUGINÓSUS (from *ærugo* verdigrise). Green, or of the colour of verdigrise : applied to the bile, and to a greenish matter often thrown up by vomit.

ÆRÚGO (from *ær* air, because of its blueish colour ; or because rust is contracted by the air). The rust of any metal, particularly of copper : verdigrise.

ÆRÚMNA (Scaliger says this word is corrupted from *ærumina* ; *αἰρυμένη*, from *αἶρω* to take). It originally meant the crooked stick upon which pedlars carried their fardles, and by metaphor is used to signify labour, grief. Fernel, *Phys.* l. vi. c. 12, uses it to express grief, or any malady of the mind, joined with labour, and lassitude of body.

Æs (ὡς *aes* fire, Heb. *אש*, from *אש* to burn). Copper ; Venus.

Æs PAÚPERUM. Copper made poor by being divested of its silver.

Æ'SCHOS (*αἰσχος*, from *α* neg. and *εχω* to have, as being that which no one would willingly have). Deformity of the body or any particular member.

ÆSCHROMYTHÉSIS (*αἰσχρομυθσις*, from *αἰσχος* obscene, and *μυθεω* to talk). The filthy and absurd talk which delirious persons are apt to use.

ÆSCHROPOIÉSIS (*αἰσχροποιησις*, from *αἰσχος* vile, and *ποιεω* to do). Dishonesty in practice, or in the composition of medicines.

ÆSCHYNÓMENE (*αἰσχυνομένη*, from *αἰσχυνομαι* to be ashamed). The sensitive plant, so called because it seems shy of the touch.

ÆSCHYNOMENÓSUS (derived as above). Belonging to the tribe of sensitive plants.

ÆSECÁVUM. Brass. Of this word I know not the etymology, except it be from *æs* copper, and *cavus* hollow, as being a more light and porous substance than copper.

ÆSTÁPHARA (from *æstus* heat, and *φερω* to bear). Incineration, or burning any part of the body.

Æ'STAS (ἄστας *æsta* heat, Chald. *אש* to burn). The summer. Hippocrates calls the quartan ague an æstival fever.

ÆSTÁTES (*æstas* the summer). Freckles which appear upon the skin in summer.

Æ'STRUS (*οἰστρος*). The gadfly. See OISTRUS.

ÆSTUÁRIUM (from *æstuo* to be hot). A stove or machine for conveying heat to all parts of the body.

ÆSTUÁTIO (from *æstus* heat). The ebullition or fermentation of liquors when mixed.

ÆSTUS. Heat, burning, from fevers or inflammation either externally or internally.

ÆSTUS VOLÁTICUS (*æstus* heat, and *volo* to fly). A sudden heat and redness of the face, which soon flies off.

Æ'TAS (אֶתָּא *etta* time, Chald. *éto*). Age. Any particular period of life, or of a disease.

ÆTHÁLIS. The same as **ÆITHALLIS**.

Æ'THER (אֶתֶר *etbar* a large space, Syr. or αιθερ from αιθω to burn). The firmament. Electric fluid. In medicine it means a gaseous volatile fluid.

ÆTHÉREA HÉRBA. A name of the eringo, because it is of a sky-blue colour.

ÆË'THES (αἰθης, from α neg. and εθος custom). Anomalous, irregular.

ÆTHIÓPIS (αιθιωπις, from αιθω to burn and ωψ the face). *Æthiopian clary*. It is the *salvia æthiopis* of Linnæus, so called because it is abundant in *Æthiopia* and very hot climates.

Æ'THIOPS ANTIMONIÁLIS. Antimonial *æthiops*; a preparation of antimony and mercury. The term *æthiops* is applied to this and several other preparations, because the powder becomes of a black colour, like the skin of an *Æthiopian*.

Æ'THNA (אֶתְנָא *æthuna* a furnace, Heb. *αιθνα*, from αιθω to burn). A subterraneous fire. It sometimes means a chemical furnace.

Æ'THOCES (αιθοκες, from αιθω to burn). Hot cutaneous pustules.

ÆTHÓLICES (αιθολικες). The same.

ÆTHY'IA (αιθυια, from αιθος black, because of its colour). The *cor-morant*, a voracious bird, whose skin is recommended by Aldrov. to be applied to the stomach to help digestion.

Æ'TIA (αἰτια). The cause of a distemper.

ÆTIOI PHLÉBES (from αἰης an eagle, and φλεψ a vein). The veins which pass through the temples to the head were so called formerly, because they are particularly prominent in eagles.

ÆTIOLOGÍA (αἰτιολογια, from αἰτια a cause, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of the causes of diseases.

ÆTÍTES

ÆTITES (αἰλῖτης, from αἶλος an eagle). The eagle stone; so called because it is said to be found in the eagle's nest.

ÆTOLIUM (αἰολιον, from αἶλης an eagle). The granum enidium is so called, because its fruit is of the colour of an eagle's feathers.

ÆTONYCHUM (αἰλουυχον, from αἶλης an eagle, and ονυξ a claw). The lithospermum or gromwell; so called because it represents the claw of an eagle.

AFFECTIO or **AFFECTUS** (from *afficio* to disturb). An affection or disposition of the body or mind to disease. It is a generic term, and is understood by the specific prefixed to it; as affectio cardiaca, the cardiac affection; affectio hypochondriaca, the hypochondriac affection, &c.

A'FFEOS. See **AFROS.**

A'FFIDRA (αφιδρα, from αφιδραω to perspire). Cerufs; named from its power of promoting perspiration.

AFFINITAS (from *affinis* adjacent). Affinity, or that tendency which the particles of matter have to be united or attracted to each other. The power by which the particles of matter unite.

A'FFION (אפיון *afion*, Arab.) Opium.

AFFLATUS (*ad*, and *flo* to blow). A vapour, a blast.

AFFLICTIO (from *affligo* to afflict). Grief; any affection of the mind, by which the functions of the body are disturbed, and disease produced.

AFFRODINA or **AFFRODITE** (αφροδιτη, from αφρος foam). Copper; Venus; so called because she was feigned to have sprung from the froth of the sea.

AFFUSIO (*ad*, and *fundo* to pour). Affusion; the pouring one fluid upon another. Forest. lib. xi. obs. 30. schol. uses it for a suffusion or cataract of the eye.

A'FIUN. See **AFFION.**

AFRICANUS FLOS. African marigold. It was supposed first to have come from Africa.

A'FROS (αφρος). Scum, foam.

A'GA CRETENSIVM (perhaps from נגן *aga* wild, Talm.) The Spanish milk thistle, a native of Crete.

AGALACTIA (αγαλακτια, from α priv. and γαλα milk). A defect of milk in parturient women.

AGÁLLOCHUM (ἄγαν agallugen aloes, Arab.) The aromatic aloes.
αγαλλοχον.

AGÁLLUGI or **AGALLUGÚN**. The same.

A'GAPB (אגבב agabab delight, Heb.) Desire. An afternoon or evening meal. αγαπη.

AGARICŌEÍDES (αγαρικοειδης, from αγαρικον, and ειδος like). A species of the agaricum or fungus.

AGÁRICUS or **AGÁRICUM** (αγαρικον, from Αγαρια a town in Asia from whence it was brought). A white fungus growing upon trees; also a name of a white marble.

AGÁSYLIS (αγασυλις, from αγασμαι to be wonderful). Dioscorides says this is the tree from whence the gum ammoniacum is produced, so named from its good properties.

A'GATHA (αγαθος good). A name of the achates.

AGELÆ'US (αγηλαιος, from αγηλαζω to be subservient to). A term applied to coarse brown bread.

A'GEM (אגם agam a lake, Heb.) A name of the Persian lilac, so called because it grows about ponds and lakes.

AGENEÍUS (αγενειος, from α priv. and γενειον a beard). Beardless. Eunuchs and young beardless men are thus denominated.

AGENÉSIA (αγενησια, from α neg. and γινομαι to beget). Venereal impotency: inability to beget children.

A'GENS (ago to act). The agent. In medicine it means that power by which any natural function is performed; or the power by which the natural functions are changed so as to induce disease.

A'GER (from αγρος wild). The soil, or common earth. This word is sometimes used by medical writers, because the smell or exhalation of earth newly turned up has been supposed to assist health.

A'GER CHY'MICUS. The chymist's field. A term used by chymists to denote water.

A'GER NATÚRÆ. The field of nature. A name of the womb or uterus.

AGERÁSIA (αγηρασια, from α priv. and γηρας old age). Green old age.

AGÉRATUM (αγηρατον, from α priv. and γηρας age). The herb sweet maudlin; so called because its flowers preserve their beauty a long time.

AGERÁTUS LÁPIS (ageratus common, belonging to a field). The lapstone

lapstone used by cobblers ; it is said to be discutient, and gently astringent.

A'GES (from *αγης* wicked). The palm or hollow of the hand ; so called because it is generally the instrument of wicked acts.

AGEÚSTIA (*αγευσια*, from *α* neg. and *γεω* to taste). A defect in the sense of taste. Also fasting.

AGGLOMERÁTIO (*ad*, and *glomero* to heap together). Agglomeration ; the rolling and mixing together two or more substances into one mass.

AGGLUTINÁNTIA (*agglutino* to glue together). Agglutinants : the class of medicines which heal by causing the parts to stick together.

AGGLUTINÁTIO (*ad*, and *glutino* to folder together). Agglutination. The adhesive union or sticking together of substances.

AGGREGÁTÆ GLÁNDULÆ (*aggrego* to assemble together). The aggregate glands which are lodged in the cellular coats of the intestines ; so called because they are the assemblage and termination of the glands.

AGGREGÁTUM (*aggrego* to assemble together). An aggregate : the sum or union of substances joined together.

AGGREGÁTUS (*aggrego*). In botany it is an epithet applied to those parts of the plants, which are so united that they cannot be separated without injury to the œconomy of the whole.

AGHEÚSTIA (*αγευσια*). See AGEUSTIA.

AGITÁTIO (*agito* to move about). The motion of bodies : the stirring together of bodies in a mixture : the trembling occasioned by any disturbance of the nerves : exercise.

AGLACTÁTIO. See AGALACTIA.

AGLÍDIA or A'GLITHES (*αγλιδια*, *αγλιθης* from *αγλυομαι* to be offensive). The cloves or heads of garlic, so called from their disagreeable smell.

A'GLIUM or A'GLIA (*αγλιον*, from *αγλος* shining). A shining tubercle or pustule upon the face.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRÁPHIA (*αγλωσσοστομογραφια*, from *α* priv. *γλωσση* a tongue, *στομα* a mouth, and *γραφω* to describe). I have ventured to insert this word after Castellus, who says that it is the title of a book written by Rolandus, describing a head born without a tongue, which nevertheless spake distinctly and perfectly.

AGLUTÍTIO.

AGLUTITIO (from α priv. and γλῦζω to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing.

A'GMA (αγμα, from αγμαίζω to break). A fracture.

A'GME (αγμη). The same.

A'GNACAL (perhaps from αγνυμι to break, as being brittle and easily broken). A tree which according to Ray grows about the isthmus of Darien and resembles a pear-tree, whose fruit is a great provocative to venery.

AGNÁTUS. The same as ADNATUS.

AGNÍNA MEMBRÁNA (from αγνος a lamb, and *membrana* a membrane). A name of one of the membranes which involve the foetus, so called from its tenderness. The amnios.

AGNOÍA (αγνοια, from α neg. and γινωσκω to know). Forgetfulness: a symptomatic affection in fevers.

A'GNUS CÁSTUS (from αγνος a lamb, and כַּדַּשׁ *kadasb*, Heb. chaste). A tree called vitex by Linnæus. It is called agnus from the down upon its surface, which resembles that upon a lamb's skin; and castus because the chaste matrons, at the feasts of Ceres, firewed them upon their beds, and lay upon them.

A'GNUS SCY'THICUS. A plant which is said to grow in the resemblance of a lamb, in Russia and Tartary.

AGÓGE (αγωγη, from αγω to estimate). The deduction or reasoning upon diseases from their symptoms and appearances. The order, state, or tenour of a disease or body.

AGOMPHÍASIS (αγομφιασις, from α neg. and γομφος compact). A looseness of the teeth.

A'GON (αγων, from αγωνιαω to strive). The extremity of a fatal disorder. Extreme danger. Agony.

A'GONE (αγονη, from α priv. and γονος offspring). Henbane; so called because it causes barrenness.

AGÓNIA (αγονια, from α neg. and γινομαι to beget). Orbity, or an inability to beget children.

AGÓNIA (αγωνια, from αγωνιαω to struggle). The anxiety, anguish, and struggles observable in the last stage of a fatal malady.

AGONÍSTICUM (αγωνιστικον, from αγωνιαω to strive). Galen, lib. de Marasmo, uses this word to signify water extremely cold, which he directs to be given in large quantities in erysipelatous fevers, so that it may overpower the excessive heat of the blood.

A'GONUS

A'GONUS (αγονος, from α priv. and γονος offspring), Barren. In botany it means, not bearing seed or fruit.

AGÓSTUS (αγοςος, from αγω to lead). The lower part of the arm; from the elbow to the fingers. The palm.

AGRÉSTA (from αγριος wild). Verjuice, which is made from the wild apple. The immature fruit of the vine.

AGRÉSTIS (αγριος wild). Uncultivated, wild, malignant.

A'GRIA (αγρια, from αγριος wild). Holly: also a malignant pustule.

AGRIÁMPELUS (αγριαμπελος, from αγριος wild, and αμπελος a vine). The wild vine.

AGRICÁNTHA (αγρικανθα, from αγριος wild, and ακανθα a thistle). A species of carduus sylvestris, or wild thistle.

AGRICULTÚRA (from ager a field, and cultus tillage). This respects medicine only as to its exercise, and the wholesome vapours which arise from newly broken soil.

AGRIELÆ'A (αγριελαια, from αγριος wild, and ελαια the olive tree). The wild olive tree.

AGRIFÓLIUM (from ακις a prickle, and φυλλον a leaf). Holly. It should rather be called *acifolium*, from its prickly leaves.

AGRIMÓNIA (αγριμωνη, from αγρος a field, and μονος alone). Agrimony; so named from its being the chief of all wild herbs. Minshew.

AGRIMONOEÍDES (αγριμονοειδης, from αγριμωνη, and ειδος like). A wild herb of the same species and properties as agrimony or liverwort.

AGRIOCÁRDAMUM (αγριοκαρδαμον, from αγριος wild, and καρδαμον the nasturtium). Wild garden cress; the sciatica cress.

AGRIOCÁSTANUM (αγριοκασανον, from αγριος wild, and κασανον the chesnut). The pig-nut, or earth-nut.

AGRIOCÍNARA (αγριοκιναρα, from αγριος wild, and κιναρα an artichoke). The wild artichoke.

AGRIOCOCCIMÉLA (αγριοκοκιμηλα, from αγριος wild, κοκκος a berry, and μηλεα an apple tree). The wild apple or crab tree.

AGRIOMÉLEA (αγριομηλεα, from αγριος wild, and μηλεα an apple tree). The same.

A'GRION (αγριος wild). The herb hog's fennel.

AGRIOPASTÍNACA (from αγριος wild, and *pastinaca* a carrot). Wild carrot or parsnip.

AGRIOPHY'LLUM (αγριοφυλλον, from αγριος wild, and φυλλον a leaf).

The herb peucedaneum or hog's fennel.

AGRIORÍGANUM (αγριοριγανον, from αγριος wild, and οριγανον marjoram). Wild marjoram.

AGRIOSELÍNUM (αγριοσελινον, from αγριος wild, and σελινον parsley). Wild parsley.

AGRIOSTÁRI (αγριοσταρι, from αγριος wild, and σταρι wild wheat). A species of field corn.

AGRIPÁLMA (αγριπαλμα, from αγριος wild, and παλμα a palm tree). The herb motherwort, or wild palm.

AGRÍPPA. A child who is brought into the world with his feet foremost is so called, because Agrippa the Roman was so born, who was named ab ægro partu, from his difficult birth.

A'GROPHUS (αγροφος, from αγριος wild). Wild, growing upon mountains.

AGRÓSTIS (αγρωσις, from αγρος a field). Couch grass; so named because it over-runs fields.

AGRÚMINA (quasi *agriomina*, from αγριος wild). Leeks, wild onions.

AGRY'PNIA (αγρυπνια, from α priv. and υπνος sleep). Watchfulness; want of sleep.

AGRYPNOCÓMA (αγρυπνοκωμα, from αγρυπνος without sleep, and κωμα a lethargy). A lethargic kind of watchfulness, in which the patient is stupidly drowsy, and yet cannot sleep.

AGUÁPE (Indian). The Brazilian name of the white water lily.

AGUÍA (αγυια, from α priv. and γυιον a member). Imbecility, where the use of the members is defective or lost, as in a palsy.

A'GUL (from ἄγυλ *agul* a circle, Arab.) The Syrian thorn; so called, because by reason of its pliancy it was used to make bands.

AGUTIQUEPOÓBI (Indian). Dartwort. It is used by the Indians to cure wounds made by arrows.

A'GY (Indian). Pepper.

A'GYNUS (αγυνος, from α priv. and γυνη a woman; i. e. chaste, not having known woman). A name of the agnus castus.

AGY'RTA (αγυρτα, from αγυρις a crowd). A quack or mountebank; so called because they collect a crowd about them.

AHAMÉLLA. See ACME'LLA.

AIGÍNE (from αιξ a goat). The same as CAPRIFOLIUM.

ΑΙΡΑΤΗΕΙΑ

ΑΙΡΑΤΗΕΙΑ (αιραθεια, from αι always, and παθος a disease). A disease of long continuance.

ΑΙΡΙ, ΑΙΡΙΜΑ, or ΑΙΡΙΡΟΚΑ (Indian). The cassida, a poisonous root of India.

ΑΙΡΑ (αιρα, from αιρω to take away). Darnel, so named because it ought to be removed.

ΑΙΣΤΗΣΙΣ (αισθησις, from αισθανομαι to perceive). A sense; either external, as the sight, touch, &c. or internal, as the memory, judgment, &c.

ΑΙΣΤΗΤΕΡΙUM (αισθητηριον, from αισθανομαι to perceive). The sensory, or seat and origin of sensation.

ΑΙΖΟΥΜ (αιζων, from αι always, and ζω to live). An evergreen aquatic plant, like the aloe.

ΑΙΛΑ (Indian). A seed, used in the East Indies as a remedy for the colic.

ΑΙΥΓΑ (corrupted from *abjuga* or *abiga*, q. v. or perhaps αζυγα, from α priv. and ζυγον a yoke, because it was thought to promote celibacy). Ground pine.

ΑΚΜΕΛΛΑ. See ACMELLA.

Α'ΚΟΝ (ακονη). See ACONE.

Α'ΛΑ (אבל *abla* a leaf, Heb.) A wing. In botany it means the wing-like membrane fixed to some seeds, by which they fly away and are dispersed. Also the leafy membrane which runs the whole length of the stem: likewise the branch which grows from the stalk like a wing; and the hollow or armpit which the leaf makes upon a stalk, and from whence a new shoot arises.

Α'ΛΑ (a wing). The armpit; so called because it answers to the pit under the wing of a bird.

ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΙΚΑ (αλαβανδικη). A damask rose with whitish leaves; named from Alabanda, a province in Asia, where it grows.

ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΙCUM (αλαβανδικον). A blackish stone brought from Alabanda, which is melted down into glass.

ΑΛΑΒΑΣΤΡΑ (αλαεαστρα, from αλαεαστρον a box of ointment). The bud of a flower, or the green leaves which surround it; so called because it is in shape like the ancient box which contained precious balsams.

ΑΛΑΒΑΣΤRUM (αλαεαστρον. Methodius derives this word from α neg. and λαμβανω to take, because by reason of its smoothness it cannot be held; but I rather suppose it comes from *Alabastrum*, a town

in Ægypt, where it was plentifully produced). A solid kind of white gypsum, of which precious utensils were formerly made. It also means an Ægyptian ointment, because the box in which it was kept was usually made of alabaster. Myrepsius says, it is that with which Mary anointed the feet of Jesus.

ALABASTRITES (αλαεστρίτης). The same.

A'LABES (αλαεης, from α neg. and λαμβανω to take). A sort of fish whose flesh is exceedingly nourishing; so called because by reason of its lubricity it is held with difficulty.

A'LÆ (from *ala* a wing). A name of the nympha. See PINNA.

ALÆFÓRMIS (from *ala* a wing, and *forma* a likeness). In botany it means a small leaf, which has a wing-like appearance.

ALÆ'MUS (αλαιμος invincible). The diamond: so called because it is not easily broken.

ALAÍA PHTHÍΣIS (from αλαιος blind, and φθισις a wasting). A consumption from a flux of humours from the head.

ALÁMBIC. See ALEMBIC.

ALANABÓLUS (αλαναβωλος, from ελαινος oily, and βωλος earth). English oker.

ALÁNA TÉRRA. The same.

ALÁNDHAL (אבלנחל *ablandahal*, from אבן *ablan* bitter, Arab.) The bitter apple.

ALANFÚTA (אבלנפוט *ablanfut*, from אבן *ablan* disagreeable, Arab.) The vein situated between the lower lip and the chin, which was formerly opened to prevent stinking breath.

ALANTOÍDES. See ALLANTOIDES.

ALAUÉCA (Indian). A stone used in the East Indies to stop bleeding.

ALÁRE EXTÉRNUM (from *alaris* winged, and *externus* outward). A name of the external pterigoid muscle, so called because it takes its rise from the wing-like process of the sphenoid bone.

ALÁRIA ÓSSA (*alaris* winged). The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALÁRIS (from *ala* the armpit). In botany, it means growing out of the angles formed by the branches of the stem. It is also a name of the innermost of the three veins in the bend of the arm, because it comes immediately from the armpit.

ALATÉRNUS (Blanchard doubts whether this word is derived from the Italian particle *a*, which means *to*, and *Linterno* a river of Italy, where

where this shrub is plentiful ; or from *alternus*, because its leaves are alternately disposed upon the stalk). A name of the cassine.

ALATERNOIDES (from *alaternus*, and *ειδος* like). A shrub like the alaternus.

ALÁTHAR (אלאתר *alathar*, from אתר *athara* adhesion, Arab.) An adhesive mineral, described by Avicenna.

ALÁTI (*alatus* winged). The same as ALARES. Also an anatomical name given to those whose scapulæ are very prominent, like the wings of birds.

A'LBA (*albus*, from אלבן *alban*, Chald.) A white precious stone.

ALBADÁRA (אלבדר *albadar*, Arab.) The bone of the first joint of the great toe.

ALBAGEÚZI (אלבאגוז *albaguza*, from גוז *geuza* an acorn, Arab. which it represents). The process of the os sacrum.

ALBAMÉNTUM (from *albus* white). The white of an egg.

ALBÁRA (אלברה *albahrah*, Chald.) The white leprosy.

ALBÁTIO (from *albeo* to whiten). The blanching or whitening of metals.

ALBÉDO (אלבן *albana* to grow white, Chald.) Whiteness. It is commonly used of urine.

A'LBERAS (אלברש *albaras*, Arab.) White pustules upon the face : also the herb *staphis agria*, or slave's acre ; because its juice is said to remove these pustules.

ALBICÁNTIA (from *albeo* to grow white). The glands of a white colour, which are usually called Willis's glands.

ALBIFICATIO (from *albescō* to become white). The act of whitening metals.

ALBÍNUM (*albus* white). Cotton weed ; so called from the whiteness of its blossom.

A'LBOR (*albus* white). The same as ALBEDO.

A'LBORA. See ALBERAS.

ALBÚCUM (*albus* white). The herb white daffodil.

ALBUGÍNEUS. Of a transparent whiteness.

ALBÚGO. Whiteness : a white speck.

A'LBULA (from *albus* white). A kind of white vulnerary water.

A'LBUM (אלבן *alban*, Chald.) The white of the eye.

ALBÚMEN ÓVI. The white of an egg.

ALBÚMOR. The same.

- ALBURNUM (from *albus* white). The white substance which lies between the inner bark and the wood in trees.
- ALCAHEST (*al geist*, all spirit, Germ.) A word used by Paracelsus to signify the universal dissolvent.
- ALCALI (אלקלי *alkali* burnt, Arab.) The ashes of burnt vegetables. Any substance which effervesces upon being mixed with an acid.
- ALCALIZATIO. The impregnating any spirituous fluid with an alkali.
- ALCÁNNA (אלקנא *alcanna* a reed, Arab.) Eastern privet.
- A'LCAR (αλκαρ, from αλκη strength). A remedy ; a cure.
- ALCÁRNI (אלקרני *alcarni*, Arab.) An eastern confection.
- A'LCE (αλκη strength). The elk, whose hoof was thought a specific against the epilepsy.
- ALCÆ'A (αλκαία, from αλκη strength). The herb leopard's bane, so called upon account of its force in expelling poison.
- ALCÉVA (אלכרוע *alkervab*, Arab.) The ricinus or castor berry.
- ALCHÉMIA (אלחמיה *alchemia* zeal, Arab. or אלחכמה *alcachma* wisdom, philosophy. Avicenna says נטרי ועמלי *alcachma bu nathri vabmli*, Philosophy is theoretical and practical). Alchemy, or the doctrine of transmutation of metals.
- A'LCHERON (אלקרן *alcaran* a horn, Arab.) The bezoar bovinum, or stone found in the gall bladder of an ox, so called because it was thought of a horny consistence.
- A'LCHIEN (אלכיה *alchia* power, Arab.) In chemistry it means that power in nature by which all generation and corruption is effected.
- ALCHIMÉLEC (אלכימלך *alchimelec*, i. e. the king's strength). Egyptian melilot, a small herb supposed to contain great virtues.
- ALCHIMÍLLA (so called because it was celebrated by the old alchemists. Blanchard.) The herb lady's mantle.
- ALCHÓLLEA (Indian). A sort of animal food pickled and potted by the Moors for eating.
- ALCIBIÁDIUM (αλκιβιαδιον). The herb anchusa, or alkanet root, so called because Alcibiades first used it against the bite of vipers.
- ALCÍBIUM. The same.
- ALCÓCALUM (of this word I know not the etymology). The artichoke. Perhaps it is the Indian name.
- A'LCOHOL (אלכחול *alcohol*, Arab. antimony). Spirit of wine exalted to its highest purity. It receives its name from the usage of the eastern ladies to paint their eyebrows with antimony reduced to a

most subtle powder; which at last came to signify any thing exalted to its highest perfection.

A'LCOL (אלכל *alcal*, Arab.) Vinegar.

A'LCOLA (אלחלה *alchala* filth, Heb.) The tartar or excrement of urine.

ALCOLISMUS (from *alcohol*). The reducing any thing to a fine powder.

ALCÓRE (אלכור *alchor* white, Arab.) A sort of stone with white silvery spots.

A'LCTE (אלכתי). See ACTE.

ALCYÓNIUM (αλκυוניον). Bastard sponge: a spongy plant formed on the sea shore; or, as some suppose, the sea froth hardened by the sun. It is named from the bird alcyon, which builds on the sea shore, and whose nest it is said to resemble.

ALDABÁRAM. See ALBADARA.

ALÉBRIA (from *alo* to nourish). Nourishing medicines or foods.

ALECTÓRIA (αλεκτωρια, from αλεκτωρ a cock). A transparent stone, said to be found in the stomach of a cock.

ALECTORÓLOPHUS (αλεκτωρολοφος, from αλεκτωρ a cock, and λοφος the crest). The herb yellow rattle; so called because it resembles the crest of a cock.

ALEÍMA (αλειμμα, from αλειφω to anoint). An ointment.

ALEÍPHA (αλειφα, from αλειφω to anoint). An ointment or medicated oil.

ALEÍUS (αλειος, from αλειω to gather together). Copious. It is used by Hippocrates as an epithet for water.

ALELÆ'UM (αλελαιον, from αλς salt, and ελαιον oil). An ointment consisting of salt and oil, which was often applied to soften tumours.

ALÉMA (αλημα, from α priv. and λιμος hunger). Meat, food, any thing that satisfies the appetite.

ALÉMBICUS (אלמביק *alenbic*, Arab. Some derive this word from the Arabic particle *al*, and امبيخ, which is from امβαιن or اناباين to ascend; but that it is purely an Arabian word Avicenna will testify, who says, פקטר גא המא פי אלקרע ואלמביק *phabtar ga hamah phi alkaragh valenbic*, We distilled them by the cucurbit and the alembic). An alembic or still.

ALÉMBROTH (אלמברת *alambroth*, Chald.) A sort of factitious salt.

ALÉÓRE

ALEÓRE (αλεωρη, from αλεω to avoid). Hippocrates uses this word to signify welfare, safety.

A'LEOS (αλεος). Heat.

A'LES (αλς). Salt. It is sometimes used for dense, contracted, dried by heat, from *aleos*.

ALETON (αλητον, from αλεω to grind). Coarse wheaten bread.

ALETÚDO (from *alo* to nourish). Fatness of body.

ALEURÍTES (αλευρίτης). See ALETON.

ALEÚRON (αλευρον, from αλεω to grind). Meal.

ALEXÁNDRIA. The bay tree or laurel of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRÍNA. The same.

ALEXICÁCUM (αλεξιμακον, from αλεξω to drive away, and κακον evil). An antidote, an amulet to resist poison.

ALEXIPHÁRMACUM (αλεξιφαρμακον, from αλεξω to drive away, and φαρμακον poison). A medicine which expels or prevents the effects of poison or any malignant infection.

ALEXIPYRÉTICUM (αλεξιπυρετικον, from αλεξω to drive away, and πυρετος a fever). A febrifuge, a remedy which removes fever.

ALEXITÉRIUM (αλεξιηρεον, from αλεξω to expel, and τηρεω to preserve). A preservative medicine against poison or contagion.

ALFÁSARA (αλφασαρα *alfasara* the vine, Arab.) An Arabian confection made with the root of the vine.

A'LGÆ (from *algeo* to be cold). A weed growing upon the sea-shore and cold situations.

A'LGÆ (from *alga* a sea weed). A tribe of plants in botany, which have their roots, leaves, and caudex all in one; and comprehends sea weeds and some other aquatic plants.

A'LGALA (αλγαλα *algala* hollow, Arab.) A hollow leaden probe or catheter.

ALGÉDO (from αλγος pain). It is particularly applied to the pain proceeding from the too sudden stoppage of a gonorrhœa.

ALGÉMA (αλγημα, from αλγεω to be in pain). Uneasiness; pain of any kind.

ALGEMATÓDES (αλγηματώδης). The same.

A'LGERTH. The mercurius vitæ, or the antimonial part of butter of antimony, separated from some of its acid by washing it in water; so called from its inventor Algeroth, a physician of Verona.

ALGIDÉNSIS

ALCIDÉNSIS (from *algidus* cold). A sort of cold radish.

A'LGIDUS (*algeo* to be cold). Chilled, numbed.

ALGOÍDES (αλγοειδής, from *alga* a sea weed, and *ειδος* like). A sort of sea weed.

A'LGOR (*algeo* to be cold). A rigour, or sudden chilliness.

A'LGOS (αλγος). The same as ALGEMA.

ALHÁNDAL (אלחננדל *albandal*, Arab.) The colocynthis or bitter apple.

ALHÁSAF (אלחסף *alafaf* filth, Arab.) A sort of stinking pustule or ulcer.

ALHÍGI (אלחיגי *albigi*, Arab.) The thorny Syrian broom.

A'LIA SQUILLA (from αλιος belonging to the sea, and σκιλλα a shrimp). The prawn or sea shrimp.

ALIBÁNTES (from α priv. and λιξω moisture). Persons who are dead are so called, as having lost their radical moisture.

ALÍBILIS (from *alo* to nourish). Nutritive.

A'LICA (from *alo* to nourish). A kind of frumenty, or medicated food made of wheat.

ALICÁSTRUM (from *alica*). A kind of bread corn.

A'LICES (αλικης, from αλιζω to sprinkle). The little red spots which are sprinkled about the skin, immediately before the appearance of the pustules in the small pox.

ALICÓRNU (from אלי ali lifted up, and קרן *karan* a horn, Heb.) The unicorn.

ALIENATIO MÉNTIS. Delirium; estrangement of the mind.

ALIÉNUS (*alieno* to estrange). It means medically any thing foreign to the sound properties of the body.

ALIFÓRMIS (from *ala* a wing, and *forma* a likeness). Wing-like; having the shape or appearance of a wing.

A'LILAT (הלילת *halaloth* the new moon, Arab.) A name of Lucina, or the goddess who was supposed to preside over child-birth.

A'LIMA (from αλιμος belonging to the sea). Sand from which lead or other ore is obtained.

ALIMENTÁRIUS (from *alo* to nourish). Nutritive, affording proper nourishment.

ALIMÓNIA (αλιμονια, from α priv. and λιμος hunger). Food. Alimony.

ALINDÉISIS (αλινδησις, from αλινδευμαι to be turned about). A kind of exercise which consists in rolling upon the ground.

ALIPÆ'NUM

ALIPÆ'NUM (αλιπαινον, from α neg. and λιπαινω to be fat). An external dry remedy, without fat or moisture.

ALIPÁSMÁ (αλειπασμα, from αλειφω to anoint). An ointment rubbed upon the body to prevent sweating.

A'LIPILI (from *ala* the armpit, and *pilus* a hair). Servants who attended on the baths to pull out the hairs from under the armpits.

ALÍPTÆ (from αλειφω to anoint). Servants who anointed the persons after bathing.

ALÍSMÁ (αλισμα, from αλς the sea). A name of several aquatic plants.

ALÍSTELIS (αλιστελης, from αλς salt). Sal ammoniac.

ALITÚRA (from *alo* to nourish). Food; nourishment.

A'LKALI. See ALCALI.

A'LKANET (אלקנה *alkanab* a reed, Arab.) Alkanet root.

A'LKARA (אלקרה *alkaragh*, Arab.) A cucurbit.

ALKÁRVA (אלכרוע *alkarvagh*, Arab.) The herb ricinus or palma Christi, from the seed of which is made castor oil. The Arabian writers call it דבנ אלכרוע *dubn alkarvagh*. Oleum ricini.

A'LKASA (אלקשה *alkasah* a cup, Arab.) A crucible.

ALKEKÉNGI (אלקקנגי *alkakangi*, Arab.) The halicacabus, or winter cherry.

ALKÉRMES (אלכרמה *alkarmah*, Arab.) A confect made of the juice of kermes berries, a precious sort of vine.

A'LKOHOL. See ALCOHOL.

A'LLA (*ael*, Sax. *oel*, Dan. *aile*, Fr. Minshew says they all come from *alo* to nourish). Ale.

ALLANTOÍDES (αλλατοειδης, from αλλας a sausage, and ειδος like). The urinary membrane. It is named from its likeness to a sausage, when distended.

ALLANTÓIS (αλλατοις). The same.

ALLELÚJAH (from יהללו *ballelu jah!* Praise the Lord, Heb.) Wood forrel; so called from its many virtues.

ALLÉSIS (αλλησις, from αλλος another). Alteration from sickness to health; recovery.

ALLIÁRIA (from *allium* garlic). Jack of the hedge, or fauce alone; a herb, named from the likeness of its smell and taste to that of garlic.

ALLIGATÚRA (from *ad*, and *ligo* to bind). A ligature.

ALLIÓTICA (it should rather be written *allotica*; αλλωτικα, from αλλομαι

αλλομαι to change). Alteratives; medicines which change the mass of blood.

A'LLIUM (from *oleo* to smell, because of its stink; or from αλλεω to avoid, as being unpleasant to most people: *aglio*, Ital. *alho*, Port. *aio*, Span. *ail*, Fr.) Common garlic.

ALLÓCHOUS (αλλοχους, from αλλος another, and λεγω to speak). Hipp. l. 2. Epidem. uses this word to mean delirious, estranged, wandering from the proper subject of discourse.

ALLŒÓSIS (αλλοιωσις, from αλλος another). Alteration in the state of a disease.

ALLŒÓTICA (αλλοιωτικά, from αλλος another). Alteratives. Medicines which change the appearance of the disease.

ALLOGNÓSIS (αλλογνωσις, from αλλος another, and γνωω to know). Delirium; perversion of the judgment; incapability of distinguishing persons.

ALLOGOTRÓPHIA. See ALOGOTROPHIA.

ALLÓPHASIS (αλλοφασις, from αλλος another, and φασω to speak). A delirium, where the patient is not able to distinguish one thing from another.

ALLOTRIOPHÁGIA (αλλοτριοφαγια, from αλλοτριος foreign, and φαγω to eat). A pica, or greediness after foreign and unnatural food.

A'LMA (עלמה *aghma* a virgin, pure, Heb.) In medicine it means water, or the first motion of a fœtus to free itself from confinement.

ALMÁRCAB (אלמרקב *almarcab* mixed, Arab.) An old chemical term for litharge.

ALMÁRGAN (אלמרקאן *almargan*, Arab.) Coral.

ALMY'SA (אלמזא *almuza*, from מוז *muzza* to separate, Arab.) Quick lime, or the scum of milk.

A'LNUS (אלון *alon*, Heb. *alno*, Ital. *aulne*, Fr. *alamo*, Sp. *alemo*, Port.) The alder tree.

A'LOE (אבלה *ablah*, growing near the sea, Heb. אלוה). The aloe.

ALOEDÁRIA (αλοηδάρια, from αλοη the aloe). Compound purging medicines, in which aloe is a chief ingredient.

ALOGOTRÓPHIA (αλογότροφια, from αλογος unequal, and τρεφω to nourish). Partial or disproportionate nourishment, as in the rickets.

ALOÍDES (αλοειδης, from αλοη the aloe, and ειδος a likeness). The water aloe.

ALÓPECES (αλωπεκες, from αλωπηξ a fox). Fallopius and Vesalius call the psoæ muscles by this name, because in a fox they are particularly strong.

ALOPÉCIA (αλωπεκία, from αλωπηξ the fox). Baldness; the falling off of the hair; so called because foxes are subject to it.

ALOPECÚRUS (αλωπεκυρος, from αλωπηξ a fox, and ορα a tail). A mossy herb called foxtail, from its likeness to the tail of a fox.

A'LOS (αλος, from αλς salt). Salt.

ALÓSA (αλωσα, from αλισκω to take, because it is a ravenous fish). The shad, whose flesh is much commended as a restorative.

ALOSÁNTHUM (αλοσανθον, from αλς salt, and ανθος a flower). Flowers of salt.

A'LPHANIC (רפנלן *alphanac* tender, Arab.) Sugar candy; so called from its frangibility.

ALPHÍTIDUM (αλφιιδον, from αλφιον meal). A fracture, where the bone is broken into small pieces, like meal.

A'LPHITUM (αλφιον, from αλφος white). Barley meal.

A'LPHUS (αλφος white). A species of white leprosy, called also *vitiligo*.

ALRÁTICA (אלרלן *alratka* an inclosure, Arab.) A partial or total imperforation of the vagina.

ALSÁMACH (אלסמלן *alfamak* depth, Arab.) A name of the great hole in the os petrosum.

ALSINÁSTRUM (from αλς the sea). A plant so called, because it is found in boggy places.

A'LSINE (αλσινη, from αλσος a grove). The herb chickweed or mouse ear, so called because it grows in woods and shady places.

ALSINIFÓRMIS (from *alfine*, and *forma* a likeness). Smaller chickweed.

ALSIRACÓSTUM (from אלסרלן *alfiraka* evacuation, Arab.) The name of a compound purging medicine mentioned by Mesuë.

ALTERÁNTIA (*altero* to change). Alteratives. Medicines which make a change in the system for the better, without any visible operation.

ALTERÁTIO (from *altero* to change). Alteration or change in a disease or substance: concoction of food.

ALTERNÁTIVUS. See **ALTERNUS**.

ALTÉRNUS (from *alter* another). In botany it means, not opposite to each other, but first one and then another.

ALTERÓNGA

- ALTERÓNGA (אלתרנגה *alteronga*, Arab.) The herb baum or melissâ.
- ALTHÆ'A (αλθαια, from αλθεω to heal). The marsh mallow; so called from its supposed excellent qualities in healing.
- ALTHEBÉGIUM (אלתבעי *altbebeghi*, Arab.) A soft tumor or swelling.
- ALTHÉXIS (αλθεξις, from αλθεω to cure). A cure or remedy.
- ALTHITH (הלתית *halthith*, Arab.) *Affâ fœtida*.
- A'LUS (from עלה *alah* to ascend, Heb.) High; and by metaphor it means excellent, and first in degree: as, *altus* sopor, deep sleep; *alta* salus, high health.
- A'LUD (אלעוד *albud*, Arab.) Aloes.
- ALUDÉL (אלעדל *alughdel* a vessel, Arab.) A chemical vessel for the purpose of sublimation.
- A'LUM (αλον, from αλαομαι to wander). Comfrey; so called from its creeping roots.
- ALÚMEN (אלום *alum*, Arab.) Alum; a genus of neutral salt.
- ALUMINÓSA. The purging mineral waters are termed *aluminosa*, because they are supposed to be impregnated with alum.
- ALÚSIA (αλυσια, from α neg. and λω to wash). Uncleaness; either of the body externally, or of the stomach and entrails internally.
- ALÚTA (quasi *abluta*, from *abluo* to wash). Cleaned leather, such as is used to spread plasters upon.
- ALVEÁRIUM (from *alveare* a bee-hive). The bottom of the concha or hollow of the external ear; the cavity where the wax is principally lodged.
- ALVEOLÁRII PROCÉSSUS. The spongy parts where the sockets for the teeth are formed are called the alveolar processes, from their likeness to a honeycomb.
- ALVÉOLUS (dim. of *alveus* a channel). A little hole: the sockets in the jaw in which the teeth are set are called *alveoli*.
- A'LVEUS (from *alvus* a paunch, being as it were the belly or reservoir by which any thing is carried). A channel, or any tube through which a fluid passes, particularly that which conveys the chyle.
- ALVIDÚCA (from *alvus* the belly, and *duco* to draw). Medicines which purge and cleanse the bowels.
- A'LVUS (Scaliger derives this word from *alluo* to cleanse; Virgil from *alo* to nourish, as being the place where the nourishment of the body is first deposited). The belly, containing the stomach and entrails.

A'LYCE (αλυκη, from αλυω to be anxious). That anxiety which is attendant on low fevers.

ALY'PIA, or **ALY'PIAS** (αλυπια, from α priv. and λυπη pain). A gentle purgation of the humours without pain.

A'LYPUM (αλυπον, from α priv. and λυπη pain). A species of spurge, so called because it purges gently and without pain.

ALY'SMUS (αλυσμος, from αλυω to be uneasy). Restlessness. See **ALYCE**.

ALYSSEOIDES (αλυσσειδης, from αλυσσον, and ειδος a likeness). A species of the alyssum.

ALY'SSUM (αλυσσον, from α neg. and λυσσα the bite of a mad dog). Madwort; so called because it was thought to be specific in the cure of the bite of a mad dog.

A'MA (עַם *ama*, Syr. *αμα*). Together; a word used in composition.

AMÁLGAMA (αμαλγαμα, from αμα together, and γαμω to marry; or, according to Castellus, from αμα together, and μαλαττω to soften). The impastation or connubium of any metal by mixing mercury with it.

AMALGAMÁTIO. The act of making this mixture.

AMAMÉLIS (αμαμηλις, from αμα, and μηλεα an apple). A kind of bastard medlar.

AMANÍTES (αμανιτης, from α priv. and μανια madness). A sort of fungus; so named because it is edible, and does not poison like some of the others. Their tribe is called *amanita*.

AMÁRA (מָר *marar* to grow bitter, Heb.) The class of medicines called bitters.

AMARÁCINUM (αμαρακινον, from αμαρακον marjoram). A most precious ointment, in which the amaracus was a chief ingredient.

AMÁRACUS (αμαρακος, from α neg. and μαραινω to decay, because it keeps its virtues a long time. Blanchard says it is from Amaracus its inventor. Minshew derives it from מֹר *mor*, Heb. as being a sort of marum). The herb marjoram.

AMARÁNTHUS (αμαρανθος, from α neg. and μαραινω to decay). The herb flower-gentle or pass-flower, so called because it does not soon wither.

AMARANTOIDES (αμαραντοιδης, from αμαρανθος the amaranthus, and ειδος a likeness). A sort of globe-amaranthus, or everlasting flower.

AMARÉLLA

AMARÉLLA (from *amarus* bitter). The herb feverfew.

AMARY'GA (αμαρυγα, from αμαρυσσω to shine). This word is sometimes used to mean the eye.

AMATÓRIA FÉBRIS (from *amo* to love). The chlorosis.

AMATÓRIA VENEFÍCIA (from *amo* to love, and *veneficium* withcraft). Philters; love powders.

AMATÓRIUS (from *amo* to love). The superior and inferior oblique muscle of the eye is so called because by them ogling is performed.

AMATZQUÍTL (Indian). A large Indian tree, partaking of the nature of bark.

AMAUROSIS (αμαυρωσις, from αμαυρω to darken). A decay or loss of sight, where scarcely any defect is visible in the eye.

AMAZÓNUM PASTILLUS. Amazonian trochs: little cordial cakes, so called because they were usually given to chlorotic maids.

A'MBA (Indian). A name of the mango tree.

AMBAÍBA (Indian). A tall tree growing in Brasil, the buds of which afford a cooling juice, which the Indians mix with gruel, and call tapioca.

AMBARVÁLLIS (from *ambio* to go about, and *arvallis* a priest that went about in procession praying for the increase of corn). The herb milkwort; so called because it flowers in Rogation week, or the time when procession is made to pray for the increase of corn.

A'MBARUM (אברא *abara*, Arab.) Ambergris.

A'MBE (αμβη the edge of a rock, from αμβαινω to ascend). An old chirurgical instrument used in dislocations of the shoulders; so called because its extremity runs out with an edge or brim like the prominence of a rock.

A'MBELA (אבלה *abalab*, Arab.) The purging hazel nut.

AMBERBÓI (אברהבוי *abrabboi*, Arab.) The cyanus odoratus, or sweet fultan.

A'MBI. See AMBE.

AMBIDÉXTER (αμφιδεξις, from αμφω both, and δεξια the right hand). A person who has the use of both hands alike. Hippocrates, vii. aph. 4. denies that women have ever this power.

AMBLÓSIS (αμβλωσις, from αμβλω to cause abortion). A miscarriage, or undue birth of the child.

AMBLÓTICA (αμβλωσικα, from αμβλω to cause abortion). Medicines which occasion abortion.

AMBLYÓGMUS (*αμβλυωγμος*, from *αμβλυσ* dull). Dimness, or obscurity of sight.

AMBLYÓPIA (*αμβλυωπια*, from *αμβλυσ* dull, and *ωψ* the eye). Dulness of sight.

AMBLYÓSMUS (*αμβλυωσμος*, from *αμβλυσ* dull). The same.

A'MBO (Indian). The mango.

A'MBON (*αμβων* a protuberance, from *αμβαινω* to ascend). The margin or lip of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

A'MBONE (*αμβωνη*). The same as AMBE.

A'MBRA (*אברה* *abrah*, Arab. *امبر*; *ambre*, Fr. *ambar*, Span. *ambro*, It. *alambre*, Port.) Amber; an aromatic gum.

A'MBRA CINERÁCEA (from *cineraceus*, of the colour of ashes). Ambergris; grey amber.

A'MBRA GRÍSEA (from *gris* grey, Fr.) The same.

AMBRÉTE (a tree producing an amber-like gum, Fr.) The abelmosch.

AMBRÓSIA (*αμβροσια*, from *α* neg. and *βροτος* mortal, interposito *μ* euphoniæ gratiâ). The name of a sweet aromatic shrub, called immortal because it was anciently worn in the garlands of those whose actions had made them famous.

AMBÚBA (*אנבובה* *anbubab* a reed, Arab.) A reed, or herb with a hollow stalk.

AMBULÁTIO (from *ambulo* to walk). Walking; an exercise recommended to those who have weak stomachs.

AMBULATIVA (*ambulo* to walk). A species of herpes; so called because it walks and creeps as it were about the body.

A'MBULO (from *αμβαλλω* to cast forth). A periodical flatulent disease, caused, according to Michaelis, by vapours shooting through various parts of the body.

A'MBULON (Indian). A large tree, the bark of which produces a fruit like sugar.

AMBÚSTIO (from *amburo* to burn). Burning or scalding.

AMBÚSTUM (*amburo* to burn). A burn or scald.

AMBÚTUA (Indian). The *parcira brava*, or wild vine.

AMÉLLA. The same as ACMELLA.

AMÉLLUS. A herb of France, which takes its name from the river Mella in that country.

AME-

AMENÉNUS (αμενηνος, from α neg. and μενος firength). Weak, feeble.

AMENORRHŒA (αμηνorrhœa, from α neg. μην a month, and ρεω to flow). A defect or want of the menses, or monthly flux of women.

AMENTACEÆ (from *amentum* a bond or thong). An order of plants which have an aggregate of summits hanging down like a cat's tail, as the male flowers of the mulberry. In English they are called catkins.

AMÉNTIA (from α priv. and mens the mind). Madness; foolish infanity.

AMÉNTUM (from αμμα a thong). A loop or bond. In botany the calyx is so called, when it proceeds from a common receptacle, and is alternately mixed with the flowers, something like the chaff in an ear of corn. A catkin.

AMÉRI (Indian). A name of the indigo.

AMERICÁNUM TUBERÓSUM. The potatoe, an American tuberosc root.

AMETHÓDIA (αμεθοδια, from α priv. and μεθοδος method). An irregularity in the proceeding either of practice or composition.

AMETHY'STA (αμεθυστα, from α neg. and μεθυ wine). Medicines which prevent or remove drunkenness.

AMETHY'STUS (αμεθυστος, from α neg. and μεθυσσω to be inebriated). The amethyst, a precious stone, so called because it was thought to prevent drunkenness.

A'MIA (αμια. Eustathius says this word comes from α neg. and μια one, because this fish is never found alone). A sea fish, whose flesh is very nourishing.

AMIÁNTHUS (αμιανθος, from α neg. and μιαινω to pollute). Earth flax, or salamander's wool; so called from its whiteness or silvery gloss, which is not easily defiled.

AMÍCULUM (a little short cloak). It is the same as the amnios; but anciently meant a covering for the pubes of boys, when they exercised in the gymnasium.

A'MIDUM. The same as AMYLUM.

AMINÆA (αμιναια). A gum so called from Aminæa a province in Italy, where it is produced.

AMINÆUM (αμιναιος, from *Aminæa*). A wine produced in Aminæa, called also falernum: also a strong wine-vinegar.

A'MMA

A'MMA (*αμμα*, from *απλω* to bind). A surgeon's bandage or truss, such as is used in a hernia.

A'MMI (*αμμι*. Minshew derives this word from *αμμις* an urinal, because it provokes urine, so as to occasion a frequent use of this vessel). The herb bishop's weed, of which there are two sorts; the ammi verum, and the ammi vulgare. I think, with Blanchard, it ought to be derived from *αμμος* sand, from its likeness to little gravel stones.

AMMITES (*αμμίτης*, from *αμμος* sand). A sandy stone found in Switzerland.

A'MMIUM (*αμμιον*). See AMMI. It also means cinnabar.

AMMOCHÓRIA (*αμμοχωρία*, from *αμμος* sand and *χεω* to pour). A remedy for drying the body by sprinkling it with hot sand.

AMMOCHRY'SUS (*αμμοχρυσος*, from *αμμος* sand, and *χρυσος* gold). A hardish brittle stone of various colours, and intermixed with spangles of a golden coloured talc, which easily crumbles into a dust like sand.

AMMODITES (*αμμοδίτης*, from *αμμος* sand). A very destructive serpent, so named because it hides itself in the sand.

AMMONIACUM GUMMI. A gummy resinous juice brought from Ammonia; so called from *עמון* *Ammon*, Arab. the son of Lot, who was supposed to have peopled it. *Αμμονιακον*.

AMMONIACUM SAL. Ammoniac salt was anciently nothing more than sal gem brought from Ammonia: but the modern is a neutral sort, composed of a volatile alkaline salt and the acid of sea salt.

AMMONIS CORNU (*עמון קרן* *ammon corn*, Arab.) Ammon's or Jupiter's horn, a fossil found in the shape of a ram's horn; so called because Jupiter was worshipped under the shape of a ram.

AMMONITES (*αμμονίτης*). See AMMITES.

AMMONITRUM (*αμμονίτρον*, from *αμμος* sand, and *νίτρον* nitre). This is called frit in our glass-houses.

AMMONIUM (*αμμωνιον*, from *αμμος* sand). A collyrium which removes sand or gravel from the eyes.

A'MNA ALCALIZATA. See AMNIS ALCALIZATUS.

AMNÉSIA (*αμνησία*, from *α* priv. and *μνησις* memory). Forgetfulness; a symptomatic affection in some fevers.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS (*αμνιον*, *αμνιος*, from *αμνος* a lamb or lamb's skin). The soft internal membrane which surrounds the foetus. Martinius thinks

thinks it comes from and has allusion to the *αμνιον*, or vessel which the ancients used for the reception of blood in sacrifice.

A'MNIS ALCALIZÁTUS. A stream of water which has run over limestones, and is impregnated with it.

AMOLY'NTHUM (*αμολυνθον*, from *α* neg. and *μολυνω* to stain). A medicine so compounded that the hand is not stained or polluted by touching it.

AMÓMIS (*αμωμης*). A fruit resembling amomum.

AMÓMUM (*הממא* *hamamah*, from *הממ* *hamam*, Arab. a pigeon, whose foot it was thought to resemble). The herb stone parsley, or pigeon's foot: also a name of the Jamaica pepper. *Αμωμον*.

A'MOR (from *המ* *hamah* to burn, Heb. or *אם* *am* a mother, because love is the natural passion of mothers to their children). Love, which in its excess is productive of many diseases.

AMÓRGE (*αμοργη*, from *αμεργω* to press out). A small herb, whose expressed juice is used in dyeing. Also the sediment of the olive after the oil has been pressed from it.

AMÓRIS PÓMUM. Love apple; the fruit of a kind of solanum, which if eaten causes lust.

AMPÉLION (*αμπελιον*, from *αμπελος* a vine). A vine leaf or tendril, which Hippocrates recommends to be made into pessaries to promote the menstrual discharge.

AMPELÍTES (*αμπελῆης*, from *αμπελος* a vine). A kind of bituminous earth, so called because the Syrians anointed their vines with it to destroy any animals that might injure them. Canal coal.

AMPELOCÁRPUS (*αμπελοκαρπος*, from *αμπελος* a vine, and *καρπος* fruit). Clivers, goose grass. So called because its seed resembles the young fruit of the vine.

AMPELODÉSMUS (*αμπελοδεσμος*, from *αμπελος* a vine, and *δεσμος* a bond). A small herb growing in Sicily, so called because they use it instead of twigs to tie up their vines.

AMPELOPRÁSUM (*αμπελοπρασον*, from *αμπελος* a vine, and *πρασον* a leek). Leek vine; a kind of garlic, so called because it grows in vineyards and among vines.

A'MPELOS ÁGRIA (*αμπελος* a vine, and *αγριος* wild). Briony, wild vine.

AMPHARÍSTERUS (*αμφαριστερος*, from *αμφω* both, and *αριστερος* the left hand). The reverse of ambidexter, or, not having the proper use of either hand.

AMPHEMERINUS (αμφημερινος, from αμφι about, and ημερα a day). A quotidian fever.

AMPHIARTHROSIS (αμφιαρθρωσις, from αμφω both, and αρθρωσις an articulation). A mixed kind of articulation, partaking of the diarthrosis and the synarthrosis; that is, it is both moveable and connected, as the bodies of the vertebræ are with each other.

AMPHIBIUS (αμφιβιος, from αμφω both, and βιω to live). Having the property of being able to live either on land or in the water.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES (αμφιβλεστροειδης, from αμφιβλεστρον a net, and ειδος a likeness). The retina, or net-like coat of the eye: retiform, formed like a net.

AMPHIBRANCHIA (αμφιβραγχια, from αμφι about, and βραγχια the jaws). The fauces, or parts about the tonsils.

AMPHICAUSTIS (αμφικαυσις, from αμφι about, and ευσερα a ditch). A sort of wild barley growing about ditches. Eustathius uses it to express the private parts of a woman.

AMPHIDÆUM (αμφιδαιον, from αμφι on both sides, and δαιω to divide). The mouth of the womb, which opens both ways.

AMPHIDÉXIUS (αμφιδεξις, from αμφω both, and δεξις the right hand). Ambidextrous, or having the use of either hand alike.

AMPHIDIARTHROSIS (αμφιδιαρθρωσις, from αμφω both, and διαρθρωσις an articulation). The same as amphiarthrosis: a double articulation.

AMPHIMERINA (αμφημερινος, from αμφι about, and ημερα a day). An intermitting fever of the quotidian kind.

AMPHIMÉTRIUM (αμφιμητριον, from αμφι about, and μητρα the womb). The parts about the womb.

AMPHIPLEX (αμφιπληξ, from αμφι about, and πλεκω to connect). The part situated between the scrotum and the anus, and which is connected with the thighs.

AMPHIPNEÚMA (αμφιπνευμα, from αμφι about, and πνευμα breath). A difficulty of breathing.

AMPHÍPOLUS (αμφιπολος, from αμφι about, and πολεω to administer). One who attends the bed of a sick person, and administers to him his necessaries.

AMPHISBÆ'NA (αμφισβαινα, from αμφω both, and βαινω to go). A very venomous serpent with two heads, so that it can move either way.

AMPHIS-

AMPHISMÍLA (αμφισμῖλη, from αμφι on both sides, and σμῖλη an incision knife). A dissecting knife with an edge on both sides.

AMPHISPHÁLSIS (αμφισφαλσις, from αμφι on both sides, and σφαλλω to turn). Circumduction, or the power of turning about any member, as the thighs one over another.

AMPHÍTANE (αμφίτανη, from αμφι about, and ταναιος extended). The chrysocolia, a precious stone, so called because it is square or equally extended on all sides.

AMPHODÓNTA (αμφοδοῦντα, from αμφι on both sides, and οδus a tooth). Having teeth in each jaw.

A'MPHORA (αμφορα, from αμφι on both sides, and φερω to bear). A Roman measure for liquids, containing seven gallons and one pint; so called because it had a handle for carriage on each side.

AMPLEXICAÚLIS (from *amplector* to embrace, and *caulis* a stem). In botany it means that the basis of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, but without sheathing it.

AMPÓTIS (αμπώτις, from αναπινω to regurgitate). The recess, or ebb of the tide. The recess of humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.

AMPÚLLA (αμβούλλα, from αναβαλλω to swell out). A vessel that bellies out like a bottle or jug.

AMPULLÁCEUS (from *ampulla* a bottle). Tumid, swelling out.

AMPULLÉSCENS (from *ampulla*). The most tumid part of Pecquet's duct is called alveus ampullescens.

AMPUTÁRE VÍRES. A medical term, meaning, to render a person weak, to take away the strength.

AMPUTÁRE NÉRVOS. The same.

AMPUTÁTIO (*amputo* to cut off). The cutting off a limb or member.

AMPUTÁTIO VÓCIS. A loss of speech.

AMPUTATÚRA (from *amputo* to cut off). A wound from the separation of a part from the body.

AMULÉTUM (from αμμα a bond, because it was tied round the person's neck, or rather from αμυνω to defend). An amulet or charm, by wearing which the person was supposed to be defended from the admission of all evil.

AMÚRCA (αμοργη). See AMORGE.

AMÚTICA (αμυτική, from αμυττω to scratch). Medicines that by vellicating, and scratching as it were, the bronchia, stimulate it to the discharge of whatever is to be thrown off the lungs.

A'MYCHE (αμυχη, from αμύσσω to scratch). A superficial laceration or exulceration of the skin; a slight wound.

AMY'CTICA (αμυκτική, from αμύσσω to vellicate). Medicines which stimulate and vellicate the skin.

AMY'DRUS (αμύδρος, from αμα, and ὕδωρ water). Humid, moist.

AMY'GDALA, or **AMY'GDALUM** (αμυγδαλη, αμυγδαλον, from αμύσσω to lancinate). An almond: a fruit.

AMYGDÁLIA (αμυγδαλία, from αμυγδαλη an almond). The tonsils are so called, from their likeness to almonds.

AMYGDALÁTUM (αμυγδαλαῖον, from αμυγδαλον an almond). An emulsion of almonds.

AMYGDALÍTES (αμυγδαλίτης, from αμυγδαλον an almond). A herb of the spurge kind, with a leaf like an almond leaf. Plin.

AMYGDALOÍDES (αμυγδαλοειδης, from αμυγδαλον an almond, and εἶδος a likeness). A sort of tithymalus is so called, which is something like the almond.

AMYGDALOPÉRSICUM (αμυγδαλοπερσικον, from αμυγδαλον an almond, and περσικον a peach). The almond peach.

AMY'GDALUS (αμυγδαλος, from αμύσσω to lancinate). The almond tree; so called because, after the green husk is removed from the fruit, there appear upon the shell certain fissures and as it were lacerations. There is both the sweet and bitter almond.

A'MYLA (from *amylum* starch). Any sort of chemical fæcula, or highly pulverised residuum.

AMY'LEON. **AMY'LION**. See **AMYLUM**.

A'MYLUM (αμυλον, from α priv. and μύλη a mill). Starch, or the fæcula or flower of wheat; made by putting wheat into water, and fermenting it in the sun, by which it becomes a most subtile powder without the assistance of a mill.

AMYN'TÉRIUM (αμυντήριον, from αμυνω to defend). An amulet or preservative against accidents.

A'MYUM (αμυον, from α priv. and μυς a muscle). A limb so emaciated that the muscles scarcely appear.

A'NA (ανα). In medical prescription it means "of each," and is usually written thus, *ā*, or *āā*.

ANÁBASIS (αναβασις, from αναβαίνω to ascend). An ascension, augmentation, or increase of a disease or paroxysm. It is usually meant of fevers.

ANABÁTICA

ANABÁTICA (αναβατικά, from αναβαινω to ascend). An epithet usually applied to the synochus or continual fever, when it increases in malignity.

ANABÉXIS (αναβηξις, from αναβητω to cough up). An extussion or expectoration of matter by coughing.

ANABLÉPSIS (αναβληψις, from ανα, and βλεπω to see again). The recovery of sight after it has been lost.

ANABLY'SIS (αναβλυσις, from ανα, and βλυζω to gush out again). Ebullition or effervescence.

ANÁBOLE (αναβολη, from αναβαλλω to cast up). The discharge of any thing by vomit; also dilatation, or extension.

ANABROCHÉSIS (αναβροχησις, from ανα, and βροχω to reorb). The reabsorption of matter.

ANABROCHÍSMUS (αναβροχισμος, from αναβροχω to reorb). The taking up and removing the hair from the eyelids when they become troublesome. It may rather be from ανα, and βροχος a noose.

ANABRÓSIS (αναβρωσις, from αναβροσχω to devour). A corrosion of the solid parts by sharp and biting humours.

ANACÁMPSEROS (ανακαμπερος, from ανακαμπω to bring back, and ερω love). A herb which, according to Pliny, had the power to reconcile lovers or friends fallen out, if it was but touched. It is the Rhodia, or rose wort.

ANACÁRDÍUM (ανακαρδιον, from καρδια the heart). A tree in the East Indies, so called from the likeness of its fruit to the heart of a bird.

ANACATHÁRSIS (ανακαθαρσις, from ανα, and καθαιρομαι to purge up). An expectoration or expurgation of matter.

ANACATHÁRTICA (ανακαθαρίτικα, from ανακαθαιρομαι to purge upwards). Medicines which promote expectoration, or the excretion of humours.

ANACÉSTUS (ανακεστος, from α priv. and ακεομαι to cure, interposito euphoniæ gratiâ). Incurable.

ANACHÍTES (αναχιτης, from ὄνυξ *anak* the onyx stone, Rabb.). A precious stone; a sort of onyx. Robertson derives it from α priv. and αχος pain, as having the power to remove pain.

ANACHRÉMP SIS (αναχρεμψις, from αναχρεπιτομαι to hawk up). The hawking or spitting up any thing from the lungs.

ANÁCHRON. See ANATRON.

ANACI-

- ANACINÉMA (ανακίνημα, from ανα, and κινew to move about). Any motion of the body.
- ANÁCLASIS (ανακλασις, from ανακλω to bend back). A reflection or recurvature of any of the members.
- ANACLÍISIS (ανακλισις, from ανακλινw to recline). A couch or sick-bed.
- ANACLÍSMUS (ανακλισμος, from ανακλινw to recline). That part of the couch or chair on which the back of a sick person leans.
- ANACÓCHE (ανακωχη, from ανακωχω to retard). Delay in the administration of medicines; also slowness in the progress of a disease.
- ANACOCHÉSIS (ανακωχηςις, from ανακωχω to delay). The same.
- ANACELÍASMUS (ανακοιλιασμος, from ανα, and κοιλια the bowels). A gentle purge, which was sometimes used to relieve the lungs.
- ANACOLLÉMA (ανακολλημα, from ανα, and κολλαw to glue together). A collyrium made of agglutinant substances, and stuck on the forehead.
- ANACOLÚPPA (ανακολυππα, from ανα, and κολπος a lake). A kind of water ranunculus.
- ANACOMÍDE (ανακομιδη, from ανακομιζw to repair). Recovery from sickness.
- ANACONCHIZÉSIS (ανακωχιζηςις, from ανακωχιζw to retard). The same as ANACOCHE.
- ANACONCHOLÍSMUS (ανακογχολισμος, from ανακογχολιζw to found as a shell). A gargarism, so called because the noise made in the throat is like the found from a shell.
- ANACTÉSIS (ανακτισις, from ανακτιζw to renew). Restoration of strength: recovery from sickness.
- ANACTÓRIUM (ανακτωριον, from ανακτω a master). Corn flag; so called because of its likeness to a sword which only masters may use. Blanchard.
- ANACUPHÍSMΑ (ανακεφισμα, from ανακεφιζw to lift up). A kind of exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, lib. i. de Diæt. which consists in lifting the body up and down like our weigh-jolt.
- ANACYCÉSIS (ανακυκησις, from ανακυκλω to mix). The commixture of medicines or substances by pouring one upon another.
- ANACY'CLEUS (ανακυκλεων, from ανακυκλω to wander about). A mountebank, or wandering quack.
- ANACYPTÉSIS (ανακυπτηςις, from ανακυπιw to lift up). The elevation or lifting up of one part of the body towards another.

ANACY-

ANACYRIÓSIS (ανακυριωσις, from ανα, and κυρος authority). By this word Hippocrates means that gravity and authority which physicians should preserve among sick people and their attendants.

ANADENDROMÁLACHE (αναδενδρομαλαχη, from ανα to, δενδρον a tree, and μαλαχη the mallow). A name of the mallow tree.

ANADÉNDRON (αναδενδρον, from ανα, and δενδρον a tree). The same.

ANADIPLÓSIS (αναδιπλωσις, from αναδιπλω to reduplicate). A reduplication, or frequent return of a paroxysm or disease.

ANÁDOSIS (αναδοσις, from ανω upwards, and διδωμι to give). A vomit : or the distribution of the aliment all over the body, from αναδιδωμι to distribute.

ANÁDROME (αναδρομη, from ανω upwards, and δρεμω to run). A pain which runs from the lower extremities to the upper parts of the body.

ANÉDES (αναιδης, from α priv. and αιδωσ shame). Shameless. Hippocrates uses this word metaphorically for, without restraint, copious ; and applies it to water rushing into the aspera arteria.

ANÉDROMUS (αναιδρομος, from ανω upwards, and δρεμω to run). Ascending quickly, rushing up suddenly, as the blood into the mouth from an hæmoptoe.

ANÉNOMA (αναινομα, from αναινομαι to refuse). A refusal of some of the powers or members to perform their offices.

ANÆSTHÉSIA (αναισθησια, from α priv. and αισθανομαι to feel, interposito v euphoniæ gratiâ). Insensibility ; or the loss of the sense of feeling.

ANAGÁLLIS (αναγαλλις. The etymology of this word is exceedingly vague. Blanchard derives it from ανα, and γαλλος a capon ; because it scatters fruitless seed. Dioscorides from αναγω to draw from, because it was used to draw thorns or other substances out of the flesh. Pliny from ανα, and γαλα milk, because it has the property of coagulating milk ; or from ανα, and Γαλλις a river in Phrygia, upon whose banks it grew in abundance. Some from γαλλις the hyacinth, because it is like it in colour ; and some from αγαλλω to adorn, because it beautifies and adorns hedges and the banks of highways). The herb pimpernel.

ANAGARGALÍCTUM (αναγαργαλιχτον, from ανα, and γαργαρεω the throat). A gargarism or wash for the throat.

ANAGARGARÍSTUM (αναγαργαρισον). The same.

ANAGLY'PHE (αναγλυφη, from αναγλυφω to engrave). A part of the fourth ventricle of the brain is thus called, from its resemblance to a pen, or style.

ANAGNÓSIS (αναγνωσις, from αναγνωσκω to know). The persuasion or certainty by which medical men judge of a disease from its symptoms.

ANAGÓGE (αναγωγη, from αναγω to draw from). The reduction or recess of the humours; also the emission of blood.

ANÁGRAPHE (αναγραφη, from ανα, and γραφω to write). A prescription or receipt.

ANAGY'RIS (αναγυρις). A species of laburnum, so called from its native place Anagyris, a city in Attica.

ANAGY'ROS (αναγυρος). The same.

ANAISTHÉSIA (αναισθησια). See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANAISTHÉSIS (αναισθησις, from α neg. and αισθανομαι to feel). A defect of sensation.

ANAIXÉSIS (αναιξις, from αναισσω to rush back). A return of a disorder or paroxysm.

ANÁLCES (αναλκης, from α priv. and αλκη strength). Weak, effeminate, without strength.

ANÁLDES (αναλδης, from α neg. and αλδew to increase). Not increasing in bulk through defect of nourishment.

ANALÉCTIS (αναλεκτις, from αναλεγω to collect). A cushion made of bits of wool stuffed together; a pad to put upon the shoulder of a crooked person, that he may appear straight.

ANALÉNTIA. A corruption of *Analepsia*.

ANALÉPSIA (αναληψια, from ανα, and λαμβανω to take again). A species of epilepsy which proceeds from a disorder of the stomach, and with which the patient is apt to be seized very often and suddenly.

ANALÉPSIS (αναληψις, from αναλαμβανω to restore). A recovery of strength after sickness.

ANALÉPTICA (αναληπτικα, from αναλαμβανω to recover). Restorative medicines; medicines which recover the strength which has been lost by sickness.

ANALGÉSIA (αναλγησια, from α priv. and αλγος pain). Indolence; loss of health with sense of pain. Also a state of health and ease.

ANÁLLIS

- **ANÁLLIS** (αναλλίς, from ανα, and αλ; the sea). An unknown plant growing upon the sea shore.
- ANÁLMYRUS** (αναλμυρος, from α neg. and αλμυρος salted). Not mixed with salt; unfavoury; insipid.
- ANALÓGIA** (αναλογία, from ανα, and λογος comparison). The comparison of symptoms and diseases, or the likeness of one to another. The proportion between one thing and another.
- ANALOGÍSMUS** (αναλογισμος, from αναλογιζομαι to compare). The same.
- ANALÓSIS** (ανάλωσις, from αναλίσκω to consume). A consumption or wasting.
- ANÁLTHES** (αναλθης, from α neg. and αλθεω to cure). Incurable.
- ANÁLTUS** (αναλτος, from α priv. and αλ; salt). The same as ANALMYRUS.
- ANÁLYSIS** (αναλυσις, from αναλυω to resolve). The resolution by chemistry of any matter into its primary and constituent parts.
- A'NAMIX** (αναμιξ, from αναμιγνυμι to mix together). Confusedly heaped or mixed together.
- ANAMNÉSIS** (αναμνησις, from αναμνησκω to remember). Remembrance; recollection of what has been done before.
- ANAMNÉSTICA** (αναμνηστικά, from αναμνησκω to remember). Medicines which restore the memory.
- ANAMNÉSTICA SÍGNA**. Anamnestic or commemorative signs, which discover the preceding state of the body, as prognostics shew the future state.
- ANÁNAS** (Blanchard says the Brasilians call it *yayama*). The pineapple.
- ANÁNCE** (αναγκη, from α priv. and αγω to lead, as not being to be impelled but by force). Necessity. It is applied to any desperate operation, either in medicine or surgery.
- ANÁNDRUS** (ανανδρος, from α priv. and ανηρ a man). Pure, undefiled; not having known man. Also castrated.
- ANANTHOCY'CLUS** (ανανθοκυκλος, from α priv. ανθος a flower, and κυκλος a circle). A plant, so called because it has one or more circular ranks of ovaries, but is destitute of flowerets.
- ANAPÁLIN** (αναπαλιν). On the contrary side.
- ANAPALINDROMÉSIS** (αναπαλινδρομησις, from αναπαλιν on the opposite side, and δρομος a course). A disease which returns on the opposite

- fide ; also a swath which comes round to the place from whence it was first fixed.
- ANAPAÚSIS (αναπαυσις, from αναπαυω to rest). Remission of a disorder ; rest ; quiet.
- ANAPETIA (αναπέτεια, from αναπέλαννυμι to open). Relaxation of the solids or vessels.
- ANAPHALANTÍASIS (αναφαλαντίασις, from αναφαλάντος bald). Baldness of the eyebrows.
- ANAPHONÉSIS (αναφωνησις, from αναφωνω to cry out). A species of exercise which consists in vociferation or loud bawling.
- ANÁPHORA (αναφορα, from αναφερω to bring upwards). Spitting of blood.
- ANAPHÓRICUS (αναφορικος, from αναφερω to bring up). A person who spits blood.
- ANAPHORÝXIS (αναφοριζις, from αναφορυσσω to grind down). The reducing any thing to dust or a very fine powder.
- ANAPHRODÍSIA (αναφροδισια, from a neg. and Αφροδίτη Venus). Impotency in the act of venery : feminal weakness.
- ANAPHROMÉLI (αναφρομελι, from a neg. αφρος froth, and μελι honey). Honey so despumated that it will not froth.
- ANÁPHRUS (αναφρος, from a priv. and αφρος foam). Not frothy. It is usually applied to the stools.
- ANAPHYRÉSIS (αναφυρησις, from αναφυραω to mix). A mixture.
- ANAPINÓMIA (αναπινομια, from αναπινω to drink up). Absorption ; sucking up.
- ANÁPLASIS (αναπλασις, from αναπλασσω to restore again). A restoration of flesh where it had been lost : also the re-uniting a fractured bone.
- ANAPLERÓSIS (αναπληρωσις, from αναπληρωω to fill again). The restitution or filling up of any wasted part.
- ANAPLERÓTICA (αναπληρωτικά, from αναπληρωω to fill up). Incarnatives ; medicines which fill up a wound so as to restore it to its original shape.
- ANAPLEÚSIS (αναπλευσις, from αναπλευω to float upon). The rotting of a bone, so that it drops off and lies upon the flesh. The scaling or separation of the carious parts of a bone.
- ANAPNEÚSIS (αναπνευσις, from αναπνευω to respire). Respiration.
- ANÁPNOE (αναπνοη). The same.

ANAPODOPHYLLUM (αναποδοφυλλον, from *ανας* a duck, *πους* a foot, and *φυλλον* a leaf). The herb duck's foot, so called from its resemblance.

ANAPSYXIS (αναψυξις, from *αναψυχω* to make cold). Refrigeration.

ANAPTÓSIS (αναπίψις, from *αναπιπλω* to fall back). A relapse.

ANAPTYSSÓMIA (αναπίσσομια, from *αναπίσσομαι* to expand). Expansion, extension.

ANARISTÉSIS (αναρισησις, from *α* priv. and *αριστον* a dinner). Abstinence from dinner.

ANÁRMA (αναρμα, from *ανα*, and *αρω* to flock together). Atoms; the minutest particles of matter.

ANARRHEGNÍMIA (αναρρηγνυμια, from *ανα*, and *ρηγνυμι* to break again). A fracture; the cicatrization of a wound whose scab has been torn off.

ANARRHÉXIS (αναρρηξις). The same.

ANARRHÍNUM (αναρρινον, from *ανα*, and *ρις* the nose). See ANTIRRHINUM.

ANARRHŒ'A (αναρροια, from *ανω* upwards, and *ρευω* to flow). A flux of humours from below upwards.

ANARRHÓPIA (αναρροπια, from *ανω* upwards, and *ρεπω* to creep). The same.

ANÁRTHRUS (αναρθρος, from *α* priv. and *αρθρον* a joint, *interposito euphoniæ gratiâ*). Fat, bloated so that the joints are not to be distinguished.

A'NAS (νησσα, from *νέω* to swim). A duck, a water fowl whose flesh is exceedingly rich and nourishing.

ANASÁRCA (ανασαρκια, from *ανα*, and *σαρξ* the flesh). A species of dropsy from a serous humour spread between the skin and the flesh, or a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.

ANASECÓMA (ανασηκωμα, from *ανασηκω* to weigh together). A restoration of the equilibrium of the constitution where it has been lost. Hippocrates uses this word to mean a patching up, or adding where there is a deficiency.

ANÁSPASIS (ανασπασις, from *ανα*, and *σπαιω* to draw together). A contraction, but more particularly of the stomach.

ANASPONGIZÁTIO (from *ανασπινγιζω* to cleanse with a sponge). The cleansing or washing off any foul matter with a sponge.

ANÁSSYTUS (ανασσυλος, from *ανω* upwards, and *σεινομαι* to agitate).

Driven forcibly upwards. Hippocrates applies this epithet to air rushing violently upwards, as in hysteric fits.

ANASTÁLTICA (αναστάλτικα, from αναστέλλω to contract). Styptic or restraining medicines.

ANÁSTASIS (αναστασις, from αναστημι to cause to rise). A recovery from sickness; a restoration of health; also a rising of humours upwards.

ANASTOICHEIÓSIS (αναστοιχειωσις, from ανα, and στοιχειον an element). A re-elementation or resolution of bodies into the principles of which they were first composed; also a dissolution or wasting of the solids or fluids of the body.

ANASTOMÓSIS (αναστομωσις, from ανα through, and στομα a mouth). A relaxation or opening of the mouths of the vessels to discharge their contents. Anatomically it means the inosculation of the arteries and veins, or their running into one another.

ANASTOMÓTICA (αναστομωτικά, from ανα through, and στομα the mouth). Medicines which open the pores and mouths of the vessels, as cathartics, diuretics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

ANÁTASIS (ανάτασις, from ανω upwards, and τενω to extend). An extension or stretching of the body, also drawing any part upwards.

ANÁTES (from nates the buttocks). A disease of the anus.

ANATHERMĒNÓMIA (αναθερμαινομια, from ανα, and θερμαινω to make warm again). Recalescence, or the recovery to its proper heat of what has grown cold.

ANATHLÁSIS (αναθλασις, from ανα, and θλασμαι to pound together). The beating out or expressing the humid parts from any substance.

ANATHOLÓSIS (αναθολωσις, from ανα, and θολω to disturb). A mixture or confusion in the symptoms or appearances of disorders.

ANATHRÉPSIS (αναθρεψις, from ανα, and τρεφω to nourish again). Renutrition, or restoring to the body the nourishment which has been wanting.

ANÁTHRON. See ANATRON.

ANATHYMÍASIS (αναθυμιασις, from ανα, and θυμιαω to fumigate). Evaporation, exhalation.

ANÁTICA PROPÓRTIO (from ανα). The anatic proportion is, when the ingredients of a composition are in equal quantities.

ANATÓMIA, or ANÁTOME (ανατομία, ανατομή, from ανα, and τεμνω to cut up). Dissection, or the cutting up of animals to demonstrate

monstrate the matter, shape, structure, connection, and situation of the parts.

ANATÓMICUS (ανατομικος, from αναλεμνω to dissect). An anatomist, or one who dissects animals.

ANATRÉISIS (ανατρησις, from ανα, and τρησω to perforate). A perforation, like that which is made upon the skull by trepanning.

ANATRÍBE (ανατριβη, from ανατριβω to rub). Friction all over the body.

ANATRÍPSIS (ανατριψις). The same.

ANÁTRON (נַטְרוֹן *natron*, Arab. a lake in Ægypt where it was produced). A mineral fixed alkaline salt produced from sea salt.

ANÁTROPE (ανατροπη, from ανατρεπω to subvert). A relaxation or subversion of the stomach, with loss of appetite, and nausea.

ANÁTRUM. See ANATRON.

ANAÚDIA (αναυδια, from α priv. and αυδη the voice, interpositio euphoniæ gratiâ). Dumbness; privation of the voice.

ANAÚDUS (αναυδος, from α priv. and αυδη the speech). One who has lost the use of his speech, but retains his voice.

ANÁXYRIS (from αναξυρις a sole). The herb sorrel, so called because its leaf is shaped like the sole of a shoe.

A'NCEPS (from *am* on both sides, and *caput* a head). In botany it means, forming two opposite acute angles; or, when applied to a leaf, having two opposite longitudinal angles with a convex disk.

A'NCHA (אֲנָכָה *anka*, from אָנַח *anak*, Arab. to press upon, as being the support of the body). The thigh.

A'NCHILOPS (αγχιλωψ, from αγχι near, and ωψ the eye). A disease in the inward corner of the eye, called also *agilops*.

ANCHÓAS (Indian). The Mexican name for the male ginger.

ANCHÓIA (Rondelet says this word is a contraction of *encrasicolus*, εγκρασιχολος, from εν in, κερας the head, and χολος or χολη choler, as having the gall in its head). The anchovy, a luxurious fish.

ANCHORÁLIS PROCÉSSUS (from *anchora* an anchor, and *processus* a process). The projection from the anterior extremity of the upper costa of the scapula.

ANCHÚSA (αγχυσα, from αγχω to strangle). The herb bugloss, so called from its astringent qualities. Bodæus says, because its roots are apt to strangle reptiles.

A'NCHYLE. See ANCYLE.

ANCHY-

ANCHYLOMERISMA (αγκυλομ ρισμα, from αγκυλομαι to bend). An inflection of the soft parts to each other, so that they grow together.

A'NCHYLOPS. See **ANCHILOPS**.

ANCHYLÓSIS (αγκυλωσις, from αγκυλομαι to bend). The same as **ANCYLE**.

ANCHY'NOPIS (αγκινοπισ, from αγκος a valley). The ray-grass; so called because it grows in meadows.

ANCHYROÍDES (αγκυροειδης, from αγκυρα an anchor, and ειδος a likeness). The same as the anchoralis processus.

ANCIROMÉLE (αγκιρομηλη a hook). An old surgical instrument, of the shape of a hook.

ANCÍSTRON (αγκιστρον). The same.

A'NCON (αγκων, from αγκαζομαι to embrace, απο τε αγκεισθαι ελεω οσσεω το οσσεον, because the bones meeting and being there united are folded one in another). The elbow.

ANCÓNEUS (from *ancon* the elbow). A muscle which rises from the os humeri, and is inserted into the ulna.

ANCORÁLIS. The same as **ANCHORALIS PROCESSUS**.

A'NCTER (αγκλη a bond or button, from αγχω to bind). A fibula or button, by which the lips of wounds are held together.

ANCTERÍASMUS (αγκληριασμος, from αγκλη a button). The operation of closing the lips of wounds together by loops or buttons.

ANCUNULÉNTA (from αμφι about, and κονιαω to pollute). A woman is so called in the time of her menstruation.

A'NCUS (αγκος, from αγκων the elbow). Having the arm bent so that it cannot be extended.

A'NCYLE (αγκυλη, from αγκυλος crooked). A species of contracture, called a stiff joint, when the limb is bent and cannot be extended.

ANCYLOBLÉPHARUM (αγκυλοβλεφαρον, from αγκυλη a hook, and βλεφαρον an eyelid). A disease of the eye, by which the eyelids are closed together.

ANCYLOGLÓSSUM (αγκυλογλωσσον, from αγκυλη a hook, and γλωσσα the tongue). A contraction of the ligaments of the tongue: an adhesion of the tongue to the adjacent parts, so as to hinder sucking, swallowing, or speaking.

ANCYLOMÉLE (αγκυλομηλη, from αγκυλος crooked, and μηλη a probe). A crooked probe, or a probe with a hook.

ANCYLÓSIS (αγκυλωσις). See **ANCYLE**.

ANCY-

ANCYLÓTOMUS (αγκυλότομος, from αγκυλη a hook, and τεμνω to cut).

A crooked chirurgical knife.

A'NCYRA (αγκυρα an anchor). A chirurgical hook. Epicharmus uses this word for the virile member.

ANCYROÍDES (αγκυροειδης, from αγκυρα an anchor, and ειδος a likeness).

A process of the scapula is so called, from its likeness to the beak of an anchor. It is the carocoides processus.

ANCYROMÉLE (αγκυρομηλη, from αγκυρα an anchor, and μηλη a probe).

The same as **ANCYLOMELE**.

A'NDA (Indian). A tree in Brasil, whose fruit is purgative, and tastes like the chesnut.

ANDIRA (Indian). A tree growing in Brasil, whose fruit is bitter and astringent.

ANDRÁCHNE (ανδραχνη, from ανηρ a man, and αχνη froth). The herb purslane, so called because it increases the seminal fluid. Also a tree like the strawberry.

ANDRANATÓMIA (ανδρανάτομια, from ανηρ a man, and τεμνω to cut).

The dissection of the human body, particularly the male.

A'NDRAPHAX (ανδραφαξ, from αδρως quickly, and αυξω to increase).

The herb orach, so called from its quick growth.

ANDRAPODOCAPÉLUS (ανδραποδοκαπηλος, from ανδροποδον a slave, and καπηλος a dealer). A crimp; a person who steals men and children to sell them for slaves. Galen calls by this name the person whose office it was to anoint and slightly to whip the body to cleanse the skin from foulnesses.

A'NDRIA (ανδρια, from ανηρ a man). An hermaphrodite in whom the woman is chiefly predominant.

A'NDRIUS (ανδριος, from ανηρ a man). Manly, strong.

ANDROCOETÉISIS (ανδροκοιτησις, from ανηρ a man, and κοιτω to cohabit with). The venereal act; or the infamous act of sodomy.

ANDRODÁMAS (ανδροδαμας, from ανηρ a man, and δομαζω to tame). A precious stone, so called because from its hardness it resists all endeavours to break it, or because it allays the passions of men.

ANDROGENÍA (ανδρογενεια, from ανηρ a man, and γενναω to generate).

The getting or bringing forth male children.

ANDRÓGYNUS (ανδρογυνος, from ανηρ a man, and γυνη a woman). An effeminate person; an hermaphrodite. In botany it means bearing both male and female flowers on the same plant.

ANDRÓNÍUM

ANDRÓNĪUM (ανδρωνιον). A kind of plaster used for carbuncles, invented by the physician Andron.

ANDROSÁCES (ανδροσακης, from ανδριζω to do the act of manhood, because it makes men strong and lustful; or from ανηρ a man, and ακος a cure, because of its healing virtues. Blanchard). The herb navel-wort.

ANDROSÆ'MUM (ανδροσαιμον, from ανηρ a man, and αιμα blood). The herb St. John's wort or all-heal, so called because the flowers when pressed yield a red juice like blood.

ANDROTÓMIA (ανδροτομια, from ανηρ a man, and τεμνω to cut). Human dissection, particularly of a male.

ANDRUMÉSIS (ανδρουμεσις, from ανδρουμεαι to cohabit with man). The same as ANDROCOETESIS.

ANÉBIUM (ανηθιον, from αναβαινω to ascend). The herb alkanet, so called from its quick growth.

ANÉBUS (ανηθος, from α neg. and ηθη ripeness of age). Young; not come to mature age.

ANECÉSTUS (ανηκεστος, from α neg. and ακεομαι to cure). Incurable.

ANECPY'ETUS (ανεκπυετος, from α neg. and εκπυισκω to suppurate). In-suppurable; that will not suppurate.

ANEILÉMA (ανειλημα, from ανειλεω to roll up). An involution of the guts, such as is caused by flatulence and gripes.

ANÉMIA (ανεμια, from ανεμος wind). Flatulence, or a disorder proceeding from wind.

ANÉMIUS (ανεμιος, from ανεμος wind). Windy, flatulent.

ANEMÓNE (ανεμωνη, from ανεμος wind). Wind flower, or corn rose; so called because it will not open its flowers till blown upon by the wind.

ANEMONOÍDES (ανεμωνοειδης, from ανεμωνη the wind flower, and ειδος a likeness). The wood anemony.

ANEMONOSPÉRMUS (ανεμονοσπερμος, from ανεμος wind, and σπερμα seed). A flower brought originally from the Cape of Good Hope; so called because its seed is easily dispersed by the wind.

ANENCÉPHALUS (ανεγκεφαλος, from α priv. and εγκεφαλος the brain). Brainless; born without brains; also, mad, foolish.

ANÉNIUS (ανηνιος, from α priv. and ηνια power). Weak, without strength; also, innocent, innoxious.

ANEPICRÍTUS

ANEPICRÍTUS (ανεπικριτός, from α neg. and επικρίνω to judge). Intellectually weak; senseless; without judgment.

ANEPITHY'MIA (ανεπιθυμία, from α priv. and επιθυμία desire). Loss of appetite.

A'NESIS (ανεσις, from ανιημι to relax). A remission or relaxation of a disease or symptom.

A'NESUM. See ANISUM.

A'NET. A contraction of ANETHUM.

ANETHÓXYLA (ανηθοξύλα, from ανηθον dill, and ξυλον wood). The woody root of dill.

ANÉTHUM (ανηθον, from ανευ afar, and θεω to run). The herb dill or anet, so called because its roots run out a great way.

ANÉTICA (ανήκτικα, from ανιημι to relax). Paregorics; medicines which alluage pain.

ANEURÍSMÁ (It should rather be written *aneuryisma*; ανευρυσμα, from ανευρυνω to dilate much). An aneurism, or tumour arising from the dilatation or rupture of an artery.

ANÉXIS (ανήξις, from ανεχω to project). A swelling or protuberance.

A'NFIAN. See AFFION.

A'NFIHA (انفها antfaha, Arab.) A tumour.

ANFRACTUÓSUS (from am, and frango to break). Full of windings and turnings, as the guts.

ANGEIOLÓGIA (αγγειολογια, from αγγειον a vessel, and λογος a discourse). A dissertation or reasoning upon the vessels of the body.

ANGEIOTÓMIA (αγγειοτομια, from αγγειον a vessel, and τεμνω to cut). An opening or anatomical dissection of the vessels of the body.

ANGEIOTOMÍSTUS (αγγειοτομιστος, from αγγειον a vessel, and τεμνω to cut). A person skilled in the course of the blood vessels, or who can dissect them scientifically.

ANGÉLICA (so called from its angelic virtues). The herb imperial.

ANGELÍNA (probably so called in honour of some lady). A large tree growing in Malabar.

A'NGI (from angor anguish, because of their pain). Buboes in the groin.

ANGIGLÓSSUS (αγκιγλωσσος, from αγκυλη a hook, and γλωσσα the tongue). A person who stammers.

ANGÍNA (from αγχω to strangle). A quinsy, or inflammation of the internal fauces.

ANGÍNA AQUÓSA. A kind of anasarca.

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ANGÍNA

ANGÍNA LÍNI (from *αγχω* to strangle, and *linum* flax). The cuscuta; a herb which is apt to wind about flax and other herbs, and suffocate them. Withwind.

ANGÍNA PÉCTORIS. A strangulation of the heart or breast.

ANGIOLÓGIA. See ANGEIOLÓGIA.

ANGIOSPÉRMUS (*αγγιοσπέρμος*, from *αγγος* a vessel, and *σπέρμα* seed). In botany it means having the seed inclosed in a pericarpium.

ANGLICUS SÚDOR (from *Anglia* England, and *sudor* sweat). The sweating sickness.

ANGÓLAM (Indian). A large tree growing in Malabar; it is said to rise to the height of an hundred feet, and to be twelve feet thick.

ANGÓNE (*αγκωνη*, from *αγχω* to strangle). A nervous sort of quinsy, or hystERIC suffocation, where the fauces are contracted and stopped up without inflammation.

ANGOR (from *ango* to trouble). A contraction of the natural heat of the body to the centre, causing anxiety and palpitation of the heart.

ANGOS (*αγγος* a vessel). A vessel, or receptacle of the fluids.

ANGSÁNA (Indian). A large tree growing in the East Indies, yielding a red astringent liquor, which is sometimes condensed, and sold for dragon's blood.

ANGUILLA (*εγγχελευς*, from *εν*, and *χεομαι* to involve, *απο τε εν ιλυι χεεσθαι*, because it rolls itself in the mud). The eel, a very nourishing fish.

ANGUILLÁRE (from *anguilla* an eel). A species of pimpernel, so called because it rises up in a serpentine manner like an eel.

ANGUIS (from *εχis* a viper; or, according to Minshew, from *angulus* an angle, because it appears always crooked). The snake, whose fat is very restorative.

ANGUIS SENÉCTA (from *anguis* a snake, and *senex* old). The old skin of a serpent which is cast off, a decoction of which is said to cure deafness.

ANGULÁRIS (from *angulus* an angle). Angular; a name of the external maxillary artery, and of the muscle otherwise called levator scapulæ; so called from their shape.

ANGULÁTUS (from *angulus* an angle). In botany means being beset with angles, as opposed to *teres*.

ANGULUS OCULI (*αγκυλος* an angle). The canthus or corner of the eye.

ANGÚRIA

ANGÚRIA (from *αγγος* a vessel). The citral, so called because its fruit resembles a cup. The Americans use it as such.

ANGUSTATIO. See ANGUSTIA.

ANGUSTATUS (from *angusto* to straiten). In botany it means narrowed, growing gradually narrow.

ANGUSTIA (from *angustus* narrow). A narrowness of the vessels; also, by metaphor, anxiety, uneasiness, restlessness in distempers.

ANGUSTIFOLIUS (from *angustus* narrow, and *folium* a leaf). Having narrow leaves; a botanical term.

ANGYOSPERMUS. See ANGIOSPERMUS.

ANHALTÍNA (from *anbello* to breathe with difficulty). Medicines which assist respiration.

ANHELATIO (from *anbello* to breathe with difficulty). Shortness of breath; panting.

ANHELITUS. The same. Also smoke; or horse dung, from its sending up a smoke.

ANHÍMA (Indian). A Brazilian bird, whose horn was thought an antidote against poison.

ANHUÍBA (Indian). The saffrafras tree.

ANICÉTON (*ανικηλον*, from *α* priv. and *νικη* victory). A name of a plaster invented by Crito, and so called because it was thought an infallible or invincible remedy for achores.

ANICÉTUM (*ανικηλον*). See ANISUM.

ANIDRÓSIS (*ανιδρωσις*, from *α* priv. and *ιδρως* sweat). A privation of sweat.

ANIDRÓTUS (*ανιδρωτος*). Sweatless; deficient in perspiration.

ANÍDRUS (*ανιδρος*). The same.

ANÍLITAS (from *anús* an old woman). Dotage, second childhood.

A'NIMA (from *ανεμος* wind, spirit). The soul, or invisible impassible spirit.

A'NIMA PULMÓNUM. The soul of the lungs. A name given to saffron on account of its use in asthma.

A'NIMÆ. The vesicles of herrings are thus called, because they are light, and full of wind.

A'NIMAL (from *anima* life). Every body endowed with life, sense, and spontaneous motion is called an animal; and all substances proceeding from animals are said to belong to the animal kingdom.

ANIMÁLCULUM (dim. of *animal*). An animalcule, or animal so small that it requires to be viewed through glasses to be distinctly discerned.

A'NIME or A'NIMÆ GÚMMI. A gum obtained from a large tree in Brasil, so called from its refreshing odour.

ANIMÉLLÆ (from *ανιμαω* to raise). The glandules or protuberant knobs under the ears and the lower jaw.

A'NIMI DELÍQUIUM (*animus* the mind, and *delinquo* to leave). A syncope or fainting.

ANIMÍFERA ÁRBOR (from *anime* the gum, and *fero* to bear). The courbaril, or tree which bears the gum anime.

A'NIMUS (from *ανεμος* spirit, or *אנפ* *anaph* to breathe, Heb.) The mind.

ANÍSATUM (*ανισαλον*, from *ανισον* aniseed). A wine in which aniseed has been infused.

ANISCÁLPTOR (from *anus* the breech, and *scalpo* to scratch). The latissimus dorsi, a muscle so called because it is chiefly instrumental in performing this office.

ANISÓTACHYS (*ανισοταχυς*, from *ανισος* unequal, and *ταχυς* quick). An epithet applied to the pulse, when it is quick and unequal.

A'NISUM (*ανισον*, from *α* neg. and *νισος* equal). Anise; a herb so called from the inequality of its leaves.

A'NISUS (*ανισος*, from *α* neg. and *νισος* equal). Unequal; it is applied to the pulse.

ANNOTÁTIO (from *annoto* to mark). The very beginning, the attack of a febrile paroxysm.

ANNUÁLIS (from *annus* a year). Annual, or which lives but one year; a term in botany.

ANNUÉNTES (from *annuo* to nod). Some muscles of the head are so called, because they perform the office of nodding, or bending the head downwards.

ANNUÍTIO (*annuo* to nod). The act of nodding the head; an involuntary inclination of the head forwards, as in dozing or a palsy.

ANNULÁRIS (from *annulus* a ring). Annular; in the shape of a ring. The finger next the little one is called *digitus annularis*, because the ring is put on it in matrimony; and the vein betwixt the ring finger and the little one is called *annularis vena*, or the vein of the ring finger.

A'NNULUS

A'NNULUS (dim. of *annus* a year; i. e. a little circle). A ring. In the days of superstition these were thought of much virtue when they were charmed or sanctified.

A'NNUS (ετος, from שנה *shanah*, Heb.) A year; a revolution of twelve months. Philosophically it means one month.

A'NO (ανω). Upwards. Emetics are said to discharge ανω in opposition to purges which discharge κατω.

ANOCATHARTICA (ανωκαθαρτικά, from ανω upwards, and καθαιρω to purge). Emetics; medicines which purge upwards.

ANOCHEILON (ανωχειλον, from ανω upwards, and χειλος the lip). The upper lip.

ANÓCHYRUS (ανωχυρος, from α neg. and εχυρος firm). Loose, flaccid, not firm.

ANÓDIA (ανοδια, from α neg. and οδος a way). Hippocrates uses this word for inaccuracy and irregularity in the description and treatment of a disease.

ANÓDINA. See **ANODYNA.**

ANÓDMUS (ανοδμος, from α priv. and οζω to sinell). Without sinell; in opposition to foetid.

A'NODUS (ανοδες, from α priv. and οδες a tooth). Toothless; without teeth.

ANÓDYNA (ανωδυνα, from α priv. and ωδυνη pain). Medicines which relieve pain and procure sleep.

ANODY'NIA (ανωδυνια, from α priv. and ωδυνη pain). Indolence, or absence from pain.

ANOÉA (ανοια, from α priv. and νοος the mind). Madness; stupidity; privation of the intellects.

ANOÍA (ανοια). The same.

ANOMÁLIA (ανωμαλια, from α neg. and ομαλος equal). Inequality; irregularity.

ANOMŒÓMERES (ανομοιομερες, from α neg. ομοιος like, and μέρος a part). Heterogeneous; consisting of parts of different kinds.

ANOMŒÓSIS (ανομοιωσις, from α neg. and ομοιος like). Dissimilarity.

ANOMŒ'US (ανομοιος, from α neg. and ομοιος like). Unlike, dissimilar, unnatural. Hippocrates applies it to the humours.

ANÓMPHALUS (ανομφαλος, from α priv. and ομφαλος the navel). Without a navel.

ANÓNA (ἀνώνα, from α neg. and ονημι to assist; i. e. useless). A tree growing in the East Indies.

ANÓNIS (ἀωνις, from α neg. and ονημι to assist). The herb rest-harrow; so called because it hinders the plough. See also ONONIS.

ANÓNÝMUS (ἀνονυμος, from α priv. and ονομα a name). Nameless. It was formerly a name of the cricoid cartilage.

ANÓRCHIS (ἀνορχις, from α priv. and ορχις a testicle). Born without testicles.

ANORÉCTUS (ἀνορεκτός, from α priv. and ορεξις appetite). Having no appetite.

ANORÉXIA (ἀνορεξια, from α priv. and ορεξις the appetite). Want of appetite.

ANORGÍSMENUS (ἀνοργισμενος, from ανα again, and οργαω to soften). Remixed, or pounded together again.

ANÓSIA (ανωσια, from α priv. and νωσος a disease). The absence of disease. A state of health.

ANÓSMIA (ανωσμια, from α neg. and οζειω to smell). A diminution or loss of the sense of smelling.

ANÓTHEN (ἀνωθεν). The same as ANO.

A'NSER (ἄνῃς *anza*, Syr.) The goose, a bird whose flesh is rich and agreeable.

ANSERÍNA (from *anser* a goose). The herb wild tansy, or goose grafs; so called because geese eat it.

ANTACHÁTES (ἀνταχάτης, from ἀντι, and αχάτης). A stone which is often substituted for the achates. In burning it is said to smell like myrrh.

ANTÁCIDA (from *anti* against, and *acidus* acid). Such medicines as resist or destroy acids.

ANTÁCridA (from *anti* against, and *acris* sharp). Medicines which correct or destroy acrimony.

ANTAGONÍSTES (ἀνταγωνιστης, from ἀντι against, and αγωνιζω to strive). Acting in opposition to each other. It is applied to the muscles which counteract each other.

ANTÁLE. See ANTALIUM.

ANTÁLGICA (ἀνταλγικα, from ἀντι against, and αλγος pain). Anodynes; medicines which relieve pain.

ANTÁLIUM (ἀνταλίον, from ἀντα before, and αλς the sea). A shell found

found on the sea shore like a pipe, which like others is an absorbent.

ANTALKALÍNA (from *anti* against, and *alkali*). Resisters or destroyers of alkalies.

ANTAPHRODISÍACA (ἀνταφροδισιακα, from ἀντί against, and Ἀφροδίτη Venus). Anti-venereals, or medicines which extinguish amorous desires.

ANTAPHRODÍTICA (ἀνταφροδιτικά). The same.

ANTAPODÓSIS (ἀνταποδοσις, from ἀνταποδιδωμι to reciprocate). A vicissitude, or return of the paroxysms of fevers.

ANTARTHÍTICA (ανταρθρίτικα, from ἀντί against, and αρθρίτις the gout). Medicines which relieve or repel the gout.

ANTASTHMÁTICA (αντασθματικά, from ἀντί against, and ασθμα an asthma). Remedies against an asthma.

ANTATRÓPHICA (αντατρόφικα, from ἀντί against, and αἵρεσις a consumption). Medicines which relieve or restore consumption.

ANTECÉDENS (from *antecedo* to go before). A term applied to a cause or symptom or sign which precedes a disease.

ANTECHÉSIS (ἀντεχσις, from ἀντεχομαι to resist). A violent stoppage in the bowels, which resists all efforts to remove it.

ANTELÁBIUM (from *ante* before, and *labium* a lip). The extremity of the lip.

ANTÉLIX. See ANTHELIX.

ANTEBALLÓMENOS (ἀντεβαλλομενος, from ἀντί instead of, and ἐμβαλλω to contribute). Succedaneous; substituted; put in the place of.

ANTÉMBASIS (ἀντεμбасις, from ἀντί mutually, and ἐμβαίνω to enter). A mutual ingress or insertion into each other. It is applied to the bones.

ANTEMÉTICA (ἀντεμετικά, from ἀντί against, and ἐμεω to vomit). Remedies which stop or prevent vomiting.

ANTENDEÍXIS (ἀντενδείξις, from ἀντί against, and ενδεικνυμι to indicate). A contra-indication, as when one symptom requires a remedy which another symptom forbids.

ANTENEÁSMUS (from ἀντί against, and τεινεσμος implacable). A particular kind of madness, in which the patient is exceedingly agitated, and endeavours to lay violent hands upon himself.

ANTE-

ANTEPHIALTICA (αντεφιαλτικα, from αντι against, and επιαλης the night-mare). Medicines which prevent the night-mare.

ANTEPILÉPTICA (αντεπιληπτικα, from αντι against, and επιληψις the epilepsy). Remedies against the epilepsy, and other convulsive disorders.

A'NTERA. See ANTHERA.

ANTEREISIS (αντερεισις, from αντι against, and ερειδω to strive). Unusual firmness; it is spoken of the bones.

ANTÉRIOR (from *ante* before). A specific name of some muscles which are fixed before; in opposition to *posterior*, behind.

ANTÉROS (αντερος, from αντι against, and εως love). A name of the amethyst, so called because it was thought to quench the flames of love.

ANTHÁLIUM (ανθαλιον, from ανθος a flower). A kind of apple, whose blossom is very beautiful; and which grows in the sandy places of Egypt. It is about the size of a medlar. Theoph.

A'NTHEA (from ανθος a flower). Redness like the top of a carbuncle.

ANTHÉDON (ανθηδων, from ανθειω to flower). A kind of medlar with a flower like that of the almond tree, whose fruit is very delicious.

ANTHÉLIX (ανθελιξ, from αντι opposite, and ελιξ the helix). That part of the ear which is opposite to the helix.

ANTHÉLMIA (ανθελμια, from αντι against, and ελμινς a worm). The herb Indian pink or worm grass, so called because it was thought of great virtue in expelling worms.

ANTHELMÍNTHICA (ανθελμινθικα, from αντι against, and ελμινς a worm). Medicines which remove and destroy worms.

A'NTHEMIS (ανθεμις, from ανθος a flower). The wild chamomile.

A'NTHERA (ανθερα, from ανθος a flower). A compound medicine used by the ancients, so called from its florid colour. In botany it is the little head or top of the stamen which is fixed in the corolla. According to Linnæus it contains the pollen, or fine dust, which it emits for the propagation of the plant.

ANTHÉREON (ανθερεων, from ανθος a flower). Hippocrates calls the chin by this name, because the beard grows from it.

ANTHÉRICUS (ανθερικος, from ανθος a flower). The flower or stalk of the asphodel.

ANTHERO-

ANTHEROPHY'LLUS (ανθεροφυλλον, from ανθος a flower, and φυλλον a leaf). The aromatic clove is thus called from the fragrance of its flowers and the beauty of its leaves.

A'NTHIA (ανθια, from ανα, and θειος divine). A small fish of great note among the ancients.

A'NTHINES (ανθινος, from ανθος a flower). A medicated oil or wine, so named from its red colour.

ANTHOLÓGIA (ανθολογια, from ανθος a flower, and λογος a discourse). A discourse or reasoning upon the nature and proper ties of flowers and herbs.

ANTHÓNOR. See **ATHANOR.**

ANTHOPHY'LLUS (ανθοφυλλον, from ανθος a flower, and φυλλον a leaf). The same as **Antherophyllus.**

A'NTHORA (*quasi antithora*, αντίθορα, from αντί against, and θορα monk's-hood). The herb wholesome wolf's bane, so called because it is said to counteract the effects of the thora.

A'NTHOS (ανθος, from ανω upwards, and θεω to run, παρα το ανω θεω εν τω αυξανεισθαι, because it runs upwards in its growth). A flower: also the small particles or flowers of minerals are so called. Chemically it means an essence.

ANTHÓSMIAS (ανθοσμιας, from ανθος a flower, and σμη a smell). A name applied to sweet-scented wine.

A'NTHOUS (from ανθος a flower). Rosemary.

ANTHRÁCIA (ανθρακη, from ανθραξ a burning coal). A hot burning swelling or tumour, which is often a symptom in the plague. A carbuncle.

ANTHRACÍTES (ανθρακίτης, from ανθραξ a hot coal). A precious stone, so called because there appear, as it were, sparks like those from a hot coal.

ANTHRACÓSIS (ανθρακωσις, from ανθραξ a hot coal). A scaly corrosive burning tumour of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

A'NTHRAX (ανθραξ). The same as **ANTHRACIA.**

ANTHRÍSCUS (ανθρισκος, from ανθρησκα flowers). The herb bastard parsley.

ANTHRÓPEA (ανθρωπη, from ανθρωπος a man). The human skin.

ANTHROPOLÓGIA (ανθρωπολογια, from ανθρωπος a man, and λογος a discourse). A description of man.

ANTHROPOMÓRPHUS (ανθρωπομορφος, from ανθρωπος a man, and μορφη shape).

shape). A name of the mandrake, so called because it is shaped like a man.

ANTHRÓPOS (ανθρωπος, from ανω upwards, and αρθρω to form, because he is erect; or from ανω upwards, and ρεπω to incline). Man.

ANTHROPÓSOPHIA (ανθρωποσοφια, from ανθρωπος a man, and σοφια wisdom). The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHY'LLIS (ανθυλλις, dim. of ανθος a flower). The herb sea kidney vetch.

ANTHYPNÓTICA (ανθυπνωτικά, from αντί against, and υπνος sleep). Medicines which prevent sleep or drowsiness.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA (ανθυποχοιδριακα, from αντί against, and υποχοιδρια the hypochondria). Medicines against low-spiritedness, or disorders of the hypochondria.

ANTHYSTÉRICA (ανθυσερικα, from αντί against, and υτερα the womb). Uterines, or medicines which relieve the hysteric passion.

ANTIÁDES (αντιαδης, from αντιαω to meet). The tonsils are so called, because they answer one another.

ANTIÁGRA (αντιαγρα, from αντιας a tonsil, and αγρα a prey). A tumour of the tonsils.

ANTIARTHRÍTICA. See ANTARTHRITICA.

ANTIAS (αντιας). See ANTIÁDES.

ANTIBALLÓMENUS (αντιβαλλομενος). See ANTEBALLOMENUS.

ANTICACHÉCTICA (αντικαχεκτικα, from αντί against, and καχεξια a cachexy). Medicines against a cachexy or bad habit of body.

ANTICÁDMIA. A species of false cadmia which is often substituted for the true.

ANTICÁRDÍUM (αντικαρδιον, from αντί against or opposite, and καρδια the heart). The hollow at the bottom of the breast; the pit of the stomach.

ANTICATARRHÁLIA (from αντί against, and καταρρος a catarrh). Medicines which relieve a catarrh.

ANTICAUSÓTICA (αντικαυσολικα, from αντί against, and καυσος a burning fever). Remedies against burning fevers.

A'NTICHEIR (αντιχειρ, from αντί against, and χειρ the hand). The thumb.

ANTÍCIPANS (from anticipo to anticipate). It is applied to diseases whose paroxysms come before the regular time, that is, whose fits begin sooner than the preceding.

ANTICI-

ANTICIPATIO (from *anticipe* to anticipate). The coming before the usual time. Also prevention.

ANTICNÉMION (ἀντικνημιον, from ἀντί opposite, and κνημη the calf of the leg). That part of the tibia which is bare of flesh and opposite the calf of the leg.

ANTICÓLICA (ἀντικωλικά, from ἀντί against, and κωλική the colic). Remedies against the colic.

ANTICONTÓISIS (ἀντικονίσεις, from ἀντί against, and κονίος a staff). The supporting a weak or lame person with a crutch or staff.

ANTIDIÁSTOLE (ἀντιδιαστολή, from ἀντί against, and διαστέλλω to distinguish). An exact and accurate distinction of one disease or symptom from another.

ANTIDÍNICA (ἀντιδινικά, from ἀντί against, and δίνος circumgyration). Medicines against a vertigo or giddiness.

ANTIDOTÁRIUM (ἀντιδοταριον, from ἀντιδότης an antidote). A dispensatory; a place where antidotes are prescribed or prepared.

ANTÍDOTUS (ἀντιδότης, from ἀντί against, and δίδωμι to give). A preservative against sickness: a remedy.

ANTIDYSENTÉRICA (ἀντιδυσεντερικά, from ἀντί against, and δυσεντερία a flux). Medicines against a dysentery or flux.

ANTIFEBRÍLIA (from *anti* against, and *febris* a fever). A febrifuge: a remedy against a fever.

ANTIHECTICA (ἀνιεκτικά, from ἀντί against, and ἐκτικός a hectic fever). Remedies against a hectic fever.

ANTIHELIX. See ANTHELIX.

ANTIHELMÍNTICA (ἀνιελμιντικά). See ANTHELMINTHICA.

ANTIHYSTÉRICA (ἀνιυστερικά, from ἀντί against, and υστερία hysterics). Medicines which prevent or relieve hysterics.

ANTILÉPSIS (ἀνιληψις, from ἀνιλαμβάνω to take hold of). The securing of bandages or ligatures from slipping.

ANTILOBÍUM (ἀνιλοβιον, from ἀντί opposite, and λοβός the bottom of the ear). The tragus, or that part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

ANTILÓGIA (ἀνιλογία, from ἀντί against, and λεγω to discern). A contradiction in the symptoms of a disease, so that it is not easy to distinguish it.

ANTILOÍMICA (ἀνιλοιμικά, from ἀντί against, and λοιμός the plague). Remedies or preventives against the plague.

ANTILOPUS (ανταλοπος). The antelope, an African beast resembling a deer,

a deer, whose hoofs and horns are given in hysteric and epileptic cases.

ANTILY'SSUS (αντιλυσσος, from αντι against, and λυσσα the bite of a mad dog). A medicine or remedy against the bite of a mad dog.

ANTIMONIÁLE (from *antimonium*). An antimonial, or composition in which antimony is a chief ingredient. A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMÓNÍUM (αντιμονιον. The origin of this word is very obscure. The most received etymology is from αντι against, and μονος a monk, because Valentine by an injudicious administration of it poisoned his brother monks. Minshew derives it from αντι, and δαιμονιον the devil, because it is good for dæmoniacs or those possessed with the devil. Some from αντι, and μινιον cinnabar, as being like it in effect, but contrary in colour. And some from αντι, and μονος alone, because it is usually found mixed with other minerals). Antimony, a mineral ore.

ANTÍMORUS (αντιμορος, from αντι against, and μορος death). A medicine to prolong life.

ANTINEPHRÍTICA (αντινεφριτικα, from αντι against, and νεφρις a disease of the kidneys). Remedies against disorders of the kidneys.

ANTIPARALY'TICA (αντιπαραλυτικα, from αντι against, and παραλυσις the palsy). Remedies against the palsy.

ANTÍPATES (αντιπατης). A sort of black coral.

ANTIPATHEÍA (αντιπαθεια, from αντι against, and παθος an affection). Antipathy, a contrariety of natural qualities, an aversion to particular objects.

ANTÍPATHES (αντιπαθης). A species of black coral.

ANTIPERÍSTASIS (αντιπερισσις, from αντι against, and περισσιν to press). A compression on all sides.

ANTIPHÁRMICA (αντιφαρμικα, from αντι against, and φαρμακον a poison). Remedies or preservatives against poison.

ANTIPHLOGÍSTICA (αντιφλογιστικα, from αντι against, and φλεγω to burn). Medicines which tend to weaken the system by quenching the living power.

ANTIPHTHÍSICA (αντιφθισικα, from αντι against, and φθισις a consumption). Remedies against a consumption.

ANTÍPHTHORA (αντιφθορα, from αντι against, and φθορα corruption). A species of wolf's bane which resists corruption.

ANTI-

ANTIPHY'SICA (ἀντιφυσικα, from ἀντί against, and φυσᾶω to blow).
Carminatives, or remedies against wind.

ANTIPHY'SUM (ἀντιφυσον, from ἀντί against, and φύσις nature). The
loadstone; so called because it acts contrary to the common ap-
pearances of nature.

ANTIPLURÍTICA (ἀντιπλευρίκα, from ἀντί against, and πλευρίτις a
pleurisy). Remedies against a pleurisy.

ANTIPODÁGRICA (ἀντιποδαγρικα, from ἀντί against, and ποδαγρα the
gout). Medicines which relieve or remove the gout.

ANTIPOIÉSIS (ἀντιποιησις, from ἀντί against, and ποιῶ to do). A re-
sistance against malady; a remedy or cure.

ANTIPRÁXIA (ἀντιπραξία, from ἀντί against, and πράσσω to work).
A contrariety of functions and temperaments in divers parts.
Contrariety of symptoms.

ANTIPIY'RETA (ἀντιπυρέτα). The same.

ANTIPIYRÉTICA (ἀντιπυρέτικα, from ἀντί against, and πυρέσις a fever).
Remedies against a fever.

ANTIQUARTANÁRIA (from *anti* against, and *quartanum* a quartan
fever). Remedies against quartan agues.

ANTÍQUUS (from ἈΤΙQ, old. Heb.) Old. It is applied to in-
veterate and chronic diseases.

ANTIQUÁRTIUM. See ANTIQUARTANARIA.

ANTIRRHÍNUM (ἀντιρρινον, from ἀντί against, and ρίς the nose). The
herb calves' snout; so called because it represents the nose of a calf.

ANTÍRRHOPE (ἀντιρροπη, from ἀντί against, and ῥεπω to creep). A
propensity or inclination to a contrary part.

ANTISCÓLICA (ἀντισκωλικά, from ἀντί against, and σκωληξ a worm).
Remedies against worms. Anthelminthics.

ANTISCORBÚTICA (from *anti* against, and *scorbutus* the scurvy).
Medicines against the scurvy.

ANTISCÓRODON (ἀντισκοροδον, from ἀντί against, and σκοροδον garlic).
Bastard garlic.

ANTISECÓSIS (ἀντισεκωσις, from ἀντισεκω to æquilibrate). An adæ-
quation or reduction to a proper æquilibrium. Hippocrates
uses it of the food.

ANTISÉPTICA (ἀντισηπτικά, from ἀντί against, and σηπω to putrefy).
Medicines which resist putrefaction.

ANTÍSPASIS (ἀντισπασις, from ἀντί against, and σπᾶω to draw). A
revulsion

revulsion or retraction of the course of the humours whilst they are in motion.

ANTISPASMÓDICA (ἀντισπασμοδία, from ἀντί against, and σπασμος a convulsion). Remedies against spasms or convulsive motions.

ANTISPÁSTICA (ἀντισπαστικά, from ἀντί against, and σπᾶω to draw). Medicines which draw forth humours by revulsion, or against their natural tendency.

ANTISPÓDIUM (ἀντισποδιον, from ἀντί instead of, and σποδιον putty). Any substance of the same quality as spodium, and which may be substituted for it.

ANTISTATHMÉSIS (ἀντισταθμισις, from ἀντισταθμιζω to æquilibrate). An adæquation, or reduction to an æquilibrium.

ANTISTERÍGMA (ἀντισεριγμα, from ἀντισεριζω to make firm). A prop or support for any weak or wounded part.

ANTISTÉRNUM (ἀντιστερον, from ἀντί opposite to, and στερον the sternum). The back; so called because it is opposite to the breast.

ANTÍTASIS (ἀντίτασις from ἀντί against, and τενω to extend). A contra-extension: an opposite location of parts, as of the liver and spleen.

ANTÍTHENAR (ἀντίθεναρ, from ἀντί against, and θεναρ the palm of the hand). The muscle which extends the thumb or great toe.

ANTÍTHORA (ἀντίθορα). See **ANTHORA**.

ANTITÓXICA (ἀντίτοξικά, from ἀντί against, and τοξικον poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poison.

ANTITRÁGUS (ἀντίτραγος, from ἀντί against, and τραγος the thick part of the anthelix). That part of the anthelix which is opposite to the tragus.

ANTITYPUS (ἀντίτυπος, from ἀντί against, and τυπη ductile). A hard substance, which resists pressure, as a node.

ANTIVENÉREA (from *anti* against, and *venereus* venereal). Medicines against the venereal disease.

ANTIVENEREÁLIS. Antivenereal; or whatever is preventive of venereal infection.

ANTIZEÚMICA (ἀντιζυμικά, from ἀντί against, and ζυμη ferment). Preventers of fermentation.

ANTÓNII SANCTI IGNIS. Saint Anthony's fire, or the erysipelas; so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. In the Roman missal St. Anthony is implored as being the preserver from all sorts of fires.

ANTO-

ANTOPHY'LLUS (ἀντοφυλλον, from ἀντί opposite, and φυλλον a leaf).

The male caryophyllus; so called because its leaves stand opposite to each other.

A'NTRAX. See ANTHRACIA.

ANTRÍSCUS. The same as ANTHRISCUS.

A'NTRUM (άντρον, παρὰ τὸ ἀνω τετησθαι, because it is perforated round about). Any cavity or hollow.

ANTY'LION (ἀντίλιον from *Antyllus* its inventor). An astringent application, commended by P. Ægineta.

ANULÁTUS (from *anulus* a ring). In botany it means, surrounded by a thin loose membrane.

A'NULUS (a ring). By this name botanists call the thin membrane which surrounds the stem of a fungus.

A'NUS (Quintilian says this word means the same as *annus* a year or circle, *Veteres enim non geminabant consonantes*. Minshew thinks it is *amus*, *quasi onus*, as carrying the burthen of the bowels). The fundament, or lowest part of the intestines. In botany it means the posterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

ANXIÉTAS (from *ango* to torment). Anxiety, restlessness, uneasiness.

ANY'DRION (ανυδριον, from α priv. and ὕδωρ water). A species of nightshade; so called because they who eat of it become thirsty. Blanchard.

ANYPERBLÉTUS (ανυπερβλήτος from α neg. and υπερβαλλω to conquer). Insuperable; not to be conquered.

ANYPEÚTHYNUS (ανυπειθυνος, from α neg. and υπειθυνος hurtful). Hippocrates, in his precepts, uses this word to signify an accidental event, which cannot be charged on the physician, and for which he is not accountable.

AOCLÉSIA (αοχλησια, from α priv. and οχλιζω to suffer). Freedom from pain. Insensibility.

AÓCNIA (αοκνια, from α priv. and οκνος slothful). Activity: freedom from lassitude or weariness.

AÓNCON (αογκον, from α priv. and ογκος a tumour). A bruise or sore, but without swelling.

AÓRNUS (αορνος, from α priv. and ορνος a bird). A situation is so called whose air is so pestilential, that birds will not live near it.

AÓRTA (αορτη, from αηρ air, and τηρω to keep). The great artery, so called because the ancients supposed that only air was contained

tained in it. Blanchard. It may be rather derived from *αειρω* to convey, as serving to convey the blood to the rest of the body.

ΑΟΡΤΡΑ (*αορτρα*, from *αορμιαι* to suspend). The lobes of the lungs are so called by Hippocrates because they are suspended by the trachea.

ΑΟΝΑΡΑ (from *ονυμ* an egg). A fruit produced by an Indian palm tree, as large as an egg, and oval.

ΑΡΑΓΜΑ (*απαγμα*, from *απο*, and *αγω* to draw from). The thrusting a bone or other part from its proper place.

ΑΡΑΛΑΧΙΝΗ (*απαλαχινη*, from *απαλανω* to repel). The herb casfine; so called because it is supposed to prevent infection.

ΑΡΑΛΛΑΓΗ (*απαλλαγη*, from *απαλασσω* to change). A change or crisis in a disease by which it is subdued.

ΑΡΑΝΧΟΜΕΝΟΣ (*απαγχομενος*, from *απο*, and *αγχω* to strangle). Strangled or suffocated.

ΑΡΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ (*απαντησις*, from *απανταιω* to happen). An event or consequence of a disease.

ΑΡΑΝΘΙΣΜΟΣ (*απανθισμος*, from *απανθειω* to grow thin). The extremity of a vein or artery.

ΑΡΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΑ (*απανθρωπια*, from *απο*, and *ανθρωπος* a man). Love of solitude. Aversion to company.

ΑΡΑΝΤΩΜΑ (*απαντωμα*). See ΑΡΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

ΑΡΑΡΑΧΥΤΟΣ (*απαραχυτος*, from *α* neg. and *παραχω* to pour upon). Galen uses this word to signify pure, unmixed.

ΑΡΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΙΑ (*απαρασσκευασια*, from *α* neg. and *παρασκευαζω* to prepare). A defect in the preparation of medicines, or medical apparatus.

ΑΡΑΡΑΚΑ (Indian). A species of Brazilian bryony.

ΑΡΑΡΑΓΟΡΕΤΟΣ (*απαρηγορητος*, from *α* neg. and *παρηγορεω* to comfort). Not affording comfort; not giving relief.

ΑΡΑΡΙΝΗ (*απαρινη*, from *ρινη* a file, because its bark is rough, and rasps like a file). Cleavers, goose-grass.

ΑΡΑΡΤΕΣ (*απαρτης*, from *απαρταιω* to suspend). Pensile, hanging downwards, as some of the muscles.

ΑΡΑΡΘΡΩΣΙΣ (*απαρθρωσις*, from *απο*, and *αρθρον* a joint). That species of articulation which admits of manifest motion; abarticulation.

ΑΡΑΡΤΙ (*απαρτι*, from *αρτιος* perfect). Hippocrates by this adverb means, exquisitely, neatly, performed or administered.

ΑΡΑΤΙΣΙΣ (απαρτισις, from αρτισ perfect). An entire or perfect connection between the parts.

ΑΡΑΡΥΣΙΣ (απαρυσις, from απο and αρυα. ο draw from). Exhaustion of humours, detraction of the impure parts.

Α΄ΡΑΤΗ (απατη, from απαταω to deceive). Imposture, deceit, quackery.

ΑΡΑΘΙΑ (απαθεια, from α neg. and πασχω to suffer). Insensibility, want of feelings and passions.

ΑΡΕΧΗΜΑ (απεχημα, from απο, and ηχος sound). This word properly means an echo, but medically it signifies a contra fissure or fracture.

ΑΡΕΙΡΟΣ (απειρος, from α neg. and πειρα an experiment). Unexperienced; ignorant.

ΑΡΕΙΘΙΑ (απειθεια, from α neg. and πειθω to persuade). Obstinacy; the non-conformity of a patient to the rules and prescriptions of his physician.

ΑΡΕΛΛΑ (απελλα, from απελλαι, the temples where sacred rites were performed). Circumcision. Abbreviation of the prepuce either from accident or disease.

ΑΡΕΜΠΟΛΗΣΙΣ (απεμπολησις, from απο, and εμπολεω to sell). The hawking or vending of nostrums and deleterious drugs.

Α΄ΡΕΝ (Indian). A sort of coarse bread made in India.

ΑΡΕΨΙΑ (απεψια, from α neg. and πεπτω to digest). Indigestion.

ΑΡΕΨΤΟΣ (απεψτος, from α neg. and πεπτω to digest). Crude, undigested.

Α΄ΡΕΡ (καπρος, from καπτω to devour voraciously). The boar.

ΑΡΕΡΕΥΞΙΣ (απερευξις, from απερευγομαι to eructate). Eructation. The act of belching.

ΑΡΕΡΙΕΝΣ (from aperio to open). Aperient, opening. Also the name of a muscle of the eyelid, so named from its use.

ΑΡΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΟΣ (απερισιτος, from α neg. and περισημι to surround). An epithet used by Galen, of an ulcer which is not dangerous, nor surrounded by inflammation.

ΑΡΕΡΙΤΤΟΣ (απεριττος, from α priv. and περιττω to abound). Aliment which produces but little excrement.

ΑΡΕΡΤΥΡΑ (from apertus open). The opening or mouth of any hollow substance.

ΑΡΕΡΤΟΣ (from aperio to open). Applied to sores and cancers, it means ulcerated.

APÉTALUS (from α priv. and *πεταλον* the petal of a flower). Having no corolla.

APREUTHÝSMENUS (*απειθυσμενος*, from *απο* and *εθης* straight). A name of the intestinum rectum, or straight gut.

A'PEX (from *apio* to bind). It properly means a tuft or crest which is bound round. In botany, it means the top or summit of a leaf or herb.

A'PHACE (*αφακη*. Blanchard derives this word from α neg. and *φακη* a lentil, as being a distinct species of grain). A kind of pulse or vetch.

APHÆ'RESIS (*αφαιρεσις*, from *αφαιρω* to take away). The removal of any useless or noxious matter.

APHANÍSMUS (*αφανισμος*, from *αφάνιζω* to remove from the sight). The diminution or gradual decay of a disorder.

APHASSÓMENUS (*αφασσομενος*, from *αφω* to touch). Reducing any thing to a pulp or powder by rubbing it between the fingers.

APHELICÉSTERUS (*αφηλικεστρος*, from *απο*, and *ηλικια* youth). Past the flower of age.

APHEPSÉMA (*αψεψημα*, from *απο*, and *εψω* to boil). A decoction.

A'PHESIS (*αφεισις*, from *αφιημι* to remit). The remission or termination of a disease.

APHILANTHRÓPIA (*αφιλανθρωπια*, from α priv. and *φιλανθρωπια* the love of mankind). Dislike of society, the first degree of melancholy.

APHISTÉSIS (*αφισησις*, from *αφισημι* to draw from). The same as **APOSTEMA**.

APHLEGMÁNTUS (*αφλεγμαντος*, from α priv. and *φλεγμα* phlegm). Void of phlegm.

A'PHODOS (*αφοδος*, from *απο*, and *οδος* departure). Excrement. The dejection of the body.

APHÓNIA (*αφωνια*, from α priv. and *φωνη* the voice). A defect or loss of the voice; also a palsy of the tongue.

APHORÉTUS (*αφορητος*, from α neg. and *φερω* to bear). Applied to fevers, it means intolerably vehement.

APHORÍSMUS (*αφορισμος*, from *αφοριζω* to distinguish). A maxim or principle comprehended in a short sentence.

APHÓRME (*αφορμη*, from *απο*, and *ορμη* a motive). The first principle or cause of a disease.

- APHRÆNUS (αφραινος, from α neg. and φρονεω to be wise). Infane; having lost the use of reason.
- APHRÓDES (αφρωδης, from αφρος froth). Spumous, frothy.
- APHRODÍΣIA (αφροδισια, from Αφροδιτη Venus). Venereal commerce.
- APHRODISIÁSMUS (αφροδισιασμος, from Αφροδιτη Venus). An immoderate desire of venery.
- APHRODISIÁSTICON (αφροδισιαστικον, from αφρος froth). A troch so called by Galen because it was given in dysenteries where the stools were frothy.
- APHRODÍSIUS MORBUS (from Αφροδιτη Venus). The venereal disease.
- APHRODITÁRIUM (αφροδιταριον, from Αφροδιτη Venus). A powder used in venereal cases, or to excite lust.
- APHROGÁLA (αφρογαλα, from αφρος froth, and γαλα milk). Cream, or the flower of milk.
- APHROLÍTRUM (αφρολιτρον). See APHRONITRUM.
- A'PHRON (αφρον, from α priv. and φρην the mind). The wild poppy; so called because of its narcotic and intoxicating qualities. Also a kind of frothy posset, from αφρος froth.
- APHRONÍTRUM (αφρονιτρον, from αφρος froth, and νιτρον nitre). The spume or froth of nitre.
- APHRONTISTÉSIS (αφροντισησις, from αφροντισεω to neglect). Carelessness, negligence in the composition or application of medicines.
- A'PHROS (αφρος, from απο and ρεω to flow from). Froth, scum.
- APHROSCÓRODON (αφροσκοροδον, from αφρος froth, and σκοροδον garlic). A large kind of garlic; so called because it generates froth if beaten with vinegar.
- APHROSELÉNOS (αφροσεληνος, from αφρος froth, and σεληνη the moon). A precious stone; so called because it appears frothy, and represents the moon as it were in a glass.
- APHRÓSYNE (αφροσυνη, from α priv. and φρην the mind). Madness, dotage, absence of reason.
- APHRÓTHYNUM (αφροθυνον, from α priv. and πυρ fire, because sulphur is the element of fire. Lemery. Or from αφρος froth, because in its crude state it has the appearance of spume). Sulphur, brimstone.

ΑΡΗΤΗÆ (αφθαι, from απτω to inflame). The thrush.

ΑΡΗΤΗΑΡΤΟΣ (αφθαρτος, from α neg. and φθαιρω to corrupt). Incorruptible.

ΑΡΗΤΗΟΣΑ. The same as ΑΡΗΤΗÆ.

ΑΡΗΥΑ (αρυα, from αρυης trifling). The loach or pink; a fish so named from its uselessness.

ΑΡΗΥΛΛΟΣ (αφυλλος, from α priv. and φυλλον a leaf). In botany, it means without leaves.

ΑΡΗΥΛΛΑΝΤΕΣ (αφυλλαντης, from α priv. and φυλλον a leaf). A sort of daisy; so called because it appears to have no leaves.

ΑΡΗΥΛΛΟΝ (αφυλλον, from α priv. and φυλλον a leaf). The herb great tooth wort; so called because it is without visible leaves.

ΑΡΗΥΣΟΣ (αφυσος, from α priv. and φυσσω to inflate). Without flatulence; not generating wind.

ΑΡΗΥΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ (αφυταγορας, from αρυω to draw from). A sort of trees mentioned by Pliny, from which amber is extracted.

ΑΡΙΑΡΙΑ (from apis a bee, because bees extract their honey from it). A name of the jessamine.

ΑΡΙΑΣΤΕΡ (from apis a bee). A bird called the bee-cater.

ΑΡΙΑΣΤΡΟΝ (from apis a bee). The herb balm; so called because bees delight in it.

ΑΡΙΚΕΣ. See ΑΡΕΚΕΣ.

ΑΡΙΙΤΕΣ. See ΑΡΙΤΕΣ.

ΑΡΙΝΕΛ. An American root, poisonous to serpents, and called by the natives yabacani. It has its name from a captain Apinel who first made the Europeans acquainted with it.

ΑΡΙΟΣ (αριος, from Αρια the country from whence they came; or from ορος juice, because it is a fruit abounding in juice). The pear-tree: also round knobbed spurge.

ΑΡΙΟΝΤΑ (αριοντα, from απο, and εμι to go from). The natural excretions which proceed from the body.

ΑΡΙΣ (from α priv. and πες a foot, because they are born without feet; or from αριο to knit together, because they collect together in swarms; or from οφις a serpent, on account of their stings. *Ape*, Ital. *abeja*, Span. *abelha*, Portuguese). The bee.

ΑΡΙΤΕΣ (αριτης, from αριος a pear-tree). Perry, the wine of pears.

ΑΡΙΟΝ (Isidore says, it is so called from *apex* the top, because it has a large head. Others, from *apis* a bee, because they use it;

or

or from *ηπιος*, Dor. *απιος*, mild). The herb finallage or parsley.

APLÉSTIA (*απληστια*, from *α* priv. and *πλεθω* to fill). Infatiability; an unnatural appetite or craving.

APLEÚRUS (*απλευρος*, from *α* priv. and *πλευρα* a rib). Without ribs, or not having the pleura.

APNEÚSTIA (*απνευστια*, from *α* neg. and *πνεω* to breathe). A defect or difficulty of respiration.

APNOÉA (*απνοια*). The same.

A'PNUS (*απνυς*, from *α* neg. and *πνεω* to breathe). Having respiration so small and slow that life appears to be extinguished.

APOBÆ'NUM (*αποβαινον*, from *αποβαινω* to proceed from). An event or occurrence by which the termination of a disease may be prognosticated.

APOBÁMMA (*αποβαμμα*, from *απο*, and *βαπτω* to tinge lightly). A light tincture made by the extinction of metals in hot water.

APOBRÁSMA (*αποβρασμα*, from *αποβραζω* to effervesce). The bran of wheat. Froth, spume.

APOBRÉGMA (*αποβρεγμα*, from *απο*, and *βρεχω* to make wet). An infusion made by diluting strong fluids with weaker ones.

APOCAPNÍSMUS (*αποκαπνισμος*, from *απο*, and *καπνος* smoke). A fumigation.

APOCARTÉREUS (*αποκαρτερεων*, of *απο* from, and *καρτερεω* to disaccustom). Wasting or pining through total abstinence from food.

APOCATÁSTASIS (*αποκατασασις*, from *αποκαθιστημι* to restore). An amendment; the cessation of a disease.

APOCATHÁRSIS (*αποκαθαρσις*, from *απο*, and *καθαιρω* to purge). An expurgation of humours.

APOCAULIZÉSIS (*αποκαυλιζισις*, from *αποκαυλιζω* to break transversely). A transverse fracture.

APOCENÓSIS (*αποκεινωσις*, from *απο*, and *κενεμαι* to evacuate). An abevacuation of humours.

APOCERÍGMA (*αποκηριγμα*, from *απο*, and *κηριαζω* to certify). A declaration or notification to the patient of the state of his health or his danger.

APOCEACAULÍSMUS (*αποκεακαυλισμος*, from *απο*, *κεκζω* to break, and *καυλος* a stalk). A fracture where the bone is broken off near the joint like a stalk.

APOCHO-

- APOCHOPÉMA** (αποχοπήμα). See **APECHEMA**.
APOCHÓREUM (αποχωρεον, of απο from, and χωρεω to escape). Any excrement of the body.
APOCHRÉMMA (αποχρεμμα, from αποχρεμπτω to spit up). The matter discharged by spitting or hawking up.
APOCHRÉMPsis (αποχρεμψις, from αποχρεμπτω to spit up). A discharge by hawking or spitting up of matter.
APOCHYLÍsMA (αποχυλισμα, from απο, and χυλιζω to extract juice from). An extraction or inspissation of the juices of vegetables.
APÓCHYMA (αποχυμα, from απο, and χυω to pour out). The pitch which runs down the sides of ships and is scraped off. It was once much esteemed in medicine.
APOCLÁSMA (αποκλασμα, from απο, and κλαω to break). The thrusting a bone or other part from its proper place.
APOCLEÍsIS (αποκλεισις, from απο, and κλειω to exclude). An exclusion of one part from another. A total abstinence from food.
APOCONCHIZÁTIO (from αποκογχιζω to deposit in a shell). The placing any substance in a shell for its better preservation.
APÓCOPE (αποκοπη, from απο and κοπτω to cut from). Abscission, or the removal of a part by cutting it off.
APOCRÍsIA (αποκρισια). See **APOCRISIS**.
APÓCRISIS (αποκρισις, of απο and κρινω to secrete from). A secretion of superabundant humours.
APOCRÚSTICUM (αποκρυστικον, from αποκρνω to repel). An astringent or repellent medicine.
APOCYÉSIS (αποκυησις, from απο, and κυω to bring forth). Parturition, or the bringing forth a child.
APÓCYNUM (αποκυννον, from απο, and κυων a dog). A bone in the left side of a frog; so called because it was formerly worn round the neck to keep off surly dogs. Also the herb dog's bane; so named because, if mixed with their meat, it destroys them.
APOCYRTÚMENUS (αποκυρτεμενος, from απο, and κυρτος gibbous). Rising up in the form of a cone. It is spoken of tumours when they are suppurated and ready to break.
APODACRY'TICA (αποδακρυτικα, from απο, and δακρυ a tear). Medicines which by exciting tears remove superfluous humours from the eyes.

A'PODES (αποδες, from α priv. and πς a foot). Birds which have so short feet that they appear to be without them.

ΑΡΟΔΕΪΞΙΣ (αποδειξις, from αποδεικνυμι to point out). A demonstration of facts, medically or naturally.

ΑΡΟΔΥΤΕΡΙUM (αποδυτηριον, from απο and δυω to put off). The room where patients undress themselves previous to an operation.

ΑΡΕΪUS (αποιος, from α neg. and ποιος of some quality). Having no sensible qualities, as pure water.

ΑΡΟΓΑΛΑΚΤΙΣΜUS (απογαλακτισμος, from απο, and γαλακτιζω to abound in milk). Ablactation, or weaning a child from the breast.

ΑΡΟΓΕΪΣΙΑ (απογευσια, from απο, and γεωω to taste). A depravation or defect of the sense of taste.

ΑΡΟΓΕΪΣΙΣ (απογευσις). The same.

ΑΡΟΓΙΝΟΜΕΣΙΣ (απογινομησις, from απογινομαι to be absent). The remission or absence of a disease.

ΑΡΟΓΛΑΥCÓSIS (απογλαυκωσις, from απο, and γλαυκος sky-coloured). A cataract of the eye; so called because of its blueish appearance.

ΑΡÓGONUM (απογονον, from απο, and γινωμαι to beget). A living foetus in the womb.

ΑΡΟΛΑΪΣΙΣ (απολαυσις, from απολαυω to enjoy). The full enjoyment of the bodily or rational faculties.

ΑΡΟΛΕΪΣΙΣ (αποληψις, from απο and λαμβανω to take from). A suppression or retention of any natural evacuation.

ΑΡΟΛΕΪΣΙΣ (αποληξις, from απο and ληγω to cease from). The wane of age; the decay of years.

ΑΡΟΛΙΝÓSIS (απολινωσις, of απο from, and λινον flax). The method of curing a fistula, according to Ægineta, by the application of raw flax.

ΑΡΟΛΛΙΝÁRIS (απολλινον, from απολλυμι to destroy). True nightshade; so called from its deadly qualities.

ΑΡÓLYSIS (απολυσις, from απο, and λυω to release). The solution or termination of a disease. The removal of a bandage.

ΑΡΟΜÁGMA (απομαγμα, of απο and μαπτω to cleanse from). Any thing used to cleanse and wipe away filth from sores, as sponge, &c.

ΑΡΟΜΑΘÉMA (απομαθημα, from απο, and μαθανω to learn). Forgetfulness of what was known before.

ΑΡΟΜÉΛΙ

- ΑΡΟΜΕΛΙ (απομελι, of απο from, and μελι honey). An oxymel, or decoction made with honey.
- ΑΡΟΜΥΛΕΣΙΣ (απομυλῆσις, from απο, and μυλω to grind). Mastication, or grinding the food between the teeth.
- ΑΡΟΝΕΝΟΕΜΕΝΟΣ (απονενοημενος, of απο and νοεω to be averse from). Having an utter aversion to any particular thing.
- ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΩΣΙΣ (απονευρωσις, of απο from, and νευρον a nerve). A nervous expansion. A tendon.
- ΑΡΟΝΙΑ (απονια, from α priv. and πονος pain). Freedom from pain.
- ΑΡΟΝΙΤΡΩΣΙΣ (απονιτρωσις, from απο, and νιτρον nitre). The sprinkling an ulcer over with nitre.
- ΑΡΟΠΑΛΛΕΣΙΣ (αποπαλλῆσις, from αποπαλλω to throw off hastily). The premature expulsion of a foetus; an abortion.
- ΑΡΟΠΑΡΘΕΝΕΪΣΙΣ (αποπαρθενυσις, from απο, and παρθενος a virgin). Defloration, or the taking from a maiden her virginity.
- ΑΡΟΠΑΤΕΜΑ (αποπατημα, from απο, and πατεω to go aside). The act of going to stool.
- ΑΡΟΠΑΤΕΣΙΣ (αποπατησις). The same.
- ΑΡΟΠΕΔΑΣΙΣ (αποπηδασις, from απο, and πηδω to jump from). A luxation, or exiliation of the joints from their sockets.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΕΪΣΙΣ (αποφευξις, from απο and φευγω to escape from). An escape or liberation from any dangerous malady.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΛΕΓΜΑΣΙΑ (αποφλεγμασια, from απο, and φλεγμα phlegm). A discharge of phlegm or mucus.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΛΕΓΜΑΤΙΚΑ (αποφλεγματικα, from απο, and φλεγμα phlegm). Exciting a secretion of mucus from the Schneiderian membrane. Errhines. Masticatories.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΛΕΓΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ (αποφλεγματισμος, from απο, and φλεγμα phlegm). A medicine which, by holding it in the mouth or insuffing up the nose, promotes a discharge of phlegm.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΡΑΔΕΣ (αποφραδης, from αποφρας unfortunate). Those days in which acute distempers come to an unhappy crisis, or to no crisis at all.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΡΑΞΙΣ (αποφραξις, of απο, and φρασσω to interrupt). A suppression of the menstrual discharge.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΘΑΡΜΑ (αποφθαρμα, from απο, and φθειρω to corrupt). A medicine to procure abortion.
- ΑΡΟΠΗΘΟΡΑ (αποφθορα, from αποφθειρω to be abortive.) An abortion.

ΑΡΟΦΥ'ΑΔΕΣ (αποφυαδης, of απο and φυω to grow from). The ramifications of the veins and arteries.

ΑΡΟΦΥΑΣ (αποφυας, from αποφυω to proceed from). Any thing which grows to or adheres to another, as a wart to the finger.

ΑΡΟΦΥΣΙΣ (αποφυσις, from αποφυω to proceed from). The projection or protuberance of a bone beyond a plain surface. An appendix.

ΑΡΟΠΙΕΣΜΑ (αποπιεσμα, from αποπιεζω to expel). An expulsion or pressing out of matter or humours.

ΑΡΟΠΛΑΝΗΣΙΣ (αποπλανησις, from αποπλαναω to seduce). An injudicious exhaustion of blood from the veins.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕΚΤΑ (αποπληκτη, from απο, and πλησσω to strike). A name of the internal jugular vein; so called because in apoplexies it appears full and turgid.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕΚΤΙΚΑ (αποπληκτικα, from αποπληξια an apoplexy). Medicines against an apoplexy.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕΞΙΑ (αποπληξια, from απο, and πλησσω to strike suddenly). The apoplexy; so called because the person falls suddenly down as if he were struck.

ΑΡΟΠΝΙΞΙΣ (αποπνιξις, from αποπνιγω to suffocate). A suffocation. Stoppage of respiration.

ΑΡΟΡΣΟΦΗΣΙΣ (απορσοφησις, from απο, and ροφω to emit wind). The emission of wind by the anus or uterus.

ΑΡΟΡΣΥ'ΧΙΑ (απορσυχια, of απο from, and ψυχη the mind). The highest degree of deliquium or fainting.

ΑΡΟΡΤÓΣΙΣ (απορτωσις, from αποπιπτω to fall down). A prolapsus or falling down of any part through relaxation.

ΑΡΟΡΥΤΙΞΙΣ (απορυτιξις, from απορυτιζω to spit out). An expulsion or spitting forth of humours.

ΑΡΟΡΕΞΙΣ (απορηξις, from απο and ορεγω to stretch out). A kind of exercise consisting in stretching out the arms, and tossing balls.

ΑΡÓΡΙΑ (απορια, from α priv. and πορος a duct). Restlessness; uneasiness occasioned by the interruption of perspiration, or any stoppage of the natural secretions.

ΑΡΟΡΡΗΑΪΔΕΣ (απορραιδης, from απορραινω to sprinkle). A sort of shell-fish; so called because they are sprinkled over with prickles.

ΑΡΟΡΡΗΪΨΙΣ (απορρηψις, from απορρειπτω to cast off). That kind of insanity where the patient tears off his clothes and casts them from him.

ΑΠΟΡΡΗΟΕΑ (απορροια, from απο and ρεω to flow from). Contagion; miasma floating in the air; exhalations proceeding from stagnant waters.

ΑΨΟΣ (αψις, from α, priv. and ψις a foot). The swift, or martin; so called, because when flying in the air it appears to have no feet.

ΑΠΟΣCΕΜΜΑ (αποσημμα, of απο and σηπτω to rush from). The falling down of humours from an upper member to a lower.

ΑΠΟΣCΕΡΑΡΝΙΣΜΟΣ (αποσεραρνισμος, from απο, and σεραρνον a hatchet). A kind of fracture, when a bone is chipped off as it were with a hatchet.

ΑΠΟΣCΕΨΙΣ (αποσηψις). See ΑΠΟΣCΕΜΜΑ.

ΑΠΟΣCΗΣΙΣ (αποσησις, from απο, and σεχω to scarify). A scarification or light incision of the skin.

ΑΠΟΣCΑΣΜΟΣ (αποσησμος). The same.

ΑΠΟΣΙΤΙΑ (αποσιτια, of απο from, and σιτος food). Abstinence from and loathing of food.

ΑΠΟΣΜΙΛΗΜΑ (αποσημημα, of απο, and σημλη a knife). The drawing any thing to a sharp point as if with a knife.

ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑ (αποσησμα, from αποσηω to draw from). Any solution of continuity.

ΑΠΟΣΦΑCΕΛΙΣΙΣ (αποσηφελισις, of απο, and φακελος a mortification). A mortification caused by too tight a ligature.

ΑΠΟΣΦΑΓΗ (αποσηφαγη, from αποσηφω to strangle). Suffocation; strangulation.

ΑΠΟΣΦΙΝΞΙΣ (αποσηφιγξις, from απο, and σφιγω to bind). A constriction or ligature of any kind.

ΑΠΟΣΠΟΓΓΙΣΜΟΣ (αποσηπογγισμος, from απο, and σπογγιζω to cleanse with a sponge). The cleansing of sores or ulcers with a sponge.

ΑΠΟΣΤΑΓΜΑ (αποσηαγμα, of απο and σταζω to distil from). The sweet liquor which distils from grapes before they are pressed.

ΑΠΟΣΤΑΛΑΓΜΑ (αποσηαλαγμα, from αποσηαλω). The same.

ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΙΣ (αποσηασις, from απο and ισημι to recede from). The coming away of a fragment of bone by fracture. The passing off of a disease by some outlet. The settling of any morbid matter upon any part. Also the change of one disease into another.

ΑΠΟΣΤΑΞΙΣ (αποσηαξις, from αποσηαζω to distil from). The defluxion or distillation of any humour or fluid, as blood from the nose.

ΑΠΟΣΤΕΜΑ

- ΑΡΟΣΤΕΜΑ** (αποσημα, from αφισημι to recede from). An abscess.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΕΜΑΤΙΖΑΤΙΟ** (from αφισημι to recede from). The discharge of pus downwards from an inward abscess.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΕΡΙΓΜΑ** (αποστεριγμα, from απο, and στεριζω to make firm). A fulcrum or support of any weak part.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΡΑΚΟΣ** (αποστρακος, from απο, and οστρακον a shell). It is said of a bone when it is so dry and exanguious that it has the appearance of a shell.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΟΛΟΡΟΝ ΟΥΝΓΟΥΕΝΤΟΝ** (from αποστολος an apostle). The apostles' ointment; so called because it has twelve ingredients in it.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ** (αποστροφη, from απο and στροφω to turn from). An aversion to food.
- ΑΡΟΣΥΜΒΕΒΕΚΟΤΑ** (αποσυμβεβηκοτα, from απο and συμβαινω to happen from). Such signs or symptoms as shew the increase or decrease of a disease.
- ΑΡΟΣΥΡΙΓΓΗΣΙΣ** (αποσυριγγησις, from απο, and συριγξ a fistula). The degeneracy of a fore into a fistula.
- ΑΡΟΣΥΡΜΑ** (αποσυρμα, of απο and συρω to rub off). An abrasion or desquamation of the bone or skin.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΑΝΕΥΣΙΣ** (αποτανευσις, from απο, and τεινω to extend). An extension or elongation of any member or substance.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΕΛΜΗΣΙΣ** (αποτελμησις, from απο, and τελμα a bog). An expurgation of filth or fæces.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΚΑ** (αποθηκη, from αποτιθημι to reposit). A shop or vessel where medicines are sold or deposited.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΚΑΡΙΟΣ** (from αποθηκη a shop where drugs are deposited). A compounder or preparer of medicines.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΓΜΑ** (It should be properly written *αποσθηγμα*, αποσθηγμα, from αποσθηγγομαι to speak eloquently). A short maxim or axiom: a rule.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΡΑΠΕΙΑ** (αποθεραπεια, from απο, and θεραπευω to cure). A perfect cure.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΑ** (αποθεραπευτικη, from αποθεραπευω to heal). That part of medicine which teaches the art of curing disorders.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΡΜΟΝ** (αποθερμον, from απο, and θερμη heat). A kind of pickle, very acrimonious and heating, usually made of vinegar, mustard and oil.
- ΑΡΟΣΤΗΣΙΣ** (αποθεσις, from απο, and τιθημι to replace). The reduction of a dislocated bone.

- ΑΡΟΘΛΙΜΜΑ (αποθλιμμα, of απο and θλιβω to press from). The dregs or expressed juice of a plant.
- ΑΡΟΘΡΑΪΣΙΣ (αποθραυσις, from απο, and θραυω to break). The detraction or taking away the splinters from a broken bone.
- ΑΡΟΤΟC (αποτοκις, from απο and τικτω to bring forth). Abortive, premature.
- ΑΡΟΤΡΕΨΙΣ (αποτρεψις, from απο and τρεπω to turn from). A resolution or reversion of a suppurating tumour.
- ΑΡΟΤΡΟΨΕ'Α (αποτροπαια, from αποτρεπω to avert). An amulet or charm to avert diseases.
- ΑΡΟΧΗ (αποξη, from απο and ξω to scrape down). Any thing which by growing gradually less tends to a point.
- ΑΡΟΧΕΡΑ (αποξηρα). The same.
- ΑΡΟΖΕΜΑ (αποζημα, from απο, and ζω to boil). An apozem or decoction.
- ΑΡΟΖΕΪΣΙΣ (αποζευξις, from απο, and ζευγνυμι to separate). The separation or removal of morbid parts.
- ΑΡΟΖΥΜΟC (αποζυμοc, from απο, and ζυμη ferment). Fermented.
- ΑΡΡΑΡΑΤΟC (from ad, and paro to get ready). The instruments or materials necessary for any operation in surgery or chemistry.
- ΑΡΡΕΝΔΙCΥΛΑΤΟC (of appendo to hang from). In botany, it means appended to or hanging at the extremity. The appendix at the bottom of the cæcum which resembles a small intestine, is called the *appendicula vermiciformis*, from its resemblance to an earthworm.
- ΑΡΡΕΝΔΙC (from appendo to hang from). Whatever substance hangs from or has dependance upon another. A projection or protuberance.
- ΑΡΡΕΝCΙΟ (appendo to hang from). The suspension of any weak or broken part, as the arm in a scarf.
- ΑΡΡΕΤΕΝΤΙΑ (from appeto to desire). Appetite.
- ΑΡΡΕΤΙΤΟC (from appeto to desire). A desire of food; the most voracious degree of which is called *appetitus caninus*.
- ΑΡΡΕΚΑΤΙΟ (from applico to apply). The administration of proper means or remedies to diseases or defects.
- ΑΡΡΕΛΥΔΑ (from ab and plaudo to beat from). The husk or chaff of corn, which is beaten from the grain.
- ΑΡΡΕΚΕΝCΙΟ (from ad, and prebendo to take hold of). The securing

curing of bandages to prevent their slipping. The fear of any malady.

APPREHENSÓRIUM. The same.

APPROPRIÁTIO (from *approprio* to appropriate). The skilful adaptation or determination of medicines to any particular part. The action of the vital heat, by which the fluids are so united with the solids of our bodies as to enable them to perform their functions.

APPROXIMÁTIO (from *approximo* to approach). A method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

APRÓNIA (απρωνια, from απο, and πρων the top of a hill). Black bryony; so called because it grows upon mountains and wild places.

APRÓXIS (απρωξις, from α priv. and πρωξ a drop of water). An herb mentioned by Pythagoras; so called because of its dryness and want of moisture.

APSÍNTHATUM (αψινθατον, from αψινθιον wormwood). A drink made of wormwood.

APSÍNTHIUM (αψινθιον). See ABSINTHIUM.

APSÍRRHOUS (αψιρροος, from αψ backwards, and ρεω to flow.) Flowing backwards.

APSY'CHIA (αψυχια, from α priv. and ψυχη the mind). A deliquium or fainting.

APSY'CTUS (αψυκτος, from α priv. and ψυξις cold). A precious stone; so called because it is said to contain heat a long time.

APTY'STUS (απτυστος, from α neg. and πτω to spit). A defect of saliva: a dry asthma.

Α'ΡΥΑ (αρυης). See APHYA.

APULÓTICA. See EPULOTICA.

APY'ETUS (απυετος, from α priv. and πυον pus). That which will not suppurate.

APYRENOMÉLE (απυρηνομηλη, from α priv. πυρην a button, and μελη a probe). A probe without a button.

APYRÉXIA (απυρεξια, from α priv. and πυρεξια a fever). The absence or intermission of a fever.

APYRÍNA (απυρινη, from α priv. and πυρην a kernel). The currant vine; so called because its seed has no kernel.

APYRO-

APYROMÉLE (*απυρομηλη*). The same as APYRENOMELE.

A'PYRON (*απυρον*, from *α* priv. and *πυρ* fire). Sulphur vivum is so called because it has not felt the fire. Also the æthiops mineral when prepared without fire.

APYRÓTHIUM (*απυροθιον*). The same.

APYRÓTI (*απυροτι*, from *α* priv. and *πυρ* fire). The carbuncle, a precious stone; so called because it is invincible by fire.

A'QUA (Many fanciful etymologies have been produced for this word. Festus says it is *quasi* a *quâ vivimus*, because without it we could not exist; Varro, *quasi aqua*, from its smooth surface. Scaliger derives it from *αχα*, an old Greek word meaning the same thing; and Littleton from *αχα*, Dor. for *ηχη* found, because of the noise it makes in running). Water.

AQUÆDÚCTUS (from *aqua* water, and *duco* to draw). A name of the Eustachian tube.

AQUALÍCULUS (dim. of AQUALICUS).

AQUÁLICUS (from *aqua* water, as being the cistern and container of the excrements). The lower part of the belly.

AQUÁTICÆ (from *aqua* water). A tribe of plants whose natural place of growth is in water and marshes.

AQUÁTUS (from *aqua* water). Watery, diluted.

A'QUE (Indian). A sort of palm-tree.

A'QUEUS. The same as AQUATUS.

AQUIDÚCA (from *aqua* water, and *duco* to bring). Medicines which evacuate water.

AQUIFÓLIUM (from *acus* a prickle, and *folium* a leaf). Holly; so called on account of its prickly leaf.

A'QUILA (from *aquilus* dun-coloured). The eagle; so called because of its colour.

A'QUILÆ (from *aquila* an eagle). The veins which pass through the temple into the head, are so called because they are particularly prominent in eagles.

AQUILANEUF (from *à qui l'an neuf*, with which comes the new year). Mistletoe; so called because it generally comes at the beginning of January.

AQUILÉGIA (from *aqua* water, and *lego* to gather). The herb columbine; so called from the shape of its leaves, which retain water.

AQUILEÍA

AQUILEIA. The herb columbine. See AQUILEGIA.

AQUILENA (from *aquila* an eagle). The herb larkspur; so called because its flower is like the claw of an eagle.

AQUILINUS LAPIS. See ÆTITES.

AQUOSUS (from *aqua* water). Watery, humid.

AQUULA (dim. of *aqua*). A little brook. A disorder of the eyes, in which they are perpetually distilling a watery rheum.

ARA (from *αιρω* to raise up). A mode of applying a bandage so that it may resemble the corner of an altar.

ARABICUS (ערב *arab*, Arab. *اரசينوس*). Belonging to or produced from Arabia, as gum Arabic, or the Arabian stone.

ARABIS (so called because it grows in Arabia). The herb Arabian mustard.

ARAC (Indian). Rice: also a spirit distilled from rice.

ARACA MIRI (Indian). An astringent shrub growing in Brasil.

ARACHYDNIA (*αραχυνια*, from *αραχος* the herb arachus). A leguminous plant very like the arachus.

ARACHNE (*αραχνη* from *ארג* *arag* to weave, Heb.) The spider.

ARACHNOIDES (*αραχνοειδης*, from *αραχνη* a spider, and *ειδος* a likeness). A name of one of the coats of the eye; so called from its likeness to a spider's web.

ARACHOIDES (*αραχοειδης*, from *αραχος* the herb arachus, and *ειδος* a likeness). The same as ARACHYDNIA.

ARACUS (*αρακος*, from *αρω* to flock together). The wild vetch; so called because it is apt to grow together in clusters.

ARADOS (*αραδος*, from *αραδω* to be turbulent). The pulsation of the heart. The commotion in the stomach occasioned by the fermentation of its contents.

ARÆOSYNCRITUS (*αραισυνκριτος*, from *αραιος* thin, rare, and *συγκρινομαι* to coalesce). Of a thin spare habit, and abounding in transpiration.

ARÆOTICA (*αραιотικα*, from *αραιω* to rarefy). Things which rarefy the fluids of the body.

ARÆUS (*αραιος* rare). Thin, rare, slow, applied to the air or the breathing.

ARALIA (from *ara* a bank in the sea). The angelica-tree; so called because it grows upon banks near the sea.

ARALIÁSTRUM

ARALIÁSTRUM (from *aralia*). A herb like the aralia.

ARÁNEA (from *αραω* to knit together). The spider. Also the coats of the eye which resemble a spider's web.

ARANEÓSUS (from *arana* the spider). Spider-like. It is applied to the pulse when it moves as if shaken by short puffs of air; and to the urine when there appears in it a fatty substance like a spider's web.

ARÁNEUS. See ARANEA.

ARÁNGEA, or ARÁNTIA. See AURANTIUM.

A'RARA (ערה *ararah*, Arab.) An American tree, of the juniper kind.

ARÁTICA (Indian). The custard apple.

A'RBOR (Guichardus derives this word from the Heb. אבה *aba*, a tree. Vossius, from *αραω* to bear, and *βασις* food). A tree or plant of the largest growth.

ARBORÉSCENS (from *arbor* a tree). A plant that is something more than a shrub, but less than a tree.

ARBÓREUS (from *arbor* a tree). In botany it means simple, woody, like a tree.

ARBÚSCULA (dim. of *arbor* a tree). A shrub.

ARBUSTIVA (from *arbor* a tree). An order of plants of the shrubby kind.

ARBÚTUS (Minshew says it is so called *quia crescit inter arbuta*, because it grows in shrubby places). The strawberry-tree.

ARCÁNUM (from *arca* a chest). A composition whose preparation is kept secret.

ARCEÚTHUS (*αρκευθος*, from *αρα* evil, and *αρθω* to drive away). The juniper tree; so called because the smell of its leaves keeps off noxious animals.

ARCHANGÉLICA. See ANGELICA.

A'RCHE (*αρχη* the beginning). The first stage or attack of a disease.

ARCHEÁLIA. Agreeable to the imaginary Archæus, or first principle, of Van Helmont.

ARCHÉNDÁ (corrupted from *אלחנטה* *alchenta*, the ligustrum, Arab.) A powder made of the leaves of the ligustrum to check the fœtid odour of the feet.

ARCHEZÓSTIS (*αρχηζωσις*, from *αρχη* the extremity, and *ζωωωω* to bind).

- bind). The white vine ; so called because its tops or tendrils are apt to bind round whatever is within its reach.
- ARCHÍATER (αρχιατρος, from αρχος the chief, and ιατρος a physician). The chief physician at a court.
- ARCHÍGENUS (αρχιγενος, from αρχη the beginning, and γινομαι to be). Acute, as holding the first rank among diseases.
- ARCHIMÁGIA (αρχιμαγια, from αρχη the chief, and μαγα magá meditation, Arab.) Chemistry, as being the chief of sciences.
- ARCHÍMIA (αρχυμια, from αρχη the chief, and χυμια chemistry). Arch-chemistry, or the art of transmuting imperfect metals into perfect ones.
- ARCHÍTHOLUS (αρχιθολος, from αρχη the first, and θολος a chamber). The sudatorium, or principal room of the ancient baths.
- A'RGHOS (αργος an arch). The anus ; so called from its shape.
- ARCHOPTÓMA (αρχοπτωμα, from αρχος the anus, and πιπτω to fall down). A bearing down of the rectum.
- ARCTÁTIO (from arcto to make narrow). A constipation of the intestines from inflammation. Also a preternatural straitness of the pudendum muliebre.
- ARCTÁTUS (from arcto to straiten). Compressed, straitened.
- A'RCTIUM (αρκτιον, from αρκτος a bear). Woolly-headed burdock ; so called from its roughness.
- ARCTOSCÓRDON (αρκτοσκορδον, from αρκτος a bear, and σκορδον garlic). Bear's garlic, or ramsons ; so called from its rankness.
- ARCTOSTÁPHYLUS (αρκτοσταφυλος, from αρκτος a bear, and σταφυλη a berry). Spanish wortles ; so called because they are the food of wild bears.
- ARCTÚRA (from arcto to straiten). An inflammation of the finger or toe from a curvature of the nail.
- ARCTÚRUS (from αρκτος a bear). A species of moth mullein ; so called from the roughness of its leaf.
- ARCUÁLIS (from arcus a bow). The futura coronalis is so named from its bow-like shape ; and for the same reason the bones of the scapula are called arcualia ossa.
- ARCUÁTIO (from arcus a bow). A gibbosity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the sternum.
- ARCUÁTUS (from arcus a bow). A specific name of the jaundice, either because the colour of the eyes is like a rainbow ; or because

cause of the rainbow-like arch which is under the eyelid in this disease.

A'RCULA (dim. of *arca* a chest). The cavern in which the eye is lodged : the socket of the eye.

A'RDAS (*αρδας*, from *αρδενω* to defile). Filth, excrement.

A'RDEA (Blanchard deduces this word from *arduus*, because it flies high. Minshew from *ardeo* to burn, because of the hot quality of its dung ; others from the city *Ardea*, from whose scattered embers this bird, according to Ovid, is generated : or from *αν* the air, and *δω* to penetrate, because of its swift flight). The heron.

A'RDENS (from *ardeo* to burn). Hot, burning. It is commonly applied to fevers of the inflammatory kind.

ARDÉNTIA (from *ardeo* to burn). Things obnoxious to combustion.

A'RDOR (from *ardeo* to burn). Heat : burning.

ARE-ALU (Indian). A species of fig-tree.

A'REA. An empty space. That kind of baldness where the crown of the head is left naked like the tonsure of a monk.

ARÉCA (*αρχα*, from *αρχω* to assist). The Indian nut ; so called because it is used to help digestion.

ARÉCTUS. See ERECTUS.

AREFÁCTIO (from *arefacio* to dry). The exsiccation of any humid part or substance.

ARÉGON (*αρχγον*, from *αρχω* to help). A resolvent ointment ; so called from its valuable qualities.

ARÉNA (from *הרר* *harar* to dry up). Sand, gravel.

ARENÁMEN (from *arena* sand). Bole armoniac ; so called because it is procured from sandy places.

ARENÁRIA (from *arena* sand). The herb coronopus, or crow's foot ; so called because it grows in sandy places.

ARENÁTIO (from *arena* sand). Saburration, or the sprinkling of hot sand upon the bodies of patients.

ARÉNTES (from *areo* to dry up). A sort of ancient cupping-glasses.

ARÉOLA (dim. of *area* a void space). The circle which surrounds the nipple on the breast.

ARÉSTA BÓVIS. See RESTA BOVIS.

A'RETE (αρετη virtue). Hippocrates uses this word to mean corporeal or mental vigor.

A'RETOS (αρετος, from αρετη virtue). A species of moth-mullein; so called from its good qualities.

ARGASY'LLIS (αργασυλλις, from αργας a serpent, which it is said to resemble). The plant which is supposed to produce gum ammoniac.

A'RGEMA (αργεμα, from αργος white). A disease of the eye, where the cornea becomes white.

ARGEMÓNE (αργεμωνη, from αργος white). Wild tanfy, or silver-herb; so called from its colour, or because it is good against the disease called Argema.

ARGENTÍNA (from *argentum* silver). The same.

ARGÉNTUM (αργεννον, from αργος white). Silver.

ARGÉNTUM VÍVUM. Quicksilver. It is sometimes called *argentum mobile*, and *argentum fufum*.

A'RGES (αργης, from αργος white). A serpent with a whitish skin, deemed by Hippocrates exceedingly venomous.

ARGÍLLA (αργιλος, from αργος white). White clay.

ARGILLÁCEUS (from *argilla*). Clayey.

ARGISTÁTUS (from αργος white). Incorporated with white wax.

ARGYRÍTIS (αργυριτις, from αργυρος silver). Litharge, or the spume of silver. A kind of earth is so named which is taken from silver mines, and is bespangled with many particles of silver.

ARGYROCÓME (αργυροκομη, from αργυρος silver, and κομη hair). A sort of cudweed is so named from its white or silvery floscules.

ARGYRODÁMAS (αργυροδαμας, from αργυρος silver, and αδαμας the diamond). A hard kind of talc; so called from its silvery colour.

ARGYROLÍTHOS (αργυρολιθος, from αργυρος silver, and λιθος a stone). The same.

ARGYRÓPHORA (αργυροφορα, from αργυρος silver, and φερω to bear). An antidote, in the composition of which there is silver.

ARGYROΠΕΪΑ (αργυροποιια, from αργυρος silver, and ποιω to make). The art of making silver from more imperfect metals.

A'RGYRUS (αργυρος, from αργος white). Silver.

ARGYROTROPHÉMA (αργυροτροφημα, from αργος white, and τροφημα food). A white cooling food made with milk.

ARHEUMATÍSTUS (αρευματιστος, from α neg. and ρευματιζομαι to be afflicted with rheums). Not being affected with gouty rheums.

A'RIA (αρια, from αρω to knit together). The white boom-tree; so called because its branches interweave with each other.

ARICY'MON (αρικυμων, from αρι, and κυω to be quickly impregnated). A woman who conceives quickly and often.

A'RIDA (from areo to dry up). Dry medicines, as powders.

ARÍDITAS (from aridus dry). Dryness, leanness, a consumption.

ARIDÚRA (from aridus dry). A wasting: a withering of any member.

A'RIDUS (from areo to dry up). Dry; without moisture.

ARÍGEUS (αριγιος, from α priv. and ριγος cold). Without cold or rigor.

ARÍLLA (dim. of arum a grape). A grape stone.

ARILLÁTUS (from arillus the outward coat of a seed). In botany it means covered with an arillus or outward coat.

ARÍLLUS (perhaps from αρω to remove). The outward coat of a seed, which falls off spontaneously.

A'RIS (αρις). See ARISARUM.

ARISÁRUM (αρισαρον, from αρι, and αρον the herb arum). The herb monk's hood; so called from its likeness to the arum.

ARÍSTA (from areo to dry up, or more properly from אריזה arizah, Arab.) The beard of corn.

ARISTÁTUS (from arista). Bearded, or having the arista.

ARISTALTHĒA (αρισαλθαια, from αριστος good, and αλθαια the althæa). Common marshmallow.

ARISTOLOCHIA (αρισολοχεια, from αριστος good, and λοχεια parturition). The herb birthwort; so called because it is thought to promote the easy delivery of children. Also medicines which promote the lochia.

ARÍSTON (αριστον, from αριστω to dine). Dinner: also a remedy against a phthisis.

ARISTOPHANEÍON (αριστοφανειον, from Aristophanes its inventor). The name of an emollient plaster composed of pitch and wax.

A'RMA. Arms. The weapons of plants, by which they defend themselves from external injuries, as thorns and stings.

ARMATÚRA. Harness. The amnios, or internal membrane which furrounds the foetus.

A'RME (αρμη, from αρω to adapt). A junction of the lips of wounds ; also the joining of the futures of the head.

A'RMENUS, or ARMENÍACUS. Brought from Armenia.

ARMÉRIA (from *Armorica*, the country from whence they were brought ; or from *William Armerius*, who first described them). The sweet-william.

ARMÉRIUS. The same.

ARMÍLLA (dim. of *armus* the arm). The round ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus.

ARMONÍACUM. The same as AMMONIACUM.

ARMORÁCIA (Pliny, xix. 5, says, that in the Pontic language it is called *armon* : or from *Armorica*, the country from whence it was brought). Water-radish : horse-radish.

ARMORÁRIA. See ARMERIA.

A'RMUS (from ערום *arom* naked, Heb. or from αρμος a joint). The arm or shoulder.

A'RNACIS (αρνακίς, from αρς a lamb). A lamb's skin with the wool on.

ARNÁLDIA (αρναλδία, from αρς a lamb, and αλδος for αλγος pain).

A slow malignant disease attended with baldness ; so called because lambs are subject to it.

A'RNICA (αρνικη, from αρς a lamb). A sort of plantain ; so called from the likeness of its leaf to the coat of a lamb.

ARNOGLÓSSUM (αρνογλωσσον, from αρς a lamb, and γλωσσα the tongue).

Lamb's-tongue, a herb ; so called from the likeness of its leaf to the tongue of a lamb.

ARNOPHY'LLUM (αρνοφυλλον, from αρς a lamb, and φυλλον a leaf).

The same as ARNICA.

ARNÓTTO (Spanish). A curious shrub in Jamaica ; the seeds of which are covered with a kind of wax, from which is made the Spanish arnotto.

ARÓMA (αρωμα, from αρι intensely, and οζω to smell). Any thing fragrant : sometimes it means myrrh. The odorate principle.

AROMÁTICA (αρωματικά, from αρωμα an odour). Spicery : drugs of a fragrant smell and pungent taste.

AROMATÍTIS (αρωματιτις, from αρωμα an odour). An Arabian stone, of a bituminous substance and fragrant smell.

AROMATOPÓLA (αρωματοπωλα, from αρωμα an odour, and πωλεω to sell). A druggist, a vender of drugs and spiceries.

A'RON (αρων). See ARUM.

ARÓNIA

ARÓNIA (*αρονια*, from *Αρον*, a river whence they are brought. Blanchard). The Neapolitan medlar.

ARQUÁTA (*ab arcuatâ rostri formâ*, from the curved form of its bill). The curlew.

ARQUÁTUS. See ARCUATUS.

ARQUEBUSÁDE (from *arquebuse* a hand gun, Fr.) A distilled water; so called because it is used as a vulnerary in gun-shot wounds.

ARQUIFOÚ. See ALQUIFOU.

ARRAC. The same as ARAC.

ARRAPHUS (*αρραφος*, from *α* priv. and *ραφη* a future). Without future. It is applied to the cranium when naturally without futures.

ARRHOÉA (*αρροια*, from *α* neg. and *ρηνω* to flow). The suppression of any natural flux, as the menses.

ARRHÉNICUM. See ARSENICUM.

ARRHÓSTIA (*αρρωσια*, from *α* neg. and *ρηνω* to strengthen). Infirmity: ill health.

ARRY'THMUS (*αρρυθμος*). See ARYTHMUS.

ARSÁLTOS. See ASPHALTOS.

ARSÉNIAS (from *arsenicum* arsenic). In the new chemical nomenclature it means a salt formed by the combination of the arsenic acid and a different base.

ARSÉNICUM (from *ארשנק* *arsanek*, Arab. or, according to Littleton, from *αρσεν* a male, because of its strong and deadly powers). Arsenic: rat's bane.

ARTEMÍSIA (*Αρτεμισια*, from a queen of that name who first used it; or from *Αρτεμις* Diana, because it is used in the secret disorders of women, over which she presided). The herb mugwort.

ARTEMÓNÍUM (*αρτιμωνιον*, from *Αρτεμων* its inventor). A collyrium.

ARTÉRIA (*αρτηρια*, from *αηρ* air, and *τηρειν* to keep). An artery; so called because the ancients supposed that only air was contained in them.

ARTERÍACA (*αρτηριακα*, from *αρτηρια* an artery). Medicines against disorders of the aspera arteria.

ARTERÍOSUS (from *arteria*). Belonging to an artery.

ARTERÍOTÓMIA (*αρτηριοτομια*, from *αρτηρια* an artery, and *τεμνω* to cut). The opening an artery for the discharge of blood.

ARTHANÍTA (*αρθανιτα*, from *αρτος* bread, because it is the food of swine). The herb sow-bread.

ARTHÉTICA. See ARTHRETICA.

ARTHOÍCUM

ARTHOÍCUM (αρθοικον, from αρτος bread). An oil made by digesting roots with bread.

ARTHRÉMBOLUS (αρθρεμβολος, from αρθρον a joint, and εμβαλλω to impel). An instrument for reducing luxated bones.

ARTHRÍTICA (αρθριτικη, from αρθριτις the gout). The herb ground pine; so called because it was thought good against gouty disorders. Also remedies for the gout.

ARTHRÍTIS (αρθριτις, from αρθρον a joint, because it is commonly confined to the joints). The gout.

ARTHROCÁCE (from αρθρον a joint). An ulcer of the cavity of the bone.

ARTHRÓDIA (αρθρωδια, from αρθρω to articulate). A species of de-articulation, when a convex head is received into a cavity, and admits motion on all sides.

ARTHRODY'NIA (αρθροδυνια, from αρθρον a joint, and οδυνη pain). The chronic rheumatism.

ARTHRON (αρθρον, from αρω to fit together). A joint.

ARTHROPYÓSIS (αρθροπυωσις, from αρθρον a joint, and πυον pus). An inflammation or abscess of a joint.

ARTHRÓSIS (αρθρωσις, from αρθρω to articulate or join together). Articulation.

A'RTIA (αρτια). A corruption of arteria.

ARTICÓCA. See **ARTICOCALUS**.

ARTICÓCALUS (αρτικκαλος, from αρτιος perfect, and κοκαλος the cone of the pine tree). The artichoke; so called from its likeness.

ARTICULÁRIS (from *articulus* a joint). When the ancles and knees swell and inflame from the gout, it is called *articularis morbus*. A branch of the basilic vein is called *articularis vena*, because it passes under the joint of the shoulder.

ARTICULÁTIO (from *articulus* a joint). The joining of two bones together by ligament, cartilage, or muscle. In botany, it is the connection of parts that consist of joints, and those parts of plants which swell into nodes and joints, and send forth branches.

ARTICULÁTUS (from *articulus* a joint). Having knots or joints.

ARTÍCULUS (dim. of *artus*, from αρω to fit together). A joint.

ARTIFICIÁLIS (from *ars* art, and *facio* to make). Made or substituted by art.

ARTÍSCOCUS (αρτισκοκος). See **ARTICOCULUS**.

ARTÍSCUS

- ARTÍSCUS (αρτισκος, from αρτος bread). A troch ; so called because they are made like little loaves.
- A'RTIUS (αρτιος, from αρω to adapt). Perfect, entire.
- ARTIYPÓCHRUS (αρτυπωχρος, from αρτι, υπο, and ωχρος pale). Of a palish chlorotic colour.
- ARTIZÓUS (αρτιζωος, from αρτι, and ζωη life). Short-lived.
- ARTOCÁRPUS (αρτοκαρπος, from αρτος bread, and καρπος fruit). The bread-fruit tree. A tree whose fruit serves the inhabitants of Otaheite and the adjacent islands as a substitute for bread.
- ARTÓCREAS (αρτοκρεας, from αρτος bread, and κρεας flesh). A nourishing food made of bread and various meats boiled together.
- ARTOGÁLA (αρτογαλα, from αρτος bread, and γαλα milk). A cooling food made of bread and milk. A poultice.
- ARTOMÉLI (αρτομελι, from αρτος bread, and μελι honey). A cataplasin made of bread and honey.
- ARTOPTÍCIUS (from αρτος bread, and οπτιαω to toast). Toasted bread.
- A'RTOS (αρτος, from αρω to compound). Bread.
- A'RTUS (from αρω to fit). A member.
- A'RTYMA (αρτυμα, from αρτυω to prepare). A preserve or conserve.
- ARVÍNA (αρβινι). Fat : tallow.
- A'RUM (αρεν. Lobelius derives it *quasi* ιερον sacred, as being like the sacred member of man ; but it may more probably be from יר jaron a dart, Arab. which it exactly represents). The herb wake-robin, or cuckow-pint.
- ARÚNDO (from *aresco* to grow dry). The reed.
- ARVÍSIUM (from *Arvisia*, a promontory of the isle of Chios, where it was made). Malmsey : a rich cordial wine.
- ARY'STER (αρυσηρ, from αρυω to draw). A vessel or cup used for chemical purposes.
- ARYTÆNO-EPIGLÓTTICI. Small fleshy *fasciculi* ; so called because they are fixed by one end to the arytænoid cartilages, and by the other in the epiglottis.
- ARYTÆNOÍDES (αρυταινοειδης, from αρυταινα a funnel, and ειδος form). A cartilage so called from its shape.
- ARYTÆNOÍDEUS (αρυταινοειδης). Some muscles are so called because they are fixed to the arytænoid cartilage.
- A'SA (ασα, from פסא *asa* to heal, Heb.) A gum so called from its properties, as *asa foetida*, and *asa dulcis*.

A'SABA

A'SABA (אזאבה *azaba hermes*, Arab.) The herb meadow saffron; so called from Hermes its inventor. But אזאבה *azaba* meaning tinged with yellow, as well as a finger, it may have been named from its colour.

A'SABON (אפסון *asaphon*, Arab.) Soap.

A'SAGI (אפסן *afak*). The chemical name of sal ammoniac.

ASÁPHATUM (ασαφατον, from α neg. and σαφης clear). An intercutaneous itch generated in the pores, like worms with black heads; so called because by reason of their minuteness they are hardly visible.

ASÁPHIA (ασαφια, from α neg. and σαφης clear). A defect in utterance or pronunciation.

ASAPHÓDES (ασαφωδης). The same.

ASARABÁCCA (אפסן בקל *bazara bacal*, Arab.) The herb asarum or colt's foot.

ASÁRCUS (ασαρκος, from α priv. and σαρξ flesh). Lean, void of flesh.

ASARÍTES (ασαριτης, from ασαρων the herb asarum). A wine made with the herb asarum.

A'SARON (ασαρον). See ASARUM.

A'SARUM (ασαρον, from α neg. and σαιρω to adorn, because it was not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths. Blanch. Or rather from אפסן *bazara*, Arab.) The herb colt's foot.

ASBÉSTUS (ασβestos, from α neg. and σβεννυμι to extinguish). Quicklime, so called from its unquenchable properties: also the mineral substance named earth-flax; so called because it is uninjured by fire.

ASCÁLIA (ασκαλια, from α neg. and σκαλλω to cultivate). The wild artichoke.

ASCALÓNIA (ασκαλονια, from Ascalon, a city of Judæa, where they abound). A kind of onion or escallion.

ASCALONÍTIS (ασκαλονιτις). The same.

ASCARDAMYCTES (ασκαρδαμυκτης, from α neg. and σκαρδαμυττω to wink). Having the power to keep the eyes fixed without twinkling.

A'SCARIS, ASCÁRIDES (ασκαρις, ασκαριδες, from ασκειω to move about).

A small worm in the intestines, so called from its continual troublesome motion.

A'SCELES (ασκελης, from α priv. and σκελη the leg). Having lost a leg, or the legs.

ASCÉNSUS (from *ascendo* to advance). The increase or advancement of a disease.

A'SCESIS (ασκεσις, from *ασκεω* to move about). Exercise.

ASCHÉMUS (ασχημος, from *α* priv. and *σχημα* form). Deformed.

ASCHYNÓMENE (αισχυνομενη). See ÆSCHYNOMENE.

A'SCIA. An ax or chissel. A simple bandage so called from its shape in position.

ASCÍTES (ασκιτης, from *ασκος* a bottle). The dropsy of the belly; so called from its bottle-like protuberancy.

ASCÍTICUS (from *ascites*). Labouring under an ascites.

ASCLÉPIAS (ασκληπιας, from Asclepius its inventor). The herb swallow-wort.

ASCLÉPIOS (ασκληπιος, from Asclepius its inventor). A dried sinagma and collyrium described by Galen.

ASCÓMA (ασωμα, from *ασκος* a bottle). The eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity, so called from its shape.

ASCYROÍDES (ασκυροειδης, from *ασκυρον* the ascyrus, and *ειδος* form). A species of the ascyrus, or all-heal.

A'SCYRUM, or A'SCYRUS (ασκυρον, probably from *Σκυρον* the city Scyrum, where it abounds). The herb all-heal, or St. John's wort.

A'SE (αση, from *αδω* to nauseate). A nausea or loathing of food.

ASÉLLUS (from *לשׁ atsal*, flossful, Heb.) An afs. Also the flock-fish; so called because it is much beaten before it can be used.

ASÉMUS (ασημος, from *α* neg. and *σημα* a sign, or *אֶמֶן afemon*, Arab.) Unpurified, as gold; also happening contrary to appearance, as a crisis happening beyond hope.

ASÉPTUS (ασηπτos, from *α* neg. and *σηπω* to putrify). Not putrified; undigested.

A'SILUS (*ab affiliendo pecora* from its attacking cattle). The gadfly or breeze.

A'SINES (ασινης, from *α* neg. and *σινω* to hurt). Innocent, not injurious to health.

A'SINUS (from *α* neg. and *σινης* hurtful, or *אֶתֶן atun*, Heb.) The afs, whose milk is much esteemed as a restorative.

ASÍRACUS (ασираκος). A sort of locust, formerly used to expel poison.

ASÍTIA (ασιτια, from *α* priv. and *σιτος* food). Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

A'SIUS

A'SIUS (ασσιος). See ASSIUS.

ASJÓGAM (Indian). A Malabar tree, whose juice is used against the colic.

ASÓDES (ασωδης). The same as ASE.

ASPÁLATHUM (ασπαλαθον, from α neg. and σπαω to draw out, because its thorns are not easily drawn out when they have entered. Pliny. Blanch.) The calambac tree.

ASPÁLATHUS (ασπαλαθος). The same: also the rose-wood tree.

ASPÁLTUM. See ASPHALTUM.

ASPARAGÓDES (ασπαραγωδης, from ασπαραγος asparagus). A sort of asparagus or curled colewort.

ASPÁRAGUS (ασπαραγος, from ασπαιρω to hiccough). The asparagus; so called because it is good against the hiccough.

ASPARÍNE. See APARINE.

ASPÁSIA (ασπασιx, from α for αμα together, and σπαω to draw). A constrictive medicine for the pudendum muliebre.

A'SPER (rough, Lat.) A small fish; so named from the roughness of its scales.

A'SPERA (from *asper* rough). A species of polypodium; so called from its roughness.

A'SPERA ARTÉRIA. The wind-pipe or trachea; so called from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPERÁTUS (from *asper* rough). Rough, uneven in its surface.

ASPERÉLLA. See ASPRELLA.

ASPERGULA (from *asper* rough). The herb ladies' bed-straw; so called, says Blanchard, because, by reason of its roughness, it is apt to cling to the garments of passengers.

ASPERIFÓLIUS (from *asper* rough, and *folium* a leaf). Having rough leaves.

ASPERITAS (from *asper* rough). Roughness, sharpness.

ASPERSIO (from *aspergo* to sprinkle). The act of sprinkling.

ASPERÚGO. The same as ASPERGULA.

ASPERULA. The same.

ASPHÁLATHUS (ασφαλαθος). See ASPALATHUM.

ASPHALÍTIS (ασφαλιτις). The same.

ASPHÁLTOS, ASPHÁLTUM (ασφαλτος, from Ασφαλιτις a lake in Judea where it is produced). Jew's pitch.

ASPHÁRAGUS (ασφαραγος). See ASPARAGUS.

ASPHENDÁMNOS (ασφενδαμνος, from σφενδον a sling or bow). The mountain maple; so called because bows are made with its wood.

ASPHÓDELUS (ασφοδελος, from ασπις a serpent, and δειλος fearful, because it destroys the venom of serpents; or from σποδελος ashes, δια την των καιομενων νεκρων σποδον from the ashes of the dead; because, according to Porphyry, this herb was formerly sown upon the graves of the dead that they might not want food. Blanch.) The asphodel or daffodil.

ASPHY'XIA (ασφυξια, from α priv. and σφυξια a pulse). A privation or imperceptibility of the pulse.

ASPIDION (ασπιδιον, from ασπις a buckler). A name of the alypon; so called because its pods resemble a buckler.

ASPIDÍSCUS (ασπιδισκος, from ασπις a buckler). The sphincter muscle of the anus was so called from its shape.

A'SPIS (ασπις, from ἄσπας *asap*, to collect together, Heb. because it always collects itself into a globular form. Minshew derives it from α neg. and σπειρα a circle, for a contrary reason; and Isidore, from ιος poison). The asp, a venomous serpent.

ASPLÉNIUM (ασπληνιον, from α neg. and σπλην the spleen, because it removes disorders of the spleen). The herb spleen-wort.

ASPRÉDO (from *asper* rough). The ruff, a fish; so called from the roughness and inequality of its scales.

ASPRÉLLA (from *asper* rough). The herb equisetum; so called from its asperity.

A'SPRIS (from *asper* rough). The holm oak, called so from its roughness.

ASPRITÚDO (from *asper* rough). Roughness, sharpness to the taste or touch.

A'SSAC (ῥον *asak*, Arab.) Gum ammoniac.

A'SSA FŒTIDA. See ASA.

ASSÁTIO (from *asso* to roast). Toasting or frying.

A'SSE. See ASE.

ASSERVÁTIO (from *asservo* to keep carefully). The depositing and preserving things ready for use.

ASSÍDENS (from *assido* to attend). A symptom which usually accompanies a disease, is called an assident sign.

ASSÍDUUS. This word is often used instead of *continuus*; as, *assiduus febris* is of the same meaning as a continual fever.

ASSIMI-

ASSIMILATIO (from *ad*, and *similis* like). Nutrition ; the conversion of aliment into flesh.

ASSISTENTES (from *ad* and *sisto* to stand near). A name of the prostate glands ; so called because they are near the bladder.

A'SSIUS (ασσιος, from Ασος a town of Troas where they are found).

A stone whose powder is used to consume spongy flesh.

ASSODES (ασσωδης, from ασσασμαι to nauseate). A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food.

ASSUMPTIO (from *assumo* to take to). The taking or receiving any thing into the body.

ASSURGENS (from *assurgo* to rise up). In botany, it means, first declining but growing erect towards the top.

A'STACUS (αστακος, from α neg. and σαζω to distil). The lobster, a nutritive fish ; so called from the hardness and dryness of its shell.

A'STAPHIS (ασταφισ, Atticè for σταφισ). See STAPHIS.

A'STER (from αστηρ a star, from the likeness of its flowers). The herb starwort.

ASTÉRGES (αστεργης, from α neg. and σεργω to acquiesce). Compact, hard ; opposed to lax.

ASTÉRIA (αστηρις, from αστηρ a star). A precious stone ; so called because it shines like a star.

ASTÉRIAS (αστηρις). The same. Also the bittern ; so called because it is spotted.

ASTÉRICUM (αστηρικον, from αστηρ a star). The herb pellitory ; so called from its star-like form.

ASTÉRIUM (αστηριον, from αστηρ a star). The same.

ASTERISCUS (αστηρισκος, from αστηρ a star, from its likeness). The herb golden starwort.

ASTEROIDES (αστηροειδης, from αστηρ a star, and εidos form). Bastard starwort ; so called from its likeness to starwort.

ASTHENIA (ασθενεια, from α priv. and σθενος strength). Debility, weakness.

ASTHÉNICUS (ασθενικος, from α priv. and σθενος strength). Weak, infirm, producing debility.

A'STHMA (ασθμα, from αω or ασθμασινω to breathe). A difficulty or shortness of breathing.

A'STITES (from *ad* and *sisto* to stand near). A name of the prostate glands ; so called because they are situated near the bladder.

A'STOMUS

A'STOMUS (αστομος, from *a* priv. and *σoma* the mouth). Born without a mouth.

A'STRABES (αστραβης, from *a* neg. and *στρεφω* to turn). Not distorted; regular in its form.

ASTRAGALOÍDES (αστραγαλοειδης, from *αστραγαλος* the astragalus, and *ειδος* form). The bastard milk vetch; so called from its likeness to the astragalus or vetch.

ASTRÁGALUS (from *αστραγαλος* a cockal or die). A bone of the foot; so called because it is shaped like the die used in ancient games. Also the milk vetch, whose seed is of this shape.

ASTRÁNTIA (from *astrum* a star). The herb fanicle; so called from the star-like shape of its flowers.

ASTRÁPIAS (ασραπιας, from *ασραπη* lightning). A precious stone; so called because, if moved quickly, it appears to send forth flashes of lightning.

ASTRAPÍSMUS (ασραπισμος, from *ασραπη* lightning). The effect produced upon the body by lightning.

ASTRICTÓRIA (from *astringo* to bind). Astringent medicines.

ASTRÍCTUS (from *astringo* to bind). Bound, costive.

ASTRINGÉNTIA (from *astringo* to bind). Substances which contract and strengthen the fibres.

ASTRIOLÍSMUS (ασριολισμος, from *αστηρ* a star). The effect produced upon the frame by the stars or planets.

A'STRION (ασριον, from *αστηρ* a star). Starwort; so called from the shape of its flowers.

A'STROBLES (ασροβλης, from *αστηρ* a star, and *βαλλω* to strike). Blasted, planet-struck, apoplectic.

ASTROBLÉTUS (ασροβλητος, from *αστηρ* a star, and *βαλλω* to strike). The same.

ASTROBOLÍSMUS (ασροβολισμος, from *αστηρ* a star, and *βαλλω* to strike). The same as ASTRIOLISMUS.

ASTROÍTES (ασροιτης, from *αστηρ* a star). A precious stone spotted with stars.

ASTROLÓGIA (ασρολογια, from *αστηρ* a star, and *λεγω* to read). Astrology, or the knowledge of the effects which are produced by the stars.

ASTRONÓMIA (αστρονομια, from *αστηρ* a star, and *νομος* a law). Astronomy, or the knowledge of the heavenly bodies. Hippocrates ranks this and astrology among the necessary studies of a physician.

A'STRUM

A'STRUM (αἴσρον, from ψᾱ *aes*, fire, Heb.) A star: chemically it means that power which accrues to things from their preparation.

A'STYLIS (αστυλις, from α priv. and συλος a stalk). A sort of lettuce without stalk.

A'SYLA (ασυλα, from ασυλον a place of refuge). A herb; so called because cattle cure themselves with it after having eaten poisonous plants. Pliny.

ASY'MPHORUS (ασυμφορος, from α neg. and συμφερω to profit). Not inconvenient, not improper or dangerous.

ASY'MPHYTUS (ασυμφυτος, from α neg. and συμφυτος of the same kind). Dissimilar in its parts, distinct.

ASYMPTÓTUS (ασυμπτωτος, from α neg. and συμπιπτω to happen). Not happening according to hope or expectation.

ASY'NTHES (ασυνθης, from α neg. and συνθιω to occur). Unaccustomed, unexpected.

ATÁXIA (αταξια, from α neg. and τασσω to order). Want of regularity in the shape or functions.

ATÁXIR (ἄταξις ataxir, Arab.) A tenebrinus: a disease of the eye.

ATÉCNIA (ατεκνια, from α neg. and τικτω to bring forth). Venereal impotency: inability to procreate children.

A'TENES (ατενες, from α neg. and τεινω to extend). Rigid, fixed, firm.

A'TER SUCCUS. The black juice or bile. Melancholy.

ATERÁMNIA (ατεραμνια, from α neg. and τειρω to break in pieces). Difficulty of concoction or digestion.

ATÉRES (ατηρης, from αταω to hurt). Noxious, hurtful.

ATHANÁSIA (αθανασια, from α neg. and θανατος death). The herb tanfy; so called because its flowers do not easily wither; or because, if it is stuffed up the nose of a dead corpse, it prevents putrefaction.

ATHÁNOR (ἄθων atbun, Arab.) A chemical furnace.

A'THARA (αθαρα, from αθηρ corn). A panada or pap for children, made of bruised corn.

ATHÉLXIS (αθελξις, from αθελγομαι to suck out). Suction or attraction.

ATHENATÓRIUM. See ATHANOR.

A'THER (αθηρ an ear of corn). Sharp, prickly like an ear of corn.

ATHÉRA (αθηρα). The same as ATHARA.

ATHERÍNA

ATHERÍNA (αθρινη, from αθηρ an ear of corn). A fish surrounded with prickles like an ear of corn.

ATHERÓMA (αθερωμα, from αθηρα pap). A wen or tumour; so called from its pap-like contents.

ATHLÉTICUS (αθλητικος, from αθλεω to contend). Strong, robust in constitution.

ATHLÍPTUS (αθλιπτος, from α neg. and θλιβω to afflict). A fever proceeding without the usual uneasy symptoms, is thus called.

ATHÓNOR (ἄθων atbon, Arab.) A chemical furnace.

ATHORÉCTUS (αθορεκτος, from α priv. and θορη feed). Not given to venery; unable to procreate from a defect of seed.

A'THRIX (αθριξ, from α priv. and θριξ hair). Bald, without hair.

ATHROÍSMΑ (αθροισμα, from αθροίζω to gather together). A collection or heap of any thing.

A'THROUS (αθροος, from αθροίζω to collect). Suddenly accumulated; in opposition to accumulated by degrees.

ATHY'MIA (αθυμια, from α neg. and θυμος courage). Pusillanimity, dejectedness, despondency.

ATÍNCAR (ἄτνκα ἄτν atin chama, Arab.) Borax.

ATÍNIA (from Atina a city of Campania, where they abound). A species of elm tree.

A'TLAS (ατλας, from ατλαω to sustain). The first vertebra of the neck is so called because it sustains the head.

A'TLE (ἄτλ atal, Arab.) The tamarisc.

ATMOSPHE'RA (ατμοσφαιρα, from ατμος vapour, and σφαιρα a circle). The atmosphere, or body of vapours which surround the earth.

A'TMUS (ατμος, from αω to breathe). Vapour, breath, flatus.

ATÓCIA (ατοκια, from α neg. and τικτω to bring forth). Inability to bring forth children. Difficult labour.

ATÓCIUM (ατοκιον, from α neg. and τικτω to bear seed). A species of the lychnis; so called because some of the flowers bear no seed.

A'TOCUS (ατοκος, from α neg. and τικτω to bring forth). Barren; not able to procreate.

ATÓLLI (Indian). A pap which the Indians make of the meal of maize and water.

ATÓLMIA (ατολμια, from α neg. and τολμαω to dare). Diffidence, dejection of mind.

A'TOMUS (ατομος, from α neg. and τεμνω to cut). An atom or indivisible particle.

ATÓNIA (ατονία, from α neg. and τεινω to extend). Relaxation, loss of strength.

A'TOPUS (ατοπος, from α priv. and τοπος place). Absurd, irregular; applied to the behaviour of insane or dejected persons.

ATRABILIÁRIUS (from *ater* black, and *bilis* the bile). Belonging to or conveying the gall.

ATRABÍLIS. Black bile or melancholy.

ATRACHÉLUS (ατραχηλος, from α priv. and τραχηλος the neck). Short-necked.

ATRACTÝLIDIS (ατρακτυλιδis, from ατρακτυλιs the herb *atracetylís*). A herb which resembles the *atracetylís*.

ATRÁCTYLIS (ατρακτυλιs, from ατρακτος a spindle). The distaff-thistle; so called because women make distaffs or spindles of them.

ATRAMENTÓSUS (from *atramentum* ink). A pyrite is so named from its black colour.

ATRAMÉNTUM. Ink, Lat. Green vitriol, or shoe-makers' black, is so called from its colour.

ATRAPHÁXIS (ατραφαξιs, so called παρα το αθροως αυξειν, from its quick growth). The herb orach.

ATRÉMIA (ατρεμια, from ατρεμω to rest). Rest, freedom from pain.

ATRÉSIA (ατρησια, from α neg. and τιτραω to perforate). Imperforation. A disease where the anus or genitals have not their usual orifices.

ATRÉTUS (ατρητος, from α neg. and τραω to perforate). Not perforated.

A'TRICES (ατρικεs, from α priv. and θριξ hair). Small tubercles about the anus, upon which hairs will not grow.

A'TROPA (ατροπα, from Ατροπος the goddess of Destiny). The deadly nightshade; so called from its fatal effects.

ATRÓPHIA (ατροφια, from α neg. and τρεφω to nourish). A wasting of flesh and strength.

A'TTA (αττα, from α neg. and αττω to leap). One who, by reason of the tenderness of his feet, touches the ground lightly and delicately.

ATTAGÉNA (ατταγενη, from αττω to skip). An Asiatic bird, like our rail; so called from its skipping motion.

ATTÁLICUS (ατταλικος, from αττωλος tender). A medicine which nourishes tenderly.

ATTÉLABUS (αττελαβος, from ἄτλεψ *attaleph*, Heb.) An aquatic insect of the locust species.

ATTENUÁTIO (from *attenuo* to make thin). The act of making thin what before was too thick and viscid.

ATTENUÁTUS (from *attenuo* to make thin). In botany, it means growing more and more taper.

ATTENUÁNTIA (from *attenuo* to make thin). Medicines which make thin the viscosity of fluids.

A'TTILUS (αττιλος, from ατλω to leap). A large fish of the river Po; so called from its force in leaping out of the water.

ATTÍNCAR. See ATÍNCAR.

ATTÓLLENS (from *attollo* to lift up). The name of some muscles, whose office is to lift up the member to which they are attached.

ATTÓNITUS (from *attono* to surprise). The apoplexy and epilepsy are called the *morbis attonitus*, because the person falls down suddenly.

ATTRÁCTIO (from *attrabo* to attract). Attraction. In medicine, it is synonymous with stimulation.

ATTRACTÍVUS (from *attrabo* to attract). Having the power of attracting or stimulating.

ATTRAHÉNTIA (from *attrabo* to attract). Medicines which stimulate, and draw the fluids to a point.

ATTRÍTIO (from *attero* to rub together). Attrition or rubbing together. The separation of the cuticle from the cutis by compression.

ATTRÍTUM (from *attero* to rub). A gall from attrition.

A'TTY ÁLU (Indian). A species of fig-tree.

A'TYPUS (ατυπος, from α priv. and τυπος form). Irregular in its periods; deformed in its parts.

AUÁNTE (αυαντη, from αυαινω to dry). A dry disease proceeding from a fermentation in the stomach, and described by Hippocrates, l. 2, De Morbis, 64, 1.

AUÁPSE (αυαψη). The same.

AÚCHEN (αυχην, from αυχω to be proud). The neck, which in the posture of pride is made stiff and erect.

AÚCHMUS (αυχμος, from αυω to be dry). Squalor: heat from extreme dryness.

AÚCTIO (from *augeo* to increase). Augmentation, increase.

AUCUPÁLIS (from *aucupor* to endeavour to catch). The wild ash; so called because birds are taken by its berries. Blanchard.

AUCUPÁRIA. The same.

AUDÁCIA (from *audax* bold). That sort of boldness which is observed in delirium or madness.

AÚDE (αὐδή, from *αὐω* to exclaim). The voice.

AUDITÓRIUS (from *audio* to hear). Belonging to the sense or parts of hearing.

AUDÍTUS (from *audio* to hear). The sense of hearing.

AUGÍTES (αὐγιτης, from *αὐω* to shine). A precious stone of a pale green colour, and exceedingly resplendent.

AUGMENTATIO (from *augeo* to increase). Increase. The growth of a disease.

AUGMÉNTUM. The same.

AUGURÍSTA (from *auguro* to foretel). A person who by superstitious signs foretells the event of diseases.

AULÍSCUS (αὐλίσκος, from *αὐλος* a pipe). A catheter, or clyster-pipe.

AÚLUS (αὐλος, from *αὐω* to blow). The same. Also a fish called the onax, with a clyster-like snout.

AÚRA (αὐρα, from *αω* to breathe, or *αηρ* air; rather from אור *aor*, Heb.) The air, exhalation; vapour, wind.

AURÁNGIA. See AURANTIA.

AURÁNTIA (*ab aureo colore*, from its golden colour). The orange-tree. An orange.

AURÁNTIUM. The same.

AURÁTA (from *aurum* gold). The gilt-head, a fish; so called from its colour.

AURÉLIA (*ab aureo colore*, from its shining yellow colour). The chrysalis or maggot of a butterfly or other winged insect.

AURELIÁNA (*ab aureo colore*, from its yellow colour). A name of the ginseng.

AÚREUS (from *aurum* gold). Golden, of a yellow colour. Also a specific name of the herb maidenhair, from its colour.

AURICHÁLCUM. A corruption of ORICHALCUM.

AURICÓMUM (from *aurum* gold, and *coma* hair). A sort of maidenhair; so called from its colour.

AURICÓLLA (from *aurum* gold, and *κολλω* to glue together). Borax, a substance with which goldsmiths solder gold.

AURÍCULA (dim. of *auris* the ear). The external part of the ear. The lug. Also the specific name of some herbs from their supposed resemblance to an ear, as, *auricula muris* mouse ear, *auricula urfi* bear's ear, &c. The two muscular bags, likewise, at the basis of the heart are called its *auriculæ*, or ears, from their likeness.

AURICULÁRIA (from *auricula* the ear). The herb carwort; so called because it is good in diseases of the ear.

AURICULÁRIS (from *auricula* the ear). The little finger, and an extensor muscle of the same, have this name, because with this finger we usually pick the ear.

AURICULÁRIUS (from *auricula* the ear). Belonging to the ear.

AURICULÁTUS (from *auricula* the ear). Shaped like an ear.

AURIFÓRMIS (from *auris* the ear, and *forma* a form). The same.

AURÍGA. A waggoner, Lat. A bandage for the sides; so called because it is made like the traces of a waggon-horse.

AURÍGO (*ab aureo colore*, from its yellow colour). The jaundice.

AURIPIGMÉNTUM (from *aurum* gold, and *pigmentum* paint). Orpiment, arsenic; so called from its colour, and its use to painters.

AÚRIS (from *aura* air, as being the medium of hearing). The ear. Also a fish, so called from its likeness.

AURISCÁLPÍUM (from *auris* the ear, and *scalpo* to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear.

AÚRMAR (a contraction of *auris marina*). See **AURIS**.

AÚRUM (αυρος; *aur*, Welch. Hypsicrates says, from *Aurus* its inventor. Probably from אור *aor*, resplendency, Heb.) Gold.

AÚSTER (αυστηρ, from *αυω* to burn). The south wind, which is hot and moist, and productive of putrid disorders.

AUSTÉRITAS (from *austerus* sharp). Sharpness: sourness.

AUSTÉRUS (αυστηρος, from *αυω* to burn). Sharp: sour.

AUSTROMÁNTIA (αυστρομαντια, from *αυστηρ* the wind, and *μαντια* divination). A judgment of events by the winds.

A'UTALES (A corruption of *οδονταλης*, from *οδον* a tooth). A shell, which resembles a tooth.

AUTÁRCIA (αυταρκια, from *αυτος* himself, and *αρκειω* to satisfy). Contentment: ease of mind.

AUTÉTES (αυτητης). See **AUTITES**.

AUTHÉMERON (αυθημερον, from *αυτος* itself, and *ημερα* a day). A medicine

medicine which gives relief or is to be administered the same day.

AUTÍTES (αυτιτης, from *αυτος* itself). A matter or medicine that is pure and unadulterated.

AUTÓGENES (αυτογενης, from *αυτος* itself, and *γινομαι* to be produced). The narcissus is so called, because its bulbous root puts forth leaves before it is set in the earth, so that the plant seems to spring from itself.

AUTOLITHÓTOMUS (αυτολιθοτομος, from *αυτος* himself, *λιθος* a stone, and *τεμνω* to cut). A person who cuts himself for the stone. Reiselius and other writers make use of this word in their history of a man who is said to have performed this operation upon himself.

AUTÓMATUS (αυτοματος, from *αυτος* itself, and *ματην* spontaneously). Spontaneous, of its own accord.

AUTOPHÓSPHORUS (αυτοφωσφορος, from *αυτος* itself, and *φωσφορος* phosphorus). The real phosphorus.

AUTÓPSIA (αυτοψια, from *αυτος* himself, and *επτομαι* to see). Ocular evidence.

AUTÓPYRUS (αυτοπυρος, from *αυτος* itself, and *πυρος* wheat). Bread made with the meal of wheat from which the bran has not been removed.

AUTOÚR (Indian). A sort of bark brought from India.

AUTÚMNUS (Festus says it comes from *augeo*, *augetum*, because at this time the fruits of the earth and the labours of men are increased). The autumn.

AUXÉSIS (αυξησις, from *αυξανω* to increase). The augmentation or growth of a disorder.

AUXILIÁRIUS (from *auxilium* assistance). That which assists or helps.

AÚXYRIS. Blanchard says it is a corruption of *OSYRIS*, q. v.

AVÁNSIS (αβανσις). See **AUANTE**.

AVARÁMO (Indian). A filiquose tree growing in Brasil.

AVELLÁNA (from *Abella*, or *Avella*, a town in Campania, where they grew). The hazel nut.

AVÉNA (from *aveo* to covet). The oat; so called because cattle are very fond of them.

AVÉNIUS (from *a* priv. and *vena* a vein). In botany, it is applied to leaves which have no visible veins.

AVÉRSIO

AVÉRSIO (from *averto* to turn from). The diverting or turning a flux of humours from one part to another. Also a nausea or loathing of food.

AVICULÁRIA (dim. of *avis* a bird). The herb Venus's looking-glass; so called because birds are fond of its seed.

A'VILU (Indian). An Indian apple.

A'VIS (from *אֵיפָה* *avipb*, Heb.) The peacock.

AVOIRDUPOIS (*avoir du poids*, to have the weight, Fr.) The pound weight is so called which exceeds the pound troy weight by four ounces, which contains only twelve ounces.

A'XEA (from *axis* an axle-tree). A sort of commissure or articulation is so called when one part is inserted into the other in the form of an axle.

AXÍLLA (from *אֶזְלָא* *atzil*, Heb. Scaliger deduces it from *ago* to act, in this manner, *ago*, *axo*, *axa*, *axula*, *axilla*). The arm-pit.

AXILLÁRIS (from *axilla* the arm-pit). In botany, it means growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem. Also, belonging to the arm-pit.

AXIÓMA (*ἀξιωμα*, from *ἀξιοω* to suppose). A maxim or proposition.

A'XIS (from *ago* to act). The second vertebra of the neck. In botany, it is the column placed in the centre of katkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

A'XON (*ἄξων*, from *αγω* to act). The same.

AXÚNGIA (from *axis* an axle-tree, and *unguo* to anoint). Hog's lard: grease of any kind.

A'ZAC (*اَسَاك* *asak*, Arab.) Gum ammoniac.

A'ZIUS. See ASSIUS.

AZÓTUM (*ἄζωτον*, from *α* priv. and *ζωη* life). The base of that part of the atmospheric air which is unfit for respiration, and which destroys animal life.

A'ZUL (from *اَزَل* *azul* durable, Arab.) The lapis lazuli.

A'ZYGES (*ἄζυγης*, from *α* priv. and *ζυγος* a yoke). The os sphe-
noides is so called because it has no fellow.

A'ZYGOS (*ἄζυγος*, from *α* priv. and *ζυγος* a yoke, because it has no fellow). Having nothing answerable, or that will pair with it, as the azygos vena.

A'ZYMUS (*ἄζυμος*, from *α* priv. and *ζυμη* fermentation). Unfermented.

BABUZI-

B.

BABUZICA'RIUS (βαβυζικαριος, from βαβαζω to speak inarticulately). The incubus or night-mare; so called because in this disorder the person is apt to make an inarticulate and confused noise.

BACANON (βακανον). The seed of rape or cabbage.

BACCA (Blanchard derives it from Bacchus, the inventor of wine, which is produced from the berry of the vine; but it seems to be from בכה *baccab*, Heb.) A berry.

BACCÁLIA (à *baccarum copiâ*, because it abounds in berries). The bay or laurel tree.

BACCÁTUS (from *bacca* a berry). Abounding in berries: belonging to the berry.

BACCHARIS (βαχχαρις, quasi παγχαρις from πας and χαρις, because from its fragrance it is grateful to all. Blanch. Or from Βαχχος Bacchus, and by metaphor wine, from its pleasant smell. Littleton). The herb great fleabane.

BACCHIA (βαχχια, from βαχχος wine, because it commonly proceeds from hard drinking and intemperance). The gutta rosacea, or fiery pimples dispersed about the face and nose.

BACCHICA (βαχχινη, from Βαχχος Bacchus, because he and his devotees were crowned with it). The ivy.

BACCHUS (Βαχχος, from בכה to vociferate, or בר כוש *bar cusb*, the son of Cush, Heb.) Wine.

BACCÍFERUS (from *bacca* a berry, and *fero* to bear). Producing or bearing berries.

BACCÍNEA (from *bacca* a berry). The blackberry or bilberry.

BACHARIS. See BACCHARIS.

BACÍLLUM (dim. of *baculus* a stick). A troche or small odorous candle, like a little stick, which is burnt to perfume the air, and prevent infection.

BACULUS. The same.

BADISIS (βαδισις, from βαδιζω to walk). Walking: any motion of the legs.

BADÚKKA

BADÚKKA (Indian). A name of the capparís.

BÁGNIO (from *bagno*, Ital.) A bathing or sweating-house.

BALÆNA (βαλαίνα, from βαλλω to cast, from its power in casting up water. Ifíd. Becman thinks it comes from בלבל *balab* to devour, Heb. from its voracity). The whale.

BALÁNDA (from βαλανός a nut, and εἶδος form, Blanchard). The beech-tree. See VALANIDA.

BALANÍNUS (βαλανίνος, from βαλανός an acorn). Belonging to or expressed from a nut or kernel. *Oleum balaninum* means the oil of ben.

BALANOCÁSTANUM (βαλανοκαστανόν, from βαλανός a nut, and καστανόν a chestnut). The earth-nut; so called from its tuberous root.

BÁLANOS (βαλανός, from βαλλω to cast, because it sheds its fruit upon the ground. Blanchard. Or more probably from בלון *balon* proceeding from the oak, Heb.) An acorn; or any glandiferous tree. A pessary or suppository made like an acorn. Also the glans penis, from its shape.

BÁLANUS. The same.

BALAÚSTIUM (βαλαυστίον, from βαλῖος various, and αὖω to dry; so called from the variety of its colours, and its becoming soon dry; or from ελασανω to germinate. Blanchard). The wild pomegranate.

BALBÚTIES (from βαβαζω to stammer, or rather from בלבל *balbel* to babble, Heb.) A defect of pronunciation: a stammering.

BALLISTA (from βαλλω to cast). The astragalus is called the *os ballistæ*, because the ancients used to cast it from their slings.

BALLÓTE (βαλλωτή, from βαλλω to send forth, and ὅς, ὡτός the ear, because it sends forth flowers like ears. Littleton). The herb stinking horehound.

BALNEÁBILIS (from *balneum* a bath). An epithet used for such waters as are proper to bathe in.

BÁLNEUM (βαλανεῖον, from βαλανός an acorn, because the ancients used to burn the husks of nuts or acorns in their baths. Minshew. Or from βαλλω to cast away, and ἀνία grief, because it expels griefs from the mind. D. August. in Lib. Confess. Probably from בלן *balan*, Talmud). A bath, or bathing-house.

BALSAMÁTIO (from *balsamum* a balsam). The embalming of dead bodies.

BALSÁMEA

BALSÁMEA (from *balsamum* balsam). The balm of Gilead fir; so called from its odour.

BALSAMELÆ'ON (βαλσαμελαιον, from βαλσαμον balsam, and ελαιον oil). Balm of Gilead.

BALSAMÉLLA. The same.

BALSÁMICA (βαλσαμικα, from βαλσαμον balsam). Balsamics; or those medicines by which the vital heat is increased, or restored.

BALSAMÍFERUS (from *balsamum*, and *fero* to bear). Bearing or producing gum or balsam.

BALSAMÍNA (from *balsamum*). The balsam apple; so called from its odour.

BALSAMÍTA (from *balsamum*). A species of odoriferous persicaria.

BÁLSAMUM (βαλσαμον, from בעל שמן *baal shamen*, the prince of oils, Heb.) Balm of Gilead, obtained from an evergreen shrub of Arabia.

BÁLSAMUS (βαλσαμος, vid. sup.). The balm of Gilead, a plant.

BÁLUX (βαλλυκα). The sand of rivers which is mixed with gold.

BAMBÁLIO (βαμβαλιων, from βαμβαινω to speak inarticulately). A person who stammers or stutters.

BÁMBAX (βαμβαξ). See **BOMBYX**.

BAMBÚ (Indian). An Indian reed or cane.

BÁMMA (βαμμα, from βαπτω to immerge). A kind of medicated pickle to sop bread or other food in.

BANÁNA (Indian). The Indian fig-tree.

BANANÍERA. The same.

BANGÚE (Indian). A tree growing in Indostan, resembling hemp.

BANÍSTERA (from Mr. Banister who found it). A tall shrub growing in the Spanish West Indies, resembling the maple.

BANISTÉRIA. The same.

BAPTISTÉRIUM (βαπτιστηριον, from βαπτω to immerge). A bath or repository of water to wash the body.

BAPTISÉCULA. See **BATTISECULA**.

BAPTÍSTRUM (from βαπτω to dye). A species of wild mustard; so called from its reddish colour.

BÁRACH (from בורק *borak*, splendid, Arab.) Nitre.

BÁRAMETZ (In the Scythian language this means a lamb). A plant growing in Scythia, somewhat in the shape of a lamb.

BÁRAS (ברש *baras*, Arab.) See **ALBARAS**.

BARÁTHRUM (Βαράθρον, from בַּר *bar*, a well, and אֶתֶר *athar* a place; Heb.) Any cavity or hollow place.

BÁRBA (from *barbarus*, because wild nations are usually unshaven. *Bard*, Sax. *Barf*, Welch). The beard. Also the four lesser claws of the polypus, from its representing a beard. Some vegetables have the specific name of *barba*, whose ramifications are bushy like a beard; as, *barba Jovis* Jupiter's beard or the silver bush, *barba hirci* goat's beard, &c. Also a woolly substance covering the surface of plants.

BARBARÆA (from *St. Barbara*, who is said to have found out its virtues). Winter cresses, or garden rocket.

BABBÁRIA. See **RHABARBARUM**.

BARBÁTUS (from *barba* a beard). In botany, it means bearded; as some corn is; or, covered with a downy substance.

BÁRBULA (dim. of *barba* a beard). In botany, it means a half fibret of compound flowers.

BÁRBULUS (dim. of *barba* a beard). The barbel, a fish; so called from its appearing to be bearded.

BÁRBUS or **BÁREO**. The same.

BARDÁNA (from *bardus* foolish, because silly people were wont to make garments of its burrs, that they might stick to whatever they came near. Minshew). The burdock.

BARÍGLIA (the place where it is produced). The mineral fixed alkaline salt.

BARLÉRIA (from *M. Barlier* who first described it). A sort of snap-dragon growing in Jamaica.

BARÓMETRUM (βαρομετρον, from βαρος weight, and μετρον a measure). An instrument for determining the weight of the air.

BÁROMETZ. See **BARAMETZ**.

BÁROS (βαρος). Gravity.

BÁRYS (βαρς). Heavy.

BARÓSCOPUS (βαροσκοπος, from βαρος weight, and σκοπω to see). The same as **BAROMETRUM**.

BARYECOÍA (βαρυκοια, from βαρς heavy, and ακουω to hear). A difficulty of hearing.

BARYOCÓCCALUM (βαρυκοκκαλον, from βαρς grave, and κοκκαλος a nut). A name of the stramonium, because it gives a deep sound.

BARYPHÓNIA

BARYPHÓNIA (βαρυφωνία, from βαρυς dull, and φωνή the voice). A difficulty of speaking.

BARYPÍCRON (βαρυπικρον, from βαρυς dull, and πικρος bitter). A name of the broad-leaved wormwood.

BARY'TA (βαρυτα, from βαρυς heavy). Ponderous spar; an earth so named from its weight.

BARY'TES. The same.

BASÁLTES (βασαλτης. In the Æthiopic tongue, this word means iron, which is the colour of the stone). A rough hard kind of marble.

BASANÍTES (βασανιτης, from βασανίζω to find out). A kind of stone, upon which the purity of gold is tried, and of which medical mortars are made.

BASÉLLA (This word, I believe, is of Malabar original). Climbing nightshade.

BASIÁTIO (from *basso* tokis). Venereal connection between the sexes.

BASILÁRIS (from βασιλευς a king). Any thing or part which excels or exceeds another in magnitude, is thus denominated, as, *bafilaris arteria: bafilare os.*

BASILÍARIS. The same.

BASÍLICUM (βασιλικον, from βασιλικος royal). The herb basil; so called from its great virtues. Also an ointment.

BASÍLICUS (βασιλικος royal). Many parts and compositions have this epithet from their eminence.

BASILÍSCUS (βασιλισκος, dim. of βασιλευς a king). The cockatrice, a serpent; so called from a white spot upon its head, which resembles a crown.

BASIOGLÓSSUS (βασιογλωσσος, from βασις the base, and γλωσση the tongue). A muscle; so called from its insertion.

BASIOPHARYNGÆ'US (βασιοφαρυγγαιος, from βασις the foundation, and φαρυγξ the fauces). A muscle; so called from its position.

BÁSIS (βασις, from βαινω to proceed from, or rather בסיס *basis*, Chald.) The support of any thing. The broad part of the heart.

BATÁTAS. See **BATTATAS.**

BÁTHMIS (βαθμις, from βαινω to enter). The seat or base: the cavity of a bone, which receives the protuberance of another.

BÁTHRUM (βαθρον). The same. Also an instrument used in the extension of fractured limbs.

BATHYPÍCRUM (βαθυπικρόν, from βαθυ profoundly, i. e. exceedingly, and πικρος bitter). A name of the broad-leaved wormwood.

BATÍCULA (dim. of βατος a bramble, from its likeness). The herb samphire.

BÁTINON (βατινον, from βατος a bramble). The raspberry.

BÁTIS (βατις *quasi* αβατος unpassable. Blanch.) The bramble. Also the thornback, a prickly fish.

BATITÚRA. See **BATTITURA.**

BÁTOS (βατος). The same as **BATIS.**

BATRACHIOÍDES (βατραχιοειδής, from βατραχος a frog, and είδος form). A sort of geranium which resembles the ranunculus.

BATRACHÍTES (βατραχιτης, from βατραχος a frog). The toad-stone; so called because in shape and colour it resembles a frog.

BATRÁCHIUM (βατραχιον, from βατραχος a frog). The herb crow's-foot or ranunculus; so called from its likeness to a frog.

BÁTRACHUS (from βατραχος a frog). An inflammatory tumour under the tongue; so called because they who are infected with it croak like frogs.

BATTARÍSMUS (βατταρισμος, from βαττος a Cyrenæan prince who stammered; hence βατταρίζω to stammer). Stammering: a defect in pronunciation.

BATTÁTAS (Indian). Potatoes.

BATTISÉCULA (from *batuo* to strike against, and *secula* a fickle). The blue-bottle or corn-flower; so called because by striking against the fickle it hinders the mowers.

BAÚCIA (βαυκια, from βαυκος pleasant. Blanch.) The wild carrot; so called from its agreeable taste.

BAUHÍNIA (from *Caspar Baubine*, who first described it). Mountain ebony.

BAÚRAC (برك baurak, Arab.) Nitre: borax. The mineral fixed alkaline salt.

BAXÁNA (Indian). A poisonous tree growing near Ormuz.

BDÁLSIS (βδαλσις, from βδαλλω to suck). Suction.

BDÉLLA (βδελλα, from βδαλλω to suck). A leech.

BDÉLLIUM (βδελλιον, from بدللا bedallah, Arab.) The gum of a black tree in Arabia.

BDÉLLUS (βδελλος, from βδεω to break wind). A discharge of wind by the anus.

BDELY'GMIA (ἔδελυγμα, from ἔδω to break wind). Any filthy and nauseous odour.

BDELY'RIA (ἔδελυρία). The fame.

BEBÆ'US (ἑβῆαιος, from ἑβῆαιω to strengthen). Strong, firm.

BE CABÚNGA (from *bach bungen* water herb, German, because it grows in rivers). Brook-lime.

BÉCHICA (ἐχχικα, from ἐχξ a cough). Medicines to relieve a cough. Pectorals.

BÉCHITA. The fame.

BÉCHIUM (ἐχχιον, from ἐχξ a cough). The herb colt's-foot; so called from its virtues in relieving coughs.

BE CUÍBA (Indian). A large nut growing in Brasil, with an oily kernel.

BEDÉGUA (from בדגוא *bedegua*, Arab.) The thistle.

BÉGMA (ἐγγμα, from ἐσσω to cough). A cough.

BÉHEM (from בהן *behen* a finger, Arab.) The hermodactyl. See **HERMODACTYLUS**.

BÉHEN (בהן). The fame.

BELÁE (Indian). An astringent bark of Madagascar.

BELEMNÍTES (ἐλεμνιτης, from ἐλεμνον a dart, which it represents). The arrow-stone or thunder-bolt.

BELEMNOÍDES (ἐλεμνοειδης, from ἐλεμνον a dart, and εἶδος form). The processus styloides, and the process at the lower end of the ulna, are so named from their dart-like shape.

BELENÍTES. Corrupted from **BELEMNITES**.

BELENOÍDES. See **BELEMNOIDES**.

BELÍLIA (Indian). An Indian berry-bearing shrub.

BELLADÓNNA (from *bella donna* handsome lady, Italian). Deadly nightshade. It is so called because the ladies of Italy use it to take away the too florid colour of their faces.

BELLIDOÍDES (from *bellis* the daisy, and εἶδος form). The greater daisy.

BÉLLIS (à *bello colore*, from its fair colour). The daisy.

BELLÓCULUS (from *bellus* fair, and *oculus* the eye). A precious stone resembling the eye, and supposed to be useful in its disorders. Castellus says, it is *quasi Beli oculus*.

BELLONÁRIA (from *Bellona* the goddess of War). A herb, which, if eaten, makes people mad and act outrageously like the votaries of Bellona.

BELLÓNIA

BELLÓNIA (named in honour of *Petrus Bellonius*). A shrubby plant of no particular virtues.

BELMÚSCUS. See ABELMOSCH.

BELOÍDES (Ξελοειδης, from Ξελος a dart, and ειδος form). The same as BELEMNOIDES.

BELONOÍDES (Ξελονοειδης). The same.

BELÓNE (Ξελονη, from Ξελος a dart). A needle, or any surgical instrument formed like a dart.

BELOÉRE (Indian). An evergreen plant of America.

BELÚLCUM (Ξελυλκον, from Ξελος a dart, and ελω to draw out). A surgeon's instrument for extracting thorns or darts.

BELZÓE. See BENZOIN.

BELZÓINUM. The same.

BEM TÁMARA (בֶּהֱן תַּמָּרָה *behen tamara*, Arab.) The Egyptian bean.

BEN (בֶּהֱן *behn*, Arab.) An oily nut brought from Arabia.

BÉNATH (בִּנְאֹת *benath*, Arab.) Small pustles which rise in the night.

BENEDÍCTUS (from *benedico* to bless). A specific name prefixed to many compositions and herbs on account of their good qualities, as, *benedicta herba*, *bennet*.

BENEOLÉNTIA (from *bene* well, and *oleo* to smell). Fragrant medicines, as gums.

BENGALÉNSIS (from *Bengal* its native place). An Indian tree.

BENÍVI. See BENZOE.

BENJÓINUM. The same.

BENZÓAS (from *benzoe* the gum benjamin). A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with a different base, as, *benzoas argenti* benzoate of silver.

BENZÓE (בִּנְזוֹה *benzoab*, Arab.) The gum benjamin and its tree.

BENZÓINUM. The same.

BÉRBERIS (בֶּרְבֵּרִי *herberi* wild, Arab.) The barberry and its tree.

BERENÍCE (Ξερενικη, from the city of *Berenice*, whence it was brought). Amber.

BERENÍCIUM (Ξερενικιον, from φερω to bring, and νικη victory). An epithet given by the old Greek writers to nitre, from its powers in healing wounds.

BERIBÉRI (This word in the Indian language means a sheep).
A fort

A sort of palsy of the extremities common in the Indies, and so called because persons afflicted with it imitate sheep in their walking.

BERIBÉRIA. The same. Also a contraction.

BERICÓCCA (A corruption of the Tuscan language, from *præcocia*, q. v.) The apricot.

BERÍLLUS. See **BERYLLUS**.

BERMUDÉNSES (from the *Bermudas* islands). Bermudas berries.

BERMUDIÁNA (from the *Bermudas* islands). A plant; so called from the place of its growth.

BERNÁRDIA (called so by Houston, in honour of Dr. *Bernard*). An East Indian plant.

BERY'LLUS (ἑρυθρὸς, from בורלא *buralah*, Chald.) A precious stone of a sea-green colour.

BERY'TION (ἐρυτιον, from *Berytius* its inventor). A collyrium described by Galen.

BESLÉRIA (named in honour of *Besler*, who first described it). A plant described by Millar.

BESSÁNNEN (בשן *beshannen*, Arab.) Chilblains: redness of the extremities.

BÉTA (ἑτα; so called from the river *Bætis* in Spain where it grows naturally; or, according to Blanch. from the Greek letter ἑτα, which it is said to resemble when turgid with seed). Beet.

BÉTLA (Indian). A scandent plant growing in the East Indies.

BETÓNICA (ἑτονικη, corrupted from *vetonita*; and so called because the Vetones, a people of Lusitania, first used it: or, perhaps, from *betwn*, Welch). The herb betony.

BÉTALA (corrupted from the Welch *bedwen*; or from *batuo* to beat, because rods are made from its twigs. Plin.) The birch-tree.

BEX (ἑξ, from ἑσσω to cough). A cough.

BÉZOAR (Baccius de Gemmis says, it is so called because it is found in the stomach of the sort of goat named bezoar). A stony concretion formed in the body of several land animals.

BEZOÁRDICUS (from *bezoar*). Compounded with or possessing virtues like the bezoar.

BIÁNCA. White, Ital. A name of the Spanish white.

BIBINÉLLA

BIBINÉLLA. See PIMPINELLA.

BIBITÓRIUS (from *bibo* to drink). A name given to the adductor oculi, because, by drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, it causes those who drink to look into the cup. The drinking muscle.

BÍBLUS (βίβλος). The bulrush. A plant of Egypt, called also *papyrus*; upon the leaves of which the Egyptians wrote.

BÍBULUS (from *bibo* to drink). Porous, or which readily absorbs moisture.

BICAUDÁLIS (from *bis* twice, and *cauda* a tail). The triceps auris is so called from its having two tails.

BÍCEPS (from *bis* twice, and *caput* a head). Many muscles have this denomination, from their having double heads.

BÍCHOS (*bicho*, Port.) A worm which gets under the toes of people in the Indies.

BÍCION. See VICIA.

BICÓRNIS (from *bis* twice, and *cornu* an horn). A muscle is so called when it has two terminations. The os hyoides is named *bicorne* from its shape.

BICUCULLÁTUS (from *bis* twice, and *cucullus* a hood). Having a double hood or cowl. See CUCULLATUS.

BICÚSPIS (from *bis* twice, and *cuspis* a spear). The molares or grinding-teeth are called *bicuspides* from their having double points or fangs.

BÍDENS (from *bis* twice, and *dens* a tooth). The herb water-hemp is so called from its being deeply ferrated or indented.

BIÉNNIS (from *bis* twice, and *annus* a year). Biennial, or continuing to vegetate two years.

BIFÁRIUS (from *bis* double, and *fari* to speak). In botany, it is used of leaves which point two ways.

BÍFER OR BÍFERUS (from *bis* twice, and *fero* to bear). Bearing fruit, or flowering, twice a-year.

BÍFIDUS (from *bis* twice, and *findo* to cleave). Divided or cloven into two parts.

BIFLÓRUS (from *bis* double, and *flos* a flower). Bearing two flowers upon one stalk or peduncle.

BIFÓLIUM (from *bis* double, and *folium* a leaf). The herb bifoil or tway-blade; so called because it sends up two leaves upon one stalk.

BIFÓRMIS

BIFÓRMIS (from *bis* double, and *forma* shape). Having two shapes or forms.

BIGÁSTER (from *bis* double, and γαστήρ the belly). A muscle is so denominated which has two bellies.

BIGÉMINUS (from *bis* twice, and *geminus* double). In botany, a stalk is so called which is divided, and bears two leaves upon each division.

BIGÉMMIS (from *bis* twice, and *gemma* a bud). Having two buds or branches.

BIGÉNERIS (from *bis* twice, and *genus* a kind or species). Of two kinds, partaking of the nature of two species; as a mule, which is generated from a mare and an ass.

BIGNÓNIA (so called in honour of the Abbé Bignon). The trumpet flower, or scarlet jessamine.

BIHÉRNIS (from *bis* double, and *hernia* a disease so called). Having a hernia or rupture on each side of the scrotum.

BIJUGUS (from *bis* double, and *jugum* a yoke). Having two pair of leaves or foliolets joined together.

BILABIÁTUS (from *bis* twice, and *labium* a lip). Having two lips, or flosculous expansions. A botanical term.

BILAMELLÁTUS (from *bis* double, and *lamella* a thin plate). In botany, it means having the stigma double.

BILIÁRIS (from *bilis* the bile). Appertaining to the bile, or serving to convey or retain it.

BILIÓSUS (from *bilis* the bile). Bilious, or produced by the bile.

BILIS (Of this word I know no better etymology than that of Nævius, who derives it from *bis* twice, and *lis* contention, as being supposed to be the cause of anger and dispute). The gall.

BILOBUS (from *bis* double, and *lobus* the end of the ear). Having two lobes, resembling the tips of ears.

BILOCULÁRIS (from *bis* double, and *loculus* a small place or cell). In botany, it means having two cells in the capsule.

BINÁTUS (from *binus* double). In botany, it means consisting only of one pair, as *binata foliola* having only two leaflets.

BINÓCULUS (from *binus* double, and *oculus* the eye). A bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes.

BIOLY'CHNIUM (βιολυχνιον, from βιος life, and λυχνιον a lamp). The vital heat or natural temperature of the body.

BÍOS (βιος). Life and its natural course. It sometimes means food.

BIOTHÁNATUS (βιοθανατος, from βιος life, and θανατος death.) Dying suddenly or violently, as if there were no space between life and death.

BIPARTÍTUS (from *bis* twice, and *partior* to divide). In botany, it means consisting of two divisions.

BIPEMÚLLA. See **PIMPINELLA.**

BIPÉTALUS (from *bis* twice, and *petalum* a petal). Having two petals or flower-leaves.

BIPINNÁTUS (from *bis* twice, and *pinna* a wing). Doubly winged: that is, when a stalk is pinnated by stalks which are themselves pinnated by leaves. A botanical term.

BIRÉTHUS (from βίρρος *birrus* a priest's hood). An odoriferous cap, lined with cephalic drugs, for the head.

BIRSEN (ברזן *birzin* pl. of ברז *baraz* an aperture). A deep ulcer or imposthume in the breast.

BISCÓCTUS (from *bis* twice, and *coquo* to boil). Twice dressed. It is chiefly applied to bread much baked, as biscuit.

BISLÍNGUA (from *bis* twice, and *lingua* a tongue). The Alexandrian laurel, so called from its appearance of being double-tongued; that is, of having upon each leaf a less leaf.

BISMÁLVA (Blanchard says it is corrupted from *vismalva* quasi *viscum malva*, from its superior viscidty). The water mallow, marsh mallow.

BISMÚTHUM (*bismut*, German). Marcasite.

BISTÁCIUM. See **PISTACIA.**

BISTÓRTA (from *bis* twice, and *torqueo* to bend). Bistort, or snake-weed, so called from the contortions of its roots.

BITERNÁTUS (from *bis* twice, and *ternus* threefold). In botany, it means having three divisions and three sub-divisions.

BITÚMEN (πιτῦμα, from πῖτλα pitch; or πῖσμα, from πῖλος a pine, because it flows from the pine tree. Minshew says it is so called, *quòd vi tumeat è terrâ*, from its bursting forth from the earth). Jews' pitch.

BIVÁLVIS

BIVÁLVIS (from *bis* twice, and *valva* a door). In botany, means opening lengthways like the shell of a muscle.

BIVÁLVULUS. The same.

BIVÉTER (from *bis* twice, and *venter* the belly). A muscle is so called which has two bellies.

BLÁBE (βλαβη, from βλαπῶ to hurt). Any hurt or injury.

BLÆ'SITAS (from *blæsus*). A defect in speech called stammering.

BLÆ'SUS (βλαῖσος, from βλαπῶ to injure). Any bodily defect, or deformity of body. Stammering or lisping in the speech.

BLÁNCA (*blanc* white, Fr.) A purging mixture so called, because it was supposed to evacuate white phlegmatic humours. Also white lead.

BLAPTISÉCULA (from βλαπῶ to hurt, and *secula* a sickle). The cyanus, so called because it injures the mower's instruments.

BLÁSA (Indian). A tree the fruit of which the Indians powder, and use to destroy worms.

BLASTÉMA (βλασημα, from βλασανω to germinate). A bud or shoot. Hippocrates uses it to signify a cutaneous pimple, like a bud.

BLÁTTA (βλαττα, from βλαπῶ to hurt). A sort of beetle or book-worm, so called from its injuring books and clothes.

BLATTÁRIA (from *blatta*). The herb moth mullein, so called because it engenders the blatta. Pliny.

BLÉCHNON (βληχνον). The lesser branched fern.

BLÉCHON (βληχων, from βληχαομαι to bleat). The herb wild pennyroyal; so called, according to Pliny, because if sheep taste it they bleat.

BLÉCHRUS (βληχρος weak). Infirm, weak.

BLÉMA (βλημα, from βαλλω to inflict). A wound.

BLÉNNA (βλεννα). Mucus, a thick excrementitious humour.

BLENNORRHŒA (βλεννορροια, from βλεννα mucus, and ρεω to flow). A discharge of whitish mucus from the urethra in the venereal disease. It is improperly called a gonorrhœa.

BLÉNNUS (βλεννος, from βλεννα mucus, because idiots are drivellers and snotty-nosed). Silly, idiotic.

BLEPHÁRIDES (βλεφαριδες, from βλεφαρον). The hair upon the eye-lids: also the part of the eye-lids where the hair grows.

BLÉPHARON (βλεφαρον, *quasi* βλεπας φαρος, as being the cover and defence of the sight). The eye-lid.

BLEPHARÓTIS (βλεφαρώις, from βλεφαρον the eye-lid). An inflammation of the eye-lids.

BLEPHARÓXYSIS (βλεφαροξυσις, from βλεφαρον the eye-lid, and ξεω to scrape off). The cleansing of the eye lids.

BLEPHAROXY'STON (βλεφαροξυστον, from βλεφαρον the eye-lid, and ξεω to scrape off). An instrument for cleansing or scraping off foul substances from the eye-lids.

BLESTRÍSMUS (βλεστρισμος, from βαλλω to throw about). A restless tossing of the body, as in a fever or phrensy.

BLÉTA. A word used by Paracelsus to signify white, and applied to urine when it is milky, and proceeds from a disease of the kidneys.

BLÉTUS (βλητός, from βαλλω to strike). Suddenly seized, as with a suffocation, and having the appearance of having been smitten with a stick.

BLÍTUM (βλίτον, from βλίος useless). The blite, so called from its worthlessness.

BÓA (βοα or βοη, from βας an ox). A pustulous eruption like the small pox, so called because it was cured, according to Pliny, by anointing it with hot ox-dung.

BOÁNTHEMUM (βοανθεμον, from βας an ox, and ανθεμον a flower). The ox-eye, a flower so called from its likeness.

BÓAS (βοας, from βας an ox). A large serpent, so called because it is said to follow cattle, and suck the milk from cows. Pliny.

BOCCÓNIA (called from P. Boccone, a curious botanist of Sicily). A native plant of Jamaica.

BÓE (βοη, from βοω to exclaim). Clamour or moaning made by a sick person.

BOETHÉMA (βοηθημα, from βοηθεω to assist). A remedy.

BOETHEMÁTICA (βοηθηματικά, from βοηθεω to assist). It is applied to the signs or symptoms of a disease which prognosticate a cure.

BOLÉTUS (from βωλος a mass). A species of fungus; spunk.

BÓLUS (βωλος a mass, from γλῦ balab to agglutinate, Heb.) A bole or bolus. A sort of electuary made for one dose. Also a genus of earth.

BÓMBIAS (from bombyx the silk-worm). A salt formed by the combination of the bombic acid with a different base, as *bombias plumbi* bombiate of lead.

BÓMBUS (βομβος, from βομβέω to sound like a drum). A noise in the bowels, caused by wind.

BOMBÝLIUS (βομβυλιος, from βομβέω to resound). A vessel with a narrow neck, which guggles in the emission of its contents.

BÓMBYX (βομβυξ, from βομβέω to resound). The silk-worm, so called from the noise it makes in spinning its web.

BONIFÁCIA (Matthiol. says, *quòd multum facit boni in corpore humano*, from the good it does to the human frame). The Alexandrian laurel.

BÓNUS HENRÍCUS (called so, says Blanchard, because its virtues were detected by some one whose name was Henry). English mercury.

BÓOPS (βοωψ, from βω an ox, and ωψ the face). A slimy fish so called from the resemblance of its head.

BORÁGO (Minshew and Blanchard say, it was formerly written Corago, *mutato c in b*, from *cor* the heart, because it comforteth the heart and spirits). Borage, bugloss.

BÓRAS (from *borax*). A combination of the boric acid with a different base, as *boras stibii*, borate of antimony.

BÓRAX (בֹּרַק *borak*, Arab.) Borax, tincal.

BORBORÓDES (βορβορώδες, from βορβορος filth). Filthy, foetid, putrid. It is applied by Hippocrates to pus, and the discharge from ulcers.

BORBORY'GMUS (βορβορυγμος, from βορβορῶ to make a noise). A rumbling in the intestines from wind.

BÓREAS (Βορέας. Littleton says it comes from βορα food, because it makes one hungry). The north-east wind, which Galen says is cold and dry, but wholesome, and resisting putrid diseases.

BORÍDIA (βοριδια, from βορα food). A sort of salted meat mentioned by Oribasius.

BORÓZAIL (Æthiop.) An epidemic disease of the Æthiopians, in appearance similar to the lues venerea.

BORRÁGO. See BORAGO.

BÓRRI BORRI (Indian). The East-Indian name of turmeric. Also an ointment used there, in which the roots of turmeric are a chief ingredient.

BÓRRUS (βορρος or βορος voracious). Greedy in eating, so as to engender disease.

Bos

Eos (βους, from βω to bellow. Minshew derives it from עֹשׂ *abos*, fat or pampered. The Egyptians fed and worshipped oxen under the name of Apis or Serapis). The ox, whose flesh made into tea is very restorative.

BÓSCAS (βοσκας, from βοσκω to feed). The mallard, a ravenous bird.

BÓSCUS (βοσκος a wood, because it grows in woody places). A kind of wild sage.

BÓSMORUS (βοσμορος, from βοσκω to feed, and μορος a part or portion, because it is divided for food by the mill. Blanchard). Corn made into flower or meal.

BÓTANE (βότανη, from βόλος food). An herb.

BOTÁNICA (βότανικη, from βότανη an herb). Botany, the science relating to vegetables.

BOTÁNICON (βότανικον, from βότανη an herb). A plaster made of herbs.

BÓTHOR (בתר *bothor*, Arab.) Tumours; pimples in the face; also the small pox or measles.

BÓTHRIUM (βοθριον a little pit). The alveolus or socket for the tooth. Also a small ulcer in the tunica cornea.

BOTRYÍTES (βότρυις, from βότρυς a bunch of grapes). A sort of burnt cadmia, collected in the top of the furnace and resembling a bunch of grapes.

BÓTRYIS (βότρυς a cluster of grapes). The oak of Jerusalem, so called because its seed hangs down like a bunch of grapes.

BOUBÁLIOS (βουβάλιος). The wild cucumber.

BOÚBON (βουβων). See BUBO.

BOÚCERAS (βουκερας, from βους an ox, and κερας an horn). The herb fenigreek, so called from the figure of its seed.

BOUGÍE (A wax candle. French). A machine introduced into the urethra to remove obstructions.

Boví (Chinese). Bohea tea.

BOÚLIMUS (βουλιμος, from βε greatly, and λιμος hunger; or probably from βουλομαι to desire). A canine or voracious appetite.

BOÚNIAS (βουνιας, from βουνος a bunch). A species of napi, so called because its root is round like a ball.

BOVÍLLÆ (from *bos* an ox, because cattle were supposed subject to it; or perhaps it may rather mean the cow-pox). The measles.

BOVÍNA

BOVÍNA FÁMES. The same as BOULIMUS.

BRÁBYLA (βραβυλα, *quasi* βοραβουλα, i. e. την βοραν εκβαλλοντα because they are laxative, and discharge the food from the intestines. Suid.)
The large Damascene plum.

BRACHÉRIUM (from *brachium* an arm, because it is made to embrace the parts). A bandage for an hernia.

BRACHIÆUS (from *brachium* the arm). The specific name of several muscles which have connection with the arm.

BRACHIÁLE (from *brachium* an arm). This word means a bracelet : but the antient anatomical writers called by this name the carpus, or place where the bracelet was placed.

BRACHIÁLIS. Having connection with the arm.

BRACHIÁTUS (from *brachium* the arm). In botany, it means having branches in pairs like arms.

BRÁCHIO-CUBITÁLIS. Having connection both with the humerus and the ulna.

BRÁCHIO-RADIÁLIS. Having connection with the humerus and the radius.

BRÁCHIUM (βραχιων, from βραχυς short, because in a well-proportioned man, it is shorter from the shoulder to the hands, than from the hip to the feet. Festus). The arm ; that part of the body which extends from the shoulder to the wrist. In botany, it means a branch.

BRACHYCHRÓNIUS (βραχυχρονιος, from βραχυς short, and χρονος time). Acute, or continuing but a short time.

BRACHYPNŒA (βραχυπνοια, from βραχυς short, and πνέω to breathe). Shortness and difficulty of breathing.

BRACHY'POTUS (βραχυποτος, from βραχυς short or little, and πος drink). An epithet used by Galen of those who in high fevers drink but little.

BRÁCHYS (βραχυς short). Short in continuance.

BRÁCTEA (so called απο της βραχυν, from the noise it makes). The thin beaten leaf of any metal. Also the floral leaves of plants, from their resemblance.

BRACTEÁTUS (from *bractea*). Having bractæ or floral leaves.

BRADYPÉPSIA (βραδυπεψια, from βραδus slow, and πεπω to concoct). Slow digestion, weak concoction of food.

BRÁDYS (βραδus slow). Slow in progress or termination.

BRÁNCA

- BRÁNCA (*branca* a foot or branch. Spanish). A term applied to some herbs which are supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *branca leonis*, lion's foot; *branca ursina*, bear's foot.
- BRÁNCHE or BRÁNCHE (ἐραγγχοι, from ἐρεχω to make moist). The glandulous tumours of the fauces, which secrete the saliva.
- BRÁNCHEUS (ἐραγγχος, from ἐρεχω to moisten). A defluxion of humours upon the fauces.
- BRASILÉNSIS. Produced in Brasil.
- BRÁSILIUM. The same.
- BRÁSIUM (ἐρασιον, from ἐρασσω to boil). Barley malt.
- BRÁSMA (ἐρασμα, from ἐρασσω to boil). Fermentation.
- BRÁSMOS (ἐρασμος). The same.
- BRÁSSICA (Varro says, *quasi præfica*, from *præfeco* to cut off, because it is cut from the stalk for use; or from *πρασια* a bed in a garden, where they are cultivated). Cabbage, colewort.
- BRÁTHU (ἐραθυ). An old name for favine.
- BRÉGMA (ἐρεγμα, from ἐρεχω to moisten). The two bones on the upper part of the head; so called because in infants, and sometimes even in adults, they are tender and moist.
- BRÉNTHUS (ἐρενθος, from ἐρενθεω to be arrogant). A species of duck, so called from its running after passengers.
- BREPHOTRÓPHIUM (ἐρεφοτροφιον, from ἐρεφος an infant, and τρεφω to nourish). An hospital for infants.
- BRETÁNICA (Blanchard says it is a Frieslandic word, and means put between the teeth to cure the hiccough. *Bret tand bic*). A sort of bur-dock or water-dock.
- BRÉVIS. Short. A specific name of some parts whose termination is not far from their insertion, as *brevia vasa* the branches of the splenic vein.
- BREVISSIMUS (superl. of *brevis* short). In botany, it means having its specified part very short.
- BREYNIA. An American plant named in honour of Dr. Breynius, a botanist of Dantzic.
- BRITÁNICA. See BRETANICA.
- BRÍTHOS (ἐριθος, from ἐριθω to labour under a load). A weight or diseased pressure upon any part.
- BRÍZA (ἐριζη, from ἐριζω to make sleep). A sort of corn or bread causing drowsiness.

BRÓCHOS (ἐροχος a snare). A bandage.

BRÓCHTHOS (ἐροχθος, from ἐρεχω to pour). The throat.

BRÓCHUS (ἐροχος). Having the chin and nether lip sticking out.

BRÓMA (ἐρωμα, from ἐρωσκω to eat). Food of any kind, that is masticated and not drank.

BRÓMION (ἐρωμιον, from ἐρωμος the oat). A plaster made of oaten flour.

BRÓMUS (ἐρωμος, from ἐρωσχω to eat). The oat.

BRÓNCHIA (ἐρογchia, from ἐρογχος the throat). The aspera arteria. The wind-pipe.

BRONCHIÁLIS. Belonging to or having connection with the bronchia.

BRONCHOCÉLE (ἐρογχοκηλη, from ἐρογχος the wind-pipe, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour appearing in the fore part of the neck, between the skin and the wind-pipe.

BRÓNCHOS (ἐρογχος the wind-pipe). A catarrh; a suppression of the voice from a catarrh.

BRONCHOTÓMIA (ἐρογχοτομία, from ἐρογχος the wind-pipe, and τέμνω to cut). A division made between the annular cartilages of the wind-pipe.

BRÓNCHUS (ἐρογχος, from ἐρεχω to pour). The wind-pipe. The ancients believed that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids by the bronchia; whence its name.

BRÓNTE (ἐρονῆ quasi ἐρομή, from ἐρεμω to roar). Thunder.

BRÓNTIS (ἐρονῆς, from ἐρονῆ thunder). The thunder-stone, so called because it was supposed to fall down in thunder-storms.

BRÓTUS (ἐρῶτος). Mortal. It is used by Hippocrates for man.

BRÚCHUS (ἐρυχος, from ἐρυχω to devour). A sort of caterpillar or locust, that devours corn and grass.

BRÚMA (Scaliger derives it from ἐραχεια ἡμερα a short day). Midwinter; the shortest day.

BRUNÉLLA. See PRUNELLA.

BRUNNEÍRI GLANDULÆ. The glandules lodged under the villous coats of the intestines are so called in honour of their supposed inventor.

BRUNSFÉLSIA. A plant, common in Barbadoes, and named from Dr. Brunfelsius, who first described it.

BRÚSCUS. See RUSCUS.

BRUTA (ברות *bruta*, Arab.) An eastern shrub, like a cypress. This word also means that didactic instinct which is shown in brutes; as in the stork teaching the use of clysters.

BRÚTIA (So called from Brutia, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced). An epithet for the most resinous sort of pitch.

BRÚTUS (בריות *bruit* folly, Chald.) An epithet used of animals not endowed with human reason.

BRY'CHIUS (βρυχιος, from βρω to flow). Immersed. Hippocrates uses it of deep-seated veins.

BRY'GMUS (βρυγμος, from βρυχω to make a noise). The noise which is made by the collision and gnashing together of the teeth.

BRY'ON (βρυσον, from βρω to germinate). Moss.

BRYÓNIA (βρυωνια, from βρω to abound, from its abundance). The wild vine. Bryony.

BRYÓPTERIS (βρυοπτερις, from βρυσον moss, and πτερις fern). White fern which grows on the moss of the oak.

BRY'THION (βρυθιον). A malagma described by P. Ægineta.

BRY'TIA (βρυτια, from βρυττω to devour). The solid parts of grapes, which remain after the must is expressed from them.

BRY'TON (βρυτον, from βρω to pour out). A kind of ale or wine made of barley.

BÚBALUS (βυβαλος, dim. of βας an ox). The buffalo, a lesser species of ox.

BUBÁSTICUM (βυβαστικον). Upon this word Castellus has this remarkable note.—Epitheton est ulceris perhumidi, et pueris maxime in superficie oritur; notante Gorræo, p. 77, ex Ætio, l. 4. c. 21. Rationem hujus appellationis reddere non licet.

BÚBO (βυβων). The groin. Also a tumour tending to suppuration upon the groin. Tumours of the glands which are in the arm-pits, are likewise called buboes.

BÚBON (βυβων). The same.

BUBÓNIUM (βυβωνιον, from βυβων the groin). A name of the golden starwort, so called because it was supposed efficacious in diseases of the groin.

BUBONOCÉLE (βυβωνοκηλη, from βυβων the groin, and κηλη a tumour). A hernia or rupture of the groin.

BÚBULA

BÚBULA (from *bos* an ox or cow). Beef.

BÚCCA (בֹּקֶה *bukkab*, Heb.) The cheek. The hollow inner part of the cheek, that is inflated by the act of blowing.

BUCCACRÁTON (βυκκακρατον, from *buccela* a morsel, and *κραω* to mix or sop). A morsel of bread dipped in wine, which antiently served for a breakfast.

BUCCÁLIS (from *bucca* the cheek). Belonging to the cheek. The glandulous bodies within the cheeks near the mouth are called *buccales glandulae*.

BÚCCEA (from *bucca* the cheek. That is, as much as can be contained at one time within the cheeks). A mouthful. A morsel.

BUCCÉLATON (βυκκελάτον, from *buccela* a morsel). A medicine made up in the form of a small loaf.

BUCCÉLLA. See BUCCEA.

BUCELLÁTIO (from *buccellatus* cut into small pieces). A way of stopping the blood by applying small square pieces of lint to the vein or artery.

BUCELLÁTUS. The same as BUCCEA. Cut into morsels or small pieces.

BUCCINÁTOR (from *buccina* a trumpet). The trumpeter's muscle. A muscle of the cheek, so called from its use in forcing out the breath to blow the trumpet.

BÚCCINUM (from *buccina* a trumpet). The whelk, a fish so called from its trumpet-like shape.

BÚCCULA (dim. of *bucca* the cheek). The fleshy part under the chin.

BÚCERAS (βυκερας, from *βες* an ox, and *κερας* an horn). The herb fenugreek, so called from the horn-like appearance of its seed.

BÚCHASIS. See ALBUCASIS.

BUCRÁNION (βυκρανιον, from *βες* an ox, and *κρανιον* the head). The antirrhinum or calves-snout is so called from the resemblance of its flowers.

BÚCTON. Severinus Piræus calls the hymen by this name, but for what reason I know not.

BÚFFAL. Buffelus. See BUBALUS.

BÚFO (from *βες* an ox, and *φονος* death). The toad; so called because it is said to be deadly to cattle if eaten by them.

BUFONÍTIS (from *bufo* the toad). A stone or bone, so called because

cause it was supposed to be found in the head of a toad. See Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BUGLÓSSUM (εγλωσσον, from βε an ox, and γλωσσα a tongue). Bugloss, a herb so called from the shape and roughness of its leaf.

BUGLÓSSUS (εγλωσσος, from βε an ox, and γλωσσα a tongue). The sole fish is so called from its shape.

BÚGONES (εγγονες, from βε an ox, and γινομαι to produce). Bees are so called, because the antients supposed them to be bred from the putrefied carcase of an ox.

BÚGULA (It is said by Blanchard to be a diminutive of *buglossa*, and to be so called from its resemblance). The herb bugle.

BULÁPATHUM (εελαπαθον, from εε great, and λαπαθον a dock). The herb patience, a large species of dock.

BULBASPHÓDELUS (εολεασφοδελος, from εολεος a bulb, and ασφοδελος the asphodel). A species of asphodel with a bulbous root.

BULBÍFERUS (from *bulbus* a bulb, and *fero* to bear). Bearing bulbs.

BULBÍNA (dim. of *bulbus*). A little bulb.

BULBOCÁSTANUM (εολεοκασανον, from εολεος a bulb, and κασανα a chesnut). The earth-nut or pig-nut, so called from its bulbous appearance.

BULBOCÓDIUM (εολεοκωδιον, from εολεος a bulb, and κωδια a globe). The narcissus, a sort of daffodil with a bulbous root.

BÚLBONAC (Germ.) The herb honesty; so named from its knotted root.

BULBÓSUS (from *bulbus* a bulb). Bulbous; enlarging in a globular form at the bottom.

BÚLBUS (εολεος. Blanchard derives it from εε a particle of excess, and λαξη, from λαμβανω to take, because it is easily taken hold of by reason of its globosity). A ball. A root that is round, and consists of many coats involving one another, or scales lying over one another.

BULÍMIA (εελιμια, from εε a particle of excess, and λιμος hunger). An insatiable hunger, a canine appetite.

BULIMÍASIS (εελιμιασις). The same.

BÚLIMUS (εελιμος). The same.

BULÍTHOS (εελιθος, from βε an ox, and λιθος a stone). A stone found in the kidneys, or gall, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BULÍTHUM (ἐξλιθον, from ἐξ an ox, and λιθος a stone). A ball found in the stomach of animals who chew the cud.

BÚLLA (a bubble). Clear pustules which arise from burns or scalds are called bullæ. Blisters.

BULLÁTUS (from *bulla* a bubble). Having the appearance of blisters.

BULLÓSA (from *bulla* a bubble). An epithet applied to the vesicular fever, because the skin is covered with little vesicles or blisters.

BUMÉLIA (ἐξμελία, from ἐξ a particle of increase, and μελία an ash). The common larger ash-tree.

BÚNIAS (ἐξνιας, from ἐνος a little hill). Navew. A plant of the turnip kind, so called from the tuberosity of its root.

BUNÍTES (from *bunium* wild parsley). A wine made of bunium and must.

BÚNIUM (ἐξνιον, from ἐνος a little hill). Wild parsley, so called from its tuberosity.

BUPEÍNA (ἐξπεινα, from ἐξ a particle of magnitude, and πεινα hunger). An insatiable hunger, a canine appetite.

BÚRHAGOS (ἐξφαγος, from ἐξ a particle of excess, and φαγω to eat). The name of an antidote which created a voracious appetite in Marcellus Empiricus.

BUPHTHÁLMUM (ἐξφθαλμον, from ἐξ an ox, and οφθαλμος an eye). The herb ox-eye; so called from its flowers, which resemble an eye.

BUPHTHÁLMUS (ἐξφθαλμος, from ἐξ an ox, and οφθαλμος an eye). A distemper of the eye, so named from its large appearance, like an ox's eye.

BUPLEUROÍDES (ἐξπλευροειδης, from ἐξπλευρον, and ειδος like). A herb which resembles the bupleurum.

BUPLEÚRUM (ἐξπλευρον, from ἐξ large, and πλευρον a rib). The herb hare's-ear, named from its having large rib-like filaments upon its leaves.

BUPRÉSTIS (ἐξπρησις, from ἐξ a cow, and πρησθω to burn). A venomous fly like the cantharides, so called because it destroys cattle if they eat it with their food. Also a herb poisonous to cattle.

BÚRAC (بورق *burak*, Arab.) Borax. It also means any kind of salt.

BÚRDO

BÚRDO (פֶּרֶד *perd*, Heb. i. e. separated from its original species).
The mule.

BÚRSA (a purse). The scrotum is so called. The little bags which contain a lubricating mucus for the purpose of facilitating the motions of the tendons, are called *bursæ mucosæ*. Also a herb is called *bursa pastoris* from the resemblance of its seminal follicles to a scrip.

BURSÁLIS (from *bursa* a purse). Resembling a purse, as the *bursalis musculus*.

BUSELÍNUM (ἑσσελίον, from ἑσ great, and σελίον parsley). A large species of apium.

BÚTEO (ἐστέων, from ἐσ food). The buzzard, a kind of hawk, so called from its rapacity.

BÚTOMUM (ἐστομον, from ἑσ greatly, and τέμνω to cut). The yellow water-flag, so called from its sword-like appearance.

BÚTOMUS (ἐστομος, from ἑσ greatly, and τέμνω to cut). The water-gladiola; named from its sword-like shape.

BÚTYRUM (ἐστύρον, from ἑσ a cow, and τυρός *coagulum* or cream).
Butter.

BÚXUS (πυξός, from πυκάζω to become hard; or more probably from בקסא *bakfa*, Arab.) The box-tree.

BY'NE (ἐυνη, from ἐω to fill). Malt made of barley; so called because in its wetting it swells much.

BYNG (Chinese). Green tea.

BYRÉTHRUM (*beretta*, Ital. or *barette*, Fr. a cap). An odoriferous cap, filled with cephalic drugs, for the head.

BY'RSA (ἐρσα leather). A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSODÉPSICON (ἐρσοδεψικον, from ἐρσα leather, and δεψέω to tan or curry). A name given to sumach, because it is chiefly employed in the making and tanning of leather.

BYSAÚCHEN (ἐσσαυχην, from ἐω to hide, and αυχην the neck). One who, by lifting up his shoulders, hides his neck. One who is round-shouldered. Also any one who has a morbid stiffness of the neck.

BY'SMA (ἐσμα, from ἐω to fill or stop up). The cover or stopper of any vessel.

BY'SMA. See BYZEN.

BY'SSUS (ἐσσος, from בוצ *buz*, Heb.) A woolly kind of moss. Also the

the *pudendum muliebre*, from its mossy or hairy coat. Also a kind of fine linen.

BY'THOS (εὐθος deep). An epithet used by Hippocrates, for the bottom of the stomach.

BY'ZEN (εὐζην, from εὖω to rush together). In a heap : throngingly. Hippocrates uses this word to express the hurry in which the menses flow in an excessive discharge.

C.

C, IN the chemical alphabet, means salt petre.

CAAÁPIA (Indian). A Brazilian root, which chewed has nearly the effects of ipecacuanha.

CAATÁYA (Indian). A Brazilian plant, very powerfully cathartic and emetic.

CAACÍCA (Indian). A Brazilian herb, applied in cataplasms against venomous bites.

CAÁCO. The Indian name of the sensitive plant.

CAÆTIMÁY (Indian). A tall plant of Brasil, used in cutaneous disorders.

CAAGHIGÚGO (Indian). A shrub of Brasil, whose leaves are applied to ulcers as desiccative.

CAARÓBA (Indian). A tree of Brasil, whose leaves are sudorific and antivenereal.

CÁBALA (קבלה *kabbalah*, tradition, Heb.) This word means a traditional explanation of the Scriptures, but metaphorically is used for any magical or mysterious explanation of sciences.

CACÁBULUS (from κακῶω to go to stool). A privy or jakes.

CÁCABUS (κακαῖος, from καῶω to burn, and κᾶς meat). A pot or kettle for boiling flesh in.

CACAGÓGA (κακαγωγα, from κακη excrement, and αγω to expel).

Cathartics. Ointments which are rubbed on the fundament to procure stools.

CACÁLIA (κακαλία. Blanchard derives it from κακον bad, and λιαν exceedingly, because it is mischievous to the soil where it grows).

The herb wild chervil or wild caraways.

CACALIÁNTHÉMUM (κακαλιανθεμον, from κακαλια wild chervil, and ανθεμον a flower). The cabbage-tree or carnation-tree. Its flower resembles that of the cacalia.

CACAMOTICTLANOQUILÓNI (Indian). The purging potatoe.

CÁCAMUM (κακαμον). The same as κακαλια. Cacalia.

CACANGÉLIA (κακαγγελια, from κακος bad, and αγγελω to pronounce). The bad prediction of the event of a disease from its symptoms or appearances.

CÁCAO (Indian). The cocoa or chocolate tree.

CACAPHÓNIA (κακαφωνια, from κακος bad, and φωνη the voice). A defect in the organs of speech. A depravity of voice.

CACÁTIO (from *caco* to go to stool). The act of voiding the excrements.

CACATÓRIUS (from *caco* to go to stool). An epithet given by Sylvius to a kind of intermitting fever attended with a diarrhæa.

CACCIÓNDE (Castellus believes this name to be patronymic). A sort of pills recommended by Baglivi against dysenteries; whose base is catechu.

CACHÉCTICUS (καχεκτικός, from κακος bad, and εξις the habit of body). Of a bad temperament or habit of body.

CACHÉXIA (καχεξια, from κακος bad, and εξις the habit of body). A bad habit of body.

CACHINNÁTIO (from *cachinno* to laugh aloud). A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysteric and maniacal cases.

CACHRY'FERUS (from καχρυς a catkin, and *fero* to bear). Bearing catkins or keys.

CÁCHRYS (καχρυς, Pliny says from καιω to burn, because they burn the stomach). A catkin or catelin.

CACHÚNDE. A Chinese cordial.

CACHY'MIA (καχυμια). An imperfect metal.

CACOALEXITÉRIUM (κακοαλεξιηριον, from κακος bad, and αλεξιηρεω to preserve). A preservative against poison or infectious diseases.

CACO-

CACOCHÓLIA (κακοχολία, from κακος bad, and χολη the bile). An indisposition or disease of the bile.

CACÓCHROUS (κακοχροος, from κακος bad, and χροα colour). Of a bad colour, particularly in the face.

CACOCHY'LIA (κακοχυλία, from κακος bad, and χυλη the chyle). Indigestion, or a depraved state of the chyle.

CACOCHY'MIA (κακοχυμία, from κακος bad, and χυμος the humour of the body). A diseased or depraved state of the natural humour.

CACOCNÉMUS (κακοκνημος, from κακος bad, and κνημη the leg). Having the legs ill formed. Having a natural defect in the tibia.

CACOCORÉMA (κακοκορημα, from κακος bad, and κορεω to purge or cleanse). A medicine which purges off the vicious humours.

CACODÆ'MON (κακοδαιμων, from κακος bad, and δαιμων a spirit). An evil spirit or genius which was supposed to preside over the bodies of men, and afflict them with certain disorders. The nightmare.

CACÓDIA (κακωδία, from κακος bad, and ωζω to smell). A defect in the sense of smelling.

CACOÉTHES (κακοηθης, from κακος bad, and ηθος custom or habit). Medicinally it means a malignancy or inveteracy of habit or continuance, as in an old ulcer.

CACOPÁTHIA (κακοπαθία, from κακος bad, and παθος affection). An ill affection of the body or part.

CACOPHÓNIA (κακοφωνία, from κακος bad, and φωνη the voice). A defect in the organs of speech ; a bad pronunciation.

CACOPRÁGIA (κακοπραγία, from κακος bad, and πράττω to perform). A defect in the powers of those viscera by which nutrition is performed.

CACORRÉMOSYNE (κακορρημοσύνη). The same as CACANGELIA.

CACORY'THMUS (κακορυθμος, from κακος bad, and ρυθμος order or number). An epithet for an unequal pulse.

CACÓSIS (κακωσις, from κακος bad). A bad disposition of the body.

CACOSÍTIA (κακοσίτια, from κακος bad, and σίσιον food). A loathing of food.

CACOSPHY'XIA (κακοσφυξία, from κακος bad, and σφυξίς the pulse). A disorder of the pulse.

CACOSTÓMACHUS (κακοστομαχος, from κακος bad, and στομαχος the stomach).

stomach). A bad or disordered stomach; also food which the stomach rejects.

CACÓSTOMUS (κακοστομος, from κακός bad, and στομα a mouth). Having a bad formed or disordered mouth.

CACOTHÁNATUS (κακοθανάτος, from κακος bad, and θανάτος death). A painful or miserable termination of life.

CACOTHY'MIA (κακοθυμία, from κακος bad, and θυμος the mind). A vicious or diseased disposition of the mind.

CACOTRÓPHIA (κακώροφια, from κακος ill, and τρέφω to nourish). A vitiated nourishment. A wasting of the body through defect of nutrition.

CÁCTUS (κακτός. Blanchard is in doubt how this word is derived. It may be, says he, quasi καλκακίονος, παρα το καλκακίειν because its down is dangerous; or from καίω to burn, because its seed is pungent). A sort of thistle or artichoke.

CACÚBALUM (κακὺβαλον, from κακος evil, and ἐβαλλω to cast out). The berry-bearing chickweed, so named because it was thought to be efficacious in expelling poisons.

CACÚMEN (qu. *acumen*, from *acus* a point). The top or point of an instrument.

CADÁVER (from *cado* to fall, because the body when deprived of life falls to the ground). A carcase. A body deprived of life.

CÁDMIA (καδμεία, from קדם *kadam*, Heb.) A name of the lapis calaminaris. Brass ore.

CADÚCUS (from *cado* to fall down). The epilepsy or falling sickness. It is commonly used as an adjective, with its substantive *morbus*. In botany it means being of the shortest duration; as *caducum folium*, a leaf falling at the first opening of the flower.

CÁDUS (καδος, from כד *kad*, Heb.) An ancient measure for wine. A caddy.

CÆCÍLIA (from *cæcus* blind). The floc worm or blind worm.

CÆ'CITAS (from *cæcus* blind). Blindness. Deprivation or want of sight.

CÆ'CUM (from *cæcus* blind, because it is open at one end only). The blind gut.

CÆMÉNTUM (from *cædo* to beat together). Cement. Any tenacious matter by which two bodies are made to stick together.

CÆ'ROS

CÆ'ROS (καιρος). Hippocrates by this word means the opportunity or moment in which whatever is to be effected should be done.

CÆRÚLEUS (qu. *cæruleus* from *cælum* the sky). Blue; of the colour of the unclouded firmament.

CÆSALPÍNA (named by its discoverer Plumier, in honour of Cæsalpinus, a great botanist). An American plant.

CÆSÁREA SECTIO (so called from Julius Cæsar, who was brought into the world this way, and was named Cæsar from *cædo* to cut). The Cæsarean operation. The bringing the fœtus into the world from the uterus through the integuments of the abdomen.

CÆ'SARES (vid. sup.) They are so named who are brought forth by this operation.

CÆ'SO. The same.

CÆTCHÚ. See CATECHU.

CAP. CÁFA. CAFFA (قفار *capbar*, Arab.) See CAMPHORA.

CALAMÁCORUS (καλαμακορος, from καλαμος a reed, and ακορον or ακορος a cane). Indian reed, of which walking-canes are made.

CALAMAGRÓSTIS (καλαμαγρωσις, from καλαμος a reed, and αγρωσις a sort of grass). Sheer-grass. Reed-grass.

CALAMÁRIÆ (from *calamus* a reed). An order of plants of the reed-kind.

CALÁMBAC (Indian). The agallochum, or aromatic aloe.

CALAMÉDON (καλαμηδον, from καλαμος a reed). A sort of fracture which runs along the bone in a straight line like a reed.

CALAMINÁRIS (from *calamus* a reed). Calamine, a mineral so called from its reed-like appearance.

CALAMÍNTHA (καλαμινθη, from καλος beautiful, and καλαμος a reed, and μινθη mint). The herb calamint, or reed-calamint.

CALAMÍTIS (καλαμιτις, from καλαμος a reed). A fictitious cadmia, which fixed to iron rods acquires the figure of a reed.

CÁLAMUS (καλαμος, from קלם *kalam*, or קלמך *kelemus*, Arab.) A stalk. A cane or reed.

CALÁNDRA (καλανδρα, from καλος good, and ανηρ ανδρος a man). The lark, so called from the nourishment afforded by its flesh.

CÁLAPUS (καλαπος, from καλος beautiful, and πος a foot). The antelope, so named from the elegant shape of its feet.

CALATHIÁNA (from καλαθος, *calathus*, a twig-basket). The herb marsh gentian, so called from the shape of its flowers.

- CALCÁNEUS (from *calx* the heel). The heel-bone.
- CALCÁNTHUM (χαλκάνθος, from χαλκος brass, and ανθος a flower, i. e. flowers of brass). Copperas. Vitriol.
- CÁLCAR (from *calx* the heel). The heel-bone. Also the furnace of a laboratory, from *caleo* to heat.
- CALCARÁTUS (from *calcar* a spur). In botany it means resembling a spur, as larkspur.
- CÁLCARIS (from *calcar* a spur). The larkspur, named from the shape of its flower.
- CALCÁRIUS (from *calx* lime). Partaking of the nature of chalk or lime; calcareous.
- CALCEDÓNIUS. See CHALCEDONIUS.
- CALCÉOLUS (a slipper). Priest's or lady's slipper. A sort of alisma, having in the middle of its flower a hollow like a slipper.
- CÁLCEUM EQUÍNUM (from *calceus* a shoe, and *equus* a horse). The herb tussilago or coltsfoot, so called from the figure of its leaf.
- CALCHÍTHEOS (καλχιθεος, from καλχιον purple). Verdigrise. Also a marcasite of a purplish colour.
- CALCHOÍDES (from χαλιξ achalk-stone, and ειδος form). A name of the cuneiform bones.
- CÁLCIFRAGA (from *calx* a stone, and *frango* to break). The herb spleenwort; so named from its supposed property of breaking the human calculus.
- CÁLCIGRADUS (from *calx* the heel, and *gradus* a step). One who in walking bears too much on his heel.
- CALCINÁTIO (from *calx* lime-stone). Calcination, or the act of reducing earths or metals to a powder by fire; or separating from them their inflammable principle.
- CALCOÍDES (καλχοιδες). The same as CHALCHOIDES.
- CALCULIFRAGUS (from *calculus* a stone, and *frango* to break). Having power to break the stone in the kidneys or ureter. Lithontriptic.
- CÁLCULUS (dim. of *calx* a lime-stone). A gravel-stone or chalk-stone.
- CALDÁRIUM (qu. *calidarium*, from *caleo* to make hot). A vessel in baths to hold hot water.
- CÁLDUS. Corrupted from CALIDUS.
- CALEFACIÉNTIA (from *calefacio* to become hot). Warming, cordial, or stimulating medicines.

CALÉNDULA (*quòd singulis calendis* [i. e. *mensibus*] *florescat*, so called because it flowers every month). The herb marigold. See also **CALTHA**.

CALENTÚRA (from *caleo* to make hot; either because it originates from the excessive heat of the climate, or from the burning heat with which it is accompanied). The calenture; a violent ardent fever, common among seamen who sail into very hot climates.

CALÍ (ካሊ *kali*, Arab.) See **ALCALI**.

CALICULÁTUS (from *calicula*, dim. of *calyx* a cup). In botany it means being inclosed within a small external calyx, or cup, that furrounds the corolla.

CALIDÁRIUM. See **CALDARIUM**.

CÁLIDUM (from קלח *kalab* to burn, Heb.) In medical language it is commonly used with the adjective *animale* for animal heat, or the vis vitæ.

CÁLIDUS (from ካሊ *kali* burnt, Arab.) Hot.

CALIÉTA (from καλὴς a nest, which it something resembles). The young fungi on the juniper-tree.

CALÍGO (from *caligo* to be dark). A darkness of the eye, or dimness of sight from any cause. Also an ulcer in the eye causing blindness.

CÁLIX. See **CALYX**.

CALLÉ'UM (καλλαιον, from καλλυνω to adorn). The gills of a cock, which, Galen says, is food not to be praised or condemned.

CALLAÍCA (καλλαικα, from καλλος beauty). A gem of a green colour.

CALLÁRIAS (καλλαρίας, from καλος beautiful, from its shining appearance). The whiting or haddock.

CÁLLIA (καλλια, from καλος beautiful). A name of the chamomile.

CALLIBLÉPHARA (καλλιβλεφαρα, from καλος good, and βλεφαρον the eye-lid). Medicines or compositions appropriated to the eye-lids.

CALLÍCREAS (καλλικρεας, from καλος good, and κρεας meat). The pancreas or sweetbread, so named from its delicacy as a food.

CALLÍGONUM (καλλιγονον, from καλος beautiful, and γονυ a knot or joint). The polygonum or knot-grass, so named from its being handsomely jointed like a cane.

CALLIÓNŸMUS (καλλιωνυμος, from καλος good, and ωνυμα a name: i. e. having

having the report of being good). A name of the fish commonly called uranoscopus.

CALLIPHY'LLUM (καλλιφυλλον, from καλλος beauty, and φυλλον a leaf). The herb maiden-hair.

CALLISTRÚTHIA (καλλισρευθια, from καλος good, and σρευθος a sparrow, because it is said to fatten sparrows). A fig mentioned by Pliny of a good taste.

CÁLLITHRIX (καλλιθριξ, from καλος beautiful, and θριξ hair). A kind of ape of Ethiopia with long and fine hair.

CALLITRÍCHUM (καλλιτριχον, from καλλος beauty, and θριξ hair). The herb maiden-hair; so named because it has the appearance of long beautiful hair: or, according to Littleton, because it nourishes the hair and makes it beautiful.

CÁLLONE (καλλονη, from καλος fair). Hippocrates uses this word to signify that decency and gravity of character and deportment which it is necessary that all medical men should be possessed of.

CALLOPÍSMUS (καλλοπισμος, from καλος fair, and ωψ the eye). That proportion of shape and feature which is grateful to the eye. Elegance of form.

CÁLLOSITAS (from *callus*, q. v.) Callosity, preternatural hardness.

CALLÓSUS (from *callus*). Relatively hard, or insensible.

CÁLLUS (from *calx* the heel, or *calco* to tread). A kind of hardness of the skin, flesh, or bone. A wart or corn. It formerly meant the hard and thick skin at the bottom of the heel, which is made hard and insensible from being much trodden upon.

CÁLMUS (from كالم *kalam*, Arab.) The stalk of a plant.

CALOCÁTANUS (καλοκαϊανος, from καλος beautiful, and καϊανον a cup). The wild poppy, so called from the beauty of its flower and its shape.

CALÓMELAS (καλομελας, from καλος good, and μελας black, from its virtues and colour). Calomel. That which we now call æthiops mineral was formerly and properly so named. But calomel now means a white preparation of sublimed mercury. I had hoped that the college of physicians in the appropriation of names to medicines would not have neglected an absurdity like this.

CALÓNIA (from the place where it was procured). A name often used by Hippocrates for myrrh.

CÁLOR (from *caleo* to be warm). Heat; warmth. The same as **CALIDUM**.

CALÓ-

CALÓRICUM (from *calor* heat). The matter or principle of heat.

CÁLTHA (καλθα, corrupted from κελχα yellow, from whence, says Vossius, come *calthula*, *caldula*, *caledula*, *calendula*). The herb marigold, so called from its colour.

CÁLTHULA. The same.

CÁLVA (from *calvus* bald). The cranium or top of the head, so called because it is often bald.

CALVÁRIA (from *calvus* bald). The same.

CALVÍTIES (from *calvus* bald). Baldness; want or loss of hair, particularly upon the finciput.

CÁLVSUS (from קלף *kalaph* to make bare, Chald.) Bald; without hair.

CALX (ךלח *chalak* a stone, or קלה *kalab* to burn, Arab.) Chalk, limestone. Whatever is subject to calcination or corrosion by fire. Χαλιξ.

CALX (from *calco* to tread upon). The heel.

CALYCÁNTHEMUS (καλυκανθεμος, from καλυξ the cup of a flower, and ανθεμος a flower). In botany it means having the calyx or cup abounding in flowers.

CALYCIFÍBRÆ (from *calyx* the cup of a flower, and *fibra* a fibre). A natural class of plants whose calyx or cup has the appearance of being fibrous.

CALYCIFLÓRUS (from *calyx* the cup of a flower, and *flos* a flower). In botany it means having the calyx abounding in flowers.

CALY'PTER (καλυπτηρ, from καλυπτω to hide). A fleshy excrescence covering the hæmorrhoidal vein.

CALY'PTRA (καλυπτρα, from καλυπτω to hide). The thin cover which surrounds some seeds. Also a cup or cover which hides the antheræ of some mosses.

CÁLYX (καλυξ, from καλυπτω to cover). The green cup with which the blossom and seed of a flower are surrounded.

CAMÆCÉRASUS (χαμαικερασος). See **CHAMÆCERASUS**.

CÁMARA (καμαρα a vault). The fornix or vault of the brain. The vaulted part of the auricle.

CAMÁRIUM (καμαριον, from καμαρα a vault). The same.

CAMARÓMA (καμαρωμα, from καμαρα a vault). A fracture of the skull in the shape of an arch or vault.

CAMARÓSIS (καμαρωσις). The same.

- CÁMARUM** (καμαρον, from καμαρα a tortoise). A sort of shrimp, having a shell like a tortoise.
- CÁMATOS** (καματος, from καμνω to be weary). That sort of weariness which is produced by bodily exercise and labour.
- CÁMBIUM** (from *cambio* to exchange). That nutritious humour which is changed into the matter of which the body is composed.
- CAMBÓGIUM** (from the province of Cambogia, whence it is brought). Gamboge.
- CAMELÍNA** (from καμηλος a camel, because camels are fond of it). The herb cameline, or worm-feed.
- CAMELOPÁRDALIS** (καμηλοπαρδαλις, from καμηλος a camel, and παρδαλις a panther). The camelopard. A beast so named, because it has the shape of a camel and the spots of a panther.
- CAMELOPÓDIUM** (καμηλοποδιον, from καμηλος a camel, and πους a foot). A sort of manalium, so called because its flower was supposed to have a likeness to the foot of a camel.
- CAMELUS** (καμηλος, from גמל *gamal*, Heb.) The camel or dromedary.
- CÁMERA.** The same as CAMARA. Also the cavity of the eye.
- CAMERÁTIO.** See CAMAROSIS.
- CAMÍSIA** (from קמיצה *kamisah*, an inner garment, Arab.) The chorion, or membrane which surrounds the foetus.
- CÁMMARUS** (καμμαρος, from καμαρα a vault or arch). The lobster or cray-fish, so named from the shape of its shell.
- CÁMMORUM** (καμμορον, *quia homines κατω μορω perimat*; because if eaten it brings men to a miserable end). Nightshade.
- CAMOMÍLLA.** Corrupted from CHAMÆMELUM.
- CAMPÁNA** (so called because Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania, first used them for religious uses). A bell or vessel for the reception and retention of gasses.
- CAMPANÁCEUS** (from *campana* a bell). In botany it means resembling a bell.
- CAMPANIFÓRMIS** (from *campana* a bell, and *forma* a likeness). Being of a bell shape.
- CAMPÁNULA** (dim. of *campana* a bell). The bell-flower, named from its shape.
- CAMPANULÁTUS** (from *campana* a bell). Shaped like a bell.

- CÁMPE** (καμπη, from καμπῖω to bend). The ham, because it is usually bent. A joint, articulation, or flexure. The grub of a caterpillar is also so called from the curvations it makes in its motion.
- CAMPECHÉNSIS** (so called because it was brought from the bay of Campeachy in America). Logwood.
- CÁMPHORA** (from קנפורה *caphura*, Arab.) Camphor. The ancients by camphor meant what is now called asphaltum or Jews-pitch. We understand by it, a concrete substance obtained from the woody parts of certain trees in the East Indies. Καφερα.
- CÁMPHORAS** (from *camphora* camphor). A salt formed by the union of camphoric acid with a different base.
- CAMPHORÁSMA** (καφερασμα, from καφερα camphor). The balm of Gilead is so called from its camphor-like smell.
- CAMPHORÁTA** (from *camphora*, because it resembles it in smell). The herb stinking ground pine.
- CÁMPTER** (καμπτήρ, from καμπῖω to bend). An inflexion or incurvation.
- CÁMPTUS** (καμπτός, from καμπῖω to bend). Flexile, easily bent.
- CAMPYLÓTIS** (καμπυλώτις, from καμπυλος bent). A preternatural incurvation or recurvation of a part. A distortion of the eye-lids.
- CÁMPYLUM** (καμπυλον). The same.
- CÁNABIS** (קנב *kanaba*, from קנב *kanab* to mow, Arab.) Hemp. Κανναβις.
- CANADÉNSIS** (brought from Canada). A specific name of the balsam copaiva.
- CANALICULÁTUS** (from *canalicula*, dim. of *canalis* a channel). It means, in botany, having a channel running from the bottom to the top.
- CANALÍCULUS** (dim. of *canalis* a channel). That blood-vessel which in a foetus is situated between the pulmonary artery and the aorta, but in the adult is extinct, is called the *canaliculus arteriosus*.
- CANÁLIS** (from χανος an aperture, or rather from *canna* a reed). A canal. A round hollow instrument, like a reed, for embracing and holding a broken limb. The hollow of the spine. Also it is specifically applied to many parts of the body; as *canalis venosus* the vein of the umbilical funis.

- CANÁNGA (Indian). A sort of tree in India, producing a scarce and precious oil.
- CANÁRIA (from *canis* a dog). Hound-grass, so called because dogs eat it to provoke vomiting.
- CÁNCAMUM (καγκάμιον). A tear from an Arabian tree; but it is not easy to say what. It is mentioned by Pliny, 12. 20. and is said to be like myrrh.
- CANCELLÁTUS (from *cancelli* cross bars or lattices). In botany it means being connected to each other by hairs or filaments like cross-bars.
- CANCELLUS (dim. of *cancer* a crab). A small species of cray-fish.
- CÁNCER (καρκινος, from καρχινος rough, because of the roughness and sharpness of its claws). The crab-fish. Also a horrible disease, which Galen says is so named from the tumid veins round the ulcer, which in some sort represent the claws of a crab. In the old Roman writers it often means nothing more than gangrene.
- CÁNCHRYS (καγκρυς). See CACHRYS.
- CANCIÉNA. Corrupted from GANGRÆNA.
- CANDÉLA (from *candeo* to shine). A candle. It is sometimes made medically of odoriferous drugs. Also some herbs are so called from their upright appearance. A bougie.
- CANDELÁRES (from *candela* a candle). An order of plants so named because they have some resemblance to a candle; their stem representing the body of the candle, and the flower the flame.
- CANDELÁRIA (from *candela* a candle). The herb mullein, so called from the resemblance of its stalk to a candle.
- CÁNDIDUS (from *candeo* to shine). White; of a bright colour.
- CÁNDUM. A corruption of CANTHUM. Candy.
- CANÉLLA (dim. of *canna* a reed). The cinnamon-bark and the wild cinnamon are so named, because the pieces of bark are rolled up in the form of a reed.
- CANELLÍFERUS (from *canella*, and *fero* to bear). Bearing the bark which is called canella.
- CÁNEON (κανεον, from καννη a reed, because it was made of split cane). A sort of tube or instrument, mentioned by Hippocrates for conveying the fumes of antihysterical drugs into the womb.
- CÁNICA (from *canis* a dog). Coarse meal, so called because it was the food of dogs.

CANICÍDA (from *canis* a dog, and *cædo* to kill). The herb dogs'-bane, or aconitum, so called because they are destroyed by eating it.

CANICÍDIUM (from *canis* a dog, and *cædo* to kill). The anatomical dissection of living dogs.

CANICULÁRIS (from *canicula* the dog-star). The dog-days, which last while the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

CANINÁNA (from *caninus*, having the properties of a dog). A serpent so called because it follows men, and suffers itself to be handled like dogs.

CANÍNUS (from *canis* a dog)). Resembling in any respect or property a dog. Belonging to a dog. As *canina rabies*, the hydrophobia occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. *Canina lingua*, the herb dog's tongue; from its resemblance, &c.

CÁNIS (κυν, from *cano* to sing, because of the fine tone of its voice, Var. כלב *chaleb*, Heb.) A dog.

CANÍTIES (from *canis* grey-headed). Hoariness. Grey-headedness.

CÁNNA (קנה *kanna*, Heb.) A reed, or hollow cane; also a name of the fibula, from its resemblance to a reed. Καννη.

CANNABÍNA (from *canna* a reed). Bastard hemp, named from its reed-like stalk.

CÁNNABIS. See **CANABIS**.

CANNÁCORUS (κανναχορος, from *καννη* a reed, and *αχορος* the flag or reed). The Indian reed.

CANNADÉLLA. The French name for the channa.

CÁNNULA (dim. of *canna* a reed). The name of any instrument which serves as a channel to convey fluids into or out of any part or wound.

CANNÚTUM (from *canna* a reed). A reed or cane.

CÁNON (κανων). A rule or canon, by which medicines are compounded.

CANÓNIUS (κανωνιος, from *κανων* a rule or measure). By this word Hippocrates means having a straight and upright make, like a rule or reed, and without prominence of belly.

CANÓPICON (κανωπικον, from *κανωπον* the flower of the elder). A sort of spurge, named from its resemblance; also a collyrium, of which the chief ingredient was elder-flowers.

CANÓPUM (κανωπον). The flower or bark of the elder-tree.

CANTÁBRICA (so called from the country of the Cantabri in Spain, where it was discovered). The herb lavender-leaved bind-weed, a sort of convolvulus.

CÁNTABRUM (from קנטא *kanta*, Heb.) Bran.

CANTARÉLLI (dim. of κανθαρος a grub). May-worms.

CÁNTHARIS. CANTHARIDES (κανθαρις, κανθαριδες, from κανθαρος a beetle, to whose tribe it belongs). The Spanish or blistering fly.

CÁNTHARUS (κανθαρος, from κανθων an ass. Because they were supposed to be generated from asses dung). The beetle.

CÁNTHUM (It has been derived from κανλον, from its angular appearance when broken to pieces, but with what truth I know not). Sugar candy.

CÁNTHUS (κανθος the iron binding of a cart wheel). The angle or corner of the eye. I believe from its etymology it originally signified the circular extremity of the eye-lid.

CANTIÁNUS (so named from its having been composed by the countess of Kent). The countess of Kent's powder.

CÁNUS (χαινος, from וקן *vakan* an old man, Heb.) Grey-haired or headed.

CAPELÍNA (from *capeline* a woman's hat or bandage, French). A double-headed roller, put round the head in the hydrocephalus.

CAPÉLLA. See CUPELLA.

CÁPER (from צפיר *saphir*, quod a צפר *sapar* to hasten, because the hair, nails, and horns of the goat are quick of growth, Minshew). The he-goat.

CÁPETUS (καπέλος, per aphæresin pro σκαπέλος, from σκαπω to dig). Hippocrates means by this word a foramen, which is impervious, and needs the use of a surgical instrument to make an opening: as the anus of some new-born infants.

CÁPHORA. CÁPHURA (καφουρα כפר *capbur*, Arab.) Camphor.

CAPILLÁCEUS (from *capillus* hair). Resembling hairs or threads.

CAPILÁCTEUM (from *caput*, *capitis* the head, and *lacteus* belonging to milk). The frothy head or cream upon milk. Syllabub.

CAPILLAMÉNTUM (dim. of *capillus* hair). In botany, capillaments are the chives or tender filaments within the flowers; the stamina. It means also any slender parts which resemble hairs, and proceed from the seed roots, &c. of vegetables. The hairy or villous coat of an animal is so called.

- CAPILLÁRIS** (from *capillus* hair). Resembling hairs or fine threads.
- CAPILLÁTIO** (from *capillus* hair). A small lineal fracture of the cranium, in appearance not larger than a hair.
- CAPILLÍTIUM** (from *capillus* hair). The same as **CAPILLAMENTUM**. It sometimes means a capillary fracture.
- CAPÍLLUS** (quasi *capitis pilus* the hair of the head). The hair, chiefly of the head. Linnæus's first degree for measuring plants. The specific name of some plants resembling hair, as *capillus veneris*, &c.
- CAPIPLÉNIUM** (a barbarous word, from *caput* the head, and *plenus* full). A catarrh; a heaviness and dulness of the head, as if it were stuffed.
- CAPISTRÁTIO** (from *capistrum* a bridle). A phimosis; a disease of the penis, where the prepuce is restrained as it were with a bridle, and cannot be drawn over the glans.
- CAPÍSTRUM** (καπιστρον, from *caput* the head, as being made to guide and govern the head). A bridle or head-stall. A chirurgical bandage made in the shape of a bridle, or halter.
- CÁPITA** (pl. of *caput* a head). Those receptacles of the seed in plants which are round and resemble heads are called *capita*; as the heads of poppies, &c. Bulbs are also so named.
- CAPITÁLIA** (from *caput* the head). Cephalics; medicines which relieve disorders of the head.
- CAPITÁLIS**. The same as **CAPELINA**.
- CAPITÁTUS** (from *caput* a head). In botany, it means having the flowers connected firmly on the top of the stalk so as to represent a head.
- CAPITÉLLUM** (from *caput* the head). The round head or seed-vessels of some plants.
- CAPITILÚVIUM** (from *caput* the head, and *lavo* to wash). A lotion or bath for the head.
- CAPITULUM** (dim. of *caput* the head). The round head or seed-top of a plant. An alembic. In anatomy, a small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone.
- CAPIVÁRD** (Portuguese). A water-dog.
- CAPÍVI**. **CAPÍVUS** (Indian). A tree of Brasil, which affords the valuable drug well known by the name of balsam of capivi, or copaiva.
- CAPNELÆUM** (καπνελαιον, from καπνος smoke, and ελαιον oil). It is said by

by Galen to be an oily resin, flowing spontaneously from a tree in Lacedæmonia; and so named from its smoky exhalations when exposed to heat.

CÁPNIAS (καπνιας, from καπνος smoke). A jasper-stone of a smoky colour.

CAPNÍCIUM (from καπνος fumitory). A sort of bulbous fumitory.

CÁPNICUS (καπνικος, from καπμος smoke). Producing smoke, or being of a smoky colour.

CAPNÍSTON (καπνιστον, from καπμος smoke). A preparation made of spices and oil, by kindling the spices and suffumigating the oil.

CAPNÍTIS (καπνίτις, from καπμος smoke). Tutty, so called from its smoky colour.

CAPNOÍDES (καπνοειδης, from καπμος fumitory, and ειδος a likeness). The herb podded fumitory. It exactly resembles fumitory.

CAPNÓRCHIS (καπνορχις, from καπμος fumitory, and ορχις the orchis). Bulbous-rooted fumitory; named from the likeness of the herb to fumitory, and the root to the orchis.

CÁPPOS (καππος smoke). The herb fumitory; so called, says Blanchard, because its juice, if applied to the eyes, produces the same effect and sensations as smoke.

CÁPO (from *capio* to take away, *quia testiculi ejus sunt capti*, because his testicles are removed). A capon. A cock castrated to make his flesh more delicious and nourishing.

CÁPPA (*a capite*, from the head). The herb monk's-hood; so called from its supposed resemblance. A cap.

CÁPPARIS (καππαρις, from כבד *cabar*, Arab.) The caper-bush.

CÁPRA (the fœm. of *caper* a he goat). The goat.

CÁPREA (named from its resemblance to the *capra* or she goat). The roebuck or deer. Also a tendril.

CAPREOLÁRIS (from *capreolus* a tendril). Resembling in its contortions, or other appearance, the tendrils of a vine; as the spermatie vessels.

CAPREOLÁTUS. The same.

CAPRÉOLUS (dim. of *caprea* a tendril). A tendril. A production of some weak plants, growing from the stalk, and serving to entwine them about the stronger neighbouring plants. In anatomy it means the helix or circle of the ear, from its tendril-like contortion. Minshew says it is called *capreolus*, from *capio* to take, qu. *ca-*

qu. *capeolus*, from the facility with which tendrils fasten upon any thing near them. It is probably from *capra* a goat, whose horn its contortions somewhat resemble.

CAPRICÉRVA (from *caper* a goat, and *cervus* a stag). A West Indian deer, partaking both of the nature of the goat and the deer. It is said to be that which affords the West Indian bezoar.

CAPRIFÍCUS (from *caper* a goat, and *ficus* a fig, because they are a chief food of goats). The wild fig-tree.

CAPRIFÓLIUM (from *caprea* a tendril, and *folium* a leaf). The honeysuckle or woodbind. It is so called from its tendrils.

CAPRIMÚLGA (from *caper* a goat, and *mulgeo* to milk). A large kind of viper, not poisonous, and named because it was supposed to suck the milk from goats in the night-time.

CÁPSA (καψα, from כפסא *capsa*, Heb.) A pod, or receptacle of seed.

CAPSÉLLA (dim. of *capsa* a chest, from its resemblance). A name of the viper's bugloss.

CÁP SICUM (καψικον, from καψα a chest, because it was wont to be preserved in chests, or from the likeness of its pods). Pepper.

CÁP SULA (dim. of *capsa* a chest). A capsule or little case. In botany it is the hollow seed-case. In anatomy and surgery it is applied to many parts and things having reference to a case; as *capsula cordis*, the pericardium, or case which contains the heart.

CAPSULÁRIS (from *capsula*). Enclosing or containing any part as in a case; as *capsulare ligamentum* the capsular ligament, or that which surrounds and encloses an articulating bone, &c. It also means resembling a pod, as the capsular arteries, or *capsulæ seminales*, whose cavities are dilated in the manner of capsules.

CAPSULÁTUS (from *capsula* a little bag). It is applied to the seed-pods of plants, which enclose the seed as in a bag. It also means enclosed in any thing, as a walnut in its husk.

CÁPULUM (καπυλον, from καμπω to bend). A contortion of the eyelids or other parts.

CÁPUR (כפר *capur*, Arab.) Camphor.

CÁPUS. See CAPO.

CÁPUT (כבוע *cabab* an helmet, Heb. or קפה *kapa*, compact, Heb. or, according to Varro, from *capio* to take, because from it the senses take their origin). The head. The seat of sensation.

In

In chemistry, the dry fæces left in a vessel after the moisture has been distilled from them are called *caput mortuum*, the dead head, or useless origin of the production. In botany it means the round top of a plant. In anatomy it has the same import with *processus*, the head of a bone.

CAPUT-PÚRGIA (a barbarous word from *caput* the head, and *purgo* to purge). Medicines which purge the head. Errhines. Masticatories.

CAPYRÍDION (καπυρίδιον, from καπυρος burnt). A medicated cake much baked.

CAPY'RION (καπυρίον). The same.

CÁRABE (כרב *carab* to offer, Perf.) Amber.

CÁRABUS (καράβος, from καρα the head; παρα το καρα βαινει, because it walks upon its head, Schrevelius. קרב *karab*, Heb.) The crab. Also a beetle.

CARÁGNA. CARANNA (Span.) A concrete resinous juice, brought from New Spain.

CÁRAT (*carat*, Fr. from *ceratium*, Lat.) The small weight called a carat.

CÁRBASUS (καρβάσος). Lint. The soft threads or fine linen upon which surgeons spread their ointments.

CÁRBO (from חרב *charab*, to burn, or חרבא *charbab*, burnt or dried, Heb.) Coal. In medicine and chemistry it is commonly understood to mean charcoal, and receives its name from its mode of preparation, which is by burning pieces of light wood into a dry black coal.

CARBÓNAS (from *carbo* coal). A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a different base, as *carbonas cupri*, carbonate of copper.

CARBÓNICUM (from *carbo* coal). Pure coal. Carbone.

CARBORÉTUM (from *carbo* coal). A combination of coal with some other substance or base. Carbure or carbore.

CARBÚNCULUS (dim. of *carbo* a burning coal). In medicine it means a hot inflammatory ulcer. In natural history, a precious stone of the colour of a hot coal.

CÁRCARUS (καρχαρος, from καρχαίρω to rebound). A fever in which the patient has a continual horror and trembling, with an unceasing founding in his ears.

CÁRCAX (καρχαξ, from καρα a head). A species of poppy, remarkable only for the largeness of its head.

CAR-

CARCHARADONTA (καρχαραδόντα, from καρχαρος sharp, and ὄντα a tooth).

The tribe of animals which have sharp-pointed teeth.

CARCHÁRIAS (καρχαρίας, from καρχαρος sharp). The shark, so named from the sharpness of its tooth.

CARCHEDÓNÍUS (καρχηδωνίας, from Καρχηδών Carthage, a city once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world). A precious stone of the carbuncle kind.

CARCHÉSIUS (καρχησιον the rope which goes round the top mast of a ship, and keeps it equally steady on both sides). A bandage, described by Galen, and so named from its likeness and office.

CÁRCHICHEC (It is said that this word signifies, in the Turkish language, snow-flower; and is so called because it raises itself above the snow in winter). The blue primrose.

CARCINÉTHRON (καρκινηθρον, from καρκινος the crab). The common knot-grass, or polygonium; so called from its being jointed like the claws of a crab.

CARCINÓDES (καρκινωδης, from καρκινωμα an ulcer or cancer). Cancerous, ulcerated, gangrenous.

CARCINÓMA (καρκινωμα, from καρκινος the crab). A cancer; so named from the crab-like appearance which its rough edges and tumid veins make.

CÁRCINUS (Καρκινος. Minshew says it is so called, παρα το γαργαρίζειν, from its multiplication, i. e. the number and regeneration of its claws). The crab-fish.

CARDAMÁNTICA (καρδαμαντική, dim. of καρδαμον the nasturtium). A species of sciatica-creffes.

CARDAMELÉUM (καρδαμηλειον). A medicine of no note, mentioned by Galen.

CARDAMÍNDUM (καρδαμινδον, from καρδαμον and Ινδος Indian creffes). Indian creffes.

CARDAMÍNE (καρδαμινη, from καρδια the heart, because they act as a cordial and strengthener). The cuckoo-flower, or lady's-smock.

CARDAMÓMUM (καρδαμωμον, from καρδαμον, and αμωμον, because it partakes of the nature and is like both the cardamum and the amomum. Blanchard says it is from an Arabic word *cordumeni*). The cardamom-seed, or grains of Paradise.

CÁRDAMUM (καρδαμον, from καρδια the heart; because it comforts and strengthens the heart). Garden-creffes.

- CÁRDIA (*καρδια*, from *καρ* the heart). By this word the ancients meant the heart. We understand by it the left orifice of the stomach, from its nearness to and consent with the heart.
- CARDÍACA (*καρδιακα*, from *καρδια* the heart). Cordial medicines ; or medicines which comfort the heart and stomach. The herb mother-wort is so named from the relief it gives in faintings and disorders of the stomach.
- CARDÍALGIA (*καρδιαλγια*, from *καρδια* the orifice of the stomach, and *αλγειω* to be pained). A pain or uneasiness at the upper orifice of the stomach. The heart-burn.
- CARDIMÉLEC (from *καρδια* the heart, and *מלך* *melek* a governor, Heb.) A term used by Dolæus to express a peculiar active principle residing in and governing the heart and vital functions.
- CARDINÁLIS (a cardinal). The cardinal-flower, or American throat-wort, named from its exceeding redness, which is the colour of a cardinal's hat.
- CARDINAMÉNTUM (from *cardo* a hinge). A sort of articulation like a hinge.
- CARDIÓGMUS (*καρδιωγμος*, from *καρδια* the orifice of the stomach, or *καρδιωσσω* to be affected with a pain at the orifice of the stomach). The heart-burn.
- CARDIÓNCHUS (*καρδιογκος*, from *καρδια* the heart, and *ογκος* a tumor). An aneurysm in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart.
- CARDIOTRÓTUS (*καρδιοτρωλος*, from *καρδια* the heart, and *τρωσκω* to wound). Wounded in the heart.
- CARDISCE (*καρδισκη*, from *καρδια* the heart). A precious stone shaped like a heart. Plin.
- CARDÍTIS (*καρδιτις*, from *καρδια* the heart). An inflammation of the heart.
- CÁRDO (a hinge). A species of articulation like a hinge, as the head upon the atlas.
- CARDUÉLIS (from *carduus* a thistle). The linnet ; so called because it is said to feed upon thistles.
- CARDUOCNÍCUS (from *carduus* a thistle, and *κνικος* the carthamus). The distaff thistle.
- CÁRDUUS (from *καίρω* to abrade). The thistle or teasle, named from its roughness, which abrades and tears whatever it meets with.

CAREBÁRIA (καρηβαρία, from καρη the head, and βαρος weight). A painful and uneasy heaviness of the head.

CARÉNUM (καρηνον, from καρη the head). Galen 5. aph. 6. uses this word for the head.

CÁREUM (καριον, from *Carea* the country whence they were brought. Minshew. See also **CARUM**). The caraway.

CÁREX (from κειρω to abrade, from its roughness). Sedge, sheers-grass.

CÁRICA (καρικη, from *Carica* the place where they were cultivated). A dry fig.

CÁRICUM (καρικον, from *Caricus* its inventor). A medicine for deterring ulcers.

CÁRIES (from κειρω to abrade, or כרה *carab* to dig in, Chald.) A corrupted state and partial mortification of the bone.

CARÍNA (the keel of a ship). Applied to the first rudiments of the spine of a chicken during incubation, and so called as being the foundation of the animal, as the keel is of a ship; or from its likeness. In botany, it is the concave segment of the butterfly-flower, or any furrow-like cavity that resembles the keel of a boat.

CARINÁTUS (from *carina* a keel). Carinated, or having the leaf or other part in furrows, like the keel of a ship.

CÁRIS (καρις, from καρα the head). The shrimp or prawn; so called because the greater part of the animal is head.

CARLÍNA, or **CAROLÍNA** (from *Carolus*, Charles the Great; because it was believed that an angel shewed it to him, and that by the use of it his army was preserved from the plague). The carline thistle.

CARLO SANCTO (Saint Charles, Sp.) A root found in Mexico, whose bark is sudorific; and which for its virtues was by the Spaniards dedicated to St. Charles.

CÁRMEN (a verse, because charms usually consisted of a verse). A charm; an amulet.

CÁRMES (the Carmelite friars, Fr.) Carmelite water; so named from its inventors.

CARMINATÍVA (from *carmen* a verse or charm, because the ancients believed that the pains were softened, and the operation of the medicines hastened, by music or singing). Carminatives, or medicines which dispel wind.

CARNÉLIA (from *carneus* fleshy). An epithet applied to the carnelion, because it has the appearance of washed flesh. Bacch. de Gemmis.

CARNÉOLUS. The same.

CARNÍCULA (dim. of *caro carnis* flesh). The fleshy substance which furrounds the gums.

CARNIFÓRMIS (from *caro* flesh, and *forma* likeness). Having the appearance of flesh. It is commonly applied to an abscess where the flesh furrounding the orifice is hardened and of a firm substance.

CARNÍVORUS (from *caro* flesh, and *voro* to devour). A specific term applied to those animals whose proper food is flesh. An epithet of the *assius lapis*, from its escharotic quality.

CARNÓSUS (from *caro* flesh). Fleshy. Partaking of the properties of flesh. Appearing like flesh.

CÁRO (Minshew says it is, justly speaking, dead flesh, and comes from *carco* to want, *quia caret animá*, because it is without life. But it is properly from *כרם carab*, food, Heb.) Flesh. The red part or belly of a muscle. The pulp of fruit.

CÁROBA (כרם *charab*, Arab.) The carob-tree.

CARÉNUM. Improperly written for CARENUM.

CAROLÍNA. See CARLÍNA.

CÁROS (καρος, from *κατα* the head, which is chiefly affected). A slight degree of apoplexy. A lethargy.

CARÓSIS (καρωσις, from *καρος*). The same.

CARÓTICUS (καρωτικός). Affected with a caros.

CARÓTIDES (καρωτίδης, from *καρπω* to cause to sleep). The name of some arteries, which are so called because if tied with a ligature they cause the animal to be comatose, and have the appearance of being asleep.

CÁRPA (from *carpo* to seize). The carp; a fish so named from its ravenousness.

CÁRPASUS (καρπασος, so named *παρὰ το καρον ποιησαι*, because it makes the person who eats it appear as if he were asleep, Scal.) A poisonous herb.

CARPENTÁRIA (from *carpentarius* a carpenter, and so named from its virtues in healing cuts or wounds made by tools. Perhaps so called from its inventor). A vulnerary herb: but not properly known what it is.

CAR-

CARPÉSIUM (καρπησιον, from καρπος fruit). Cubebs.

CARPHÁLEUS (καρφαλεος, from καρφω to exsiccate). Hippocrates uses this word to mean *dry*, opposed to *moist*.

CÁRPHUS (καρφος, from καρφη a straw). A mote, or any small substance. A pustule of the smallest kind. Also the herb fenugreek.

CÁRPIA (from *carpo* to pluck off, as lint is from linen-cloth). Lint.

CÁRPINUS (καρπινος, from καρπῶ fruit). The horn-beam tree; so called from its abundance in fruit.

CÁRPIO (from *carpo* to seize). The carp; a fish so named from its rapacity.

CARPOBÁLSAMUM (καρποβαλσαμον, from καρπος fruit, and βαλσαμον balsam). The fruit of the tree that yields the balm of Gilead.

CARPOLÓGIA (from *carpo* to pluck or pull gently). That delirious fumbling which in the termination of bad fevers is not uncommon. The patient appears as if he were gathering up or plucking something off the bed-clothes.

CARPOPHY'LLUM (καρποφυλλον, from καρπῶ fruit, and φυλλον a leaf). The laurel of Alexandria, so called from its abundance of fruit, and the beauty of its leaves.

CÁRPOS (καρπῶ). A seed or fruit.

CÁRPUS (καρπῶ, perhaps from גרַח *garah*, to seize, Heb.) The wrist.

CÁRTHAMUS (καρθαμος, from كَرْثَم *kartham*, Arab.) The herb bastard saffron. Blanchard derives it from καθαίρω to purge, but without reason.

CARTHUSIÁNUS (from the monks of that order, who first invented it). A name of the kermes mineral.

CARTILAGINÓSUS (from *cartilago* a cartilage). Of a cartilaginous or gristly nature.

CARTILÁGO (qu. *carnilago*, from *caro carnis* flesh.) A cartilage or gristle.

CÁRUI (כַּרְוִיָּה *caruia*, Arab.) The caraway.

CÁRUM. The same.

CARÚNCULA (dim. of *caro* flesh). A caruncle, or small excrescence which has the appearance of flesh.

CARUNCULÓsus (from *caruncula* a caruncle). Consisting of, or being like, caruncles.

CÁRUS

CÁRUS (καρος). See CAROS.

CÁRVA. CÁRVI. See CARUI.

CÁRYA (καρυα, from καρα the head, because it is round like a head).
The walnut-tree.

CARYCÍA (καρυκεια, from καρυν the walnut, of which it was perhaps composed). A costly food of the Lydians.

CÁRYCUM (καρυκον). See CARICUM.

CARYÉDON (καρυηδον, from καρυα a nut). A sort of fracture, where the bone is broken into small pieces like the shell of a cracked nut.

CÁRYDON (καρυδον). The same.

CARYÍTES (καρυίτης, from καρυα a nut. The female tithymalus; so named from its shape.

CARYOCÓSTINUM (καρυοκοσινον, from καρυν the caryophyllus, and κοσινος composed of the costus). An electuary, named from its ingredients.

CÁRYON (καρυον, from καρα the head, because of its rotundity, or παρα το καρυν from its causing sleep). The walnut-tree, or walnut.

CARYOPHYLLÆ'US (from caryophyllus a pink, or july-flower). Of the tribe or order of pinks or july-flowers.

CARYOPHY'LLATA (καρυοφυλλαία, from καρυοφυλλον the caryophyllus). The herb bennet is so named because it smells like the caryophyllus or clove july-flower.

CARYOPHYLLOÍDES (καρυοφυλλοειδης, from καρυοφυλλον the caryophyllus, and ειδος a likeness). Resembling the caryophyllus or july-flower.

CARYOPHY'LLUS (καρυοφυλλος, from καρυν a nut, and φυλλον a leaf). The name of many plants of the pink or july-flower kind; and so called because they smell like the leaves of the Indian nut or clove-tree. It also means the clove.

CARYÓTIS (καρυώτις, from καρυν a nut). Galen uses this word to mean a superior sort of dates, of the shape of a nut.

CASCARÍLLA (dim. of cascara the bark or shell, Span.) The Peruvian or Jesuits bark.

CÁSEUS (from כסא casab milk, Arab.) Cheese.

CÁSIA (κασσια, from קצף katzfa, which is from קצר katzfa to tear off, Arab.) Cassia; so called from the act of stripping the bark from the tree.

CÁSSA

CÁSSA (קֶסֶף *catfa*, Arab.) The thorax or breast.

CASSÁLIS (from *cassa*). Belonging to, or affecting the thorax or chest.

CÁSSAMUM (κασσαμύον). The fruit of the balsam-tree.

CASSÁTUS (κασσατός, from *κασσα* an harlot: that is, corrupted through too much commerce with harlots). Weak; wanting its natural powers.

CÁSSIA. See CASIA.

CÁSSIDA (from *cassis* a hood or helmet). The herb hooded loose-frife; so called from its likeness to a helmet.

CÁSSITA (from חַסִּידָה *chafidab*, Heb.) The lark.

CASSÍTEROS (κασσίτερος, from كَسْف *kasit*, Arab.) Tin.

CASSUMÚNIAR (of uncertain derivation, perhaps Indian). A stomachic root brought from the East Indies.

CASSY'THA (κασσυθα, from כֶּסֶף *kesut*, Arab.) Dodder.

CASTÁNEA (καστανον, from *Castana* a city in Theffaly, whence they were brought). The chesnut or tree.

CÁSTITAS (from *castus* chaste). Chastity, or abstinence from venery. It is rather used morally than medically.

CÁSTOR (καστωρ, qu. γαστωρ, from γαστήρ the belly, because of the largeness of his belly, or a *castrando*, because he is said to castrate himself in order to escape the hunters). The beaver. The aromatic substance found in the inguinal region of this animal.

CASTÓRIUM (καστωρίον, from *καστωρ* the castor). The substance called castor.

CASTRÁTIO (from *castro* to castrate). Castration, or the operation of cutting the testes from the scrotum.

CASTRÁTUS (from *castro* to castrate). In botany, it means having the filament without the anthera or part which contains the dust of impregnation.

CASTRÉNSIS (from *castra* a camp). An epithet given to that kind of dysentery with which soldiers encamped in marshy places are afflicted.

CÁSUS (from *cado* to fall. קָדַי *kadi*, Heb.) An event or symptom. A history of a disease. A case.

CATÁBASIS (καταβασις, from καταβαινω to descend). A descent or operation downwards.

CATABÍBASIS (καταβιβασις, from καταβιβάζω to cause to descend). An exclusion or expulsion of the humours downwards.

CATA-

CATABLACEÚSIS (καταβλακευσις, from καταβλακεω to be useless). Hippocrates uses this word to signify carelessness and negligence in the attendance on, and administration to, the sick.

CATABLÉMA (καταβλημα, from καταβαλλω to place round). The outermost fillet, which secures the rest of the bandage.

CATABRONCHÉSIS (καταβρογχησις, from κατα, and βρογχος the throat, or καταβρογχιζω to swallow). The act of deglutition or swallowing.

CATACAÚMA (κατακαυμα, from κατακαιω to burn). A burn or scald.

CATACAÚSIS (κατακαυσις, from κατακαιω to burn). The act of combustion or burning.

CATACECLÍMENUS (κατακεκλιμενος, from κατακλινομαι to lie down). Laid up; or keeping the bed through the violence of a disease.

CATACECRÁMENUS (κατακεκραμενος, from κατακεκραννυμι to reduce to small particles). Broken into small pieces. It is used of fractures.

CATACERÁSTICA (κατακεραστικα, from κατακεραννυμι to mix together). Medicines which obtund the acrimony of humours, by mixing with them and reducing them.

CATACHLIDÉSIS (καταχλιδησις, from καταχλιδαω to indulge in delicacies). A gluttonous indulgence in sloth and delicacies, to the generation of diseases.

CATÁCHLOUS (καταχλωος, from κατα, and χλοαω to make green). Very green, applied to bilious stools.

CATACHRÍSTON (καταχριστον, from καταχρισω to anoint). An unguent or ointment.

CATACHRÍSMA (καταχρισμα). The same.

CATÁCHYSIS (καταχυσις, from κατακυνω to pour out). An affusion, or pouring a liquid upon any thing.

CATÁCLASIS (κατακλασις, from κατακλαω to break or distort). An affection of the eye where the eye-lids are distorted, and the muscles of the eye-lids affected with spasms.

CATACLÉIS (κατακλεις, from κατα beneath, and κλεις the clavicle). The subclavicle or first rib, which is placed immediately under the clavicle.

CATACLÍNES (κατακλινης, from κατακλινω to lie down). One who by disease is fixed to his bed.

CATACLÍSIS (κατακλισις, from κατακλινω to lie down). Decubation, or the act of lying down. It also means an incurvation.

- CATACLY'SMA (κατακλυσμα, from κατακλυζω to wash). A clyster.
- CATACLY'SMUS (κατακλυσμος, from κατακλυζω to wash). An embrocation. A dashing of water upon any part.
- CATÁCORES (κατακορης, from κατακορεννυμι to supersaturate). Full, redundant, mostly applied to the bile.
- CATACRÉMNOS (κατακρημνος, from κατα, and κρημνος a precipice). Hippocrates means by this word a swollen and inflamed throat, from the exuberance of the parts.
- CATACRÚSIS (κατακρεσις, from κατακρεω to drive back). A revulsion of humours.
- CATADOULÉSIS (καταδουλησις, from καταδουλω to enslave). The reduction and taming an excess of passions in a phrensy or pyrexia.
- CATÆGIZÉSIS (καταιγιζησις, from καταιγιζω to repel). A revulsion or rushing back of humours or wind in the intestines.
- CATÆONÉSIS (καταιοντις, from καταιονεω to irrigate). Irrigation by a plentiful affusion of liquor on some part of the body.
- CATAGLISCHRÆ'SIS (καταγλισχραισις, from καταγλισχραινω to make viscous). The making any thing become viscous by the addition of glutinous substances, or by evaporating the lighter parts.
- CATAGLY'PHE (καταγλυφη, from καταγλυφω to engrave, or cut in wood or metal). A cavity or hole.
- CATÁGMA (καταγμα, from κατα, and αγω to break). A fracture.
- CATAGMÁTICA (καταγματικά, from καταγμα a fracture). Medicines fit for reducing broken bones, or to promote a callus.
- CATAGÓGE (καταγωγή, from καταγομαι to abide). The seat or region of a disease or part. The circumscription of any point.
- CATAGYÍOSIS (καταγνιωσις, from καταγνιω to debilitate; κατα, and γνιον a member). An imbecility and enervation of the strength and limbs.
- CATALÉMMA (καταλημμα, from καταλεπω to unfold). The proper knowledge and judgement which it is necessary for a physician to be possessed of.
- CATALÉPSIS (καταληψις, from καταλαμβάνω to detain or interrupt). Perception or knowledge. The retention of the breath, as when a person strains at stools. A retention of any humour which ought to be evacuated. An interruption of the blood by bandages. Also a disease called a catalepsy, or impeded influx of the vital principle.
- CATALÓTICA (καταλοιικά, from καταλοω to grind down). Medicines to soften and make smooth the rough edges and crust of cicatrices.

- CATÁLYSIS** (κατάλυσις, from *καταλυω* to resolve). A palsy or resolution happening immediately before death. That dissolution of all the principles of life, which constitutes and causes death.
- CATAMARÁSMUS** (καταμαρασμός, from *καταμαραίνω* to grow thin). An emaciation or resolution of tumours.
- CATAMASSÉSIS** (καταμασσησις, from *καταμασσαι* to manducate). The grinding of teeth and biting of the tongue, so common in epileptic persons.
- CATAMÉNIA** (καταμηνια, from *κατα* according to, and *μην* a month). The menses, or monthly purgation of women.
- CATAMOLY'NTHIS** (καταμολυνθεις, from *καταμολυνω* to contaminate). Contaminated; also remiss, languid, debilitated.
- CATÁMYSIS** (καταμυσις, from *καταμνω* to snap the eye-lids). The act of winking or snapping the eye-lids, as is done in anger.
- CATANÁNCASIS** (καταναγκασις, from *καταναγκάζω* to compel). A necessary or compulsive operation.
- CATANÍPHTHIS** (κατανιφθεις, from *κατανιπιω* to wash). Washed or scoured. It is used by Hippocrates of a diarrhæa washed and cleansed by boiled milk.
- CATANOÉSIS** (κατανοησις, from *κατανοεω* to understand thoroughly). A perfect enjoyment of the faculties of the mind.
- CATÁNTIA** (κατάντια, from *κατα*, and *ανταω* to meet). A declivity. A bending backward.
- CATANTLÉMA** (κατανίλημα, from *κατανίλω* to pour upon). A lotion, by infusion of water or medicated fluids.
- CATANTLÉSIS** (κατανίλησις). The same.
- CATAPÁSMA** (καταπασμα, from *καταπασσω* to sprinkle). Any dry medicine sprinkled in powder over the body.
- CATAPÁSMUS** (καταπασμός, from *καταπασσω* to sprinkle). A light sprinkling and rubbing the shoulders and neck downwards.
- CATAPÁSTUM** (καταπαστον). The same as CATAPASMA.
- CATAPAÚSIS** (καταπαυσις, from *καταπαυω* to rest or cease). That rest and cessation from pain which proceeds from the resolution of uneasy tumours.
- CATAPÉLTES** (καταπέλτης, from *κατα* against, and *πελιη* a shield). This word means a sling, a grenado or battery, and is also used to signify the medicine which heals the wounds and bruises made by such an instrument.

- CATÁPHORA** (καταφορά, from καταφέρω to make sleepy). A caros or preternatural propensity to sleep.
- CATAPHRÁCTA** (καταφρακία, from καταφρασσω to fortify). A bandage to strengthen the sternum and ribs.
- CATAPLÁSMA** (καταπλάσμα, from καταπάσσω to spread). A poultice or cataplasin.
- CATAPLÉXIS** (καταπληξίς, from καταπλητίζω to strike). A sudden stupefaction or privation of sensation in any member or organ.
- CATÁPOSIS** (καταποσις, from καταπινω to swallow down). The act of deglutition or forcing the food from the mouth into the stomach.
- CATAPÓTIUM** (καταποτίον, from καταπινω to swallow down). A pill or small bolus.
- CATAPSY'XIS** (καταψύξις, from καταψύχω to refrigerate). A chillness or uneasy sensation of cold, but without shivering.
- CATAPTÓSIS** (καταπτώσις, from καταπιπτω to fall down). That falling down which happens in apoplexies or epilepsies. Also the spontaneous and lifeless falling down of a paralytic limb.
- CATAPULTÁRIUM**. The same as CATAPELTES.
- CATAPÚTIA** (καταπύτια, from καταπύθω to have an ill favour, or from the Italian *cacapuzza*, which has the same meaning). Spurge, named from its foetid smell.
- CATARÁCTA** (καταράκτις, from καταρασσω to confound or disturb, because the sense of vision is confounded if not destroyed). A cataract, or opaqueness of the crystalline humour of the eye.
- CATÁRIA** (from *catus* a cat, because they are fond of it). Catmint.
- CATARRHÁLIS** (from *catarrhus* a catarrh). Accompanied with, or proceeding from, a catarrh.
- CATARRHEŪMA** (καταρρευμα, from καταρρεω to flow from). A catarrh, or defluxion of humours.
- CATARRHÉXIS** (καταρρηξις, from καταρρηγνυω to pour out). A violent eruption or effusion from any part.
- CATARRHŒ'CUS** (καταρροϊκος, from καταρρεω to flow from). Afflicted with catarrh, or proceeding from catarrh.
- CATARRHÓPIA** (καταρροπία, from καταρρεπω to tend backwards). A remission or declining of a disease.
- CATÁRRHUS** (καταρρος, from καταρρεω to flow down). A defluxion, or increased and morbid secretion of mucus from the nose, eyes, mouth, throat, or lungs.

- CATÁRRHYSIS** (καταρρυσις, from καταρρῶ to flow down). A defluxion of humours downwards.
- CATARTÍSMUS** (καταρτισμος, from καταρτιζω to make perfect). The translation of a bone from a preternatural and dislocated state to a natural and sound state.
- CATASÁRCA** (κατασαρκα, from κατα, and σαρξ flesh). A dropsy. The same as **ANASARCA**.
- CATASBÉSTIS** (κατασβεις, from κατα, and σβεννυμι to extinguish). An extinction or resolution of pustules and tumors without pain or suppuration.
- CATASCEÚE** (κατασκευη, from κατασκευαζω to prepare or perfect). The most perfect and regular construction of the human frame.
- CATASCHÁSMUS** (κατασχασμος, from κατασχαζω to scarify). Scarification.
- CATÁSCHESES** (κατασχεσις, from κατα, and σχεσις habit). A habit or constitution or form of body which is not so fixed but that it may be easily changed or altered.
- CATASEÍSIS** (κατασεισις, from κατα, and σειω to shake together). Concussion. Also extension or distension.
- CATASPÁSMA** (κατασπασμα, from κατασπαιω to draw backwards). A revulsion or retraction of humours or parts.
- CATASTÁGMUS** (κατασταγμος, from κατασταζω to distil). Distillation.)
- CATASTALÁGMUS** (κατασταλαγμος, from κατασταζω to distil). Distillation.
- CATASTÁLTICUS** (κατασταλτικός, from καταστελλω to restrain). Astringent; styptic; repellent.
- CATÁSTASIS** (καταστασις, from καθιστημι to construct). The state, habit, construction, or form of the body or any of its parts.
- CATASTÉMA** (καταστήμα, from καθιστημι to support). A prop or support to any weak part.
- CATÁSTOLE** (καταστολη, from καταστελλω to moderate). That gravity and modesty in dress which, among other things, Hippocrates recommends as becoming the dignity of a physician.
- CATÁTASIS** (κατατασις, from κατατασσω to extend). The extension of a broken or fractured limb, and replacing into its proper situation.
- CATÁTRÍPSIS** (κατατριψις, from κατατριβω to rub together). The attrition or rubbing together of parts, as of the thighs in walking.
- CATAUDÉSIS** (καταυδησις, from κατα, and αυω to exclaim). Vociferation.

CATÁXIS (κατάξις, from καταγω to break). A fracture. Also a division of parts by instruments.

CATECHÓMENUS (κατεχομενος, from κατεχω to resist). Resisting and making ineffectual the remedies which have been applied or given.

CÁTECHU (It is said that in the Japanese language *kate* means a tree, and *chu* juice). Japan earth. It is a gummy resin.

CATEIÁDION (καλειαδιον, from καλά, and εια a blade of grass). An instrument having at the end a blade of grass, or made like a blade of grass, which was thrust into the nostrils to provoke an hæmorrhage for the head-ach.

CATEILÚMENUS (κατειλυμενος, from καλά, and ειλω to draw back). Convoluted or twisted, turned backwards.

CATÉLLUS (dim. of *catulus* a whelp). A young whelp. Also a chemical instrument called a cupel, which was formerly in the shape of a dog's head.

CATENULÁTUS (from *catena* a chain). In botany, it means hung together like links in a chain. Resembling little chains.

CATÉPHES (κατηφης, from κατω downwards, and φαιος the splendor of the countenance; απο τε κατω τα φαι βαλλειν from casting the eyes downwards). Sad, sorrowful. Applied to the countenance of a sick person.

CATHÆ'MUS (καθαιμος, from καλά, and αιμα blood). Bloody.

CATHÆ'RESIS (καθαιρεσις, from καθαιρω to take away). The subtraction or taking away any part or thing from the body. Sometimes it means an evacuation.

CATHÆRÉTICA (καθαιρετικά, from καθαιρω to remove). Medicines which consume or remove superfluous flesh.

CATHÁRMA (καθαρμα, from καθαιρω to remove). The excrements or humours purged off from the body.

CATHÁRMUS (καθαρμος, from καθαιρω to remove). A purgation of the excrements or humours.

CATHÁRSIA (καθαρσια, from καθαιρω to purge). Cathartics, having a purging property.

CATHÁRSIS (καθαρσις, from καθαιρω to take away). A purge or purgation of the excrements or humours, either medically or naturally.

CATHÁRTICA (καθαρίτικα, from καθαιρω to purge). Purging medicines. Substances which purge either upwards or downwards. It is commonly meant of those which purge per anum.

CATHÁR-

- CATHÁRTICUS (καθαρίκος, from καθαιρω to purge). Having a purging property.
- CÁTHARUS (καθαρος, from καθαιρω to purge). Pure, clean, depurged.
- CÁTHEDRA (καθιδρα, from καθίζομαι to sit). The anus, or rather the whole of the buttocks, as being the part on which we sit.
- CATHEMERÍNUS (καθημερινος, from κατα, and ημερα a day). Quotidian, daily. It is usually applied to fevers.
- CATHERÉTICA (καθηρετικά, from καθαιρω to remove). Corrosives; medicines which by corrosion remove superfluous flesh.
- CÁTHETER (καθετηρ, from καθιημι to thrust into). A long crooked tube, used to thrust through the urethra into the bladder.
- CATHETERÍSMUS (καθετηρισμος, from καθετηρ the instrument for this purpose used). The operation of introducing the catheter into the bladder.
- CATHÍDRYSIS (καθιδρυσις, from καθιδρυω to place together). The reduction of a fracture. The operation of setting a broken bone.
- CÁTHODOS (καθοδος, from κατα, and οδος). A descent of humours.
- CATHÓLCEUS (καθολκεος, from κατα, and ολκεω to draw over). An oblong fillet, made to draw over and cover the whole bandage of the head.
- CATHÓLICON (καθολικον, from κατα, and ολικος universal). A general or universal medicine.
- CÁTHYGRUS (καθυγρος, from καθυγραινω to moisten). Moistened or made wet.
- CATHY'PNIA (καθυπνια, from κατα, and υπνος sleep). A profound but unhealthy sleep.
- CÁTIAS (κατίας, from καθιημι to place in). An incision-knife formerly used for opening an abscess in the uterus, and for extracting a dead foetus.
- CATÍLLUS. See CATELLUS.
- CÁTINUS (κατανον). A crucible.
- CATÍSCHON (κατισχων, from κατισχω to detain). Costive, bound, not easily purged.
- CÁTIUS. The same as CATIAS.
- CATOBLÉPAS (κατωεληπας, from κατω downwards, and βλέπω to look). A beast near the Nile, with a head so heavy that it cannot look up. Plin.

CATOCATHÁRTICA (κατωκαθαρτικά, from κατω downwards, and καθαιρω to purge). Medicines that operate by stool.

CÁTOCHE (κατοχη, from κατεχω to detain). See CATALEPSIS.

CATOCHEÍLUM (κατωχειλον, from κατω beneath, and χειλος the lip). The lower lip.

CATOCHÍTES (κατοχιτης, from κατεχω to detain). A precious stone of Corfica; so named, because if pressed upon it sticks to the hand like gum. Plin.

CÁTOCHUS (κατοχος, from κατεχω to detain). A catalepsy. Also a tetanus or spasmodic disease in which the body is rigidly held in an upright posture.

CATÓDON (κατοδον, from κατω below, and οδον a tooth). The spermaceti-whale, which has teeth only in the lower jaw.

CATOMÍSMUS (κατωμισμος, from κατω below, and ωμος the shoulder). A method of reducing a luxated shoulder, by raising the patient over the shoulder of a strong man, that by the weight of the body the dislocation may be reduced.

CATÓPSIS (κατοψις, from κατοπτομαι to see clearly). An acute and quick perception. That acuteness of the faculties which accompanies the latter stages of consumption.

CATÓPTER (κατοπτηρ, from κατα, and οπτομαι to see, and by metaphor to probe). A probe. A speculum ani.

CATORCHÍTES (κατορχιτης, from κατα, and ορχις the orchis). A wine in which the orchis-root has been infused.

CATORÉTICA (κατωρετικά, from κατω downwards, and ρεω to flow). Medicines which purge by stool.

CATOTÉRICA (κατωτερικά). The same.

CATULÓTICA (κατελοτικά, from κατελω to cicatrize). Medicines that cicatrize wounds.

ΕÁTULUS (a whelp). In botany it means a catkin.

CÁTUS (quasi *cautus* crafty, because of her cunning). The cat.

ΕΑÚCALIS (καικαλις, from καικιον a cup). Bastard parsley, so named from the shape of its flower. Also the wild carrot. Perhaps it is corrupted from δανκαλις the daucus.

CAUCALOÍDES (καικαλοειδης, from καικαλις the caucalis, and ειδος a likeness). The patella is sometimes so called, from its likeness to the flower of the caucalis.

CAÚDA (from *cado* to fall, because it hangs or falls down behind).

A name

A name of the *os coccygis*, that being in tailed animals the beginning of the tail, or, according to Lord Monboddo, it is the human tail itself. A fleshy substance protuberating from the lips of the vagina of the pudendum muliebre, and resembling a tail. In botany it means the middle rib of a leaf, which connects the leaf with the stalk. Many herbs are also named *cauda*, with the affixed name of some animal whose tail the herb is supposed to be like, as *cauda equina*, horse-tail; *cauda muris*, mouse-tail.

CAUDATIO (from *cauda* a tail). An elongation of the clitoris.

CAUDEX (quasi *cauda arboris*, as being the tail of the plant). The trunk of a tree, or that part between the roots and branches.

CAULEDON (καυληδον, from καυλος a stalk). A transverse fracture when the bone is broken like the stump of a tree.

CAULESCENS (from *caulis* a stalk). In botany it means having a stalk or stem, in opposition to *acaulis* without a stalk.

CAULIAS (καυλιας, from καυλος a stalk). An epithet for that juice of the sylphium which flows from the stalk, in distinction from that which flows from the root.

CAULIFERUS (from *caulis* a stalk, and *fero* to bear). Caulescent, bearing a stalk.

CAULINUS (from *caulis* a stem). Proceeding immediately from the stem without the interposition of any other part. A botanical term.

CAULIS (καυλος, from קלף *kalab*, Chald.) The stem or stalk of a plant. It is called the blade of grass. Also a cabbage. It means too the penis of a man.

CAULODES (καυλωδης, from καυλος the cabbage). The white or green cabbage.

CAULOS (καυλος). The same as CAULIS.

CAULOTON (καυλωτον, from καυλος a stem, because it grows upon a stalk). The beet.

CAUMA (καυμα, from καιω to burn). The heat of the body in a fever. The heat of the atmosphere.

CAUSA (Lat.) The cause or efficient which produces a disease or symptom.

CAUSIS (καυσις, from καιω to burn). A burn, or rather the act of combustion or burning.

CAUSODES (καυσωδης, from καιω to burn). An epithet applied to a burning fever.

- CAUSOMA (καυσμα, from καίω to burn). An ardent or burning fever.
- CAUSTICA (καυστικά, from καίω to burn). Caustics; medicines which, by burning the parts to which they are applied, destroy their texture.
- CAUSTICUS (καυστικός, from καίω to burn). Caustic; having the power to burn or destroy the part it is applied to.
- CAUSUS (καυσος, from καίω to burn). An highly ardent or burning fever.
- CAUTERISATIO (from καυτηρίαζω to cauterise). The burning any part with a cautery.
- CAUTERIUM (καυτηριον, from καίω to burn). A cautery, or substance having the power to burn the flesh.
- CAVERNA (from *cavus* hollow). A cavern. Also a name of the pudendum muliebre.
- CAVIARIUM (from *caviar* the parts near the tails of beasts which were sacrificed). The pickled roe of the sturgeon.
- CAVICULA (dim. of *cavilla*). See CAVILLA.
- CAVILLA (from *cavus* hollow). The ancle, or hollow of the foot.
- CAVITAS (from *cavus* hollow). Any cavity or hollowness. The auricula is called *cavitas innominata*, the hollow without a name.
- CAVUS (from חָוָה *chavah*, Arab.) Hollow.
- CEANÓTHUS (κεανωθος, quia κείν ανωθεν, because it pricks at the extreme part). A species of carduus, or prickly thistle.
- CEÁNTHUS (κεανθος). The same.
- CEÁSMA (κεασμα, from κείζω to split or divide). A fissure or fragment.
- CÉBER (כֶּבֶר *ceber*, Arab). The agallochum. Also the capparis.
- CÉBUS (κηβος, from קִיפ *kiph*, Heb.) An animal of the ape kind which has a tail.
- CÉCIS (κηκίς, from κηκίω to spring). An oak-gall, so called because it springs suddenly from the oak.
- CECRYPHALUS (κεκρυφαλος, from κρυπτω to hide). A sort of net in which women used to confine their hair; but signifying in Hippocrates, that stomach in ruminating animals which lies next before the omasum, from some resemblance.
- CÉDMA (κεδμα, from κείδω to disperse). A defluxion, or rheumatic affection scattered over the parts about the hips.

CEDRELÆ'UM (κεδρελαιον, from κεδρος the cedar-tree, and ελαιον oil).
Oil of cedar.

CEDRÉLATE (κεδρελατη, from κεδρος the cedar and ελατη the fir-tree). A tall species of cedar growing like a fir-tree.

CÉDRIA (κεδρια, from κεδρος the cedar-tree). The resin or tear of the cedar-tree.

CEDRÍNUS. Belonging to, or having reference to, the cedar-tree.

CÉDRIS (κεδρις, from κεδρος the cedar). The fruit of the cedar-tree.

CEDRÍTES (κεδριτης, from κεδρος the cedar-tree). Wine in which the resin that distils from the cedar-tree has been steeped.

CÉDRÍUM (κεδριον, from κεδρος the cedar-tree). The resin or tear that distils from the cedar-tree. Oil of cedar.

CEDROMÉLA (κεδρομηλα, from κεδρος the cedar-tree, and μηλον an apple). The fruit of the cedar-tree.

CEDRONÉLLA (dim. of *cedrus* the cedar-tree). Turkey baum, produced by a sort of cedar-tree.

CEDRÓSTIS (κεδρωσις, from κεδρος the cedar-tree). A name of the white bryony, which smells like the cedar.

CÉDRUS (κεδρος, קדר kedar, from קדרון Kedron, a valley where they grew abundantly). The cedar-tree.

CEÍRIA (κειρια, from κειρω to abrade). The tape-worm, so called from its excoriating and abrading the intestines.

CELÁSTRUS (κηλαστρος, from κηλα a dart or pole, which it represents). The staff-tree. Blanchard derives it from κηλας a week, because it is slow in bringing its fruit to maturity.

CELÁSTUS (κηλαστος). The same.

CÉLE (κηλη, from κηλεω to swell out). A tumour, caused by the protrusion of a soft part.

CÉLERI (Ital.) A corruption of **SELINUM**.

CÉLIS (κηλις, from καιω to burn). A spot or blemish upon the skin, particularly that which is occasioned by a burn.

CÉLLULA (dim. of *cella* a cell). A little cell or cavity.

CELLULÓsus (from *cellula* a little cell). Composed of little cells or cavities.

CELOTÓMIA (κηλοτομια, from κηλη a tumour or hernia, and τεμνω to cut). The operation of cutting an hernia, or of castration.

CÉLTIS (a *celfitate*, from its height). The lotus, a large tree growing in Africa. Plin.

CEMENTATIO. See CÆMENTUM.

CEMETÉRIUM. Corrupted from CÆMETERIUM.

CENCHRÁMIDES (κεγχραμίδες, from κεγχρος a millet-feed). A sort of corn resembling millet.

CENCHRAMIS (κεγχραμῖς, from κεγχρος millet). A grain or seed of a fig, in size like a millet-feed.

CENCHRIAS (κεγχρίας, from κεγχρος millet-feed). A venomous serpent, so named because it is spotted all over very small like millet-feed.

CENCHRIS (κεγχρίς, from κεγχρος millet). A kind of hawk, speckled like millet.

CENCHRÍTIS (κεγχρίτις, from κεγχρος millet). A precious stone spotted like millet.

CENCHRIUS (κεγχρίος, from κεγχρος millet). An epithet given to a species of herpes which resembles millet.

CENCHRUS (κεγχρος, from κερχνος dry, because it is a very dry feed). Millet-feed.

CENEANGÉIA (κενεαγγεία, from κενω to empty, and αγγος a vessel). The evacuation of blood or other fluids from their proper vessels.

CENEÓNES (κενεωνες, from κενος empty). The flanks.

CENÓSIS (κενωσις, from κενω to empty). An evacuation, but more general than a catharsis.

CENTAURIOÍDES (κενταυριοειδής, from κενταυριον centaurium, and εἶδος a likeness). Hedge-hyssop, named from its likeness to the herb centaury.

CENTAÚRIUM (κενταυρείον, from κενταυρος a centaur). The herb centaury, so called because it was feigned that Chiron cured Hercules's foot, which he had wounded with a poisoned arrow, with it.

CENTAÚRUS (κενταυρος, quasi κεντων ταυρος, i. e. the bull of the Thesfalians). An animal feigned to have been half a man and half a horse, but which Galen refutes.

CENTIFÓLIA (from *centum* a hundred, and *folium* a leaf). A kind of rose abounding in leaves. Plin.

CENTIMÓRBIA (from *centum* a hundred, and *morbis* a disease). Money-wort; named from its supposed efficacy in the cure of a multitude of disorders.

CENTINÉRVIA (from *centum* a hundred, and *nervus* a string). The herb plantain; so named from the many ribs upon its leaf.

CENTINÓDIA (from *centum* a hundred, and *nodus* a knot). The herb polygonum; so called from its many knots or joints.

CENTÍPEDES (from *centum* a hundred, and *pes* a foot). Wood-lice; named from the multitude of their feet.

CENTOTAÚRUS (κεντοταυρος). The same as **CENTAURUS**.

CENTRÁTIO (from *centrum* the centre). The concentration and affinity of certain substances to each other, by which they contract a quality different from their original substances. It is commonly used in a bad sense, as degenerating from a good or a negative quality to a bad one.

CENTRÍNA (κεντρινα, from κεντεω to prick). A fish mentioned by Aldrovinus, covered with prickles; whence its name.

CÉNTRIUM (κεντριον, from κεντεω to prick). A plaster recommended by Galen against stiches and pricks in the side.

CÉNTRUM (κεντρον, from κεντεω to point or prick). The middle point of a circle. In chemistry, it is the residence or foundation of matter. In medicine, it is the point in which its virtue resides. In anatomy, the middle point of some parts is so named, as *centrum nervicum* the middle or tendinous part of the diaphragm.

CENTUMCÁPITA (from *centum* a hundred, and *caput* a head). A kind of thistle is so called from its abundance of heads. Sea-holm.

CENTÚNCULUS (from *cento* a quilt or mattress, which was formerly made of this herb). Chaff-weed, cotton-weed.

CÉPA (from κηπος a wool-card, from the likeness of its roots; or, according to Minshew, *a capitis magnitudine*, from the size of its head). The onion.

CEPÆ'A (κηπαια, from κηπος a rake or wool-card). The herb brooklime or sea-parsley; so named from the appearance of its roots.

CEPÁSTRUM (dim. of *cepa* the onion). A kind of wild onion.

CEPHALÆ'A (κεφαλαια, from κεφαλη the head). The flesh of the head which covers the skull. Also a long continued pain of the cerebrum and its membranes.

CEPHALÁLGIA (κεφαλαλγια, from κεφαλη the head, and αλγος pain). The head-ach.

CEPHALÁRTICA (from κεφαλη the head, and αρτιζω to make pure). Medicines which cleanse and purge the head.

CÉPHALE (κεφαλη). The head.

CEPHA-

- CEPHALÉA (κεφαλαια, from κεφαλη the head). The head-ach.
- CEPHÁLICUS (κεφαλικος, from κεφαλη the head). Relieving the head, belonging to the head. A vein which comes over the shoulder between the pectoral and deltoid muscles, is called the *vena cephalica*, because the head was supposed to be relieved by opening it.
- CEPHALÍNE (κεφαλινη, from κεφαλη the head). The head of the tongue; that part of the tongue which is next the root, and nearest the fauces.
- CEPHALÍTIS (κεφαλιτις, from κεφαλη the head). A phrensy, or inflammation of the parts within the head.
- CEPHALOÍDES (κεφαλοειδης, from κεφαλη the head, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like a head. Having a head. Capitated; as the poppy.
- CEPHALONÓSUS (κεφαλονοσος, from κεφαλη the head, and νοσος a disease). A disease of the head. It is usually applied to that disorder called the Hungarian fever, in which the head is principally affected.
- CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'US (κεφαλοφαρυγγαιος, from κεφαλη the head, and φαρυγξ the throat). A muscle of the throat is so named, which arises in the head and is inserted in the middle of the pharynx or throat.
- CEPHALOPÓNIA (κεφαλοπονια, from κεφαλη the head, and πονος pain). Head-ach; heaviness of the head.
- CEPHALÓTUS (κεφαλοτος, from κεφαλη the head). Capitated; having a head.
- CÉPHALUS (κεφαλος, from κεφαλη the head). The mugil, a fish, named from the size of its head. A pollard.
- CÉPHUS (κηφος, from כִּף *kif*, Heb.) An Æthiopian beast, mentioned by Pliny, of the ape-kind.
- CÉPULA (dim. of *cepa* the onion). A little onion, a chibbal.
- CÉRA (κηρος, from כִּר *kira*, Arab. or כֶּרֶב *kerab*, Chald.) Wax.
- CERACHÁTES (κηραχαιτης, from κηρος wax, and αχαιτης an agate). An agate-stone of a wax colour. Plin.
- CERÆ'A. CERÆ'Æ (κεραιαι, from κερως a horn). The horns of the uterus.
- CERÁGO (from *cera* wax). The waxy substance which bees collect and eat.

- CERAMITES (κεραμιτης, from κεραμος a shell or tile). A precious stone of the colour of a slate or tile. Plin.
- CERAMÍTIS (κεραμιτις, from κεραμευς a potter). Fullers'-earth. That earth of which potters make their vessels.
- CERANÍTES (κερανιτης, from κεραννυμι to temper together). A pastil or torch, the materials of which are well mixed together.
- CERÁNTHEMUS (κηρανθεμος, from κηρος wax, and ανθεμον a flower). Bee-bread, which is collected from flowers.
- CÉRAS (κερας a horn). A wild sort of parsnip is so named from its shape.
- CERASIÁTUM (from *cerasus* a cherry). A purging medicine having the juice of cherries mixed with it.
- CERÁSIUS (from *cerasus* a cherry). An ointment mixed up with the juice of cherries.
- CERÁSMA (κερασμα, from κεραννυμι to mix). A mixture, particularly of warm water with cold.
- CERASÓPHORUS (κερασσοφορος, from κερας a horn, and φερω to bear). Horned. Having protuberances like horns.
- CERÁSTES (κεραστης, from κερας a horn). A serpent having four protuberances like horns.
- CÉRASUS (κερασος, from Κερασοντη a town in Pontus, whence Lucullus first brought them to Rome. Blanchard derives it from κηρ the heart, as being in shape and colour not unlike). The cherry-tree.
- CERÁTIA (κερατια, from κερας a horn, which its fruit is supposed to resemble). The carob-tree.
- CERATÍTES (κερατιτης, from κερας a horn). The yellow horned poppy.
- CERATÍTIS (κερατιτις, from κερας a horn). The same. Also the unicorn-stone, which resembles a horn.
- CERÁTÍUM (κερατιον, from κερας a horn). The fruit of the carob-tree, which resembles a horn. Also a pod or filiqua shaped like a horn.
- CERATOCÉPHALUS (κερατοκεφαλος, from κερας a horn, and κεφαλη the head). The herb water-hemp; so called from the horn-like shape of its top.
- CERATOGLÓSSUS (κερατογλωσσος, from κερας a horn, and γλωσση the tongue). A pair of muscles, so named from their shape, and insertion in the tongue.

CERATOMÁLGAMA (κηρατομαλγαμα, from κηρος wax, and αμαλγαμα a mixture). A cerate.

CERATÓNIA (κερατονια, from κερας a horn). The carob-tree; so called from the horn-like shape of its pods.

CERATOPHY'LLUM (κερατοφυλλον, from κερας a horn, and φυλλον a leaf). An aquatic plant, so named from the shape of its leaf, which is something like a horn.

CERATOÍDES (κερατοειδης, from κερας a horn, and ειδος a likeness). A name of the tunica cornea of the eye, from its horny consistence and transparency.

CERÁTUM (κηρωτον, from κηρος wax, which is usually the basis of its composition). Cerate; a composition something harder than ointment and softer than plaster.

CERATÚRA (from κηρος wax). The compounding or spreading any thing with wax.

CERAÚNIA (κεραυνια, from κεραυνος thunder). The thunder-stone; so called because it was supposed to be produced by a thunder-stroke.

CERAUNOCHRY'SUS (κεραυνοχρυσος, from κεραυνος thunder and χρυσος gold). Aurum fulminans, fulminating gold; so called from the violence of its explosion when heated.

CERAÚNUS (κεραυνος). The same as CERAUNIA.

CÉRBERUS (κερβερος). A fanciful name given to the compound powder of scammony, because, like the dog Cerberus, it has three heads or principal ingredients, each of which is eminently active.

CERCHNÁLEUM (κερχναλεον, from κερχω to make a noise). A wheezing, or bubbling noise made by the trachea in breathing.

CERCHNÓDES (κερχνωδες, from κερχω to wheeze). One who labours under a dense breathing, accompanied with a wheezing noise.

CÉRCHNUS (κερχνος, from κερχω). The same.

CÉRCIS (κερκις, from κερχω to shriek). This word literally means the spoke of a wheel, and has its name from the noise which wheels often make. In anatomy, it means the radius, a bone supposed to be like a spoke. Also a pestle, from its shape.

CÉRCOLIPS (κερκολιψ, from κερκος a tail, and λειπω to leave). An ape without a tail.

CERCOPITHÉCUS (κερκοπιθηκος, from κερκος a tail, and πιθηκος an ape). A species of tailed ape.

CER-

CERCÓSIS (κερκωσις, from κερκος a tail). A disease of the clitoris, when it is enlarged, and hangs from the vagina like a tail.

CÉREA (from *cera* wax). The wax of the ear.

CEREÁLIS (from *ceres* corn). Of that sort of corn of which bread is made.

CEREBÉLLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). That portion of the brain which is situated under the posterior lobes of the cerebrum.

CÉREBRUM (quasi *carabrum*, from κερα the head). The brain. The soft medullary substance contained within the skull.

CEREFÓLIUM (a corruption of *chærophyllum*). Cheveril.

CERELÆUM (κηρελαιον, from κηρος wax, and ελαιον oil). A cerate, or liniment, composed of wax and oil. Also the oil of wax.

CÉREUS (from κηρος a taper). The torch thistle, so named because its stalk grows like a torch or candle.

CEREVÍSA (from *ceres* corn, of which it is made). Ale. Beer. Any liquor made from corn.

CÉRIA (from *cereus* soft, taper). The flat worm generated in the intestines.

CERINTHE (κηρινθη, from κηρος wax, and ανθος a flower). Honeywort, so called because bees extract from it their honey and their wax.

CERINTHOIDES (κηρινθσειδης, from κηρινθη the honey-suckle, and ειδος a likeness). A species of hound's-tongue, like the cerinthe.

CÉRION (κηριον, from κηρος wax). A honey-comb. Also a small ulcer or sore with a mouth like the cell of the honey-comb.

CERÍTUS (i. e. *Cereris irâ vexatus*, from *Ceres*, the goddess who presides over that drunkenness which is produced by excess in drinking malt-liquor). Wild, distracted; chiefly that kind of irregularity which is produced by drinking too much malt-liquor.

CERNÓDES (κερνωδης). The same as **CERCHNODES**.

CÉRNUUS (from *cernuo* to fall with the face downwards). In botany, it means bent downwards, drooping, hanging down its head.

CERÓMA (κηρωμα, from κηρος wax). A cerate, or salve composed of wax.

CERÓNÍUM (κηρωνιον). The same.

CEROPÍSSUS (κηροπισσος, from κηρος wax, and πισσα pitch). A plaster composed of pitch and wax.

CERÓTUM (κηρωτον). A cerate.

CÉRRUS (κερρος, from κερας a horn, because its wood is hard like horn). The holme-oak.

CERÚMEN (from *cera* wax). The wax of the ears.

CERÚSSA (κηροσσσα, from κηρος wax, or from رصاص *razaz*, Arab.) White-lead. White paint. Cerusse.

CERVÁRIA (from *cervus* a stag, because deer are fond of it). The Æthiopian feseli.

CERVICALIS (from *cervix* the neck). Belonging or pertaining to the neck.

CERVICÁRIA (from *cervix* the neck). The herb throat-wort; so named because it was supposed to be efficacious in disorders and ailments of the throat and neck.

CÉRVIX (quasi *cerebri via*, as being the channel of the spinal marrow). The neck. That part of the body which is between the head and shoulders.

CÉRVUS (κερας, from κερας a horn, because of the exuberance of its horns). The hart or stag.

CESPITÓSUS (from *cespes* a turf). In botany it means producing many small stems from one root, and forming a turf upon the surface of the ground.

CESTRÍTES (κεστριτης, from κεστρον betony). Wine impregnated with betony.

CÉSTRUM (κεστρον, from κεσρα a dart). The herb betony; so called from the shape of its flowers, which resemble a dart; or because it was used to extract the broken ends of darts from wounds.

CETÁCEUS (from *cete* the whale). Of the nature or species of the whale; bringing forth the perfect young instead of spawn.

CÉTE (κητος, from כֶּתִי, or כֶּתִי *chota*, Chald.) The whale.

CÉTERACH. Blanchard says this word is corrupted from *Pteryga* πτερύξ, q. v. as *peteryga*, *ceteryga*, and so *ceterach*.

CÉTUS (κητος). See CETE.

CEVADÍLLA (dim. of *cevada* barley, Sp.) American caustic barley.

CHÆROPHY'LLUM (χαίροφυλλον, from χαίρω to rejoice, and φυλλον a leaf). The herb cheveril; so called from the abundance of its leaves.

CHÆ'TA (χαιτα, from χίω to be diffused). The human hair.

CHÁLASIS (χαλασις, from χαλαω to relax). Relaxation.

CHALÁSTICA (χαλαστικά, from χαλαω to relax). Medicines which relax.

- CHÁLAZA** (χαλαζα a hail-stone). The tread of an egg, and a small tubercle on the eye-lid, are so named from their likeness to a hail-stone.
- CHALÁZIAS** (χαλαζίας, from χαλαζα a hail-stone). A stone resembling a hail-stone, and said by Pliny to be so cold that no fire can heat it.
- CHÁLBANE** (χαλβανη). See **GALBANUM**.
- CHALCÁNTHUM** (χαλκαιθος, from χαλκος brass, and ανθος a flower). Vitriol. The flowers of brass.
- CHALCEDÓNIUS** (χαλκηδονιος, from *Chalcedon* a town whence they were brought). A kind of onyx-stone.
- CHALCÍTIS** (χαλκίτις, from χαλκος brass). Brass ore. The stone whereon brass is tried.
- CHALCOLÍBANUM** (χαλκολιβανον, from χαλκος brass, and Λιβανος *Libanus*, the place whence it was brought). A fine kind of brass.
- CHALCOPHÓNUS** (χαλκοφωνος, from χαλκος brass, and φωνη sound). A black stone which sounds like brass. Plin.
- CHÁLCOS** (χαλκος). Brass.
- CHALÍCRATUM** (χαλικρατον, from χαλις wine, and κεραννυμι to mix). Wine mixed with water.
- CHÁLINUS** (χαλινος a bridle). That part of the mouth where the bit of a bridle is placed.
- CHALYBEÁTUS** (from *chalybs* steel). Chalybeate; having steel in its composition.
- CHÁLYBS** (from the *Chalybes* a people in Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth). Steel.
- CHÁMA** (χαμη or χημη, from χαω to gape). Bastard cockle, a shell-fish; named from its wide-mouthed shell.
- CHAMÆÁCTE** (χαμαιακτη, from χαμαι upon the ground, and ακτη elder). Dwarf-elder. Danewort.
- CHAMÆBÁLANUS** (χαμαιβαλανος, from χαμαι on the ground, and βαλανος a nut). Wood-peas, earth-nuts.
- CHAMÆ'BATUS** (χαμαιβατος, from χαμαι on the ground, and βαينو to go). The earth-bramble, whose fruit is the dewberry, so called from its creeping along the ground.
- CHAMÆBÚXUS** (χαμαιπυξος, from χαμαι on the ground, and πυξος the box-tree). The dwarf box-tree.
- CHAMÆCÉDRUS** (χαμαικεδρος, from χαμαι on the ground, and κεδρος the cedar-tree). A species of dwarf abrotanum.

CHAMÆCÉRASUS (χαμαικερασος, from χαμαι on the ground, and κερασος the cherry-tree). A dwarf cherry-tree. Also the upright honeysuckle, whose seeds have the appearance of small cherries.

CHAMÆCÍSSUS (χαμαικισσος, from χαμαι on the ground, and κισσος ivy). Ground ivy.

CHAMÆCÍSTUS (χαμαικιστος, from χαμαι on the ground, and κιστος the cistus). Dwarf cistus, dwarf sunflower.

CHAMÆCLÉMA (χαμαικλημα, from χαμαι on the ground, and κλημα ivy). Ground-ivy. Dwarf ivy.

CHAMÆCRÍSTA (from χαμαι on the ground, and *crista* the herb cock's-comb). The dwarf crista.

CHAMÆCYPARÍSSUS (χαμαικυπαρισσος, from χαμαι on the ground, and κυπαρισσος the cypress). Dwarf cypress.

CHAMÆDÁPHNE (χαμαιδαφνη, from χαμαι on the ground, and δαφνη the laurel). Spurge laurel. Dwarf laurel.

CHAMÆ'DRYS (χαμαιδρυς, from χαμαι on the ground, and δρυς the oak). The herb germander, or mountain avens. It is so called from having leaves like the oak.

CHAMÆFILIX (from χαμαι on the ground, and *felix* the fern). Dwarf fern or heath.

CHAMÆGENÍSTA (from χαμαι on the ground, and *genista* broom). Dwarf broom.

CHAMÆÍÁSME (χαμαιιασμη, from χαμαι on the ground, and ιασμη the sedum). A dwarf kind of sedum.

CHAMÆÍRIS (χαμαιιρις, from χαμαι on the ground, and ιρις the iris). Dwarf iris. The lesser kind of iris.

CHAMÆLÆ'A (χαμαιλαια, from χαμαι on the ground, and ελαια the olive-tree). The herb widow-wail, a sort of dwarf olive-tree. The mezereon is also so named, because it has leaves like the olive-tree.

CHAMÆLEÁGNUS (χαμαιλεαγνος, from χαμαι on the ground, and ελαιαγνος the wild olive). A sort of dwarf eleagnus.

CHAMÆ'LARIX (χαμαιλαριξ, from χαμαι on the ground, and λαριξ the larch-tree). A dwarf larch, mentioned by Ray.

CHAMÆLEON (χαμαιλεων, from χαμαι, and λεων a lion, i. e. dwarf lion). The chamæleon, an animal supposed to be able to change his colour at pleasure. Also the name of many thistles, so named from the variety and uncertainty of their colours.

- CHAMÆLEÚCE (χαμαιλευκη, from χαμαι on the ground, and λευκη the herb colt's-foot). A species of dwarf colt's foot.
- CHAMÆLÍNUM (χαμαιλινον, from χαμαι on the ground, and λινον flax). Dwarf linum.
- CHAMÆMÁLUS (from χαμαι on the ground, and *malus* an apple). A kind of dwarf apple, called by Gerrard the paradise apple.
- CHAMÆMÉLUM (χαμαιμηλον, from χαμαι on the ground, and μηλον an apple). The herb chamomile; so called because it grows upon the ground, and has the smell of an apple.
- CHAMÆMÉSPILUS (χαμαιμεσπιλος, from χαμαι on the ground, and μεσπιλος the medlar-tree). A species of dwarf medlar or service tree.
- CHAMÆMÓRUS (χαμαιμορεα, from χαμαι on the ground, and μορεα the mulberry-tree). The cloudberry, a sort of dwarf mulberry.
- CHAMÆMY'RSINE (χαμαιμυρσινη, from χαμαι on the ground, and μυρσινη the myrtle-tree). The dwarf myrtle. Butcher's-broom.
- CHAMÆNÉRIUM (χαμαινηριον, from χαμαι on the ground, and νηριον the herb oleander). A dwarf species of oleander or rose-laurel.
- CHAMÆÓRCHIS (χαμαιορχις, from χαμαι on the ground, and ορχις the lily). The dwarf or lesser lily.
- CHAMÆPERICLY'MENUM (χαμαιπερικλυμενον, from χαμαι on the ground, and περικλυμενον the wild honey-suckle). The dwarf woodbine, or wild honey-suckle.
- CHAMÆPEÚCE (χαμαιπευκη, from χαμαι on the ground, and πευκη the pine-tree). Ground-pine. Stinking ground-pine.
- CHAMÆ'PITYS (χαμαιπιτυς, from χαμαι on the ground, and πιτυς the pine-tree). Common ground-pine.
- CHAMÆPLÁTANUS (χαμαιπλατανος, from χαμαι on the ground, and πλατανος the plane-tree). A species of dwarf plane-tree.
- CHAMÆRÁPHANUS (χαμαιραφανος, from χαμαι on the ground, and ραφανος the radish). The dwarf radish.
- CHAMÆRODODÉNDROS (χαμαιροδοδενδρος, from χαμαι on the ground, and ροδοδενδρον the rose-laurel). A species of dwarf oleander or rose-laurel.
- CHAMÆ'RUBUS (from χαμαι on the ground, and *rubus* the bramble). The dewberry or dwarf bramble.
- CHAMÆSPÁRTIUM (χαμαισπαρτιον, from χαμαι on the ground, and σπαρτιον Spanish broom). The dwarf broom or genistella.
- CHAMÆSY'CE (χαμαισυκη, from χαμαι on the ground, and συκη a fig-tree).

tree). Time spurge; so named from the likeness of its leaves to those of the fig-tree.

CHAMOMILLA. Corrupted from CHAMÆMELUM.

CHÁNCRE (a canker, Fr.) An ulcer, usually meaning such a one as arises from venereal malady.

CHÁNNA (χανη, from χαιω to gape, from the wide opening of its jaws). A sea-fish like a perch or ruff.

CHAÓVA. The Egyptian name of coffee.

CHÁRA (χαρα quickly, from their sudden growth). A tribe of plants called horse-tail.

CHÁRABE (כרבה *charaba*, Arab.) Amber.

CHARÁCIAS (χαραιας, from χαραξ a fence or bulwark). A kind of spurge or catapucia, so named because it is propped and supported by other plants.

CHÁRACTER (χαρακτηρ, from χαρασσω to engrave). A mark or character. In botany, it is that assemblage of signs by which one plant is known from another. It sometimes means in medicine a hereditary disposition to particular diseases. In chemistry, it is a mark importing some one thing.

CHÁRADRA (χαράδρα, from χαρασσω to excavate). The bowels or sink of the body.

CHARÁDRIUS (χαράδριος, from χαράδρα an excavation or fissure). A bird which is said to cure the jaundice, and named from its inhabiting the fissures of rocks.

CHARCEDÓNIUS. The same as CHALCEDONIUS.

CHARISTOLÓCHIA (χαριστολογια, from χαρις joy, and λογια the flux of women after childbirth). The herb mugwort; so named from its usefulness to women in childbirth.

CHARITOBLEPHARON (χαριτοβλεφαρον, from χαρις affection, and βλεφαρον the eye-lid). A shrub growing near the sea, and supposed to have the power of reconciling lost affection if sprinkled upon the eyes.

CHÁRME (χαρμη, from χαιρω to rejoice). A cordial antidote mentioned by Galen.

CHARÓNIUS (χαρωνιος, from χαρωνιον hell, or any stinking hole). An epithet given to caves whose air is mephitic or deadly.

CHARÓPUS (χαρωπος, from χαιρω to rejoice, and ωψ the countenance). Pleasant to the eye. Some old writers use this word as synonymous to azure or sky-blue.

CHÁR-

CHÁRTA (χαρτης, from **𐤒𐤓𐤐𐤃** *charta* a style or engraver, Chald.) Paper.

The amnios, or thin fine membrane which furrounds the fœtus, is called the *charta virginea*, from its likeness to a piece of fine paper.

CHÁRTREUX (a Carthusian friar, Fr.) A name of the kermes mineral, and so called because it was invented by some friars of the Carthusian order.

CHÁSME (χασμη, from **χαίνω** to gape). Oscitation, yawning, gaping.

CHÁSMUS (χασμος). The same.

CHAULIODÓNTA (χαυλιοδοντα, from **χαυλαω** to emit, and **οδης** a tooth).

The tribe of animals whose teeth protrude beyond their mouths, as the boar and the elephant.

CHAÚNUS (χαυνος, from **χαίνω** to gape). Lax, soft, yielding easily to pressure.

CHÉDROPA (χεδροπα, quia **χειρι** **δρεπονται** because they are collected by the hand). All kinds of corn or pulse.

CHEÍLOCACE (χειλοκακη, from **χειλος** a lip, and **κακον** an evil). The lip-evil; a swelling of the lips, or canker in the mouth.

CHEÍLOS (χειλος). The lip.

CHEIMÉTLON (χειμετλον, from **χειμα** winter). Chilblains.

CHEÍMIA (χειμια, from **χειμα** winter). Cold, shivering.

CHEIR (χειρ, from **χω** to take, because it is the instrument of seizing). The hand.

CHEIRÁNTHUS (χειρανθος, from **χειρ** the hand, and **ανθος** a flower).

Wall-flower; so named from the likeness of its blossoms to the fingers of a hand.

CHEIRÁPZIA (χειραψια, from **χειρ** the hand, and **απτομαι** to scratch).

The act of scratching; particularly the scratching one hand with another, as in the itch.

CHEIRÍATER (χειριαλτρος, from **χειρ** the hand, and **ιατρος** a physician). A

surgeon, whose office it is to remove maladies by operations of the hand.

CHEIRÍSMA (χειρισμα, from **χειριζομαι** to labour with the hand).

Handling. Also a manual operation.

CHEIRÍXIS (χειριξις, from **χειριζομαι** to labour with the hand). The

same. The art of surgery.

CHEIRONÓMIA (χειρονομια, from **χειρονομω** to exercise with the hands).

An exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, which consisted of gesticulations with the hands, like our dumb bells.

CHÉLA (χηλη, from χω to take). A forked probe, for drawing a polypus out of the nose. The claw of a crab or lobster. The fissures in the feet or other places.

CHÉLIDON (χελιδων, παρα το χειλεσιν αδειν, because it chatters with its lips or bill). The swallow. Also the hollow at the bend of the arm from its shape.

CHELIDÓNIA (χελιδωνια, from χελιδων the swallow). Celandine. It is named from an opinion, that it was pointed out as useful for the eyes by swallows, who are said to open the eyes of their young by it; or because it blossoms about the time when swallows appear.

CHELIDÓNIUM (χελιδωνιον, from χελιδων the swallow). The same.

CHELIDÓNIUS (χελιδωνιος, from χελιδων the swallow). Belonging to the swallow. An epithet of a stone said to be found in the intestines of young swallows.

CHELÓNE (χελωνη). The tortoise. An instrument for the purpose of making a gradual extension of a fractured limb, and so called because in its slow motion it represents a tortoise. Also a plant whose crest resembles a tortoise-shell.

CHELÓNION (χελωνιον, from χελωνη the tortoise). A hump, or gibbosity in the back, is so called from its resemblance to the shell of a tortoise.

CHELONÍTIS (χελωνιτις, from χελωνη the tortoise). A precious stone, so named from its likeness to a tortoise-shell. The lapis bufonitis.

CHELÓNIUM (χελωνιον). See CHELONION.

CHÉLYS (χελυς a shell). The breast is so called, as resembling in shape and office the shell of some fishes.

CHELÝSCION (χελυσκιον, from χελυς the breast). A dry short cough, in which the muscles of the breast are very sore.

CHÉMIA (χυμια, and sometimes χημια. חמיה *chamiab*, from חמח *chamah* to burn, Arab. this science being the examination of all substances by fire). Chemistry or chymistry. From its etymology I prefer the first orthography. See also **ALCHEMIA**.

CHEMÓSIS (χημωσις, from χαινω to gape). An inflammation of the eyes, where the white swells above the black, and gives the appearance of a gap or aperture.

CHENALÓPEX (χηναλωπηξ, from χην a goose, and αλωπηξ a fox). The shell-drake, named from its being of the goose-kind, and crafty like the fox.

CHENOCÓPRUS (χηννοκοπρος, from χην a goose, and κοπρος dung). Goose-dung.

dung. It was once thought resolvent and diuretic, and powerful against the jaundice.

CHENOPÓDIO-MORUS (χηνοποδιω-μωρον, from χηνοποδιον *chenopodium*, and μωρον the mulberry). The herb mulberry-blight or strawberry-spinach, so called because it is a sort of chenopodium with leaves like a mulberry.

CHENOPÓDIUM (χηνοποδιον, from χην a goose, and πς a foot). The herb chenopody or pes anserinus, so called from its supposed likeness to a goose's foot.

CHÉNOPUS (χηνοπς, from χην a goose, and πς a foot). The same.

CHEOPÍNA (χηοπινα, from χεω to pour out, and πινω to drink). A measure containing sixteen ounces. A chopine.

CHÉRAS (χερας, from χεω to pour out). Filth of any kind. Also a scrophulous ulcer during the time of its discharge.

CHEREFÓLIUM (χαίροφυλλον). See CHÆROPHYLLUM.

CHÉRMES (from charmah, Arab. or karam). A small berry producing an insect like a worm. Also the worm itself.

CHERNÍBIUM (χερνιβιον, from χειρ the hand, and νιπω to wash). An urinal, or rather wash-hand basin.

CHERÓNIA (χειρωνια, from χειρων the centaur). See CENTAURIUM.

CHÉRSA (χερσα, from χερσος earth). The fecula or earthy parts of a substance.

CHERSÉA (χερσαια, from χερσος earth). A sort of asp, so denominated from its burying itself in the earth.

CHÉRSINA (χερσινη, from χερσος earth). The earth-snail. Also the land tortoise.

CHERSY'DRUS (χερσυδρος, from χερσος earth, and υδωρ water). An amphibious serpent, named from its residing either on the earth or in the water.

CHERVÍLLUM (quasi *servillum*, quia *multos servit in usus*, because of its many uses; or perhaps corrupted from chærophyllum). Cheveril.

CHEÚSIS (χευσις, from χεω to pour out). Liquefaction, fusion, the pouring one liquid from or upon another.

CHEZANÁNCE (χεζαναγκη, from χεζω to go to stool, and αναγκη necessity). Any thing which creates a necessity to go to stool.

CHÍA (χια, from Χιος an island where they are propagated). A sweet fig of the island of Chio or Scio. Also an earth from that island formerly used in fevers.

CHÍACUS (χιακος, from χιος the island of Scio). An epithet of a collyrium whose chief ingredient was wine of Chios.

CHIÁSMUS (χιασμος, from χιαζω to shape like the letter X *chi*). The meeting of a bandage, or any thing in the form of the Greek letter X *chi*.

CHIÁSTUS (χιαστος, from χιαζω to form like the letter X *chi*). The name of a bandage whose shape is like the Greek letter X *chi*.

CHÍCHINA. Contracted from CHINA CHINÆ.

CHILIADY'NAMIS (χιλιαδυναμις, from χιλιας a thousand, and δυναμις power). The herb polemonium; so named from its numerous virtues.

CHILIOPHY'LLUM (χιλιοφυλλον, from χιλιας a thousand, and φυλλον a leaf). The herb millefoil; so named from its many leaves.

CHÍLO (χειλων, from χειλος a lip). One who has large lips.

CHÍMIA. See CHEMIA.

CHIMÍATER (from *chimia* chemistry, and ιατρος a physician). A physician who makes the science of chemistry subservient to the purposes of medicine.

CHÍNA (the country whence it was first brought). An Indian root used as a sudorific.

CHÍNA CHINÆ. A name of the Peruvian bark, a native of some parts in China.

CHIRÁGRA (χειραγρα, from χειρ the hand, and αγραω to seize). The gout in the hand.

CHIRÁPSIA (χειραψια, from χειρ the hand, and απομαι to rub together). The act of scratching or rubbing together of the hands.

CHIRÓNES (χειρωνες from χειρ the hand). Small pustules on the hand or feet, inclosed in which is a troublesome worm.

CHIRÓNIA (χειρωνια, from χειρ the hand). An affection of the hand, where it is troubled with chirones. Also a name of the herb centaury, so called from Chiron the Centaur, its inventor.

CHIRÓNÍUM (χειρωνιον, from Χειρων the Centaur, who is said to have been the first who healed them). A malignant ulcer, callous on the edges, and difficult to cure.

CHIRONÓMIA (χειρονομια). See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIROTHÉCA (χειροθηκα, from χειρ the hand, and τιθημι to put). A glove of the scarf-skin with the nails, which is brought off from the

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dead

dead subject after the cuticle is loosened by putrefaction from the parts under it.

CHIRÚRGIA (χειρουργία, from *χειρ* the hand, and *εργον* labour). Chirurgery or surgery. The mechanical part of medicine, or that which is performed by manual operation.

CHIRÚRGUS (χειρουργος, from *χειρ* the hand, and *εργον* labour. A chirurgeon, or, according to modern orthography, a surgeon.

CHÍTON (χίτων). A membrane or coat.

CHÍUM (χίου, from *χίος* the island where it is produced). An epithet of a wine made at Scio.

CHLIÁSMA (χλιασμα, from *χλιαίνω* to make warm). Tepefaction, or the act of making any thing warm. A fomentation, or application which makes warm the parts to which it is applied.

CHLORÁSMA (χλωρασμα, from *χλωρίω* to become green). The same as CHLOROSIS.

CHLÓROPUS (χλωροπος, from *χλωρος* green, and *πυς* a foot). A name of the green plover.

CHLÓROS (χλωρος, from *χλωα* green grass). Green, either in colour or in age.

CHLORÓSIS (χλωρωσις, from *χλωρος* green). The green sickness; a disease so called from the yellow-greenish look which those have who are afflicted with it.

CHNUS (χνης, from *χναω* to grind or rasp). Chaff, bran. Also fine wool or lint, which is as it were rasped from linen.

CHÓANA (χοανη, from *χέω* to pour out). A funnel. Also the infundibulum or funnel-like cavity in the brain.

CHÓANUS (χοανος, from *χοανα* a funnel). A furnace made like a funnel for melting metals.

CHÓCOLATA (Dr. Alston says this word is compounded of two Indian words, *choco* sound, and *atte* water, because of the noise made in its preparation). Chocolate.

CHŒNICIS (χοινικης, from *χναω* to vellicate or tear). The trepan.

CHŒRADES (χοιραδης, from *χοιρος* a swine). Strumous or scrophulous sores, so called because swine are subject to them.

CHŒRADÓLETHRON (χοιραδολεθρον, from *χοιρος* a swine, and *ολεθρος* destruction). Hogbane; a herb so named from its being dangerous if eaten by hogs.

CHŒROGRYLLUS (χοιρογρυλλες, from *χοιρος* a swine, and *γρυλλος* a cricket).

cricket). The hedge-hog; so named from its head, which is like a swine's, and its cry, which is like a cricket's.

CHOÍRAS (χοίρας, from χοῖρος a swine). The scrophula, so named because hogs are diseased with it.

CHÓLADES (χολαδης, from χολη bile). The smaller intestines are so called because they contain bile.

CHOLÁGO. The same as CHOLAS.

CHOLAGÓGA (χολαγωγα, from χολη the bile, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which expel redundant bile. By these the ancients meant only such as discharged the internal fæces resembling bile in colour.

CHÓLAS (χολας, from χολη the bile). The whole cavity of the ilium is so called, because it contains the liver, which is the strainer of the bile.

CHÓLE (χολη). The bile or gall.

CHOLÉDOCHUS (χοληδοχος, from χολη the bile, and δεχομαι to receive). Receiving or retaining the gall.

CHOLÉGON (χοληγον, from χολη the bile). The same as CHOLAGOGA.

CHÓLERA (χολερα, from χολη the bile, and ρεω to flow). A vomiting and purging of bilious matter, with much pain and fever.

CHOLÉRICA (χολερικα, from χολερα the cholera). Medicines which relieve the cholera. Also a bilious flux of the bowels without pain or fever.

CHOLOBÁPHINUM (χολοβαφινον, from χολη bile, and βαπλω to immerge or wash). A metal resembling gold, and which appears as if it had been dipped in gall.

CHOLÓMA (χωλωμα, from χωλος lame). Any halting, lameness, or distortion of the leg.

CHOLÓSIS (χωλωσις, from χωλος lame). Lameness; halting; particularly that which is occasioned by one leg being shorter than the other.

CHONDRÍLLA (from χονδρον a grain of any corn). A species of succory; so named because it emits small particles of gum resembling grain.

CHONDRILLOÍDES (χονδριλλοειδης, from χονδριλλα gum succory, and εidos a likeness). A herb, whose leaves resemble the chondrilla.

CHONDROGLÓSSUS (χονδρογλωσσος, from χονδρον a cartilage, and γλωσση the

the tongue). A muscle so named from its insertion, which is in the basis or cartilaginous part of the tongue.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGÆUS (χονδροφαρυγγαίος, from χονδρος a cartilage, and φαρυγξ the upper part of the fauces). A muscle, so named because it rises in the cartilaginous part of the tongue, and is inserted in the pharynx.

CHÓNDROS (χονδρος. It is derived in Schrevelius from χεω to pour out, and ὕδωρ water, as representing the manner in which this food is made). A food of the antients, the same as alica. Also any grumous concretion; and a cartilage.

CHONDROSYNDÉSMUS (χονδροσυνδεσμος, from χονδρον a cartilage, and συνδew to tie together). A cartilaginous ligament.

CHÓNDRUS (χονδρος). See CHONDROS.

CHÓNE (χωνη). The same as CHOANA.

CHÓRA (χωρα, from χωρος a place). The region or seat of any part or of any disease.

CHÓRDA (χορδη, from χορδευω to roll up like a cord). A cord. A tendon. A painful tension of the penis in the venereal disease. Sometimes the intestines are called chordæ.

CHORDÁPSUS (χορδαψος, from χορδη a cord, and απλω to knit). A sort of painful colic, where the intestines appear to be twisted into knots like pieces of string.

CHORDÁTUS (from chorda a tension of the penis). Being attended with a tension of the penis, or chordé.

CHORDÉ (French, from χορδη a cord). A painful contraction of the under part of the penis, as if it were drawn inward with a string.

CHÓREA (χορεια, from χορος a chorus, which of old accompanied dancing). A convulsive motion of the members as if the person were dancing, is called *chorea sancti Viti*, Saint Vitus's dance; because, as Horstius relates, some devotees of St. Vitus exercised themselves so long in dancing that their intellects were disordered, and could only be restored by dancing again at the anniversary of St. Vitus.

CHÓRION (χωριον, from χωρεω to escape). The external membrane of the fœtus, so named because it always escapes from the womb with the child.

CHOROÍDES (χωροειδης, from χωριον the chorion, and ειδος a likeness). A name of several membranes, which on account of their many blood-vessels resemble the chorion.

CHRÍSIS (χρίσις, from χρίω to anoint). An inunction or anointing of any part.

CHRISTOPHORIÁNA (named in honour of St. Christopher, about whose nativity it blossoms). The herb St. Christopher.

CHRÍSTUM (χρίστον, from χρίω to anoint). An unguent or ointment of any kind.

CHRÓMA (χρῶμα, from χρωζω to colour). The colour of the body. The colour of the skin.

CHROMATÍSMUS (χρωματισμός, from χρωμαίζω to colour). The morbid discoloration of any of the secretions, as of the urine or blood.

CHRÓNICUS (χρονικός, from χρόνος time). Chronic, of long continuance; opposed to acute.

CHRONÍSMUS (χρονισμός, from χρονίζω to delay). A protraction or long continuance of a disease.

CHROS (χρῶς, from χρωα the skin). The fleshy parts of the body, in which are contained the skin, muscles, membranes, and viscera.

CHRY'SALIS (χρυσάλις, from χρυσος gold, because grubs in this state are usually of a yellow colour). The worm or maggot of a butterfly or other winged insect.

CHRYSALÍTIS (χρυσάλις, from χρυσος gold). A stone of a glittering gold and iron colour, in shape something like the *cornu Ammonis*.

CHRYSANTHEMOÍDES (χρυσανθεμοειδής, from χρυσανθεμον the sun-flower, and εἶδος likeness). A plant, whose flower resembles the smaller sun-flower.

CHRYSÁNTHEMUM (χρυσανθεμον, from χρυσος gold, and ανθος a flower). Sun-flower, or marigold. Many herbs are so called whose flowers are of a bright yellow colour.

CHRY'SE (χρῦς, from χρυσος gold). The name of a yellow plaster.

CHRYSELÉCTRUM (χρυσηλεκτρῶν, from χρυσος gold, and ηλεκτρῶν amber). Amber of a golden yellow colour.

CHRYSÍPPEA (χρυσίππεα, from *Chrysippus* its inventor). A herb enumerated by Pliny.

CHRYSISCÉPTRUM (χρυσισκεπῖρον, from χρυσος gold, and σκεπῖρον a rod or staff). The herb golden-rod, so named from its yellow stalk.

CHRYSÍTES (χρυσίτης, from χρυσος gold). A gem of a beautiful yellow colour.

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CHRYΣÍTIS (χρυσίτις, from χρυσος gold). Litharge, the yellow foam of lead. Also the herb yarrow, from the golden colour of its flower.

CHRYSOBÁLANUS (χρυσοβαλανος, from χρυσος gold, and βαλανος a nut). The nutmeg; so named because of its colour, which before it is dried is yellow.

CHRYSOBERY'LLUS (χρυσοβερυλλος, from χρυσος gold, and βερυλλος beryllus). The yellow beryll.

CHRYSOCÁRPUM (χρυσοκαρπον, from χρυσος gold, and καρπος fruit). A kind of ivy, whose seed is yellow.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS (χρυσοκεραυνιος, from χρυσος gold, and κεραυνος thunder). The *aurum fulminans*, or powder prepared from gold, which when heated makes a loud explosion.

CHRYSOCHÁLCUS (χρυσοχαλκος, from χρυσος gold, and χαλκος brass). See AURICHALCUM.

CHRYSOCÓLLA (χρυσοκολλη, from χρυσος gold, and κολλη cement). Gold-folder; borax.

CHRY'SOCOMA (χρυσοκομη, from χρυσος gold, and κομη hair). The herb millefoil or yarrow; so called from its golden-hair-like appearance.

CHRYΣODÉNDRON (χρυσοδενδρον, from χρυσος gold, and δενδρον a tree). A tree, whose bark is of a bright yellow. It is a native of the Hottentots' country.

CHRYΣOGÓNIA (χρυσογονια, from χρυσος gold, and γινομαι to become). The tincture of gold.

CHRYΣÓGONUM (χρυσογονον, from χρυσος gold, and γονυ a knot or bulb). The yellow turnip. The flesh of its root is of a bright golden colour.

CHRYΣOLÁCHANON (χρυσολαχανον, from χρυσος gold, and λαχανον the olus). The herb orach or atriplex, and named from its having a yellow leaf and a flower like the olus.

CHRYΣOLÍTHUS (χρυσολιθος, from χρυσος gold, and λιθος a stone). The topaz, a stone of a golden colour. The chrysolite.

CHRYΣOMÉLUM (χρυσομηλον, from χρυσος gold, and μηλον an apple). The orange. The yellow quince.

CHRYΣOMÍTRIS (χρυσομιτρις, from χρυσος gold, and μιτρα a fillet or bandage). The goldfinch; so called because it has as it were a broad fillet of gold round its neck.

CHRY SOPÁSIUS (corrupted from CHRY SOPRASUS).

CHRY SOPÁSTUS (χρυσόπαστος, from χρυσος gold, and πασσω to sprinkle).

A precious stone, sprinkled over with shining yellow spots.

CHRY SÓPHRYS (χρυσόφρυς, from χρυσος gold, and οφρυς the eye-lid).

A fish, so called from the yellow colour which it has over the eyes.

CHRY SÓPIS (χρυσωπης, from χρυσος gold, and ωψ the countenance).

A precious stone, so named because if looked upon it reflects the image of the face of a golden colour.

CHRY SOPLY'CIUS (χρυσοπλυσιος, from χρυσος gold, and πλυνω to wash).

A powder, mentioned by Helmont, made of pure washed gold, which he says makes lead hard, and iron soft.

CHRY SOPCÆ'A (χρυσόποια, from χρυσος gold, and ποιω to make). Transmutation, or the art of converting the baser metals into gold.

CHRY SOPRÁSUS (χρυσοπρασος, from χρυσος gold, and πρασον a leek).

A stone, so named from its being of the colour of a leek, mixed with golden spots.

CHRY SOSPLÉNÍUM (χρυσόσπλενιον, from χρυσος gold, and ασπλενιον spleen-wort). Golden saxifrage.

CHRY SÚLCUS (χρυσέλκος, from χρυσος gold, and ελκω to take away).

An epithet for *aqua regia*, as having the property to dissolve gold.

CHRY'SUS (χρυσος, from χρυσος gold). Golden; having a yellow hue, or having gold in its composition.

CHYLÁRIA (χυλαρια, from χυλος chyle). A discharge of a whitish mucous urine of the colour and consistence of chyle.

CHYLÍFERUS (from *chylus* chyle, and *fero* to bear). Containing or conveying the fluid called chyle.

CHYLIFICATIO (from χυλος chyle, and *fio* to become). The concoction or changing the food taken into the stomach into chyle.

CHYLÍSMÁ (χυλισμα, from χυλος juice). Any expressed juice.

CHYLOPOIÉTICUS (χυλοποιητικός, from χυλος chyle, and ποιω to make). Producing or forming the chyle.

CHYLÓSIS (χυλωσις, from χυλιζω to express the juice from any thing).

Chylification, or the changing the aliment into chyle.

CHYLOSTÁGMA (χυλοσταγμα, from χυλος juice, and σταζω to distill).

The distillation or expression of any juice or humid part from its dry one.

CHY'LUS (χυλος, from χυνω to pour out). The chyle. Juice inspissated to a middle consistence between fluid and solid.

CHY'MIA.

CHY'MIA. See CHEMIA.

CHYMÍATER. See CHIMIATER.

CHYMIÁTRIA (χυμιατρία, from χυμια chemistry, and ιαμασι to heal).
The art of curing diseases by the application of chemistry to the
uses of medicine.

CHYMÓSIS (χυμωσις). See CHEMOSIS.

CHY'MUS (χυμος, from χυω to pour out, perhaps from כִּימוֹס *chimus*,
Arab.) Humour. Any kind of juice or humour which is in-
creased by concoction. Any morbid secretion of the fluids.

CHY'SIS (χυσις, from χυω to pour out). Fusion, or the reduction of
solid bodies into fluid by heat.

CHY'TLON (χυτλον, from χυω to pour out). An inunction with oil
and water.

CIBÁRIUS (from *cibus* food). An epithet of common or household
bread, or common salt, or any thing comparatively common.

CIBÁTIO (from *cibus* food). In chemistry, it means incorporation,
as food is incorporated, and becomes part of the animal.

CIBÓRIUM (κιβωριον, from κιβωλος a bag, which its pods resemble).
The Egyptian bean.

CIBÓTIUM (κιβωτιον). The same.

CIBUS (κιβος, from κιβωλος a bag or sack containing the food, or from
כָּפַשׁ *cibash* to eat, Heb.) Food, nourishment.

CICÁDA (*quod cito cadat*; because it is seen only for a few months
in the year, Minshew). The grasshopper.

CICATRÍCULA (dim. of *cicatrix*). A little speck in the yolk of an
egg, where the first changes in the formation of a chicken begin.

CICATRISÁNTIA (from *cicatrigo* to skin over). Epulotic medicines,
or such as dispose wounds and ulcers to dry up and heal, and to
be covered with a skin.

CICÁTRIX (from *cicatrigo* to heal up, or skin over). A seam or scar
upon the skin after the healing of a sore or ulcer.

CICCUS (κικκος, named from its sound). A small sort of grasshopper.
A chick.

CICER (from כִּכָּר *kikkar* a round mass). The vetch, or chick pease,
named from its roundness.

CICERA (from *cicer* the vetch). A small pill of the size of a vetch.

CICÉRBITA (from *cicer* the vetch). The herb sow-thistle; so named
from its having the taste of vetches. Min.

CICÉRCULA (dim. of *cicer* the vetch). A vetchling.

CICHÓREUM (κικωριον, παρὰ το δια των χωριων κειν, because it creeps about and scatters itself in the fields). The herb succory.

CÍCI (κικι, رز kiki, Arab). The ricinus.

CICINDÉLA (dim. of *candela*; i. e. a little candle). The glow-worm named from its light.

CICÍNUS (κικινος, from κικι the ricinus). Produced from the ricinus. A name for the castor-oil.

CICÓNÍ (from the *Cicones* a people of Thrace, who held this bird in veneration). The stork.

CICÓREUM. See CHICOREUM.

CÍCUS (from κικκος). The core. The skin which envelops a seed.

CÍCUTA (quasi *cæcuta* blind, because it destroys the sight of those who use it). Hemlock.

CICUTÁRIA (from *cicuta* hemlock). Bastard hemlock.

CIDÓNÍUM. See CYDÓNÍUM.

CILIÁRIS (from *cilium* the eye-lid). Belonging to the eye-lids.

CILIÁTUS (from *cilium* the eye-lash). In botany it means, having the margin guarded with a sort of bristles, like the eye-lashes.

CÍLIUM (from *cileo* to move about). The eye-lid, the cover of the eye.

CÍLLO (from *cilium* the eye-lid). One who is affected with a spasm or trembling of the eye-lids.

CILLÓSI (from *cilium* the eye-lid). A spasmodic trembling of the eye-lids.

CÍLO (from *cilium* the eye-lid, which in such a person is particularly prominent). One whose forehead is prominent and temples compressed.

CÍMEX (from κειμει to inhabit). The bug; so called because it infests houses.

CIMICÁRIA (from *cimex* the bug). The herb flea-bane, so called because it is said to destroy vermin.

CIMÓLIA (κιμωλια, from Κιμωλος, *Cimolus*, an island in the Cretan sea, where it is procured). An epithet of a species of coal or earth. Fuller's earth.

CINA CINÆ. The same as CHINA CHINÆ.

CÍNARA (κιναρρα, from κινειν to move, quæ movet ad venerem, because it provokes to venery). The artichoke.

CINAROÏDES (κιναρειδης, from κιναρζ the artichoke, and ειδος a likeness). A shrub bearing a head like the artichoke.

CÍNCHONA (so named because the countess of Cinchon was the first European cured of a fever by it, or perhaps from *kinkina* its Indian name). The Peruvian or Jesuits' bark.

CÍNCLISIS (κιγκλισις, from κιγκλιζω to agitate). An involuntary nictation or winking.

CINCLISMUS (κιγκλισμος, from κιγκλιζω to move). The same. Also any small and often repeated agitation.

CINEFÁCTIO (from *cinis* ashes, and *facio* to make). Cineration, or the reduction of any thing to ashes.

CINERÁRIA (from *cinis* ashes). A species of rag-wort, so named from its being of the colour of wood-ashes.

CINERÁRIUM (from *cinis* ashes). The ash-hole or pit of a chemical furnace.

CINERÍTIUM (from *cinis* ashes). A cupel or test, so named from its being commonly made of the ashes of vegetables or bones.

CINERÍTIUS (from *cinis* ashes). Of the colour of ashes, or depositing a sediment like ashes. It should be rather written *cinericius*.

CINÉISIS (κινησις, from κινεω to move). Motion of any kind.

CINGULÁRIA (from *cingula* a girdle). A kind of moss which grows in the shape of a girdle.

CÍNGULUM (from *cingo* to bind). A girdle or belt. Also the name of an herb, mugwort, because it grows in the shape of a belt.

CINNABARÍNUS (from *cinnabaris* cinnabar). Composed of, or having the virtues, of cinnabar.

CÍNABARIS (κινναβαρις. Pliny says the Indians call by this name a mixture of the blood of the dragon and elephant, and also many substances which resemble it in colour, particularly the minium). Cinnabar; minium, the red sulphureous ore of quicksilver.

CINNAMÓMUM (κινναμωμον, from קנמן *kinamon*, Arab.) The cinnamon-tree, or cinnamon itself.

CÍNNAMUM. The same.

CÍON (κιων a column, from κιω to move, quod *in altum vadat*). The uvula is so named from its pyramidal shape. Also an enlargement of the uvula.

CÍONIS (κιωνις, from κιων the uvula). A diseased enlargement and painful swelling of the uvula.

CIR-

CIRCAËA (κίρκαια, from *Circe* the enchantress). A herb called the enchanter's nightshade, and named from the opinion that it was used by Circe in her enchanted preparations.

CIRCAËUM (κίρκαιον). The same.

CIRCINÁLIS (from *circes* a hoop or ring). In botany it means, rolled spirally downwards like a ring.

CIRCOS (κίρκος, from κίρνω to roll up). A ring. It is sometimes used for the sphincter muscle, which is round like a ring.

CIRCOCÉLE (κίρσοκῆλη). Corrupted from CIRSOCELE.

CIRCOPITHÉCUS (κίρκοπιθήκος, from κέρκος a tail, and πίθηκος an ape or monkey). A species of monkey with a large tail. *Si mihi cauda foret, circopithecus eram.* Martial.

CIRCULATIO (from *circulo* to compass about). The circulation of any fluid through the vessels in which it is contained. It is more properly spoken of the blood than of any other fluid, because it returns to the point from whence it first moved.

CIRCULÁTOR (from *circulo* to compass about). A wandering practitioner in medicine. A quack. A mountebank.

CIRCULATÓRIUM (from *circulo* to move round). A circulatory glass. A vessel in which the fluid contained in it performs a circulatory motion.

CÍRCULUS (dim. of *circus* a circle). A circle or ring. Any part of the body which is round or annular, as *circulus oculi*, the ball of the eye. A round surgical instrument.

CIRCUMCÍCIO (from *circumcido* to cut about). The operation of cutting the prepuce from round the glans penis.

CIRCUMCÍSUS (from *circumcido* to cut about). In botany, it means having the capsule opening, not longitudinally, but transversely like a snuff-box.

CIRCÚMFERUS (from *circumfero* to twist about). In botany, it means twisting round, like the tendril of a hop round its pole.

CIRCUMFLÉXUS (from *circumflecto* to fold about). A muscle of the palate, so named from its winding position.

CIRCUMGYRATIO (from *circumgyro* to turn round). Circumgyration, or the turning a limb round in its socket.

CIRCUMLÍTIO (from *circumlino* to anoint all over). A medicine used as a general unction to any part.

- CIRCUMOSSÁLIS (from *circum* about, and *os* a bone). Surrounding a bone, as the periostium; or surrounded by a bone.
- CIRCUMSTÁNTIA (from *circumsto* to stand round). A circumstance or incident happening casually and not necessarily.
- CÍRCUS (κίρκος, from כרך *carka*, to surround, Chald.) A circle or ring. A circular bandage.
- CIRNÉSIS (κίρνησις, from κίρνω to mix). A mixture or joining together of two or more separate things.
- CIRRHÍFERUS (from *cirrhus* a tuft or lock, and *fero* to bear). In botany, it means bearing a tuft or lock, as the thistle. Bearing a tendril.
- CIRRHÓSUS (from *cirrhus* or *cirrus* a crest or tendril). Terminating in a tuft or tendril.
- CÍRRHUS or CIRRUS (from κίρως a horn, which in its spiral gyrations it represents). A tendril. A fibre at the root of some plants.
- CÍRSIUM (κίρσιον, from κίρσος a varix, or swelling of a vein, which this herb was supposed to heal). A species of thistle.
- CIRSOCÉLE κίρσοκκλη, from κίρσος a varix, and κλη a tumour). A disease consisting in a varicose state of the spermatic vessels.
- CIRSOÍDES (κίρσοειδής, from κίρσος a varix, and εἶδος a likeness). Resembling a varix; an epithet applied by Rufus Ephesius to the upper part of the brain.
- CÍRSOS (κίρσος, from κίρσω to dilate). A varix, or preternatural distension of any part of a vein.
- CÍSSA (from κίσσα a gluttonous bird). A depraved appetite, proceeding from previous gluttony and voracity.
- CISSÁMPELOS (κίσσαμπελος, from κίσσος ivy, and ἀμπελος the vine). The wild vine, with leaves like the ivy.
- CISSÁNTHEMUS (κίσσανθεμος, from κίσσος ivy, and ἄνθος a flower). A wild vine, resembling the ivy.
- CÍSSARUM (κίσσαρον, from κίσσος ivy). A species of wild ivy.
- CISSÉRIS (κίσσηρις, from κίς a worm). Pumice-stone, so named because it appears as if it had been eaten by worms.
- CISSÍTES (κίσσιτης, from κίσσος ivy). A precious stone, having the resemblance of ivy-leaves upon it.
- CÍSSIUM (κίσσιον, from κίσσος ivy). A name of the vincetoxicum, and so called because it has leaves resembling those of the ivy.

CISSOPHY'LLUM (κισσοφυλλον, from κισσος ivy, and φυλλον a leaf). The same.

CÍSSOS (κισσος). The ivy.

CÍSTA (κιστη, from κειμαι to deposit). A cist or repository for any fluid or secretion.

CISTÉRNA (from *cista* a cist). The fourth ventricle of the brain is so called from its cavity; also the lacteal vessels or repositories for milk in women.

CÍSTHORUS (κισθορος). See **CISTUS**.

CÍSTUS (κιστος, perhaps from כִּס *kis*, Heb.) The cistus, or rock-rose.

CÍTHARUS (from κιθαρα a harp). The breast is sometimes so named from its shape.

CITRÁGO (from *citrus* a citron). The herb baum, so called from its citron-like smell.

CITRÁRIA. The same.

CÍTRAS (from *citrus* the citron). A salt formed by the union of the citric acid with a different base.

CÍTREUS (from *citrus*). Belonging to the citron.

CITRÍNULA (dim. of *citrus* a citron). The herb spearwort, which in smell something resembles a citron.

CITRÍNULUS (dim. of *citrus* a citron). A stone betwixt a crystal and a beryl, and named from its being of the colour of a ripe citron.

CÍTRUM (κίτρον). Citron-wood.

CÍTRUS (κίτρος, quasi κίτρος or κεδρος, from its pleasant cedar-like smell). The citron.

CÍTTA (כִּיטָא *a pie*, a voracious bird). An unnatural voracity for food.

CIVÉTTA (from שֶׁבֶת *sebet*, Arab.) Civet. An unctuous odoriferous drug.

CLÁMOR (from *clamo* to cry out). An exaltation or unusual exertion of the voice.

CLANDESTÍNA (from *clandestinus* secret). A plant described by Tournefort, and named because it hides itself among brakes and brambles.

CLARÉTA (from *clareo* to be clear). The white of an egg. Also a mixture of wine and spices made clear.

- CLARIFICATIO (from *clarifacio* to make clear). Clarification, or the rendering any thing more transparent, or free from fæces.
- CLÁSIS (κλασις, from κλαω to break). A fracture.
- CLÁSMA (κλασμα). The same.
- CLÁSSIS (κλασις, from κλαω to divide). A class, tribe, or division, according to their several agreements of parts.
- CLAUDICATIO (from *claudio* to halt). Halting or limping, as when one leg is shorter than the other.
- CLAÚDUS (from *claudio* to be lame). Lame, halting, having one leg longer than the other.
- CLAÚSTRUM (from *claudio* to shut). Any aperture which has a power of contracting itself, or of closing its orifice by any means; as the passage to the throat.
- CLAUSURA (from *claudio* to shut). An imperforation of any passage or cavity in the body.
- CLAÚSUS (from *claudio* to shut). In botany it means closed, not opened.
- CLAÚTHMUS (κλαυθμος, from κλαιω to weep). Weeping, the shedding of tears, a concomitant of some diseases.
- CLAVÆFÓRMIS (from *clava* a club, and *forma* shape). Shaped like a club. A botanical term.
- CLAVÁRIA (from *clava* a club). A species of fungus, named from its club-like shape.
- CLAVÁTIO (from *clava* a club). A gomphosis, or sort of articulation without motion, where the parts are as it were driven in with a hammer, like the teeth in the sockets.
- CLAVÁTUS (from *clavis* a nail). In botany, it means shaped like a nail.
- CLAVELLÁTUS (from *clavus* a wedge). A specific name of potash, or *cineres clavellati*, and so named from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make it.
- CLAVÍCULA (dim. of *clavis* a key). The collar-bone is so called from its likeness to an ancient key. Also the tendril or shoot from the joint of a plant, by which it fastens upon any adjacent support.
- CLAVÍCULUS (from *clavis* a key). The same.
- CLÁVIS (from *claudio* to shut). In anatomy, it is the same as CLAVÍCULA. In chemistry, it means a menstruum which as it were unlocks

unlocks and penetrates into the inner parts of that substance to which it is applied.

CLÁVUS (from *claudio* to shut). A nail or button. An instrument made to close the ulcerated aperture in the palate. A corn, or any protuberant induration which resembles the head of a nail. An hysterical affection of the head, which has the sensation of a nail having been driven into the skull.

CLEIDÓMA (κλειδωμα, from κλειδω to close). A pafil or torch. Also the clavicle.

CLEIDOMASTOIDEÚS (κλειδομαστοειδαιος, from κλειδωμα the clavicle, and μαστοειδαιος the mastoideus muscle). A muscle, which arises in the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

CLEIS (κλεις, from κλειδω to shut). The same as **CLAVIS**.

CLEISÁGRA (κλεισαγρα, from κλεις the clavicle, and αγρα a prey). The gout in the articulation of the clavicles.

CLEÍTHRON (κλειθρον, from κλειδω to shut). See **CLAUSTRUM**.

CLÉMA (κλημα, from κλαω to break). A twig or tendril of a plant; so named from its fragility.

CLÉMATIS (κληματις, from κλημα a tendril). A plant, so named from its climbing up trees or any thing it can fasten upon with its tendrils.

CLEMATÍTIS (κληματιτις, from κλημα a tendril). The same.

CLÉPSYDRA (κλειψυδρα, from κλεπῖω to conceal, and υδωρ water). An instrument to measure time by the dropping of water contained in it through a hole. A chemical vessel used in the same manner. Also an instrument made like it, for conveying fumigations to the uterus in hysterical cases.

CLÍBANUS (κλιβανος, quasi κλιβεανος, from καλυπῖω to conceal). A portable furnace or still, in which the materials to be wrought upon are shut up.

CLÍDION (κλειδιον). The same as **CLEIDION**.

CLÍMA (κλιμα, from κλεινω to bend down). Declivity or descent. It is usually spoken of age, as bending towards the grave.

CLIMÁCTER (κλιμακτηρ, from κλιμαζω to proceed gradually). The progression of the life of man. It is usually divided into periods of seven years.

CLIMACTÉRICUS (κλιμακτηρικος, from κλιμαζω to proceed gradually). The return of a certain period in the life of man, usually every seventh

seventh year, is called the climacteric year, which was of old supposed to bring some change with respect to health and life.

CLÍMAX (κλιμαξ, from κλιμαζω to proceed). A name of some antidotes, which in regular proportions increased or diminished the ingredients of which it was composed.

CLÍNĪCUS (κλινικός, from κλινω to lie down). Clinical; keeping the bed, or attendant upon one who from disease keeps his bed.

CLINOÍDES (κλινοειδής, from κλινη a bed, and εἶδος a likeness). The small processes which form the *fella Turcica* are so named from their supposed resemblance to a couch.

CLINOMASTOÍDEUS. A corruption of CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS.

CLINÓPETES (κλινοπέτης, from κλινη a bed, and πέω or πιπῶ to fall). One who from debility and weakness keeps his bed.

CLINOPÓDIUM (κλινοποδιον, from κλινη a bed, and πῦς a foot). The herb common marum, or great wild basil; so called because it has leaves like a bed's feet.

CLÍSMUS (κλισμος, from κλινω to recumb). A couch or bed for a sick person to lie on.

CLÍTĪRIS (κλεισρίς, from κλειω to enclose or hide). A part of the pudenda of a woman, which in its natural state is enclosed in the vagina.

CLITORÍSMUS (κλεισρισμος, from κλεισρίς the clitoris). A swelling or morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLOÁCA (quasi *colhuaca*, from *colluo* to cleanse). A jakes. The canal in birds through which the egg descends from the ovary.

CLÓNICUS (κλονικός, from κλονεω to agitate). An epileptic or convulsive spasm. Any unnaturally tumultuous motion of a part.

CLONÓDES (κλονωδής, from κλονεω to agitate). An epithet for that vehement sort of pulse which is disturbed and unequal in the same stroke.

CLÓNOS (κλονος, from κλονεω to agitate). See CLONICUS.

CLÚNES (from *cluo* to cleanse, as being the parts through which the fæces of the body are ejected). The buttocks.

CLUNÉSIA (from *clunes* the buttocks). An inflammation of the buttocks.

CLÚPEA (from *clypeus* a shield). The shad fish, so called from its shape.

CLY'DON (κλυδων, from κλυζω to cleanse). A lax fluctuation in the stomach and intestines, attended with flatulency and purging.

CLY'MA (κλυμα, from κλυζω to wash). The fæces which have been separated from gold and silver by lotion.

CLY'MENUM (from *Clymenus*, who first used them). A species of vetch or chickling.

CLY'PEA. See CLUPEA.

CLYPEÁLIS (from *clypeus* a shield). Formed like a shield, as the *clypealis cartilago*.

CLYSSIFÓRMIS (from *clyffus*, and *forma* a likeness). Formed or prepared after the manner of a clyffus.

CLY'SMA (κλυσμα, from κλυζω to wash). A clyster.

CLY'SSUS (κλυσσος, from κλυζω to wash). The essence or finer parts of any substance, extracted by washing away its impurities, or by fire.

CLY'STER (κλυστηρ, from κλυζω to cleanse). An enema, or liquid injected into the anus to cleanse the bowels. It also means the instrument used in such injection.

CLYSTÉRIUM (κλυστηριον). The same.

CNÉCUS (κνηκος, from κναω to scratch or rasp). This word originally meant a species of nettle, and was so named from its sting. But it is now used for a sort of carthamus or bastard saffron.

CNÉME (κνημη, from κινew to move). The tibia or leg, so called as being the instrument of progressive motion.

CNEMODACTYLÆ'US (κνημοδακτύλαιος, from κνημη the tibia, and δακτύλος a finger or toe). A muscle, whose origin is in the tibia, and whose insertion is in the toes. Its office is to elevate the toes.

CNEÓRUM (κνεωρον, from κνεω to rasp, because it bites the tongue). A species of thymelæa.

CNÉSIS (κνησις, from κναω to scratch). A painful itching of any part.

CNÉSMA (κνησμα, from κναω to scratch). The same. Also a divellication, or sore produced by much scratching.

CNÉSTON (κνησων). The same as CNEORUM.

CNÉSTRUM (κνηστρον). The same.

CNICELÆ'UM (κνικελαιον; from κνικος the cnicus, and ελαιον oil). Oil expressed from the seeds of the cnicus.

CNÍCUS (κνικος). The same as CNECUS.

CNÍDE (κνίδη, from κνῶω to scratch). The nettle, so named from its sting.

CNIDELÆ'ON (κνιδελαιον, from κνίδη the nettle, and ελαιον oil). Oil made from the cnide.

CNIDÓSIS (κνιδωσις, from κνίδη the nettle). An itching sensation, such as is excited by the nettle.

CNÍPES (κνίπες, from κνίζω to scratch). Small worms, which gnaw and erode the stems of vines.

CNÍPOTES (κνιπότης, from κνῶω to scratch). A painful itching.

CNÍSMUS (κνισμος). The same as CNESMA.

CNÍSSA (κνισσα, from κνίζω to scrape off). That kind of smell which proceeds from the scraping and cleansing any filthy or stinking place.

CNISSORÉGMIA (κνισσορηγμία, from κνισσα a filthy smell, and ρηγνυμι to break out). A nidorous eructation.

CNY'MA (κνυμα, from κνῶω to scrape off). A rasure, divellication or puncture.

CÓA (from Coos the birth-place of Hippocrates). A plant so called in honour of Hippocrates.

COADUNÁTUS (from *coaduno* to unite). In botany, it means united or joined together in some expressed manner, as *coadunata folia*, leaves joined together at the base.

COAGULÁNTIA (from *coagulo* to curdle). Such things as curdle and incrassate fluids, particularly those which thicken the blood.

COAGULÁTIO (from *coagulo* to incrassate). The rendering a fluid more or less solid, by whatever means, as when milk is curdled by the addition of an acid.

COAGULUM (from *coagulo* to curdle). Any fluid incrassated and rendered more solid. Curd. Cream. Rennet.

COALESCÉNTIA (from *coalesco* to grow together). The union or growing together of two bodies which before were separate.

COALTÉRNUS (from *con*, and *alternus* alternate). Alternating with each other. It is used of two distinct fevers affecting the same person, so that the paroxysm of the one takes place during the remission of the other.

COARCTÁTIO (from *coarcto* to straiten). The contraction or diminution of any thing. Applied to the pulse, it means its lessening in number.

COARC-

COARCTATUS (from *coarcto* to make narrow). In botany, it means pressed and huddled together very closely.

COARTICULATIO (from *con*, and *articulatio* an articulation). That sort of articulation which has manifest motion.

COBALTUM (*kobalt*, Germ.) A kind of marcasite, plentifully impregnated with arsenic.

COBITES (κωβίτης, from κωβίος the gudgeon). A fresh-water fish of the gudgeon kind. A finelt.

CÓBIUS (κωβίος). The gudgeon.

CÓBRA (The head or covering, Span.) An East Indian serpent, so called because the only part useful is a stone taken from the head.

COBRÉLLA (dim. of *cobra*, Span.) A small serpent.

CÓCCALUS (κοκκαλος, dim. of κοκκον a berry). A name of the pine-nut.

COCCÁRIUM (κοκκαριον, from κοκκον a berry). A very small pill.

COCCÍGRIA (κοκκιγρια, from κοκκος a berry, and αγριος wild). A wild shrub, bearing berries.

COCCINÍLLA (dim. of *coccus* a berry). An insect called coccinele or cochineal, which has the appearance of a berry.

COCCOBÁLSAMUM (κοκκοβαλσαμον, from κοκκος a berry, and βαλσαμον the balsam-tree). The fruit of the balsam-tree.

COCCOMÉLEA (κοκκομηλεα, from κοκκος a berry, and μηλον an apple). An apple-tree bearing small fruit like berries.

COCCÓNES (dim. of *coccus* a berry). The grains of the pomegranate.

CÓCCULUS (κοκκυλος, dim. of κοκκος a berry). Jamaica pepper, or the Indian berry.

CÓCCUM (κοκκον). Any grain or berry.

CÓCCUS (κοκκος). The same.

COCCYGÆUS (κοκκυγαιος, from κοκυξ the coccyx). A muscle, so named because it is inserted in the *os coccygis*.

CÓCCYX (κοκυξ the cuckoo, whose bill it is said to represent). The four or five bones at the end of the *os sacrum*.

CÓCHIA (κοχια, from κοχαιω to turn or make round). An antient name of some officinal pills.

COCHINÉLLA. The same as **COCCINILLA**.

COCHINELLÍFERUS (from *coccinilla* the cochineal insect, and *fero* to bear). The plant from which is gathered the cochineal.

CÓCHLEA (κοχλεα, from κοχλιζω to turn round). That part of the

ear which turns spirally round a nucleus. Also a name of some snails and shell-fish, which are enclosed in a round shell.

COCHLEÁRE (from *cochlea* a cockle, whose shell its bowl represents).

A spoon. A measure for fluids often used in prescriptions, but not very judiciously, because not very accurately. Blanchard has thus determined its contents—The greatest contains four drachms, the second a drachm and a half, the smaller one a drachm, and the least half a drachm.

COCHLEÁRIA (from *cochleare* a spoon). Scurvy-grass, so called because its leaves are like the bowl of a spoon.

COCHLEÁTUS (from *cochlea* a snail). In botany, it means resembling a snail-shell.

COCHLÍDIUM (κοχλίδιον, from κοχλεα a snail-shell). A small species of shell-snail.

COCHLÍTES (κοχλίτης, from κοχλεα a snail-shell). A precious stone resembling a snail-shell.

COCHÓNE (κοχωνη, from κοχαιω to turn round). The commissure or juncture of the ischium, where it meets to form the circular aperture.

CÓCLES (κοκλεις). Having but one eye.

CÓCTIO (from *coquo* to boil). The act of boiling. It is also applied to humours when ripened by digestion.

CODATRÉMULA (from *cauda* a tail, and *tremo* to tremble). The water-wagtail, a bird so named from the continual agitation of its tail.

CÓDIA (κωδια). The bulbous head of any plant, particularly of the poppy.

CODIÁNUM (κωδιανον, from κωδια a bulbous head). The wild daffodil, so named from its round head.

CODOCÉLE (κωδοκηλη, from κωδια a bulb, and κηλη a tumour). A bubo.

CÆCÁLIS (from *cæcum* the blind gut, through which it runs). A vein, being a branch from the concave side of the *vena mesaraica*.

CÆ'LA (κοιλα, from κοιλος hollow). The hollow pits above, and sometimes below the eyes. The hollow parts at the bottom of the feet.

CÆLESTÍNUS (from *cælestis* heavenly). Of the colour of a clear sky. Sky-blue.

CŒ'LIA

CÆLIA (κοιλια, from κοίλος hollow). A cavity in any part of the body. The belly. The womb.

CÆLIACUS (κοιλιακος, from κοιλια the belly). Belonging to the belly or intestines; as the cœliac artery, the cœliac passion.

CÆLIFOLIUM (from *cælum* heaven, and *folium* a leaf). A sort of jelly found in meadows, and so called because it was supposed to be a fallen star.

CÆLÓMA (κοιλωμα, from κοίλος hollow). A round hollow ulcer in the tunica cornea of the eye.

CÆLOSTÓMIA (κοιλωστωμια, from κοίλος hollow, and στωμα the mouth). A defect in speaking, where the voice sounds unusually hollow, or as if it proceeded from a cavern.

CÆMENTATIO (from *cædo* to beat together). The uniting or joining together of two bodies by means of a third. It should rather be written **CÆMENTATIO**.

CÆMENTUM. Corruptly written for **CÆMENTUM**.

CÆNA (κοινη, from κοινος common, as being the meal necessary to all). Supper. Of old this was the principal meal, as dinner is to us.

CÆNOLÓGIA (κοινολογια, from κοινος common, and λογος a discourse). A consultation, or common consideration of a disease by two or more physicians.

CÆNUM (κοινων, from κοινος common, filthy). Filth, excrement of any kind.

CÆRÚLEUS (quasi *cæruleus*, from *cælum* the sky). Of a sky-blue colour.

CÆTE (κοίτη, from κειμαι to lie down). A bed, a couch for a sick person.

CÓFFEA (from כפואה *kofuah* a mixing together). The coffee-tree or berry, so called from the pleasant potation which is made from its berry.

COHOBATIO. A term invented by Paracelsus, to express the redistillation of any substance.

CÓHOL (from כהול *cobol*, antimony). A collyrium for the eyes: so called from the usage of the eastern ladies to paint their eye-lashes with antimony very finely powdered; from whence any thing reduced to a most subtle powder, or any dry application, was called cohool or alcohol. See **ALCOHOL**.

Coí-

COÍLIMA (κοιλίμα, from κοιλία the bowels). A sudden swelling of the bowels from flatulency.

COILOSTÓMIA (κοιλοστομία, from κοίλος hollow, and στομα the mouth). The defect of speaking from the palate or through the nose.

COINDICÁNTIA (from *con*, and *indico* to indicate). Signs or symptoms are called coindicant, when, besides the usual incidental appearances, there occur others, as age, habit, season, &c.

COÍTIO (from *coeo* to cohabit). Copulation. The act of carnality between the sexes.

CÓLA (κωλα, from κωλον a joint). The joints.

COLATÓRIUM (from *colo* to strain). A strainer of any kind.

COLATÓRIUS (from *colo* to strain). Performing the office of a strainer.

CCLATÚRA (from *colo* to strain). A filtered or strained liquor. The colature.

CÓLCHICUM (κολχικον, from *Colchis* a city in Asia, round which this plant abounds). Meadow-saffron.

CÓLES (from κωλος a stalk). The penis. A man's yard.

CÓLIAS (κολιας, quod κοιλια habeat magna, from its large intestines). The mackrel, or bastard thunny.

CÓLICA (κωλικη, from κωλον the colon). It properly signifies a pain in the colon; but it is indiscriminately used for any pain in the bowels.

CÓLICUS (κωλικος, from κωλον the colon). Belonging to the colon.

COLIFÓRMIS (from *cola* a strainer, and *forma* a likeness). A name of the *os cribrosum*, and so called from its having many perforations, like a strainer.

COLÍPHIUM (κωλιφιον, from κωλον a limb, and ιφι strongly). A kind of bread given to wrestlers. It was made of the flower and bran altogether, and was thought to make men athletic.

CÓLIS. See **COLES.**

CÓLLA (κολλα, from κολλαω to glue together). Glue. Solder.

COLLÁPSUS (from *collabor* to shrink down). A wasting or shrinking of the body or strength.

COLLATERÁLIS (from *con* and *latus*, on the same side). Collateral. An epithet applied to the erector penis, from its collateral order of fibres.

COLLATÍTIUM (from κολλα glue). A food prepared from the flesh of a capon; or other nutritious food boiled to a jelly.

COLLÉSIS (κολλησις, from κολλαω to agglutinate). Conglutination. The joining together of substances by means of a glutinous application.

COLLÉTICA (κολλητικός, from κολλαω to glue together). Agglutinants. Substances which reunite and cause things separated to stick together.

COLLÍCIE (from colligo to collect). Pipes which collect and convey off water. Drains. In medicine, it is the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the *puncta lachrymalia* to the cavity of the nose.

COLLÍCULUM (dim. of *collis* a hill). The nympha, or prominence within the vagina of a woman.

COLLIGÁMEN (from colligo to tie together). A ligament.

COLLIQUAMÉNTUM (from colliqueo to melt). The transparent fluid in an egg, observable after two or three days incubation ; it contains the first rudiments of the chick.

COLLIQUÁTIO (from colliquo to waste or melt away). A dissolving, or gradual wasting away.

COLLIQUATÍVUS (from colliqueo to melt). Wasting ; or gradually consuming the strength. It is usually applied to profuse sweats, or a violent diarrhœa.

COLLÍSIO (from collido to beat together). A contusion.

CÓLLIX (κολλιξ, from κολον food). A troch, or lozenge.

COLLOBÓMA (κολλοβωμα, from κολλαω to glue together). The growing together of the eye-lids.

COLLÓDES (κολλωδης, from κολλα glue). Glutinous ; causing to stick together.

CÓLLUM (from κωλον a member, as being one of the chief ; or dim. of *columna*, as being the pillar and support of the head ; or from *collis* a hill, because it rises from the shoulders, like a hill). The neck.

COLLÚTIO (from colluo to wash). The washing or rinsing any part, especially the mouth.

COLLUTÓRIUM (from colluo to wash). A gargarism, or wash for the mouth.

COLLÚVIES (from colluo to cleanse). Filth, excrement. The discharge from an old ulcer.

CÓLLYRIS (κολλυρις, a little round cake). A bump or knob which rises

rises after a blow ; so called from its likeness to a little cake or gingerbread-nut.

COLLY'RIMUM (κολλυριον, from κωλυω to restrain, παρὰ το κωλυειν τον ρεν, because it stops the defluxion. קולר *kolera*, Arab.) An application to the eyes.

COLOBÓMA. See COLLOBOMA.

COLOCÁSIA (κολοκασια, from κολος food, and καζω to adorn). The Egyptian bean, named from its use as a food, and the custom of weaving its flowers into wreaths.

COLOCY'NTHIS (κολοκυνθις, from κωλον the colon, and κινω to move, because of its great purging powers). The bitter purging apple.

CÓLON (κωλον, quasi κοιλον, from κοιλος hollow). The first of the large intestines is so called from its capacity ; or from its being generally found empty and full of wind in dissection.

COLOPHÓNIA (Κολοφωνια, the city whence it was first brought). Black resin. Resin whose volatile and humid parts are evaporated.

COLOQUÍNTEDA. The same as COLOCYNTHIS.

CÓLOR (from *colo* to adorn). Colour. The outward appearance of any thing. Diseases are often discerned and distinguished by the colour of the skin, fæces, urine, &c.

COLORÁTIO (from *coloro* to colour). The act of tinging, or giving a particular colour to any thing.

COLORÁTUS (from *color* colour). In botany, it means varying from its usual colour, as when leaves which ought to be green are of any other colour.

COLÓSTRUM (κολοστρον, from κολος food, or from κολλωμαι to agglutinate). The first milk of an animal after parturition. It is so called, either because it is the first food of the young, or from its being at that time peculiarly glutinous.

COLÓTES (κολώτης). A kind of lizard.

COLOTOÍDES (κολωτοειδης, from κολώτης a lizard, and ειδος a likeness). Variegated like the skin of a lizard. It is applied to the excrements when of different colours.

CÓLPOS (κολπος). The vagina, or *cavitas muliebris*. Also an ulcer called a sinus.

COLPOCÉLE (κολποκηλη, from κολπος the vagina, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour or hernia seated in the vagina.

COL-

COLPOPTÓSIS (κολποπτώσις, from κολπος the vagina, and πίπτω to fall down). A bearing or falling down of the vagina.

CÓLUBER (*quod colat umbram*, because it delights in shade). A serpent living in the shade of woods.

COLUBRÍNA (from *coluber* a snake). The herb snakeweed; so called from the snake-like contortions of its roots.

COLUBRÍNUM (from *coluber* a snake). The snakeweed-tree.

COLÚMBA (from κολυμβῶ to swim). The pigeon or dove; so named from its swimming motion in the air.

COLUMBÍNA (from *columba* a pigeon). The herb columbine, or flat vervain, and named from the likeness of its leaves to a pigeon with extended wings.

COLÚMBO (a town in the island of Ceylon, whence Europe is supplied with it). A bitter root of great medical virtues.

COLUMÉLLA (dim. of *columna* a column). The clitoris; so called from its shape. Also the uvula, and the falling down of the uvula.

COLUMELLÁRIS (from *columella* a little column). A name of the dens caninus, from its shape.

COLÚMNA (a column or pillar). Many parts of the body, which in their shape or office resemble columns, are so named; as *columna nasi*, the base of the nose, *columna oris*, the uvula, &c.

COLUMNÉLLA (dim. of *columna* a column). The substance or membrane which connects the internal partitions in the capsule with the seed; named from their shape.

COLUMNÍFERUS (from *columna* a column, and *fero* to bear). Bearing columns or pillars. An order of plants.

COLÚRIA (κολυρία, from κολος mutilated, and ὅρα a tail). The tribe of beasts without tails.

COLÚRIUM (κολυριον, παρὰ το κολλαν του ρην, because it prevents a defluxion). A collyrium. A tent to thrust into a sore to prevent a defluxion of humours.

CÓLUS (from *colo* to adorn, because in winter housewives adorn their houses with it). A species of clary.

COLÚTEA (κολύτεια, from κολῶ to mutilate). Bastard fenna; so called because it perishes if any of its limbs are mutilated or cut off.

COLY'MBADES (κολυμβάδες, from κολυμβῶ to swim). Olives pickled and swimming in their own oil.

COLYMBÆ'NA (κολυμβαινα, from κολυμβω to swim). A sort of shrimp.

COLYMBÉTHRA (κολυμβηθρα, from κολυμβω to swim). A bath. A basin to swim in.

COLY'MBIS (κολυμβις, from κολυμβω to swim). The didapper; a bird, so named from its swimming upon the surface of the water.

CÓMA (κομα, from κω, or κωω to lie down). This word antiently meant any total suppression of the powers of sense; but now it means a lethargic drowsiness. The coma vigil is a disease where the patients are continually inclined to sleep, but cannot. In botany, it means the top of a branch or flower when it resembles a lock of hair, from κωμη a lock of hair.

COMAROÍDES (κομαροειδης, from κομαρος the arbutus, and ειδος a likeness). Barren strawberry, a sort of arbutus.

CÓMARUS (κομαρος, from κομη a lock of hair). The arbutus; so named from its strings, which are like hair.

CÓMATA (κωματα). See COMA.

COMATÓsus (from coma a lethargy). Having a propensity to morbid sleep.

COMBÚSTIO (from comburo to burn). Combustion, or the destroying by heat the texture of substances to which heat is applied.

COMEDÓNES (from comedo a glutton). A sort of worms which eat into the skin and devour the flesh.

COMÉTA (κομητης, from κομη a bush of hair). The herb strawberry-bay, so named from its appearance.

COMÉTES (κομητης). The same; also a sort of amygdaloides.

COMÍSTE (κομιση, from κομιζω to provide). Food, nourishment.

COMITIÁLIS (from comitia an assembly, because it was thought that persons frequenting large assemblies were subject to this disease). The epilepsy or falling-sickness is called *morbus comitialis*.

COMITÍSSA (a countess). Some preparations are distinguished in this manner by the names of the countesses, the inventors, as *pulvis comitissæ de Cantio*, the countess of Kent's powder.

COMMAGÉNUM (κομμαγενον, from Commagene, a place in Syria, whence it was brought). Syrian ointment.

COMMANDUCÁTIO (from *commanduco* to eat). The act of mastication or chewing.

COMMÁNSUM (from *commando* to eat). A masticatory. A medicine.

- cine put into the mouth and chewed to promote a discharge of phlegm or saliva.
- COMMELÍNA. A plant, named in honour of Dr. Commeline, professor of botany at Amsterdam.
- COMMENDATÓRIUS (from *commendo* to recommend). An epithet of the traumatic balsam, from its singular virtues and usefulness.
- CÓMMI (κομμι). See GUMMI.
- COMMÍNÚTIO (from *comminuo* to break in pieces). Pulverisation, trituration; the reduction of solid bodies into smaller parts.
- COMMISSÚRA (from *committo* to join together). A suture, juncture, or joint.
- COMMÍXTIO (from *commisceo* to mingle together). The mixture of several substances into one mass.
- COMMÓSIS (κομμωσις, from κομμι gum). The first layer of gummy matter with which bees line their hives.
- COMMÓTICA (κομμωτικά, from κομμω to adorn). Cosmetics. Medicines which beautify the skin or person.
- COMMÚNICANS (from *communico* to make partake). An epithet applied to those fevers which are double, and infect the same person; the paroxysm of one beginning at the intermission of the other.
- COMMÚNIS (common). General, belonging to one as well as the other; as *communis pedunculus*, a foot-stalk supporting many flowers. It also means culinary, in common use, as *communis sal*.
- COMÓSUS (from *coma* a bush of hair). Resembling a head or lock of hair, as the root of an onion.
- COMPÁCTUS (from *compingo* to put together). In botany, it means being of a close firm texture.
- COMPÁGES (from *compingo* to put together). A suture, or joint. A commissure.
- COMPÁSSIO (from *compatior* to suffer with). The suffering of one part, through the affection of some other; the suffering by consent.
- COMPLÉTUS (from *compleo* to accomplish). In botany, it means complete, perfect, wanting none of its distinguishing characters.
- COMPLÉXUS (from *complector* to comprise). A muscle is so called, from its being composed of many tendinous and fleshy fibres intricately mixed with one another.
- COMPLICÁTUS (from *complico* to fold together). The same.

COMPÓSITUS (from *compono* to compose). In botany, it means compound, aggregate, in opposition to single.

COMPREHENSIO (from *comprehendo* to understand). Comprehension, or a perfect understanding of whatever may be set before the mind.

COMPRÉSSA (from *comprimo* to press upon). A compress or bandage, made to fit close to the part.

COMPRÉSSIO (from *comprimo* to press together). Compression, or the contracting any thing into a smaller compass. The binding any thing close and hard to the part.

COMPRÉSSUS (from *con* and *premo* to press together). In botany, it means having one side thicker than the other.

COMPUNCTIO (from *compungo* to prick). The operation of making a perforation. A paracentesis.

CONÁRIUM (κωνάριον, from κωνος a cone). The glandula pinealis is so named from its conical shape.

CONCAÚSA (from *con* with, and *causa* a cause). A cause which operates with some others in the production of a disease.

CONCÁVUS (from *con*, and *cavus* hollow). Concave, hollow on one side.

CONCENTRÁNTIA (from *concentro* to concentrate). Absorbents of acids are so called, because they remove the obstructions which keep asunder the affinities between the two powers.

CONCENTRÁTIO (from *con* and *centrum*, having the same centre). The approximation of the parts of bodies.

CONCEPTÁCULUM (from *con*, and *capio* to take). A receptacle. In botany, it means a pericarp of one valve, which opens longitudinally, and has not the seed attached to it.

CONCÉPTIO (from *concupio* to conceive). Conception; or the operation by which the unformed being unites itself to its parent.

CONCÉPTUS (from *concupio* to conceive). The mass from which the foetus is formed in the womb.

CÓNCHA (κογχή, παρα το χαινεν from its gaping). A shell animal, or shell. Also some parts of the body which resemble a shell, as *concha auriculæ*, the auricula or shell of the ear.

CONCHIFÓLIA (from *concha* a shell, and *folium* a leaf). A plant whose leaves are bent in the form of a shell.

CÓNCHIS (κογχίς, from κογχή a shell). A bean enclosed in its capsule, and unshelled.

CONCHÍTIS (κογχίτις, from κογχή a shell). A stone resembling a shell-fish.

CONCHOÍDES (κογχοειδής, from κογχος a shell, and εἶδος a likeness). Formed like a fish or snail-shell.

CÓNCHULA (dim. of *concha* a shell). A little shell.

CÓNCHUS (κογχος, from κογχή a shell). The cranium and the cavity of the eye are so named from their likeness to a shell.

CONCHYLÍUM (κογχυλίον, dim. of κογχή a shell). A fossil body resembling a shell.

CONCIDENTIA (from *concido* to decay). A decrease of bulk in the whole or any part of the body. The diminution of a tumour.

CONCOAGULATIO (from *con* and *coagulo* to coagulate together). The coagulation or crystallisation of different salts first dissolved together in the same fluid.

CONCÓCTIO (from *concoquo* to digest). Digestion. That operation of nature upon morbid matter which renders it fit to be separated from the healthy fluids.

CONCREMATIO (from *con* and *cremo* to burn together). The same as calcination.

CONCRÉTIO (from *concreresco* to grow together). In chemistry, it is the condensation of any fluid substance into a more solid consistence. In surgery, it is the growing together of parts which in a natural state are separate.

CONCÚRSUS (from *concurro* to meet together). The congeries or collection of symptoms which constitute and distinguish the particular disease.

CONCÚSSIO (from *concutio* to shake together). A concussion or shock: it is generally used of the brain, and usually effected by blows or falls.

CONDENSATIO (from *condenso* to make thick). A contraction of the pores of the skin by means of astringent or cooling medicines. A thickening of any fluid.

CONDIMENTUM (from *condio* to preserve or season). A preserve or sweet-meat.

CONDITIO (from *condo* to found). The state, habit, or constitution of the body.

CONDITUM (from *condio* to preserve). A preserve, or sweet-meat. This art is now transferred from the apothecary to the confectioner.

CON-

CONDITÚRA. The same.

CONDRÍLLA (κονδριλλα). See CHONDRILLA.

CONDÚCTIO (from *conduco* to draw along). A convulsion, or spasm drawing the muscles out of their proper positions.

CONDÚCTOR (from *conduco* to lead). An instrument of surgery, whose use is to direct the knife in some operations.

CONDUPLICÁTUS (from *con* and *duplico* to double together). In botany, it means doubled together, having the sides approaching each other.

CÓNDYLE (κονδυλη). See CONDYLUS.

CONDYLOÍDES (κονδυλοειδης, from *κονδυλος* a joint, and *ειδος* a likeness). Resembling a knuckle or joint.

CONDYLÓMA (κονδυλωμα, from *κονδυλος* a tubercle or knot). A hard tumour, resembling a knot or joint. A wart or corn.

CÓNDYLUS (κονδυλος, from *κονδυ* an ancient cup shaped like a joint). A knot in any of the joints formed by the epiphysis of a bone. In the fingers, it is called the knuckle. In botany, it is the knot or joint of a plant.

CONÉSSI (Malabarens.) The bark of a tree, growing on the coast of Malabar, much commended in diarrhæas.

CONFÉCTA (from *conficio* to make up). Comfits; seeds incrustated with sugar. These are often impregnated with drugs, for their convenient administration to children.

CONFÉCTIO (from *conficio* to make up). A confect. In general it is any thing prepared with sugar.

CONFÉRTUS (from *confero* to bring together). In botany, it means very numerous and crowded together.

CONFÉRVA (from *conferveo* to knit together). A kind of moss; named from its use in healing broken bones.

CONFIRMÁNTIA (from *con*, and *firmitas* to strengthen). Restoratives. Also medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

CONFLUÉNTIA (from *confluo* to flow together). Growing together in partial masses, so as to leave the intermediate parts quite bare. A botanical term.

CONFŒDERÁTIO (from *confædero* to agree together). The same.

CONFORMÁTIO (from *conformo* to shape or fashion). The natural shape and form of a thing. Also the description of some diseases which arise from a bad formation of the parts.

CON-

CONFORTÁNTIA (from *conforto* to strengthen). Cordial medicines. Strengtheners.

CONFORTATÍVA. The same.

CONFRICÁTIÓ (from *con* and *frico* to rub together). The reducing any easily pulverised substance to powder by rubbing it between the hands.

CONFUSÁNEUS (from *confundo* to mingle together). An epithet for coarse bread; in which the bran, meal, and flower are all mixed together.

CONFUSIO (from *confundo* to mix together). A confusion, a disorder of the eyes proceeding from a rupture of the membranes which include the humours, by which means they are all confounded together.

CONGELÁTIÓ (from *congeló* to freeze). Congelation; that change which is produced by cold upon fluid bodies, and by which they become solid. Also any disease which was supposed to come from a cold cause.

CONGELATÍVA (from *congeló* to congeal). Medicines that inspissate humours, and stop fluxions and rheums.

CONGELÁTUS (from *congeló* to freeze). Frost-bitten, or frozen. Also affected with a catalepsy, by which all sensation seems to be taken away.

CONGÉNER (from *con* and *genus* of the same kind). Of the same kind; concurring in the same action. It is usually said of the muscles.

CÓNGER (*κονγχερος*, from *γρᾶω* to devour). A fish like a large eel, and named from its great voracity.

CONGÉSTIO (from *congero* to amass). A collection of matter: a swelling which rises gradually, and ripens slowly, in opposition to that which is soon formed and soon terminated.

CONGÉSTUS (from *congero* to heap up). In botany, it means collected together in one mass.

CÓNGIUS (quasi *congerus*, from *congero* to heap up). An antient measure answering to our gallon.

CONGLACIÁTIÓ (from *conglacio* to freeze). The induration of a fluid body into ice by means of cold.

CONGLOBÁTUS (from *conglobo* to gather into a ball). Heaped together. A gland is called conglobate, when each little portion

is wrapped up in a separate skin, many of which together compose the gland.

CONGLOMERÁTUS (from *conglomerato* to heap upon one). A gland is called conglomerate, when the little balls of which it is composed are covered with a general skin. In botany, it means closely but irregularly connected.

CONGLUTINÁNTIA (from *conglutino* to glue together). Healing medicines ; and such as unite parts disjointed by accident.

CÓNGRUS (κογχρεος or γογγρεος). See **CONGER**.

CÓNIA (κονια, from κονιαω to whiten). Lime ; a stone made white by calcination.

CÓNIA (κωνια, from κωνος a cone). Wine impregnated with the cones of firs.

CÓNICUS (κωνικος, from κωνος a cone). Conical ; of the shape of a cone.

CONÍFERUS (from *conus* a cone, and *fero* to bear). Bearing or producing cones.

CONÍLE (from *conium* hemlock). The herb great chervil is so called, from its likeness to hemlock.

CÓNIS (κονις). Dust ; powder ; scurf from the head ; ashes ; and a nit, or little louse.

CONISTÉRIUM (κονιστηριον, from κονις ashes). The ash-hole of a furnace.

CONJUGÁTUS (from *con* and *jugo* to yoke together). In botany, it means growing in pairs.

CONJUNCTIVUS (from *conjungo* to join together). The conjunct or immediate cause of a disease is called the *causa conjunctiva*. In anatomy, a coat of the eye which closely joins to the albuginea is named the *tunica conjunctiva*.

CONÍZA. See **CONYZA**.

CONNACARPODÉNDRON (κωνοκαρποδενδρον, from κωνος a cone, καρπος fruit, and δενδρον a tree). The silver tree, whose fruit is conical.

CONNÁTUS (from *con* and *nascor* to grow together). In botany, it means two or more distinct things growing together, and having the appearance of but one ; as two apples or two leaves.

CONNÉXUS (from *connecto* to knit together). In botany, it means connected or joined together, in opposition to distinct.

CONNIVENS (from *conniveo* to wink at). In botany, it means converging

verging, so as to be almost closed, like the eye-lids in the act of winking.

CONNUTRITUS (from *con* and *nutrior* to be nourished with). It is applied to those disorders which are born with us; as the evil, and some kinds of insanity.

CONOIDES (*κωνοειδης*, from *κωνος* a cone, and *ειδος* a likeness). Resembling a cone in its shape.

CÓNOPS (*κωνωψ*, from *κωνος* a cone, and *ωψ* the face). A gnat or little fly, with a conical head.

CONQUASSATIO (from *con* and *quatio* to shake together). A pharmaceutical operation, by which the softer parts of fruits and animals are bruised, and reduced to a pulp.

CONSÉRVA (from *conservo* to keep). A conserve. A mass of recent vegetables beat together with sugar.

CONSERVATIO (from *conservo* to keep). The preserving or keeping from putrefaction substances by the addition of some other matter.

CONSILÍGO (from *con*, and *siligo* a kind of fine corn). The herb fetterwort; named from its being usually found among corn.

CONSISTÉNTIA (from *consisto* to abide). The state or acmé of a disease. The appearance or state of the humours and excrements.

CONSÓLIDA (*Ita dict. quia consolidandi et conglutinandi vi pollet*: named from its power and use in agglutinating and joining together things broken). The herb comfrey.

CONSOLIDÁNTIA (from *consolido* to make sound). Medicines which make sound by producing new flesh.

CONSPÉRSIO (from *conspergo* to besprinkle). The sprinkling of any fluid upon the body or part of it.

CONSPICÍLIUM (from *conspicio* to behold). A pair of spectacles.

CÓNSTANS (from *consto* to stand firm). Applied to the vital powers or the strength, it means firm, of good condition.

CONSTIPATIO (from *constipo* to crowd together). A costiveness, or unnatural retention of the fæces.

CONSTIPÁTUS (from *constipo* to crowd together). Bound. Costive. Not being able to discharge the fæces.

CONSTITÚTIO (from *constituo* to appoint). The habit, state, condition, or general appearances of a body make its constitution.

- CONSTRICŦIVA** (from *constringo* to bind together). Styptics. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.
- CONSTRÍCTOR** (from *constringo* to bind together). A name of some muscles whose office is to straiten or bind fast.
- CONSTRÍCTORIUS** (from *constringo* to bind together). A disease is so called when attended with constriction.
- CONSTRINGÉNTIA** (from *constringo* to bind together). Astringent medicines.
- CONSUEŦUDO** (from *consuesco* to be accustomed to). Custom. That effect which habit and long use have induced.
- CONSULTÁŦIO** (from *consulto* to debate upon). The deliberation and consideration of a disease by two or more physicians.
- CONSUMMÁTUM** (from *consummo* to perfect). Broth so perfectly and well concocted that it becomes a gelly when cold.
- CONSÚMPTIO** (from *consumo* to waste away). A gradual wasting away and decay of the health and strength. It is generally used of the phthisis.
- CONTABESCÉNTIA** (from *contabesco* to pine or waste away). An atrophy, or gradual wasting of the body and strength.
- CONTÁCTUS** (from *con* and *tango* to touch each other). Contact; or the meeting of two bodies that they touch each other.
- CONTÁGIO** (from *contingo* to meet or touch each other). Contagion. Infection. The contact of matter with matter so that disease is produced.
- CONTAGÍOSUS** (from *contagio* infection). Proceeding from infection; or that is able upon contact to produce the same disease.
- CONTEMPERÁNTIA** (from *con*, and *tempero* to moderate). Medicines which check and moderate the too violent motion of the blood.
- CONTÉNSIO** (from *contineo* to restrain). A tension or stricture. A ligature.
- CONTÉNTA** (from *contineo* to contain). The contents. It commonly means the fluids contained within the solids.
- CONTÉNTUS** (from *contendo* to stretch). Stretched; strained; drawn with violence beyond its usual bounds.
- CÓNTINENS** (from *contineo* to contain). A fever is called continuing or continual, when it goes on regularly without intermission or remission.

- CONTINUÁTUS** (from *continuo* to persevere). In botany, it means having the appearance of being a continuation of the former substance.
- CONTÍNUUS** (from *continuo* to persevere). A fever is called continued when attended with small exacerbations and remissions.
- CONTÓRSIO** (from *contorqueo* to twist about). Any thing twisted out of its natural position. The iliac passion, or twisting of the guts.
- CONTÓRTUS** (from *contorqueo* to twist aside). In botany, it means ravelled, curled, twisted.
- CONTRA-APERTÚRA** (from *contra* against, and *aperio* to open). A counter-opening. An opening made opposite to the aperture of a wound.
- CONTRÁCTIO** (from *contrabo* to draw together). Contraction. Shortening or drawing any thing into a smaller compass.
- CONTRACTÚRA** (from *contrabo* to draw together). An immobility of any of the joints, from an unnatural contraction of some of the muscles destined to move them.
- CONTRAFISSÚRA** (from *contra* against, and *fundo* to cleave). A crack in the skull opposite to the part where the blow was given.
- CONTRAHÉNTIA** (from *contrabo* to contract). Astringents; medicines which shorten and strengthen the fibres.
- CONTRAINDICÁTIO** (from *contra*, and *indico* to shew). A counter-appearance or contradiction in the symptoms of a disease.
- CONTRALUNÁRIS** (from *contra*, and *luna* the moon). An epithet used of a woman who conceives during menstruation.
- CONTRÁRIUS** (contrary). In botany, it means placed not parallel.
- CONTRAYÉRVA** (from *contra* against, and *yerva* a herb, Span. i. e. a herb good against poisons). An antiseptic root of great virtues.
- CONTRÍTIO** (from *contero* to break small). The reducing solid substances into small parts or powder.
- CONTÚSA** (from *contundo* to knock together). Wounds are called contused, when they proceed from bruises, and when there is no outward solution of continuity.
- CONTÚSIO** (from *contundo* to knock together). A bruise or contusion.
- CONTUSÚRA** (from *contundo* to knock together). A bruise.
- CONUS** (κωνος). A cone; or fruit with a broad base, and which gradually diminishes to a point.
- CONVALLÁRIA** (from *convallis* a valley). The lily of the valley; named from its abounding in valleys and marshes.

CONVEXUS (from *conveho* to carry with it). In botany, a leaf is called convex, when the margins are drawn above the disc, like the bowl of a spoon.

CONVOLÚTUS (from *convolvo* to roll round). The bone of the nose is so named from its spiral shape. In botany, it means rolled up like a scroll of paper.

CONVÓLVULUS (from *convolvo* to roll together). The herb bindweed is so named from its spiral shape, and its twisting round other trees and shrubs.

CONVÚLSIO (from *convello* to shake or rend). A spasm, or involuntary contraction of the muscles.

CONVULSIVUS (from *convulsio* a spasm). Affected with, or producing, spasms.

CONY'ZA (κονυζα, from κονις dust, because its powder is sprinkled to kill fleas in places where they are troublesome). The herb flea-bane.

CONYZOÍDES (κονυζοειδης, from κονιζα flea-bane, and εidos a likeness). A sort of herb smelling like flea-bane.

COOPERTÓRIUM (from *coopero* to cover over). The thyroid cartilage is so named, because it acts as a cover for the larynx.

COPAÍBA or **COPAÍVA**. The same as **CAPIVI**.

CÓPAL (the American name of all clear odoriferous gums). A gum of the resinous kind brought from New Spain.

CÓPHER (כפח caphar, Arab.) Camphor.

CÓPHOS (κωφος, from κωφω to be deaf). Deaf, infirm, and dull in any of the senses.

COPHÓSIS (κωφωσις, from κωφος deaf). Deafness. Dumbness. Dullness of any of the senses.

COPÍSCUS (κοπισκος). A sort of frankincense.

CÓPOS (κοπος, from κοποομαι to be weary). Weariness. Lassitude.

COPRAGÓGA (κοπραγωγα, from κοπρος dung, and αγω to bring away). Medicines which purge gently.

COPRIEMÉSIS (κοπριμησις, from κοπρος excrement, and εμεω to vomit). A discharge of the excrements by the mouth.

COPROCRÍTICA (κοπροκριτικα, from κοπρος excrement, and κρινω to examine). Medicines which purge gently.

COPROPHÓRIA (κοπροφορια, from κοπρος excrement, and φερω to bring away). A purging.

CÓPROS

CÓPROS (κοπρος). The fæces or excrements.

COPROSTÁSIA (κοπροστασία, from κοπρος the fæces, and ἵσθμι to remain).

Costiveness. A constipation of the bowels.

COPTÁRIUM (κοπταριον, from κοπή a small cake). A medicine made up in the shape of a small cake.

CÓPTE (κοπή, from κοπῶ to beat together). A small cake, in which form many of the ancient medicines were administered.

CÓPULA (quasi *compula*, from *compello* to restrain). A bandage or ligament.

COQUÉNTIA (from *coquo* to boil). Medicines which promote concoction.

COR (καρ, καρδια, כֶּרֶךְ *koreb*, Heb. the middle). The heart. In botany, it is the medulla or pith of vegetables; or that small part of any seed from which the bud springs.

CORACÍNE (κορακίνη, from κοραξ a crow). A sort of pastil; so named from its black crow-like colour.

CORACÍNUS (κορακινος, from κοραξ a crow). The crow-fish; so called from its resembling a crow in blackness.

CORACOBÓTANE (κορακοβότανη, from κοραξ a crow, and βότανη a herb). A name of the Alexandrian laurel; and so named from the dark colour of its bark.

CORACO-BRACHIÆ'US (κορακο-βραχιαιος, from κοραξ a crow, and βραχιον the arm). A muscle; so called because it rises from the coracoid process, and is inserted into the arm. It is also called CORACO-BRACHIALIS.

CORACO-HYOIDÆ'US (κορακο-υοιδαιος, from κοραξ a crow, and υοειδης the hyoides bone). A muscle; named from its origin, which is in the coracoid process, and its insertion, which is in the os hyoides.

CORACOÍDES (κορακοειδης, from κοραξ a crow, and ειδος a likeness). A process or projection from the extremity of the upper costa of the scapula is so named from its resemblance to the beak of a crow.

CORACOÍDEUS (κορακοειδαιος, from κορακοειδης the coracoid process). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the coracoid process.

CORALACHÁTES (κοραλαχάτης, from κοραλλιον coral, and αχάτης an agate). A sort of agate, resembling coral in its colour.

CORALLÁTUS (from *corallium* coral). A name of the red præcipitate of mercury, which is of the colour of coral.

CORAL-

CORALLINA (dim. of *corallium* coral). Coralline, worm-seed; a substance found on rocks and shells, and something resembling coral.

CORÁLLIUM (κοραλλιον, from κορη a daughter, and αλς the sea). Coral; named, according to Minshew, because it is generated in the sea.

CORALLODÉNDRON (κοραλλοδενδρον, from κοραλλιον coral, and δένδρον a tree). A tree resembling a piece of coral in hardness and colour. The coral tree.

CORALLOÍDES (κοραλλοειδης, from κοραλλιον coral, and ειδος a likeness). Resembling coral.

CÓRAX (κοραξ). The crow or raven.

CÓRCHORUS (κορχορος, from κορη the pupil of the eye, and κορεω to purge). The herb pimpnel or chickweed; so called because it was thought to purge away rheum from the eyes.

CÓRCULUM (dim. of *cor* the heart). The little heart in the apex of every seed, which contains the essence of the future plant.

CÓRDA. See **CHORDA**.

CORDÁTUS (from *cor* the heart). Shaped like a heart, only the apex not being quite so pointed. A term in botany.

CORDIFÓRMIS (from *cor* the heart, and *forma* a likeness). The same.

CORDINÉMA (κορδινημα, from καρα the head, and δινew to move about). A head-ach attended with a swimming, causing the person to imagine every thing about him turns round.

CORDÓLIUM (from *cor* the heart, and *doleo* to be in pain). The heartburn. See **CARDIALGIA**.

CÓRDYLA (κορδυλη). A fish, something like the thunny.

CÓRE (κορη). The pupil of the eye.

CORÉMATA (κορηματια, from κορεω to cleanse). Medicines which cleanse the skin.

CORIÁCEUS (from *corium* leather or skin). In botany, it means thick and tough like leather.

CORIÁGO (from *corium* the hide, because they are hide-bound, having their skin sticking so close that it cannot be moved). A disorder of cattle.

CORIÁNDRUM (κοριανδρον, from κορη a pupil, and ανηρ a man, because of its roundness, like the pupil of a man's eye; or rather κοριανον for κοριον, from קור, Heb.) The coriander plant or seed.

CORI-

- CORIÁNON (κοριάνον). The same.
- CORIÁRIA (from *corium* leather). A shrub ; so called because with the dried leaves they used to tan or dress leather.
- CORIBÁNTIA (κοριβάντια, from κορη the pupil of the eye). Sleeping with the eyes open, like a hare.
- CORINTHÍACÆ (from *Corinthus* Corinth, whence they were brought). Corinths, or currants.
- CÓRIS (κορίς, from κείρω to cleave or cut). The herb hypericum is so named because it heals wounds. Blanch.
- CÓRIUM (κοριον, from גֹּר gor, Heb.) The skin.
- CORNÉLLUS. See CORNEOLUS.
- CORNÉOLUS (quasi *carneolus*, from *caro carnis* flesh). The carnelian stone ; named from the likeness of its colour to washed flesh.
- CÓRNEUS (from *cornu* a horn). Resembling a horn, in consistence and transparency. Horny.
- CORNÍCULA (dim. of *cornu* a horn). An instrument made of horn, and used by the antients for a cupping-glass.
- CORNICULÁRIS (from *cornu* a horn). Shaped like a horn ; a name of the coracoid process.
- CORNICULÁTUS (from *cornu* a horn). Horned. A plant is so called, whose pods terminate like a horn.
- CORNÍOLA. The same as CORNEOLUS.
- CÓRNU (from קֶרֶן *karnab*, Chald.) The horn of any animal.
- CÓRNUA (from *cornu* a horn). Horny excrescences which sometimes arise on parts of the body.
- CÓRNUUS (from *cornu* a horn). The cornel tree ; so called from the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like horn.
- CORNÚTA (from *cornu* a horn, which in shape it resembles). A retort.
- CORNÚTIA. Named in honour of Dr. Cornutus, a physician of Padua.
- CORÓLLA (dim. of *corona* a crown). The crown or blossom of a plant.
- CORÓLLULA (dim. of *corolla*). A little corolla.
- CORÓNA (κορώνη, from קֶרֶן *koren*, Heb). A crown. In botany, it is a series of small rays in discoid flowers. Many plants have this appellation, whose flower is eminently beautiful, as *corona solis* sunflower. The range of black fibres which surround the crystalline is named *corona ciliaris*.
- CORONÁLIS (from *corona* a crown). Belonging to the crown of the

the head; as *coronalis futura*, the future upon the crown of the head.

CORONÁRIUS (from *corona* a crown). Surrounding any part in the manner of a crown; as the *vasa coronaria*, vessels which surround the heart. An order of plants are called *coronaria*, from the crown-like appearance of their tops.

CORONÁTUS (from *corona* a crown). In botany, it means crowned, appearing like a coronet.

CORÓNE (κροῦνη a crow). The acute process of the lower jawbone is so named from its likeness to a crow's bill.

CORONÍLLA (dim. of *corona* a crown). A plant; so named from the appearance of its flower.

CORONOÍDES (κροῦνοειδής, from κροῦνη a crow, and εἶδος a likeness). Resembling a crow's beak.

CORONOPÓDIUM (κροῦνοποδῖον, from κροῦνη a crow, and πῦς a foot). The herb crow's-foot; so called from the supposed resemblance in its leaves.

CORÓNOPUS (κροῦνοπύς, from κροῦνη a crow, and πῦς a foot). The same.

CORÓNULA (dim. of *corona* a crown). A species of nectarium of ten scales, two on each petal, resembling an earl's coronet.

CÓROS (κορος, from κορεω to satiate). Satiety. Repletion from too much food.

CORPULÉNTIA (from *corpus* the body). Corpulency. Obesity. An increase in the bulk of the body from the accumulation of fat.

CÓRPUS (a *corrumpendo*, from its being subject to decay; or more reasonably from גופה *gopha*, Heb.) A body. Many parts and substances are, in anatomy, distinguished by this name; as *corpus mucosum*, the *rete mucosum*, or mucous body; *corpus glandulosum* the glandulous body, &c.

CORRÁGO (from *cor* the heart; it being supposed to have a great effect in comforting the heart). The herb bugloss or borage.

CÓRRE (κορρη, from κορρω to shave). The temples. That part of the jaws where the beard grows, and which it is usual to shave.

CORRÉCTIO (from *corrigo* to correct). Correction, or the reducing the powers of medicines, by taking from their violence.

CORRIGIÓLA (from *corrigea* a point or knot). The herb polygonium, or knot-grass; and so called from its numerous joints.

COR-

CORROBORÁNTIA (from *corroboro* to strengthen). Medicines which strengthen the body.

CORRODÉNTIA (from *corrodo* to eat in). Corrosive medicines, or such as eat and destroy the parts to which they are applied.

CORRÓSIO (from *corrodo* to gnaw). Corrosion; or the acting on bodies by their proper menstrua to their destruction.

CORROSÍVA (from *corrodo* to gnaw). Corroding medicines.

CORRÚDA (from *κορῆω* to cleanse, because sometimes besoms are made with it). The herb wild sperage.

CORRUGÁTIO (from *corrugo* to wrinkle). The folding of the skin into wrinkles.

CORRUGÁTOR (from *corrugo* to wrinkle). A muscle so named, from its use in drawing the skin into wrinkles.

CORRÚPTIO (from *corrumpo* to destroy). The decay or solution of the parts of any substance.

CÓRSE (*κορση*). The same as **CORRE**.

CORSÓIDES (*κορσοειδης*, from *κορση* a tuft of hair, and *ειδος* a likeness). A name of the amianthus or earth-flax, which is composed of slender filaments like hair.

CÓRTEX (from *corium* the skin, and *tego* to cover, as covering the skin or inner rind of the tree). The bark or outer rind of vegetables. The name of many drugs which consist of the bark of trees or roots.

CORTICÁLIS (from *cortex* bark). Resembling or performing the office which the bark does to the tree.

CORTICÁTUS (from *cortex* bark). In botany, it means inclosed in a skin or rind.

CORTÍCULA (dim. of *cortex* the bark). A little skin or rind.

CORTÚSA (named from one *Cortusus* its inventor, Blanch.) The herb fanicula.

CORUSCÁTIO (from *corusco* to flash or shine). The flashing or light which is produced by the collision of two hard bodies.

CORÚSCUS (from *corusco* to shake). The herb creeping mouse-ear; so called from its tremulous motion.

CÓRVUS (from *קרא kara*, to make a noise). The crow; named from his croaking noise.

CORYCOMÁCHA (*κορυχομαχη*, from *κορυκος* a ball, and *μαχη* contention). A kind of exercise used by corpulent people, which consisted

fisted in pushing a ball, fastened with a string, from them, and receiving it again in their hands.

CÓRYCUS (κορυκος). The ball used in the exercise described above.

CORYDALES (κορυδαλης, from κορος a helmet or hat). An order of plants resembling a helmet or hat.

CÓRYLUS (κορυλος). A hazel or nut-tree.

CORYMBE (κορυμβη, from κερα the head). The ivy-tree; so called because it grows into a large head at top.

CORYMBUS (from *corymbe* the ivy). A cluster of flowers or fruit standing on pedicles, and forming a sphere like the ivy-berry.

CÓRYPHE (κορυφη). The vertex or top of any thing. The end of the finger.

CORYZA (κορυζα, from κερα the head, and ζω to boil). A catarrh, attended with a hot defluxion from the nose.

COSMÉTICA (κοσμητικά, from κοσμεω to adorn). Washes to beautify the skin; remedies against blotches and freckles.

CÓSSIS (κισ). A worm that breeds in wood; also a little tubercle in the face like the head of a worm.

CÓSTA (a *custodiendo*, because they surround and keep in the bowels). A rib. Also a herb having the appearance of ribs upon its leaves.

In botany, the nerves and strings of plants are called their costæ.

CÓSTALIS (from *costa* a rib). Belonging to or proceeding from the ribs.

COSTOHYOIDÆUS (from *costa* a rib, and *hyoidæus* the hyoid process). A muscle: named from its origin, which is in the rib; and its insertion, which is in the hyoid process.

CÓSTUS (κοςος, from كوست *kasta*, Arab.) A herb, the root of which is commended as stomachic.

CÓTINUS (κότινος). The wild olive.

CÓTIS (κότις, from κοτή the head). The hinder part of the head.

COTÓNEA. Corrupted from CYDONEA.

COTONEÁSTER. Corrupted from CYDONEASTER.

CÓTTANUM (κοττανον, from كاتان *katan*, Arab.) A small kind of Syrian fig.

CÓTULA (dim. of *cos* a whetstone). A kind of chamomile, with leaves like a whetstone.

CÓTYLA (κότυλη a cavity). A cavity in a bone, in which the head of another is received. Also a deep sinus surrounded with large lips.

CÓTYLIS

CÓTYLIS (κότυλις, from κότυλη a cavity). The same.

COTYLÉDON (κότυληδων, from κότυλη a cavity). The lateral perishable lobe of the seed. In comparative anatomy, it is the glandular parts adhering to the chorion of some animals. Also some herbs are so called, whose leaves are convex, and shaped like the cavity of the hip-joint.

COÚRAP (Indian). A distemper of the East Indies, where there is a perpetual itching and discharge of matter.

COWPÉRI GLANDULÆ (named from Cowper, who first described them). Cowper's glands.

CÓXA (perhaps from the Heb. קֶשֶׁב *schoka*). The hip. The haunch.

COXÁRIUS (from *coxa* the hip). Affecting the hip.

COXÉNDIX (from *coxa* the hip). The ischium; the joint of the hip.

CRÁBRO (*a crebro ejus stridore*, from its continual noise, Minsh.) The hornet.

CRÆPALE (κραίπαλη, from κραα the head, and παλλω to agitate). A disorder of the head produced by drinking too much wine.

CRÁMA (κραμα, from κραννυμι to mix). Wine diluted and tempered with an equal quantity of water.

CRÁMBE (κραμβη, from כרם *caromb*, Arab.) The cabbage.

CRAMBÍON (κραμβιον, from κραμβη cabbage). A decoction of cabbage.

CRÁMPUS (*krampe*, from *krimpen* to contract, Germ.) The cramp. This word, I believe, was first used by Van Helmont.

CRÁNIA (κρανια, from κρανον the head, because its fruit was capitated, Blanch.) The cornelian cherry-tree.

CRÁNIUM (κρανιον, quasi κρανιον, from κραα the head). The skull.

CRÁNTERES (κρανίτρις, from κρανω to perform). An epithet given to the grinders, from their office of masticating the food.

CRÁPULA (κραίπαλη). The same as CRÆPALE. Also a surfeit occasioned by something taken in too great abundance into the stomach.

CRÁSIS (κρασις, from κραννυμι to mix). A mixture. The temperament of the blood peculiar to every constitution.

CRÁSPEDON (κρασπεδον the hem of a garment, from κρεμω to hang down). A disorder of the uvula, when it hangs down in a thin long membrane like the hem of a garment.

CRASSAMÉNTUM (from *crassus* thick). The thick and weighty part of the blood, consisting of its red globules.

CRASSITÚDO (from *crassus* thick). Comparative thickness or denseness.

CRÁSSULA (from *crassus* thick). The herb, orpine, or live-long; so named from the thickness of its leaves.

CRATÆ'GONUM (κραταίγονον, from κραταίος strong, and γινωμαι to make). The herb stickwort; so named from its strengthening virtues.

CRATÆ'GUS (κραταίγος, from κρατος strength). The wild service-tree; so called from the strength and hardness of its wood.

CRATERAÚCHEN (κρατεραιυχην, from κρατος strength, and αυχην the neck). Having a thick, strong, robust neck.

CRATICULA (dim. of *crates* a hurdle). The bars or grate which covers the ash-hole in a chemical furnace.

CRATY'SMUS (κρατισμος, from κρατος strength). Great strength of body.

CRÉBER (from כּבֶּר *keber*, Heb.) Quick, frequent. It is applied to respiration, and to the pulse.)

CREMÁSTER (κρεμαστηρ, from κρεμω to suspend). Some muscles are so named whose office it is to suspend the testes.

CRÉMNUS (from κρημνος a precipice or shelving place). The lip of an ulcer is so called. Also the *labium pudendi*.

CRÉMOR (κρημνον, from κρηνω to secrete). Cream. The expressed juice of any grain. Any substance floating on the top, and skimmed off.

CRENÁTUS (from *crena* a jag or notch). In botany, it means notched, cut into teeth or angles.

CRÉNUA (from *crena* a notch). The ruff; a fish so called from its being notched in the fins and tail like the ruff of old.

CREPITÁTIO or **CREPÁTIO** (from *crepo* to make a noise). The cracking or bursting of any seed in boiling.

CREPITÚRA (from *crepito* to crackle). The noise made by the bursting of seed in boiling.

CRÉPITUS (from *crepo* to make a noise). The crackling noise made by the joints when there is a defect of synovia.

CRÉSPINUS (quasi *crispinus*, from *crispus* curled, crisped). The barberry-tree; so called from the crispness of its leaves and wood.

CRÉSPULUM (quasi *crispulum*, from *crispus* crisp). The herb ox-eye; so called from the crispness or curledness of its leaves.

CRÉSSIO

CRÉSSIO (from *cresco* to grow, because of their abundance every where). The water-cress.

CRÉTA (κρήνη, from Crete, the place whence it was first brought). Chalk.

CRETÁCEUS (from *creta* chalk). Abounding in, or partaking of, the nature of chalk.

CRÉTHMON (κρηθμον). Samphire.

CRIBRÁTIO (from *cribrum* a sieve). The passing of powders and pulps through a sieve.

CRIBRATÓRIUM. See CRIBRUM.

CRIBRIFÓRMIS (from *cribrum* a sieve, and *forma* a likeness). Perforated like a sieve.

CRIBRÓSUS. The same as CRIBRIFORMIS.

CRÍBRUM (from כריב *crib*, Arab. or כברה *cabrah*, Heb.) A sieve; an instrument with which the grosser parts of powders and pulps are separated from the finer.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDÆ'US. A muscle; named from its origin in the cricoid cartilage, and its insertion in the arytænoid cartilage.

CRICOÍDES (κρικαιδης, from κρικος a ring, and εidos a likeness). Annular; round like a ring.

CRICOPHARYNGÆ'US. A muscle; named from its origin in the cricoid cartilage, and its insertion in the pharynx.

CRÍCOS (κρικος). A ring. Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages which form the *aspera arteria*, the cricos.

CRICOTHYROIDÆ'US. A muscle is so named, which arises in the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted in the thyroid cartilage.

CRIMNÓDES (κρικμνωδης, from κρικμνον bran). An epithet given to urine which deposits a sediment like bran.

CRINÁTUS (from κρινον the lily). An epithet of a suffumigation mentioned by P. Ægineta, composed chiefly of the roots of lilies.

CRÍNIS (from κρινω to distinguish). The hair; so named because, though it is one mass, yet every hair may be separated from the rest.

CRINÍTUS (from *crinis* the hair). In botany, it means abounding with capillaments or small fibres like hairs, as the root of the leek.

CRINOMY'RON (κρινομυρον, from κρινον a lily, and μυρον ointment). An ointment composed chiefly of lilies.

CRINÓNIS

- CRINÓNIS (from *crinis* a hair). A disease mentioned by Parré, and which, he says, proceeds from small hairs sticking in the back.
- CRÍNUM (κρίνον). The lily.
- CRÍOMÍXUS (κρίομυξος, from κρίος a ram, and μυξά mucus, because it is frequent in sheep). Abounding in mucus of the nose.
- CRIPSÓRCHIS (κρυψόρχις, from κρυπῶ to conceal, and ορχίς a testicle). Having the testicle concealed, or which is not yet descended into the scrotum.
- CRÍSIMUS (κρίσιμος). See CRITICUS.
- CRÍSIS (κρίσις, from κρίνω to judge). That state of a disease in which its termination may be judged of.
- CRISPATÚRA (from *crispa* to curl). A spasmodic contraction or curling of the membranes and fibres.
- CRISPÍNUS (from *crispus* curled, crisped). The barberry-tree; so named from the crispness of its leaves and wood.
- CRÍSPUS (κρίσπος). In botany, it means curled up, where the margin of the leaf is too long for the disk.
- CRÍSTA (quasi *cerista*, from κεράς a horn, or *carista*, from καρά the head, as being on the top of the head). Any thing which has the appearance of a crest or comb upon the head of a cock, as *crista clitoridis* the nympha. Also a tubercle about the anus; so called from its form.
- CRISTÁTUS (from *crista* a cock's comb). Crested; having a tuft upon the top of it. A term in botany.
- CRITÉRION (κρίτήριον, from κρίνω to judge). The same as CRISIS.
- CRÍTHAMUM. See CRITHMUM.
- CRÍTHE (κρίθη). Barley. A little tubercle on the eye-lid, in the shape and of the size of a barley corn.
- CRÍTHMUM (κρίθμον, from κρίνω to secrete). The herb called samphire, and named from its supposed virtues in promoting a discharge of the urine and menses.
- CRITHÓDES (κρίθωδης, from κρίθη barley). Resembling a barley corn. It is applied to small protuberances.
- CRÍTICUS (κρίτικος, from κρίνω to judge). Critical; being arrived at a state from which a judgment of its termination may be made. It is also applied to fevers terminating in a lateritious sediment of the urine.
- CROCÍDÍXIS (κροκιδίξις, from κροκιδίζω to gather wool). A fatal symptom

tom in some diseases, where the patient gathers up the bed-clothes, and seems to pick up substances from them.

CRÓCINUM (κροκινος, from κροκος saffron). Oil of saffron.

CROCÓDES (κροκωδης, from κροκος saffron). A name of some old trochs; so called from the quantity of saffron they contained.

CROCÓDÍLION (κροκοδειλιον, from κροκοδειλος the crocodile). The name of a thistle; and so called from the variety and uncertainty of its colours, because the crocodile and camelion are supposed to change their colours often.

CROCÓDÍLUS (κροκοδειλος, from κροκος saffron, and δειλος fearful). The crocodile. It is so called, says Minshew, because it cannot endure the smell or taste of saffron; and therefore in Egypt they used to scatter saffron to drive them off.

CROCOMÁGMA (κροκομαγμα, from κροκος saffron, and μαγμα the thick oil, or dregs). A troch made of the dregs of the oil of saffron and spices.

CRÓCUS (κροκος, from כרוכim, Chald.) Saffron. Also the yellow chives in the middle of some flowers.

CRÓMMYON (κρομμυον, παρα το τας κορας μυειν, because it makes the eyes wink, Minsh.) An onion.

CROMMYOXYRÉGMA (κρομμοξυρεγμα, from κρομμυον an onion, οξυς acid, and ερηγνυμι to break out). An acid eructation, accompanied with a taste resembling onions.

CROTALÁRIA (from κροταλον an antient musical instrument, which its pods resemble). A plant like the Spanish broom.

CRÓTAPHUS (κροταφος, from κροτew to pulsate). The temple; so named from the pulsation which in the temples is eminently discernible.

CROTAPHÍTES (κροταφίτης, from κροταφος the temple). Belonging to the temple.

CROTÁPHIUM (κροταφιον, from κροταφος the temple). A pain in the temples.

CRÓTAPHOS (κροταφος). The same.

CRÓTON (κροτων, from κροτew to beat). An insect called a tick, from the noise it makes by beating its head against wood: and a name of the ricinus berry, from its likeness to a tick.

CROTÓNE (κροτωνη, from κροτων the tick). An excrescence on trees, produced by an insect like a tick; and by metaphor applied to tumours and small fungous excrescences on the periostium.

CROÚSIS

CROÚSIS (κρούσις, from κρούω to beat or pulsate). Pulsation.

CRUCIÁLIS (from *crux* a cross). Placed or made in the shape of a cross.

CRUCIÁTA (from *crux* a cross). The herb crosswort; so named because its leaves are disposed in the form of a cross.

CRUCÍBULUM (from *crucio* to torment). A crucible. A chemical vessel, so named because, in the language of the old chemists, metals are tormented in it, and tortured, to yield up their powers and virtues.

CRUCIFÓRMIS (from *crux* a cross, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it means shaped like a cross.

CRÚDITAS (from *crudus* raw). It is applied to undigested substances in the stomach, and humours in the body unprepared for concoction.

CRÚDUS (κρυωδής, from κρύος cold, i. e. raw). Crude, undigested, unconcocted.

CRUÉNTUS (from *cruor* blood). Bloody; of the colour of blood.

CRÚNION (κρυγιον, from κρύος a torrent). A medicine mentioned by Aetius, and named from the violence of its operation as a diuretic.

CRÚOR (from κρύος cold). Blood. It generally means congealed, extravasated blood.

CRÚRA. The plural of *crus* a leg.

CRURÆ'US (from *crus* a leg). A muscle so named, because it covers almost the whole foreside of the upper part of the leg or thigh.

CRURÁLIS (from *crus* a leg). Belonging to, having connection with, the leg or thigh; as *nervus cruralis*, the nerve which passes from the loins into the thigh.

CRUS (*a currendo*, from its use in running, or rather from כרע *crugh*, Heb. to bend as the knee). The leg. It includes the whole of the lower extremities; and means either the thigh or the leg.

CRÚSTA (from חרש *chresh*, Heb.) The shell of a fish. The scab upon a sore, or the coagulated cream upon the surface of any fluid.

CRUSTÁCEA (from *crusta* a shell). A tribe of animals enclosed in a shell, as the lobster.

CRUSTÁTUS (from *crusta* a shell). Covered with a shell.

CRUS-

CRUSTÓSUS (from *crusta* a shell). Slate, or stones dividing into thin layers, like the shells of fish, are called *lapides crustosi*.

CRÚSTULA (dim. of *crusta* a shell). An ecchymosis, or discoloration of the flesh from a bruise, where the skin is entire and covers it over like a shell.

CRUSTUMINÁTUM (κερσυμινάιον, from *Crustuminum*, a town where they grew). A kind of catherine pear. Also a rob made of this pear boiled up with honey.

CRUX-CÉRVI (from *crux* a cross, and *cervus* a stag). The bone of a stag's heart is so called from its shape.

CRYMÓDES (κρυμωδης, from κρυμος cold). An epithet of fevers where the extremities are cold.

CRY'OS (κρυος). Cold.

CRYPsÓRCHIS (κρυψορχις, from κρυπῶ to conceal, and ορχις a testicle). Having the testicles concealed in the belly, and not fallen into the scrotum.

CRYPTÁNTHERA (κρυπῆανθερα, from κρυπῶς concealed, and ανθερα the top of the stamen). An order of plants, whose parts of fructification are concealed.

CRYPTOGÁMIA (κρυπτογαμία, from κρυπῶς hidden, and γαμος marriage). A class of plants; so named from the obscurity of their manner of impregnation.

CRYPTOMETALLÍNA (κρυπτομέταλλινα, from κρυπῶς concealed, and μέταλλον a metal). A class of fossils; so named because they have no appearance of containing metals, and yet have them in some quantity.

CRYSÓRCHIS (κρυσορχις). See **CRYPsORCHIS**.

CRYSTALLÍNUS (κρυσταλλινος, from κρυσταλλος crystal). Clear, transparent like crystal. The clear pustules attendant on a gonorrhæa, and filled with water, are called *crystallinæ*. It also means frozen.

CRYSTALLÍNUM (κρυσταλλινον, from κρυσταλλος crystal). White arsenic is so called from its transparency.

CRYSTALLIZÁTIO (from *crystallus* crystal). The operation of reducing salts to their proper specific form, in which form they have the appearance of crystals.

CRYSTALLOÍDES (κρυσταλλοειδης, from κρυσταλλος crystal, and ειδος a form). Transparent like crystal.

CRYSTÁLLUS (κρυσταλλος, from κρυος cold, and σελλω to contract, i. e.

contracted by the cold into ice). Cryſtal. A transparent colourleſs ſtone. The antients ſuppoſed that cryſtals were water intenſely frozen. It alſo means an eruption over the body of white transparent puſtules.

CTÉDONES (κλήδονες, from κλήδων a rake). The fibres are ſo called, from their peſtinated courſe.

CTEIS (κτεῖς a comb or rake). The fore-teeth are called ctenes, from their likenes to a rake.

CUBÁTIO (from *cubo* to lie down). The keeping the bed from ſickneſs. Alſo an inclination or deviation from a ſtraight direction.

CÚBEBÆ (from כבאבה *cubabah*, Arab.) Cubebs.

CUBIFÓRMIS (from *cubus* a cube, and *forma* a likenes). Cubical; ſquare like a die.

CUBITÁLIS (from *cubitus* the elbow). Belonging to the elbow or arm; as *cubitalis nervus*, the nerve of the fore arm.

CÚBITUS (from *cubo* to lie down, becauſe the antients uſed to lie down on that part at their meals). The fore arm, from the elbow to the wrift.

CUBOÍDES (κυβοειδής, from κύβος a cube, and εἶδος a likenes). Square like a cube or die.

CUCULLÁRIS (from *cucullus* a hood). The trapezius muſcle is ſo called, becauſe it is ſhaped like a hood.

CUCULLÁTUS (from *cucullus* a cowl). In botany, it means rolled up like a hood, or covered as it were with a hood.

CUCÚLLUS (a hood). An odoriferous cap for the head.

CÚCULUS (κουκουξ; named from the noiſe it makes). The cuckoo.

CUCUMERÁRIA (from *cucumis* the cucumber). The momordica is ſo named from its likenes to the cucumber.

CUCUMERÍNA. The ſame.

CÚCUMIS (Varro ſays they are ſo called, quaſi *curvimeres*, from their curvature; or it may be from the Heb. קשבים *kaſhim*). The cucumber.

CÚCUPHA. The ſame as CUCULLUS.

CUCÚRBITA (a *curvitate*; named from its curved ſhape). The gourd. Alſo a chemical veſſel, from its likenes.

CUCURBITÁCEUS (from *cucurbita* the gourd). Of the gourd tribe. A botanic term.

CUCURBITÍFERUS (from *cucurbita* a gourd, and *fero* to bear). Bearing or producing gourds.

CUCURBITÍNUS (from *cucurbita* a gourd). An epithet for that sort of intestinal worm which resembles the seed of the gourd.

CUCURBITULA (dim. of *cucurbita* a gourd). A small cupping-glass shaped like a gourd.

CUÉMA (κυημα, from κυω to carry in the womb). Conception, or the formation of the foetus.

CÚLEX (ab *aculeo*, named from its sting). The gnat.

CULINÁRIUS (from *culina* a kitchen). A term applied to common or kitchen salt.

CÚLMEN. See **CULMUS**.

CÚLMUS (from καλαμος a reed, or کلام *kalam*, Arab.) The stalk or blade of plants.

CÚLTER (from *colo* to cultivate). A knife or shear. The third lobe of the liver is so called, from its resemblance.

CÚLUS (from κελος). The anus.

CUMINOÍDES (κυμινοειδης, from κυμινον cummin, and ειδος a likeness). Wild cummin.

CÚMINUM (κυμινον, from כמון *kumun*, Arab.) The herb cummin. Miller says it is derived from κυω to bring forth, because it cures sterility.

CUNEÁLIS (from *cuneus* a wedge). Performing the office of a wedge; as *cunealis futura*.

CUNEIFÓRMIS (from *cuneus* a wedge, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped or appearing like a wedge.

CUNÉOLUS (from *cuneo* to wedge). A crooked tent to put into a fistula.

CUNÍCULUS (from *cuneo* to burrow or make holes). The rabbit.

CUNÍLA (κονιλη). A name of the herb savory. Conyza.

CUNILÁGO (from *cunila* savory). The herb flea-bane, which in its leaves resembles savory.

CÚNNUS (from כנס *canas* to cohabit, Chald. or κυω to bring forth). The pudendum muliebre.

CUNOSÓRCHIS (κυνσορχις, from κυων κυνος a dog, and ορχις a testicle). A species of orchis, whose root resembles the testicles of a dog.

CUPÉLLA (*kuppel*, Germ.) A cupel or test. A vessel used by chemists for separating gold and silver from baser metals.

CUPRESSINUM (from *cupressus* the cypress). Cypress-wine.

CUPRESSUS. See CYPARISSUS.

CÚPRUM (αὐτρίων, quasi *as Cyprum*). Copper; so called from the island of Cyprus, whence it was brought.

CURATIO (from *curo* to heal). The ultimate end of medicine. The healing or restoring to health a person labouring under any malady or disease.

CURCÚLIO (γαργαρεων, from כרכרה *karkarah*, Heb.) The throat. The aspera arteria.

CURCÚMA (from כרקים *carkim*, Arab.) Turmeric. The crocus Indicus.

CÚRMI (αἶμα, from μίξω to mix). Ale. A drink made of barley.

CÚRTUM (from *curto* to mangle). A maim or defect, particularly where one member, as the leg, is shorter than the other.

CURVÁMEN (from *curvo* to bend). A gibbosity, or unnatural curvature.

CÚSCUTA. Corrupted from *cassuta*, כסט *kasuth*, Arab.

CUSPIDÁTUS (from *cuspis* a spear). In botany, it is applied to leaves which resemble the point of a spear.

CÚSPIS (from חספא *caspa*, Chald. a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed). The glans penis is so called, from its likeness to the point of a spear. Also a bandage.

CUTÁNEUS (from *cutis* the skin). Belonging to the skin.

CUTÁMBULUS (from *cutis* the skin, and *ambulo* to walk). A small worm creeping under the skin.

CUTÍCULA (dim. of *cutis* the skin). The scarf-skin. The outermost skin.

CUTICULÁRIS (from *cuticula* the scarf-skin). Belonging to, or performing the office of, the scarf-skin.

CUTICULÓSUS (from *cuticula* the scarf-skin). The same.

CÚTIO (a *cutis duritie*, from the hardness of its skin). The wood-louse.

CÚTIS (from נוֹלֵה to cover with a hide, or כְּתָן *cutan* a covering, Chald.) The skin.

CYAMÉA (κυάμεια, from κυάμος a bean). A precious stone resembling a bean.

CY'AMUS (κυάμος, from κυω to bring forth, from its fecundity). The bean.

CY'ANUS

CY'ANUS (κυανος, cærulean or sky-blue). The blue bottle; so called from its colour. Also a precious stone of an azure colour, the lapis lazuli.

CY'AR (κυαρ, from κειω to pour out). The lip of a vessel. The eye of a needle; and the orifice of the internal ear, from its likeness to the eye of a needle.

CYATHIFÓRMIS (from *cyathus* a cup, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it means shaped like a cup; that is partly cylindrical, but growing larger towards the top.

CYATHÍSCUS (κυαθισκος, from κυαθος a cup). The concave part of a probe, shaped like the hollow of a spoon, as in the ear-picker.

CY'ATHUS (κυαθος, from κυω to pour out). An antient measure containing about an ounce and a half.

CY'BITUS (κυβίλος). See CUBITUS.

CY'BIUM (κυβιον, from κυβος a cube). A fish resembling the thunny; and so named because it was usual as soon as it was caught to cut it into small square pieces.

CYBOÍDES (κυβοειδης, from κυβος a cube, and ειδος a likeness). Square; shaped like a die.

CY'CEUM (κυκεων, from κυκω to mix). A mixture of the consistence of pap.

CY'CIMA (κυκιμα, from κυκω to mix). Litharge; so called from the mixture of the ore with lead—by which litharge is formed.

CY'CLAMEN (κυκλαμεν, from κυκλαζω to surround). The herb fowbread; so called from the spiral coiling of its leaves and stalk.

CYCLÍSCUS (κυκλισκος, from κυκλος a circle). A circular instrument formerly used in the operation of the trepan.

CYCLOPHÓRIA (κυκλοφορια, from κυκλος a circle, and φερω to bear). The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLÓPION (κυκλωπιον, from κυκλος a circle, and ωψ the eye). The circular white of the eye.

CY'CLOPS (κυκλωψ, from κυκλος a circle, and ωψ the eye). A person having but one eye, and that large and round, and in the middle of the forehead. Such a monster has been described by Borrichius.

CY'CLUS (κυκλος, from κυκλω to surround). A circle. By this word Hippocrates has sometimes meant the cheek and the orbit of the eye.

CYC-

- CYCNÁRIUM (κυκναριον, from κυκνος a swan). A collyrium mentioned by Galen, and so called from its white, swan-like colour.
- CYDONÁTUM (from *cydoneum* the quince). A preparation of quinces.
- CYDÓNIA (from *Cydon* a town in Crete, where they grew). The quince-tree.
- CYÉMA (κυημα, from κυω to bring forth). Parturition, or the bringing forth a child.
- CY'GNUS (κυκνος, from κυκνω to disturb). The swan; so called from the great disturbance which it makes in the water with its bill, in the search of its food.
- CYÍTES (κυίτης, from κυω to bring forth). The eagle-stone; so called because it was thought to help delivery.
- CYLÍCHNIS (κυλιχνις, from κυλιξ a cup). A gallipot, or vessel of any kind to hold medicines in.
- CYLINDRÁCEUS (from *cylindrus* a cylinder). In botany, it means cylindrical, equal at the top and bottom.
- CYLÍNDRICUS. The same.
- CYLÍNDRUS (κυλινδρος, from κλινω to roll round). A cylinder. A tent for a wound, equal at the top and bottom.
- CYLLÓSIS (κυλλωσις, from κυλλω to make lame). A lameness, proceeding from a luxation which bends outward and is hollowed inward.
- CY'LLUS (κυλλος, from κυλλω to be lame). Lame. Affected with a cylofisis.
- CY'MA (κυμα, from κυω to bring forth). A sprout or shoot; the top of a plant.
- CYMATÓDES (κυματώδης, from κυω to pour out). An epithet applied to the pulse when it fluctuates like water poured out of a bottle.
- CY'MBA (κυμβα, from κυμβος hollow). A boat or pinnace. A bone of the wrist is so called from its supposed likeness to a skiff.
- CYMBALÁRIA (from *cymbalum* a cymbal). A herb; named from the resemblance of its leaves to the antient cymbal.
- CYMBALÁRIS (from *cymbalum* a cymbal). Resembling a cymbal in shape.
- CYMBIFÓRMIS (from *cymba* a boat, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a boat.
- CY'MINUM (κυμινον, כמין *cumin*, Arab.) Cummin.
- CYMÓSUS (from *cyma* a sprout). Abounding in sprouts.

CY'NA (κυνη, from כנף *kuna*, Arab.) A large tree with leaves resembling the palm.

CYNADÓNTES (κυναδόντες, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and ὀδὸς *odos* a tooth). Having teeth resembling those of a dog.

CYNÁNCHÉ (κυναγχη, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and αγγχω *anggho* to strangle). A name of several sorts of quinsy; as the *cynanche parotidea*, the *mumps*, or inflammation of the parotid glands. It so called because dogs are said to be subject to it.

CYNÁNCHICA (κυναγχικα, from κυναγχη *kyanagghē* the quinsy). Medicines which relieve a quinsy.

CYNÁNTHÉMIS (κυνανθεμεις, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and ανθεμεις, from ανθος *anthos* a flower). The herb stinking camomile; and named because dogs are said to eat it.

CYNANTHRÓPIA (κυνανθρωπια, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and ανθρωπος *anthropos* a man). The hydrophobia or canine madness, caused by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNÁPIUM (κυναπιον, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and απιον *apion* smallage). The lesser hemlock; a herb like smallage, and destructive to dogs if they eat it.

CY'NCHNIS (κυνγχνης). A vessel of any kind to hold medicines in.

CY'NICUS (κυνικος, from κυων *kyon* a dog). Canine; partaking of the nature of a dog; produced by a dog.

CY'NIPES (κυνιπες, from כניס *knis*, Heb.) Small flies or gnats.

CYNOBÓTANE (κυνοβότανη, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and βότανη *botanē* a herb). The same as CYNANTHEMIS.

CYNOCÉPHALUM (κυνοκεφαλον, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and κεφαλη *kephalē* the head). A herb whose flowers are said to resemble the head of a dog.

CYNOCÓCTANUM (κυνοκοκλανον, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and κοκλανον *koklanon* the herb coctanum). A species of coctanum, said to destroy dogs if they eat it. Wolf's-bane.

CYNOCÓPRUS (κυνοκοπρος, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and κοπρος *kopros* dung). The white dung of a dog; which till of late was used in medicine.

CYNOCRÁMBE (κυνοκραμβη, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and κραμβη *krambē* cabbage). The herb dog's mercury; a herb of the cabbage tribe, and with which dogs are said to physic themselves.

CYNOCY'TISIS (κυνοκύλισος, from κυων *kyon* a dog, and κύλισος *kylisos* the cytifus). The dog rose; so named because it cures the distemper of dogs.

CYNO-

CYNODÉCTUS (κυνοδέκτης, from κυων a dog, and δακνω to bite). Bitten by a dog, particularly a mad dog.

CYNÓDES (κυνωδής, from κυων a dog). Canine.

CYNODÉSMION (κυνοδεσμιον, from κυων a dog, and δεσμος a band). The ligature by which the prepuce is fastened to the glans penis. It is so named, because in dogs it is eminently discernible and strong.

CYNODÓNTES (κυνοδοντής, from κυων a dog, and οδης a tooth). The canine teeth. They are so called because they are shaped like the teeth of dogs.

CYNOGLÓSSUM (κυνογλωσσον, from κυων a dog, and γλωσση a tongue). The herb hound's-tongue; so named from its supposed resemblance.

CYNÓLOPHUS (κυνολοφος, from κυων a dog, and λοφος a protuberance). The asperities and prominencies of the vertebræ are so called, because in dogs they are particularly eminent.

CYNOLY'SSA (κυνολυσσα, from κυων a dog, and λυση madness). Canine madness. That madness which proceeds from the bite of a mad dog.

CYNOMÓRON (κυνομωρον, from κυων a dog, and μωρον a berry). The same as CYNOCRAMBE.

CYNOMY'A (κυνομυα, from κυων a dog, and μυα a fly). A fly which infests dogs.

CYNORÉXIA (κυνορεξια, from κυων a dog, and ορεξις an appetite). A canine appetite. An insatiable desire for food.

CYNORRHÓDON (κυνορροδον, from κυων a dog, and ροδον a rose). The dog-rose; so called because its briars are large and sharp like the teeth of dogs.

CYNÓSBATOS (κυνοσβάλος, from κυων a dog, and βάλος a thorn). The hip-tree or dog-rose; so called because dogs are said to be attracted by its smell.

CYNOSÓRCHIS (κυνοσορχις, from κυων a dog, and ορχις a testicle). The herb dog's-stones; so named from the testicular shape of its root.

CYNOSPÁSTUM (κυνοσπασον, from κυων a dog, and σπασω to attract). The same as CYNOSBATOS.

CYOPHÓRIA (κυοφορια, from κυος a foetus, and φερω to bear). Gestation. The pregnancy of a woman.

CYPA-

CYPARÍSSIAS (κυπαρίσσις, from κυπαρίσος the cypress-tree). The largest sort of spurge; so called because it has a leaf resembling the cypress-tree.

CYPARÍSSUS (κυπαρίστος, so called, απο τῆ κυεῖν παρίσσης τῆς ἀκρεμονας, because it produces equal branches). The cypress-tree.

CYPEROÍDES (κυπεροειδής, from κυπαρος the cypress-tree, and εἶδος a likeness). Resembling the cypress.

CY'PERUS (κυπερος, from κυπαρος a little round vessel, which its root is said to resemble). The cyperus, or English galangale.

CYPHÓMA (κυφωμα, from κυπῖω to bend). A gibbosity or curvature of the spine of the back.

CYPHÓSIS (κυφωσις). The same.

CYPRÉSSUS (κυπρίστος). The same as CYPARÍSSUS.

CY'PRIUM (κυπριον, from κυπρος Cyprus, an island where it abounded). Copper.

CY'PRUS (κυπρος, ܩܦܪ capar, Arab.) The cypress-tree, or eastern privet; so called from the island of Cyprus, where it grew abundantly.

CY'PSELIS (κυψελίς, from κυψέλη a bee-hive). The aperture of the ear. The ear-wax.

CYRCNÉSIS (κυρκνήσις, from κυρκνάω to mix). A mixture or composition.

CYRÉBIA (κυρηβία). A corruption of κηρυβία.

CYRENÍACUS. Produced in Cyrene.

CYRTOÍDES (κυρτοειδής, from κύρτος curved, and εἶδος a likeness). Gibbous, protuberant.

CYRTÓMA (κυρτωμα, from κύρτω to incurvate). Any preternatural tumour or gibbosity.

CYRTONÓSUS (κυρτονοσος, from κύρτος curved, and νοσος a disease). The rickets or curved spine.

CY'SSARUS (κυσσαρος, from κυσος the anus). The intestinum rectum is so called, because it reaches to the anus.

CYSSÍTES (κυσσίτης, from κυω to bring forth). The eagle-stone is so called, because it appears to contain lesser ones within it.

CYSSÓTIS (κυσσωτίς, from κυσος the anus). An inflammation of the anus.

CYSTEOLÍTHUS (κυστεολίθος, from κυστις the bladder, and λίθος a stone). The stone in the bladder.

CYSTHERÁTICUS (κυσηπαίδικος, from κυσις a bag, and ηπαρ the liver).
Belonging to the duct which contains the gall.

CY'STHUS (κυσθος). The anus.

CYSTICÁPNUΣ (κυσικαπνος, from κυσις the bladder, and καπνος fumitory). Bladder fumitory; so called because its pods resemble a blown bladder.

CY'STICUS (κυσικος, from κυσις the bladder). Belonging to or proceeding from the bladder.

CY'STIDES (κυσιδες, from κυσις a bag). Encysted tumours, or those whose substance is inclosed in a membrane or bag.

CY'STINX (κυσινξ, from κυσις a bag). A small bladder.

CYSTIPHLOGÍA (κυσιφλογια, from κυσις the bladder, and φλεγω to burn). An inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTIRRHÁGIA (κυσιρραγια, from κυσις the bladder, and ρεω to flow). A discharge of blood from the bladder.

CY'STIS (κυσις a bag). The bladder. Any receptacle of morbid humours.

CYSTÍTICUS (κυσιτικός, from κυσις an inflammation of the bladder).
A suppression of urine from an inflammation of the bladder is called *ischuria cystitica*.

CYSTÍTIS (κυσιτις, from κυσις the bladder). An inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTOCÉLE (κυσοκηλη, from κυσις the bladder, and κηλη a tumour).
A hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder.

CYSTOLÍTHICUS (κυσολιθικός, from κυσις the bladder, and λιθος a stone).
A suppression of urine from a stone in the bladder is called *ischuria cystolithica*.

CYSTOPHLÉGICUS (κυσοφλεγικός, from κυσις the bladder, and φλεγω to burn). A suppression of urine from an inflammation of the bladder is called *ischuria cystophlegica*.

CYSTOPHLEGMÁTICA (κυσοφλεγματική, from κυσις the bladder, and φλεγμα phlegm). A suppression of urine from too much matter or mucus in the bladder is called *ischuria cystophlegmatica*.

CYSTOPRÓCTICA (κυσοπρωκτική, from κυσις the bladder, and πρωκτος the anus or rectum). A suppression of urine from pain in the bladder, caused by wind, inflammation of the rectum, hardened faeces, &c. is called *ischuria cystoproctica*.

Cys-

CYSTOPTÓSIS (κυστοπίωσις, from κύστις the bladder, and πίω to fall).

A protrusion of the inner membrane of the bladder through the urethra.

CYSTOSPÁSTICUS (κυστοσπαστικός, from κύστις the bladder, and σπασμα a spasm). A suppression of urine from a spasm in the sphincter of the bladder is called *ischuria cystospastica*.

CYSTOSPYÍCUS (κυστοπυικός, from κύστις the bladder, and πύον pus). A suppression of urine from purulent matter in the bladder is called *ischuria cystospyica*. It should be written *cystopyicus*.

CYSTOTHROMBOÍDES (κυστοθρομβοειδής, from κύστις the bladder, and θρομβος a coagulation of blood). A suppression of urine from a concretion of grumous blood in the bladder is called *ischuria cystotromboides*.

CYSTOTÓMIA (κυστοτομία, from κύστις the bladder, and τέμνω to cut). The operation of cutting a stone from the bladder.

CYTINIFÓRMIS (from *cytinus* the flower of the pomegranate, and *forma* a likeness). Resembling the flower of the pomegranate.

CY'TINUS (κύτινος, from κύω to produce). The bud or flower of the pomegranate; so named from its fecundity.

CYTISOGENISTA (from *cytifus* the bean trefoil, and *genista* the broom). The common broom, which has flowers like the cytifus.

CY'TISUS (κύτισος, from *Cythifus*, the island where it was first found, Pliny). The bean trefoil.

D.

DACETUS (δακῆλος, from δακνω to bite). An epithet for an animal which hurts by biting.

DACHEL (דקל *dekel*, Arab.) The palm-tree.

DÁCNERUS (δακνέρος, from δακνω to bite). Biting, pungent. An epithet for a sharp collyrium.

DACRY'DIUM (δακρυδιον, from δακρυ a tear). The inspissated juice of scammony. It is in small drops, and therefore called a tear.

DACRYGELÓSIS (δακρυγελωσις, from δακρυω to weep, and γελαω to laugh). A sort of insanity, where the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYÓDES (δακρυωδης, from δακρυω to weep). A sanious ulcer. A weeping sore.

DACRYÓMA (δακρυωμα, from δακρυω to weep). A coalition of one or more of the puncta lachrymalia, causing an effusion of tears.

DACRYOPÆ'US (δακρυοποιος, from δακρυ a tear, and ποιω to make). An epithet for such things as cause the tears to flow; as onions.

DACTYLÉTHRA (δακτυληθρα, from δακτυλος a finger). An instrument shaped like a finger, and thrust into the stomach to excite vomiting.

DACTYLÉTUS (δακτυλητος, from δακτυλος the date). A species of palm or date tree.

DACTYLÍDEUS (δακτυλειδαιος, from δακτυλος a date, and ειδος a likeness). A name of the lapis lyncis, from its likeness to a date.

DACTY'LÍUS (δακτυλιος, from δακτυλος a finger). A round pastil, shaped like a finger.

DACTYLOTHÉCA (δακτυλοθηκα, from δακτυλος a finger, and τιθημι to put). A machine or case to put the fingers in, to preserve them from outward injury.

DÁCTYLUS (δακτυλος, from δεικω to point out). The finger. Also a date or date tree; so called from the likeness of its fruit to a finger; or from *داحل* *dachal*, Arab. the palm tree.

DÆDÁLEUS (δαιδαλεος, from δαιδαλλω to work curiously). In botany, it means exquisitely and beautifully wrought.

DÆ'DIUM (δαιδιον, dim. of δαις a torch). A small torch or candle. A bougie.

DÆMÓNIA (δαιμωνια, from δαιμων a daemon). That species of melancholy where the patient supposes himself to be possessed of devils.

DÆMONOMÁNIA (δαιμωνομανια, from δαιμων a daemon, and μανια madness). The same.

DALECHÁMPIA (named in honour of J. Dalechampius). A plant growing in Martinico.

DÁMA (from δειμα fear). The deer; so called from its fearfulness.

DAMASCÉNA (from Damascus, a city in Syria, whence they were brought ; דמאשק *damasek*, Heb.) A damascene plum or grape.

DAMNÁTUS (from *damno* to condemn). The dry useless fæces left in a vessel after the moisture has been distilled from it, is called *terra damnata*.

DÁNAIS (δαναις). The herb flea-bane.

DÁPHONE (δαφνη, from δαω to burn, and φωνη a noise, because of the noise it makes when burnt ; or from דפנה *daphne*, Heb.) The laurel or bay-tree.

DAPHNELÆON (δαφνελαιον, from δαφνη the laurel, and ελαιον oil). The oil of bay-berries.

DÁPHNIA (δαφνια, from δαφνη the laurel, from its likeness to a bay-leaf). A precious stone supposed to be good in epilepsy.

DAPHNÍTIS (δαφνίτις, from δαφνη the laurel). A sort of cassia resembling the laurel.

DAPHNOÍDES (δαφνοειδης, from δαφνη the laurel, and ειδος a likeness). The herb spurge-laurel or periwinkle.

DAPS (plur. *dapes*, from δαπνω to devour). Food. Sustenance of any kind.

DÁRSIN (from דרסין *darzin*, Arab.) The grosser sort of cinnamon.

DÁRSIS (δαρσις, from δερω to excoriate). An excoriation.

DÁRTOS (δαρτος, from δερω to excoriate). One of the coats which forms the scrotum is called the dartos muscle, from its raw and excoriated appearance.

DASY'MNA (δασυμνα, from δαsus rough). A scabby roughness of the eye-lids.

DÁSYPUΣ (δασυπυς, from δαsus rough, and πυς a foot). The rabbit ; so named from its rough hairy foot.

DÁSYS (δασυς rough). An epithet of a dry parched tongue. Applied to respiration, it means breathing as if the lungs had not room to expand.

DATÚRA (Blanchard says it is derived from the Indian word *datiro*, of which he knows not the meaning). A species of nightshade.

DAUCÍTES (δανκίτης, from δανκος the wild carrot). Impregnated with the daucus or wild carrot.

DAÚCUS (δανκος, απο τε δαυειν, from its relieving the colic, and discussing flatulencies). The wild carrot.

DEAL-

- DEALBATIO** (from *dealbo* to make white). The art and operation of making white the teeth and skin.
- DEARGENTATIO** (from *de*, and *argentum* silver). The operation of tingeing the baser metals of a silver colour. For a description of the process see Jacob le Mort. Metallurg. Contract.
- DEARTICULATIO** (from *de*, and *articulus* a joint). That species of articulation which has manifest motion.
- DEASCIATIO** (from *de*, and *ascio* to chip as with a hatchet). A species of fracture where part of the bone is chipped off.
- DEAURATIO** (from *de*, and *aurum* gold). The operation of tingeing baser metals with gold.
- DÉBILIS** (from *de* and *habilis*, i. e. not able). Weak, feeble, infirm.
- DEBILITAS** (from *debilis* weak). Weakness. Deficiency of strength.
- DECAGY'NIA** (δεκαγυνια, from *deka* ten, and *gyni* a woman). An order of plants having ten shafts or female parts of fructification.
- DECAMYRON** (δεκαμυρον, from *deka* ten, and *myron* an ointment). An aromatic ointment mentioned by Oribasius, containing ten ingredients.
- DECÁNDRIA** (δεκανδρια, from *deka* ten, and *andri* a man). An order of plants, having ten chives or male parts of fructification.
- DECANTATIO** (from *decanto* to repeat over again). The separating a liquor from its sediment by pouring it gently off, and repeating it till it becomes clear.
- DECAPHY'LLUS** (δεκαφυλλος, from *deka* ten, and *phyllon* a leaf). Consisting of ten leaves. A botanic term.
- DECIDENTIA** (from *decido* to fall down). A sudden falling down. A cataptofis.
- DECIDUUS** (from *decido* to fall down). In botany, it means decaying and falling off in the autumn. Also a name of the spongy chorion.
- DECIMÁNUS** (from *decem* ten, and *mane* the morning). Returning every tenth day, applied to some erratic fevers.
- DECLINATIO** (from *declino* to abate). The abatement or lessening of a disease.
- DECLINÁTUS** (from *declino* to go aside). In botany, it means inclining towards the earth.

- DECLIVIS** (from *de*, and *clivis* a hill). Declining, descending. A name of an abdominal muscle, because of its posture.
- DECÓCTIO** (from *decoquo* to boil much). The act or operation of boiling. It is frequently, but absurdly, used for the *decoctum* or thing boiled.
- DECÓCTUM** (from *decoquo* to boil much). A decoct, or substance prepared by much boiling, or, as it is commonly called, a decoction.
- DECOLLATIO** (from *decollo* to behead). The having any part of the skull taken away with the integuments in a wound of the head.
- DECOLÓRES** (from *de*, and *color* colour). Diseases are so called which disagreeably change the skin.
- DECOMPÓSITUS** (from *de*, and *compono* to compose). In botany, it means much compounded, or consisting of many lesser parts.
- DECORATIO** (from *decoro* to adorn). The preservation or restoration of the natural comeliness and beauty of the body.
- DECÓSTIS** (of *de* from, and *costa* a rib). Not having its proper number of ribs.
- DECREPITATIO** (from *decrepo* to crackle). The crackling which some substances make when put in the fire.
- DECUMBENS** (from *decumbo* to lie down). In botany, it is drooping, hanging down.
- DECURRENS** (from *decurro* to run along). In botany, it is applied to a leaf when its basis extends downward below the proper termination of the leaf.
- DECURSIVUS** (from *decurro* to run along). In botany, it is applied to a leaf when the bases of the lesser leaves are continued along the sides of the petiole.
- DECURTATUS** (from *decurto* to curtail). It is applied to a pulse when weak and deficient.
- DECUSSATUS** (from *decusso* to divide). In botany, it means growing in pairs and opposite, each pair being alternately on opposite sides of the stem.
- DECUSSÓRIUM** (from *decusso* to divide). An instrument to depress the dura mater after trepanning.
- DEFÉCTIO** (from *deficio* to faint). A fainting or swooning.
- DEFECTIVUS** (from *deficio* to fail). Deficient in the vital powers.

- DEFENSIVA (from *defendo* to preserve). Cordial medicines, or such as resist infection.
- DÉFERENS (from *defero* to convey). Carrying or conveying some fluid of the body; as the *vasa deferentia*, or vessels which receive and convey the seed into the penis.
- DEFÍXUS (from *defigo* to fasten). Impotent. Not able to perform the act of venery. It was formerly supposed that every man in this situation was bewitched or fastened by some charm.
- DEFLAGRATIO (from *deflagro* to burn). Calcination. The consuming the combustible parts of a substance.
- DEFLORATUS (from *de*, and *flos* a flower). In botany, it means having shed or discharged its flowers.
- DEFLUVIUM (from *defluo* to fall off). A falling off of the hair.
- DEFLUXIO (from *defluo* to fall down). A defluxion, or falling down of humours from a superior to an inferior part.
- DEFOLIATIO (from *de*, and *folium* a leaf). The falling off and shedding the leaves of a plant.
- DEFORMATIO (from *deformo* to disfigure). Distortion or disfiguration of any part.
- DEFÓRMIS (from *de*, and *forma* shape). Occasioning external deformity.
- DEFÓRMITAS (from *deformo* to disfigure). Any disfiguration of body born with a person, and not produced by accident.
- DEFRÚTUM (from *deferueo* to grow cool). Must; or the juice of grapes, boiled to one half, and then permitted to cool and ferment into wine.
- DEGLUTITIO (from *deglutio* to swallow down). Deglutition, or the act of swallowing.
- DÉGMUS (*δρυμος*, from *δακνω* to bite). A biting pain in the orifice of the stomach.
- DEHÍSCENS (from *debisco* to gape). Opening, or gaping wide. In botany, it is applied to the pod.
- DEJÉCTIO (of *dejicio* to cast out). A discharge of the excrements by stool.
- DEJECTÓRIA (from *dejicio* to cast out). Medicines which purge by stool.
- DEINÓSIS (*δεινωσις*, from *δεινω* to exaggerate). An increase of a disorder; or morbid enlargement of any part.

DELA-

DELACHRYMATIVA (from *de*, and *lachryma* a tear). Medicines which dry the eyes by first purging them of tears.

DELÁPSIO (from *delabor* to slip down). A falling down of the anus, uterus, or intestines.

DELÁTIO (from *defero* to shew). An indication or conclusion drawn from the signs of a disorder.

DELÉSIS (δηλησις, from δηλεω to injure). Injury, hurt of any kind.

DELETÉRIUS (δηλητήριος, from δηλεω to injure). Pernicious, hurtful, poisonous.

DELIGÁTIO (from *deligo* to bind up). The application of bandages.

DELIQUÁTIO (from *deliqueo* to melt). A melting or reducing any solid substance into liquid by the application of heat.

DELÍQUIUM (from *delinquo* to leave). A fainting or swooning, where the senses seem to leave the body.

DELÍRIUM (from *deliro* to rave). A vitiation of reason. The predominancy of idle conceits and passions over reason, as in dotage.

DELOCÁTIO (of *de* from, and *locus* a place). A dislocation, or putting any part out of its proper place.

DÉLPHAX (δελφαξ). A sow.

DELPHÍNIUM (δελφινιον, from δελφινος the dolphin). The garden larkspur; and named from the likeness of its flower to the dolphin's head.

DÉLPHINUS (δελφινος, from Δελφος a city in Greece, near which they abounded, or from דלפח *deleph*, Heb.) The dolphin-fish.

DÉLPHYS (from δελφύς). The uterus, or pudendum muliebre.

DÉLTA (the Greek letter Δ). The external pudendum muliebre is so called, from the triangular shape of its hair.

DELTOÍDES (δελτοειδής, from δέλτα the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος a likeness). Triangular, shaped like the Greek delta. Sometimes this word means quadrangular, or having four sides; for the letter delta is the fourth of the Greek alphabet, and in numeration stands for four.

DEMÉNTIA (of *de* and *mens* without mind). Madness, delirium, absence of intellect.

DEMÉRSUS (from *demergo* to sink down). In botany, it is applied to aquatic plants, and means sunk below the surface of the water.

DEMÍSSUS (from *demitto* to put down). Depressed, hanging down.
A term in botany.

DEMÓCRATES (Δημοκράτης). A physician whose name has been given to some old preparations.

DEMOTÍVUS (from *demoveo* to send back). Restored to its original state. *Demotivus lapsus* means sudden death.

DEMULCÉNTIA (from *demulceo* to soften). Medicines which blunt and soften the acrimony of the humours and juices, so as to render them mild.

DENDRACHÁTES (δενδραχάτης, from δένδρον a tree, and αχάτης the agate). A species of agate-stone, with streaks in it resembling the branches of trees.

DENDRÍTIS (δενδρίτης, from δένδρον a tree). A precious stone, which, if laid under a tree, will, according to Pliny, keep the axe which cuts it from growing blunt.

DENDROCÍSSOS (δενδροκισσός, from δένδρον a tree, and κισσός the ivy). A species of ivy which grows like other trees, without support.

DENDROFÁLCUS (δενδροφαλκος, from δένδρον a tree, and φαλκος a falcon). That species of falcon which builds its nest in trees.

DENDROÍDES (δενδροειδής, from δένδρον a tree, and είδος a likeness). Resembling a tree; it is applied to the larger and arboresecent plants.

DENDROLÁCHANA (δενδρολαχανα, from δένδρον a tree, and λαχανα garden herbs). Garden herbs are so named, when they grow large like young trees.

DENDROLÍBANUS (δενδρολίβανος, from δένδρον a tree, and ολίβανος frankincense). The herb rosemary or frankincense tree.

DENDROMÁLACHE (δενδρομαλαχη, from δένδρον a tree, and μαλαχη the mallow). The large or arboresecent mallow.

DENODÁTIO (from *denodo* to loosen). Dissolution, or loosening of that which is too much bound.

DENS (quasi *edens* from *edo* to eat, or from οδus οδούος). A tooth. Many herbs have this specific name, from their fancied resemblance to the tooth of some animal: as *dens leonis* the dandelion, *dens canis* dog's tooth, &c.

DÉNSITAS (from *densus* thick, close). Applied to the pulse, it means frequency and hardness; applied to the respiration, it means thickness and difficulty.

- DÉNSUS** (from *δαῦς* thick). Thick, heavy, close.
- DENTÁGRA** (*οδονταγῆρα*, from *οδὸς* a tooth, and *αγῆρα* a seizure). The gout in the tooth. Also an instrument for drawing the teeth.
- DENTÁLE** (from *dens* a tooth). A shell which resembles a tooth.
- DENTÁLIS** (from *dens* a tooth). Growing on the teeth, as the tartareous matter which is scraped off.
- DENTÁLIUM** (from *dens* a tooth). The same as **DENTÁLE**.
- DENTÁRIA** (from *dens* a tooth). The herb tooth-wort, so called because its root is denticulated.
- DENTARPÁGA** (*οδονταρπαγῆρα*, from *οδὸς* a tooth, and *αρπαζω* to fasten upon). An instrument for drawing teeth.
- DENTÁTUS** (from *dens* a tooth). In botany, it means notched at the edges. The second vertebra of the neck is called *dentata*, from its tooth-like process.
- DENTELLÁRIA** (from *dentella* a little tooth). The herb tooth-wort; so called because its root is denticulated.
- DENTICULÁTUS** (from *denticulus* a little tooth). Indented, or cut round in small notches.
- DENTÍCULUM** (dim. of *dens* a tooth). A fish-shell resembling a tooth.
- DENTIDÚCUM** (from *dens* a tooth, and *duco* to draw). An instrument for drawing teeth.
- DENTIFRÍCIUM** (from *dens* a tooth, and *frico* to rub). A dentifrice, or medicine for cleansing the teeth.
- DENTILLÁRIA**. The same as **DENTELLARIA**.
- DENTISCÁLPIUM** (from *dens* a tooth, and *scalpo* to scrape). An instrument for scraping the crust and foul matter from the teeth.
- DENTÍTIO** (from *dentio* to breed teeth). Dentition. The breeding or cutting of teeth.
- DÉNTO** (from *dens* a tooth). One whose teeth are prominent to a great degree.
- DENTODÚCUM**. The same as **DENTIDUCUM**.
- DENUDÁTIO** (from *denudo* to make bare). The making bare the bones by removing the flesh from them.
- DENUDÁTUS** (from *denudo* to strip). An order of plants so called because the flower is naked.
- DEOBSTRUÉNTIA** (from *de*, and *obstruo* to obstruct). Medicines which remove obstructions.

- DEOPPILÁNTIA** (from *de*, and *oppilo* to stop). Medicines which remove obstructions.
- DEPARTÍTIO** (from *de*, and *partior* to divide). The operation in chemistry of separating one metal from another.
- DEPÁSCENS** (from *depasco* to feed upon). It is used of ulcers which eat and destroy the parts around them.
- DEPÉNDENS** (from *dependeo* to hang from). In botany, it means hanging down, pointing towards the ground.
- DEPERDÍTIO** (from *deperdo* to lose). Abortion, or the undue loss of the fœtus.
- DEPETÍGO** (from *de*, and *petigo* a running scab). A ringworm or tetter. A scurf or itch where the skin is rough.
- DEPHLEGMÁTIO** (from *de*, and *phlegma* phlegm). The operation of rectifying or freeing spirits from their watery parts.
- DEPILATÓRIA** (from *de*, and *pilus* the hair). Medicines which take off the hair.
- DEPÍLIS** (from *de*, and *pilus* the hair). Without hair.
- DEPLUMÁTIO** (from *de*, and *pluma* a feather). A disease of the eye-lids, which causes the hair to fall off.
- DEPREHÉNSIO** (from *deprehendo* to catch unawares). The catalepsy is so called, from the suddenness with which persons are seized with it.
- DEPRÉSSIO** (from *deprimo* to press down). In nosology, it means a dejection or weight upon the spirits. In surgery, it means a sinking inwards of some part of the skull through some external injury.
- DEPRÉSSOR** (from *deprimo* to press down). A name of several muscles whose office it is to depress the parts to which they are fastened.
- DEPRESSÓRIUM** (from *deprimo* to press down). An instrument for depressing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan.
- DEPRÉSSUS** (from *deprimo* to press down). In botany, it is applied to a leaf which is sunk down in the centre, and raised in the margins.
- DÉPRIMENS**. The same as **DEPRESSOR**.
- DEPURÁNTIA** (from *depuro* to make clean). Medicines which evacuate impurities.
- DEPURÁTIO** (from *de*, and *purus* pure). The cleansing a wound, or freeing a fluid from any heterogeneous matter.

DEPURATÓRIUS (from *de*, and *purus* pure). It is applied to fevers, where by the operation of nature the febrile matter is cleansed off by copious perspiration.

DÉRIS (δερίς, from δέω to excoriate). The skin.

DERIVATIO (from *derivo* to drain off). The evacuation of a humour at another place, when it cannot be conveniently drained at the part affected.

DÉRMA (δέρμα). The same as **DERIS**.

DERMATÓIDES (δερματώειδης, from δέρμα skin, and εἶδος a likeness). Resembling skin or leather in its consistence. It is applied to the dura mater.

DÉRTRON (δέρτρον, from δερίς skin). The omentum or peritonæum is so named, from its skin-like consistence.

DESCÉNSIO (from *descendo* to move downwards). The gentle and moderate motion of the humours or excrements downwards.

DESCENSÓRIUM (from *descendo* to move downwards). The vessel in which the distillation by descent is performed.

DESCÉNSUS (from *descendo* to move downwards). The same. Chemists call it a distillation *per descensum*, by descent, when the fire is applied at the top, and round the vessel whose orifice is at the bottom.

DESÉSSIO (from *de*, and *sedeo* to sit down). The act of going to stool.

DESICCATIO (from *desicco* to make dry). The evaporation of its humid parts from a substance.

DESICCATIVA (from *desicco* to dry up). Such medicines as, being applied outwardly, dry up the humours and moisture running from a wound.

DESÍDIA (from *deses* slothful). That kind of inactivity which approaches to lethargy.

DESIPIÉNTIA (from *desipio* to dote). A defect of reason. The symptomatic phrensy.

DÉSME (δέσμη, from δέω to bind up). A bandage, a ligature. Also a little bundle or handful.

DESMÍDION (δεσμίδιον, dim. of δέσμη a handful). A small bundle, a little bandage.

DÉSMOS (δέσμος, from δέω to bind up). A bandage or ligature.

DE-

- DESPUMATIO** (from *despumo* to clarify). The clarifying a fluid, or separating its foul parts from it.
- DESQUAMATIO** (from *desquamo* to scale off). The separating of lamina or scales from a bone. Exfoliation.
- DESQUAMATORIUM** (from *desquamo* to scale off). A trepan, or instrument to take a piece out of the skull.
- DESTILLATIO.** See **DISTILLATIO.**
- DESUDATIO** (from *desudo* to sweat much). A profuse sweat.
- DESURRECTIO** (from *desurgo* to rise from). The same as **DESESSIO.**
- DETENTIO** (from *detineo* to stop or hinder). The catalepsy is so called, from the suddenness with which the patient is seized.
- DETERGENTIA** (from *detergo* to wipe away). Medicines which cleanse and remove such viscid humours as adhere to and obstruct the vessels.
- DETERIORATIO** (from *deterior* worse). The rendering a thing worse. The aggravation of a disease.
- DETERMINATIO** (from *determino* to set bounds to). In botany, it means a prescribed quality of a herb, as to the number of its leaves, its direction, or insertion; and from which it never deviates.
- DETERSORIA** (from *detergo* to wipe away). Medicines which cleanse and remove foulnesses.
- DETONATIO** (from *detono* to make a noise). The noise and explosion which any substance makes when exposed to the fire.
- DETRACTIO** (of *detraho* to draw from). A subtraction from the body by evacuation of any kind.
- DETRACTOR** (from *detraho* to draw). It is applied to a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached.
- DETRAHENS.** The same.
- DETRITIO** (from *detero* to rub away). An excoriation or rubbing one part from another.
- DETRUSOR** (from *detrudo* to thrust out). The name of a muscle whose office is to squeeze out the urine.
- DEURENS** (from *deuro* to burn much). It is applied to a fever where there is much heat and inflammation.
- DEUSTIO** (from *deuro* to burn). The mark or scar left by a scald or burn.

DEUTÉRIA (δευτέρια, from δευτεριον the secundines). An adhesion of the placenta.

DEUTÉRION (δευτεριον, from δευτερος second, because it is discharged next after the fœtus). The secundines or after-birth.

DEUTEROPÁTHIA (δευτεροπαθεια, from δευτερος second, and παθος a suffering). An affection or suffering by consent, where a second part suffers from consent with the part originally affected: as, where the stomach is disturbed through a wound in the head.

DEVALGÁTUS (from *de*, and *valgus* bow-legged). Lamé, from a crookedness of the legs.

DEXÁMENE (δεξαμενη, from δεχομαι to receive). A receptacle of any kind.

DÉXIA (δεξια, from δεχομαι to take). The right hand; named from its being the chief instrument of seizure.

DÉXIS (δηξις, from δακνω to bite). A bite.

DÉXTER. See DEXIA.

DIÁBEBUS (διαβεβος, from διαβεβαιω to strengthen). The ankle bone; so called as affording the chief support to the foot.

DIABÉTES (διαβητης, from διαβαινω to pass through). An excessive discharge of crude urine, generally exceeding the quantity of fluid which is drunk.

DIABÓTANUM (διαβολανων, from δια, and βολανη a herb). A plaster made of herbs.

DIABRÓSIS (διαβρωσις, from δια, and βρωσκω to eat through). A corrosion or eating away some parts from the rest.

DIACÁDMIAS (διακαδμιας, from δια, and καδμια cadmia). The name of a plaster whose basis is cadmia.

DIACALAMÍNTHES (διακαλαμινθης, from δια, and καλαμινθης calamint). The name of an antidote whose chief ingredient is calamint.

DIACÁRCINUM (διακαρκινων, from δια, and καρκινος a crab). The name of an antidote prepared from the flesh of crabs and cray-fish.

DIACÁRYON (διακαρυων, from δια, and καρυον a nut). Rob of nuts or wall-nuts.

DIACÁSSIA (διακασσιας, from δια, and κασσια cassia). Electuary of cassia.

DIACASTÓREUM (διακαστοριων, from δια, and καστωρ castor). An antidote whose basis is castor.

DIA-

DIACATHÓLICON (διακαθολικος, from δια, and καθολικος universal).

The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness.

DIÁCENUS (διακενος, from δια, and κενος empty). Porous, spongy.

DIACENTAÚRIUM (διακενταυριων, from δια, and κενταυριον centaury).

The duchess of Portland's powder is so called, because its chief ingredient is the herb centaury.

DIACENTRÓTUM (διακεντρον, from δια, and κεντρον to prick). A collyrium so called, from its pungency and stimulating qualities.

DIACHALCÍTIS (διαχαλκίτις, from δια, and χαλκίτις chalcitis). A plaster whose chief ingredient is chalcitis.

DIACHÁLSIS (διαχαλσις, from διαχαλω to be relaxed). A relaxation. The opening of the futures of the cranium.

DIACHEIRÍSMUS (διαχειρισμος, from δια, and χειρ the hand). Any operation performed by the hand.

DIACHELIDÓNÍUM (διαχελιδωνιον, from δια, and χελιδωνιον celandine). A plaster whose chief ingredient was the herb celandine.

DIACHORÉMA (διαχωρημα, from διαχωριζω to separate from). Any excretion or excrement, but chiefly that by stool.

DIACHORÉSIS (διαχωρησις). The same.

DIACHRÍSTA (διαχρίστα, from δια, and χριω to anoint). Medicines to anoint sore or bruised parts.

DIACHRY'SUM (διαχρυσον, from δια, and χρυσος gold). A plaster for fractured limbs; so named from its yellow colour.

DIÁCHYLUM (διαχυλων, from δια, and χυλος juice). The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices, but it now means an emollient digestive plaster.

DIÁCHYSIS (διαχυσις, from δια, and χυω to pour out). Fusion or melting.

DIACHY'TICA (διαχυτικά, from διαχυω to dissolve). Medicines which discuss and dissolve tumours.

DIACINÉMA (διακινημα, from δια, and κινew to move). A slight dislocation.

DIACÍSSUM (διακισσων, from δια, and κισσος ivy). An application composed of ivy-leaves.

DIÁCLASIS (διακλασις, from δια, and κλαω to break). A small fracture.

DIACLY'SMA (διακλυσμα, from διακλυζω to wash out). A gargarism or wash for the mouth.

DIA-

DIACOCCYMÉLON (διακοκκυμηλων, from δια, and κοκκυμηλον a plum).

An electuary made of prunes.

DIACÓDIUM (διακωδιων, from δια, and κωδια a poppy head). A composition made of the heads of the poppy.

DIACOLOCY'NTHIS (διακολοκυνθις, from δια, and κολοκυνθις the colocynth). A preparation whose chief ingredient is colocynth.

DIACÓMMA (διακομμα, from διακοπή to cut through). A deep cut or wound.

DIÁCOPE (διακοπη). The same.

DIACOPRÆGIA (διακοπραγια, from δια, κοπρος dung, and αιξ a goat).

A preparation with goats' dung.

DIACORÁLLIUM (διακοραλλιον, from δια, and κοραλλιον coral). A preparation in which coral is a chief ingredient.

DIÁCRISIS (διακρισις, from διακρίνω to distinguish). The distinguishing diseases, one from another, by their symptoms.

DIACRÓCIUM (διακροκιον, from δια, and κροκος saffron). A collyrium in which is saffron.

DIACURCÚMA (διακυρκεμα, from δια, and κυρκεμα turmeric). An antidote in which is turmeric or saffron.

DIACYDÓNIUM (διακυδωνιον, from δια, and κυδωνια a quince). Marmalade of quinces.

DIADAPHNÍDION (διαδαφνιδιον, from δια, and δαφνις the laurel-tree). A drawing plaster, in which were bay-berries.

DIADÉLPHIA (διαδελφια, from δις twice, and αδελφος a brother). A class of plants in which there is one shaft, and the filaments unite so as to form two bodies.

DIADÉMA (διαδημα, from διαδεω to surround). A diadem or bandage to put round the head.

DIADÉXIS (διαδεξις, from διαδεχομαι to transfer). A transposition of humours from one place to another.

DIÁDOCHE (διαδοχη). The same.

DIÁDOSIS (διαδοσις, from διαδιδωμι to distribute). The distribution of the aliment over the whole body. Also the remission of a disorder.

DIÆRESIS (διαίρεσις, from διαίρεω to divide). A division of substance. A solution of continuity.

DIÆRÉTICA (διαίρετικά, from διαίρεω to divide). Corrosive medicines.

DIÆ'TA (διαίτα, from διαίλω to nourish). Diet; food. It means also the whole of the non-naturals.

- DIÆTÉMA** (διαίτημα). The same.
- DIÆTÉTICUS** (διαίτητικός, from διαίτα food). Having connexion with or respecting the food, and the non-naturals.
- DIAGLAÚCIUM** (διαγλαυκιων, from δια, and γλαυκιον the blue juice of a herb). A collyrium in which is the juice called glaucium.
- DIAGNÓSIS** (διαγνωσις, from διαγνωσκω to discern or distinguish). The discrimination or judgment of a disease by its signs or symptoms.
- DIAGRY'DIUM** (δαγρυδιον). Corrupted from DACRYDIUM.
- DIAHERMODÁCTYLUM** (διαερμοδακτύλων, from δια, and ερμοδακτύλος the hermodactyl). A purging medicine whose basis is the hermodactyl.
- DIAÍREON** (διαίρειων, from δια, and ιρις the lily). An antidote in which is the root of the lily.
- DIAÍUM** (διαίωv, from δια, and ιον a violet). A pastil whose chief ingredient is violets.
- DIALÁCCA** (διαλακκα, from δια, and λακκα the lacca). An antidote in which is the lacca.
- DIALÁGOUM** (διαλαγων, from δια, and λαγως a hare). A medicine in which is the dung of a hare.
- DIALÉMMA** (διαλεμμά, from δια, and λειπω to leave). The remission of a disease.
- DIALÉPSIS** (διαληψις, from διαλειπω to leave a space). An intermission. Also a space left between a bandage.
- DIALÍBANUM** (διαλιβανον, from δια, and λιβανον frankincense). A medicine in which frankincense is a chief ingredient.
- DIÁLOES** (διαλοης, from δια, and αλοη the aloe). A medicine chiefly composed of aloes.
- DIALTHÆ'A** (διαλθαιας, from δια, and αλθαια the mallow). An ointment composed chiefly of mallows.
- DIÁLYSIS** (διαλυσις, from διαλυω to dissolve). A weakness and dissolution of the strength. A division or discontinuity of a part.
- DIALY'TICA** (διαλύτικά, from διαλυω to dissolve). Medicines which heal wounds and fractures.
- DÍAMA** (דמאם *diamah*, Arab. from דומם *adom*, durable). The diamond or adamant.
- DIAMARGARÍTON** (διαμαργαρίτων, from δια, and μαργαρίτης a pearl). An antidote in which pearls are the chief ingredient.
- DIAMASSÉMA** (from δια, and μασσομαι to chew). A masticatory,
or

or substance put into the mouth and chewed to excite a discharge of the saliva.

DIÁMBRA (διαμβρα, from δια, and αμβρα amber). An aromatic composition in which was ambergris.

DIAMÉLON (διαμηλων, from δια, and μηλον a quince). A composition in which are quinces.

DIAMÍSYOS (διαμισυος, from δια, and μισυ mify). A composition in which mify is an ingredient.

DIAMÓRON (διαμωρων, from δια, and μωρον a mulberry). A preparation of mulberries.

DIAMÓSCHUM (διαμοσχον, from δια, and μοσχος musk). An antidote of which musk is a chief ingredient.

DIAMOTÓSIS (διαμόλωσις, from δια, and μόλος lint). The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIÁNA (a name of the moon). The chemical name for silver, from its white shining appearance.

DIANANCÁSMUS (διαναγκασμος, from δια, and αναγκαζω to force). The forcible restoration of a luxated part into its proper place. An instrument to reduce a distorted spine.

DIÁNDRIA (διανδρια, from δις twice, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants in which there are two filaments, or male parts of fructification.

DIÁNGIUS (διγγιος, from δις double, and αγγιος a vessel). A class of plants in whose pod there are two receptacles for the seed.

DIÁNTHON (διανθων, from δια, and ανθος a flower). A composition consisting of flowers and seeds.

DIAPÓRON (διαπορων, from δια, and οπωρα autumnal fruits). A composition in which are several autumnal fruits, as quinces, medlars, and services.

DIAPÁSMA (διαπασμα, from διαπασσω to sprinkle). A medicine reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the body or any part.

DIAPEDÉSIS (διαπηδησις, from διαπηδαω to leap through). The transudation or escape of blood through the coats of an artery.

DIAPÉGMA (διαπηγμα, from διαπηγνυω to close together). A surgical instrument for closing together broken bones.

DIAPÉNTE (διαπεντε, from δια, and πεντε five). A medicine composed of five ingredients.

DIÁPHANUS (διαφανος, from διαφαινω to see through). Transparent, like glass or water.

DIAPHLY'XIS (διαφλυξις, from διαφλυω to run through). An affusion, or making moist any substance or part.

DIAPHŒ'NICUM (διαφοινικων, from δια, and φοινιξ a date). A medicine made of dates.

DIÁPHORA (διαφορα, from διαφερω to distinguish). The distinction of diseases by their characteristic marks and symptoms.

DIAPHORÉSIS (διαφορησις, from δια, and φερω to carry through). The escape of humours through the pores of the skin. In general it means a sweat.

DIAPHORÉTICA (διαφορητικά, from δια, and φερω to carry through). Medicines which promote perspiration.

DIAPHRÁGMA (διαφραγμα, from διαφραττω to divide). The midriff; so called because it divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. The division between the testicles is so called.

DIAPHRAGMÁTICUS (διαφραγματικός, from διαφραγμα the midriff). Belonging to, or having connection with, the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMÍTIS (διαφραγμαίτις, from διαφραγμα the midriff). An inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIÁPHTHORA (διαφθορα, from διαφθερω to corrupt). An abortion where the foetus is corrupted in the womb.

DIAPHYLÁCTICA (διαφυλακτικά, from διαφυλασσω to preserve). Medicines which resist putrefaction, or prevent infection.

DIÁPHYSIS (διαφυσις, from διαφω to divide). An interspace or partition between the joints.

DIAPISSELÆ'UM (διαπισσελαιον, from δια, and πισσελαιον the oil of pitch, or liquid pitch). A composition in which is liquid pitch.

DIÁPLASIS (διαπλασις, from διαπλασσω to put together). The replacing a luxated or fractured bone into its proper situation.

DIAPLÁSMA (διαπλασμα, from διαπλασσω to anoint). An unction or fomentation applied to the whole body or any part.

DIÁPNE (διαπνη, from διαπνiew to blow through, or pass gently as the breath does). An involuntary and insensible discharge of the urine.

DIÁPNOE (διαπνοη, from διαπνεω to breathe through). The transpiration of air through the pores of the skin.

DIAPNOÍCA (διαπνοικά, from διαπνεω to transpire). Medicines which promote perspiration.

DIAPORÉMA (διαπορημα, from διαπορεω to be in doubt). That anxiety which is peculiarly predominant in nervous disorders.

DIA-

DIAPRÁSSIUM (διαπρασσιων, from δια, and πρασσιον horehound).

A medicine in which horehound is a chief ingredient.

DIAPRÚNUM (διαπρυων, from δια, and πρυνη a prune). An electuary of prunes.

DIAPSEÚXIS (διαψευξις, from διαψευχω to make cold). Refrigeration, or the making a tepid substance cool.

DIAPSÓRICUM (διαψωρικον, from δια, and ψωρα the itch or scurvy). A medicine for the itch or scurvy.

DIAPTÉRNES (διαπτερνης, from δια, and πτερνα the heel). A medicine made of the heels of animals.

DIAPTERÓSIS (διαπτερωσις, from δια, and πτερον a feather). The cleaning the ears with a feather.

DIAPYÉMA (διαπυημα, from δια, and πυον pus). A suppuration or abscess.

DIAPYÉMATA (διαπυηματα, from διαπυημα a suppuration). Suppurating medicines.

DIAPYÉTICA (διαπυητικά, from διαπυημα a suppuration). Medicines which suppurate.

DIÁRHOCHA (διαροχη, from δια, and ρηχος a space). The space between the foldings of a bandage.

DIÁRIUS (from dies a day). It is applied to fevers which last but one day.

DIAROMÁTICUM (διαροματικών, from δια, and αροματικον an aromatic). A medicine composed of aromatics.

DIÁRRHAGE (διαρραγη, from διαρρηγνυμι to break asunder). A fracture, especially of the temple bones.

DIARRHODOMÉLI (διαρροδομελι, from δια, ροδον a rose, and μελι honey). A medicine made of honey and the juice of roses.

DIARRHÓDON (διαρροδων, from δια, and ροδον a rose). A composition in which roses are an ingredient.

DIARRHŒA (διαρροια, from διαρρεω to flow through). A too frequent discharge of the contents of the intestines. A flux.

DIARTHROSIS (διαρθρωσις, from δια, and αρθρον a joint). That species of articulation which admits of manifest motion.

DIASAPÓNIUM (διασαπωνιον, from δια, and σαπων soap). An ointment in which soap is a chief ingredient.

DIASATY'RÍUM (διασατυριων, from δια, and σατυριον the orchis). A composition in which is orris-root.

DIAS-

DIÁSCHIS (διασχίς, from διασχω to penetrate through). A division of substance. A solution of continuity.

DIASCÍLLIUM (διασκιλλιον, from δια, and σκιλλα the squill). A medicine in which are squills.

DIASCÍNCUS (διασκιγκος, from δια, and σκιγκος the crocodile). A name for the mithridate, in the composition of which there was a part of the crocodile.

DIASCÓRDÍUM (διασκορδιων, from δια, and σκορδιον the water germander). A medicine in the composition of which there is scordium.

DIASÉNA (from δια, and *fena*). A medicine in which is fena.

DIASÉRICUM (διασηρικον, from δια, and σηρικον filk). A composition in which filk is an ingredient.

DIASMY'RNUM (διασμυρνον, from δια, and σμυρνη myrrh). A medicine in which myrrh is a chief ingredient.

DIASÓSTICA (διασωστικά, from διασωζω to preserve). Medicines which preserve health.

DIASPERMATUM (διασπερμάτων, from δια, and σπερμα a seed). A medicine composed chiefly of seeds.

DIÁSPHAGE (διασφαγή, from διασφαζω to separate). The separation or interspace between two veins.

DIASPHÁXIS (διασφαξίς). The same.

DIASPHY'XIS (διασφυξίς, from δια, and σφυζω to strike). The pulsation of an artery.

DIÁSTASIS (διαστασις, from διαστημι to separate). The distance between any two substances. A dilatation or distension, as of the muscles in convulsions. Also a luxation.

DIASTÉATUM (διαστέατον, from δια, and στεαρ fat). An ointment composed chiefly of animal fats.

DIASTÉMA (διαστημα). The same as DIASTASIS.

DIÁSTOLE (διαστολή, from διαστέλλω to dilate). The dilatation or first motion of the heart in its vibration.

DIASTOMÓSIS (διαστομωσις, from διαστομω to dilate). The dilatation or enlarging the apertures of the vessels.

DIASTRÉMMA (διαστρέμμα, from διαστρεφω to turn aside). A distortion of any limb or part.

DIÁSTROPHE (διαστροφή). The same.

DIASÚLPHURIS (from δια, and *sulphur* brimstone). Having sulphur in its composition.

Διά-

DIÁTASIS (διατάσις, from διατείνω to distend). The extension of a fractured limb, in order to reduce it.

DIATECOLÍTHUM (διατεκολιθών, from δια, and τεκολιθος the Jew's stone). An antidote in the composition of which is the Jew's stone.

DIATERÉSIS (διατρησις, from δια, and τρεω to perforate). A perforation or aperture.

DIATERÉTICA (διατηρητικά, from δια, and τηρεω to preserve). Medicines which preserve health and prevent disease.

DIATÉSSARON (διατεσσαρων, from δια, and τεσσαρες four). A medicine compounded of four simple ingredients.

DIATÉTIGUM (διατετιγών, from δια, and τετιξ a grasshopper). A medicine in the composition of which were grasshoppers.

DIÁTHESIS (διαθεσις, from διατίθημι to dispose). A disposition or affection of any part. The habit or constitution of the body.

DIATHÉSMUS (διαθεσμος, from διαθεω to run through). A fissure or rupture through which some of the fluids escape.

DIATRAGACÁNTUM (διατραγακανθόν, from δια, and τραγακανθα tragacanth). A medicine in which is the gum tragacanth.

DIATRÍUM (διατριών, from δια, and τρεις three). A medicine compounded of three simple ingredients.

DIAULODRÓMUS (διαυλοδρομος, from δις twice, αυλη a station, and δρομος a course). An exercise which consists in running backwards and forwards between two points or stations.

DIAXYLÁLOES (διαξυλαλως, from δια, and ξυλαλον the lign-aloe). A medicine in which is aloes.

DIAZÓMA (διαζωμα, from διαζωννυμι to surround). A name of the diaphragm, because it surrounds the cavity of the thorax.

DIAZÓSTER (διαζωστηρ, from διαζωννυμι to surround). A name of the twelfth vertebra of the back, because when the body is girded the belt usually lies upon it.

DICENTÉTUM (δικενήτιον, from δια, and κενεω to stimulate). A pungent, stimulating collyrium.

DICHÁSTERES (διχαστερες, from διχαζω to divide). A name of the fore teeth, because they divide the food.

DICHOPHYTA (διχοφυια, from διχα double, and φυω to grow). A distemper of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DICHÓTOMUS (διχοτομος, from διχοτομew to divide into two parts). In botany, it means forked, double.

DICOC-

- DICÓCCUS** (δικόκος, from δις twice, and κοκκον a feed). Bearing or containing two seeds.
- DICOTYLEDON** (δικότυλεδων, from δις twice, and κοτύλεδων a cotyledon). Having two cotyledons.
- DICRÆUS** (δικραϊος, from δις twice, and κραινω to effect). Double, bifid.
- DICRÓTUS** (δικρότος, from δις twice, and κρουω to strike). An epithet applied to a pulse, in which the artery seems to strike double.
- DICTAMNITES** (δικταμνίτης, from δικταμνος dittany). A wine medicated with dittany.
- DICTÁMNUS** (δικταμνος, from Dictamnus a city in Crete, on whose mountains it grows). The herb dittany.
- DICTYOÍDES** (δικτυοειδης, from δικτυον a net, and ειδος a likeness). Formed like a net.
- DIDYME** (διδυμη, from διδυμος double). A name of the orchis, from the double bulb of its root.
- DIDYMÆA** (διδυμαι, from διδυμος double). A cataplasm; so called by Galen, from the double use to which he put it.
- DIDYMI** (διδυμοι, from διδυμος double). Twins. A name of the testicles, and the eminences in the brain from their double protuberance.
- DIDYMUS** (διδυμος, from δις or δυω two). A twin. In botany, it means double, or having two of each sort.
- DIDYNÁMIA** (διδυναμια, from δις twice, and δυναμις power). A class of plants; so called because the filaments are two of them long, and two short.
- DIECBÓLIUM** (διεκβολιον, from δια, and εξαλλω to cast out). A medicine causing abortion, or the ejection of the fœtus from the womb.
- DIERVÍLLA** (named in honour of Mr. Dierville, who first brought it from Arcadia). A small plant.
- DIÉXODOS** (διεξοδος, from δια, and εξοδος a way to pass out). The descent or passage of the excrements by the anus.
- DIFFLÁTIO** (from *difflo* to blow away). Transpiration.
- DIFFÓRMIS** (from δις double, and *forma* a shape). In botany, it means being of different shapes on the same plant or tree.
- DIFFÚSUS** (from *diffundo* to spread out). In botany, it means spread wide.
- DIGÁSTRICUS** (διγαστρικος, from δις twice, and γαστηρ a belly). Having two bellies. It is applied to a muscle.

- DIGERÉNTIA** (from *digero* to digest). Medicines which promote proper pus in wounds and ulcers.
- DIGÉSTIO** (from *digero* to dissolve). The regular conversion of the food into chyle, and then into blood. In surgery, it is the disposing a wound or ulcer to suppuration, or the humours to a state fit to be discharged. In pharmacy, it is the subjecting bodies to a gentle heat.
- DIGESTIVUS** (from *digero* to dissolve). Having the power to digest.
- DIGÍTÁLIS** (from *digitus* a finger). The herb fox-glove; so called because its flower represents a finger.
- DIGITÁTUS** (from *digitus* a finger). In botany, it means divided into several parts, and meeting together at the tail, like a hand and its fingers. It is applied to the leaves.
- DIGITÉLLUS** (dim. of *digitus* a finger). The herb mouse-tail; and named because it represents a little finger.
- DIGÍTIUM** (from *digitus* a finger). A contraction and fixture of the finger-joint. A whitlow, or other sore upon the finger.
- DIGITUS** (from *digero* to direct; or δεικέλος, from δεικω to direct, as being the natural instrument of pointing or directing). A finger.
- DIGLÓSSUM** (διγλωσσον, from δις double, and γλωσσα a tongue). The Alexandrian laurel is so called, because above its leaf there grows a lesser leaf, like two tongues. Galen speaks of a man born with two tongues.
- DIGNÓTIO** (from *dignosco* to distinguish). See **DIAGNOSIS**.
- DIGY'NIA** (διγυνια, from δις twice, and γυνη a woman). Having two stiles, or female parts of fructification.
- DIHÆ'MATON** (δαιμαλον, from δια, and αιμα blood). An antidote in which is the blood of many animals.
- DIHALON** (διαλον, from δια, and αλς salt). A plaster prepared with salt.
- DIÍPETES** (διπέτης, from Ζευς, διος Heaven, and πίπτω to fall: i. e. falling as rain). An epithet applied, by Hippocrates, to the semen when it is discharged like a sudden shower of rain.
- DILATÁTIO** (from *dilato* to enlarge). An enlargement of any aperture or part. A diastole.
- DILÁTOR** (from *dilato* to enlarge). The name of a muscle whose office it is to open and enlarge the nostrils.

- DILATÓRIUM** (from *dilato* to enlarge). A surgical instrument for enlarging any part.
- DILUÉNTIA** (from *diluo* to wash away). Substances which when mixed with fluids render them more fluid.
- DIMIDIÁTUS** (from *dimidium* half). In botany, it means divided into half, like half a head.
- DÍNICA** (δινικα, from δινος a giddiness). Medicines which relieve a giddiness.
- DÍNOS** (δινος, from δινew to turn round). A vertigo or giddiness.
- DÍODOS** (διόδος, from δια, and εδος the way through). The descent or passage for the excrements.
- DICE' CIA** (διοικια, from δις double, and οικος a house). An order of plants in which the male and female parts of generation are on different plants.
- DICENÁNTHES** (διονανθης, from δια, and ανανθης the flower of the vine). A medicine in which was the flower of the vine-tree.
- DIÓGMUS** (διωγμος, from διωνω to persecute). A distressing palpitation of the heart.
- DIONY'SIAS** (διονυσιας, from Διονυσος Bacchus or wine). A precious stone with red spots upon it, as if it had been sprinkled with wine.
- DIONYSISCUS** (διονυσισκος, from Διονυσος Bacchus, who was of old represented as having horns). Certain bony excrescences near the temples are called *dionysisci*.
- DIONYSONY'MPHAS** (διονυσονυμφας, from Διονυσος Bacchus, and νυμφα a nymph). A herb which if bruised smells of wine, and yet resists drunkenness.
- DIOPÓRUM** (διοπωρων, from δια, and οπωρα autumnal fruits. A medicine composed of ripe fruits.
- DIÓPTRA** (διοπτρα, from διοπτομαι to see through). An instrument to dilate any natural cavity, the better to see its state.
- DIOPTRISMUS** (διοπτρισμος, from διοπτομαι to see through). The operation of dilating the passages with a dioptra.
- DIÓPTRUM** (διοπτρον, from διοπτομαι to see through). The lapis specularis.
- DIÓROBUM** (διοροβων, from δια, and οροβος a vetch). A medicine in the composition of which there are vetches.
- DIORRHÓSIS** (διορρωσις, from δια, and ορρος the serum). A conversion of the humours into serum and water.

DIORTHROSIS (διορθωσις, from διορθω to direct). The restitution of a fractured limb into its natural posture.

DIOSÁNTHUS (διοσανθος, from Ζευς, διος Jupiter, and ανθος a flower).

A species of wild pink ; so called because in the variety of its colours it represents the rainbow.

DIOSCÓREA (named in honour of Dioscorides). A small plant.

DIOSCÚRI (Διοσκυρτοι, i. e. Διος κυρτοι the sons of Jupiter, or Castor and Pollux). The parotids are so named from their twin-like equality in shape and position.

ΔΙÓΤΑ (διωτα, from δις double, and ως ωλος the ear). A cup with two ears or handles which was medicated with aromatics.

DIOXELÆUM (διοξελαιον, from δια, εξος acid, and ελαιον oil). A medicine composed of oil and vinegar.

ΔΙÓΧΥΣ (διοχος, from δια, and οχος acid). A collyrium composed chiefly of vinegar.

DIPÉTALUS (διπέταλος, from δις double, and πέταλον a petal). Consisting of two petals.

DÍPHRYGES (διφρυγες, from δις twice, and φρυγω to roast). The dry scurf of metals. The scales.

DIPHYLLUS (διφυλλος, from δις twice, and φυλλον a leaf). Consisting of two leaves.

DIPLASIÁSMUS (διπλασιασμος, from διπλω to double). The return of a disease after a remission.

DÍPLOE (διπλη, from διπλω to double). The doubled lamina between the two tables of the bones of the scull. Also the double coat of the uterus.

DIPLÓMA (διπλωμα, from διπλω to double up). The instrument by which authority is given to practise in medicine. It is usually written on parchment, and folded up. Also a double vessel.

DIPLÓPIA (διπλωπια, from διπλος double, and οπτεμαι to see). A defect of vision, where things appear double or multiplied.

DIPLOSÁNTHERA (διπλοσανθερα, from διπλος double, and ανθερα an anthera or tip). A plant whose tips are double in number to its petals.

DÍPNOUS (διπνοος, from δις twice, and πνεω to breathe). An epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at both ends.

DÍPSACUM (διψακον, from διψα thirst). The teasle ; so called from the

the concave situation of its leaves, which hold water, by which the thirst of the traveller may be relieved. Also a diabetes, from the continual thirst attending it.

DIPSACUS (*διψακος*). The same.

DIPSAS (*διψας*, from *διψω* thirst). Dry earth that greedily drinks up moisture. Also a serpent whose bite causes thirst.

DIPSÉTICA (*διψήλικα*, from *διψω* to thirst). Such things as cause thirst.

DIPYRÉNUM (*διπυρηνον*, from *dis* twice, and *πυρην* a berry). A probe which has two nuts or buttons at one end.

DIPYRITES (*διπυριτης*, from *dis* twice, and *πυρ* fire). An epithet which Hippocrates gives to bread twice baked, and which he recommends in dropsies.

DIRÉCTOR (from *dirigo* to direct). A hollow instrument for guiding an incision-knife; also a name of the muscle which lifts up the penis.

DISCÉSSUS (from *discedo* to depart). The separation of two bodies before united, by chemical operation.

DISCIFÓRMIS (from *discus* a quoit, and *forma* a likeness). Resembling a disk or quoit in shape. It is applied to the kneecap.

DISCOÍDES (*δισκοειδης*, from *δισκος* a quoit). Resembling a disk or quoit in shape. It is applied to the crystalline humour of the eye.

DISCRÉTUS (from *discerno* to separate). It is applied to a purge when it separates and discharges one kind of humour.

DISCUS (*δισκος*, from *δισσω* to throw). A gymnastic instrument for throwing at a mark. In botany, it is an aggregate of florets, forming as it were a plain surface; and when applied to a leaf it means the whole superficies circumscribed by the margin.

DISCÚSSIO (from *dis*, and *quatio* to shake through). A diaphoresis or perspiration.

DISCUSSÓRIA. The same as DISCUTIÉNTIA.

DISCUTIÉNTIA (from *discutio* to shake in pieces). Medicines which by their subtilty dissolve and dissipate any morbid and stagnate fluid.

DISLOCÁTIO (from *disloco* to put out of place). A luxation, or removal of some bone from its proper cavity.

DISPENSATÓRIUM (from *dispenso* to distribute). A place where medi-

medicines are prepared and distributed; or the book in which they are directed.

DISPÉRMATUS (*δισπερμῶτος*, from *dis* double, and *σπερμῶ* a seed). Bearing or producing two seeds.

DISRÚPTIO (from *disrumpo* to burst asunder). A violent puncture which penetrates through the skin to the flesh.

DISSÉCTIO (from *diffeco* to cut asunder). The separation of parts by the knife, in opposition to laceration. The cutting up a body with a view to examine the structure of its parts.

DISSÉCTUS (from *diffeco* to cut asunder). In botany, it means cut into small notches; fringed.

DISSEPIMENTUM (from *dis* and *sepio* to inclose round). The thin septum which divides the cells in the fruit of plants.

DISSÉPTUM (from *diffepio* to inclose round). The diaphragm, or membrane which divides the cavity of the thorax from the abdomen.

DISSOLVÉNTIA (from *dissolvo* to loosen). Medicines which loosen and dissolve morbid concretions in the body. In chemistry, it means menstrua.

DISSOLÚTIO (from *dissolvo* to loosen). A fainting or separation of the faculties from the body. Death, or the irrecoverable absence of all the principles of animation.

DISSOLÚTUS (from *dissolvo* to loosen). Loose. An epithet applied to the dysentery.

DISTÉNTIO (from *distendo* to stretch out). A dilatation or stretching of parts beyond their usual size. A convulsion.

DISTÍCHIA (*δισίχια*, from *dis* double, and *σίχος* a row). A disease of the eye-lids, which consists in their having supernumerary or a double row of hairs.

DISTICHÍASIS (*δισίχιασις*). The same.

DÍSTICHUM (*δισίχον*, from *dis* twice, and *σίχος* a row). That species of barley which has only two rows of grains.

DÍSTICHUS (*δισίχος*, from *dis* double, and *σίχος* a row). In botany, it means growing in two rows or two lines.

DISTILLÁTIO (from *distillo* to drop by little and little). The separation of the more volatile from the solid parts of substances by the application of heat. The condensing and collecting the lighter parts of bodies previously rarefied by heat.

Dis-

- DISTINCTUS** (from *distinguo* to set apart). In botany, it means distant, and without any contact of parts.
- DISTORTIO** (from *distorqueo* to wrest aside). The displacing or wresting aside any member or part.
- DISTORTOR** (from *distorqueo* to wrest aside). A muscle whose office is to draw the mouth awry.
- DISTRÁCTIO** (from *distrabo* to draw apart). In chemistry, it means the forcible division of substances from each other. It sometimes means insanity, where the mind is drawn from its proper objects.
- DISTRIBÚTIO** (from *distribuo* to divide). The distribution of substances to their several parts and offices, as the nutritious juices to the several parts of the body.
- DISTRICHÍASIS** (διστριχίσις, from δις double, and τριχ the hair). A disease of the eye-lid, where the hair is supernumerary or double.
- DÍSTRIX** (διστριξ, from δις double, and τριξ the hair). A disease of the hair when it splits and divides at the end.
- DIURÉSIS** (διουρησις, from δια, and ρον the urine). A morbid excretion of the urine. A diabetes.
- DIURÉTICA** (διουρητικά, from διουρησις a discharge of urine). Medicines which provoke a discharge of the urine.
- DIÚRNUS** (from *dies* a day). An epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day-time.
- DIUTÚRNUS** (from *diu* a long time). Chronical; lasting a long time.
- DIVAPORÁTIO** (from *dis*, and *vaporo* to evaporate). The same as evaporation.
- DIVARICÁTUS** (from *divarico* to spread asunder). In botany, it is applied to the branches of a plant, and means spread wide asunder, or forming an acute angle with its parent stem.
- DIVÉRGENS** (from *divergo* to separate). In botany, it means proceeding horizontally from its stem.
- DIVERSÓRIUM** (from *diversor* to resort to). The receptacle of the chyle.
- DIVÍNUS** (from *divus* a holy personage, or from دیوان *diwan*, Chald.) A pompous epithet of many compositions from their supposed excellence.
- DIVÍSUS** (from *divido* to divide). Divided; separated in two parts. A term in botany.
- DIVÚLSIO** (from *divello* to pull asunder). An appearance of the urine, when the sediment is ragged and unevenly divided.

DÓCTOR (from *dooeo* to teach). The highest step in medical gradation. One appointed by authority to give directions for the application of medicines to the prevention and cure of diseases.

DODÁRTIA (named in honour of Monf. Dodart). A plant mentioned by Tournefort.

DODECADÁCTYLUS (*δωδεκαδακτύλος*, from *δωδεκα* twelve, and *δακτύλος* a finger). The duodenum, a gut so named because its length is about the breadth of twelve fingers. It must be observed, that at the time this name was given, anatomy consisted in the dissection of brutes; and the length was therefore probably adjudged from the gut of some animal, and not of man.

DODECÁNDRIA (*δωδεκανδρια*, from *δωδεκα* twelve, and *ανηρ* a man). A class of plants so named, because they consist of twelve filaments or male parts of fructification in one flower.

DODECAPHÁRMACUM (*δωδεκαφαρμακον*, from *δωδεκα* twelve, and *φαρμακον* a medicine). An ointment consisting of twelve ingredients, for which reason it is called the ointment of the apostles.

DODECÁTHEUM (*δωδεκαθεον*, from *δωδεκα* twelve, and *ιθημι* to put). An antidote consisting of twelve simples.

DŒDYX (from *δοιδυξ*). The pestle of a mortar. Also a spoon.

DÓGMA (*δογμα*, from *δοκειω* to suppose). An opinion founded on reason and experience.

DOLABRIFÓRMIS (from *dolabra* an axe, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it means shaped like an axe.

DOLICHOLÍTHOS (*δολιχολιθος*, from *δολιχος* a kidney-bean, and *λιθος* a stone). A stone shaped like a kidney-bean.

DÓLICHUS (*δολιχος* long). A pod or kidney-bean is so called from its long shape.

DÓLOR (from *doleo* to be in pain). Pain. Uneasy sensation of any kind.

DOLORÓsus (from *dolor* pain). Producing pain. Attended with pain.

DOMÉSTICUS (from *domus* a house). In zoology, it is applied to animals which are tame: in botany, it means cultivated: and in pharmacy, it means prepared in a family without the direction of a medical person.

DÓNAX (*δοναξ*, from *δονεω* to agitate). A reed, so called because it is easily shaken by the wind.

DÓRA

- DÓRA** (from דורה *dorah*, Arab.) A species of millet-feed.
- DÓRCAS** (δορκας, from δερκω to see). The mountain-goat is so called, from the acuteness of its vision.
- DÓRIA** (named from And. Doria, who first brought it from Africa, Blanch.) Doria's wound-wort.
- DÓRIS** (from Δωρις, a country in Greece where it is found). The herb alkanet-root.
- DORÓNICUM** (from דרנגי *dorongi*, Arab.) The herb leopard's bane.
- DORSÁLIS** (from *dorsum* the back). Belonging to the back. In botany, it is applied to plants which bear their seed upon the back of the leaves.
- DORSÍFERUS** (from *dorsum* the back, and *fero* to bear). Bearing seed upon the back of the leaves.
- DORSTÉNIA** (named in honour of Dr. Dorsten). A name of the contrayerva.
- DÓRSUM** (*quia fit deorsum*, because it bends downwards). The back.
- DORY'CNium** (δορυκνιον, from δορυ a dart). A herb so called, because the heads of darts and arrows were poisoned with its juice.
- DRÁBA** (δραβη, from δασσω to seize). The herb Arabian mustard; so called from its sudden effect upon the nose of those who eat it.
- DRACÆ'NA** (δρακαινα, from δρακων the dragon). The female dragon.
- DRACHÁTES** (δραχάτης). The same as **DRACONITES**.
- DRÁCHMA** (δραχμη, from δραττομαι to grasp, it being about a handful; or rather from דרַכְמִין *drachmin*, Heb.) A drachm. The eighth part of an ounce, containing three scruples or sixty grains.
- DRÁCO** (δραγων, δρακων, from δερκω to see, because of the acuteness of its vision). A dragon. Also a herb whose flower resembles the mouth of a dragon.
- DRAOCÉPHALUM** (δρακωκεφαλον, from δρακων a dragon, and κεφαλος a head). The herb American dragon's head, so named because the flower, when it is open, resembles the mouth of a dragon.
- DRACONÍTIS** (δρακωνίτις, from δρακων a dragon). A stone said to be taken out of the head of a dragon when alive. Dragon-stone.
- DRACONTHÆ'MA** (δρακωνθαιμα, from δρακων a dragon, and αιμα blood). A red resin obtained from the tree called draco.
- DRACÓNTIAS** (δρακωνίαις, from δρακων a dragon). A stone said to be taken out of the head of a dragon.

DRACÓNTIUM (δρακωνίον, from δράκων a dragon). Dragon-wort; so called because its root resembles a dragon's tail.

DRACUNCULOÍDES (from *dracunculus* the herb dragon-wort, and εἶδος a likeness). A herb resembling the dracunculus.

DRACÚNCULUS (dim. of *draco* a dragon). A species of dragon-wort. Also a worm in Guinea, so called because it is supposed to be poisonous.

DRAGACÁNTHA. A corruption of **TRAGACANTHA**.

DRÁGMA (δραγμα, from δραττομαι to grasp). A handful.

DRÁGMIS (δραγμις). The same.

DRAKÉNA (from Sir Francis Drake, who first brought it from America). A name of the contrayerva.

DRÁSTICUS (δραστικός, from δραω to effect). Active. It is applied to medicines which act suddenly and powerfully.

DRIMYPHÁGIA (δριμυφαγία, from δριμυς acrid, and φαγω to eat). Corrosion by acrid substances.

DRÓMAS (δρομας, from δρομος a course, from its swift running). The dromedary.

DRÓMEDA. The same. Also **DROMEDARIUS**.

DROPACÍSMUS (δρωπακισμος, from δρεπω to remove). A medicine to destroy or remove hair.

DRÓPAX (δρωπαξ). The same.

DROSIOBÓTANUM (δραιοβοτάνον, from δροσος dew, and βότανη a herb). The herb betony; so called from its being covered with an aromatic dew.

DROSOMÉLI (δραιομελι, from δροσος dew, and μελι honey). Honeydew. Manna.

DRUÍNUS (δρυινος, from δρυς an oak). A serpent living about trees.

DRUÍTES (δρυίτης, from δρυς a tree). A precious stone found in the roots of trees, and which burns like wood.

DRÚPA (δρυπα, a contraction of δρυπεπης, from δρυς a tree, and πεπω to concoct, as having been ripened on the tree). A ripe olive which has fallen from the tree spontaneously. In botany, it means a pulpy pericarpium surrounding a stone, as the peach, cherry, &c.

DRUPÁCEUS (from *drupa* ripe fruit). Bearing ripe fruit with a fleshy pericarpium.

DRYÓPEPES (δρυοπεπης). See **DRUPA**.

DRYÓPTERIS (δρυοπτερις, from δρυς an oak, and πτερις fern). The fern which grows upon oak-trees.

DRY'PA (δρυπα). See DRUPA.

DÚCTUS (from *duco* to lead). A duct. A canal by which any fluid of the body is conveyed.

DULCÁCIDUM (from *dulcis* sweet, and *acidus* four). An oxymel. A medicine composed of a sweet and a four ingredient.

DULCAMÁRA (from *dulcis* sweet, and *amarus* bitter). The herb woody nightshade ; so called because its taste partakes both of the sweet and the bitter.

DUMÓsus (from *dumus* a bush). Bushy.

DÚMUS (from *δω* to rest under). A bush ; named because wild animals shelter under them.

DÚO (δω two). Some compositions consisting of two ingredients are distinguished by this appellative, as *pilulæ ex duobus*.

DUODENÁLIS (from *duodenum* an intestine so named). Belonging to, or having connexion with, the duodenum.

DUODÉNUM (from *duodenus* consisting of twelve). An intestine so named, because it was supposed not to exceed the breadth of twelve fingers ; but as the ancients dissected only animals, this is probably not very exact.

DUPLICÁNA (from *duplex* double). A name of the double tertian fever.

DUPLICÁTUS (from *duplex* double). Doubled ; having two of the same sort.

DÚRA MÁTER (from *durus* hard, and *mater* a mother). A membrane surrounding the brain, and called *dura*, from its comparative hardness with the *pia mater*, and *mater* from its being the source of all the other membranes.

DÝNAMIS (δυναμις, from *δυναμαι* to be able). The power by which any medicine operates, or from whence any action proceeds.

DYÓTA (δυῶτα, from *δω* two, and *τε*, *ως* an ear). A chemical vessel with two ears or handles.

DYSÆSTHÉSIA (δυσαισθησια, from *δυσ* difficultly, and *αισθανομαι* to feel or perceive). A dulness of sensation.

DYSALTHÍA (δυσαλθεια, from *δυσ* difficultly, and *αλθω* to cure). A difficulty in curing a disorder.

DYSANAGÓGUS (δυσαναγωγος, from *δυσ* difficultly, and *αναγω* to subdue). An epithet of tough viscid matter which it is difficult to expectorate.

DYSCINÉSIA (δυσκινησια, from *δυσ* difficultly, and *κινεω* to move). A difficulty of motion. Also a defect of some of the limbs.

Dys-

DYSCOPHÓSIS (δυσκωφωσις, from δυσ with difficulty, and κωφω to be deaf). A defect in the sense of hearing.

DYSCRÁSIA (δυσκρασία, from δυσ difficultly, and κεραννυμι to mix). A difficulty in mixing bodies together. Also an incorrigible temperament of body.

DY'SCRITUS (δυσκρίσις, from δυσ difficultly, and κρινω to judge). Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or state from which a judgment of the event may be formed.

DYSECŒ'A (δυσηκοία, from δυσ with difficulty, and ακω to hear). Deafness.

DYSELÇIA (δυσελκία, from δυσ difficultly, and ελκος an ulcer). An ulcer difficult to heal.

DYSEMETUS (δυσεμετός, from δυσ difficultly, and εμεω to vomit). A person not easily made to vomit.

DYSENTÉRIA (δυσεντέρια, from δυσ difficultly, and εντέρα the bowels). A dysentery or flux of the bowels.

DYSEPULÓTUS (δυσεπυλώσις, from δυσ with difficulty, and επυλω to cicatrize). Applied to a wound or ulcer difficult to cicatrize.

DYSHÆMORRHOIS (δυσαιμορροίς, from δυσ difficultly, and αιμορροίς the piles). A suppression of the bleeding of the piles.

DYSÍATUS (δυσίασις, from δυσ difficultly, and ιαομαι to heal). A person or disease difficult to heal.

DYSLÓCHIA (δυσλοχία, from δυσ difficultly, and λοχία the lochia). A suppression of the lochia.

DYSMENORRHŒ'A (δυσμηνorrhœa, from δυσ difficultly, and μηνorrhœa the menses). A difficult or painful menstruation.

DYSÓDES (δυσωδής, from δυσ bad, and οζω to smell). Having a fœtid smell.

DYSÓPIA (δυσοπία, from δυσ difficultly, and οπιομαι to see). An indistinct and difficult vision.

DYSORÉXIA (δυσορεξία, from δυσ bad, and ορεξίς appetite). A bad appetite.

DYSPÉPSIA (δυσπεψία, from δυσ difficultly, and πεπρω to concoct). A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPERMATÍSMUS (δυσπερματισμός, from δυσ difficultly, and σπερματω to procreate). An inability to beget children.

DYSPHÁGIA (δυσφαγία, from δυσ difficultly, and φαγω to eat). A difficulty of deglutition.

- DYSPHÓNIA** (δυσφωνία, from *dys* difficultly, and *φωνη* the voice). An impeded voice; a difficulty of speech.
- DYSPNŒA** (δυσπνοια, from *dys* difficultly, and *πνέω* to breathe). A difficulty of breathing; an impeded respiration.
- DYSTHERAPEÚTUS** (δυσθεραπεύτος, from *dys* difficultly, and *θεραπεύω* to heal). Difficult to heal or cure.
- DYSTHY'MIA** (δυσθυμία, from *dys* bad, and *θυμός* the mind). Infanity. A disorder of the mind.
- DYSTÓCHIA** (δυστοχία, from *dys* difficultly, and *τίτω* to bring forth). A difficulty of parturition.
- DYSTŒCHÍASIS** (δυστοχιασις, from *dys* bad, and *τοχος* order). A bad disposition of the hairs of the eye-lids.
- DYSÚRIA** (δυσουρία, from *dys* difficultly, and *ουρον* the urine). A difficulty of discharging the urine.
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E.

- E'BENUS** (εβενος, from העבנים *hebenim*, which is from עֵבֶן *eben*, Arab. a stone). Ebony, and the ebony-tree; so called from its hardness.
- EBÍSCUS.** See **HIBISCUS.**
- EBRACTEÁTUS** (from *e* without, and *bractea* a floral leaf). Not having a floral leaf.
- EBRIECÁTUM** (from *ebrio* to be drunk). A temporary loss of reason, like that produced by drunkenness.
- EBRIETAS** (from *ebrio* to make drunk). Drunkenness.
- E'BULUS** (from *ebullio* to make boil). The dwarf elder; so called because of its use in purifying and concocting the humours of the body.
- E'BUR** (*quod sit e barro*, because it comes from the elephant). Ivory.
- ECALCARÁTUS** (from *e* without, and *calcar* a spur). In botany, it means having no spur.

ECAUDÁTUS (from *e* priv. and *cauda* a tail). Not having that elongation of the base of a leaf which is called its tail.

ECBÓLICA (ἐκβολικα, from ἐκβαλλω to cast out). Medicines which cause abortion.

ECBÓLIOS (ἐκβολιος, from ἐκβαλλω to cast out). An abortion or undue birth of the foetus.

ECBRÁSMΑ (ἐκβρασμα, from ἐκβραζω to be very hot). A fiery pustule on the surface of the body.

ECBRÁSMUS (ἐκβρασμος, from ἐκβραζω to become hot). Fermentation.

ECBYRSÓMA (ἐκβυρσωμα, from ἐκ, and βυρσα the skin). The protuberance of a bone at the joint, which appears through the skin.

ECCATHÁRTICA (ἐκκαθαρτικα, from ἐκκαθαίρω to purge outwards). Medicines which open the pores of the skin. Purgatives; deobstruents.

ECCHYLÓMA (ἐκχυλωμα, from ἐκ, and χυλος juice). An extract.

E'CCHYMA (ἐκχυμα, from ἐκχυνω to pour out). A fiery pustule appearing suddenly all over the body.

ECCHYMÓMA (ἐκχυμωμα). See **ECCHYMOSIS**.

ECCHYMÓSIS (ἐκχυμωσις, from ἐκχυνω to pour out). An effusion of humours from their respective vessels, under the integuments.

E'CCCLISIS (ἐκκλισις, from ἐκκλινω to turn aside). A luxation or dislocation.

E'CCOPE (ἐκκοπη, from ἐκκοπῶ to cut off). The cutting off any part.

ECCÓPEUS (ἐκκοπεος, from ἐκκοπῶ to cut off). An instrument for cutting off limbs.

ECCOPRÓTICA (ἐκκοπρῶτικα, from ἐκ, and κοπρος dung). Mild cathartics. Medicines which operate gently by stool.

ECCRINOCRÍTICA (ἐκκρινOCRITICA, from ἐκκρινω to secrete, and κρινω to judge). Opinions of a distemper formed from the secretions.

ECCRINOLÓGIA (ἐκκρινολογια, from ἐκκρινω to secrete, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of the secretions of the body.

ECCRISIS (ἐκκρισις, from ἐκκρινω to secrete). A secretion of any kind.

E'CDORA (ἐκδορα, from ἐκδερω to excoriate). An excoriation.

ECDÓRIA (ἐκδορια, from ἐκδερω to excoriate). Medicines which excoriate and burn through the skin.

ECH-

- ECHECÓLLUM** (εχεκολλον, from εχω to have, and κολλα glue). A glutinous medicine.
- ECHÉLION** (εκηλιον, from εκ, and ηλιος the sun). A plant so named, because it turns towards the sun.
- ECHENÉIS** (εχενηις, from εχω to take, and ινα a vessel). A little fish, so called because it is said to stick to the keels of vessels and retard their progress.
- ECHÉTA** (ηχητα, from ηχω to sound). The grasshopper, so called from the noise it makes.
- ECHÍDNA** (εχιδνα, from εχis a snake). A viper.
- ECHÍDNION** (εχιδνιον, from εχιδνα a viper). The herb viper's bugloss; so called because it is said to heal the stings of vipers.
- ECHINÁTUS** (from *echinus* a hedge-hog). In botany, it means rough and prickly like a hedge-hog.
- ECHINÍTES** (εχινιτης, from εχινος a hedge-hog.) A petrification resembling the sea hedge-hog.
- ECHINOMELOCÁCTUS** (εχينوμηλοκακτος, from εχινος a hedge-hog, and μηλοκακτος the melocactus). The Indian melocactus with prickly leaves like a hedge-hog.
- ECHINOMÉTRA** (εχينوμητρα, from εχινος the hedge-hog, and μητηρ a mother). The larger sort of sea-urchin.
- ECHINÓPHORA** (εχينوφορα, from εχινος a hedge-hog, and φερω to bear). The name of some species of parsley, bearing prickles.
- ECHINOPHTHÁLMIA** (εχينوφθαλμια, from εχινος a hedge-hog, and οφθαλμια an inflammation of the eye). An inflammation of the eye-lids, where the hairs bristle out like the quills of a hedge-hog.
- ECHINOPÓDIUM** (εχينوποδιον, from εχινος a hedge-hog, and πους a foot). A sort of genista; so named because its flowers resemble the foot of an urchin.
- ECHÍNOPUS** (εχिनοπος, from εχινος, the hedge-hog). The globe-thistle is so called, because it is prickly like the hedge-hog.
- ECHÍNOS** (εχινος the hedge-hog). A sort of rough water-thistle, prickly like a hedge-hog.
- ECHÍNUS** (εχινος, from ακη a point). The hedge-hog.
- E'CHIUM** (εχιον, from εχis a viper). The herb viper's bugloss; so called because it heals the stings of vipers.
- E'CHOS** (ηχος sound). The *tinnitus aurium*, or noise in the ears.
- E'CHYSIS** (εχυσις, from εχω to pour out). A fainting or swooning.

ECLÁMP SIS (εκλαμψις, from εκλαμπω to shine). The sparkling and flashing lights which strike the eyes of epileptic persons.

ECLÉCTICA (εκλεκτικά, from εκλεγω to elect). Medicines and preparations selected and chosen from a mass of others.

ECLÉCTUS (εκλεκτός, from εκλειχω to lick up). A linctus, or soft medicine to be licked up.

ECLÉGMA (εκλειγμα). The same.

ECLEÍCTUS (εκλεικτός). The same.

E'CLYSIS (εκλυσις, from εκλυω to dissolve). An universal faintness; a prostration of strength.

ECMÁGMA (εκμαγμα, from εκμασσω to form together). A mass of substances kneaded together.

ECPEPIÉSMENUS (εκπεπιεσμενος, from εκπιεζω to press out). An epithet applied to ulcers with protuberant lips.

ECPHRÁCTICA (εκφρακτικά, from εκφρασσω to remove obstructions). Deobstruents. Medicines which remove obstructions.

ECPHRÁXIS (εκφραξις, from εκφραττω to remove obstructions). A diaphoresis; an opening of the pores.

E'CPHYAS (εκφυας, from εκφυω to proceed from). An excrescence or appendix.

E'CPHYSE (εκφυση, from εκφυσσω to breathe through). A flatus through the vagina.

ECPHYSÉSIS (εκφυσησις, from εκφυσσω to breathe through). A quick expulsion of the air from the lungs.

E'CPHYSIS (εκφυσις, from εκφυω to produce). An apophysis or appendix. A process.

ECPIÉSMA (εκπιεσμα, from εκπιεζω to press out). A kneaded mass. The juice which is pressed from plants. Also a fracture of the scull, in which the bones press inwardly.

ECPIÉSMUS (εκπιεσμος, from εκπιεζω to press out). A disorder of the eye, in which the globe is almost pressed out of the socket by an afflux of humours.

ECPLERÓMA (εκπληρωμα, from εκπλερωω to fill). Any substance adapted to fill a cavity.

ECPLÉXIS (εκπληξις, from εκπλησσω to astonish). A sudden stupor or astonishment from some external accident.

ECPNEUMATÓSIS (εκπνευμασις, from εκπνευαλωω to breathe out). Expi-

Expiration. That part of respiration where the air is expelled from the lungs.

E'CPNOE (εκπνοη, from εκπνεω to breathe out). The same.

ECPSEUCHESIS (εκψευχησις, from εκ, and ψυχη the mind). Fainting. Exanimation.

ECPTOMA (εκπίωμα, from εκπιπω to fall out). An exclusion or displacing of any part. The falling down of any part, as the womb.

ECPYCTICA (εκπτυκτικα, from εκπτυκω to condense). Incrassants; medicines that render the fluids more solid.

ECPYEMA (εκπυημα, from εκ, and πυον pus). A suppuration. A collection of matter.

ECREGMA (εκρηγμα, from εκρηγνυμι to break). A rupture.

ECREXIS (εκρηξις). The same.

E'CROE (εκροη, from εκρεω to flow out). An efflux or evacuation of humours.

E'CRYSIS (εκρυσις, from εκρυω to flow out). An efflux of the semen before it has produced a foetus.

ECRYTHMUS (εκρυθμος, from εκ without, and ρυθμος harmony). Unharmonious. It is applied to a pulse that is disorderly and irregular.

ECSARCOMA (εκσαρκωμα, from εκ, and σαρξ flesh). A fleshy excrescence.

E'CSTASIS (εκστασις, from εξιστημι to be delirious). An ecstasy. A delirium. A trance.

E'CTASIS (εκτασις, from εκτεινω to extend). A morbid enlargement of the skin.

ECTEXIS (εκτεξις, from εκτεκω to consume or melt away). An emaciation.

ECTHELY'NSIS (εκθηλυνσις, from εκθηλαινω to effeminate). Softness of the flesh or bones. Effeminacy.

ECTHLIMMA (εκθλιμμα, from εκθλιβω to press against). An ulceration caused by pressure on the skin.

ECTHLIPSIS (εκθλιψις, from εκθλιβω to press against). The same. Also an elision or flash of light before the eyes.

E'CTHYMA (εκθυμα, from εκθυω to break out). A pustule, or cutaneous eruption.

ECTILLÓTICA (ἐκτελλώσικα, from ἐκτελλω to pull out). Medicines which eradicate tubercles or corns, or destroy superfluous hairs.

ECTOME (ἐκτομή, from ἐκ, and τεμνω to cut off). Extirpation, or excision.

ECTOMUS (ἐκτομος, from ἐκ and τεμνω to cut away). An eunuch.

ECTÓPIA (ἐκτοπία, from ἐκ, and τοπος a place). The protrusion or putting out of place any part of the body.

ECTOPOCYSTICUS (ἐκτοποκυστικός, from ἐκτοπος misplaced, and κυστις the bladder). A suppression of urine from a ruptured or misplaced bladder is called *ischuria ectopocystica*.

ECTRAPELOGÁSTER (ἐκτραπελογαστήρ, from ἐκτρεπομαι to degenerate, and γαστήρ). One who has a monstrous belly, or whose appetite is voraciously large.

ECTRÍMMA (ἐκτριμμα, from ἐκτριβω to rub off). An attrition or galling.

ECTROPE (ἐκτροπή, from ἐκτρέπω to divert or turn aside). A duct by which the humours are diverted and drawn off.

ECTRÓPIUM (ἐκτροπιον, from ἐκτρέπω to divert). An inversion of the eye-lids, so that the red skin becomes visible.

ECTRÓSIS (ἐκτρωσις, from ἐκτρίσσω to miscarry). An abortion.

ECTRÓTICA (ἐκτρώσικα, from ἐκτρίσσω to miscarry). Medicines which cause abortion.

ECTYLÓTICA (ἐκτελλώσικα). See **ECTILLOTICA**.

ECTYRÓTICA (ἐκτετρώσικα). See **ECTROTICA**.

ECZÉMA (ἐκζεμα, from ἐκζεω to boil out). A hot painful pustule.

ECZÉSMA (ἐκζεσμα). The same.

EDÉNTULUS (from *e* without, and *dens* a tooth). Without teeth.

E'DERA. See **HEDERA**.

EDÉSMA (ἐδεσμα, from ἐδω to eat). Food of any kind.

EDULCORÁNTIA (from *edulco* to make sweet). Medicines which absorb the vicious humours of the body, sweeten the fluids, and deprive them of their acrimony.

EDULCORÁTIO (from *edulco* to make sweet). The making sweet any substance, or rendering a preparation more mild.

EFFERVESCÉNTIA (from *effervesco* to grow hot). A small degree of ebullition. That agitation which is produced by mixing an acid and an alkali together.

- EFFÍCIENS** (from *efficio* to accomplish). The efficient, or cause by which any appearance is produced.
- EFFLÁTUS** (from *efflo* to breathe out). The quick expulsion of air from the lungs.
- EFFLORÁTIO** (from *effloro* to spread as a flower). A pustule or eruption.
- EFFLORESCÉNTIA** (from *effloresco* to blow as a flower). The same. In botany, it means the precise time when a plant puts forth its flowers.
- EFFLÚVIA** (from *effluo* to spread abroad). Minute particles which are exhaled and spread about from certain bodies.
- EFFLÚXUS** (from *effluo* to flow from). An efflux or evacuation of humours.
- EFFŒ'TUS** (from *e* without, and *fœtus* an embryo). Barren, without children. Also decayed, withered.
- EFFRACTÚRA** (from *effringo* to break down). A species of fracture where the broken bone is much depressed by the blow.
- EFFÚSIO** (from *effundo* to pour out). An effusion of humours under the integuments from their respective vessels.
- EGÉLIDUS** (from *e*, and *gelidus* cold). Lukewarm, in the mediate state between hot and cold.
- EGÉSTIO** (from *egero* to carry out). Any excretion or evacuation.
- EGREGÓRSIS** (εγρηγορσις, from εγρηγορειω to watch). A watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep.
- EJACULÁNTIA** (from *ejaculo* to cast out). The vessels are so named which receive the seminal matter and convey it to the penis.
- EJACULATÓRIA**. The same.
- EJÉCTIO** (from *ejicio* to cast out). The discharging of humours or excrements.
- EÍLAMIS** (ειλαμις, from ειλεω to involve). A meninx, or membrane involving the brain.
- EILÉMA** (ειλημα, from ειλεω to involve). A painful twisting of the guts from flatulence. Also a membrane or covering.
- EÍLEUM** (ειλεον, from ειλεω to involve). The ileum; so called from its many circumvolutions.
- EÍLEUS** (ειλεος, from ειλεον the ileum). Affecting the ileum, as in the iliac passion.

EILÚMENUS (ειλυμένος, from ελεω to involve). Twisted, contorted.

EÍSBOLE (εισβολή, from εις into, and βαλλω to cast). An injection.

The access of a disease or paroxysm.

EÍSPNOE (εισπνοή, from εις into, and πνέω to breathe). Inspiration.

That part of respiration where the air is received into the lungs.

ELÆ'A (ελαια, from λείος light, because it swims on the top of all fluids). Oils.

ELÆÁGNUS (ελαιαγνος, from ελαιον oil, and αγνος chaste). The agnus castus is so called. But why it should be so named, says Blanchard, when neither in appearance, flower, leaf, or fruit, it has the least likeness to oil, I cannot think.

ELÆOMÉLI (ελαιομελί, from ελαιον oil, and μελί honey). A sweet oil prepared from the buds of a certain tree.

ELÆOSÁCCHARUM (ελαιοσακχαρον, from ελαιον oil, and σακχαρον sugar).

A mixture of essential oil with sugar.

ELÆOSELÍNUM (ελεοσελινον). See **ELEOSELINUM**.

ELÁPHICUM (ελαφικον, from ελαφος the stag). The parsnip; so called because deer are fond of them.

ELAPHOBÓSCUM (ελαφοβοσκον, from ελαφος a stag, and βοσκω to eat).

The parsnip; so called because deer eat them greedily.

ELAPHOCAMÉLUS (ελαφοκαμηλος, from ελαφος a stag, and καμηλος a camel). The camelopard, an animal resembling both a stag and a camel.

ELAPHOPÍLA (from ελαφος a stag, and *pila* a ball). A ball of hairs collected in the stomach of a stag.

ELAPHOSCÓRODUM (ελαφοσκοροδον, from ελαφος the stag, and σκοροδον garlic). Stag's garlic; so called because it is said they cure themselves with it when bitten by serpents.

ELAPHUS (ελαφος). The stag.

ELASIS (ελασις, from ελαυνω to agitate). Elasticity.

ELÁSMA (ελασμα, from ελαυνω to agitate). A lamina or thin plate beaten off some metal. Also a clyster-pipe.

ELASTÍCITAS (from ελαυνω to impell). That power by which bodies restore themselves to the figure and dimensions which had been lost by the action of other bodies applied to them.

E'LTE (ελτή, παρα το ελαν ανάλεισθαι, because it rises to a great height). The fir-tree.

E'LTR (ελτήρ, from ελαυνω to agitate). Elasticity.

ELATÉRIUM (ελατήριον, from ελαυνω to stimulate or agitate). The wild cucumber; so named from its great purgative qualities.

ELATÍNE (ελάτινη, from ελατίνω smaller). The smaller species of veronica.

ELÁTUS (from *effero* to be lifted up). In botany, it means raised, lifted up.

ELCÓSIS (ελκωσις, from ελκος an ulcer). A disease attended with foetid carious ulcers.

ELECTÁRIUM. See **ELECTUARIUM**.

ELÉCTIO (from *eligo* to choose). That part of pharmacy which consists in the knowledge of good and bad drugs and simples.

ELECTRÓDES (ηλεκτρωδης, from ηλεκτρον amber). An epithet for stools which shine like amber.

ELÉCTRUM (ηλεκτρον, from ηλεκτρω the sun, because of its bright shining colour, or from ελκω to draw, because of its magnetic power). Amber.

ELECTUÁRIUM (from *eligo* to choose, or rather λικνυλ *lackata*, from λικνυλ *laack* to lick up). An electuary or medical confection, of such a consistence that it may be easily licked up.

ELELÍSPHACUS (ελελισφακος, from ελελιζω to distort, and σφακος sage). A species of sage, so called from the spiral coiling of its leaves and branches.

ELEMÉNTUM (quasi *elevamentum*, from *elevo* to lift up). The first and original principle of a matter or substance.

E'LEMI (It is said this is its Æthiopian name). A resinous substance brought from Æthiopia.

ELEMÍFERUS (from *elemi*, and *fero* to bear). Bearing or producing the gum elemi.

ELEOSELÍNUM (ελεοσελινον, from ελος a lake, and σελινον parsley). Water parsley.

ELEOCHRY'SUM (ηλιοχρυσον). See **ELIOCHRYSUM**.

ELEPHÁNTIA (from *elephas* an elephant). An anasarca; so called from the great enlargement of the body in this disorder.

ELEPHANTÍASIS (ελεφαντιάσις, from ελεφας the elephant). A horrible cutaneous disorder, in which the legs grow scaly, rough, and wonderfully large, like the legs of an elephant.

ELEPHÁNTOPUS (ελεφαντοπος, from ελεφας an elephant, and πους a foot). A plant; so called because the under leaves resemble an elephant's foot.

E'LEPHAS (ελεφας, from *עֶלֶף* *eleph*, Heb.) The elephant, or the disease otherwise called elephantiasis.

ELEVATIO (from *elevo* to lift up). Elevation. Sublimation.

ELEVATOR (from *elevo* to lift up). A muscle is so called, whose office is to lift up the part to which it is attached.

ELEVATORIUM (from *elevo* to lift up). An instrument to raise a depression in the skull.

ELIGMA (ελειγμα, from *ελειχω* to lick up). A linctus.

ELIOCHRY'SUM (ηλιοχρυσον, from *ηλιος* the sun, and *χρυσος* gold). Goldilocks; so called from their shining yellow appearance.

ELIXATIO (from *elixo* to boil). The act of seething or boiling.

ELIXIR (from *عَلَسَ* *elekser*, Arab.) A compound tincture.

ELIXIS (ελιξις, from *ελειχω* to lick up). A linctus.

ELIXIVIATIO (from *elixo* to boil, or from *lixivium* ley). The extraction of a fixed salt from vegetables by an affusion of water.

ELKANNA (ἐγκνήλη *elkanna* a reed, Arab.) Eastern privet; so called from its reed-like shape.

ELLÉBORUS (ελλεβορος). See **HELLEBORUS**.

ELLÍPTICUS (ελλειπτικός, from *ελλειπω* to go out of the direct course). Oval. Elliptical. In botany, it is applied to a leaf.

E'LLOBUS (ελλοβος, from *εν* in, and *λοβος* a lobe). An epithet of such seeds as are contained in pods or lobes.

ELMINTHES (ελμινθες, *ελμινς*, from *ελεω* to involve, from its contortions). Worms.

ELÓDES (ελωδες, from *ελος* a swamp). An epithet of the sweating fever, from its great moisture.

ELONGATIO (from *elongo* to lengthen out). An imperfect luxation, where the ligament is only lengthened, and the bone not put out of its socket.

ELUTRIATIO (from *elutrio* to cleanse). The pouring out fluids from one vessel to another, that the pure parts may be separated from the fæculent.

ELÚVIES (a quagmire, from *eluo* to cleanse). The effluvium from a swampy place. Also the humour discharged in a fluor albus.

ELUXATIO (from *eluxo* to put out of joint). A luxation or dislocation.

ELYMAGRÓSTIS (ελεμαγρωσις, from *ελεμος* the herb panic, and *αγρωσις* wild). Wild panic.

ELY'MUS (ελεμος). The herb panic. Blanchard says it is named from

from *ελεω* to involve, because its seed are contained in an involucrum.

ELYTROCÉLE (*ελυτροκηλη*, from *ελυτρον* the vagina, and *κηλη* a tumour). A hernia in the vagina.

ELYTROÍDES (*ελυτροειδης*, from *ελυτρον* a sheath, and *ειδος* a likeness). In the form of a sheath. A name of the tunica vaginalis, because it includes the testes as it were in a sheath.

ELY'TRON (*ελυτρον*, from *ελυω* to involve). The vagina. A sheath. The membranes which involve the spinal marrow are called elytra. *Ελυτρα*.

EMACIÁTIO (from *emacio* to make lean). Leanness; wasting of the flesh.

EMARGINÁTIO (from *emargino* to cleanse the edges). The cleansing the edges of wounds from scurf and filth.

EMARGINÁTUS (from *e*, and *margo* a margin). Deficient in a margin, forming the shape of a heart at the extremities. In botany, it is applied to a leaf.

EMASCULÁTUS (from *emasculo* to render impotent). Having the testicles in the belly, and not fallen into the scrotum.

EMBÁMMA (*εμβαμμα*, from *εμβαπλω* to immerge in). A medicated pickle to dip the food in.

E'MBASIS (*εμβασις*, from *εν* in, and *βαινω* to go). A deep tub or basin for washing the body in.

E'MBOLE (*εμβολη*, from *εμβαλλω* to put in). The reduction or setting of a dislocated bone.

E'MBOLUM (*εμβολον*, from *εμβαλλω* to cast out). The penis; so named because it ejects the semen.

EMBRÉGMA (*εμβρεγμα*, from *εμβρεχω* to make wet). An embrocation.

EMBROCÁTIO (from *εμβρεχω* to make wet). The application of a fluid to any part of the body.

E'MBROCHE (*εμβροχη*). The same.

EMBRONTÉTUS (*εμβροντήτος*, from *εν*, and *βρονή* thunder). Astonished; struck with thunder.

E'MBRYO (*εμβρυον*, from *εμβρυω* to pullulate or bud forth). The foetus or child in the womb.

EMBRYOTHLÁSTES (*εμβρυοθλαστης*, from *εμβρυον* the foetus, and *θλαω* to break). An instrument for breaking the bones of a dead foetus to promote its delivery.

EM-

EMBRYOTÓMIA (εμβρυωτομία, from εμβρυων a foetus, and τεμνω to cut).

The operation of cutting a child from the womb of its mother.

EMBRYÚLCUS (εμβρυουλκος, from εμβρυων a foetus, and ελκω to draw)

An instrument for drawing the child from the womb.

EMÉSIA (εμεσία, from εμεω to vomit). The act of vomiting.

EMÉSMA (εμεσμα). The same.

EMÉTICA (εμέλικά, from εμεω to vomit). Medicines which cause vomiting.

EMETOCATHÁRTICUS (εμετοκαθαρτικός, from εμεω to vomit, and καθαιρω to purge). Purging both by vomit and stool.

E'METUS (εμέλος, from εμεω to vomit). A vomit.

EMISSÁRIUM (from *emitto* to send through). Any orifice of the body through which any thing is emitted.

EMMENAGÓGA (εμμηναγωγα, from εμμηνια the menses, and αγω to move). Medicines which provoke or excite a discharge of the menstrual flux.

EMMÉNIA (εμμηνια, from εν in, and μην a month). The monthly purgation of women.

E'MMOTUM (εμμόλον, from εν, and μόλος lint). A medicine which is applied to a wound upon lint.

EMÓDIA (εμοδία, from εν, and οδω a tooth). A stupor of the teeth.

EMOLLIÉNTIA (from *emollio* to soften). Medicines which soften and make supple the solids.

EMÓRTUUS (from *emorior* to die). Dead; withered. A term in botany.

EMÓTIO (from *emoveo* to move). Agitation of mind, or dislocation of a part.

EMPÁσμα (εμπασμα, from εν, and πασσω to sprinkle upon). The sprinkling any thing upon the body.

EMPEÍRIA (εμπειρία, from εν, and πειρω to endeavour). Professional experience.

EMPÉRUS (εμπηρος, from εμπηρω to mutilate). Maimed, mutilated, having lost a member.

E'MPETRUM (εμπέτρων, from εν upon, and πέτρος a stone). Sea-heath; named because it grows upon stones and rocks.

EMPHERÓMENUS (εμφερομενος, from εμφερω to bear). An epithet of urine which has sediment.

- EMPHRÁCTICA (εμφρακτικά, from εμφρατῖω to obstruct). Medicines which applied to the skin shut up the pores.
- EMPHRÁGMA (εμφραγμα, from εμφρασσω to obstruct). An obstruction or impediment.
- EMPHRÁXIS (εμφραξις). The same.
- EMPHRÓNIA (εμφρωνία, from εν in, and φρην the mind). A perfect enjoyment of the faculties of the mind.
- EMPHYSEMA (εμφυσημα, from εμφυσω to inflate). A tumour arising from air admitted into the cellular membrane.
- EMFÍRICUS (εμπειρικός, from εν in, and πειρα experience). One who resists his opinion upon experience, and not upon theory.
- EMPLÁSTICA (εμπλαστικά, from εμπλασσω to obstruct). Medicines which spread upon the skin shut up the pores.
- EMPLÁSTRUM (εμπλαστρον, from εμπλασσω to spread upon). A plaster.
- EMPLATTÓMENA (εμπλαττομενα, from εμπλασσω to obstruct). The same as EMPHRÁCTICA.
- EMPNEUMATÓISIS (εμπνευματώσις, from εν in, and πνεω to blow). An inflation of the stomach, or womb, or any other part.
- EMPÓRIUM (εμποριον, from εμπορεω to negotiate). A mart. The brain is so called, as being the place where all rational and sensitive transactions are collected.
- EMPRION (εμπριων, from εν, and πριων a saw). Serrated; an epithet of a pulse in which the artery at different times is unequally distended.
- EMPROSTHÓTONOS (εμπροσθότονος, from εμπροσθεν before or forwards, and τεινω to extend). A spasmodic contraction, where the body or some part is bent forwards.
- EMPSYCHÓISIS (εμψυχωσις, from εν in, and ψυκω to animate). Animation.
- EMPTYSIS (εμπύσις, from εμπύω to spit out). A discharge of blood by spitting.
- EMPYÉMA (εμπυημα, from εν within, and πυον pus). A collection of matter in the cavity of the breast.
- EMPYÉMATA (εμπυηματά, from εν, and πυον pus). Medicines which suppurate or produce pus.
- EMPYREÚMA (εμπυρευμα, from εμπυρευω, to kindle). Ignition. The offensive smell and taste which substances acquire from being too much exposed to the action of heat.

EMPYREUMÁTICA (εμπυρευματικά, from εμπυρεύω to kindle). Oils which are distilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water, and till they acquire a burnt smell.

EMPYRUS (εμπυρός, from εν, and πυρ fire). One afflicted with a fever.

EMÚLGENS (from *emulgeo* to milk out). It is applied to the veins and arteries which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys. They were named emulgentes, because the ancients supposed they strained and, as it were, milked the serum through the kidneys.

EMÚLSIO (from *emulgeo* to milk). Any medicine made to resemble milk in its colour and consistence.

EMUNCTÓRIUM (from *emungo* to drain off). Any passage of the body by which superfluous humours are drained off; as the glands.

EMÚNDANS (from *emundo* to cleanse). Whatever makes clean, or removes extraneous matter.

ENÆ'MA (εναιμα, from εν, and αιμα blood). A medicine appropriated to bleeding wounds.

ENÆOREMA (εναιωρημα, from εν, and αιωρεω to lift up). The pendulous substance which floats in the middle of the urine.

ENANTÉSIS (εναντήσις, from εν, and αντίω to meet). The meeting of the vessels, as when the ascending ones meet and intercept those which descend.

ENARICY'MUS (εναρικυμων, from εν, αρι soon, and κυω to conceive). Soon impregnated. It is applied to a woman who easily conceives.

ENARTHROSIS (εναρθρωσις, from εν in, and αρθρον a joint). That sort of articulation where the round head of one bone moves in the socket of another.

ENCÁNTHIS (εγκανθις, from εν, and κανθος the angle of the eye). An incised tumour in the inner angle of the eye.

ENCÁRDÍUM (εγκαρδιον, from εν, and καρδια the heart). The heart or pith of vegetables.

ENCATALÉPSIS (εγκαταληψις, from εν, and καταλειπω to leave). The same as **CATALEPSIS**. A catalepsy.

ENCATHÍSMÁ (εγκαθισμα, from εν, and καθημαι to sit in). A semicupium. A bath to put the feet in.

ENCAÚMA (εγκαυμα, from εν, and καιω to burn). A pustule or

mark produced by a burn. An ulceration of the eye proceeding from an affluxion of hot humours.

ENCAÚSIS (εγκαυσις, from εν, and καιω to burn). A burn or scald. The heart-burn.

ENCAÚSTUM (εγκανυσον, from εν, and καιω to burn). Varnish powder blue; so called because it is wrought on with fire.

ENCÉPHALUM (εγκεφαλον, from εν within, and κεφαλη the head). The brain, containing whatever is within the scull.

ENCEPHALOCÉLE (εγκεφαλοκηλη, from εγκεφαλον the brain, and κηλη a tumour). A rupture of the brain.

ENCÉPHALUS (εγκεφαλος, from εν, and κεφαλη the head). The brain. The medullary substance of vegetables.

ENCÉRIS (εγκηρις, from εν, and κηρος wax). A roll of wax for making plasters.

ENCERÓSIS (εγκηρωσις, from εν, and κηρω to wax). The covering a plaster or part with wax.

ENCHARÁXIS (εγχαραξις, from εν, and κηρασσω to scarify). A scarification.

ENCHEIRÉSIS (εγχειρησις, from εν, and χειρ the hand). A manual operation.

ENCHEÍRIA (εγχειρια). The same.

ENCHÓNDRUS (εγχονδρος, from εν, and χονδρος a cartilage). A cartilage.

ENCHÓRIUS (εγχωριος, from εν in, and χωρος a place). Endemical; peculiar to a country.

ENCHRÍSTA (εγχριστα, from εγχριω to anoint). Unguents; ointments.

ENCHYLÓMA (εγχυλωμα, from εν, and χυλος juice). An inspissated juice. An elixir.

ENCHYMA (εγχυμα, from εν, and χεω to infuse). An infusion. A sanguine plethora.

ENCHY'MATA (εγχυματα, from εγχυω to infuse). Liquid medicines to be infused into the eyes, ears, &c.

ENCHYMÓMA (εγχυμωμα, from εν, and χυω to pour in). Blushing, or the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels. Also an extravasation of blood which makes the part look livid.

ENCHYMÓSIS (εγχυμωσις, from εν, and χυω to pour in). The same.

E'NCHYSIS (εγχυσις). The same as ENCHYMA.

E'N-

- E'NCHYTUS** (εγχυτός, from εγχυω to infuse). An epithet of any thing infused into any cavity of the body.
- ENCLY'SMA** (εγκλυσμα, from εν, and κλυζω to cleanse out). A clyster.
- ENCŒLIUM** (εγκοιλιον, from εν within, and κοιλια the belly). The whole contents of the abdomen.
- ENCOLPISMUS** (εγκολπισμος, from εγκολπειω to insinuate). An uterine injection.
- E'NCOPE** (εγκοπη, from εν, and κοπω to cut). An incision.
- ENCRÁNIUM** (εγκρανιον, from εν within, and κρανιον the scull). The cerebellum : the whole contents of the scull.
- ENCRASÍCHOLUS** (εγκρασichoλος, from εν in, κερας the head, and χολη bile; because it is said to have the gall in its head). The anchovy.
- E'NCRIS** (from εγκρις). A sort of cake made of meal, boiled in oil, and sweetened with honey.
- E'NCYMON** (εγκυμων, from εν, and κυω to conceive). Pregnant; big with child.
- E'NCYSIS** (εγκυσις, from εν, and κυω to bring forth). Parturition.
- ENCY'STIS** (εγκυσις, from εν in, and κυσις a bag). A wen. A hard tumour.
- ENDEDINÉMENUS** (ενδεδινημενος, from ενδινεω to turn round). An epithet for the eyes when they turn round preternaturally in their orbits.
- ENDEÍA** (ενδεια, from ενδεω to want). Defect. Penury. Abatement of the usual strength or quality.
- ENDEÍXIS** (ενδειξις, from ενδεικνυμι to shew). An indication or conclusion drawn from the appearances of a disease.
- ENDÉMIA** (ενδημια, from εν in, and δημοσ the multitude). A disease peculiar to a particular country or people.
- ENDÉMICUS** (ενδημικος, from εν, and δημοσ the people). Affecting a particular people or country.
- E'NDESIS** (ενδεσις, from εν, and δεω to tie up). A ligature; a bandage.
- E'NDIVA** (quasi *eundo viâ, quia passim nascitur*; named from the quickness of its growth). Endive; succory.
- E'NDOSIS** (ενδοσις, from εν, and διδωμι to give). A remission, particularly of febrile disorders.
- ENELLÁGMENUS** (ενηλλαγμενος, from εναλλαττω to interchange). An epithet

epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, because of their alternate reception and insertion.

E'NEMA (ἐνέμα, from ἐνιμί to inject). A clyster.

ENEREÍΣIS (ἐνερείσις, from ἐνερείδω to adhere to). A compression. A tight ligature.

ENÉRGIA (ἐνεργία, from ἐν, and ἔργον work). The operation or power of a body or medicine.

ENERVÁTIO (from *enervio* to weaken). Weakness; debility.

ENÉRVÍUS (from *e* without, and *nervus* a nerve or string). In botany, it is applied to leaves without any visible nerves or strings in them.

E'NEUS (ἐνεός, from ἐν, which sometimes is a preposition of defect, and αὖω to cry out). Dumb.

ENGALÁCTUM (ἐγγαλακτόν, from ἐν, and γάλα milk). The herb saltwort; so called because it is eaten by nurses to increase their milk.

ENGASTRIMY'THUS (ἐγγαστριμυθος, from ἐν in, γαστήρ the belly, and μυθεομαι to discourse). A ventriloquist; one who appears to speak from his belly.

ENGISÓMA (ἐγγισωμα, from ἐγγίζω to approach). An instrument for making the parts of the broken clavicle meet. Also a fracture of the cranium where the bone and the membrane of the brain meet.

ENGLOTTOGÁSTOR (ἐγγλωττογαστήρ, from ἐν, γλωττή the tongue, and γαστήρ the belly). One who speaks from his belly; a ventriloquist.

ENGOMPHÓSIS (ἐγγομφωσις, from ἐν, and γομφος a nail). That species of articulation which resembles a nail driven into wood, as a tooth in its socket.

ENGÓNIOS (ἐγγώνιος, from ἐν, and γωνία an angle). The flexure or angle made by the bending of a joint.

ENHÆMUS (ἐναιμος, from ἐν, and αἷμα blood). Styptic; having the power to stop blood.

ENÍXA (from *enitor* to bring forth). A woman in child-bed.

ENÍXUS (from *enitor* to produce). In chemistry, it is applied to a salt produced by an acid and an alkali.

ENNEÁNDRIA (ἐννεανδρία, from ἐννεα nine, and ἀνὴρ a man). A class of plants which have nine filaments or male parts of fructification in each plant.

ENNEA-

ENNEAPÉTALUS (εννεαπέταλος, from εννεα nine, and πέταλον a flower leaf). Having nine petals.

ENNEAPHÁRMACUM (εννεαφαρμακόν, from εννεα nine, and φαρμακον a medicine). A medicine composed of nine simple ingredients.

ENNEAPHY'LLUM (εννεαφυλλον, from εννεα nine, and φυλλον a leaf). A name of the helleborafter, because its flower consists of nine leaves.

ENOCHIDIÁNUS (from *Enoch*, a scriptural prophet). Paracelsus means by this word, one who resembles Enoch in longevity.

ENÓDUS (from *e* priv. and *nodus* a knot). In botany, it means without knots or joints.

ENÓMUS (ενωμος, from εν, and ωμος crude). Crude, undigested.

ENRY'THMUS (ενρυθμος, from εν priv. and ρυθμος number). Irregular, unequal; applied to the pulse.

ENS (from ων, οντος being). An entity or thing really existing. Also the power or efficacy produced by any thing.

ENSÁTUS (from *ensis* a sword). In botany, it means shaped like a sword.

ENSIFÓRMIS (from *ensis* a sword, and *forma* a likeness). The same.

ENSTÁCTUM (ενστακτον, from εν, and σταζω to instill). A liquid medicine which is applied stillatim, or drop by drop.

ENSTALÁXIS (ενσταλαξις, from ενσταλαζω to instill). An instillation.

ENTÁLIUM. A corruption of DENTALIUM.

ENTÁTICA (ενταλικά, from εντεινω to strain). Provocatives; medicines which create lust.

E'NTERA (εντερα, from εντος within). The bowels.

ENTERADÉNES (εντεραδηνες, from εντερον an intestine, and αδην a gland). The intestinal glands.

ENTERÉNCHYTA (εντερεγχυτα, from εντερα the bowels, and εγχυω to infuse into). An instrument for administering clysters. A clyster-pipe.

ENTERÍTIS (εντεριτις, from εντερα the bowels). An inflammation of the bowels.

ENTEROCÉLE (εντεροκηλη, from εντερα the bowels, and κηλη a tumour). An intestinal hernia.

ENTEROEPIPILOCÉLE (εντεροεπιπλοκηλη, from εντερα the bowels, επιπλοον the

the omentum, and κηλη a rupture). A rupture of the omentum and the intestines, in which they protrude themselves through the integuments of the belly.

ENTEROHYDROCÉLE (εντερουδροκηλη, from εντερα the bowels, and υδροκηλη a dropfy of the scrotum). A dropfy of the scrotum, with a descent of the intestine.

ENTERÓMPHALOS (εντερομφαλος, from εντερα the intestines, and ομφαλος the navel). A rupture of the intestines at the navel.

ENTERON (εντερον, from εντος within). An intestine.

ENTEROPHY'TUM (εντεροφυλον, from εντερον an intestine, and φυλον a plant). The sea-chitterling ; a plant which grows in the form of a gut.

ENTEROPILOCÉLE (εντεροπιπλοκηλη). The same as ENTEROEPI-
PLOCÉLE.

ENTERORÁPHE (εντεροραφη, from εντερα the bowels, and ραφη a future). A future of the intestines.

ENTEROSCHEOCÉLE (εντεροσχεοκηλη, from εντερα the intestines, and οσχεοκηλη a rupture of the scrotum). A rupture of the intestines into the scrotum.

ENTHÉMATA (ενθηματια, from ενιθημι to put in). Medicines applied immediately to recent wounds.

ENTHÉTUS (ενθητος, from ενιθημι to put in). Introduced or stuffed into any part.

ENTHLASIS (ενθλασις, from ενθλαζω to press upon). A contusion ; having the impresson of the instrument by which it was made.

ENTHUSIÁSMUS (ενθυσιασμος, from ενθυσιαζω to rave). A religious phrensy.

ÉNTOMON (εντομον, from εν in, and τεμνω to cut). An insect. This word was formerly confined to the grub kind, who are marked and as it were separated by annular joints.

ENTRICHÓMA (εντριχωμα, from εν, and τριχωμα the hair). The edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

ENTRÍMMA (εντριμμα, from εν, and τριβω to rub in). Any thing potted or pounded together with spices for its preservation.

ÉNTROCHUS (εντροχος, from εν, and τροχος a wheel). A trochite or jointed stone found in clay-pits, and in the shape of a wheel.

EN-

E'NTROPE (ἐντροπή, from ἐντρέπω to be ashamed, or avert the face). Shame, modesty.

ENTRÓPIUM (ἐντροπίον, from ἐν, and τρέπω to turn). An inversion of the eye-lids.

ENTYPOSÍS (ἐντυπωσις, from ἐντυπω to make an impression). The acetabulum or concave bone of the shoulder.

ENUCLEÁTIO (from *enucleo* to take out the kernel). The taking a kernel from a nut.

E'NULA. A corruption of **HELUNA** or **HELENIUM**.

ENÚLUM (ἐνύλον, from ἐν within, and ἔλον the gums). The flesh within the mouth. The internal gum.

ENURÉSIS (ἐνυρησις, from ἐν, and ἔρω to excrete the urine). An involuntary discharge of urine.

ENY'PNIUM (ἐνυπνιον, from ἐν, and ὑπνος sleep). A dream.

ENYPOSÁPRUS (ἐνυποσαπρος, from ἐν, ὑπο, and σαπρος putrid). Having a tendency to inward putrescency.

ENY'STRUM (ἐνυστρον, from ἐνυω to perfect). The last stomach in animals which chew the cud; and so called because it completes the digestion.

E'ON (ἦων, from ἡων a bank). The whole compass of the eye, which is surrounded by the eye-lids as by a bank.

EPACMÁSTICUS (επακμαστικός, from ἐπι, and ακμαζω to increase). It is applied to a putrid fever which is still increasing in malignity.

EPÁCME (επακμη, from επακμαζω to increase). The increase or exacerbation of a disease.

EPAGÓGIUM (επαγωγιον, from επαγω to draw over). The prepuce, or that part of the penis which is drawn over the glans.

EPANACLÉSIS (επανακλησις, from επανακαλεω to revoke or return). The unexpected return of a disease.

EPANADIDÓNTES (επαναδιδόντες, from επαναδιδωμι to increase). An epithet of fevers which continue to increase in their degree of heat.

EPANADIPLÓSIS (επαναδιπλωσις, from επαναδιπλω to reduplicate). The reduplication of a fit of a semitertian fever; that is, the return of the cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

EPANAPNÉSIS (επαναπνησις, from ἐπι, and αναπνεω to breathe). A quick respiration.

EPANÁSTASIS (επαναστασις, from επι, and ανιστημι to excite). A tubercle or small pustule upon the skin.

EPANCYLÓTUS (επαγκυλολος, from επι, and αγκυλος crooked). A sort of crooked bandage.

EPANTHÉSMÁ (επανθεσμα, from επι, and ανθος a flower). Efflorescence.

EPANTLÉSIS (επανλήσις, from επι, and ανάλω to pour upon). The sprinkling of water over the body.

EPAPHĒ'RESIS (επαφαίρεσις, from επι, and αφαιρω to take away). A repeated evacuation by bleeding.

EPÁRGEMUS (επαργεμος, from επι, and αργεμον the disease called albugo). Afflicted with an albugo oculi.

EPÁRMA (επαρμα, from επαιρω to elevate). Any kind of tumour.

EPÁRSIS (επαρσις). The same.

EPÉNCRANIS (επεγκρανις, from επι, εν in, and κρανιον the skull). The cerebellum.

EPÁÚXIS (επαυξις, from επι, and αυξω to increase). The increase or exacerbation of a disorder.

EPHEBĒ'UM (εφηβαιον, from επι, and ηβη the groin). The hair upon the pubes.

EPHEDRA (εφεδρα, from εφεζομαι to sit upon). The protuberant part of the buttocks upon which we sit. Also a species of horse-tail, a herb seated upon trees.

EPHÉDRANA (εφεδρανα). The same.

EPHÉLCIS (εφελκίς, from επι upon, and ελκος an ulcer). The crust of an ulcer. A bloody fragment coughed up.

EPHÉLIS (εφηλίς, from επι, and ηλιος the sun). A sunburn.

EPHÉMERA (εφημερα, from επι, and ημερα a day). A fever of one day's continuance only.

EPHEMÉRIDES (εφημεριδεις, from εφημερις an almanack). Diseases which return at particular times of the moon; so called because, like the moon's age, they may be foretold by the almanack.

EPHÉMERUM (εφημερον, from επι, and ημερα a day). Spider-wort; so called because its flower continues but a day.

EPHIÁLTES (εφιαλτης, from εφαλλομαι to leap upon). The nightmare; so called because it was thought a daemon leaped upon the breast.

EPHI-

ΕΡΗΙΑΛΤΙΑ (from *ephialtes* the night-mare). The herb pæony ; so called because it cures the night-mare.

ΕΡΗΙΔΡÓΣΙΣ (εφιδρωσις, from εφιδρω to sweat). A profuse or colliquative sweat.

ΕΡΗΪΠΠΙΟΝ (from εφιππιον a saddle, which it is thought to resemble). The sella turcica ; a depression between the apophyses of the sphenoid bone.

ΕΡΗΟΔΕΣ (εφοδης, from επι, and οδος a way). The ducts or passages by which the excrements of the body are evacuated. The access or attack of any thing hurtful.

ΕΡΙΑΛΤΕΣ (επιαλτης). See ΕΡΗΙΑΛΤΕΣ.

ΕΡΙΑΛΟΣ (ηπιαλος, from ηπιον gently, and αλεω to heat). A kind of fever in which the heat of the patient is tempered with a certain degree of coldness.

ΕΡΙΒΟΛΗ (επιβολη, from επιβαλλω to press upon). The night-mare or ephialtes.

ΕΡΙΚΑΝΘΙΣ (επικανθις, from επι, and κανθος the angle of the eye). The angle of the eye. See CANTHUS.

ΕΡΙΚΑΡΠΙΟΝ (επικαρπιον, from επι upon, and καρπος the wrist). A topical medicine applied to the wrist.

ΕΡΙΚΑΥΜΑ (επικαυμα, from επι, and καω to burn). A burn or scald. An excoriation from a defluxion of hot humours.

ΕΡΙΚΑΥΣΙΣ (επικαυσις). The same.

ΕΡΙΚΕΡΑΣ (επικερας, from επι, and κερας a horn). The herb scœnugreek ; so called because its pods are shaped like a horn.

ΕΡΙΚΕΡΑΣΤΙΚΑ (επικεραστικα, from επι, and κεραυνω to mix). Medicines which by mixing with acrimonious juices temper them, and render them less troublesome.

ΕΡΙΧΕΙΡΕΣΙΣ (επιχειρησις, from επι, and χειρ the hand). A manual operation.

ΕΡΙΧΟΛΟΣ (επιχολος, from επι, and χολη the bile). Bilious.

ΕΡΙΧΟΡΔΙΣ (επιχορδης, from επι upon, and χορδη a gut). The mesentery.

ΕΡΙΧΟΡΙΟΣ (επιχοριος, from επι upon, and χορα a region). The same as ΕΡΙΔΕΡΜΙΣ.

ΕΡΙΟΪΛΙΣ (επιοιλις, from επι upon, and κοιλις the eye-lid). The upper eye-lid.

EPICÓLICUS (ἐπικολικός, from ἐπὶ upon, and κολόν the colon). Situated near the region of the colon.

EPICOPHÓSIS (ἐπικωφωσις, from ἐπὶ, and κωφός deaf). A total deafness.

EPÍCRASIS (ἐπικρασις, from ἐπὶ, and κραννυμι to temper). The evacuation or making less acrimonious, bad humours.

EPÍCRISIS (ἐπικρίσις, from ἐπικρίνω to judge from). An opinion or judgment of the termination of a disease from present symptoms.

EPICTÉNÍUM (ἐπικτένιον, from ἐπὶ about, and κτένιον the pubes). The parts above and about the pubes.

EPICYÉMA (ἐπικυήμα, from ἐπὶ upon, and κυώ to conceive). Superfoetation. Superimpregnation. A second conception before the fœtus of the first is dismissed from the womb.

EPICYÉSIS (ἐπικυήσις). The same.

EPIDÉMICUS (ἐπιδημικός, from ἐπὶ upon, and δῆμος the people). An epithet of diseases which prevail generally, or attack many people at the same time.

EPIDÉMIUS (ἐπιδημιός). The same.

EPIDÉRIS (ἐπιδερίς, from ἐπὶ, and δερᾶς the skin). The clitoris.

EPIDÉRMIS (ἐπιδερμῖς, from ἐπὶ upon, and δερμα the skin). The scarf-skin, or cuticle which lies upon and covers the true skin.

EPÍDESIS (ἐπίδεσις, from ἐπὶ upon, and δέω to bind). A bandage to stop a discharge of blood.

EPIDÉSMUS (ἐπίδεσμος, from ἐπὶ upon, and δέω to bind). A bandage by which splints, bolsters, &c. are secured.

EPIDÍDYMIS (ἐπιδιδυμῖς, from ἐπὶ upon, and διδυμός a testicle). That body on the upper part of the testicles, formed from a continuation of the tubes which constitute the testicles.

EPÍDOSIS (ἐπίδοσις, from ἐπιδιδωμι). A preternatural enlargement of any part.

EPÍDROME (ἐπιδρομή, from ἐπιδρέμω to run upon). An afflux of humours.

EPIGÁSTRICUS (ἐπιγαστρικός, from ἐπιγαστριον the epigastrium). Belonging to the epigastrium.

EPIGÁSTRÍUM (ἐπιγαστριον, from ἐπὶ upon or above, and γαστήρ the belly). The upper fore-part of the belly, reaching from the pit of the stomach nearly to the navel.

EPI-

EPIGENNÉMA (ἐπιγεννήμα, from ἐπιγινομαι to generate upon). A symptom supervening upon another symptom. Any thing growing upon another, as a fur upon the tongue.

EPIGENNÉSIS (ἐπιγεννήσις). The same.

EPIGINÓMENUS (ἐπιγινόμενος, from ἐπιγινομαι to succeed). Proceeding naturally from a disease, as its symptoms. Succeeding to other diseases.

EPIGLÓSSUM (ἐπιγλωσσον, from ἐπι upon, and γλωσσα the tongue). The Alexandrian laurel is so called, because a lesser leaf grows above the larger in the shape of a tongue.

EPIGLÓTTIS (ἐπιγλωτῆς, from ἐπι upon, and γλωτῆς the aperture of the larynx). The leaf-like cartilage which covers the glottis whilst we swallow, to prevent any thing from falling into it.

EPIGLÓTTUM (ἐπιγλωττον, from ἐπιγλωτῆς the epiglottis, which it resembles in shape). An instrument for elevating the eye-lids.

EPIGLÓUTIS (ἐπιγλουῖς, from ἐπι upon, and γλουῖος the buttocks). The superior parts of the buttocks.

EPIGÓNATIS (ἐπιγονάτις, from ἐπι upon, and γονυ the knee). The patella or knee-pan.

EPIGÓNIBES (ἐπιγονιδες, from ἐπι, and γονυ the knee). The muscles inserted into the knees.

EPIGONUM (ἐπιγονον, from ἐπιγινομαι to proceed upon). A superfoetation.

EPIGRYPHUS (ἐπιγρυφος, from ἐπι, and γρυψ a hawk). Having a nose like the beak of a hawk, commonly called a Roman nose.

EPIΛÁMPsis (ἐπιλαμψις, from ἐπιλαμπω to shine). The sparkling and shining lights which appear before the eyes of epileptic persons.

EPILÉMPSIS (ἐπιλεμψις). See **EPILEPSIA**.

EPILÉNTIA. Corrupted from **EPILEPSIA**.

EPILÉPSIA (ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνω to seize upon). The epilepsy; so called from the suddenness of its attack.

EPILÉPSIS (ἐπιληψις). The same.

EPILÉPTICA (ἐπιληπτικά, from ἐπιληψία the epilepsy). Medicines which cure or relieve an epilepsy.

EPIMÉDIUM. Barrenwort.

EPÍMELAS (ἐπιμελας, from ἐπι upon, and μέλας black). A white stone having a black crust over it.

- EPIMÉLIS (ἐπιμηλῖς, from ἐπι, and μῆλον an apple). The medlar; so called because it grows with apples.
- EPIMÓRIUS (ἐπιμοριός, from ἐπι, and μεῖρω to divide). An epithet applied to a pulse when it is unequal.
- EPÍMYLIS (ἐπιμυλῖς, from ἐπι, and μύλη the knee). The patella or knee-pan.
- EPINEMÉSIS (ἐπινεμῖσις, from ἐπινεμω to distribute). The administration of whatever is necessary to a sick person.
- EPINENEÚCUS (ἐπινενευκος, from ἐπινευω to nod or incline). An epithet of a pulse which beats unequally in different parts of the artery.
- EPINÉPHELUS (ἐπινεφελος, from ἐπι upon, and νεφέλη a cloud). Cloudy. It is applied to turbid urine.
- EPINÓTIUM (ἐπινώσιον, from ἐπι upon, and νῶσιον the shoulder). The shoulder-blade.
- EPINY'CTIS (ἐπινυκτῖς, from ἐπι, and νύξ the night). A kind of pustule which rises in the night.
- EPIPÁCTIS (ἐπιπακτῖς, from ἐπιπακθω to coagulate). A plant mentioned by Dioscorides, and so named because its juice coagulates milk.
- EPIPAROXY'SMUS (ἐπιπαροξυσμός, from ἐπι upon, and παροξυσμός a paroxysm). The appearance of a more than usual number of paroxysms or exacerbations in a fever.
- EPIPÁSTUM (ἐπιπαστον, from ἐπι upon, and πασσω to sprinkle). A medicine reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the part affected, or body of a patient.
- EPIPÉCHYS (ἐπιπῆχυς, from ἐπι above, and πῆχυς the cubit). That part of the arm above the cubit.
- EPIPÉPHYCUS (ἐπιπεφυκος, from ἐπι upon, and φυω to grow). Growing upon. The same as ADNATUS.
- EPIPHĒNÓMENON (ἐπιφαινόμενον, from ἐπι upon, and φαινόμενον an appearance or symptom). That adventitious symptom which does not appear till the disease is sufficiently fixed.
- EPIPHÁNIA (ἐπιφάνια, from ἐπι, and φαινω to appear). The exterior habit or frame of the whole body.
- EPÍPHLEBUS (ἐπιφλεβός, from ἐπι upon, and φλεψ a vein). Having the veins peculiarly prominent.
- EPIPHLOGÍSMĀ (ἐπιφλογισμα, from ἐπι upon, and φλογίζω to inflame).
Vio-

Violent inflammation or burning heat in any part, attended with tumour and redness. The shingles.

ΕΡΙΦΟΡΑ (επιφορα, from επιφέρω to carry forcibly). An impetuous flux of humours to the surface or any part of the body. It particularly means a flux of tears from the eyes in consequence of disease of the part.

ΕΡΙΦΥΛΛΙΤΙΣ (επιφυλλίσις, from επι upon, and φυλλον a leaf). A plant so called, because it has leaves growing upon the flowers.

ΕΡΙΦΥΛΛΟΣΠΕΡΜΟΣ (επιφυλλοσπερμος, from επι upon, φυλλον a leaf, and σπέρμα seed). Having their seeds growing on the back of the leaves.

ΕΡΙΦΥΛΛΟΣΠΕΡΜΟΦΕΡΟΣ (επιφυλλοσπερμοφορος, from επι upon, φυλλον a leaf, σπέρμα seed, and φέρω to bear). The same.

ΕΡΙΦΥΣΙΣ (επιφυσις, from επι upon, and φυω to grow). A small bone annexed to a larger by means of an intervening cartilage.

ΕΠΙΠΛΑΣΜΑ (επιπλάσμα, from επι upon, and πλασσω to spread). A poultice.

ΕΠΙΠΛΕΡΩΣΙΣ (επιπλερωσις, from επιπλερω to overfill). A too great fulness of the vessels.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΗ (επιπλοκή, from επιπλοον the omentum, and κηλη a tumour or rupture). A rupture of the omentum.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΟΜΙΣΤΗΣ (επιπλοκομίστης, from επιπλοον the omentum, and κομίζω to carry). One who has the omentum morbidly large.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΙΚΟΣ (επιπλοικος, from επιπλοον the omentum). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the omentum.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΪΤΙΣ (επιπλοιίσις, from επιπλοον the omentum). An inflammation of the omentum.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΟΜΦΑΛΟΝ (επιπλοομφαλον, from επιπλοον the omentum, and ομφαλος the navel). An umbilical hernia.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΟΝ (επιπλοον, from επιπλεω to swim upon). The omentum or caul, which as it were swims upon the surface of the bowels.

ΕΠΙΠΛΟΣΧΕΟΚΗΛΗ (επιπλοσχεοκήλη, from επιπλοον the omentum, σσχέον the scrotum, and κηλη a tumour or hernia). A rupture of the omentum into the scrotum.

ΕΠΙΠΟΛΑΪΟΣ (επιπολαιος, from επιπολαζω to be light). Slight, gentle, no ways dangerous.

ΕΠΙΠΟΛΑΣΙΣ (επιπολασις, from επιπολαζω to swim on the top). A flux-

fluctuation of humours. In chemistry, it means the settlement of any matter sublimed, and swimming on the top.

EPIPÓMA (ἐπιπώμα, from ἐπι upon, and πώμα a lid). An instrument to cover the shoulder in a luxation.

EPIPORÓMA (ἐπιπώρωμα, from ἐπιπώρω to harden). An indurated tumour in the joints.

EPIPTYXIS (ἐπιπύξις, from ἐπιπύσσω to close up). A spasmodic shutting of the lips so that they can hardly be opened.

EPIPYRÉXIS (ἐπιπυρεξις, from ἐπι, and πυρετῶ to be feverish). A rapid increase in the paroxysms of a fever.

EPIRIGÉISIS (ἐπιριγησις, from ἐπι, and ριγῶ to become cold). An unusual degree of cold, or repetition of rigors.

EPÍRRHOE (ἐπιρροή from ἐπι upon, and ρεῶ to flow). An influx or afflux of humours to any part.

EPISARCÍDIUM (ἐπισαρκιδιον, from ἐπι upon, and σαρξ the flesh). An anasarca or dropsy spread between the skin and flesh.

EPISCHESIS (ἐπισχέσις, from ἐπισχέω to retain). A suppression of the due excretions.

EPÍSCHÍUM (ἐπισχίον, from ἐπι upon, and ισχίον the hip-bone). The os pubis.

EPISCOPÁLIS (from *episcopus* a bishop or mitred dignitary). Resembling a bishop's mitre. It is applied to a valve at the orifice between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart.

EPISEMÁSIA (ἐπισημασία, from ἐπι, and σημαίνω to signify). The attack of a disorder, or the first appearance of its symptoms.

EPISPÁSMUS (ἐπισπασμος, from ἐπισπᾶω to draw together). A quick inspiration of the breath.

EPISPÁSTICA (ἐπισπαστικά, from ἐπισπᾶω to draw together). Medicines which draw the humours more copiously to the parts to which they are applied.

EPISPHE'RIA (ἐπισφαιρία, from ἐπι, and σφαῖρα a sphere). The windings of the exterior surface of the brain; or the winding vessels upon it. It is so called from the sphaerical shape of the brain.

EPISPLÉNUS (ἐπισπληνός, from ἐπι, and σπλην the spleen). Afflicted with tumours or diseases of the spleen.

EPISTÁGMUS (ἐπισταγμος, from ἐπι, and σταζω to trickle down). An instillation of humours. A catarrh.

EPI-

EPISTAPHYLÍNUS (ἐπισταφυλίνος, from ἐπι, and σταφυλίνος a parsnip).

The two fleshy ropes fixed in the posterior edges of the ossa palati are called *epistaphylini*, from their resemblance to a carrot.

EPÍSTASIS (ἐπιστάσις, from ἐπι, and ἵστημι to stay). A suppression or retention of any of the excretions. Also the substance on the surface of the urine, from ἐπιστήμι to stand upon.

EPISTÁXIS (ἐπιστάξις, from ἐπιστάζω to distill from). Distillations of blood from the nose.

EPISTHÓTONOS (ἐπισθόλονος, from ἐπισθω forwards, and τείνω to extend). A spasm drawing the body forwards.

EPISTÓMION (ἐπιστόμιον, from ἐπι upon, and σῶμα a mouth). A stopper for a bottle. Also the vent-hole of a furnace, called the register.

EPISTROPHÆ'US (ἐπιστροφαιός, from ἐπιστροφω to turn round). The first vertebra of the neck is so called, because the head is turned upon it.

EPÍSTROPHE (ἐπιστροφή, from ἐπιστρέφω to invert). An inversion of any part, as when the neck is turned round. Also the return of a disorder which has ceased.

EPÍSTROPHIS (ἐπιστροφίς). The same.

EPÍTASIS (ἐπίτασις, from ἐπι, and τείνω to extend). The beginning and increase of a paroxysm or disease.

EPITÉCNUS (ἐπιτεκνος, from ἐπι, and τεκνῶ to bring forth). Fruitful in the procreation of children.

EPITEDEÚMA (ἐπιτηδεύμα, from ἐπιτηδεύω to labour or appropriate). That mode of living which every one has prescribed to himself.

EPITHÉMA (ἐπιθήμα, from ἐπιθήμι to apply or lay upon). A medicine applied outwardly upon any part. A lid or cover.

EPITHEMÁTUM (ἐπιθηματίον). The same. A plaster.

EPÍTHESIS (ἐπιθεσις, from ἐπι, and τιθεμι to cover or lay upon). The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITHY'MBRUM (ἐπιθυμβρον, from ἐπι upon, and θυμβρα the herb savory). A sort of moss growing upon the thymbra or winter savory.

EPITHY'MUM (ἐπιθυμον, from ἐπι upon, and θυμος the herb thyme). A kind of moss growing upon thyme.

EPÍTOCUS (ἐπίτοκος, from ἐπι, and τεκνῶ to bring forth). Fruitful in the procreation of children.

EPIUS (ηπιος, from ηπος a word, for it is commonly used of one gentle and placid in discourse). Mild; not malignant; applied to fevers.

EPOCHETEÚSIS (εποχέλεις, from εποχέλω to drain water). A draining or derivation of juices to other parts.

EPÓDYNUS (επωδυνος, from επι, and ωδυνη pain). Suffering a great degree of pain.

EPÓMIS (επωμης, from επι upon, and ωμος the shoulder). The acromion, or upper part of the shoulder.

EPOMPHÁLIUM (επομφαλιον, from επι upon, and ομφαλος the navel). An application to the navel.

E'POPS (εποψ, from επι upon, and οψις the face, because he is always searching after human excrement, which he greedily devours). The upupa or hoop. Perhaps it is named from *up up*, the cry which it makes.

EPÓSCHEUM (εποσχεον, from επι upon, and οσχεον a branch). A tendril, or little spiral ramification growing from the branches.

EPSÉMA (εψημα, from εψω to boil). A decoction.

EPÚLIS (επυλις, from επι upon, and ελα the gums). A small tubercle upon the gums.

EPULÓTICA (επυλωτικά, from επυλω to cicatrize). Medicines which dry up the moisture of wounds, and dispose them to be covered with a skin.

EQUISÉTUM (from *equus* a horse, and *feta* a bristle). A plant; so named from its resemblance to a horse's tail.

EQUITÁTIO (from *equito* to ride). Riding. A violent sort of exercise.

EQUUS (from *equus* equal, quod *equi pares solent quadrigis jungi*, because they are used to be yoked together). The horse.

ERÁNTHEMUS (ηρανθεμος, from ηρ the spring, and ανθεμος a flower). A sort of camomile; so called because it flowers in the spring.

EREBÍNTHUS (ερεβινθος). The vetch.

ERÉCTOR (from *erigo* to lift up). A muscle of the penis, whose office it is to lift it up.

ERÉCTUS (from *erigo* to lift up). In botany, it means upright, perpendicular; and when applied to a leaf or branch, means forming a right angle with the stalk.

EREC-

ERECTIUSCULUS (dim. of *erectus*). In botany, it means erected or lifted up a little.

ERÉGMUS (ἐρηγμος, from ἐρηγνυμι to break). Any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken in pieces.

EREÍSMÁ (ἐρεῖσμα, from ἐρεῖδω to fix). A prop or support to any weak or broken part.

ERETHÍSMUS (ἐρεθισμος, from ἐρεθίζω to irritate). Any thing which causes irritation. An irritation of the intestines from thin acrimonious humours.

ERÉTRIUS (ἐρετρίος, from Eretria, the city whence it is brought). Coming from Eretria. A medical earth is called *eretria terra*.

EREÚGMUS (ἐρευγμος, from ἐρευγω to eructate). An eructation.

EREÚTHOS (ἐρευθος, from ἐρευθω to become red). Redness in any part.

EREÚXIS (ἐρευξίς, from ἐρευγω to eructate). Eructation.

ERGASTÉRIUM (ἐργαστήριον, from ἐργον work). A laboratory : that part of the furnace in which is contained the matter to be acted upon.

ERÍCA (ἐρεικη, from ἐρεικω to break). Common heath : ling, named from its fragility ; or because it is broken into rods to make besoms of.

ERICÉRUM (ἐρεικηρον, from ἐρεικη heath). A medicine in which heath is an ingredient.

ERÍGERON (ἐριγερων, from ἐρ the spring, and γερων old). The herb groundsel ; so called because in the spring it has a white blossom like the hair of an old man.

ERÍNEOS (ἐρινεος). See **ERINUS**.

ERÍNUS (ἐρινος, from ἐρις contention). A plant bearing white flowers, and so called, says Blanchard, because of the difficulty and strife there is to bring its fruit to maturity.

ERÍOPHORUM (ἐριοφορον, from ἐριον wool, and φερω to bear). The cotton-plant, or any herb bearing a woolly bulb.

ERÍTHACUS (ἐριθακος, from ἐρίζω to contend). The redstart ; a bird so called from its quarrelsome and violent nature.

ERÍTHALES (ἐριθαλης, from ἐρι exceedingly, and θαλλω to flourish). The house-leek ; so called from its abundance.

E'RIX (ἐριξ, from ἐρεικω). See **ERICA**.

ERODÉNTIA (from *erodo* to eat away). Medicines which eat and destroy the texture of the simple body.

ERÓSIO (from *erodo* to gnaw off). Erosion, or the acting on bodies by means of their proper menstrua.

ERÓSUS (from *erodo* to eat into). In botany, it means notched at the edges as if gnawed or eaten.

ERÓTIUM (ερώδιον, from ερω to love). The herb baum, named because bees are so fond of it.

EROTOMÁNIA (ερωτομανια, from ερως love, and μανια madness). That melancholy or madness which is the effect of love.

ERÓTYLUS (ερώτυλος, from ερως love). A species of fungus resembling the erotium; a stone so called because it was formerly used in love charms and philtres.

ERPES (ερπης, from ερπω to creep). The shingles, named from their gradually increasing till they creep as it were round the body.

ERRANS (from *erro* to deviate). The same as **ERRATICUS**.

ERRÁTICUS (from *erro* to deviate). Irregular; applied to fevers not having their regular paroxysms.

ERRHÍNA (ερρινα, from ριν the nose). Errhines. Medicines which if snuffed up the nose promote a discharge of the mucus.

ERRÍPSIS (ερριπσις, from ερριπω to cast down). A prostration or loss of strength.

ERROR (from *erro* to deviate). A wrong posture of parts; a wrong application of medicines to a disease.

ERÚCA (from *erugo* to make smooth). A worm so called because in moving it extends and smooths the wrinkles in the skin. Also the herb rocket, so named from the smoothness of its leaves; or from *uro* to burn, because of its biting quality; or probably from ערוקה *eruka*, Arab.

ERUCÁGO (from *eruca* the herb rocket). Corn-rocket; a species of *eruca*.

ERUCTÁTIO (from *eructo* to belch). Belching; or the breaking wind from the stomach.

ERÚPTIO (from *erumpo* to break out). A breaking out or sudden appearance of spots or pustules on the skin.

ERUTHÉMA (ερυθημα, from ερευθω to make red). A red fiery tumour or pustule.

ERVÍLLA (dim. of *ervum* the bitter vetch). The vetch, a species of *ervum*.

ERVUM

ERVUM (quasi *arvum* a field, because it grows wild in the fields; or from *eruo* to pluck out, because it is diligently plucked from corn). The vetch.

ERYGE (ερυγη, from ερευγω to eructate). An eructation.

ERYGÉMA (ερυγημα). The same.

ERYGMATÓDES (ερυγμαλίωδης, from ερευγω to eructate). Producing or accompanied with eructations.

ERYNGIUM (ερυγγιον, from ερυγγανω to eructate). Eryngo, sea-holly; so called because it causes eructations.

ERY'SIMUM (ερυσιμον, from ερυω to draw). The herb hedge-mustard; so called from its power of drawing and producing blisters.

ERYSIPELÁCEUS (from *erysipelas*). Having the appearance of an erysipelas.

ERYSÍPELAS (ερυσιπελας, from ερυω to draw, and πελας adjoining). St. Anthony's fire; named from the neighbouring parts being affected by this eruption.

ERYSIPELATOÍDES (ερυσιπελαλοιειδης, from ερυσιπελας St. Anthony's fire, and ειδος a likeness). A sort of spurious erysipelas.

ERYSISCÉPTRUM (ερυσισκηπτρον, from ερυθρος red, and σκηπτρον a sceptre). A herb so called from its colour, and its resemblance to a sceptre. Rhodium.

ERYTHÉMA (ερυθημα, from ερυθρος red). A redness of any part.

ERYTHICUS (ερυθικος, from ερυθρος red). The robin red-breast; a bird so called from the red colour upon its breast.

ERYTHRÁCEUM (ερυθρακειον, from ερυθρος red). A species of satyrion; so named because its juice is red.

ERYTHRÆUS (ερυθραιος, from ερυθρος red). A pearl got out of the Red Sea.

ERYTHRION (ερυθριον, from ερυθρος red). An amalgama of a red colour.

ERYTHRÓDANUM (ερυθροδανον, from ερυθρος red). The herb madder; so called from the colour of its juice.

ERYTHROEÍDES (ερυθροειδης, from ερυθρος red, and ειδος a likeness). A name of the tunica vaginalis testis, from its colour.

ERYTHRÓNÍUM (ερυθρωνιον, from ερυθρος red). A species of satyrion; so called from the red colour of its juice.

ERYTHRÓXYLUM (ερυθροξύλον, from ερυθρος red, and ξύλον wood).

Logwood; named from its colour.

ERYTHRUS (ερυθρος, red). The herb fumach; so named from the red colour of its juice.

E'SAPHE (εσαφη, from εσαφω to feel). The touch; or feeling the mouth of the womb to know its state.

E'SCA (from edo to eat). Food of any kind.

ESCHARA (εσχαρα, from εσχарω to scab over). A crust or scab upon the flesh. A scar.

ESCHARÓTICA (εσχάρωτικα, from εσχарω to scab over). Medicines which form a hard crust or skin over a wound.

ESCHÁTIA (εσχάτια, from εσχάτος extreme). The extreme point of a limb or member.

ESCULUS (from esco to eat, because its nut or mast is eatable). The beech-tree.

ESMYRNÍSMENUS (εσμυρνισμενος, from σμυρνη myrrh). Mingled with myrrh.

ESÓCHE (εσωχη, from εσω within, and εχω to have). A tubercle within the anus.

E'SPHLASIS (εσφλασις, from εσφλασμαι to draw inwards). A recession of a part inwards from some outward impression.

ESSÁTUM (from esse to be). The power or principle which is inseparable from any substance.

ESSÉNTIA (from esse to be). The essence or distinguishing part of a medicine separated from all the rest of its qualities or substances.

ESSENTIÁLIS (from esse to be). Preserving the qualities of the bodies from which it was obtained. It is usually applied to some peculiar salts.

E'SSERA (from שרה *forah*, Arab. a humour). The nettle-rush.

ESTHIÓMENUS (εσθιομενος, from εσθιω to eat). Eating, corroding; applied to any inveterate ulcer.

E'SULA (from efus eating, because it is eaten by some as a medicine). Spurge; countryman's rhubarb.

ESÚRIES (from esurio to hunger). Hunger or the desire of food.

ETHER (from אֵתֶר *ether* a large space, Syr. or αιθηρ, from αιθω to burn). The firmament. Electric fluid. In medicine, it means a gaseous volatile fluid.

ETH-

ETHMOIDES (εθμοειδης, from εθμος a sieve, and ειδης a likeness). Perforated like a strainer.

ETRON (ητρον, from εδω to eat, as containing the receptacles of the food). The hypogastrium.

ETYMODRYS (ειυμοδρυσ, from ειυμος true, and δρυσ an oak). A species of oak.

EUÆMIA (ευαιμια, from ευ well, and αιμα blood). A goodness and sweetness of the blood.

EUÁLTHES (ευαλθης, from ευ easily, and αλθω to heal). Easily healed or cured.

EUANALÉPTUS (ευαναληπτος, from ευ easily, and αναλαμεινω to restore). Easily restored to strength.

EUANASPHÁLTUS (ευανασφαλλος, from ευ easily, and ανασφαλλω to recover strength). The same.

EUÁNTHEMUM (ευανθεμον, from ευ well, and ανθεμος a flower). The chamomile; so called from the beauty of its flowers.

EUÁPHIUM (ευαφιον, from ευ well, and αφη the touch). A medicine for the piles; so called because its touch gives ease.

EUBOICUS (from *Eubæa* an isle in the *Eugean* sea). The walnut is called *euboica nux*, because it was thought to have been originally brought from *Eubæa*.

EUCÁRDIUS (ευκαρδιος, from ευ well, and καρδια the stomach). Grateful to the stomach.

EUCHRÆA (ευχροια, from ευ well, and χροα colour). A proper and good colour.

EÚCHYLUS (ευχυλος, from ευ well, and χυλος chyle). Having good and proper chyle.

EUCHY'MIA (ευχυμια, from ευ well, and χυμος a humour). A good state of the humours and fluids.

EUCÆLIUS (ευκοιλιος, from ευ well, and κοιλια the bowels). An epithet of cherries, because they gently open the bowels.

EUCRÁSIA (ευκρασια, from ευ well, and κρασις temperament). A good temperament of body.

EUDIAPNEÚSTUS (ευδιαπνευστος, from ευ well, and διαπνεω to perspire). Having a good and laudable perspiration.

EUÉCTICUS (ευεκτικός, from ευ well, and εξις habit). Of a good habit of body.

EUÉL-

ΕΥΕΛΚΕΣ (ευελκης, from ευ easily, and ελκος an ulcer). Having ulcers easy of cure.

ΕΥΕΜΒΟΛΟΣ (ευεμβολος, from ευ well, and εμβαλλω to put in). One expert at setting bones and reducing luxations.

ΕΥΕΜΕΤΟΣ (ευεμελος, from ευ easily, and εμεω to vomit). Being easy to vomit.

ΕΥΕΡÆSTHÉTUS (ευεπαισθηλος, from ευ well, and επαισθανομαι to feel). Having the senses in good and exquisite perfection.

ΕΥΕΧΙΑ (ευεχια, from ευ well, and εξις the habit). A good habit of body ; a good constitution.

ΕΥΓΕΥΣ (ευγηος, from ευ well, and γη the earth). The uterus is so called, because of its fertility.

ΕΥΛΕ (ευλη, from ευλαζω to putrefy). A worm bred in foul and putrid ulcers.

ΕΥΝΟΣΟΣ (ευνοσος, from ευ easily, and νοσος a disease). Easily disordered or made ill.

ΕΥΝÚCHÍUM (ευνυχιον, from ευνυχος an eunuch, or one incapable of venereal pleasures). The lettuce ; so called because it renders those who eat it impotent like an eunuch.

ΕΥΝÚCHUS (ευνυχος, from ευνη a bed, and εχω to keep). An eunuch or person castrated ; so called from their being generally employed about the chambers of great men.

ΕΥÓΔΕΣ (ευωδης, from ευ well, and οδεω to smell). Smelling sweet, or as it ought.

ΕΥΟΝΥΜΟΪΔΕΣ (ευονυμοειδης, from ευονυμος the spindle-tree, and ειδος a likeness). A plant resembling the euonymus or distaff-tree.

ΕΥÓΝΥΜΟΣ (ευονυμος, from ευ well, and ονυμα a name, i. e. having a good name). The spindle or distaff-tree.

ΕΥΑΨΘΙΑ (ευπαθεια, from ευ well, and παθος affection). A good state of the body.

ΕΥΑΤΟΡΙΟΦΑΛΑΚΡΟΝ (ευαλωριοφαλακρον, from ευαλωριον agrimony, and φαλακρος bald). A species of agrimony with naked heads.

ΕΥΑΤÓΡΙUM (ευαλωριον, from *Eupator*, its inventor ; or quasi *hepatorium* ηπαλωριον, from ηπαρ the liver, because it is useful in diseases of the liver). The herb agrimony or water-hemp.

ΕΥΡÉΨΙΑ (ευπεψια, from ευ well, and πεπιω to concoct). A good digestion.

EUPÉ-

EUPÉTALUM (ευπέταλον, from ευ well, and πέταλος a leaf). A sort of laurel, named from the beauty of its leaves.

EUPHÓRBIUM (ευφορβιον, from *Euphorbus*, the physician of king Juba, in honour of whom it was named). A plant, the gum of which is cathartic.

EUPHÓRIA (ευφορια, from ευ well, and φέρω to bear). The easy endurance of pain and diseases.

EUPHRÁSIA. Corrupted from EUPHROSYNE.

EUPHRÓSYNE (ευφροσυνη, from ευφρων joyful). The herb eye-bright; so called because it exhilarates the spirits.

EUPNŒA (ευπνοια, from ευ well, and πνέω to breathe). An easy breathing.

EUPORISTA (ευπόριστα, from ευ well, and πορέω to afford). Medicines easily procured or prepared.

EURYTHMUS (ευρυθμος, from ευ well, and ρυθμος harmony). Harmonious, keeping good time; applied to the pulse.

EUSÁRCUS (ευσαρκος, from ευ well, and σαρξ flesh). Well-fleshed.

EUSCHEMÓSYNE (ευσχημοσυνη, from ευ well, and σχημα form or habit). That decency and gravity of habit and deportment which, among the minor duties of his office, a physician ought not to neglect. Upon this subject Hippocrates has written an entire book.

EUSÉMIA (ευσημια, from ευ well, and σημα a sign). The presence of favourable symptoms.

EUSÍTIA (ευσιλια, from ευ well, and σίλω to feed). A good appetite.

EUSPLÁNCHNUS (ευσπλαγχνος, from ευ well, and σπλαγχνον a gut). Having strong and robust bowels.

EUSTÓMACHUS (ευστομαχος, from ευ well, and στομαχος the stomach). Having a sound stomach.

EUTHÉNIA (ευθηνια, from ευθηνεω to prosper). A good and sound state of health.

EUTHÉSIA (ευθησια, from ευ well, and τιθημι to put together). A good constitution and habit of body.

EUTHYPÓRIA (ευθυπορια, from ευθως straight, and περιζω to pass into). An extension made in a straight line to put in place a fracture or dislocation.

EÚTOCUS (ευτοκος, from ευ well, and τιλώ to bring forth). Bearing children without pain or danger.

EUTÓL-

EUTÓLMIA (εὐτολμία, from *eu* well, and *τολμαω* to dare). That firmness of mind which preserves from the usual agitations produced by accident.

EÚTONUS (εὐτονος, from *eu* well, and *τενω* to extend). Firm; robust; of a good tone.

EUTRÓPHIA (εὐτροφία, from *eu* well, and *τρέφω* to nourish). A proper nourishment of the body.

EUZÓMUS (ευζωμος, from *eu* well, and *ζωμος* broth). The herb rocket; named from its usefulness in giving a flavour to broth.

EVACUÁTIO (from *evacuo* to empty). The discharging any thing, by whatever means, from the body or any of its vessels.

EVACUATÓRIUS (from *evacuo* to empty). Applied to diseases attended with increased discharges.

EVAPORÁTIO (from *evaporo*). Evaporation, or the dissipation of the finer parts of fluids by means of heat.

EVÉNTUS (from *evenio* to happen). The termination of a disease either in health or in death.

EVERRÍCULUM (from *everro* to sweep away). A sort of spoon, used to clear the bladder from gravel.

EVÉRSIO (from *evertō* to turn aside). A turning upwards of the eye-lids.

EXACERBÁNTES (from *exacerbescō* to become violent). Applied to remitting fevers where the succeeding paroxysms become stronger.

EXACERBÁTIO (from *exacerbescō* to become violent). An increased paroxysm.

EXÆ'MUS (ἐξαιμος, from *ἐξ* without, and *αιμα* blood). Without blood: deficient in blood.

EXÆ'RESIS (ἐξαιρέσις, from *ἐξαιρέω* to remove). The taking away or removing whatever is hurtful to the body.

EXÁLMA (ἐξάλμα, from *ἐξαλλομαι* to leap aside). The sudden dislocation of one of the vertebræ.

EXÁLSIS (ἐξάλσις). The same.

EXALTÁTIO (from *exalto* to lift up). The operation by which any substance is raised to a greater degree of power and virtue.

EXAMBLÓMA (ἐξαμβλωμα, from *ἐξαμβλισκω* to miscarry). An abortion or undue birth of the child.

EXAMBLÓSIS (ἐξαμβλωσις). The same.

EXANASTOMÓSIS (ἐξαναστομωσις, from *ἐξαναστομω* to relax or open).

The opening of the mouths of the vessels to discharge their contents: the meeting of the extremities of the veins and arteries.

EXÁNGUIS (from *ex* without, and *sanguis* blood). Without blood. Deficient in blood.

EXANIMÁTIO (from *ex* without, and *anima* the mind). Death; or a deadly fainting.

EXANTHÉMA (ἐξανθήμα, from ἐξανθεω to spring forth; to bud). A pustule or eruption. An eruptive fever.

EXANTHÍSMA (ἐξανθισμα). The same.

EXANTHRÓPIA (ἐξανθρωπια, from ἐξ without, and ἄνθρωπος a man, i. e. having lost the faculties of a man). A species of melancholy where the patient fancies himself some kind of brute.

EXÁPSIS (ἐξαψις, from ἐξαπλω to burn). An inflammation.

EXARÁGMA (ἐξαράγμα, from ἐξαράττω to break). A fracture.

EXARCHÍATRUS (ἐξαρχιᾶτρος, from ἐξ above, αρχος the first, and ἰατρος a physician). The chief of a body of physicians.

EXÁRMA (ἐξαρμα, from ἐξαίρω to lift up). A tumour; a swelling.

EXÁRSIO (from *exardeo* to burn much). A violent heat of the body, as is frequent in hectic fevers.

EXARTÉMA (ἐξαρθημα, from ἐξαρθω to suspend). An amulet or charm hung round the neck.

EXARTHREMA (ἐξαρθρημα, from ἐξαρθρω to put out of joint). A dislocation or luxation.

EXARTHROMA (ἐξαρθρωμα). The same.

EXARTHROSIS (ἐξαρθρωσις). The same.

EXÁRTHRUS (ἐξαρθρος, from ἐξ, and αρθρον a joint). Having large prominent joints.

EXARTICULÁTIO (from *ex* out of, and *articulus* a joint). A luxation. The dislocation of a bone from its socket.

EXÁRYSIS (ἐξαρυσις, from ἐξαρυω to draw out). Exhaustion; decay of strength.

EXASPERÁTIO (from *exaspero* to whet). The increase of a disease. Also the making the skin rough, from *ex*, and *asper* rough.

EXCATHÍSMA (ἐξκαθισμα, from ἐξ, and καθίζω to sit in). A bath for a patient to sit in.

EXCÉDENS (from *excedo* to surpass). In botany, it means exceeding in length, comparatively long.

EXCIDÉNTIA (from *excido* to fall out). A dislocation.

EXCÍPIENS (from *excipio* to receive). The receiver, or that which gives the other ingredients its proper form and consistence.

EXCÍPULUM (from *excipio* to receive). A chemical receiver.

EXCÍSSIO (from *excindo* to cut off). The cutting off any extraneous or morbid part.

EXCLUSÓRIUM (from *excludo* to eject). Any medicine which causes abortion.

EXCORIATÚRA (from *excorio* to take off the skin). An abrasion or loss of the skin.

EXCORIÁTIO. The same.

EXCORTICÁTIO (from *excortico* to bark). The taking off the bark or rind from trees or seeds.

EXCREMÉNTUM (from *excerno* to separate from). Whatever requires to be discharged from the body.

EXCRESCÉNTIA (from *excreasco* to grow from). Any thing growing preternaturally upon any part of the body.

EXCRÉTA (from *excerno* to divide). The things divided from those proper to be retained, and cast out of the body.

EXCRÉTIO (from *excerno* to separate from). The act of separating what is to be retained in the body and what to be cast out.

EXCÚTIA (from *excutio* to rub off). A brush to pass down and wash the stomach.

EXECHEBRÓNCHUS (ἐξεχεβρογχος, from ἐξεχω to abound in, and βρογχος the throat). Having a prominent throat.

EXECHEGLÚTUS (ἐξεχεγλαῖος, from ἐξεχω to abound in, and γλαῖος the buttocks). Having prominent buttocks.

EXELCÓSIS (ἐξελκωσις, from ἐξ, and ελκος an ulcer). An exulceration.

EXENTERIZÉSIS (ἐξεντερίζησις, from ἐξεντερίζω to disembowel). The loss of marrow in the bones, or the pith in vegetables.

EXÉRAMA (ἐξεραμα, from ἐξεραω to vomit up). The matter thrown up by vomit.

EXERCITÁTIO (from *exercito* to exercise often). Exercise, or the motion and action used for the purpose of restoring or preserving health.

EXERRHÉSIS (ἐξερρησις, from ἐξερρεω to flow from). An efflux of humours.

EXERRHEÚSIS (ἐξερρευσις). The same.

EXERRHÓSIS (ἐξερρωσις). The same.

EXETRIÁSMENUS (ἐξητρίασμενος, from ἐξ, and ἡτρίον the belly). Strained, passed through the bowels.

EXEUNUCHIZÉISIS (ἐξευνυχίζησις, from ἐξευνυχίζω to castrate, or make as an eunuch). Castration.

EXFOLIÁTIO (from *exfolio* to cast the leaf). The separation of one part of a bone from another is called its exfoliation.

EXFOLIATÍVUM (from *exfolio* to shed the leaf). A raspatory; an instrument used to scrape the bones after an exfoliation.

EXHALÁTIO (from *exhalo* to emit vapour). Evaporation.

EXHAÚSTIO (from *exhaurio* to draw from). The decay and loss of strength.

EXIPÓTICUS (ἐξιπώλικος, from ἐξιποομαι to press out). Medicines which digest, as also drawers, have this epithet.

EXÍSCHIOS (ἐξίσχιος, from ἐξ out of, and ισχίον the ischium). A luxation of the thigh-bone.

EXITÚRA (from *exeo* to come from). A running abscess.

ÉXITUS (from *exeo* to come out). A prolapsus or falling down of the womb or anus.

EXÓCHAS (ἐξωχας, from ἐξω without, and έχω to have). A tubercle on the outside of the anus.

EXÓCHE (ἐξωχη). The same.

EXOCY'STE (ἐξωκυση). See **EXOCYSTIS**.

EXOCY'STIS (ἐξωκυσις, from ἐξω without, and κυσις the bladder). A prolapsus of the inner membrane of the bladder.

EXÓMPHALOS (ἐξομφαλος, from ἐξ out, and ομφαλος the navel). Any protuberance of the navel, as a hernia or dropsy.

EXONCHÓMA (ἐξογκωμα, from ἐξ, and ογκος a tumour). A large prominent tumour.

EXONEIRÓSIS (ἐξονειρωσις, from ἐξ, and ονειρος a dream). An ejection of the semen in sleep.

EXOPHTHÁLMIA (ἐξοφθαλμία, from ἐξ out, and οφθαλμος the eye). An unnatural protrusion of the eye.

ÉXOS (from *ex* without, and *os* a bone). A leech. Also a fish without bones.

EXÓSSIS. The same.

EXOS'TÓSIS (ἐξοστῶσις, from ἐξ out of, and ὀστέον a bone). A preternatural excrescence or tumour on a bone.

EXÓTICUS (ἐξωτικός, from ἐξω without). Extraneous; brought from distant countries.

EXPECTORÁNTIA (from *expectoro* to discharge from the breast). Medicines which promote a discharge from the aspera arteria or the lungs.

EXPECTORATIO (from *expectoro* to discharge from the breast). A discharge of mucus from the aspera arteria or the lungs.

EXPELLÉNTIA (from *expello* to drive out). Medicines which, by whatever means, drive out morbid humours from the body.

EXPLÉTIO (from *expleo* to make full). Repletion; unnatural fullness of any part or vessel.

EXPLORATIO (from *exploro* to search out). The probing a wound or ulcer.

EXPLÓSIO (from *explodo* to drive off). Fulmination, or the noise made by certain substances when discharged by the application of fire.

EXPRÉSSIO (from *exprimo* to press out). The operation by which the humid and oily parts of substances are separated from the dry.

EXPÚLSIO (from *expello* to drive out). The driving out by force any morbid matter collected in the body.

EXSÉRTUS (from *exfero* to thrust out). In botany it is applied to the stamen, and means appearing above the corolla.

EXSICCATIO (from *exsicco* to dry up). The exhalation or absorption of moisture from any matter or body.

EXSPUITIO (from *exspuo* to spit out). The spitting any thing out of the mouth. The tongue is the instrument of this operation.

EXSTASIS (*εκστασις*, from *ἐξίστημι* to be delirious). A trance; a swooning. It should properly be written **ECSTASIS**.

EXSTIPULATUS (from *ex* priv. and *stipula* straw or stubble). In botany, it means without the haulm or stubble.

EXSUCCATIO (from *ex* out of, and *succus* humour). An ecchymosis, or extravasation of humours under the integuments.

EXSÚCCUS (from *ex* priv. and *succus* juice). Dry; without moisture.

EXSUDATIO (from *exsudo* to sweat out). A critical sweat.

EXTÉNSIO (from *extendo* to stretch out). The act of drawing out, stretching, or lengthening.

EXTÉNSOR (from *extendo* to stretch out). A name of many muscles whose office is to draw or stretch out the part or member to which they are attached.

- EXTENUATIO** (from *extenuo* to diminish). Leanness.
- EXTERGENTIA** (from *extergeo* to cleanse). Medicines which cleanse and purify foulnesses.
- EXTERNUS** (from *exterus*, ἐξωτός, foreign). Outward; external.
- EXTINCTIO** (from *extinguo* to put out). Death. The extinction of the lamp of life. Also pulverisation.
- EXTIRPATIO** (from *extirpo* to eradicate). Amputation, or the plucking off any useless part.
- EXTRACTIO** (from *extraho* to draw out). The drawing out or plucking off any thing offensive to the body.
- EXTRACTUM** (from *extraho* to draw out). An extract or consolidation of a substance by drawing out and evaporating its moister parts.
- EXTRAFOLIACEUS** (from *extra* without, and *folium* a leaf). Growing on the outside of the leaf.
- EXTRAVASATIO** (from *extra* without, and *vas* a vessel). The escape of any fluid from its proper vessel.
- EXTRAVERSIO** (from *extraverto* to turn out). In chemistry, it is the making manifest any hidden power of a body.
- EXTREMITATES** (from *extremus* outmost). The most outward parts of the body, as the hands, feet, and nose.
- EXTRINSECUS** (from *extra* without, *in*, and *secus* towards). Outward, external.
- EXTUBERANTIA** (from *extubero* to swell out). Tumours seated under the skin.
- EXUBERES** (from *ex* without, and *uber* the dug). Weaned children.
- EXULCERATIO** (from *exulcero* to cause ulcers). The corrosion which eats the flesh and causes ulcers.
- EXUMBILICATIO** (from *ex* out of, and *umbilicus* the navel). A protuberance of the navel.
- EXUNGULATIO** (from *exungulo* to pare the hoofs or nails). The cutting off the white parts from the petals of roses. *Menander de Ros.*
- EXUSTIO** (from *exuro* to burn). Combustion. The separating from any substance its inflammable part.
- EXUVIÆ** (from *exuo* to strip off). The sloughs or skins which serpents cast off.
- E'ZULA.** Corrupted from **ESULA.**

F.

F A'BA (quasi *faga*, from φαγω to eat, it being originally the food of man, or from פִּלְהָ *phula*, Arab.) The bean.

FABÁGO (from *faba* a bean). A bitter plant resembling the bean.

FABÁRIA (from *faba* a bean, which it resembles). Orpine.

FABASUÍLLA (from *faba* a bean, and *suillus* belonging to a swine).

Common henbane is so called, because it something resembles a bean, and swine are destroyed by eating it.

FÁBER (a smith). The dory, a small fish, is so called from the black spot in the middle of its back.

FÁCIES (φασίς an appearance, from φαω to appear, or from אָפָה *apha*, Heb.) The face. That particular disposition of the features which immediately precedes the stroke of death, is called *facies Hippocratica*, because it has been so admirably described by that wonderful man.

FACÚLTAS (from *facio* to do). The power of performing any action.

FÆCES. The plural of FÆX.

FÆCULA (dim. of *fæx*). A medicine consisting of the fæces or dregs of vegetables.

FÆX (quasi *fax*, from *facio* to do, or πηξίς, from πηγω to sink to the bottom). The sediment or grounds of any fermented liquor.

FAGÁRIA (from *fagus* the beech, which it resembles). A plant found in the Philippine islands.

FAGÓNIA (named in honour of Dr. Fagon of Paris). A plant described by Miller.

FAGOPY'RUM (φαγοπυρον, from φαγος the beech, and πυρος wheat). Buck-wheat or beech-wheat; so called because its seed resembles the mast of beech.

FAGOTRÍTICUM (from *fagus* the beech, and *triticum* wheat). The same.

FÁGUS (φαγος, from φαγω to eat; its nut being one of the first foods of man). The beech-tree.

FALCÁTUS (from *falx* a hook or scythe). Shaped like a scythe. Hooked.

FAL-

FALCIFORMIS (from *falx* a scythe, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a scythe. Hooked.

FALCINÉLLUS (from *falx* a hook). The curlew; so called from its hooked beak.

FÁLCO (from *falx* a hook). The falcon or hawk; so named from its hooked talons and beak.

FALLÓPIUS (the physician in honour of whom some parts of the body are named). Fallopii ligamentum.

FALX (from פלח *phalax* to cut, Heb.) The process of the dura mater is so named, from its hooked shape.

FÁMES (from φαγω to eat, because it is the desire of eating). Hunger. The desire of food.

FAMIGERATÍSSIMUS (sup. of *famigeratus* renowned). An epithet of a plaster applied to the wrists in intermittents, and so called from its excellence.

FAR (*a ferendo*, because it is produced by the earth, or πυρος wheat, or more properly from בר *var* grain, Heb.) Corn; grain of any kind.

FARCIMÍNÁLIS (from *farcimen* a gut-pudding). A name of the allantois, from its sausage-like shape.

FARCTÚRA (from *farcio* to stuff). Any animal or excavated fruit filled with medical ingredients.

FÁRCTUS (from *farcio* to stuff). In botany, it means full crammed; and is applied to a leaf.

FÁRFARA (from *farfarus* the white poplar). The herb-colts foot; so called because its leaves resemble those of the white poplar.

FÁRFARUS (a river of the Sabines, on whose banks it grew plentifully). The white poplar.

FARÍNA (from *far* corn, of which it is made). Meal or flower. In botany, it is the impregnating dust on the apices of flowers. It also means bran.

FARINÁCEUS (from *farina* flower). Made or composed of meal or flower; as bread and cake.

FARINÁRIUM (from *farina* meal). An antient food prepared from corn.

FARINÍFERUS (from *farina* meal, and *fero* to bring). Producing meal or flour. An epithet of sago.

FARRÁGO. Corrupted from FAVAGO.

FÁR-

FÁRREUS (from *far* corn). Scurfy. An epithet of urine where it deposits a branny sediment.

FÁSCIA (from *fascis* a bundle, because by means of a band materials are collected into bundles). A bandage, fillet, or roller. A muscle inclosing others like a fillet.

FASCIÁLIS (from *fascia* a fillet). A name of the sartorius muscle, because it crosses some of the muscles of the thigh and leg, like a swath or fillet.

FASCIÁTIO (from *fascia* a fillet). The binding up any diseased or wounded part with bandages.

FASCIÁTUS (from *fascis* a bundle). Growing together, so as to form a compact bundle.

FASCICULÁRIS (from *fasciculus* a little bundle). In botany, it is applied to the root, and means tuberosé, or having the knobs collected in bundles, as in the pœony.

FASCICULÁTUS (from *fasciculus* a little bundle). In botany, it is applied to the leaves, and means growing in bunches or bundles as in the larch-tree.

FASCÍCULUS (dim. of *fascis* a bundle). A sort of inflorescence in which the flowers grow close to each other, forming a flat surface, as in the sweet-william.

FASTÍDIUM (from *fastidio* to loath). Aversion ; loathing of food.

FASTIGIÁTUS (from *fastigium* the top or roof of a house). In botany, it is applied to the stalks, and means growing so as to form the appearance of the top or ridge of a house.

FATÚITAS (from *fatuus* simple). Foolishness ; simplicity ; idiotism.

FÁTUUS (*a fando*, because they are apt to talk much and foolishly, or rather from פתי *fati* an idiot, Heb.) Silly ; deficient in the powers of reason.

FAÚCES (the plural of *faux*). The top of the throat.

FAUX (quasi *favox*, *quia fatur voce*, because we speak from the top of the throat). The top of the throat. Also, in botany, the hiatus of the tube of the corolla.

FAVÁGO (from *favus* a honey-comb). A sort of bastard sponge, like a honey-comb.

FAVIFÓRMIS (from *favus* a honey-comb, and *forma* a likeness). Resembling a honey-comb. An epithet applied to foul and sanious

nious ulcers which, when pressed, discharge their ichor, as honey is pressed from the comb.

FÁVUS (a honey-comb). A sanious ulcer perforated like a honey-comb.

FEBRÍFUGA (from *febris* a fever, and *fugio* to drive away). The herb feverfew; so called because it was thought to be good in fevers. Also medicines which mitigate or remove fevers.

FÉBRIS (from *ferbeo* to be hot). A fever.

FÉCLA. See FÆCULA or FÆCES.

FECULÉNTUS (from *fecula* dregs). Full of lees or dregs.

FEL (quasi *follis* a bag, because it is contained in a little bag or pouch). The bile or gall. The lesser centaury is called *fel terra*, the gall of the earth, from its bitterness.

FÉLIS (Minthew says, *quod fellea sit ei lis cum muribus*, because she is a bitter enemy to mice). The cat.

FELLÍFLUUS (from *fel* the bile, and *fluo* to flow). An epithet of diseases attended with a great discharge of bile.

FÉMEN (quasi *ferimen*, from *fero* to bear). The thigh; so called because it is the chief support of the body.

FÉMINUS (from *femina* or *fæmina* a woman). In botany, it means producing female flowers only on the same root.

FEMORÁLIS (from *femur* the thigh). Belonging to the thigh.

FÉMUR—(from the old verb *fero* to bear, as being the support of the body). The thigh.

FENÉSTRA (a window, from *φαινω* to shine). The foramina in the shell of the ear are so called from their supposed resemblance.

FERÍNUS (from *ferus* wild). Noxious; malignant.

FERMENTATIO (from *fermento* to ferment). That change in certain vegetable juices by which vinous spirits are produced.

FERMÉNTUM (quasi *fervimentum*, from *ferveo* to work as wine in a vessel). Leaven; yeast. The matter producing fermentation.

FERRAMÉNTUM (from *ferrum* iron). An actual cautery; a red-hot iron.

FERRÁTUS (from *ferrum* iron). Impregnated with iron or steel; applied to mineral waters.

FERRÚGO (from *ferrum* iron). Rust of iron.

FÉRRUM (from *fero* to strike or wound, because offensive weapons

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are made of it, for which reason it is judiciously called Mars by the chemists). Iron, steel.

FÉRSÆ (*a fervore*, from the heat which accompanies them). The measles.

FÉRTILIS (from *fero* to bring forth). In botany, it means producing seed, in opposition to abortive.

FÉRULA (a staff, which it resembles). The herb fennel giant.

FERULÁGO (from *ferula* fennel giant). A species of ferula.

FERÚZA (from פְּרוּזָה *pberuzah*, Arab.) A precious stone of a sky-blue colour. Also the herb cyanus or blue-bottle.

FESTÚCA (from *fetus* produce, or *fero* to bear). The shoot or stalk of a tree. The wild oat-grass, which resembles the young shoot of a tree.

FESTUCÁGO (from *festuca* the wild oat). A species of wild oat.

FÍBER (from *fiber* extreme, because it resides in the extremities of lakes and rivers, Fest.) The beaver.

FÍBRA (from *fiber* extreme, it being commonly at the extremity, as the roots of plants). A fibre. A filament.

FIBRÓsus (from *fibra* a fibre). In botany, it is applied to the root, and means consisting of small strings.

FÍBULA (quasi *figilula*, from *figo* to fasten). A button or buckle to fasten bandages or the lips of wounds together. Also the small bone of the leg; so named because it joins together the tibia and the muscles.

FIBÚLEUS (from *fibula* the small bone of the leg). Belonging to the fibula.

FICÁRIA (from *ficus* a fig). The herb fig-wort; so called from its likeness.

FICÁTIO (from *ficus* a fig). A tubercle about the anus, or on the pudenda, resembling a fig.

FICÉDULA (from *ficus* a fig). A bird like a nightingale; and so called because it feeds on figs and grapes.

FICOÍDEA (from *ficoides* a plant so named). A plant resembling the ficoides.

FICOÍDES (from *ficus* a fig, and *eidos* a likeness). A plant resembling the fig-tree.

FÍCUS (from φῦω to produce, from its fertility, or from פִּיג *phig*, Heb.) The fig-tree. Also a tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig.

FIDI-

FIDICINÁLIS (from *fidicen* a harper). A name of some muscles of the fingers; and so called because they move the fingers, and are particularly used in playing upon stringed instruments.

FILÁCEUS (from *filum* a thread). In botany, it is applied to roots which are furnished with thread-like filaments.

FILÁGO (from *filum* a thread). The herb cotton-weed; so called because its leaf is furnished with a thread-like filament.

FILAMENTÓsus (from *filamentum* a little thread). Producing or bearing small thready fibres.

FILAMÉNTUM (dim. of *filum* a thread). Any body appearing like a small thin thread.

FILÉLLUM (from *filum* a thread). The frenum of the prepuce is so called, because it resembles a string.

FILÉTUM (from *filum* a thread). The frenum under the tongue, named from its string-like shape.

FILÍCULA (dim. of *filix* fern). A small sort of fern. Also the herb maidenhair, from *filum* a thread, which it resembles.

FILIFÓRMIS (from *filum* a thread, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a thread or piece of string.

FILIPÉNDULA (from *filum* a thread, and *pendeo* to hang). The herb drop-wort; so named because the numerous bulbs of its root hang as it were by small threads.

FÍLIUS ANTE PATREM (the son before the father). A name of the tussilago, because its flowers appear before the leaves.

FÍLIX (from *filum* a thread). Fern; so called from its being cut as it were into slender portions like threads.

FILTRÁTIÓ (from *filtrum* a strainer). The passing any fluid through a strainer to separate from it any gross particles.

FÍMBRIA (quasi *finibria*, from *finis* the extremity). The fringe or extremity of a jagged leaf. Also the outermost fillet which secures the rest of the bandage.

FIMBRICÁTUS (from *fimbria* fringe). Fringed; jagged round the edge like fringe. Applied to a leaf.

FÍMUS (from *fio* to be made). Dung; excrement.

FÍSSILIS (from *fissum* a cleft). Slate or Irish stone; so called because it easily divides itself into thin layers.

FÍSSÚRA (from *findo* to cleave asunder). A crack or longitudinal aperture.

FISSUS (from *findo* to cleave). Cleft; divided. Applied to a leaf.

FISTULA (quasi *fusula*, from *fundo* to pour out). A pipe or reed. A deep callous ulcer; so called because it resembles a pipe or reed.

FISTULÁRIA (from *fistula* a pipe). Pipe-weed; so called because its stalk is hollow.

FISTULÁRIS (from *fistula* a pipe). Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULÓSUS. The same.

FIXATIO (from *figo* to fix). The rendering any volatile substance fixed, so that it does not evaporate upon exposure to heat.

FLABELLIFÓRMIS (from *flabellum* a fan, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it is applied to a leaf, and means shaped like a fan.

FLABÉLLUM (from *flo* to blow). A fan. A sea-plant is so named from its shape.

FLÁCCIDUS (from *flacceo* to hang down). Flaccid; loose; feeble. Applied to a stalk, and opposed to rigid.

FLAGÉLLUM (from *flagello* to lash). A lash. In botany, a barren twig or shoot like a thong.

FLAGELLIFÓRMIS (from *flagellum* a thong, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a lash or thong.

FLÁMMULA (dim. of *flamma* a fire). The herb heart's ease, or traveller's joy; named from the burning pungency of its taste.

FLATULÉNTUS (from *flatus* wind). Attended with or producing wind. Applied usually to diseases of the bowels.

FLÁTUS (from *flo* to blow). Wind; flatulency.

FLÉGMEŃ (from *flecto* to incline downwards). A swelling of the ancles.

FLÉMEN. The same.

FLÉTUS (from *fleo* to weep). Weeping.

FLÉXOR (from *flecto* to bend). A name of many muscles whose office is to bend the part to which they are attached.

FLEXUÓSUS (from *flecto* to bend). In botany, it is applied to the stalk, and means having many turnings; bent differently at every joint.

FLORÁLIS (from *flos* a flower). In botany, applied to the leaves, and means those which immediately attend the flower. Belonging to the flower.

- FLORÍFERUS** (from *flos* a flower, and *fero* to bear). Producing flowers.
- FLOS** (from *χλωος* green). A flower. That part of a plant in which are the parts of generation. In chemistry, the more subtile parts of a body are called its flowers.
- FLÓSCULUS** (dim. of *flos* a flower). A floret or little flower. One of the distinct florets which compose an aggregate flower.
- FLÚAS** (from *fluor* an earthy neutral salt). Fluuate. A salt formed by the combination of the fluoric acid and a different base.
- FLUCTUÁTIO** (from *fluctuo* to float). That motion and agitation which is evident upon the pressure of a part containing any fluid.
- FLUIDITAS** (from *fluo* to flow). That softness of parts which yields to the circumambient air. It is distinct from liquidity, in that it does not make wet whatever is in contact with it: thus, quicksilver is a fluid; water is a liquid.
- FLÚOR** (from *fluo* to flow). A stream or flux.
- FLUS** (from *fluo* to flow). A barbarous word of the same meaning.
- FLÚTA** (from *fluo* to flow). A kind of lamprey; so called because it floats on the surface of the water.
- FLUVIÁTILIS** (from *fluvius* a river). In botany, it means growing in rivers.
- FLÚXIO** (from *fluo* to flow). A catarrh or defluxion.
- FLÚXUS** (from *fluo* to flow). A flux or continued evacuation of liquid stools. Also a catarrh.
- FÓCUS** (from *foveo* to burn). The burning point of a speculum. That part of a disease where it is supposed to keep its principal residence.
- FODÍNA** (from *fodio* to dig). A quarry. The labyrinth of the ear.
- FŒ'DULA** (from *fædus* foul). A sort of fungus; so called from its foetid smell when rotten.
- FŒNÍCULUM** (quasi *fænum oculorum*, the hay or herb good for the sight, Minshew). The herb fennel; so called because it is thought good for the eyes.
- FŒNUMGRÆ'CUM** (from *fænum* hay, and *Græcus* belonging to Greece, because in Greece it grew in the meadows like hay). Fœnugreek.

FŒTÁBULUM (from *fæteo* to become putrid). A foul ulcer.

FŒTOR (from *fæteo* to stink). A stink or ill favour.

FŒTUS (from *feo* to bring forth). The young of all viviparous animals whilst in the womb, and of oviparous animals before they are hatched.

FOLIÁCEUS (from *folium* a leaf). Growing upon the leaves.

FOLIÁRIS (from *folium* a leaf). Proceeding from a leaf.

FOLIÁTIO (from *folium* a leaf). The complication of leaves whilst folded up in the bud.

FOLIÁTUS (from *folium* a leaf). Covered with leaves.

FOLÍFERUS (from *folium* a leaf, and *fero* to bear). Bearing leaves.

FOLÍOLUM (dim. of *folium* a leaf). One of the little leaflets which together make a compound leaf.

FOLIÓSUS (from *folium* a leaf). Leafy. Covered with leaves.

FÓLIUM (from *φυλλον*). A leaf.

FOLLÍCULUS (dim. of *follis* a bag). In surgery, it is a little bag which contains the matter of some abscesses or tumours. In botany, it is the thin membrane which covers the seeds of plants. In anatomy, it is a simple gland.

FÓLLIS (from *φαλλος*). The same.

FOMENTÁTIO (from *fomento* to comfort). Any matter applied warm to comfort and assuage a diseased part.

FÓMES (from *foveo* to cherish, as fuel does fire). The cause or matter which cherishes and continues the disease. Substances receiving infection, and retaining it, contain an impregnating matter called *fomites*.

FONS (from *fundo* to pour out). The membranous part in newborn infants at the coronal and sagittal commissures is so called, from its soft quaggy texture.

FONTÁLIS (from *fons* a fountain). The herb pond-weed; so called because it grows in and about lakes and ponds.

FONTANÉLLA (dim. of *fons* a fountain). An issue is so called, from its perpetual running like water from a fountain.

FONTÍCULUS (dim. of *fons* a fountain). The same.

FONTINÁLIS (from *fons* a well). A sort of moss growing about wells.

FORÁMEN (from *foro* to pierce). A hole. An aperture.

FORAMINULÉNTUS (from *foramen* a hole). Full of holes; applied to the ethmoid bone.

FÓRCEPS

- FÓRCEPS** (quasi *ferriceps*, as being the iron with which we seize any thing hot, from *ferrum* iron, and *capio* to take). A pair of tongs or pincers.
- FÓRFEX** (quasi *ferrifex*). The same. Also a pair of large scissars.
- FORFICÍNA** (from *forfex* a pair of pincers). The earwig; so called from its forked tail, with which it seizes as with pincers.
- FORMÁTIO** (from *formo* to frame). The external shape or configuration of any matter.
- FÓRMÍAS** (from *formica* the ant). A salt formed by the combination of the formic acid with a different base, as *formias argenti* formiate of silver.
- FORMÍCA** (quòd *ferat nicas*, because of his diligence in collecting small particles of provision together). The ant or pismire. Also a black wart or varicose tumour; so called because its pain resembles the bite of the ant.
- FORMÍCANS** (from *formica* the ant). An epithet of a small unequal pulse, like the creeping of ants.
- FORMICÁTIO** (from *formica* an ant). A pricking in any part of the body like the stinging of ants.
- FORMÍCUS** (from *formica* the ant). Produced from ants.
- FÓRMULA** (dim. of *forma* a form). The description or constitution of a medicine. A prescription.
- FÓRNAX** (from פֶּרַן *forn*, Arab.) A furnace.
- FORNICÁTUS** (from *fornix* an arch). Arched; vaulted. In botany, it is applied to the petal.
- FÓRNIX** (perhaps from פֶּרַן *forn* a furnace, Arab.) An arch or vault. A part of the corpus callosum in the brain is so called, because if viewed in a particular direction it has some resemblance to the arch of an ancient vault.
- FÓSSA** (from *fodio* to dig). A ditch. Any cavity or hollow in the body.
- FÓSSILIS** (from *fodio* to dig). Any thing which has been dug out of the earth.
- FÓTUS** (from *foveo* to cherish or keep warm). A fomentation or warm fluid applied to comfort any diseased part.
- FÓVEA** (from *fodio* to dig). The sinus of the pudendum muliebre.
- FRÁCES** (plural of *frax*). The lees of oil.

FRAC-

FRACTÚRA (from *frango* to break). A fracture, or separation of a bone by external force.

FRÆNUM (from *fræno* to curb). A bridle. A name of the annular ligaments on the ancles and wrists, because they bridle the tendons of the muscles which pass through them. Also the chord which joins the prepuce to the glans penis: and the chord under the tongue.

FRÁGA (from *fragro* to smell sweet). The strawberry; so called from the sweetness of its smell.

FRAGÁRIA. The same.

FRAGAROÍDES (from *fragara* the strawberry, and *ειδος* a likeness). The barren strawberry.

FRAGÍLITAS (from *frango* to break). A disease of the bones, in which they break with the application of very little violence.

FRAMBÆSIA. The yaws. A disease endemical in Guinea and the hot climates of Africa.

FRÁNGULA (from *frango* to break). The black alder-tree; so called because of the brittleness of its branches.

FRANKÉNIA (named in honour of Dr. Franken). A plant of the order monogynia, and the class hexandria.

FRAXINÉLLA (from *fraxinus* the ash). Bastard dittany; so called because its leaves resemble those of the ash.

FRÁXINUS (*a fragore*, from the noise its keys make when shaken by the wind; or from *φραξις* a hedge, because of its use in forming hedges). The ash-tree.

FRENUM. A corruption of FRÆNUM.

FRIABILITAS (from *frio* to crumble small). See FRAGILITAS.

FRICATIO. The same as FRICTIO.

FRÍCTIO (from *frico* to rub). Rubbing the whole or any part of the body.

FRIGÉLIA (from *frigus* cold, because this bird is observed to sing and flourish in the coldest weather, Minsh.) The thistle-finch.

FRIGIDÁRIUM (from *frigidus* cold). A vessel for holding cold water.

FRÍGUS (from *εργος*). Cold. It generally means that of the extremities.

FRIN-

FRINGILLAGO (or *frigillago*, from *frigus* cold). The titmouse; so called because it bears an extreme degree of cold.

FRITILLÁRIA (from *fritilla* a particoloured kind of grain). The checquered tulip; named from the spots upon its flowers like frit.

FRONDESCÉNTIA (from *frondeo* to bring forth leaves). The time when trees and plants put forth their leaves.

FRONDÍFERUS (from *frons* a leaf, and *fero* to bear). Bearing leaves.

FRONDÓsus (from *frons* a leaf or branch). Bearing leaves or branches.

FRONS (from *fero* to bear, because the indications of the mind are borne upon it; or from *φρονις* thought, it being the seat of thought). The forehead. In botany, it means a leaf or branch, from *fero* to bear.

FRONTÁLIS (from *frons* the forehead). Any thing belonging to or applied to the forehead.

FRUCTESCÉNTIA (from *fructus* fruit). The time when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.

FRUCTIFICÁTIÓ (from *fructifico* to make fruitful). The parts of vegetables appropriated to generation, are called its parts of fructification.

FRUCTIFLÓRUS (from *fructus* fruit, and *flos* a flower). Bearing fruit and flowers at the same time.

FRÚCTUS (from *fruor* to use, or from פרי *feri*, Heb.) Fruit.

FRUGÍLEGA (from *fruges* corn, and *lego* to gather). The rook; so called from its picking the corn out of the ground after it has been sown.

FRUGÍPERA (from *fruges* corn, and *paro* to get). The wheat-ear; so called because he lives upon corn.

FRUGÍVORA (from *fruges* corn, and *voro* to devour). The rook, which gathers up the corn after it has been sown.

FRUMENTÁCEUS (from *frumentum* corn). Resembling corn, or bearing seed like corn.

FRUMÉNTUM (quasi *frugamentum*, from *fruges* fruit). Corn of any kind, from which food is prepared.

FRUSTRÁNEUS (from *frustra* in vain). In botany, it means having the parts of fructification neutral or of no use.

- FRUTÉSCENS** (from *frutex* a shrub). Shrubby. Smaller than a tree, and larger than a plant.
- FRÚTEX** (*a ferendo fructum*, from its bearing fruit). A shrub. A small tree, whose trunk is perennial, and divided into many branches.
- FRUTICÓsus** (from *frutex* a shrub). Shrubby. Belonging to the tribe of shrubs.
- FUCOÍDES** (from *fucus* the herb alkanet, and *ειδος* a likeness). A species of fucus or alkanet.
- FÚCUS** (*φυκος*, from פֶּרֶךְ *fuka* antimony, Heb.) The herb red alkanet; so called because like antimony it was used in painting the cheeks.
- FÚGA DÆ'MONUM** (from *fuga* flight, and *dæmon* an evil spirit). The herb St. John's wort, so called because it was thought that by it evil spirits might be put to flight.
- FUGACÍSSIMUS** (from *fugax* speedy). In botany, it is applied to the petals, and means of very short continuance, soon falling off.
- FULCRÁTUS** (from *fulcrum* a prop). Propped. In botany, it is applied to a branch, and means descending to the ground and supporting the stem.
- FÚLCRUM** (from פֶּלֶךְ *falk* a staff, Heb.) A prop; a support. That part of a plant which serves to strengthen and defend it.
- FÚLICA** (from *fuligo* soot). A coot; so called from its sooty colour.
- FULÍGO** (quasi *fumiligo*, from *fumus* smoke). Soot. Also the soft black powder in some sorts of fungus.
- FÚLLO** (from ψαλλα). An earwig.
- FULMINÁTIO** (from *fulmen* thunder). An explosion or loud noise made by the application of heat to certain substances.
- FUMÁRIA** (from *fumus* smoke). The herb fumitory; so called because it is used for dimness of sight, and, when its juice is dropped into the eyes, produces the same sensations as smoke.
- FUMIGÁTIO** (from *fumigo* to perfume). Fumigation, or the inhaling fumes of any kind into the lungs.
- FUMITÓRIUM** (from *fumus* smoke). See **FUMARIA**.
- FÚNCTIO** (from *fungor* to perform). Any action or function of the body.
- FUNGOÍDES** (*σφογλοειδης*, from σφογγος a toadstool, and *ειδος* a likeness). A species of fungus without a cap.

- FÚNGUS** (from *σφγγος* sponge). Toadstool. The mushroom. They are all of a spongy contexture. In surgery, it is any sponge-like excrescence.
- FUNÍCULUS** (dim. of *funis* a rope). The navel-string.
- FÚNIS** (a rope). The same.
- FÚRCA** (from *פָּרַק* *farkah* to divide, Heb.) A fork. In botany, it is the thorn which grows upon some trees for its defence.
- FÚRCALA** (from *furca* a fork). The clavicle is so called from its shape.
- FURCÁTUS** (from *furca* a fork). Forked.
- FURCÉLLA** (dim. of *furca* a fork). The ensiform cartilage is so named from its shape.
- FÚRCULA** (dim. of *furca* a fork). The same as **FURCALA**.
- FÚRFUR** (from *פָּרַפַּר* *farfarah* to break into small pieces, Heb.) Bran. Scurf resembling bran.
- FURFURATIO** (from *furfur* bran). A disease of the head, in which it is covered with a scabiness or scurf like bran. Also a branny sediment in the urine.
- FURFURÓSUS** (from *furfur* bran). Having scales or scurf, or a sediment resembling bran.
- FÚRIA** (from *furio* to enrage, because of the excruciating torments it occasions). A zoophite species of insect, peculiar to the northern parts of Sweden, which suddenly penetrates into the flesh, and causes exquisite pain.
- FURIÓSUS** (from *furio* to enrage). A flatulent disorder; so called from the violence of pain attending it.
- FÚRNUS** (from *פֶּרֶן* *forn*, Arab.) A chemical furnace.
- FÚROR** (from *furo* to be mad). A high degree of madness or hysterics in women is called a *furor uterinus*, when it is attended with a most violent irritability of the uterus and pudenda.
- FURÚNCULUS** (from *furo* to rage). A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration. Also a weasel, from *fur* a thief, because of its rapacity.
- FUSÁNUS** (from *fusus* a spindle). The spindle-tree; so called because its wood is made into spindles.
- FUSÁRIA**. The same.
- FUSIFÓRMIS** (from *fusus* a spindle, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it is applied to the root, and means tapering downwards like a spindle.

FÚSIO (from *fundo* to pour out). The reduction of solid bodies into a fluid state by the application of heat.

FUSTÉRNA (from *fustis* a club). The upper part of a fir-tree is so called, because it is full of knots like a club.

FÚSUS (a spindle). Bastard saffron; so called from its tapering and spindle-like shape.

G.

G A'BBARA (from קבר *cabbar*, a sepulchre, or גבר *gabbar* a man). A mummy; an embalmed body.

GABIRÉA (γαβιρέα). A pinguinous species of myrrh.

GÆÓDES (γιαωδης, from γαια earth). A species of thunderstone found on the surface of the earth.

GAGÁTES (γαγάτης, from Γαγης a river in Lycia, where it is found). Jet or agate-stone.

GALÁCIA (from γαλα milk). A stone of a milky colour.

GALÁCTIA (γαλακτία, from γαλα milk). An excess or overflowing of the milk in women.

GALÁCTINA (γαλακτίνα, from γαλα milk). Aliment prepared of milk.

GALACTIRRHÆ'A (γαλακτιρροια, from γαλα milk, and ρεω to flow). An excess or overflowing of the milk.

GALACTÍTES (γαλακτίτης, from γαλα milk). See GALACIA.

GALACTÓDES (γαλακτιωδης, from γαλα milk). Milk-warm.

GALACTÓPHORA (γαλακτιφορα, from γαλα milk, and φερω to carry). Medicines which increase the milk. The lacteal vessels are also called *ductus galactophori*.

GALACTOPOIÉTICUS (γαλακτοποιητικος, from γαλα milk, and ποιω to make). Having the power of making or converting into milk.

GALACTOPÓSIA (γαλακτοποσια, from γαλα milk, and πινω to drink). The curing diseases by a milk-diet.

GALÁN-

GALÁNGA (perhaps its Indian name). A plant growing in China and the East Indies.

GALÁNTHUS (γαλανθος, from γαλα milk, and ανθος a flower). The snow-drop; named from its milk-white flower.

GALARÁCTIS (γαλαρακτις, from γαλα milk). The milk-stone.

GALÁXIAS (γαλαξιας, from γαλα milk). A stone of a milky colour.

GÁLBA (from חלב *chalab* fatness, Heb.) A mite or maggot; so called from its fatness.

GÁLBANUM (χαλβανη, from חלבנה *chalbanah*, Heb.) A concrete gummy juice of an ever-green plant growing in Syria.

GÁLBEUM (from the emperor Galba, who is said to have worn such a thing). A medical bracelet worn round the neck.

GÁLBULUS (from *galbus* yellow). The cone or nut of the cypress-tree; so called from its colour. Also a natural yellowness of the skin.

GÁLEA (from γαλη a cat, of whose skin it was formerly made). A helmet. In anatomy, the amnios is so called because it surrounds the foetus like a helmet. In surgery, it is a bandage for the head. In botany, it is the upper lip of a labiated flower which resembles a crest or helmet. A species of head-ach is so termed when it surrounds the head like a helmet.

GALEANTHRÓPIA (γαλεανθρωπια, from γαλη a cat, and ανθρωπος a man). A sort of madness, in which the patient fancies himself to be a cat.

GALEÁTUS (from *galea* a helmet). Shaped like a helmet. A term in botany.

GÁLEGA (γαλεγη, from γαλα milk). The herb goat's rue; and named because it increases the milk of animals who eat it, particularly of goats.

GALÉNA (γαληνη serenity, because it composes and makes tranquil the turbulence of disease). An ancient name of the theriaca. Also a lead ore in which is some silver, from γαλειν to shine.

GALÉNIA (named in honour of Galen the Greek physician). A plant of the digynia order, and class octandria.

GALÉNIUM (γαληνιον, from γαληνη galena). A cataplasm in the composition of which was the galena.

GALEÓBDULON. See **GALEOPSIS.**

GALEÓPSIS (καληοψις, from καλος good, and οψις vision). The hedge-nettle; so called because it was thought good for the sight.

GALERÍTIA (from *galerus* a hat). The herb butterbur; so called because its leaves are shaped like a hat.

GALÉXIAS (γαλεξίας, from γαλα milk). A sea-lamprey; so named from its colour.

GALIÁNCON (γαλιαγκων, from γαλεος a weasel, and αγων the elbow). Having one arm shorter than the other, or shaped like the weasel.

GÁLIIUM (γαλιον, from γαλα milk, because it coagulates milk). The herb cheese-rennet.

GÁLLÆ (from *Gallus* the river in Bythinia, from whose banks they were brought). Galls.

GALLICRISTA (from *gallus* a cock, and *crista* a crest). Penny-grass; so named because it resembles a cock's comb.

GÁLLICUS (from *Gallia* France). An epithet of the venereal disease; because it is pretended to have been brought from France.

GALLÍNA (fœm. of *gallus* a cock). A hen.

GALLINÁGO (dim. of *gallus* a cock). The woodcock. An eminence within the prostate gland is called *caput gallinaginis* from its fancied resemblance to a woodcock's head.

GALLITRÍCHIS. Corrupted from **CALLITRICHIS** or **CALLITRICHUM**.

GÁLLIUM. See **GALIUM**.

GÁLLUS (from γαλλος castrated, because this bird was dedicated to Cybele, whose priests were all eunuchs; or from *galea* a helmet, which its comb in some manner represents). A cock. An eunuch.

GÁLREDA (from *galrey*, Germ.) Jelly.

GAMBÓGIA (from the province *Cambogia*, where it is procured). Gamboge.

GAMBOÍDEA. The same.

GÁMMA (from the Greek letter Γ gamma, which it is like). A surgical instrument for cauterising a hernia.

GÁMMARUS (καμμαρος, from καμαρα an arch). The lobster or cray-fish; so called from the vaulted form of its shell.

GAMPHÉLE (γαμφηλη, from γαμφος crooked). The jaw. The cheek.

GAN-

GÁNGAMON (γαγγαμων, from γαγγαμη a fishing-net, which it was said to resemble). The omentum. Also that contexture of nerves about the navel.

GANGÍTES (Γαγγίτις, from the river *Ganges*, where it was found). Jet.

GÁNGLION (γαγγλιον). A knot in the course of a nerve. Also a tumour upon the tendon or muscle.

GANGRÆNA (γαγγραινα, from γαινω to feed upon). A gangrene or beginning mortification eating away the flesh.

GÁRABA (from גרבה *garabah*, Arab). The leprosy or itch.

GARCÍNIA (named in honour of Dr. Garcin, who accurately described it). The mangostan; a tree of the Molucca islands producing an exquisite fruit.

GÁRGALE (γαργαλη, from γαργαλιζω to tickle or stimulate). Irritation or stimulation.

GARGALÍSMUS (γαργαλισμος). The same.

GARGÁREON (γαργαρειων, from גרגר *gargar*, Arab. or גרגרה *gargarah*, Heb.) The uvula, or glandulous body which hangs down into the throat.

GARGARÍSMUS (γαργαρισμος, from גרגרה *gargarah* to gargle, Heb.) A gargle; a wash for the mouth and throat.

GARIDÉLLA (named in honour of Dr. Garidel). A plant so called by Tournefort, of the order trigynia, and class decandria.

GARROTÍLLO (from *garottar* to bind closely, Span.) A name of the cynanche maligna, from its sense of strangulation, as if the throat were bound with a cord.

GÁRUM (γαρον, from γαρος the fish first so pickled). The liquor in which fish is pickled.

GARYOPHYLLUS. See **CARYOPHYLLUS**.

GAS (from *gascht* an eruption of wind, Germ.) Any matter subtilised by heat into an elastic aëriform state.

GASÉLLA. See **GAZELLA**.

GÁSTER (γαστηρ). The belly. The stomach or the uterus.

GÁSTRICUS (γαστρικος, from γαστηρ the stomach). Belonging in any manner to the stomach.

GASTRÍTIS (γαστρίτις, from γαστηρ the stomach). An inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROCÉLE (γαστροκελη, from γαστηρ the stomach, and κηλη a tumour or hernia). A tumour or rupture of the stomach.

- GASTROCNÉMIUS** (γαστροκνημιος, from γαστήρ a belly, and κνημη the leg). A muscle forming the belly or thick part of the leg.
- GASTROCÓLICUS** (γαστροκολικός, from γαστήρ the stomach, and κολόν the colon). Applied to a vein which proceeds from the stomach to the colon.
- GASTRODÝNIA** (γαστροδυνία, from γαστήρ the stomach, and ὄδυ pain). A pain in the stomach.
- GASTROEPIPLOÍCUS** (γαστροεπιπλοικός, from γαστήρ the stomach, and επιπλόν the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum.
- GASTRORÁPHIA** (γαστροραφία, from γαστήρ the belly, and ραφή a suture). A suture of the belly or some of its contents.
- GASTROTÓMIA** (γαστροτομία, from γαστήρ the belly, and τέμνω to cut). The operation of cutting open the belly and uterus, as in the Cæsarean operation.
- GAÚDIUM** (from חָדַד *chadab* to rejoice). Joy; a pleasant commotion of the spirits.
- GAÚSUS** (γαυσος). Crooked; gibbous.
- GAZÉLLA** (gazel, Ind.) The African goat or antelope.
- GEUIÓMENUS** (γεγυιομενος, from γυιω to dismember). Enervated; weak; deficient in the use of the limbs.
- GEISÓMA** (γεισῶμα, from γεισον the eaves of a house). The prominent parts of the eye-brows, which hang over the eyes like the eaves of a house.
- GEÍSON** (γεισον). The same.
- GELÁSINUS** (γελασινος, from γελαω to laugh). An epithet of the four middle fore-teeth, because they are shewn in laughter.
- GELÁSMUS** (γελασμος, from γελαω to laugh). Violent laughter.
- GELATÍNA** (from *gelo* to congeal). Jelly.
- GELÁTIO** (from *gelo* to freeze). Freezing; or that rigidity of body which happens in a catalepsy, as if the person were frozen.
- GÉLIDUS** (from גֶּלִיד *gelid* ice, Arab.) Cold; frozen.
- GÉLOS** (γελως, from γελαω to laugh). Laughter.
- GÉLU** (from גֶּלִיד *gelid*, Arab.) Ice; frost.
- GEMÉLLUS** (dim. of *geminus* double). Double; having a fellow.
- GEMINÁTUS** (from *geminus* a twin). In botany, it signifies being double, or having two growing from the same part.
- GÉMINUS** (from γιμω to be full). A twin. Whatever has its pair or fellow.

GÉMITUS (from *gemo* to groan). Groaning : the noise made by a person in pain.

GÉMMA (quasi *genima*, from *γεννω* to generate). A bud. Also a jewel ; a precious stone.

GEMMÁTIO (from *gemma* a bud). The formation of the buds.

GÉMMEUS (from *gemma* a jewel). Transparent, shining like a gem.

GEMMÍPARUS (from *gemma* a bud, and *pario* to produce). Producing, bearing buds.

GEMÓNIS (*γεμωνις*, from *γεμω* to be full). The eagle-stone ; so called because it was thought to help women in travail.

GEMÚRSA (from *gemo* to groan). An excrescence between the toes ; so called from the pain it occasioned in walking.

GÉNA (from *γενος*). The cheek.

GENEÍAS (*γενειας*, from *γενος* the cheek). The downy hair which first covers the cheek.

GENEÍUM (*γενειον*, from *γενος* the cheek or chin). The chin, and that part of the face where the beard grows.

GENERÁTIO (from *genero* to beget or conceive). Generation or conception.

GÉNESIS (*γενεσις*, from *γινωμαι* to bring forth, or *γεννω* to beget). The same.

GENIÁLIS (from *geneium* the cheek). Belonging to the cheek.

GENICULÁRIS (from *genu* the knee). Jointed. Knotty or bent at the joints like the knee in sitting.

GENICULÁTUS. The same.

GENÍCULUM (from *genu* the knee). A knot or joint.

GENIOGLÓSSUS (*γενειογλωσσος*, from *γενειον* the chin, and *γλωσσα* the tongue). A muscle so named from its origin in the chin and its insertion in the tongue.

GENIOHYOIDÆ'US (*γενειουοειδαιος*, from *γενειον* the chin, and *υοειδης* the os hyoides). A muscle so called from its origin in the chin and its insertion in the os hyoides.

GENIOPHARYNGÆ'US (*γενειοφαρυγγαιος*, from *γενειον* the chin, and *φαρυγξ* the pharynx). A muscle so called from its origin in the chin and its insertion in the pharynx.

GENÍSTA (from *genu* a knee). Common broom ; so called from the inflection and angularity of its twigs.

GENISTÉLLA (dim. of *genista* broom). A lesser species of broom.

GENITÁLE (from *geno* or *gigno* to beget). The privy member.

GENITÁLÍUM (from *genitale* the privy member). A disease of the genital parts.

GENITÚRA (from *gigno* to beget). The male seed. Also the privy member.

GÉNOU (from *γουν* the knee). A moveable articulation, like that of the knee.

GÉNSING (Chinefe). A restorative root brought from China.

GENTIÁNA (from *Gentius* king of Illyria, who first used it). The herb gentian; bitter-wort.

GENTIANÉLLA (dim. of *gentiana*). A species of gentian.

GÉNU (from *γουν*, *παρα το εις γυν νευειν*, because by it the body is bent towards the earth). The knee.

GENUFLÉXIO (from *genu* the knee, and *flecto* to bend). The act of kneeling.

GENÚGRA (*γουνγρα*, from *γουν* the knee, and *αγρα* a seizure). The gout in the knee.

GÉNUŠ (γενος, from *γενναω* to generate). In botany, it means a class or order of plants having the parts of fructification alike.

GEÓDES (*γηωδης*, from *γη* earth, which it contains). A dry astringent stone.

GEOFFRÆ'A (named in honour of Dr. Geoffrey). A tree from which is obtained the cabbage-bark.

GERÁNDRYUM (*γερανδρυον*, from *γερων* old, and *δρυς* an oak). A species of oak living to a great age.

GÉRANIS (*γερανις*, from *γερανος* a crane). A bandage for a fractured clavicle; so called because it is shaped like an extended crane.

GERANÍTES (*γερανιτις*, from *γερανος* a crane). A precious stone, in colour like a crane's neck.

GERÁNÍUM (*γερανιον*, from *γερανος* a crane). The herb crane's-bill; so called because its pistil is long like the bill of a crane.

GERÁRDIA (named in honour of Gerard the florist, who first described it). A name of the angelica.

GÉRMEN (quasi *geramen*, from *gero* to bear). A sprout or bud.

GERMINÁTIO (from *germino* to bud forth). The putting forth of buds or sprouts.

GERO-

GEROCÓMIA (γερονκομία, from *γερων* an aged person, and *κομεω* to be concerned about). That part of medicine which regards the regimen and treatment of old age.

GERONTOPÓGON (γεροντοπωγον, from *γερων* an old man, and *πωγων* a beard). The herb old man's beard; so called because its downy seed, while inclosed in the calyx, resembles the beard of an aged man.

GERONTÓXON (γεροντοξον, from *γερων* an old person, and *τεξον* a dart). A small ulcer like the head of a dart appearing sometimes in the cornea of old persons.

GEROPÓGON. See **GERONTOPOGON**.

GÉRRES (from *gerræ* a trifle, because of its uselessness). A small fish of the pilchard kind.

GESNÉRIA (named in honour of Gesner the botanist). An American plant, of the order angiospermia and class didynamia.

GESTÁTIO (from *gero* to carry). Pregnancy, or the time in which the foetus is carried in the womb.

GESTICULÁTIO (from *gesticular* to dance about). Any agitation of the limbs by way of exercise.

GÉUM (γεον). The herb avens.

GEÚMA (γευμα, from *γευω* to taste). The sense of tasting.

GEÚSIS (γευσις). The same.

GEÚZA (from *גוזז geuzab*, Arab.) A nut. Also a gland.

GHELÓNE (χελωνη, from *χελυς* a shell). The tortoise.

GIBBÓSITAS (from *gibbus* crooked). Crookedness of the chest or spine.

GÍBBUS (from *גבב gabab* a hill, Heb.) Bunched; crooked. In botany, it means having both sides convex.

GÍGAS (γίγας, from *γίνομαι* to be born, and *γη* the earth). A giant or man enlarged beyond the comparative bounds of nature. They were formerly fabled to have sprung from the earth.

GÍNGIBER (ζιγγίβρις). Ginger. The Indians call it by this name.

GÍNGIBRÁCHIUM (from *gingivæ* the gums, and *brachium* the arm). A name of the scurvy, because the gums, arms, and legs are affected with it.

GÍNGÍDIUM (from *γίγλιδιον*). Common chervil.

GÍNGIPÉDIUM (from *gingivæ* the gums, and *pes* the foot). A name of
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of the scurvy, because the gums, arms, and legs are affected with it.

GÍNGIVÆ (from *gigno* to beget, because the teeth are as it were born in them). The gums.

GÍNGLYMUS (from γιγλυμος a hinge). A species of articulation resembling the motion of a hinge.

GÍNSENG (Indian). A species of panax.

GITH (from קצף *ketfa*, Heb.) Fennel-flower.

GITHÁGO (from *gith*). A species of cockle or darnel.

GLABÉLLA (from *glaber* smooth, because it is without hair). The space between the eye-brows.

GLÁBER (from גלגל *galab*, Heb.) Smooth. In botany, it is applied to the leaf, and means having a smooth even surface.

GLADIÁTUS (from *gladius* a sword). Shaped like a sword.

GLADIÓLUS (dim. of *gladius* a sword). The herb corn-flag; so named from the sword-like shape of its leaf.

GLÁMA (from γλαμα). The fordes of the eye.

GLÁNDIUM (from *glans* a nut). A small carnos tumour like a nut.

GLANDÓSUS (from *glans* a gland). Of the consistence or shape of a gland.

GLÁNDULA (dim. of *glans* a nut). A gland; so called from its shape. A small excretory vessel on the surface of some plants is so called.

GLANDULÍFERUS (from *glandula* a gland, and *fero* to bear). Bearing glandules or small secretory vessels.

GLANDULÓSUS (from *glandula* a gland). In botany, it is applied to a leaf, and means having minute glands on the surface.

GLANDULOSOCÁRNEUS (from *glandula* a gland, and *caro* flesh). Applied to fleshy excrescences of a glandulous consistence or appearance.

GLÁNIS (γλανις, from the river *Glanis* in Hetruria, where it was caught). A small fish.

GLANS (perhaps from גלגל *balon* an oak, Heb.) An acorn; a chestnut. Also the tip or nut of the penis is so named from its likeness to an acorn.

GLÁSTUM (quasi *callastum*, from *Callia*, who first used it). The herb woad.

GLAÚ-

GLAÚCIUM (γλαυκιον, from γλαυκος blue or yellow). The yellow horned poppy ; so called from its colour.

GLAUCÓMA (γλαυκωμα, from γλαυκος blue). A disease of the eye, where the crystalline humour is become of a blue or sea-green colour.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS (γλαυκοφυλλος, from γλαυκος blue, and φυλλον a leaf). Having leaves of an azure or sea-green colour.

GLAUCÓSIS (γλαυκωσις). The same as **GLAUCOMA**.

GLAÚCUS (from γλαυκος of a sea-green colour). A fish so named from its colour.

GLAUX (γλαυξ, from γλαυκος sea-green). The liquorice vetch ; so called from its colour.

GLÉCHON (from γληχων). Pennyroyal.

GLECHONÍTES (γληχωνίτης, from γληχων pennyroyal). Wine impregnated with penny-royal.

GLÉNE (from γληνη the pupil or socket of the eye). A slight cavity in a bone which receives another in articulation.

GLENOÍDES (γληνοειδης, from γληνη the socket of the eye, and ειδος a likeness). Any cavity like the socket of the eye.

GLEÚCINUM (γλευκινον, from γλευκος must). An ointment in the preparation of which was must.

GLEÚCUS (γλευκος, from γλυκυσ sweet). Must, or any sweet wine.

GLEÚXIS (γλευξις, from γλυκυσ sweet). A sweet wine.

GLIS (from *glisco* to grow fat). The dormouse ; so called because it is always found fat. Also a thistle, from γλια glue, because of its property of sticking to whatever it touches.

GLISCHRÁSMA (γλισχρασμα, from γλισχερινω to become glutinous). Lentor. Viscosity.

GLISCHRÓCOLOS (γλισχροκολος, from γλισχερος viscid, and χολη the bile). An epithet for bilious viscid excrements.

GLISCHRÓDES (γλισχερωδης, from γλισχερος viscid). Viscid ; glutinous.

GLÍSCHRUS (γλισχερος). The same.

GLOBÓSUS (from *globus* a globe). Globular, round. In botany, it is applied to the root.

GLOBULÁRIA (from *globus* a globe). The French daisy ; so called from the shape of its flower.

GLÓBUS (quasi *glomus*, from גלגל *galom*, Heb.) A globe. A round ball

ball which seems to ascend from the stomach into the throat in hysterical disorders is called the *globus hystericus*.

GLOCHÍDION (γλωχιδιον, from γλωχis the point of a spear). A plant of the order syngenesia, and class monœcia; so named from its pointed shape.

GLÓCHIS (γλωχis the point of a spear). The point of the pubes of plants.

GLOMERÁTUS (from *glomer* a clue of thread). In botany, it means growing together in a globular form.

GLÓSSA (from γλωσσα). The tongue.

GLOSSÁGRA (γλωσσαγρα, from γλωσσα the tongue, and αγρα a seizure). A rheumatic pain of the tongue.

GLOSSOCÁTOCHUS (γλωσσοκατοχος, from γλωσσα the tongue, and κατεχω to depress). An instrument for pressing down the tongue. A spatula.

GLOSSOCÉLE (γλωσσοκηλη, from γλωσσα the tongue, and κηλη a tumour). An extrusion of the tongue with swelling.

GLOSSOCÓMION (γλωσσοκομιον, from γλωσσα the tongue, and κομειν to guard). This word literally means a case for the tongue of a hautboy; and by metaphor a case for a fractured limb.

GLOSSÓPETRA (γλωσσοπέτρα, from γλωσσα the tongue, and πέτρα a stone). A precious stone shaped like a tongue.

GLOSSOPHARYNGÆ'US (γλωσσοφαρυγγαιος, from γλωσσα the tongue, and φαρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle named from its origin in the tongue and its insertion in the pharynx.

GLOSSOSTAPHYLÍNUS (γλωσσοσταφυλινος, from γλωσσα the tongue, and σταφυλινος the staphylinus). A muscle fixed in the tongue and terminating in the staphylinus.

GLÓTTA (γλωττα). The tongue.

GLÓTTIS (γλωττις, from γλωττα the tongue). The narrow tongue or slip at the upper end of the aspera arteria. Also the great plover; so named from the length of his tongue.

GLÚMA (from *glubo* to skin). Husk or chaff.

GLUMÓSUS (from *gluma* chaff). In botany, it is applied to an aggregate flower whose base is provided with a common gluma or husk.

GLUTÆ'US (γλυταιος, from γλυτος the buttocks). Belonging to the buttocks. The name of some muscles which compose the fleshy part of the buttocks.

- GLÚTEN** (quasi *geluten*, from *gelo* to congeal). Gluc. Lentor.
- GLÚTIA** (γλῡτια, from γλῡτος the buttocks). The two protuberances in the brain, which for their supposed likeness are called its buttocks.
- GLUTINÁTIO** (from *glutino* to glue together). The gluing or joining together parts separated by violence.
- GLUTINÓSITAS** (from *gluten* glue). The viscid substance upon the surface of certain plants.
- GLUTTUPÁTENS** (from *gluttus* the throat, and *pateo* to extend). An epithet of the stomach, which is an extension of the throat.
- GLÚTUS** (γλῡτος, from γλοιος filthy). The buttocks.
- GLYCÁSMA** (γλυκασμα, from γλυκς sweet). A sweet medicated wine.
- GLYCÍNE** (γλυκίνη, from γλυκς sweet, because of the sweetness of its juice). The liquorice-vetch or wild liquorice.
- GLYCY'CHYMUS** (γλυκυχυμος, from γλυκς sweet, and χυμος chyle). Applied to one whose chyle is sweet.
- GLYCYMÉRIDES** (γλυκυμεριδες, from γλυκς sweet). A sort of cockle; so called from its delicacy.
- GLYCYPÍCRUM** (γλυκυπικρον, from γλυκς sweet, and πικρος bitter). The woody nightshade; so called from its bitterish sweet taste.
- GLYCYRRHÍZA** (γλυκυρριζα, from γλυκς sweet, and ριζα a root). Liquorice. The sweet root.
- GLYCYSÁNCON** (γλυκυσαγκον, from γλυκς sweet, and αγκων the elbow). A species of southernwood; so called from its sweetish taste, and its inflections or elbows at the joints.
- GMELÍNA** (named in honour of Dr. Gmelin). A plant of the order angiospermia, and class didynamia.
- GNAPHÁLIUM** (γναφαλιον, from γναφαλον cotton). The herb cotton-weed; so named from its soft downy surface.
- GNAPHALÓDES** (γναφαλωδης, from γναφαλον cotton). A species of cotton-weed.
- GNÁPHALUM** (γναφαλον, from γναφειω to weave). A kind of flax used by weavers.
- GNÁPHALUS** (γναφαλος, from γναφαλον cotton). A small bird; so called from the softness of its feathers.
- GNÁPHUS** (γναφος, from γναπλω to vellicate or scour as fullers do cloth). The teazel; so called because it is used by fullers to cleanse cloth.

- GNÁTHUS** (γναθος, from γινμπίω to bend). The jaws or jaw-bones; so called from their curvature. Also the cheek.
- GNÍDIA** (κνιδία, from *Cnidus*, the island whence they come). Cnidian berries. Also the plant which bears them.
- GÓBIO** (κωβίος, from גוב *goba*, Heb.) The gudgeon.
- GOMPHÍASIS** (γομφιασις, from γομφος a nail). A disease of the teeth, when they are loosened from the sockets like nails drawn out of wood.
- GOMPHÍASMUS** (γομφιασμος). The same.
- GÓMPHIOI** (γομφιοι, from γομφος a nail). The molares are so called because they are as nails driven into their sockets.
- GOMPHÓMA** (γομφωμα, from γομφος a nail). A species of articulation which resembles a nail driven in, of which the teeth in their sockets are an instance.
- GOMPHÓSIS** (γομφωσις). The same.
- GONÁGRA** (γοναγρα, from γονυ the knee, and αγρα a seizure). The gout in the knee.
- GÓNE** (γονη, from γινομαι to beget). The seed.
- GONGRÓNA** (γογγρωνα, from γογγρος a hard knot). A round hard tumour.
- GÓNGRUS** (γογγρος). The conger.
- GONGY'LION** (γογγύλιον, from γογγύλος round). A pill.
- GONOÍDES** (γονοειδης, from γονη the seed, and ειδος a likeness). Resembling semen or seed; applied to the excrements, and the deposit in urine.
- GONORRHŒA** (γονορροια, from γονη the seed, and ρεω to flow). An involuntary discharge of the seminal fluid. This word is now improperly applied to the discharge of a whitish fluid from the urethra in consequence of a venereal taint.
- GONYÁLGIA** (γονυαλγια, from γονυ the knee, and αλγος pain). A gouty pain in the knee.
- GORGÓNIAS** (γοργονιας, so called, because as soon as it is taken from the sea it hardens into stone, as they were said to do who looked upon the Gorgons). Coral.
- GOSSÁMPINUS** (γοσσαμπινος, from γοσσιπιον cotton). A tree in the East Indies which produces a kind of wool or cotton.
- GOSÍPIUM** (γοσσιπιον, from *gotne*, whence *gottipium*, Ægypt.) Cotton.

GOUDBOOM (from *goud* gold, and *boom* a tree, Dutch). The gold-tree, a native of the Hottentots' country; so called from the bright yellow colour of its wood.

GRÁCILIS (from *gracileſco* to become ſmall). A name of ſome muſcles from their thin ſlender ſhape.

GRÁCUS (named from an imitation of its cry). The jay.

GRÁCULUS. The ſame.

GRADÁTIO (from *gradus* a progreſſion). In chemiſtry, it is the gradual exaltation of the qualities of metals.

GRÁMEN (quafi *gradimen*, from *gradior* to creep along). Graſs; ſo called from the extension of its roots.

GRÁMME (from *γραμμη* a line). The iris of the eye is ſo called from its linear appearance.

GRANADILLA (dim. of *granado* a pomegranate, Span.) The paſſion flower; ſo called becauſe at the top of the flower there are points like the grains of a pomegranate.

GRANÁTUM (from *granum* a grain, becauſe it is full of ſeed). The pomegranate.

GRANDÉBALÆ (dict. *quòd in grandioribus ætate naſcantur*, becauſe they appear in thoſe who are advanced in years). The hairs under the armpits.

GRÁNDO (dict. *quòd ſimilitudinem granorum habeat*, becauſe it is in ſhape and ſize like a grain of ſeed). Hail. A moveable tumour on the margin of the eye-lid is ſo called from its like-
neſs to a hailſtone.

GRANULÁTIO (from *granum* a grain). In chemiſtry, it is the re-
duction of metals into ſmall grains. In ſurgery, it is the raiſing of the fleſhy parts of ulcers in ſmall prominent particles.

GRANULÁTUS (from *granum* a grain). In botany, it is applied to the root, and means conſiſting of many little knobs attached by ſmall ſtrings.

GRÁNUM (from *גראן* *garan* corn, Heb.) Any ſmall ſeed or berry. The ſmalleſt apothecaries weight; ſo called becauſe it ſhould be not more heavy than a moderate grain of corn.

GRAPHIOÍDES (*γραφιοειδης*, from *γραφεις* a pencil, and *ειδος* a likeneſs). Applied to a ſmall bone of the ſkull which projects out, and is ſhaped like a pencil.

GRAPHISCUS (γραφισκος, from γραφεις a style or dart). An instrument to extract darts with.

GRAPHOIDES (γραφοειδης). A muscle so named because it originates from the graphioid process.

GRÁSTIS (γραστις, from γραω to eat). Grain of any kind.

GRÁTIA DEI (the grace of God). A name given to some herbs from their supposed admirable qualities.

GRATIÓLA (dim. of *gratia*). The herb water-hyssop; so named for the same reason.

GRAVÁTIO (from *gravo* to burthen). A carus or heavy lethargic drowsiness.

GRAVATÍVUS (from *gravo* to load). Applied to any pain attended with a sense of weight.

GRAVÉDO (from *gravis* heavy). A pain in the head with a sense of heaviness. A cold.

GRAVÍDITAS (from *gravidor* to be great with child). Pregnancy. Also an extraordinary distension of the abdomen.

GRENÉTTE (dim. of *grain* corn, French). Worm-feed.

GRESSÚRA (from *gredior* to proceed). The part which goes from the pudendum to the anus.

GRÍLLUS (γευλλος, from γευλλιζω to chirp). The corn-cricket, named from its noise.

GRIPHÓMENUS (γριφομενος, from γριφος a net, because it surrounds the body as with a net). Applied to pains which surround the body at the loins.

GROSSULÁRIA (dim. of *grossus* an unripe fig). The gooseberry or gooseberry-bush; named because its fruit resembles a half-ripe fig.

GRÓSSUS (from גרס *garas*, Heb.) An unripe fig.

GRÚMUS (from גרם *garam* a clot, Heb.) A concreted clot of blood or any other substance.

GRUS (γερανος, from גרן *geron*, Heb.) The crane.

GRYLLUS (γευλλος). See **GRILLUS**.

GRY'PHIUS (γρυπιος, from γρυπω to incurvate). An instrument bent like a griffin's talons for extracting a mole from the uterus.

GRYPÓSIS (γρυπωσις, from γρυπω to incurvate). An incurvation of the nails.

GRYPS

GRYPs (γρυψ, from γρυπος crooked). The griffin; so called from its crooked beak and talons.

GUAIACUM (guayacan, Indian). Pockwood; lignum vitæ.

GÚLA (from γενομαι to taste, or rather from γλγ gbalab, Heb.) The throat.

GÚMMA (from gummi gum). A soft tumour, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gums.

GÚMMI (γομμι, from גומם tsamah, pronounced ghamab, Arab.) Gum. A concrete vegetable juice.

GUMMÓSITAS (from gummi gum). Gummyness.

GUMMÓSUS (from gummi gum). Composed of gums, or of the consistence of gum.

GUNÁLGIA (γενναλγια, from γυνε the knee, and αλγος pain). The gout in the knee.

GUNDÉLIA (named from Dr. Gundelsheimer, who found it in his travels). An American plant.

GURGEÁTIO (from gurgas a stream of water). The sweating sickness is so named from the profusion of moisture, which runs from the body in streams.

GURGÚLIO (γυργαριον, from גרגרה gargarah the throat, Heb.) The uvula, the throat. Also the weevil, because it appears to be all throat.

GUSTATÓRIUS (from gusto to taste). Belonging to the organs of taste.

GÚSTUS (γευσις, from γενομαι to taste). The sense of taste.

GÚTTA (χυλη, from χεω to pour out). A drop. The apoplexy was so named, from a notion that it was caused by a drop of blood falling from the brain upon the heart. Some diseases are so named which resemble drops of any thing, as gutta rosacea the rosy drop or pimple upon the face of hard drinkers.

GUTTÁLIS. Improperly used for GUTTURIFORMIS.

GUTTÁTÍM (from gutta a drop). Drop by drop.

GUTTÉTA (from goutte the cramp). The cramp. A convulsion or epilepsy.

GÚTTUR (χυληρ, from χεω to pour out). The throat.

GUTTURÁLIS (from guttur the throat). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the throat or trachea.

GUTTURIFORMIS (from guttur the throat, and forma a likeness). Shaped like a funnel.

- GUTTURÍNUS.** Shaped like a funnel.
- GUÍUM** (from γυιον). A limb.
- GYMNÁSTIA** (γυμνασια, from γυμναζω to exercise). The preserving the body in health by means of exercise.
- GYMNOSPÉRMUS** (γυμνοσπερμος, from γυμνος naked, and σπερμα seed). Bearing naked seeds.
- GYNÆ'CIA** (γυναιχεια, from γυνη a woman). The menstrual discharge, or the lochia.
- GYNÆ'CIUM** (γυναικειον, from γυνη a woman). The pudendum muliebne.
- GYNÆCOMÁNIA** (γυναικομανια, from γυνη a woman, and μανια madness). That species of insanity which arises from love.
- GYNÆCOMÁSTUM** (γυναικομαστον, from γυνη a woman, and μαστος a breast). An enormous increase of the breasts of women.
- GYNÆCOMÁSTUS** (γυναικομαστος, from γυνη a woman, and μαστος a breast). Applied to a man whose breasts are large like a woman's.
- GYNÆCOMY'STAX** (γυναικομυσαξ, from γυνη a woman, and μυσαξ a beard). The hair on the female pudenda.
- GYNÁNDRIA** (γυνανδρια, from γυνη a woman, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants so called because they consist of hermaphrodite plants, whose chives grow either upon the shaft, or on an elongated receptaculum resembling a shaft.
- GYNANTHRÓPOS** (γυνανθρωπος, from γυνη a woman, and ανθρωπος a man). That species of hermaphrodite which partakes more of the female than the male.
- GYNECÁNTHE** (γυνηκανθη, from γυνη a woman, and ακανθα a thorn). Black briony; so called from its being supposed to be the female briony, and from its prickliness.
- GYPSOPHY'TUM** (γυψοφυλον, from γυψος lime, and φυλον a herb). The herb great saxifrage; named because it was supposed to dissolve stones in the bladder.
- Gẏ'PSUM** (γυψος, from جبس *gebis*, Arab.) Lime. Plaster.
- Gẏ'RINUS** (γυρινος, from γυρος a round body). A tadpole; so called because it is first a round ball, from which by degrees shoot out the tail and legs.

H.

HABÆ'NA (a bridle). A bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together, and made in the form of a bridle.

HÁBITUS (from *habeo* to possess). The habit or constitution. In botany, it is the external appearance of a plant.

HADROSPHÆ'RUM (αδρoσφαιρον, from αδρoς full, and σφαιρα a sphere). A kind of spikenard; so called from the fullness and shape of its leaf.

HÆ'MA (αιμα, from αιω to burn; because of its heat). Blood.

HÆMAGÓGA (αιμαγωγα, from αιμα blood, and αγω to bring off). Medicines which promote the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMALÓPIA (αιμαλωπια, from αιμα blood, and οπτομαι to see). A disease of the eyes, in which all things appear of a red colour.

HÆ'MALOPS (αιμαλωψ, from αιμα blood, and ωψ the face). A red or livid mark in the face or eye. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMATAPÓRIA (αιμασταπορια, from αιμα blood, and πορεω to pass away). A wasting of the body from poverty of blood.

HÆMÁNTES (αιμαντης, from αιμα blood). A precious stone of a blood colour.

HÆMÁNTHUS (αιμανθος, from αιμα blood, and ανθος a flower). The blood-flower; so called from its colour.

HÆMATÉMESIS (αιματεμεσις, from αιμα blood, and εμεω to vomit). A vomiting of blood.

HÆMATÍTES (αιμαλιτης, from αιμα blood). The blood-stone; so named from its property of stopping blood.

HÆMATITÍNUS (αιμαλιτινος, from αιμαλιτης the blood-stone). An epithet of a collyrium in which was the blood-stone.

HÆMATOCÉLE (αιμαστοκηλη, from αιμα blood, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour occasioned by a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis of the scrotum. An aneurism is also so named.

HÆMATÓCHYSIS (αιμαστοχυσις, from αιμα blood, and χεω to pour out). A hæmorrhage or flux of blood.

HÆ-

HÆMATÓDES (αιματώδης, from αιμα blood). A species of geranium; so called from the red colour of its flowers.

HÆMATOMPHALOCÉLE (αιματομφαλοκήλη, from αιμα blood, ομφαλος the navel, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour in the navel when it is distended with blood.

HÆMATOPEDÉSIS (αιματοπηδήσις, from αιμα blood, and πιδνω to leap). The leaping of the blood from a wounded artery.

HÆMATOPHLEBŒSTASIS (αιμαφλοισσασις, from αιμα blood, φλεψ a vein, and σασις stasis). A suppression of the current of blood in the veins: a swelling of the vein by reason of such stoppage.

HÆMATÓSIS (αιμάωσις, from αιμα blood). An hæmorrhage or flux of blood.

HÆMATÓXYLUM (αιματόξυλον, from αιμα blood, or αιμαλος bloody, and ξυλον wood). Logwood; so called from its red colour.

HÆMATÚRIA (αιματουρία, from αιμαλος bloody, and ουρα urine). Bloody urine.

HÆMOCÉRCHNUS (αιμοκερχνος, from αιμα blood, and κερχνος noise). Blood brought up from the fauces with a rattling noise.

HÆMÓDERUM (αιμοδερν, from αιμα blood, and δερν the skin). A species of broom; so named because it is used to tan skins of a red colour.

HÆMÓDIA (αιμωδία, from αιμωδω to stupefy). A painful stupor of the teeth caused by acrid substances touching them.

HÆMÓPTOE (αιμοπτω, from αιμα blood, and πτω to spit up). A spitting of blood.

HÆMOPTY'ICUS (αιμοπτύικος, from αιμα blood, and πτω to spit up). One who discharges blood from the mouth.

HÆMÓPTYSIS (αιμοπτύσις, from αιμα blood, and πτω to spit up). A spitting of blood.

HÆMORRHÁGIA (αιμορραγία, from αιμα blood, and ρηγνυμι to break out). A flux of blood from any part.

HÆMORRHOIDÁLIS (from hæmorrhoids the piles). Produced by the piles, or belonging to the seat of the piles.

HÆMORRHOÍDES (αιμορροϊδης). The same as HÆMORRHOIS.

HÆMORRHOIS (αιμορροϊς, from αιμα blood, and ρεω to flow). The piles; a discharge of blood from the lower part of the rectum.

HÆMORRHUS (αιμορρως, from αιμα blood, and ρεω to flow). A large

large vein which when opened discharges blood copiously. Also a venomous serpent whose bite causes a great efflux of blood.

HÆMOSTÁSIA (αἱμοστασία, from αἷμα blood, and ἵστημι to stand). A stagnation of blood.

HÆMOSTÁTICA (αἱμοστατικά, from αἷμα blood, and σταῖν to stop). Styptics. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HÆ'RESIS (αἵρεσις, from αἵρεω to take away). The separating and removing a diseased part from the sound ones.

HAGIOSPÉRMUM (αγιοσπέρμον, from ἅγιος holy, and σπέρμα seed). Worm-seed; so called from its reputed virtues.

HAGIÓXYLUM (αγιοξύλον, from ἅγιος holy, and ξύλον wood). A name of the guaiacum, because of its medical virtues.

HAIMACHÁTES (αἱμαχάτης, from αἷμα blood, and ἀχάτης the agate). A species of agate stone of a blood colour.

HALÁTIUM (αλατίον, from αλς salt). A clyster composed chiefly of salt.

HALCHÉMIA (αλχημία, from αλς salt, and χέω to pour out). The art of fusing salts.

HÁL CYON (αλκυων, from αλς the sea, and κύω to bring forth). The king's fisher, a bird so called because it lays its eggs in the sea.

HALCYÓNIUM (αλκυωνιον, from αλκυων the king's fisher; because it is said they build their nests with it). The spume or froth of the sea.

HALELÆ'UM (αλειλαίον, from αλς salt, and ελαιον oil). A medicine composed of salt and oil.

HALÆ'ETUS (αλαιετός, from αλς the sea, and αἶετος an eagle). The sea-hawk or eagle.

HALICÁCABUS (αλικακαβος, from αλς the sea, and κακαβος nightshade). The red nightshade; so called because it grows on the banks of the sea.

HÁLIMUS (αλιμος, from αλς the sea, because of its saltish taste, or from πηλμα *malha*, Arab.) Sea purslane.

HALINÍTRUM (αλινίτρον, from αλς the sea, and νίτρον nitre). Nitre, or rather rock-salt.

HALIPHLOÍUS (αλιφλοιός, from αλς salt, and φλοιός bark). A tree with an exceedingly bitter bark.

HÁLITUS (from *halito* to breathe out). Vapour.

HAL-

HALLELÚJAH (from *הללו יה* *hallelu jah* praise ye the Lord, Heb.)
A herb so called from its good uses.

HALLUCINÁTIO (from *hallucinor* to err). A depraved or erroneous imagination.

HÁLLUS (αλλος, from αλλομνι to leap on). The great toe; so named because it usually lies on the next.

HÁLMA (αλμα, from αλς salt). Brine.

HÁLMADES (αλμαδης, from αλμα brine). Olives; so named because they are preserved in brine.

HÁLMIRIS (αλμιρις, from αλς the sea). Wild colewort; so named because it grows on the banks of the sea.

HÁLMYRAX (αλμυραξ, from αλς salt). A sort of salt-petre.

HALMYRÓDES (αλμυρωδης, from αλμυρος salted). Applied to the humours, it means acrimonious. It is also an epithet of fevers which communicate such an itching sensation as is perceived from handling salt substances.

HÁLO (αλων, from αλως an area or circle). The areola round the nipples.

HALOSÁCHNE (αλοσαχνη, from αλς the sea, and αχνη froth). The froth or spume of the sea.

HALOSÁNTHOS (αλοσανθος, from αλς the sea, and ανθος a flower). The same.

HAMÁLGAMA (αμαλγαμα). See **AMALGAMA**.

HÁMMA (αμμα, from απλω to connect). A node or knot.

HÁMULUS (dim. of *hamus* a hook). A little hook for any surgical purpose.

HÁMUS (αμμα, from απλω to connect). The same.

HÁNDAL (هندل *bandal*, Arab.) The bitter apple.

HAPLOTÓMIA (απλοτομία, from απλος gentle, and τεμνω to cut). A slight incision.

HAPSICÓRIA (αψικορια, from αψικαρος fastidious). A loathing of food.

HÁPSIS (αψις, from απλω to connect). The sense of touching.

HÁRMALA (from *هملا* *barmal*, Arab.) Assyrian wild rue.

HARMÓNIA (αρμονια, from αρω to fit together). A sort of articulation when two bones lie a little over each other.

HÁRMOS (αρμος, from αρω to fit). The space between the teeth which is filled up by the gums.

HÁR-

HÁRPAGA (αρπαγα, from αρπαζω to seize). Amber ; so called from its magnetic quality.

HÁRPAX (αρπαξ). The same.

HARÚNDŌ. See ARUNDŌ.

HASTÁTUS (from *hasta* a spear). In botany, it is applied to a leaf which resembles the head of a halbert.

HASTÉLLA (dim. of *hasta* a spear). A splint used in a fracture.

HAUD (from ٢٧ *haud* wood, Arab.) The agallocum.

HAÚSTUS (from *haurio* to swallow down). A draught.

HÁVERUS (from *Haver*, who first discovered them). The sinovial glands are called *Haveri glandulæ*.

HEBDOMADÁRIUS (from εβδομας a week). Applied to fevers which return every seven days, or whose crisis is on the seventh day.

HÉBE (ἡβη, from ἡβαω to grow ripe). The hairs on the pubes, the part on which they grow, or the age at which they appear.

HÉBES (from ٢٧ *bebab*, Heb.) Dull, heavy, slow in human faculties.

HEBÍSCUS. See HIBISCUS.

HECATONTOPHY'LLUM (εκατοντοφυλλον, from εκατον a hundred, and φυλλον a leaf). A species of rose so called from its numerous leaves.

HÉCTICUS (ελκικος, from εξις the habit). An epithet for that species of fever which accompanies a phthisis.

HÉDERA (from *hæreo* to stick, because it attaches itself to trees and old walls). The ivy-tree.

HEDÉRULA (dim. of *hedera* ivy). A small species of ivy.

HÉDRA (εδρα, from εζομαι to sit). The anus, or that part of the body upon which we sit. Also the seat of an abscess.

HÉDRICUS (εδρικος, from εδρα the anus). Appropriated to the cure of diseases in the anus.

HÉDYCRUM (ηδυκρον, from ηδυσ sweet). A sweet troch.

HEDYÓSMUS (ηδυσμος, from ηδυσ sweet, and οσμη smell). Mint ; so called from its sweet smell.

HEDY'PNOIS (ηδυπνοις, from ηδυσ sweet, and πνεω to breathe). Suncory or endive ; so called because it makes the breath sweet.

HEDY'SARUM (ηδυσαρον, from ηδυσ sweet, and αρον the arum). The French honeyfuckle ; named from its sweet smell.

HEDY'SMA (ηδυσμα, from ηδυσ sweet). Any sweet confection.

- HELCÓMA** (ελκωμα, from ελκος an ulcer). An exulceration.
- HELCÓSIS** (ελκωσις). The same.
- HÉLCTICA** (ελκτική, from ελκω to draw). Epispastics: medicines which draw the humours to one point.
- HEL CY'DRIUM** (ελκυδριον, from ελκος an ulcer, and υδωρ water). A moist ulcerous pustule.
- HEL CY'STER** (ελκυστηρ, from ελκω to draw). An instrument for extracting the fœtus.
- HELEÁGNUS** (ελεαγνος, from ελος a fen). A species of Dutch myrtle; named from its being a native of fenny places.
- HELENIÁSTRUM** (from *belenium* elecampane). A sort of bastard elecampane.
- HELÉNIUM** (ελενιον, from *Helene* the island where they grew). The herb elecampane.
- HELEOSELÍNUM** (ελεοσελινον, from ελος a fen, and σελινον purflane). A species of purflane growing in marshy places.
- HELIÁNTHEMUS** (ηλιανθεμος, from ηλιος the sun, and ανθος a flower). The potatoe, or sunflower; named because it turns its flower towards the sun.
- HELIÁNTHUS** (ηλιανθος). The same.
- HÉLICE** (ελικη, from ελίσσω to revolve). A species of willow; so called because it is used like cord to make ligatures with.
- HELICÁLIS** (from ελιξ the outer border of the ear). A muscle which acts upon the cartilage of the ear.
- HELICHRY'SUM** (ηλιχρυσον, from ηλιος the sun, and χρυσος gold). Goldilocks; so named from the splendour and yellow colour of the flowers.
- HELIOCHRY'SUM** (ηλιοχρυσον). The same.
- HELIOSCÓPIUM** (ηλιοσκοπιον, from ηλιος the sun, and σκοπέω to behold). Sun-spurge; named because it turns its flower towards the sun.
- HELIOSELÍNUM** (ελιοσελινον). See HELEOSELINUM.
- HELIÓSIS** (ηλιωσις, from ηλιος the sun). Insolation, or heating the body by the sun.
- HELIOTRÓPIUM** (ηλιοτροπιον, from ηλιος the sun, and τρεπω to turn). The herb turnsole; named because it turns its flower towards the sun.
- HÉLITIS** (ηλitis, from ηλος a nail). The squamma of brass; so called because it was used to be beaten off nails and pins.

HÉLIX

HÉLIX (ελίξ, from εἰλω to turn about). The outward circle of the ear.

HELLEBORÁSTRUM (from ελληβορος hellebore). Wild black hellebore.

HELLEBOROÍDES (ελληβοροειδής, from ελληβορος hellebore, and εἶδος a likeness). A species of aconitum resembling hellebore.

HELLÉBORUS (ελληβορος, παρὰ το τῇ βορὰ ελεῖν, because it destroys if eaten). Hellebore.

HELMINTHAGÓGA (ελμινθαγωγα, from ελμινς a worm, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which destroy and expel worms.

HELMÍNTHES (ελμινθες, from εἰλω to roll about). Worms; so called from their continual twisting and coiling.

HELMÍNTHICA (ελμινθικά, from ελμινς a worm). Medicines which destroy worms.

HELMINTHOBÓTANE (ελμινθοβότανη, from ελμινς a worm, and βότανη a herb). Rue; so called because it destroys worms in the intestines.

HELÓDES (ελωδής, from ελος a marsh). An epithet of fevers generated from marsh miasma.

HELÓSIS (ηλωσις, from εἰλω to turn). An eversion or turning up of the eyelids.

HÉLXINE (ελξίνη, from ελκω to draw). Pellitory of the wall; so called because it sticks to whatever touches it.

HEMALÓPIA. Corruptly written for HÆMALOPIA.

HEMERALÓPIA (ημεραλωπία, from ημερα a day, and οπίω to see). A defect of the sight, which consists in being able to see in the day time, but not in the evening.

HÉMERALOPS (ημεραλωψ, from ημερα the day, and ωψ the eye). One afflicted with this defect.

HEMERÉSIUS (ημερησιος, from ημερα a day). Daily; returning every day.

HÉMERIS (ημερίς, from ημερα a day). A simple fever of one day's continuance.

HEMERÓBIUS (ημεροβιος, from ημερα a day, and βίωω to live). A worm or fly that lives but one day.

HEMEROCÁLLIS (ημεροκαλλίς, from ημερα a day, and καλλος beautiful). The day-lily; so called because its flowers perish in one day, or because its flower is open in the day-time, but shut at night.

HEMEROCÆ'TIS (ημεροκαίτις, from ημερα the day, and κοιμη a bed).
A fish said to sleep in the day-time, and to be ravenous in the night.

HEMIÁNDRUS (ημιανδρος, from ημισυς half, and ανηρ a man). An hermaphrodite.

HEMIANTHRÓPOS (ημιανθρωπος, from ημισυς half, and ανθρωπος a man).
The same.

HEMICERAÚNUS (ημικεραυνος, from ημισυς half, and κειρω to cut). A bandage for the back and breast; so named because it was cut half way down.

HEMICÓNGIUM (ημικογγιον, from ημισυς half, and κογγιον a gallon).
Half a gallon.

HEMICRÁNIA (ημικρανια, from ημισυς half, and κρανιον the scull).
A pain on one side of the head.

HEMIDRÁCHMUM (ημιδραχμον, from ημισυς half, and δραχμη a drachm). Half a drachm.

HÉMINA (ημινα, from ημισυς half). A pint; half a quart.

HEMIÓBOLUM (ημιοβολον, from ημισυς half, and εβολος an obolus).
Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a drachm.

HEMÍONIS (ημιονις, from ημιονος a mule). Mule's dung.

HEMIONÍTIS (ημιονίτις, from ημιονος a mule). Mule's fern; so called because like the mule it is sterile.

HEMIÓNIUM (ημιονιον, from ημιονος a mule). A name of the herb spleen-wort, because it is said to make women barren like the mule, if eaten.

HEMÍONUS (ημιονος, from ημισυς half, and ονος an ass). The mule, an animal engendered between an ass and a mare.

HEMIPÁGIA (ημιπαγια, from ημισυς half, and παγιος fixed). A fixed pain on one side of the head.

HEMIPÉPTUS (ημιπεπλος, from ημισυς half, and πεπω to concoct).
Half concocted; half boiled.

HEMIPLÉGIA (ημιπληγια, from ημισυς half, and πλησσω to strike).
A paralytic affection of one side of the body.

HEMIPLÉXIA (ημιπληξια). The same.

HEMIRHÓMBIUM (ημιρομβιον, from ημισυς half, and ρομβειω to revolve).
A bandage which goes half way round the part to which it is fixed.

HEMISPHE'RICUS (ημισφαιρικος, from ημισυς half, and σφαιρα a sphere).
Of

Of the figure of half a sphere. In botany, it is applied to the calyx.

HEMITOMON (ημιτομον,, from ημισυς half, and τεμνω to cut). A bandage cut half way down.

HEMITRITÆUS (ημιτριταίος, from ημισυς half, and τριταίος third). Semitertian. It is applied to that kind of fever which consists of an intermitting tertian and a continual quotidian.

HEMIÚNGIUM (ημιυγγιον, from ημισυς half, and υγγια an ounce). Half an ounce.

HENOPHY'LLUM (ενοφυλλον, from εις, εν one, and φυλλον a leaf). A herb consisting of one blade.

HENÓSIS (ενωσις, from ενωω to unite). Union.

HEPALÁLGIA (ηπαλαλγια, from ηπαρ the liver, and αλγος pain). A pain in the liver or its region.

HÉPAR (ηπαρ, probably from כבד *chebar* gall, Heb.) The liver.

HEPATÁRIUS from *hepar* the liver). Belonging to the liver.

HEPÁTERUS (ηπαίτερος, from ηπαρ the liver). Applied to a species of dysentery, where pieces of dark-coloured flesh are discharged resembling bits of the liver.

HEPÁTICA (ηπαλικά, from ηπαρ the liver). Medicines appropriated to diseases of the liver. Also the herb liverwort; so called because it was thought to be useful in disorders of the liver.

HEPÁTICUS (ηπαλίκος, from ηπαρ the liver). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the liver.

HEPATIRRHŒ'A (ηπαίρροια, from ηπαρ the liver, and ρεω to flow). A diarrhœa produced by acrid bile.

HEPATÍTES (ηπαίτις, from ηπαρ the liver). A precious stone of a liver colour.

HEPATÍTIS (ηπαίτις, from ηπαρ the liver). An inflammation of the liver.

HEPATÍZON (ηπαίζων, from ηπαρ the liver). Brown itching morpew; so called because it is of a liver colour.

HEPATOCÉLE (ηπαλοκηλη, from ηπαρ the liver, and κηλη a rupture). A rupture of the liver.

HEPATÓRIUM (ηπατοριον, from ηπαρ the liver.) The herb eupatorium, named because it was thought serviceable in diseases of the liver.

HÉPATUS (ηπαλος, from ηπαρ the liver). A fish of a liver colour.

HEPHÆ'S-

HEPHÆSTIAS (ηφαιστιας, from Ηφαιστος Vulcan or fire). A plaster prepared of shells burnt in a crucible.

HEPHÆSTITES (ηφαιστιτης, from ηφαιστος fire). A precious stone of a fire colour.

HEPÍALUS (ηπιαλος, from επιος gentle). A *mild* quotidian fever.

HEPSÉMA (εψημα, from εψαω to boil). A decoction. Must be boiled to the consumption of one half.

HEPTÁNDRIA (επτανδρια, from επτα seven, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants so called because they have seven stamens or male organs of generation.

HEPTAPHÁRMACUM (επταφαρμακον, from επτα seven, and φαρμακον a medicine). A medicine composed of seven ingredients.

HEPTAPHY'LLUM (επταφυλλον, from επτα seven, and φυλλον a leaf). The herb tormentil; so named because it consists of seven leaves.

HEPTAPLEÚRUM (επταπλευρον, from επτα seven, and πλευρα a rib). The herb plantain; named from its having seven ribs upon the leaf.

HERÁCLEA (ηρακλεια, from *Heraclea* the city near which it grew). Water horehound.

HERACLÉIUS (ηρακλειος, from *Hercules*, because of the great strength such persons exert). Applied to the epilepsy or madness. Also a name of the loadstone from its power over iron.

HERACLEÓTICUS (ηρακλειοτικός). Brought from *Heraclea*.

HÉRBA (عرباب *erbab*, from رباب *rabab* to germinate, Arab.) A herb.

HERBÁCEUS (from *herba* a herb). In botany, it is applied to those plants which perish annually down to the roots.

HERBÁTUM (from *herba* a herb). Sweet-scented allheal.

HERBÍVORUS (from *herba* a herb, and voro to devour). Applied to animals which live upon herbs.

HÉRCULES (ηρακλης). Some herbs and medicines are dignified with this appellation from their powers or virtues.

HEREDITÁRIUS (from *hæres* an heir). Continued from the parents to the children. In strict orthography, it should be written **HÆREDITARIUS**.

HERMÁNIA (named in honour of Herman Boerhaave). An African herb.

HERMAPHRODÍTUS (ερμαφροδιτος, from Ερμης Mercury, and Αφροδιτη Venus:

Venus: i. e. partaking of both sexes). A hermaphrodite. In botany, it means a herb having both the male and female parts of fructification on the same flower.

HERMÉTICUS (ερμητικός, from Ερμης Mercury). In the language of the antient chemists, Hermes was the father of chemistry, and the Hermetic seal was the closing the end of a glass vessel while in a state of fusion, according to the usage of chemists.

HERMODÁCTYLUS (ερμοδακτύλος. Etymologists have always derived this word from Ερμης Mercury, and δακτύλος a finger, but why I know not. It is probably named from Hermus a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and *dactylus* a date, which it is like. The Arabians call it **أفابا** *afaba* *Hermes* the date or finger of Hermus). A root brought from Asia.

HÉRNIA (from ερνος a branch, because it protrudes forwards). A rupture.

HERNIÁRIA (from *hernia* a rupture). Rupture-wort; so called from its supposed efficacy in curing ruptures.

HÉRPES (ερπης, from ερπω to creep, because it creeps and spreads about the skin). The tetter or ringworm.

HERPÉTUM (ερπήλον, from ερπω to creep). A creeping pustule or ulcer.

HÉSPERIS (εσπερις, from εσπερος the evening). The stock july-flower; named because it smells most in the evening.

HETEROCRÁNIA (ετεροκρανια, from ετερος another, and κρανιον the skull). A pain on one side of the head.

HETEROGÉNEUS (from ετερος another, and γενος a kind). Of another kind or species.

HETERORYTHMUS (ετερορυθμος, from ετερος another, and ρυθμος number). Applied to a pulse which is not proper to the age of the patient.

HEUD (from **هيد** *heud*, Arab.) The agallochum.

HEXÁGONUS (εξαγωνος, from εξ fix, and γων an angle). Having six sides. In botany, it is applied to the stalk.

HEXAGY'NIA (εξαγυνια, from εξ fix, and γυνη a woman). A class of plants, named because they have six shafts, or female parts of fructification.

HEXÁNDRIA (εξανδρια, from εξ fix, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants, so named because they have six chives, or female parts of fructification.

HEX-

HEXAPÉTALUS (εξαπέταλος, from εξ fix, and πέταλον a petal). Having fix leaves in the corolla.

HEXAPHÁRMACUM (εξαφαρμακον, from εξ fix, and φαρμακον a medicine). A medicine in the composition of which are fix ingredients.

HEXAPHY'LLUS (εξαφυλλος, from εξ fix, and φυλλον a leaf). Consisting of fix leaves.

HÉXIS (εξις, from εχω to have). The habit or constitution.

HÍANS (from *hio* to gape). Open, gaping. In botany, applied to the corolla.

HIÁTULA (from *hio* to gape). A fish with a wide gaping shell.

HIÁTUS (from *hio* to gape). An aperture or wide fissure.

HIBÍSCUS (ιβισκος, from ιβις the stork, who is said to chew it and inject it as a clyster). The marsh-mallow.

HIDRÓA (ιδρωξ, from ιδρος sweat). Pustules produced by sweating in hot weather.

HIDRÓCRISIS (ιδρωκρισις, from ιδρωξ sweat, and κρινω to judge). A judgment formed from the sweat of the patient.

HIDRÓNOSOS (ιδρωνοσος, from ιδρωξ sweat, and νοσος a disease). The sweating sickness.

HIDROPEDESIS (ιδρωπηθσις, from ιδρωξ sweat, and πηδαω to break out). A violent perspiration.

HIDROPY'RETUS (ιδρωπυρελιος, from ιδρωξ sweat, and πυρελιος a fever). The sweating fever or sickness.

HIDROS (ιδρωξ, from υδωρ water). Sweat.

HIDRÓTICA (ιδρωτικά, from ιδρωξ sweat). Medicines which cause perspiration.

HIDROTOPOIÉTICA (ιδρωτοποιετικά, from ιδρωξ sweat, and ποιω to make). The same.

HIERABÓTANE (ιεραβόλινη, from ιερος holy, and βόλινη a herb). A species of verbena; so called from its virtues.

HIERACÁNTHA (ιερακανθα, from ιεραξ a hawk, and κανθος a flower). A sort of thistle; so named because it seizes passengers as a hawk does its prey.

HIERÁCIUM (ιερακιον, from ιεραξ a hawk). Hawkweed; so called because hawks feed upon it, or because it was said that hawks applied the juice of it to cleanse their eyes.

HIERACÍTES (ιερακίτης, from ιεραξ the hawk). A precious stone of the colour of a hawk.

HIERA-

HIERÁCULUM (ιερακυλον). See **HIERACIUM**.

HIERANÓSOS (from ιερος holy, and νοσος a disease). The epilepsy ; so called because it is supposed to be that disorder which our Saviour cured in those who were said to be possessed of devils.

HIERAPÍCRA (from ιερος holy, and πικρος bitter). An aloetic composition, named from its virtues.

HIERÁTICUM (ιερατικον, from ιερος holy). A malagma named from its divine virtues.

HÍLUM (from חֵלֶם *alil*, Heb.) The black spot in a bean called its eye.

HIMANTÓSIS (ιμαντῶσις, from ιμας a thong of leather). A relaxation of the uvula when it hangs down like a thong.

HÍMAS (ιμας). The same.

HÍPPACE (ιππακη, from ιππος a horse or mare). The rennet of a colt. Also mare's milk.

HIPPÉLAPHUS (ιππελαφος, from ιππος a horse, and ελαφος a stag). An animal shaped like a stag and a horse.

HIPPÍATRUS (ιππιᾱτρος, from ιππος a horse, and ἱατρος a healer). The horse-leech ; so called because cattle are bled by them.

HIPPOCÁSTANUM (ιπποκασανον, from ιππος a horse, and κασανον a chestnut). The horse chestnut, so called from its size.

HIPPOCRÁTICUS (ιπποκρατικός, from Hippocrates, who so admirably described it). That peculiar disposition of the features of the face which immediately precedes death is called *facies Hippocratica*.

HIPPOGLÓSSUM (ιππογλωσσον, from ιππος a horse, and γλωσσα the tongue). A species of laurel ; so called from the resemblance of its leaf to a horse's tongue.

HIPPOLÁPATHUM (ιππολαπαθον, from ιππος a horse, and λαπαθον the lapathum). Monk's rhubarb, a species of lapathum, named from its size.

HIPPOLÍTHUS (ιππολιθος, from ιππος a horse, and λιθος a stone). A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

HIPPÓMANES (ιππομανης, from ιππος a horse, and μαινομαι to become mad). The thorn-apple ; named because if horses eat it they become mad.

HIPPOMÁRATHRUM (ιππομαραθρον, from ιππος a horse, and μαραθρον fennel). Horse-fennel ; so named from its size.

HIPPOMY'RMACIS (from ιππος a horse, and μυρμηξ the emmet). The horse-emmet ; so named from its size.

HIPPÓPHAES (ἵπποφαεις, from ἵππος a horse). The purging-thorn; so called from its juice being given as a purge to horses.

HIPPOPHÆSTUM (ἵπποφαϊστον). The same.

HIPPOPÓTAMUS (ἵπποπόταμος, from ἵππος a horse, and ποταμός a river). The river-horse, a large fish resembling a horse.

HIPPOSELÍNUM (ἵπποσελινον, from ἵππος a horse, and σελινον purslane). Lovage; named because it resembles a large kind of purslane.

HIPPÚRIS (ἵππουρις, from ἵππος a horse, and ὄρα a tail). Some herbs are thus named because they resemble a horse's tail.

HIPPÚRUS (ἵππουρος, from ἵππος a horse, and ὄρα a tail). A sort of lobster; so named because its tail resembles that of a horse.

HÍPPUS (from ἵππος a horse). An affection of the eyes, in which they are continually twinkling and trembling as is usual with those who ride on horseback.

HIR (from χερ the hand). The palm of the hand.

HÍRA (from *hir* the palm of the hand, because it is usually found empty). The intestinum jejunum.

HÍRCULUS (from *hircus* a goat). A herb so called because it smells like a goat.

HÍRCUS (quasi *hirtus* rough, from his shaggy hair). The goat.

HÍRQUUS (from ἑρκος a hedge, because it is hedged in by the eyelash). The angle of the eye.

HIRSÚTIES (from *hirsutus* hairy). An unnatural hairiness of the body.

HIRSÚTUS (from *hirtus* rough). In botany, it is applied to the calyx, and means rough, hairy.

HIRÚDO (quasi *haurudo*, from *haurio* to draw out). The leech, named from its greediness to suck blood.

HIRUNDINÁRIA (from *hirundo* the swallow). Swallow-wort; so called from the resemblance of its pods to a swallow.

HIRÚNDO (dict. *ab hærendo*, from its sticking its nest to the eaves of houses). The swallow. A fish with a tail like a swallow. And the cavity in the bend of the arm.

HISPÍDITAS (from *hispidus* rough, hairy). Unnatural hairiness of the body. An exuberance of hair on the eye-lids.

HISPÍDULA (from *hispidus* rough). A name of the cud-weed, from the rough woolly surface of its stalks.

HÍSPIDUS (quasi *hæspidus*, from ασπίς a shield, which was formerly made

made of the rough skins of animals). Rough, bristly. In botany, it is applied to the stalk of plants.

HISTÓRIA (ἱστορία). A case. The relation of the origin, progress, and treatment of a disease.

HOAD (from *ἡνυ buad*, Arab.) A gallochum.

HŒDUS (from *ἡνυ gedi*, Heb.) The kid.

HÓLCIMUS (ολκιμος, from *ελκω* to draw). Applied to that which may be drawn out without a destruction of its continuity.

HÓLCUS (ολκος, from *ελκω* to draw). Wall-barley; named because it draws the ears of corn out of the body. Rider.

HOLERÁCEUS (from *olus* pot-herbs). Belonging to the class of pot-herbs.

HOLMÍSCUS (ολμισκος, dim. of *ολμος* a mortar). A small mortar. Also the cavity of the large teeth, because they pound the food as in a mortar.

HÓLMUS (ολμος, from *ολλω* to destroy, because the texture and consistence of substances pounded in a mortar is destroyed). A mortar.

HOLOPHLY'CTIDES (ολοφλυκτίδες, from *ολος* whole, and *φλυκίς* a pustule). Little pimples all over the body.

HOLOSCHŒNUS (ολοσχοινος, from *ολος* whole, and *σχοινος* a bulrush). A species of bulrush more solid than the rest.

HOLÓSTES (ολοστης, from *ολος* whole). A species of plantain named from its use in restoring broken bones.

HOLÓSTEUM. **HOLÓSTIUM** (ολοστιον, from *ολος* whole, and *οσσειν* a bone). The same.

HOLOTHÚRIA (ολοθυρία, from *ολος* whole, and *υρα* a tail). A poisonous fish; so called from the disproportionate magnitude of its tail. The quab.

HOLOTÓNICUS (ολοτονικος, from *ολος* whole, and *τεινω* to stretch). Applied to diseases accompanied with universal convulsion or rigour.

HÓMO (quasi *humus*, from *humus* the ground, the original matter of man; or from *ομν* together, because man is the most sociable of all animals; or from *ομος* like, because he was made in the image of God; or probably from *חמה choma*, Syr. a general name for any animal). Man.

HOMOGÉNEUS (from *ομος* like, and *γενος* a kind). Uniform, of a like kind or species.

- HOMOLÍNUM** (ομολινον, from ομος like, and λινον flax). A species of crude flax.
- HOMOPLÁTA** (ωμοπλατα, from ωμος the shoulder, and πλατα the blade bone). The shoulder blade.
- HOMORY'SMA** (ομορυσμα, from ομος like). A similitude in figure, parts, or properties.
- HOMÓTONUS** (ομότονος, from ομος like, and τεινω to extend). Equable, preserving the same tenour.
- HOMÚNCULUS** (dim. of *homo* a man). A dwarf.
- HOPLOCHRISMA** (οπλοχρισμα, from οπλον a weapon, and χρισμα a salve). A salve which was said to cure wounds by consent; that is, by anointing the instrument with which the wound was made.
- HORÆA** (from ωρα season). Summer fruits.
- HORDÁCEUS** (from *hordeum* barley). Made of barley.
- HORDÉOLUM** (dim. of *hordeum* barley). A tubercle on the eyelid resembling a barley-corn.
- HÓRDEUM** (*ab horrore aristæ*, from the unpleasantness of its beard to the touch). Barley.
- HORIZONTÁLIS** (from οριζων the horizon). In botany, it is applied to a flower whose disk grows parallel to the plane of the horizon.
- HÓRMINUM** (ορμινον, from ορμαω to incite). The herb clary; named from its supposed qualities of provoking to venery.
- HÓRROR** (from *horreo* to shake with cold). A general sense of coldness with shaking.
- HÓRTUS** (from *orior* to rise, as being the place where vegetables grow up). The genitals or womb of a woman. The garden or repository of the human seed.
- HUMECTÁNTIA** (from *humecto* to make moist). Medicines which soften and make moist the solids of the body.
- HUMERÁLIS** (from *humerus* the shoulder). Belonging to the shoulder.
- HÚMERUS** (from ωμος, or חמא *hamah*, Heb. quasi *hamerus*). The shoulder.
- HÚMILIS** (from *humi* on the ground). A muscle so called because it turns the eye downwards.
- HUMIRÚBUS** (from *humi* on the ground, and *rubus* a bramble). The dewberry, named from its low stature.

HÚMOR (*ab humo*, from the ground, because moisture springs from the earth). A general name for any fluid of the body.

HUMORÁLIA (from *humor* a fluid). Diseases attended with vitiated fluids.

HUMORÁRIUS (from *humor* a fluid). Applied to fevers attended with a vitiation of the fluids.

HÚMULUS (from *humus* the ground). The hop, so named because without fictitious support it creeps along the ground.

HÚRA (from *hura* a knob, Span.) The Jamaica walnut tree; named from its round fruit.

HYACÍNTHUS (υακινθος, from ιον a violet, and κυθος a flower, from its violet colour. It is poetically said to be named from Hyacinthus the friend of Apollo, who, when he was slain, was turned into this flower). The hare-bell. A precious stone, from ιακινθα *iacutha*, Arab.

HYÆ'NA (υαινα, from υς a swine, because it is bristly like the swine). The hyæna.

HYÆ'NIA (υαινια, from υαινα the hyæna). A stone said to be found in the head of the hyæna.

HYALÓDES (υαλωδης, from υαλος glass). Applied to the urine when it deposits a glassy, white, viscid sediment.

HYALOÍDES (υαλοειδης, from υαλος glass, and ειδος a likeness). An epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye from its glassy appearance.

HY'ALUS (υαλος, from υω to rain, because of its resemblance to drops of rain). Glass.

HYÁNCHÉ (υαγχι, from υς a swine, and αγχω to strangle). A quinsy, attended with tumours on each side of the throat, and named because the necks of swine are subject to glandular swellings.

HYBERNÁCULUM (from *hyberno* to winter). That part of the plant which encloses and secures the embryo from injuries during the winter.

HYBÓMA (υεωμα, from υεος bent). A curvature, a gibbosity.

HY'BRIDUS (from υερις dishonour). An epithet of a plant produced from two different species, and whose seed will not propagate.

HYDÁRTHROS (υδαρθρος, from υδωρ water, and αρθρον a joint). A sort of clear water which issues from a wounded joint. Also synovia.

HYDÁR-

HYDÁRTHRUS (υδαρθρος, from υδωρ water, and αρθρον a joint). The white swelling or watery joint.

HYDATÆNÓMENUS (υδαταινομενος, from υδωρ water, and τεινω to distend). Disposed to dropsy.

HYDÁTINUM (υδατινον, from υδωρ water). An ancient collyrium made of rain-water.

HY'DATIS (υδατις, from υδωρ water). The watery eye-lid. Also little transparent bags filled with water are called hydatides.

HYDATÓCHOLUS (υδατοχολος, from υδωρ water, and χολη bile). Applied to discharges which are both watery and bilious.

HYDATÓDES (υδατωδης, from υδωρ, υδατος water). Watery.

HYDATOÍDES (υδατοιδης, from υδωρ water, and ειδος a likeness). The same.

HY'DEROS (υδερως, from υδωρ water). A dropsy.

HYDRAGÓGA (υδραγωγα, from υδωρ water, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which evacuate water.

HYDRÁLME (υδραλημη, from υδωρ water, and αλη the sea). Sea-water.

HYDRARGYRÓSIS (υδραργυρωσις, from υδραργυρος quicksilver). A mercurial inunction.

HYDRÁRGYRUS (υδραργυρος, from υδωρ water, and αργυρος silver). Mercury. Quicksilver, named from its having the appearance of fluid silver.

HYDRELÆ'UM (υδρελαιον, from υδωρ water, and ελαιον oil). A mixture of oil and water.

HYDRENTEROCÉLE (υδρεντερουκηλη, from υδωρ water, εντερον an intestine, and κηλη a tumour). A dropsy of the scrotum, attended with a rupture.

HY'DROA (υδροα, from υδωρ water). A watery pustule.

HYDROCÁRDIA (υδροκαρδια, from υδωρ water, and καρδια the heart). A dropsy or fluid tumour of the pericardium.

HYDROCÉLE (υδρουκηλη, from υδωρ water, and κηλη a tumour). A rupture attended with water. A dropsy of the scrotum.

HYDROCELÓDES (υδρουκηλωδης, from υδωρ water, and κηλωδης attended with tumour). Applied to a suppression of urine from a rupture of the urethra.

HYDROCÉPHALUS (υδρουκεφαλος, from υδωρ water, and κεφαλη the head). A dropsy of the head.

HYDRO-

HYDROCERATOPHYLLUM (υδροκεράτοφυλλον, from υδωρ water, κερας a horn, and φυλλον a leaf). An aquatic plant so named from the horn-like shape of its leaf.

HYDROCÓTYLE (υδροκότυλη, from υδωρ water, and κότυλη the cotula). Marsh or water cotula.

HYDROCRÍTĒ (υδροκριθη, from υδωρ water, and κριθη barley). A sort of marsh or water barley.

HYDROCÝSTIS (υδροκυστις, from υδωρ water, and κυστις a vesicle). An encysted dropfy.

HYDROGÁRUM (υδρογαρον, from υδωρ water, and γαρον a pickle). A sort of pickle made of sea-water.

HYDROGENÁTUS (from *hydrogenium*, hydrogene). Combined with hydrogene.

HYDROGÉNĪUM (υδρογενιον, from υδωρ water, and γινομαι to become, or γενναω to produce). Hydrogene. One of the principles of water. The base of that elastic fluid which was formerly called inflammable air.

HYDROLÁPATHUM (υδρολαπαθον, from υδωρ water, and λαπαθον the dock). Water-dock. A species of dock growing by rivers' sides.

HYDRÓMELI (υδρομελι, from υδωρ water, and μελι honey). Hydromel. Mead. Water mixed with honey and fermented in the sun.

HYDROMÉLUM (υδρομελον, from υδωρ water, and μελον an apple or quince). Mead impregnated with quinces.

HYDROMÉTRA (υδρομήτρα, from υδωρ water, and μήτρα the womb). A dropfy of the womb.

HYDRÓMPHALUM (υδρομφαλον, from υδωρ water, and ομφαλος the navel). A tumour of the navel containing water.

HYDRONÓSOS (υδρονοςος, from υδωρ water, and νοσος a disease). The sweating sickness.

HYDROPEGE (υδροπηγη, from υδωρ water, and πηγη a fountain). Fountain or spring water.

HYDROPEDESIS (υδροπηδησις, from υδωρ water, and πηδαω to break out). A breaking out into a violent sweat.

HYDROPHÓBIA (υδροφοβια, from υδωρ water, and φοβω to fear). A dread of water. A symptom of that madness which is caused by the bite of a mad animal.

HYDROPTHÁLMIA (υδροφθαλμια, from υδωρ water, and οφθαλμος the eye). A distension of the eye-lids with water.

HYDROPH-

HYDROPTHÁLMÍUM (υδροφθαλμιον, from υδωρ water, and οφθαλμος the eye). That part under the eye which swells in hydropic and cachectic cases.

HYDROPHY'LLUM (υδροφυλλον, from υδωρ water, and φυλλον a leaf). Water-leaf; so named because its leaf is shaped like a cup, and retains water.

HYDROPHYSOCÉLE (υδροφυσοκκλη, from υδωρ water, φυση flatulence, and κλη a tumour). A hernia proceeding from a mixture of flatulence and water.

HYDRÓPICA (υδρωπικα, from υδρωψ the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure a dropsy.

HYDROPIÓDES (υδρωπιωδης, from υδρωψ the dropsy). Tending to a dropsy: becoming dropfical.

HY'DROPIPER (υδροπιπερις, from υδωρ water, and πιπερις pepper). Water-pepper. A herb so called from its biting the tongue like pepper, and being a native of marshy places.

HYDROPNEMATOCÉLE (υδροπνευματοκκλη, from υδωρ water, πνευμα flatulence, and κλη a tumour). A hernia proceeding from a mixture of flatulence and water.

HYDROPNEMOSÁRCA (υδροπνευμοσαρκα, from υδωρ water, πνευμα wind, and σαρξ flesh). A tumour consisting of water, flatulence, and flesh.

HYDROPOÍDES (υδροποιειδης, from υδωρ water, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to liquid and watery excrements.

HY'DROPS (υδρωψ, from υδωρ water). A dropsy, or morbid accumulation of water.

HYDROPY'RETUS (υδροπυρετος, from υδωρ water, and πυρετος a fever). The sweating fever or sickness.

HYDRORACHÍTIS (υδροραχιτις, from υδωρ water, and ραχις the spine). A dropsy of the spine.

HYDRORÓDINUM (υδροροδινον, from υδωρ water, and ροδινον the oil of roses). Water mixed with the oil of roses.

HYDRORÓSATUM (υδροροσαλον, from υδωρ water, and ροδον a rose). A drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses.

HYDROSÁCCHARUM (υδροσακχαρον, from υδωρ water, and σακχαρον sugar). A drink made of water and sugar.

HYDROSÁRCA (υδροσαρκα, from υδωρ water, and σαρξ flesh). A tumour produced of water and flesh.

HYDROSARCOCÉLE (υδροσαρκοκκλη, from υδωρ water, σαρξ flesh, and κλη a

κηλη a tumour). A hernia formed of water and flesh. A schirrous and dropfical testicle.

HYDROSELÍNUM (υδροσελινον, from υδωρ water, and σελινον purslane).

A species of purslane growing in marshy places.

HYDROTHÓRAX (υδροθωραξ, from υδωρ water, and θωραξ the chest).

A dropfy of the chest.

HYDRÓTICA (υδρωτικα, from υδωρ water). Medicines which evacuate water; fudorifics.

HY'DRUS (υδρος, from υδωρ water). The water snake.

HY'EMIS (υεμις, from υω to rain, this being the rainy season). The winter.

HYGEÍA (υγεια, from υγιης sound). Sound health. *Mens sana in corpore sano : quod nobis, quod nostris, quod cunctis, Deus omnium elargiatur.*

HYGIENÍSTA (υγιανιστα, from υγιαζω to be in health). An hygienist, or phyfician, who attends merely to preserve health and to prevent diseases.

HYGIÉISIS (υγιησις, from υγιαζω to be in health). That part of medicine which prescribes rules for the preservation of health.

HY'GRA (υγρα, from υγρος humid). Liquid plasters.

HYGRÁSIA (υγρασια, from υγρος moist). A humour of any kind.

HYGRÉDON (υγρηδων). The same.

HYGREMPLÁSTRUM (υγρεμπλαστρον, from υγρος moist, and εμπλαστρον a plaster). A liquid plaster.

HYGROBLEPHÁRICUS (υγροβλεφαρικος, from υγρος humid, and βλεφαρον the eye-lid). Applied to the emunctory ducts in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lid.

HYGROCIRCOCÉLE (υγροκισσοκηλη, from υγρος moist, κισσος a varix, and κηλη a tumour). A sort of hernia, when the spermatic veins are varicose and the scrotum filled with water.

HYGROCOLLY'RÍUM (υγροκολλυριον, from υγρος liquid, and κολλυριον a collyrium). A collyrium composed of liquids.

HYGROLÓGIA (υγρολογια, from υγρος liquid, and λογος a discourse). A dissertation on the fluids or humours of the body.

HYGRÓMETRUM (υγρομετρον, from υγρος moist, and μετρεω to measure). An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture in the atmosphere. It also means an infirm part of the body affected by moisture of the atmosphere.

HYGROMY'RUM (υγρομυρον, from υγρος moist, and μυρον a liquid ointment). A liquid ointment.

HYGROPHÓBIA (υγροφοβία, from υγρος liquid, and φοβέω to fear). An hydrophobia. A dread not only of water but of any liquid substance.

HYGROPTHÁLMICUS (υγροφθαλμικός, from υγρος moist, and οφθαλμός the eye). See **HYGROBLEPHARICUS**.

HYGRÓTES (υγροτης, from υγρος moist). Gum which drops from trees in a liquid state.

HY'LE (υλη matter). The materia medica, or matter of whatever kind which comes under the cognizance of a medical person.

HY'LUM (υλον, from υλη a wood). The cotton-tree; so called because it grows in woods and brakes.

HY'MEN (υμην, from *Hymen* the god of marriage, because this membrane is supposed to be entire before marriage or copulation). The membrane situated at the entrance of the vagina.

HYMENÉA. Corrupted from **ANIME** or **ANIMÆA**.

HYMENÓDES (υμηνωδης, from υμην a membrane). Membranous.

HYOGLÓSSUS (υογλωσσος, from υοειδης the hyoid bone, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle named from its origin in the hyoid bone and its insertion in the tongue.

HYOÍDES (υοειδης, from the Greek letter υ, and ειδος a likeness). A bone so named from its likeness in shape to the Greek υ, ypsilon.

HYOPHARYNGÆ'US (υοφαρυγγαίος, from υοειδης the hyoid bone, and φαρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle named from its origin in the hyoid bone and its insertion in the pharynx.

HYOPHTHÁLMUS (υοφθαλμος, from υς a swine, and οφθαλμος an eye). Golden starwort; a herb named from the resemblance of its flower to a hog's eye. Also a species of achates so called for the same reason.

HYOSCY'AMUS (υοσκυαμος, from υς a swine, and κυαμος a bean). Hogs' bean. *Ælian* says it is so named because hogs eat it as a medicine. But it may be because the plant is hairy and bristly like a swine.

HYÓSIRIS (υοσιρις, from υς a swine, and σιρις endive). A species of endive, so named because it is greedily eaten by swine.

HYOTHYROÍDES (υοθυροειδης, from υοειδης the hyoid bone, and θυροειδης the

the thyroid cartilage). A muscle named from its origin in the hyoid bone and its insertion in the thyroid cartilage.

HYPÁCTICA (υπακτικά, from υπαγω to subdue). Medicines which evacuate the fæces.

HYPALÉIPTRUM (υπαλειπτρον, from υπαλειφω to spread upon). A spatula for spreading ointments with.

HYPALÉIPTUM (υπαλειπτον, from υπαλειφω to spread upon). A liniment.

HYPECCAÚMA (υπεκκαυμα, from υπεκκαιω to set on fire). Fuel; fomes. The antecedent cause which foment and continues a disorder.

HYPÉCOUM (υπηκον, from υπακνω to submit). A species of wild cummin, named because it grows among corn, and is as it were subdued by it, the corn quickly growing above it.

HYPÉLATA (υψηλατα, from υπελαω to move). Cathartics; medicines which move the bowels.

HYPÉNE (from υπηνη). The beard.

HYPERÆ'STHESIS (υπεραισθησις, from υπεραισθω to feel excess). An error of the appetite, whether of excess or deficiency.

HYPERARTETISCUS (υπεραρτετισκος, from υπερ above, and αρτιζω to compose). Having supernumerary parts or members.

HYPERCATHÁRSIS (υπερκαθαρσις, from υπερ in excess, and καθαιρω to purge). An excessive purging from medicine.

HYPERCORYPHÓSIS (υπερκορυφοσις, from υπερ above, and κορυφη the top). A protuberance or prominence.

HYPERCRÍSIS (υπερκρισις, from υπερ in excess, and κρισις a crisis). A superexcretion or extraordinary effort of nature to free herself by excessive evacuation.

HYPERECCRÍSIS (υπερεκκρισις). The same.

HYPERÉMESIS (υπερημεσις, from υπερ in excess, and εμεω to vomit). An excessive evacuation by vomit.

HYPEREPHIDRÓSIS (υπερεφιδρωσις, from υπερ in excess, and εφιδρωω to sweat). Immoderate sweating.

HYPERÍCUM (υπερεικον, from υπερ over, and εικων an image or spectre). Saint John's wort, named because it was thought to have power over, and to drive away, evil spirits. It is also called *fuga daemonum*.

HYPERÍNA (υπερινα, from υπερ in excess, and ινωω to evacuate). Medicines which purge excessively.

HYPERINÉISIS (υπερινησις, from υπερ in excess, and ινέω to evacuate).
An excessive evacuation by stool.

HYPEROPHARYNGÆ'US (υπεροφάρυγγαιος, from υπερ above, and φάρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle named from its situation above the pharynx.

HYPEROS (υπερος). A pestle.

HYPEROSTÓSIS (υπεροστωσις, from υπερ upon, and οστέον a bone). A node or swelling upon the bone.

HYPERÓUM (υπερων, from υπερ above, and ωον the roof or palate). A foramen in the upper part of the palate.

HYPERSARCÓMA (υπερσαρκωμα, from υπερ in excess, and σαρξ flesh). A fleshy excrescence. A polypus.

HYPERSARCÓSIS (υπερσαρκωσις). The same.

HYPERYDRÓSIS (υπερυδρωσις, from υπερ in excess, and υδωρ water). A great distension of any part from water collected in it.

HYPÉXODOS (υπεξοδος, from υπο under, and εξοδος a passage). A flux of the belly.

HYPNÓBASIS (υπνοβασις, from υπνος sleep, and βαίνω to go). Walking in sleep.

HYPNÓBATES (υπνοβατης, from υπνος sleep, and βαίνω to go). One who walks in his sleep.

HYPNÓDIA (υπνωδια, from υπνος sleep). Sleepiness, morbid drowsiness.

HYPNOLÓGIA (υπνολογια, from υπνος sleep, and λογος a discourse). A direction of the due regulations of sleeping and waking.

HYPNOPOIÉTICA (υπνοποιητικα, from υπνος sleep, and ποιέω to cause). Medicines which procure sleep.

HYPNÓTICA (υπνωτικα). The same.

HÝPNUM (υπνον, from υπνός sleep). A kind of moss so named because if eaten it causes sleep.

HYPOCAPNÍSMÁ (υποκαπνισμα, from υπο under, and καπνίζω to smoke). Suffumigation.

HYPOCARÓDES (υποκαρωδης, from υπο, and καρος a carus). Labouring under a low degree of carus.

HYPOCATHÁRSIS (υποκαθαρσις, from υπο, and καθαιρω to purge). A gentle purging.

HYPOCAÚSTRUM (υποκαυστρον, from υπο under, and καίω to burn). A chemical stove.

HYP-

HYPOCERCHNÁLEUM (υποκερχναλεον, from υπο, and κερχνος a noisy wheezing in the throat). An asperity in the fauces and aspera arteria, with a small degree of wheezing.

HYPOCHEÍRIUS (υποχειριος, from υπο under, and χειρ the hand). A patient; one who from the necessity of disease is under the hands of a physician.

HYPOCHEÓMENUS (υποχεομενος, from υπο under, and χεω to pour, or υποχεω to suffuse). Labouring under a cataract or suffusion of the eye.

HYPOCHLORÓSIS (υποχλωρωσις, from υπο, and χλωρωσις the green sickness). A slight degree of chlorosis.

HYPOCHŒ'RIS (υποχοιρις, from υπο, and χοιρας a swine). Swine's succory, so called because swine devour it greedily.

HYPOCHONDRIÁCUS (υποχονδριακος, from υποχονδριον the hypochondrium). Affected with the hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIÁSIS (υποχονδριασις, from υποχονδριον the hypochondrium). The hyp, or hypochondriacal disease.

HYPOCHÓNDRIUM (υποχονδριον, from υπο under, and χονδρος a cartilage). That part of the body which lies under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.

HYPOCHORÉMA (υποχωρημα, from υπο under, and χωρεω to escape). Dejection of the fæces.

HYPOCHORÉSIS (υποχωρησις). The same.

HYPÓCHYMA (υποχυμα, from υπο, and χυω to pour). A cataract or suffusion of the eye, so called because the antients thought that the opacity proceeded from something running under the crystalline humour.

HYPÓCHYSIS (υποχυσις). The same.

HYPOCÍSTIS (υποκισις, from υπο under, and κις the cistus). Rape of cistus. A juice drawn from the roots of the cistus.

HYPOCLÉPTICUM (υποκλεπτικον, from υπο under, and κλεπτω to steal). A chemical vessel for separating liquors, particularly the essential oil of any vegetable from the water, and named because it steals as it were the water from the oil.

HYPOCŒ'LUM (υποκοιλον, from υπο under, and κοιλον the cavity above the upper eye-lid). The cavity under the lower eye-lid.

HYPOCOPHÓSIS (υποκωφωσις, from υπο under, and κωφωσις deafness). A small degree of deafness.

HYP-

HYPOCRÁNIUM (υποκρανιον, from υπο under, and κρανιον the skull).

An abscess seated under the cranium.

HY'POCRAS (υποκρας, from υπο, and κραννυμι to mix). A medicated wine mixed with sundry aromatic drugs.

HYPOCRATERIFÓRMIS (from υπο, κρατηρ a cup, and *forma* a likeness). In botany, it is applied to a corolla when it extends horizontally like a salver, or in a small degree like a cup.

HYPÓDERIS (υποδερεις, from υπο under, and δερεις the skin). The cuticle under the clitoris which covers it like a prepuce.

HYPODÉRMIS (υποδερμις). The same.

HYPÓDESIS (υποδεσις, from υπο under, and δειω to bind). An under-swathe or bandage.

HYPODÉSMUS (υποδεσμος). The same.

HYPOGÁSTRICUS (υπογαστρικος, from υπογαστριον the hypogastrium). Belonging to or affecting the hypogastrium.

HYPOGÁSTRION (υπογαστριον, from υπο under, and γαστηρ the stomach). The lower region of the fore part of the belly.

HYPOGASTROCÉLE (υπογαστροκηλη, from υπογαστριον the hypogastrium, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour or hernia in the hypogastric region.

HYPOGLÓSSIS (υπογλωσσις, from υπο under, and γλωσσα the tongue). The under part of the tongue which adheres to the lower jaw.

HYPOGLÓSSUM (υπογλωσσον). The same.

HYPOGLÓSSUS (υπογλωσσος, from υπο under, and γλωσσα the tongue). A nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue.

HYPOGLÓTTIDES (υπογλωττίδες, from υπο under, and γλωττα the tongue). Medicines which are held under the tongue till they are dissolved.

HYPOGLÚTIS (υπογλυστις, from υπο under, and γλυτος the buttocks). The fleshy part under the buttocks towards the thigh.

HYPÓMIA (υπωμια, from υπο under, and ωμος the shoulder). The part immediately under the shoulder.

HYPÓNOMUS (from υπονομος a mine). A deep phagedenic ulcer, which as it were undermines the part affected.

HYPOPÉDIUM (υποποδιον, from υπο under, and πας the foot). A cataplasm for the soles of the feet.

HYPOPHÁSIA (υποφασια, from υπο under, and φαινω to appear). A sort of twinkling when the eyes are almost closed and objects almost disappear.

HYPÓ-

HYPÓPHASIS (υποφασις, from υποφαινω to appear a little). A state of the eyes when they are so far closed, during sleep, that a part of the eye with a slight motion is perceived.

HYPOPHAÚLUM (υποφαυλον, from υπο, and φαυλος common). A regimen of diet between the very high and the very low.

HYPOPHÉUM (υποφαιον, from υποφαινω to disappear almost). A sort of wild cummin, named from its being almost hid by other herbs which grow above it.

HYPÓPHORA (υποφορα, from υπο under, and φερω to carry). A fistulous ulcer eating under the flesh.

HYPOPTHÁLMÍUM (υποφθαλμιον, from υπο under, and οφθαλμος the eye). That part under the eye which is subject to swell in dropsy or cachexy.

HYPOPHYLLOCARPODÉNDRON (υποφυλλακαρποδενδρον, from υπο under, φυλλον a leaf, καρπος fruit, and δενδρον a tree). A tree so named because it bears its fruit under the leaf.

HYPOPHYLLOSPÉRMUS (υποφυλλοσπερμος, from υπο under, φυλλον a leaf, and σπερμα seed). Bearing seed on the back side of the leaves.

HYPÓPHYSIS (υποφυσις, from υπο under, and φυω to produce). A disease of the eye-lids when the hairs grow so much under as to irritate and offend the pupil.

HYPOÍCRUS (υποπικρος, from υπο, and πικρος bitter). Bitterish.

HYPOPLEÚRIUS (υποπλευριος, from υπο under, and πλευρον the pleura). Situated under the pleura.

HYPÓPYUM (υποπυον, from υπο under, and πυον pus). A collection of matter under the cornea of the eye.

HYPORÍNIUM (υπορινιον, from υπο under, and ριν the nose). The part immediately under the nostril.

HYPOSÁRCA (υποσαρκα, from υπο under, and σαρξ flesh). An anasarca, or dropsy between the skin and flesh.

HYPOSARCÍDIUM (υποσαρκιδιον). The same.

HYPOSEÍSMUS (υποσεισμος, from υπο, and σειω to agitate). A small degree of agitation. A slight stroke.

HYPOSPÁDIAS (υποσπαδιας, from υπο under, and σπαω to draw). Having the glans penis drawn too much under.

HYPOSPATHÍSMUS (υποσπαθισμος, from υπο under, and σπαθη a spatula). An operation for removing defluxions in the eyes, which consists,

consists in making an incision and introducing under it a spatula, or some such instrument.

HYPOSPHÁGMA (υποσφαγμα, from υπο under, and σφαζω to kill). The blood of an animal received into a vessel after he is killed and made into food. It also means a fugillation or collection of dark blood in the eye.

HYPOSPLÉNIA (υποσπληνία, from υπο, and σπλην the spleen). A small tumour of the spleen.

HYPOSTÁPHYLE (υποσταφυλη, from υπο, and σταφυλη the uvula). A relaxation of the uvula.

HYPÓSTASIS (υποστασις, from υποστημι to subside). The sediment in urine.

HYPOSTÉMA (υποσημα). The same.

HYPOTHÉNAR (υποθεναρ, from υπο under, and θεναρ the palm of the hand). A muscle which runs on the inside of the hand. Also that part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.

HYPÓTHETUM (υποθετον, from υπο under, and τιθημι to put). A suppository or medicine introduced into the rectum to procure stools.

HYPOTRÍMMA (υποτριμμα, from υπο, and τριβω to beat together). A food made of various ingredients lightly pounded together.

HYPÓTROPE (υποτροπη, from υπο, and τρεπω to turn). A slight return of a disease or paroxysm.

HYPÓXYLUM (υποξυλον, from υπο, and ξυλον wood). A species of agaric which grows under old wood.

HYPOZÓMA (υποζωμα, from υπο, and ζωννυμι to bind round). The diaphragm.

HYPsiLOGlóssus (υψιλογλωσσος, from υψιλοειδης the hypsiloid bone, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle named from its origin in the hypsiloid bone, and its insertion in the tongue.

HYPsiLoídes (υψιλοειδης, from υ the Greek letter ypsilon, and ειδος a likeness). A bone at the end of the tongue is so named from its resemblance to the Greek letter υ.

HYPTIÁSMUS (υπτιασμος, from υπτιαζω to lie with the face upwards). A supine decubiture. Also an inclination to throw something from the stomach upwards.

HYPÚLUS (υπαλος, from υπο under, and αλη a cicatrix). An ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

Hyso-

HYSSOPHYLLUM (υσσωφυλλον, from υσσωπος the hyssop, and φυλλον a leaf). The same.

HYSSOPIFOLIA (from *hyssopus* hyssop, and *folium* a leaf). A species of willow so named from its having leaves like the hyssop.

HYSSOPITES (υσσωπιτης, from υσσωπος, hyssop). A wine impregnated with hyssop.

HYSSOPUS (υσσωπος, from חִסְוֹ *asob*, Heb.) Hyssop.

HYSTERA (υστερα, from υσeros behind). The womb; so called because it is placed behind the other parts.

HYSTERÁLGIA (υστεραλγια, from υστερα the womb, and αλγος pain). A pain in the womb.

HYSTÉRIA (υστερια, from υστερα the womb). A disorder supposed to arise from a preternatural irritability of the uterus. Hysterics.

HYSTÉRICUS (υστερικος, from υστερα the womb). Hysterical. Afflicted with hysteria.

HYSTERÍTIS (υστεριτης, from υστερα the womb). An inflammation of the womb.

HYSTEROCÉLE (υστεροκηλη, from υστερα the womb, and κηλη a tumour). A hernia of the womb.

HYSTEROCÍSTICUS (υστεροκιστικος, from υστερα the womb, and κισις the bladder). Applied to a suppression of urine from the pressure of the uterus against the neck of the bladder.

HYSTEROLÓXIA (υστερολοξια, from υστερα the uterus, and λοξος oblique). An oblique position of the womb.

HYSTÉRON (υστερον, from υσeros afterwards). The secundine; so named because it comes immediately after the foetus.

HYSTEROPHYSA (υστεροφυσα, from υστερα the womb, and φυσα flatus). A tumour of the womb from flatulence.

HYSTEROPTÓSIS (υστεροπτωσις, from υστερα the womb, and πιπτω to fall). A bearing down of the womb.

HYSTEROTOMATÓCIA (υστεροτοματοκια, from υστερα the womb, τεμνω to cut, and τοκας a gravid woman). The cutting a child from its mother's womb. The Cæsarean section.

HYSTEROTÓMIA (υστεροτομια, from υστερα the womb, and τεμνω to cut). The same.

HYSTRÍCIS (υστρικis, from υστριξ the hedge-hog). A stone so called because its spots resemble the bristles of a hedge-hog.

HY'STRIX (υςριξ, from υς a swine, and θριξ hair). The hedge-hog or porcupine, named from its having bristles like a hog.

I.

IACYN'THUS (ιακυνθος, from ἱακυνθα *iacutha*, Arab.) The jacynth, a precious stone of a purple colour. The hyacinth or harebell may probably be named from its likeness in colour to a jacynth. See HYACYNTHUS.

IÁMBLICHUS (ιαμβλιχος, from *Iamblichus* the inventor). Applied to a preparation of sal ammoniac and some aromatic ingredients.

IATRALEÍPTES (ιατραλειπτης, from ιατρος a physician, and αλειφω to anoint). A physician who cures diseases by ointments and frictions.

IATREÚMA (ιατρευμα, from ιατρεω to heal). Medication. The healing of disorders.

IATREÚSIS (ιατρευσις). The same.

IATROCHÝMICUS (ιατροχυμικος, from ιατρος a physician, and χυμια chemistry). A physician who cures diseases by chemical preparations only.

IATRÓPHA (ιατροφα, from ιαομαι to heal, and τρεφω to nourish). The Barbadoes nut, so called because it is healing and nourishing.

IATROS (ιατρος, from ιαομαι to heal). A physician.

IBÉRICA (from *Iberia* the place where it flourishes). A small herb called wild crefs.

IBÉRIS (ιβηρις). The same.

I'BEX (ιβηξ, from ιβω to vociferate). The mountain goat, so named from its noisy cry.

I'BIGA. See ABIGA.

I'BIS (ιβις or ιβυς, from ιβω to cry out). A kind of stork, named from its noisy cry.

IBís-

IBISCUS (ἰβισκος, from ἰβις the stork, who is said to chew it and inject it as a clyster). The marsh mallow.

IBIXUMA (ἰβιξυμα, from ἰβισκος the mallow, and ἰξος glue). The herb soap-wort; named from its having a glutinous leaf like the mallow.

ICHNEÚMON (ιχνευμων, from ιχνευω to seek out). An Indian rat, so called because it is said to seek out the crocodile and destroy it while asleep.

ICHNOS (ιχνος, from ιχνευω to go). The part of the foot on which we tread.

ICHOR (from ιχωρ). A thin acrid fluid which distils from wounds.

ICHOROÍDES (ιχωροειδης, from ιχωρ ichor, and ειδος a likeness). Ichorous; resembling ichor.

ICH'THYA (ιχθυα a fish-hook, from ιχθυς a fish). An instrument like a fish-hook for extracting the foetus. It also means a fish-scale, or the scale or rasping of any metal or wood.

ICHTHYELÆUM (ιχθυελαιον, from ιχθυς a fish, and ελαιον oil). Fish-oil.

ICHTHYÉMA (ιχθυημα, from ιχθυα the scale of a fish). A scale or rasping from any metal or wood, resembling the scale of a fish.

ICHTHYÍTES (ιχθυιτης, from ιχθυς a fish). A stone in which is a cavity resembling in shape a fish.

ICHTHYOCÓLLA (ιχθυοκολλα, from ιχθυς a fish, and κολλα glue). Isinglass; a glutinous substance prepared from fishes.

ICHTHYOLÍTHUS (ιχθυολιθος, from ιχθυς a fish, and λιθος a stone). A stone having the figure of a fish upon its surface.

ICOSÁNDRIA (εικοσανδρια, from εικοσι twenty, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants, so named because they have twenty or more chives or male parts of fructification.

ICTÉRIAS (ικτεριας, from ικτερος the jaundice). A stone so called from its dull yellow colour.

ICTÉRICUS (ικτερικος, from ικτερος the jaundice). Jaundiced. Applied to fevers accompanied with the jaundice.

ICTERÍTIA (from icterus the jaundice). An eruption of yellowish spots. A yellow discoloration of the skin without fever, called chlorosis.

ICTERÓDES (ικτερωδης, from ικτερος the jaundice). The same as ICTERICUS.

I'CTERUS (ικτερις, named from its likeness to the plumage of the golden thrush; of which Pliny relates, that if a jaundiced person looks on one, the bird dies and the patient recovers). The jaundice. Also the golden thrush, so called from ικταρ very quick, because of the swiftness of its flight.

I'CTINUS (ικτινις, from ικταρ very quick). The kite, named from its swift flight.

I'CTIS (ικτις). The same. Also the weasel, an animal of quick motion.

I'CTUS (from ico to strike). A stroke or blow. The pulsation of an artery. That disorder which arises from too great an influence of the sun's heat, is called *ictus solis*. A stroke of the sun.

I'CUS (from ירקק *irca*, Arab.) A kind of emerald.

IDÆ'US (ιδαιος, from Ιδη a mountain in Phrygia, their native place). A name of the pæony.

IDEÁLIS (from ιδέα an idea). Applied to diseases which proceed from an aberration of the judgment.

IDIOCRÁSIA (ιδιοκρασια, from ιδιος peculiar, and κρασις a composition or temperament). See **IDIOSYNCRASIA**.

IDIOPÁTHIA (ιδιοπαθεια, from ιδιος peculiar, and παθος an affection). A primary and peculiar affection of any part.

IDIOSYNCRÁSIA (ιδιοσυνκρασια, from ιδιος peculiar, συν with, and κρασις a temperament). That constitution or temperament which is exclusively peculiar to every person.

IDIÓTA (ιδιωτης, from ιδιος peculiar). An idiot, or person unhappily peculiar in his intellects.

IDIOTRÓPIA (ιδιοτροπια, from ιδιος peculiar, and τρεπω to turn). The same as **IDIOSYNCRASIA**.

IDNÉSIS (ιδνησις, from ιδναω to bend). An inflection.

I'GDE (γδη, from αγω to break). A mortar.

IGNÁRIUS (from ignis fire). A stone so called because it heats if wetted.

IGNÁVIA (from in not, and navus active). Sloth; want of activity.

IGNIÁRIUS (from ignis fire). Applied to a sort of fungus that easily flames, or that shines in the night.

I'GNIS (from שן *aesh*, Heb.) Fire.

IGNÍTIO (from ignis fire). The exposing any body to the action of fire. Calcination.

I'GNYE

I'GNYE (ιγνυη, from ιγνέομαι to supplicate, because this part is bent in the act of supplication). The ham.

I'GNYS (ιγνυς). The same.

I'LE (ελη, from ελεω to turn). That part of the entrails containing the three first guts, named from their convolutions.

I'LEUM (ελεον, from ελεω to turn, from its convolutions). One of the small intestines, beginning where the jejunum ends.

I'LEUS (ελεος). See ILIACUS.

I'LEX (from ἡλξ *alah*, or ῥλξ *alon*, Heb.) A tree of the oak kind.

I'LIA (the plural of ILE). The flanks, or that part in which are inclosed the small guts. The small guts.

ILIACUS (from *ilia* the small guts). Belonging to, or affecting, the small guts. A violent pain in the small intestines, with an inversion of their peristaltic motion, is called the *iliaca passio*.

ILINGOS (ιλιγος, from ιλιγξ a vortex). A giddiness in which all things appear to turn round.

ILIUM (from *ilia* the small intestines). The upper part of the pelvis is so named because it supports the *ilia*.

ILLECÉBRA (from ελεω to turn, because its leaves resemble worms). Stonecrop.

ILLEGÍTIMUS (from *in* not, and *legitimus* lawful). Spurious; applied to those ribs which are not joined to the sternum.

ILLIGÁTIO (from *illigo* to bind). A bandage.

ILLÍŃCTUS (from *illingo* to lick up). A linctus, or soft medicine made to lick up.

ILLÍSIO (from *illidor* to dash against). A bruise with the mark of the instrument by which it was made upon it.

ILLÍTIO (from *illino* to anoint). An inunction or ointment.

I'LLOS (ιλλος, from ελεω to turn round). The eye.

ILLÓSIS (ιλλωσις, from ιλλος the eye). A distortion of the eye.

ILLUMINÁBILIS (from *illumino* to shine). An epithet of the Bononian stone, because it emits particles of light.

ILLUTÁTIO (from *in* upon, and *lutum* mud). A besmearing any part of the body with mud. A bathing in mud.

I'LLYS (ιλλυς, from ιλλος the eye). One who squints.

I'LYS (from ιλυς mud). The fæces of wine. The sediment in urine resembling the fæces of wine.

I'LYSIS (ιλυσις, from ιλυω to smear with mud). An illutation.

IMA-

IMAGINÁRIUS (from *imaginor* to conceive). An epithet of those diseases which proceed from a depraved imagination.

IMAGINATIO (from *imaginor* to represent). Fancy. The imagination of the mother was supposed formerly to have great power over the foetus.

IMBECILLITAS (from *imbecillis* feeble). Feebleness; weakness of any part; inability to perform its functions.

IMBÉRBIS (from *in* not, and *barba* a beard). Beardless. In botany, it is applied to the corolla.

IMBIBITIO (from *imbibo* to receive into). In chemistry, it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor ascends and descends upon a solid substance till it is fixed therewith.

IMBRICATUS (from *imbrex* a tile). A botanical term implying covering each other in the manner of tiles upon a house.

IMITATIO (from *imito* to counterfeit). The endeavouring to counterfeit nature in the production of such discharges as may be supposed to be critical.

IMMATURITAS (from *in* not, and *maturus* ripe). An imperfect concoction of the aliment.

IMMERSIO (from *immergo* to plunge in). The plunging a body into a fluid for medical or chemical purposes.

IMMERSUS (from *immergo* to dip in). A name of the subscapular muscle, because it is as it were immersed under the shoulder.

IMMICTIO (from *immingo* to discharge the urine). An incontinence of urine. An involuntary discharge of the urine.

IMMOBILITAS (from *in* not, and *moveo* to move). Privation of motion. Inability to move any part.

IMMORTÁLIS (from *in* not, and *mors* death). An epithet of the exeranthemum, because its flowers may be preserved a long time without decay.

IMMUNDITIES (from *immundus* unclean). Impurity, uncleanness of any part either internal or external.

IMMUTANTIA (from *immuto* to change). Medicines which change the nature of the fluids. Alteratives.

IMPAR (from *in* not, and *par* equal). Unequal. Applied in botany to a stem terminating with an odd leaf.

IMPASTATIO (from *in* and *pastā* paste). The making dry powders into paste by means of some fluid.

IMPÁ-

- IMPÁTIENS** (from *in* not, and *patior* to suffer). An epithet of a species of *perficaria*, because its leaves recede from the hand with a crackling noise, as impatient of the touch.
- IMPERATÓRIA** (from *impero* to overcome). Masterwort, named because its leaves extend and overwhelm the lesser herbs which grow near it.
- IMPERFORÁTUS** (from *in* not, and *perforo* to perforate). Not having its natural aperture.
- IMPETÍGO** (from *impeto* to infest). A cutaneous blemish. A leprosy or ringworm infesting the skin.
- IMPINGUÁTIO** (from *impinguo* to make fat). A morbid fatness.
- IMPIUS** (from *in* not, and *pius* good). An epithet of the cud-weed, because it grows only on barren ground.
- IMPLÉTIO** (from *impleo* to fill). Repletion; too great fullness of the vessels.
- IMPLÚVIUM** (from *impluo* to shower upon). The shower bath.
- IMPOTÉNTIA** (from *in* not, and *potens* able). Inability to propagate the species.
- IMPRÆGNÁTIO** (from *imprægnor* to conceive). Gravitation, or the being great with child.
- IMPÚBER** (from *in* not, and *pubesco* to have a beard). Not arrived at the age of manhood.
- IMPURGÁTIO** (from *in* not, and *purgo* to purge). Costiveness; difficulty of procuring stools.
- I'MUS** (from *μαω* to draw out). The lowest part of the abdomen.
- INÆQUÁLIS** (from *in* not, and *æqualis* equal). Applied in botany to the corolla and petals when they are of unequal length.
- INÁNIS** (from *ina* a thing of small repute). Applied in botany to a stalk which is pithy and fit for no purpose.
- INANÍTIO** (from *inanio* to empty). Applied to the body, it means evacuation; applied to the mind, it means a defect of its powers.
- INCÁNUS** (from *in*, and *canus* hoary or white). Applied in botany to a leaf covered with a whitish down.
- INCANTAMÉNTUM** (from *incanto* to charm). An amulet or charm.
- INCARNÁNTIA** (from *incarno* to bring flesh upon). Medicines which remove the obstructions to nature's filling up wounds or ulcers with flesh.

INCÉN-

INCÉNDIUM (from *incendo* to burn). A burning fever. Any burning heat or hot inflammatory tumour.

INCÉNSIO. The same.

INCERÁTIÓ (from *in*, and *cera* wax). The reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of wax by mixing some fluid with it.

INCERNÍCULUM (from *incerno* to sift). A strainer or sieve; a name of the pelvis of the kidney from its office as a strainer.

INCIDÉNTIA (from *incido* to cut). Medicines which divide or cut through particles of fluids preternaturally cohering together.

INCINERÁTIÓ (from *incinero* to reduce to ashes). The reducing any thing to ashes by fire.

INCISIO (from *incido* to cut). The separating a part by means of a sharp instrument.

INCISOR (from *incido* to cut). A name of each of the four anterior teeth, from their use in cutting the food.

INCISÓRIUM (from *incido* to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for the operation of incision. It is also a name of the foramen which lies behind the dentes incisores of the upper jaw.

INCISUS (from *incido* to cut). It is applied in botany to a leaf whose edge is notched.

INCLINÁTUS (from *inclino* to bend down). Applied in botany to a root which runs obliquely.

INCLÚDENS (from *include* to shut up). In botany, it is applied to a calyx which shuts up and conceals the corolla.

INCLÚSUS (from *include* to shut in). Applied to a stamen when it is included in the corolla.

INCÓCTIO (from *in* not, and *coquo* to concoct). An imperfect concoction of the aliment.

INCONTINÉNTIA (from *in* not, and *contineo* to contain). An inability in any of the organs to retain what should not be discharged without the concurrence of the will.

INCORPORÁTIÓ (from *incorporo* to blend together). The uniting substances of difficult union by means of some intermediate one.

INCRASSÁNTIA (from *incrasso* to make thick). Medicines which reduce fluids which are too thin to a proper consistence.

INCRASSÁTUS (from *incrasso* to make thick). Applied in botany to a stalk which increases in thickness as it approaches the flower.

INCRUSTATIO (from *incrusto* to harden into a crust). The induction of a crust or eschar upon any part.

INCUBUS (from *incubo* to lie upon, because the patient fancies that something lies upon his chest; or from כבץ *cubab*, Heb). The night-mare.

INCUMBENS (from *incumbo* to lean against). Leaning against some other part. A term in botany.

INCURABILIS (from *in* not, and *curo* to heal). Admitting of no radical cure.

INCURVATUS (from *incurvo* to bend). Bent; bowed. Applied in botany to the stalk. It is also used of a gibbous spine.

INCUS (from *incudo* to smite upon). An anvil. The name of one of the bones of the ear, from its likeness in shape to an anvil.

INDEX (from *indico* to point out). The forefinger; so named because it is generally used in demonstration.

INDIANUS (from *India* its native place). An epithet of the ipecacuanha.

INDICATIO (from *indico* to shew). A conclusion drawn from the appearances of a disease.

INDICATOR (from *indico* to point). A muscle so named from its office of extending the index-finger.

INDICIUM (from *indico* to shew). A sign or symptom.

INDICUM (ινδικον, from הנדן *bindi* India, Arab.) Indian blue plant. A native of South Carolina.

INDICUS. Growing or produced in India.

INDIGENUS (from *indu* within, and *gigno* to beget). Applied to diseases which are local, or peculiar to any country.

INDIGESTIO (from *in* not, and *digero* to digest). An improper concoction of the food or humours.

INDIGNATORIUS (from *indignor* to disdain). A muscle of the eye so named because it produces the scornful look.

INDOLENTIA (from *in* not, and *doleo* to be in pain). Ease; absence of pain.

INDURANTIA (from *induro* to harden). Medicines which harden any part by drying up its moisture.

INDUSIUM (from *induo* to put on). A name of the amnios, from its covering the foetus like a shirt.

INEBRIATIO (from *inebrior* to be drunk). Drunkenness. Intoxication.

- INÉDIA** (from *in* not, and *edo* to eat). Abstinence from food.
- INÉRMIS** (from *in* priv. and *arma* arms). Harmless. Applied in botany to thorns which are soft and harmless, as in the gentle thistle.
- INÉRTIA** (from *iners* slothful). Sloth ; inactivity.
- INÉSIS** (ἰνσις, from *ewo* to evacuate). An evacuation of the humours.
- INÉTHMUS** (ἰνθμος). The same.
- INFANS** (*a non fando*, from its inability to talk). An infant. A child who has not arrived at the power of speech.
- INFÉCTIO** (from *inficio* to infect). Contagion.
- INFÉLIX** (from *in* not, and *felix* happy). An epithet of the elder and dandel, from their bad effects upon corn or vegetables growing near them.
- INFERNÁLIS** (from *infernum* hell). An epithet of the lunar caustic, from its strong burning property.
- INFERUS** (from *infra* beneath). Situated beneath another part. A term in botany.
- INFIBULATIO** (from *infibulo* to button together). An operation by which the prepuce is clasped over the glans penis, so that it cannot be drawn back again.
- INFIRMÁRIUM** (from *infirmus* sick). An hospital for sick persons.
- INFIRMATÓRIUM**. The same.
- INFIRMITAS** (from *infirmus* weak). Ill health ; weakness.
- INFLAMMATIO** (from *inflammo* to burn). A violent heat and sensibility in any part.
- INFLATIO** (from *inflo* to puff up). An emphysema or windy tumour.
- INFLATIVA** (from *inflo* to puff up with wind). Medicines which cause wind.
- INFÁTUS** (from *inflo* to puff up). Applied in botany to the perianthium when it is blown up like a bladder.
- INFLÉXIO** (from *inflecto* to bend). A curvature or bending.
- INFLÉXUS** (from *inflecto* to bend). Applied in botany to leaves which bend inwards towards the stem.
- INFLORESCÉNTIA** (from *in* and *floreo* to blossom). The mode in which flowers are joined to the plant by the foot-stalk.
- INFLUÉNZA** (Influence, Ital.) An epidemical catarrhus fever, named because

because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the stars.

INFLÚXUS (from *influo* to flow upon). The progressive motion of the blood or humours.

INFRASCAPULÁRIS (from *infra* beneath, and *scapula* the shoulder blade). A muscle named from its position beneath the scapula.

INFRASPINÁTUS (from *infra* beneath, and *spina* the spine). The same.

INFRIGIDATIO (from *in*, and *frigido* to cool). The making cool, by whatever means, a part preternaturally hot.

INFUNDIBULIFÓRMIS (from *infundibulum* a funnel, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a funnel. Applied in botany to the corolla.

INFUNDÍBULUM (from *infundo* to pour in). A cavity in the brain, named from its funnel-like shape.

INFÚSIO (from *infundo* to pour in). The action of infusing or steeping any ingredient in a proper fluid. It is improperly applied to the medicine prepared by this action.

INFÚSUM (from *infundo* to pour in). A medicine prepared by steeping any ingredient in a fluid.

INGRAVIDATIO (from *ingravidor* to be great with child). Gravitation; the being great with child.

INGREDIÉNTIA (from *ingredior* to enter in). The simple substances which make up a compound medicine.

INGUEN (from *εγχεω* to bring forth). The groin.

INGUINALIS (from *inguen* the groin). A name of the herb starwort, from its supposed efficacy in diseases of the groin.

INHUMATIO (from *inhumo* to put into the ground). The burying a patient in warm or medicated earth. In chemistry, it is a mode of digestion by burying the vessel containing the ingredients in horse-dung.

INION (*ινιον*, from *is* a nerve, as being the place where the nerves originate). The occiput or hinder part of the head.

INJACULATIO (from *injaculo* to shoot into). A violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, feeling as if darts were shot into the body.

INJÉCTIO (from *injicio* to cast into). The throwing fluids into any part of the body by means of a fit instrument. A clyster.

INJÚRIA (from *in* neg. and *jus* right). Any disturbance of the proper functions by external violence.

INNOMINATUS (from *in* priv. and *nomen* a name). Applied to any thing or part which had before no specific denomination.

INNUTRITIO (from *in* not, and *nutrio* to nourish). A wasting of the body from defect of nutrition.

INOCULATIO (from *inoculo* to ingraft). The practice of transplanting the small pox into uninfected persons by infusing infected matter.

INOSCULATIO (from *in*, and *osculum* a little mouth). The running of the veins and arteries into one another.

INSANIA (from *in* not, and *sanus* sound). Madness; delirium.

INSÉCTUM (from *in* upon, and *seco* to cut). An insect or small animal. It was formerly confined to those worms which are marked, and as it were divided, by incisions or clefts.

INSÉRTUS (from *infero* to join). Applied in botany to the stalk, when it grows into the stem.

INSÉSSIO (from *insideo* to sit upon). The sitting over relaxing vapours.

INSÉSSUS (from *insideo* to sit upon). A vapour bath, over which the patient sits.

INSIDENS (from *insideo* to rest upon). Applied in botany to that which rests upon another part.

INSIDÉNTIA (from *insideo* to rest upon). The film or scum which floats upon urine.

INSÍDIANS (from *insidior* to deceive). An epithet of diseases which betray no previous symptoms, but are ready to break out by surprise.

INSÍPIDUS (from *in* neg. and *sapidus* flavoury). Tasteless.

INSIPIÉNTIA (from *in* priv. and *sapientia* wisdom). A low degree of delirium without fever.

INSOLATIO (from *in* upon, and *sol* the sun). A disease which arises from a too great influence of the sun's heat upon the head.

INSÓMNIUM (*quòd in somno videtur*, because it is perceived in sleep). A dream.

INSPIRATIO (from *in*, and *spiro* to breathe). The drawing the air into the lungs.

INSPISSATIO (from *inspisso* to thicken). A condensation of any humid substance by evaporation of its moister parts.

INSTILLATIO (from *instillo* to drop upon). An embrocation or application of fluids to any part of the body.

INSTINC-

INSTINCTUS (from *instinguo* to impell). The impulse of nature.

INSTITA (from *insisto* to stay). A fillet or bandage. Also a worm like a piece of tape.

INSTRUMENTUM (from *instruo* to prepare). A surgical tool.

INSUCCATIO (from *in*, and *succus* juice). The solution of any medicine in the juice of herbs.

INSUFFLATIO (from *insufflo* to blow into). The blowing into any cavity, in order to convey a medicament to a part affected.

INSULTUS (from *insulto* to attack). The first invasion or paroxysm of a disease.

INSUPPURABILIS (from *in* neg. and *suppuro* to suppurate). Not to be brought to a state of suppuration.

INTEGUMENTUM (from *intego* to cover). A common covering to the whole body; as the cuticle, cutis, &c.

INTELLÉCTUS (from *intelligo* to understand). The understanding; the powers or faculties of the mind.

INTEMPERANTIA (from *in* neg. and *tempero* to moderate). Excess in diet.

INTEMPÉRIES (from *in* not, and *tempero* to mingle). A difficulty of motion from an unequal symmetry of parts.

INTENTIO (from *intendo* to stretch out). An extension. An indication.

INTERCÉPTIO (from *intercipio* to stop). A suppression or retention.

INTERCOSTÁLIS (from *inter* between, and *costa* a rib). Situated between the ribs.

INTERCURRENS (from *inter* between, and *curro* to pass). Applied to fevers which are not peculiar to any place or season; also to a pulse which intervenes at a proper distance between two others.

INTERCUS (from *inter* between, and *cutis* the skin). An epithet of the anasarca or dropsy between the skin and the flesh.

INTERDÉNTIUM (from *inter* between, and *dens* a tooth). The space between any two teeth of the same class.

INTERDÍGITUM (from *inter* between, and *digitus* a toe or finger). A corn between the toes, or wart betwixt the fingers.

INTERFŒMÍNEUM (from *inter* between, and *fæmen* the thigh). The perinæum. The space between the anus and pudendum.

INTERFOLIÁCEUS (from *inter* between, and *folium* a leaf). Proceeding from between opposite leaves.

INTER-

INTÉRITUS (from *interire* to perish). Death.

INTERLÚNIUS (from *inter* between, and *luna* the moon). An epithet of the epilepsy, because it was supposed to affect those chiefly who were born in the wane of the moon.

INTERMISSIO (from *intermitto* to discontinue). The interval betwixt two paroxysms of a disorder.

INTERMITTENS (from *intermitto* to discontinue). Applied to that species of fever which quits the patient for a time and then returns.

INTERNÓDIUM (from *inter* between, and *nodus* a joint). A knuckle, or the space between the two joints of a finger. In botany, it is that part of the stalk of a plant which is between the joints.

INTERNÚNCIUS (from *internuncio* to go between). Applied to the critical days, or such as stand between the increase of a disorder and its decrease.

INTERÓSSEUS (from *inter* between, and *os* a bone). Situated betwixt two bones.

INTERPELLÁTUS (from *interpello* to interrupt). Uncertain or irregular in its paroxysms.

INTERPOLÁTUS (from *interpolo* to renew). Applied to that space which exists between two paroxysms.

INTERRÚPTUS (from *interrumpo* to sever). Applied in botany to leaves which are separated by pairs of smaller ones.

INTERSCAPÚLIUM (from *inter* between, and *scapula* the shoulder blade). That part of the spine which lies between the shoulders.

INTERSECTIO (from *inter*, and *feco* to cut between). An incision between any two parts.

INTERSEPTUM (from *inter* between, and *septum* an inclosure). The part between the nostrils. Also the uvula.

INTERSPINÁLIS (from *inter* between, and *spina* the spine). Situated between the spinal processes of the neck and loins.

INTERTRANSVERSÁLIS (from *inter* between, and *transversalis* the transverse process). Situated between the transverse processes of the neck.

INTERTRÍGO (from *inter* between, and *tero* to rub). A galling or erosion of the cuticle or skin.

INTERVERTEBRÁLIS (from *inter* between, and *vertebra*). Situated between the vertebræ.

INTESTINÁLIS (from *intestina* the bowels). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the bowels.

INTÉS-

INTÉSTINUM (from *intus* within). A gut. Also an earth-worm, so called because it hides itself within the earth.

INTÓRSIO (from *intorqueo* to writhe). The bending or twisting of any part of a plant.

INTOXICATIO (from *intoxico* to poison). Infection; drunkenness.

INTRAFOLIÁCEUS (from *intra* within, and *folium* a leaf). Growing within side the leaf.

INTRASPINÁLIS (from *intra* within, and *spina* the spine). Situated between the spinal processes of the neck and loins.

INTRATRANSVERSÁLIS. See INTERTRANSVERSALIS.

INTRICÁTUS (from *intrico* to entangle). A muscle of the ear so called from its intricate folds.

INTRÍNSECUS (from *intra* within, and *secus* towards). Applied to painful diseases of the inward parts.

INTROCÉSSIO (from *introcedo* to go in). A depression or sinking of any part inwards.

INTROSUSCÉPTIO (from *intro* within, and *suscipio* to receive). The preternatural ingress of one portion of an intestine into another. The reduplication of an intestine.

INTUBUS (from *in*, and *tuba* a hollow instrument). The herb endive, so named from the hollowness of its stalk.

INTUMESCÉNTIA (from *intumesco* to swell). A swelling or tumour.

INTUSSUSCÉPTIO. The same as INTROSUSCEPTIO.

INTYBÁCEA (dim. of *intybus* endive). A species of endive or succory called oyster-green.

INTYBUS. See INTUBUS.

INULA. See ENULA.

INÚNCTIO (from *inungo* to anoint). The action of anointing, or the matter with which any part is anointed.

INUNDÁTUS (from *in*, and *unda* a wave or water). Applied generically to plants which grow in water.

INÚSTIO (from *in*, and *uro* to burn). The action of burning or cauterizing any part.

INVERECÚNDUM (from *in* not, and *verecundus* modest). A name of the os frontis, from its being regarded as the seat of impudence.

INVÉRSIO (from *inverto* to turn contrariwise). The turning of any part inside out.

INVÍDIA (from *in*, and *video* to look upon; as having a covetous eye

eye upon what is not our own: or from *in* not, and *video* to see; as not regarding the actions of others in a liberal light).
Envy.

INVISCATIO (from *in*, and *viscus* glue). A viscosity or glutinous adhesion of the eye-lids.

INVOLUCÉLLUM (dim. of *involucrum*). A partial involucrum or calyx.

INVOLÚCRA (from *involvere* to fold in). The secundines are so called because they form an universal covering for the fœtus.

INVOLUCRÁTUS (from *involucrum* the calyx of a flower). Having a calyx or involucrum.

INVOLÚCRUM (from *in*, and *volvo* to wrap up). A name of the pericardium, because it incloses the heart. In botany, it is the calyx of an umbelliferous plant.

INVOLUNTÁRIUS (from *in* neg. and *voluntas* the will). Applied to such functions as do not depend upon the will.

INVÓLVULUS (from *involvere* to wrap round). The vine-fretter, a worm which wraps itself round the leaves and tendrils of vines.

IÓDES (ἰωδης, from ἰος brass). An epithet of the excrements when they are bilious and of a coppery colour.

IÓN (ἰον, from *Ionia* its native place). The violet.

IÓNIA (ἰωνία, from *Ionia* the country where it flourished). The ground pine.

I'ONIS (ἰωνίς, from ἰον the violet). A carbuncle of a violet colour.

IÓNTHUS (ἰονθος, from ἰον the violet, and ἄνθος a flower). A hard pimple, in the face, of a violet colour.

IOSÁCCHARUM (ἰοσακχαρον, from ἰον the violet, and σάκχαρον sugar). Sugar of violets.

IOTACÍSMUS (from ἰωτα the Greek letter *i*). A defect in the organs of speech where the letter *i* is frequently and rapidly pronounced.

IPECACUÁNHA (Indian). A Brasilian root, of great medical virtues.

IPS (ἰψ, from ἰπτω to hurt). The vine-fretter, a worm which injures vines.

ÍRA (from חרה *chirah*, Heb.) Anger.

IRACÚNDUS (from *ira* anger). A muscle of the eye so called because it forms the angry look.

IRIS (ἰρις a rainbow, from *εἶρω* to shew, because it foretells rain).

The forepart of the choroides is so named because of the variety of its colours. Also the fleur-de-lys, from the resemblance of its flower to the rainbow.

IRREGULARIS (from *in* not, and *regularis* regular). In botany, it means wanting uniformity. Applied to diseases, it means anomalous in their paroxysms.

IRRITABILITAS (from *irrito* to provoke). Sensibility; a capability of being acted upon by stimulants.

IRRITATIO (from *irrito* to move). The power acting upon an irritable part.

IS (ἰς, ἡς). A fibre.

ISATIS (ἰσατις, Blanchard says from *ισαζω* to make even, from its power in reducing tumours; but it is rather from *ἰσάτα* *aifatab*, Chald.) The herb woad.

ISATODES (ἰσατωδής, from *ἰσατις* woad). Of the colour of the juice of woad, applied to the bile.

ISCA (ἰσκα). A fungous excrescence of the oak.

ISCHÆMON (ἰσχαίμων, from *ισχω* to restrain, and *αἷμα* blood). Any medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

ISCHIADICUS (from *ισχιας* the sciatica). An epithet of the ischias or sciatica.

ISCHIAS (ἰσχιας, from *ισχιον* the hip). The sciatica or hip-gout. Also a herb so named from its virtues in healing the sciatica. And a vein which runs along the hip.

ISCHIATOCÉLE (ἰσχιατοκῆλη, from *ισχιον* the hip, and *κῆλη* a rupture). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

ISCHIOCÉLE (ἰσχιοκῆλη, from *ισχιον* the hip, and *κῆλη* a rupture). The same; or a rupture between the os sacrum and the tuberosity of the os ischium.

ISCHIS (ἰσχις, from *ισχυς* strength). The loin, so named as being the seat of strength.

ISCHIUM (ἰσχιον, from *ισχις* the loin). The hip-bone; so called because it is near the loin. Also the ligament which retains the thigh-bone in the acetabulum of the hip.

ISCHNOPHÓNIA (ἰσχνοφωνία, from *ισχνος* slender, and *φωνή* the voice). A defect in the voice, when it is unnaturally shrill.

ISCHNÓTIS (ἰσχνοτις, from *ισχνος* slender). Leanness.

ISCHURÉTICA (ισχυρετικά, from ισχυρία a suppression of the urine).
Medicines which relieve a suppression of the urine.

ISCHŪRIA (ισχυρία, from ισχω to restrain, and ὕρον the urine). A
suppression or stoppage of the urine.

ISCHYRUS (ισχυρος, from ισχυς strength); Strong, powerful. It
is used of bodily strength, or violent diseases.

ISÓCHRONUS (ισοχρονος, from ισος equal, and χρονος time). Preserv-
ing an equal distance of time between the beats; applied to the
pulse.

ISOCÍNNAMON (ισοκινναμον, from ισος equal, and κινναμον cinnamon).
A herb resembling cinnamon, and supposed to be equal to it in
virtues.

ISÓCRATES (ισοκρατης, from ισος equal, and κραννυμι to mix), Wine
mixed with an equal quantity of water.

ISÓDROMUS (ισοδρομος, from ισος equal, and δρεμω to run). The
same as ISÓCHRONUS.

ISOMÉRIA (ισομοιρια, from ισος equal, and μοιρια a part). An equal-
ity in parts or powers.

ISQPY'RUM (ισοπυρον, from ισος like, and πυρ fire). A name of the
herb aquilegia, from its flame-coloured flower.

ISÓTONUS (ισοτονος, from ισος equal, and τονος extension). Applied
to fevers which are of equal strength during the whole of the
paroxysm.

ÍSTHMIUM (ισθμιον, from ισθμος a narrow piece of land between two
seas). The middle or bridge of the nose. The narrow passage
between the mouth and the gullet.

ÍSTHMUS (ισθμος). The same. In botany, it means the partition
between the cells of seeds.

ITINERÁRIUM (from itinero to travel). A staff used in cutting for
the stone.

IÚLUS (ιουλός, from ιελιζω to shoot out). A katkin.

I'VA (Minshew says it is quasi *juva*, from juvo to assist, because it
helps to expel the gout. Alston supposes it to be corrupted from
abiga; as *abjuga*, *ajuga*, *juga*, *iva*). The ground pine.

I'XIA (ιξια, from ιξος glue). A name of the carlina, from its viscous
juice. Also a preternatural distension of the veins, from ιξομαι to
proceed from.

IXÍTIS (ιξιτις, from ιξος glue). A glutinous fish.

IXÓDES (ἰξωδης, from ἰξος glue). Viscous, glutinous.

I'XUS (ἰξος glue). The mistletoe; named from its glutinosity.

I'XYS (ἰξυς, corrupted from ισχυς strength). The loin, so called from its being the seat of strength.

J.

J A'CEA (quia *prodest hominibus tristitia jacentibus*, because it resists sorrow; or from ἰαμαί to heal). The herb pansie or heart's ease.

JACOBÆ'A (named because it was dedicated to St. James, or because it was directed to be gathered about the feast of St. James). St. James's wort.

JÁLAPA (from *Chalapa* or *Xalapa* in New Spain, whence it is brought). Jalap.

JÁNITOR (from *janua* a gate). The right orifice of the stomach, so called from its being as it were the door or entrance of the intestines.

JÁNITRIX (from *janua* a door). A name of the vein situated at the entrance of the liver.

JASMINOÍDES (ιασμινωειδης, from ἱασμινον the herb jessamy, and εἶδος a likeness). The coffee-tree, named from its resemblance to the jessamy.

JASMINUM (ιασμινον, from יסמין *jafmen*, Arab.) Jasmine or jessamy.

JÁSPIS (ιασπης, from يaspه *jafpe*, Arab.) The jasper stone.

JÁSPONYX (ιασπονυξ, from ἱασπης the jasper, and ονυξ a nail). A kind of jasper stone, so called because it is covered with spots resembling those upon the human nail.

JECORÁRIA (from *jecur* the liver). Liver-wort, so called from its supposed efficacy in diseases of the liver. Also a name given to

a vein in the right hand, because it was usually opened in diseases of the liver.

JÉCUR (from יקר *jaker*, Heb.) The liver.

JEJÚNUM (from *jejunus* empty). One of the small guts, so called because it is generally found empty.

JESUITÁNUS (from *jesuita* a jesuit). A specific name of the Peruvian bark, because it was first brought to Europe by father de Lugo, a jesuit.

JÚBA (a mane). In botany, a species of inflorescence so called because it resembles a horse's mane.

JÚBUBA (from זיבה *zibibab*, Arab). The jubebe tree.

JUDÁICUS (from *Judea*, whence it is brought). A specific name of a certain bitumen.

JUDICATÓRIUS (from *judico* to discern). Applied to a synocha of four days, because its termination may be certainly foreseen.

JUGÁLIS (from *jugum* a yoke). A name of the cheek-bone from its resemblance, or because it is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw like a yoke. Also the suture by which these bones are united.

JUGAMÉNTUM (from *jugum* a yoke). The same.

JÚGLANS (quasi *jovis glans* the royal nut, from its magnitude). The wall-nut.

JUGULÁRIS (from *jugulum* the throat). Belonging to the throat.

JÚGULUM (from *jugum* a yoke, because the yoke is fastened to this part). The throat or anterior part of the neck.

JULÁPIUM (from غلاب *gulab*, Arab). A julep, or sweet liquid medicine.

JUNCÁRIA (from *juncus* a bulrush). The herb rushy horse-tail, a species of rush.

JUNCIFÓLIUS (from *juncus* the rush, and *folium* a leaf). Having leaves shaped like rushes.

JUNCTÚRA (from *jungo* to join). An articulation or joint.

JÚNCUS (from *jungo* to join). The rush; so called from its uses in joining or binding things together.

JUNÍPERUS (from *junis* young, and *pario* to bring forth). The juniper-tree, so called because it produces its young berries while the old ones are ripening.

JUNÓNIS FLOS (the flower of Juno). The lily was so called because it was feigned to have sprung from the milk of Juno.

Jus

JUS (*quòd per justas portiones famulis dividebatur*, because in families it was distributed in equal portions). Broth ; gruel.

JUSQUIAMUS. Corrupted from **HYOSCYAMUS**.

JUSTICIA (named in honour of Mr. Justice). A plant called in India, *adhatoda*.

JUVANTIA (from *juvo* to assist). Medicines or assistances of any kind which relieve a distemper.

JUVÉNTUS (from *juvo* to help, because at this age persons begin to be useful). Youth.

JUXTANGÍNA (from *juxta* near, and *angina* a quinsy). A disease resembling a quinsy.

K.

KÁLI (from קלי *kali*, Arab.) Snailwort. See **ALKALI**.

KÁRABE (from כרב *karab*, Perf.) Amber.

KÁRFE (from קרפה *karfeh*, Arab.) The best sort of cinnamon.

KÁRVA (from כרוע *karvab*, Arab.) The ricinus.

KEÍRI (Blanchard says it is a Moorish word). A sort of wall-flower.

KÉMPFERA (named in honour of Dr. Kempfer). A plant of Jamaica.

KERATOPHARYNGÆ'US (κερατοφαρυγγαίος, from κερας a horn, and φαρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle so named from its shape, and insertion in the pharynx.

KERATOPHY'TON (κερατοφυτον, from κερας a horn, and φυτον a plant). A submarine plant, so called from its being pellucid like horn.

KÉRMES (חרמה *chermab*, Arab.) See **CHERMES**.

KÉRVA (from כרוע *kervab*, Arab.) The ricinus.

KÍKI (from קיק *kike*, Arab.) The palma Christi.

KÍNA KÍNA (said to be named from the countess of Cinchon, who was the first European cured by it). The Peruvian bark.

Kín-

KÍNKINA. The Peruvian bark.

KÍNO (Indian). An astringent gum.

KISSÉRIS (κισσηρίς). See CÍSSERIS.

KÓLTO (Polon.) The plica Polonica, or plaited hair.

KYNÁNCHÉ (κυναγχή). See CYNANCHE.

L.

LABE (λαβή, from λαμβανω to seize). The access of a fever.
LABÉCULA (dim. of *labes* a blemish). A little spot or blemish.
LABÉLLA (dim. of *labia* a lip). See **LABIA**.

LÁBEO (from *labia* a lip). One who has large prominent lips.

LÁBES (from *labor* to do amiss). A spot or blemish on the skin.

LÁBIA (απο το λαβειν from its receiving the food). The lip. A fissure in the upper lip like that of a hare is called *labia leporina*, the hare-lip.

LABIÁLIS (from *labia* a lip). Belonging to or resembling a lip.

LABIÁTUS (from *labia* a lip). In botany, it is applied to a flower with a narrow tubular base, and expanding at the top in one or two lips.

LÁBIS (λαβίς, from λαμβανω to take). A forceps.

LÁBIUM. See **LABIA**.

LABORATÓRIUM (from *laboro* to labour). A place appropriated to chemical or pharmaceutical operations.

LÁBRAX (λαβραξ, from λαβρος greedy). A fish, so called from its voracity.

LABRISÚLCIUM (from *labrum* a lip, and *ulcus* a sore). A chap in the lip.

LÁBRUM (απο το λαβειν, from its receiving the food). A lip. The teazle is called *labrum Veneris*, or Venus's lip, because its leaves are shaped like the lip of a cup, and hold water or dew, which Venus, according to the poets, used for a basin.

LABRÚSCA

LABRÚSCA (from *labrum* a lip). The wild vine ; so called because it grows in the ridges or lips of fields.

LABURNUM (from *labia* a lip). The bean trefoil-tree, so called because it has labiated leaves.

LABYRÍNTHUS (λαβυρινθος). The second cavity of the ear, so called from its involutions.

LÁC (from לקח *lakak* to lick up). Milk.

LÁCCA (from לקח *lakah*, Arab.) A concrete brittle substance brought from the East Indies.

LACERATÚRA (from *lacero* to tear). A wound made by laceration.

LACÉRTULUS (dim. of *lacertus* an arm). A bundle or handful of fibres.

LACÉRTUS (from *lacero* to rend, it being the instrument of force in tearing or rending any thing asunder). The arm.

LÁCERUS (from λακίζω to tear). In botany, it is applied to a leaf whose margin appears as if it were rent ; and one of the holes of the head is specified by this name for the same reason.

LÁCHANUM (λαχανον, from λαχαινω to dig). Any cultivated or garden herb.

LÁCHRYMA (from δακρυ). A tear. Also the tear-like drop or gum of a tree.

LACHRYMÁLIS (from *lachryma* a tear). Conveying or holding the tears.

LACÍNIA (from *lacinio* to perforate). A jag or rent on the border or leaf of a flower.

LACINIÁTUS (from *lacinia* fringe). Applied in botany to leaves which are irregularly divided and jagged like fringe.

LACÓNICUM (λακωνικον, because they were much used by the people of Laconia). A stove, or sweating-room.

LACTÁRIA (from *lac* milk). Aliments prepared chiefly of milk.

LÁCTAS (from *lac* milk). Lactate. A salt formed by the union of the acid of sour whey, or the lactic acid with a different base ; as lactas stibii, lactate of antimony.

LACTÁTIO (from *lacteo* to suckle). The giving suck.

LACTESCÉNTIA (from *lactesco* to become milky). In botany, it comprehends the juices which flow from plants when they are wounded.

LÁC-

- LÁCTEUS** (from *lac* milk). Belonging to or producing milk.
- LACTICÍNIA** (from *lac* milk). Aliments prepared of milk.
- LACTÍFERUS** (from *lac* milk, and *fero* to produce). Producing or generating milk.
- LACTÍFUGA** (from *lac* milk, and *fugo* to drive away). Medicines which dispell milk.
- LACTÚCA** (from *lac* milk). The herb lettuce, named from the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded.
- LACTUCÉLLA** (dim. of *lactuca* the lettuce). The sow-thistle, named from its milky juice.
- LACTUCÍMINA** (from *lacteo* to suckle). Aphthæ; so called because they happen chiefly to children while at the breast.
- LACTÚMEN** (from *lac* milk). The achor or scald head; so named because it is covered with a white crust. Also a little crusty scab on the skin, affecting chiefly children at the breast.
- LACÚNA** (from *lacus* a channel). Little excretory ducts in the vagina, or any drains, are called lacunæ.
- LACUNÓsus** (from *lacuna* a furrow). Deeply furrowed. It is applied to a leaf when the disk is sunk below the veins.
- LACÚSTRIS** (from *lacus* a lake). Applied to such plants as grow naturally in pools of water.
- LÁDANUM** (λαδανον, from לָדָן or לָדֹן *ladon*, Arab.) An Arabian gum which exudes from the ladon or ledon.
- LÁDON** (λαδον, from לָדָן *ladon*, Arab.) A shrub growing in Candy and Arabia which produces the ladanum.
- LÆDÉNTIA** (from *lædo* to hurt). Medicines or substances which injure the health or exasperate a disease.
- LÆ'MOS** (λαιμος, from λαω to feed). The throat or gullet.
- LÆ'SIO** (from *lædo* to injure). Any hurt or injury.
- LÆTIFICÁNTIA** (from *lætifico* to make glad). Medicines which comfort and exhilarate the spirits.
- LÆ'VA** (from λαια). The left hand.
- LÆVIGÁTIO** (from *lævigo*, quasi *leve ago* to polish). The action of making any rough substance smooth. The reducing any thing to a fine smooth powder. It is also a synonyme of mastication.
- LÁGAROS** (λαγαρος *lax*). An epithet of the right ventricle of the heart from its comparative laxity.
- LAGNEÍA** (λαγνειας, from λαγνης lascivious). Venereal copulation.

LAGNEŪMA (λαγνευμα). Venereal copulation.

LAGOCHEÍLUS (λαγοχειλος, from λαγος a hare, and χειλος a lip).
Having a hare-lip.

LÁGON (from λαγων). The flank.

LAGOPHTHÁLMIA (λαγοφθαλμια, from λαγος a hare, and οφθαλμος an eye). An eversion of the upper eye-lid like that of the hare.

LAGORÓDIUM (λαγοποδιον, from λαγος a hare, and πος a foot). The herb hare's foot, so called because it has narrow hairy leaves like the foot of a hare.

LÁGORUS (λαγοπος). The same.

LAGÓSTOMA (λαγοστομα, from λαγος a hare, and σωμα the mouth). The hare-lip; so called because the upper lip is divided in the middle like that of a hare.

LAMBACÍSMUS (λαμβδακισμος, from λαμβδα the Greek letter λ). An imperfection in speech, where the letter *l* is reiterated or pronounced with hesitation.

LAMBDOÍDES (λαμβδοειδης, from λαμβδα the Greek letter λ, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like the letter λ lambda.

LAMBITÍVUM (from *lambo* to lick up). A linctus, or medicine to be licked up.

LAMÉLLA (dim. of *lamina* a plate of metal). The thin plates or gills of a mushroom.

LÁMINA (ελαμινη, from ελαω to beat off). A bone or any substance resembling a thin plate of metal. The lap of the ear.

LÁMIUM (from *Lamium* a mountain of Ionia where it grew, or from *lama* a ditch, because it usually grows about ditches and neglected places). The dead nettle.

LAMPÉTRA (from *lambo* to suck, and *petrum* a rock). The lamprey, a fish so called because it sticks to, and as it were sucks, the rocks.

LÁMPSANA (λαμψανη and λαψανη, from *Lampsacus* the town near which it flourished; or from λαπαζω to evacuate, because it relaxes the bowels, Blanch.) The herb nipple-wort.

LÁMPYRIS (λαμπυρις, from λαμπω to shine). The glow-worm, so called from its shining light: also a fish which emits a luminous vapour.

LÁNA (from *lanio* to tear). Wool; the woolly substance which covers the surface of some plants.

- LANÁRIA (from *lana* wool). The herb mullein, named from the woolly softness of its leaves.
- LANÁTUS (from *lana* wool). Applied in botany to leaves which are covered with a downy surface.
- LANCÉOLA (dim. of *lancea* a spear). The herb rib-wort, so called from the shape of its leaves.
- LANCEOLÁTUS (from *lanceola* a little spear). Tapering upwards like a spear.
- LANCÉTTA (dim. of *lancea* a spear). A lancet. An instrument used in phlebotomy.
- LÁNGUOR (from *λαγλαζω* to pine). Lowness, debility of spirits.
- LANÍGERUS (from *lana* wool, and *gero* to bear). Bearing a woolly or downy surface.
- LANUGINÓsus (from *lanugo* down). Covered with a downy surface.
- LANÚGO (quasi *lanam ago* bearing wool). Down. The soft and tender hairs which first appear.
- LAPÁCTICA (*λαπακτικα*, from *λαπαζω* to evacuate). Purgative medicines.
- LÁPARA (*λαπαρα*, from *λαπαζω* to empty). The flank, named from its concave and empty appearance.
- LAPÁRIA (from *lapara* the flank). A herb so called from its usefulness in diseases about the flanks.
- LAPAROCÉLE (*λαπαροκηλη*, from *λαπαρα* the flank, and *κηλη* a rupture). A rupture through the side of the belly.
- LÁPATHUM (*λαπαθον*, from *λαπαζω* to evacuate). The dock, named because it purges gently.
- LÁPE (*λαπη*, from *λαπαζω* to discharge). Saliva, or any pituitous discharge from the mouth.
- LAPIDÍLLUM (from *lapis* a stone). A spoon used formerly for taking out small stones and fragments from the bladder.
- LAPÍLLUS (dim. of *lapis* a stone). The stony concretion found in the head of the river cray-fish, and usually called crab's eyes.
- LÁPIS (from *λαας*). Stone. A name annexed to many artificial and natural preparations which in their consistence resemble stones.
- LÁPPA (*απο το λαβειν* from its seizing the garments of passengers). The burdock.

- LAPPÁGO** (dim. of *lappa*). Goose-grass, named from its sticking to whatever it touches, like the lappa.
- LÁPPULA** (dim. of *lappa* the burdock). The same.
- LÁPSUS** (from *labor* to slide down). A digression from a state of health to that of disease.
- LÁQUEUS** (from *לה* *laquab*, Heb.) A surgical noose. A name of the malignant inflammation of the throat, because the patient appears as if he were suffocated with a noose.
- LÁRDUM** (quasi *large aridum*, from its being highly dried; or from *לה* a chimney, in which it is usually kept). Bacon; lard.
- LÁRIDUM** (from *lardum* lard). The matter of some tumours which in appearance and consistence resembles lard.
- LÁRIX** (from *λαρος* pleasant, because of its beautiful appearance). The larch-tree.
- LÁRVA** (from *lar* a shadow or familiar spirit). A mask, usually applied to the face when burnt with gunpowder.
- LÁRUS** (*λαρος*, from *λαω* to covet). The sea-gull, so called from its rapacity.
- LARYNGÆ'US** (*λαρυγγαίος*, from *λαρυγξ* the larynx). Belonging to the larynx.
- LARYNGOTÓMIA** (*λαρυγγτομία*, from *λαρυγξ* the larynx, and *τεμνω* to cut). The cutting an opening into the larynx.
- LÁRYNX** (from *λαρυγξ*, a Greek primitive). The upper part of the wind-pipe.
- LÁSANUM** (*λασανον*, from *λας* stone, of which they were originally made). A chamber-pot or close-stool.
- LASCÍVUS** (from *lacio* to ensnare). An epithet used by Paracelsus of the chorea Sancti Viti, upon account of its irregular motions.
- LÁSER** (Blanchard says it is a barbarous term used by the Cyrenians, from whom it comes). The herb laser-wort, or assafœtida.
- LASERPÍTIUM** (from *laser*, perhaps from *לה* *lazar*, Arab.) Laser-wort.
- LASSITÚDO** (from *lasso* to weary). Weariness. Muscular debility.
- LÁTER** (from *latus* broad). A tile or brick which is sometimes heated and applied to the body.
- LATERÁLIS** (from *latus* a side). Lying by the side of any particular

lar place or substance ; it is an epithet of some muscles and ligaments.

LATERIFÓLIUS (from *latus* a side, and *folium* a leaf). Having leaves proceeding from its side.

LATERÍTIUS (from *later* a brick). Made of bricks. It is also applied to urine which deposits a sediment like brickduft.

LÁTHYRIS (λαθυρις, from λαθω to forget, because it was thought to affect the memory). Spurge.

LÁTHYRUS (λαθυρος, from λαθω to lie hid). The vetch, so called from its diminutive size.

LATÍBULUM (from *lateo* to lie hid). The fomes or hidden matter of infectious diseases.

LATÍSSIMUS (sup. of *latus* broad). A muscle of the back so called because it is the broadest.

LÁTUS (*a latitudine*, from its latitude). The side.

LAUCÁNIA (λαυκανια, from λαυνω to receive). The throat, so called because it receives and conveys the food.

LAÚDANUM (from *laus* praise). A preparation of opium, named from its valuable properties.

LAURÉOLA (dim. of *laurus* the laurel). Widow-wail ; named from its resemblance to the laurel.

LAURIFÓLIA (from *laurus* the laurel, and *folium* a leaf). Winter's bark ; so called because it has leaves like the laurel.

LAURÍNUS (from *laurus* the laurel). Prepared from the bay or laurel.

LAUROCÉRASUS (from *laurus* the laurel, and *cerasus* the cherry-tree). The bay cherry ; so called because it has leaves like the laurel.

LAÚRUS (from *laus* praise, because it was usual to crown the heads of eminent men with branches of it). The bay-tree or laurel.

LAVÁCRA (from *lavo* to wash). Washes, such as are used to purify the skin.

LAVÁNDULA (from *lavo* to wash). Lavender ; so called because, upon account of its fragrancy, it was used in baths.

LÁVÉNDULA. The same.

LÁVER (from *lavo* to wash). A name of the brook-lime, because it is found in brooks, where it is constantly washed by the stream.

LAVIPÉDIUM (from *lavo* to wash, and *pes* the foot). A bath for the feet.

- LAXATÍVA** (from *laxo* to loosen). Gentle purgatives.
- LAXÁTOR** (from *laxo* to relax). A muscle whose office is to relax the drum of the ear.
- LÁXUS** (from *חלח* *chalats*, Heb.) Loose, flaccid; opposed to rigid.
- LÁZULUS** (from *لؤلؤ* *azul*, Arab.) A precious stone of a blue colour; lapis lazuli.
- LEÆ'NA** (from *λεαινα* a lioness). A plaster for the hip is so named from its power.
- LEBÉRIS** (*λεβηρίς*, from *λεπω* to pluck off). The exuviae or cast-off skin of a serpent.
- LECTUÁLIS** (from *lectus* a bed). Applied to diseases which confine the patient to his bed.
- LÉCTULUS** (dim. of *lectus* a bed). A medicated couch.
- LÉGNA** (*λεγνα*, from *λεγνον* a fringed edge). The extremities of the pudenda muliebrum.
- LEGÚMEN** (from *lego* to gather). All manner of pulse; so called because they are usually gathered by the hand.
- LEGUMINÓsus** (from *legumen* pulse). Of the pulse kind.
- LEÍCHEN** (*λείχην*). See LICHEN.
- LEIENTÉRIA** (*λειεντερία*). The same as LIENTERIA.
- LEÍOPUS** (*λειοπυς*, from *λειος* plain, even, and *πυς* a foot). Having a splay-foot, or that is without the usual hollow part.
- LEIPHÆ'MUS** (*λειφαίμος*, from *λεπω* to lack, and *αίμα* blood). Deficient in blood.
- LEIPODÉRMUS** (*λειποδερμος*, from *λεπω* to lack, and *δερμα* the skin). Circumcised; having lost the prepuce.
- LEIPOSY'CHIA** (*λειποψυχία*, from *λεπω* to leave, and *ψυχη* the soul or life). A swoon.
- LEIPOPY'RIA** (*λειποπυρία*, from *λεπω* to leave, and *πυρ* heat). A kind of ardent fever, where the internal parts are scorched with heat while the external parts are cold.
- LEIPTHY'MIA** (*λειποθυμία*, from *λεπω* to leave, and *θυμος* the mind). A fainting fit.
- LÉME** (*λημη*, from *λα* much, and *μύω* to wink). A defect in the eyes, when they are always winking.
- LÉMMA** (*λεμμα*, from *λεπω* to decorticate). Bark. The skin.
- LÉMNIUS** (*λημνιος*, from *Lemnos* whence it is brought). A species of bole called terra lemnia, earth of Lemnos.

LEMÓ-

LEMÓSIS (λημωσις). See LEME.

LÉNOS (ληνος, from λεινῶ to bruise). The place where grapes are crushed. Hippocrates uses it to signify any channel or excavation.

LENIÉNTIA (from *lenio* to alluage). Medicines which abate irritation.

LENITÍVA (from *lenis* gentle). Medicines which gently palliate diseases; gentle purgatives.

LENS (a *lentore* from their glutinous quality). The lentil.

LENTÍCULA (dim. of *lens* a lentil). A smaller sort of lentil. Also a freckle or small pustule resembling the seed of lentils.

LENTICULÁRIA (from *lenticula* the lentil). A species of lentil.

LENTICULÁRIS (from *lenticula* the lentil). Resembling lentils.

LENTÍGO (from *lens* a lentil). A freckle, named from its likeness to lentil seed.

LENTISCUS (from *lentesco* to become clammy). The mastich-tree, so called from the gumminess of its juice.

LÉNTOR (from *lentus* clammy). A viscosity or fixeness of any fluid.

LÉNTUS (from *lenis* light). Applied to fevers, it means slow, of long continuance.

LÉO (λεων, from לֵוִי *levia*, Heb.) The lion.

LEONÍNUS (from *leo* the lion). An epithet of that sort of leprosy called the leontiasis.

LEONTÍASIS (λεωντιασις, from *λεων* a lion). A species of leprosy resembling the elephantiasis, and so called because it is said lions are subject to it.

LEÓNTIUS (λεοντιος, from *λεων* the lion). A precious stone so called because it resembles a lion's skin.

LEÓNTODON (λεοντοδον, from *λεων* the lion, and *οδον* a tooth). The dandelion, so called from its supposed resemblance.

LEÓNTOPÓDIUM (λεοντοποδιον, from *λεων* a lion, and *πες* a foot). The herb lion's foot, named from its supposed resemblance.

LEONÚRUS (λεονυρος, from *λεων* a lion, and *υρ* a tail). Lion's tail; named from its likeness.

LEOPÁRDUS (λεοπαρδαλις, from *λεων* a lion, and *παρδος* the panther). The leopard; so called because it was supposed to be generated of the lion and the panther.

LEPÍ-

LEPIDIUM (λεπιδιον, from λεπις a scale). Pepper-wort ; named from its usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities.

LEPIDOCARPODÉNDRON (λεπιδοκαρποδένδρον, from λεπις a scale, καρπος fruit, and δένδρον a tree). A tree whose fruit is scaly.

LEPIDOÍDES (λεπιδοειδης, from λεπις a scale, and ειδος a likeness). Squamous, scaly.

LEPIDOSARCÓMA (λεπιδουσαρκωμα, from λεπις a scale, and σαρξ flesh). An irregular scaly tumour.

LEPÍΣMA (λεπισμα, from λεπιζω to decorticate). Decortication. A peeling off of the skin.

LEPORÍNUS (from *lepus* a hare). Resembling a hare.

LÉPRA (λεπρα, from λεπις a scale). The leprosy ; named from its rough scurfy affection.

LEPRÓSUS (from *lepra* the leprosy). Spotted like a leper.

LÉPSIS (ληψις, from λαμβανω to seize). The first access or seizure of a fever.

LEPTOPHÓNIA (λεπτοφωνια, from λεπτος slender, and φωνη the voice). A shrillness of the voice.

LEPTOPÍTYRON (λεπτοπιτυρον, from λεπτος thin, and πιτυρον bran). Light, fine bran.

LEPTÓTIS (λεπτοτης, from λεπτος slender). Slenderness, emaciation.

LEPTÚNTICA (λεπτυντικα, from λεπτος thin). Attenuating medicines.

LEPTY'SMUS (λεπτυσμος, from λεπτος slender). Attenuation, or the making a substance less solid.

LÉPUS (quasi *levipes*, from its swiftmess). The hare.

LEPÚSEULUS (dim. of *lepus* a hare). A leveret or young hare.

LEPY'RÍUM (λεπυριον, from λεπις a scale or bark). The shell of an egg. Also the bark of vegetables.

LÉROS (λήρος, from ληρω to trifle). A slight delirium.

LETHÁRGUS (ληθαργος, from ληθη forgetfulness, and αργος slothful). A lethargy. A heavy and forgetful drowsiness.

LETHÉA (from ληθη forgetfulness). A name of the poppy, because it causes forgetfulness.

LETHÓPHAGUS (ληθοφαγος, from ληθη death, and φαγω to eat). A worm which feeds on dead bodies.

LÉTHUM (from ληθη oblivion). Death.

LEU-

LEUCACÁNTHA (λευκακκινθα, from λευκος white, and ακκινθα a thorn).

The cotton-thistle, named from its white blossom.

LEUCACHÁTES (λευκαχαιτης, from λευκος white, and αχαιτης an agate).

A white species of agate.

LEUCÁNTHEMUM (λευκανθεμον, from λευκος white, and ανθεμος a flower).

The herb chamomile, so called from its white floret.

LEUCARGÍLLUM (λευκαργιλλον, from λευκος white, and αργιλλος clay).

White clay.

LEUCAX (λευκζξ, from λευκος white). A white precious stone.

LEÚCE (λευκη, from λευκος white). A species of leprosy so called from its white spots. Also the white poplar, named from the whiteness of its wood.

LEUCELÉCTRŪM (λευκελεκτρον, from λευκος white, and ηλεκτρον amber).

White amber.

LEUCÍSCUS (λευκισκος, from λευκος white). A fish so called from its colour.

LEUCOCHRY'SUS (λευκοχρυσος, from λευκος white, and χρυσος gold).

A precious stone of a yellow colour with white spots in it.

LEUCOGÆ'A (λευκογαλια, from λευκος white, and γη earth). A stone composed of white earth.

LEUCOÍUM (λευκοιον, from λευκος white, and ιον a violet). The white violet.

LEUCOLÁCHANUM (λευκολαχανον, from λευκος white, and λαχανον a herb). Wild valerian, named from its colour.

LEUCÓMA (λευκωμα, from λευκος white). The white of the eye. A dimness of sight occasioned by a white speck in the eye. The white of an egg.

LEUCOMÆ'NIS (λευκομαινις, from λευκος white, and μαινα the herring). The white herring.

LEÚCON (λευκον, from λευκος white). The white heron.

LEUCÓNÍUM (λευκονιον, from λευκος white). White cotton.

LEUCONYMPHÆ'A (λευκονυμφαια, from λευκος white, and νυμφαια the water-lily). The water-lily with white flowers.

LEUCOPÉTALUS (λευκοπεταλος, from λευκος white, and πεταλον a leaf). A precious stone with white spots upon it resembling leaves.

LEUCOPHÁGIUM (λευκοφαγιον, from λευκος white, and φαγω to eat). A medicated white food.

LEUCOPHLEGMÁTIA (λευκοφλεγματια, from λευκος white, and φλεγμα phlegm).

phlegm). A disease arising from a redundancy of white phlegmatic humours.

LEUCOPÍPER (from λευκος white, and πιπερις pepper). White pepper.

LEUCORRHŒA (λευκορροια, from λευκος white, and ρεω to flow). The whites. A flux of matter from the vagina of a whitish colour.

LEUCÓRRHOIS (λευκορροις, from λευκος white, and ρεω to flow). A discharge of mucus from the intestines.

LEVÁMEN (from *levis* light, easy). Ease, remission of a disease.

LEVÁTOR (from *levo* to lift up). A muscle whose office is to lift up the part to which it is attached.

LEVÍATHAN (from לִוְיָתָן *leviathan*, Heb.) A whale.

LEVÍSTICUM (from *levo* to assuage). Lovage; so called from the relief it gives in painful flatulencies.

LÉVITAS (from *levis* quick). A lientery is called *levitas intestinorum*, from the quickness with which the undigested food passes through the intestines.

LEXIPHÁRMACA (ληξιφαρμακα, from ληγω to terminate, and φαρμακον poison). Antidotes; medicines which resist or destroy the power of poison.

LEXIPY'RETA (λεξιπυρετα, from ληγω to make cease, and πυρετος a fever). Febrifuge medicines.

LIBÁDIUM (λιβαδιον, from λιβαζω to make moist). The lesser centaury; so called because it grows in watery places.

LIBANÓTIS (λιβανωτις, from λιβανος frankincense). Rosemary; so called from its resemblance in smell to frankincense.

LIBANUS (from לְבָנוֹן *Libanon*, a mountain in Syria where it grows). The frankincense-tree.

LÍBER (from לֵב *leb*, Heb.) The inner bark of vegetables.

LÍBOS (λιβος, from λιβω to distill). A rheum, or defluxion from the eyes.

LÍBRA (from λιτρα). A pound.

LIBÚRNUM (from *Liburnia* the country where it flourished). The mealy-tree.

LÍCHANUS (λιχανος, from λειχω to lick). The fore-finger; so called because it is commonly used in licking up any thing.

LÍCHEN (λειχην or λιχην). A tetter or ring-worm. Also a kind of moss, so called because it was supposed to remove ring-worms.

LICHENÁSTRUM (from *lichen* moss). A species of moss resembling the lichen.

LICHENOÍDES (λειχηνοειδης, from λειχην moss, and ειδος a likeness). A kind of moss resembling the lichen.

LÍCHNIS. See **LYCHNIS.**

LÍEN (from λειος soft or smooth). The spleen.

LIENTÉRIA (λειεντερια, from λειος smooth, and εντερον a gut). A diarrhæa, in which the aliments are discharged from the body in an almost undigested state.

LIGÁMEN (from *ligo* to bind). A bandage.

LIGAMÉNTUM (from *ligo* to tie). A substance by which one part is tied or fastened to another.

LIGÁTIO (from *ligo* to bind). A bandage. A ligature or stiffness of the joint.

LIGATÚRA (from *ligo* to bind). The same.

LIGNÓSUS (from *lignum* wood). Woody. In botany, opposed to herbaceous.

LÍGNUM (from *lego* to gather, because its branches are gathered into bundles for domestic uses). Wood.

LÍGULA (quasi *lingula*, from *lingua* a tongue). The epiglottis is so named from its resemblance to a little tongue.

LIGULÁTUS (from *ligula* a strap). Resembling a strap.

LIGÚSTICUM (λιγυστικον, from *Liguria* the country where it flourished). Lovage.

LIGÚSTRUM (from *ligo* to bind). The herb privet, named from its use in making bands.

LILIÁCEUS (from *lilium* the lily). Belonging to the lily tribe.

LILIÁGO (dim. of *lilium* the lily). Spider-wort; so named from the resemblance of its flower to that of a lily.

LILIÁSTRUM. The same.

LILIOASPHÓDELUS (from *lilium* the lily, and *asphodelus* the daffodil). A herb so named because its flower resembles that of the lily, and its root that of the daffodil.

LILIOFRITILLÁRIA (from *lilium* the lily, and *fritillaria* a kind of tulip).

tulip). A herb whose root, stalk, and leaves resemble those of the lily, and whose flowers are like those of the fritillaria.

LILIOHYACYNTHUS (from *lilium* the lily, and *hyacinthus* the hyacinth). A herb whose leaves and roots resemble those of the lily, and its flowers those of the hyacinth.

LILIONARCISsus (from *lilium* the lily, and *narcissus* the white daffodil). A herb whose root resembles that of the lily, and its flower that of the narcissus.

LILIUM (λειριον, from λειος smooth, graceful). The lily; so named from the beauty of its leaf.

LIMANCHIA (λιμαγχια, from λιμος hunger, and αγω to slay). A total abstinence from all kinds of food. A starving to death.

LIMATÚRA (from *lima* a file). The dust which is rasped or filed off any substance.

LÍMAX (from *limus* slime). The snail, named from its sliminess.

LÍMBUS (from *limbo* to hem). The border or edge of a leaf or flower.

LIMOCTÓNIA (λιμοκτονια, from λιμος hunger, and κτεινω to slay). See **LIMANCHIA**.

LIMODÓRUM (λιμοδωρον, from λιμος hunger, and δωρον a gift). A species of tooth-wort, named from its causing hunger.

LIMONÍATES (λειμωνιατης, from λειμων a green field). A precious stone so named from its green colour.

LIMÓNÍUM (λειμωνιον, from λειμων a green field). Sea-lavender; so called from its colour.

LIMÓNUM (λειμωννον, from λειμων a green field). The lemon-tree; so called from the green colour of its unripe fruit, or from רימון *rimon*, Heb. mutato *r* in *l*.

LINAGRÓSTIS (λιναγρωσις, from λινον cotton, and αγρωσις grass). Cotton-grass; so called from the softness of its texture.

LINANGÍNA (from *linum* flax, and *ango* to strangle). The herb dodder; so called, because if it grows among flax or hemp it twists round it and chokes it.

LINÁRIA (from *linum* flax). Flax-weed; named from the resemblance of its leaves to those of flax.

LÍNCTUS (from *lingo* to lick). A medicine made of a consistence so soft that it may be licked up with the tongue.

LÍNEA (from *linum* a thread). A line or extension with very little breadth.

LINEÁTUS (from *linea* a line). In botany, it is applied to a leaf whose surface is streaked with lines.

LINGÓDES (λινγῶδης, from λινγῶ to sound). Applied to fevers which are attended with an hiccough.

LINGUA (from *lingo* to lick up). The tongue; named because it is the instrument by which any thing is licked up, or the action of licking performed. Some herbs have this name from their likeness to the tongue of some animal, as *lingua cervina*, hart's tongue.

LINGUÁLIS (from *lingua* the tongue). Belonging to the tongue.

LINGUIFÓRMIS (from *lingua* the tongue, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a tongue.

LINGULÁTUS (from *lingua* the tongue). The same.

LINIMÉNTUM (from *lino* to anoint). A liniment, or softer ointment.

LÍNIPHA (from *linum* flax). The flax-finch, a bird so called because it feeds upon hemp-feed.

LINOSPÉRMUM (λινοςπερμον, from λινον flax, and σπερμα feed). Lin-feed.

LINÓSYRIS (λινοςυρις, from λινον flax). A herb whose leaves resemble those of the flax.

LINOZÓSTRIS (λινόζωστρις, from λινον flax, and ζωννυμι to bind). Withbind; so named because it twists round flax and chokes it.

LÍNTEUM (from *linum* flax, of which it is made). Linen, or lint scraped from linen.

LÍNUM (λινον, from λειος soft, smooth). Flax; so called from its soft smooth texture.

LÍPA (λίπα, from λιπος fat). Animal oil.

LÍPARIS (λιπαρις, from λιπος fat). A fat kind of fish.

LIPODÉRMUS (λειποδερμος). See LEIPODERMUS.

LIPOPSÝCHIA (λειποψυχια). See LEIPOPSYCHIA.

LIPOTHÝMIA (λειποθυμια). See LEIPOTHYMIA.

LIPPITÚDO (from *lippus* blear-eyed). Blear-eyedness.

LÍPPUS (from λειβω to distill). Blear-eyed; having watery eyes.

LIPY'RIA (λιπυρια, from λειπω to leave, and πυρ heat). A sort of fever, where the heat is drawn to the inward parts while the external are cold.

LIQUIDÁMBAR (from *liquidus* and *ambar*). A resinous juice of the colour of amber.

LIQUI-

LIQUIRÍTIA (from *liquor* juice, or from *elikoris*, Welch). The inspissated juice of the liquorice root.

LÍQUOR (from *liquo* to dissolve). Moisture, humour, juice. It is added to many substances, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid in which the fœtus swims during gestation.

LITHAGÓGA (λιθαγωγα, from λιθος a stone, and αγω to bring away). Medicines which expell the stone.

LITHÁNTHRAX (λιθανθραξ, from λιθος a stone, and ανθραξ a coal). Fossile coal. Pitcoal.

LITHÁRGYRUM (λιθαργυρον, from λιθος a stone, and αργυρος silver). White lead. The scum of silver. Litharge.

LÍTHIAS (λιθιας, from λιθος a stone). A salt formed by the union of the lithic acid, or stone of the bladder, and a different base. Lithiate.

LITHÍASIS (λιθιασις, from λιθος a stone). The stone or gravel. Also a tumour on the eye-lid, under which is a hard concretion resembling a stone.

LITHOCÓLLA (λιθοκολλα, from λιθος a stone, and κολλα glue). A paste made of marble, plaster of Paris, and glue.

LITHODÉNDRUM (λιθοδενδρον, from λιθος a stone, and δενδρον a tree). Coral; so called because it resembles a petrified branch.

LITHOÍDES (λιθοειδης, from λιθος a stone, and ειδος a likeness). A bone of the temple is so called from its hardness.

LITHÓLABUM (λιθολαβον, from λιθος a stone, and λαμβανω to seize). An instrument for extracting the stone from the bladder.

LITHONTHRYPTICA (λιωνθρυπτικα, from λιθος a stone, and θρυπτω to break). Medicines which break the stone in the bladder.

LITHOPHYTUM (λιθοφυτον, from λιθος a stone, and φυτον a plant). A lithophyte or horny substance, which appears to be of a middle nature between a plant and a stone.

LITHOSPÉRMUM (λιθοσπερμον, from λιθος a stone, and σπερμα seed). The herb gromwell; named from the hardness of its seed.

LITHOTÓMIA (λιθοτομια, from λιθος a stone, and τεμνω to cut). The operation of cutting for the stone.

LÍTRON (λιτρον, corruptly written for νιτρον). Nitre.

LÍTUS (from *lino* to anoint). A liniment.

LÍVIA (à *livido colore*, from its livid colour). The stock-dove.

LÍVIDUS (from λιξος blackish, dusky). Livid; lead-coloured. A muscle is so called from its colour.

- LÍVOR** (from *liveo* to be black and blue). A blackish mark on the body from a blow. A dark circle under the eye.
- LIX** (from *λῖς* light, or *לש* *lus*, Heb.) Pot-ash; wood-ash.
- LIXÍVIUM** (from *lix* wood-ash). Ley; water impregnated with the salts of burnt vegetables.
- LOBÉLIA** (named in honour of Lobel a botanist). A plant used by the Americans in the lues venerea.
- LOBÉLLUS** (dim. of *lobus* a lobe). A small lobe.
- LÓBULUS**. The same.
- LÓBUS** (*λοβός*, from *λαμβάνω* to take hold of). The lap of the ear; so called from its being a part easily taken hold of. Any protuberant and pendulous part.
- LOCÁLIS** (from *locus* a place). Applied to diseases which have their seat in a particular part of the body.
- LOCH** (*לש* *looch*, from *לש* *laak* to lick, Arab.) A linctus or soft medicine to be licked up.
- LÓCHIA** (*λοχία*, from *λοχεύω* to bring forth). The purgations of the womb after child-birth.
- LOCHIORRHŒA** (*λοχιόρροια*, from *λοχία* the lochia, and *ρῆω* to flow). An excessive flux of the lochia.
- LOCULAMÉNTUM** (dim. of *locus* a place). A cell divided by small partitions, where the seeds of plants are lodged.
- LOCULÁRIS** (from *locus* a place). Having its seed deposited in cells.
- LÓCULUS** (dim. of *locus* a place). The most minute cell of a plant.
- LOCÚSTA** (quasi *locus ustus*, because the injury they do to corn makes it appear as if it had been burnt). The grass-hopper. It is also a name of the outer covering of the flower and grain of corn, and of the lobster, from their likeness.
- LŒMUS** (*λοιμός*). The plague. Any violently contagious disease.
- LÓGAS** (*λογας*, from *λεγω* to elect). The white of the eye is so called from its being so delicate an organ.
- LÓLIUM** (from *ללה* *lolah* useless, or *ללה* *alil* a thing of no moment, Heb.) Darnel. Tares; named from its uselessness.
- LOMENTÁCEUS** (from *lomentum* bean-meal). Having pods resembling those of the bean.
- LOMÉNTUM** (from *λειώω* to levigate). Bean-meal.
- LONCHÍTIS** (*λογχιτις*, from *λογχῆ* a lance). The herb spleen-wort; so named because the leaves resemble the head of a lance.

LÓN-

LÓNGANUM (from *longus* long). The intestinum rectum; so named from its length.

LONGÍSSIMUS (superl. of *longus* long). The longest muscle of the back is called longissimus dorsi.

LONGÍUSCULUS (dim. of *longior* longer). Rather long. A term in botany.

LÓNGUS (from λογγη). Long. A muscle of the neck is specifically so called from its length.

LONGÚSTA (from *longus* long). A kind of beast is so named from the length of its tooth.

LÓPAS (from λοπας a little dish). A shell-fish so called from the likeness of its shell to a little dish.

LOPHÁDIA (λοφαδια, from λοφος the hinder part of the neck). The first vertebræ of the neck.

LÓPHIA (λοφια). The same.

LÓPIMA (λοπιμα, from λοπιζω to decorticate). Chestnuts with the outer husk taken off.

LORDÓSIS (λορδωσις, from λορδος curved, bent). An affection of the spine, in which it is bent inwards.

LÓRICA (from *lorico* to crust over). A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are put into the fire.

LORICATIO (from *lorico* to cover with a crust). The action of coating over vessels with a lute for chemical purposes.

LÓRIPES (from *lorum* a girth, and *pes* a foot). Wry-legged; walking as if the feet were bound.

LÓTIO (from *lavo* to wash). A wash. An external fluid application.

LÓTIUM (from *lavo* to wash). Urine; so called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.

LOTÚRA (from *lavo* to wash). A bath.

LÓTUS (λωτος, from λω to desire). A tree whose fruit was said to be so delicious as to make those who had tasted it to forget all other desires: hence the proverb, Λωτον εφαγον, *Lotum gustavi*, I have tasted lotus.

LÓXIA (λοξια, from λοξος oblique). A bird so named from the curvature of its beak.

LOXÁRTHROS (λοξαρθρος, from λοξος oblique, and αρθρον a joint). An obliquity of the joint without spasm or luxation.

LUBRÍ-

LUBRICITAS (from *lubricus* slippery). Slipperiness ; smoothness ; laxity of the bowels.

LUCIDUS (from *luceo* to shine). Clear, transparent.

LUCINA (from *luceo* to shine, or *quòd in lucem producat*, because she brings children into the light). Diana, the goddess who was supposed to preside over child-birth.

LUCIUS* (*λυκιος*, from *λυκος* a wolf). The pike ; so called because he resembles the wolf in rapacity.

LUDUS (a die). A stone or substance of a cubical form, and resembling a die.

LUES (from *λυω* to dissolve, because it produces dissolution, or from *לח* *luagh* to absorb, Heb.) Any kind of pestilence. It usually signifies the venereal disease.

LÚJULA (corrupted or contracted from *allelujah*, or its diminutive *allelujula*). Wood-forrel. See **ALLELUJAH**.

LÚMA (*λυμα*, from *λυω* to loosen). A kind of thorn, so named from its purgative qualities.

LUMBÁGO (from *lumbus* the loin). A rheumatic pain in the loins.

LUMBÁLIS (from *lumbus* the loin). Belonging to the loins.

LUMBÁRIS. The same.

LUMBRICÁLIS (from *lumbricus* the earth-worm). Applied to some muscles which are long and slender like a worm.

LUMBRICIFÓRMIS (from *lumbricus* a worm, and *forma* a likeness). Slender like a worm.

LÚMBRICUS (*à lubricitate*, from its slipperiness). The round worm in the intestines. The earth-worm.

LÚMBUS (quasi *lubus*, *à lubidine*, from the lust there generated). The loin.

LÚNA (from *ליל* *lun* the night, Heb. in which it is only visible). The moon. The chemists call silver by this name, from its resemblance in brightness.

LUNÁRIA (from *luna* the moon). Moon-wort ; so called because its leaves are shaped like a crescent.

LUNÁRIS (from *luna* the moon). Applied to a bone in the wrist, because one of its sides is in the form of a crescent.

LUNÁTICUS (from *luna* the moon). A lunatic, or person whose intellects are supposed to be influenced by the moon.

LUNÁTUS (from *luna* the moon). Shaped like a crescent.

LUNU-

- LUNULÁTUS** (from *lunula*, dim. of *luna* the moon). Shaped like a small crescent.
- LUPÁRIA** (from *lupus* a wolf). Wolf's-bane; so called because it is said to destroy wolves.
- LÚPIA** (λυπία, from λυπεω to molest). A wen. A hard tumour seated on any part of the body.
- LUPINÁSTER** (from *lupinus* the lupine). A herb so called by Buxbaum, because its leaves resemble those of the lupine.
- LUPÍNUS** (from λυπη grief, or dislike). The lupine, so called from its extreme bitterness.
- LÚPULUS** (from λυπη dislike). The hop; so named from its bitterness.
- LÚPUS** (λυκος, from לקח *lakach*, to seize by violence, Heb.) The wolf; named from its rapacity. The cancer is also so called because it eats away the flesh like a wolf.
- LUSCÍNA** (*quòd lucis canit*, because she sings in woods and groves). The nightingale.
- LUSCIÓsus** (*quòd lucem ex parte sciat*, because he sees dimly). One who discerns objects that are near the eye only.
- LUSCITIÓsus**. The same.
- LUSTRÁGO** (from *lustrare* to expiate). Flat or base-vervain; so called because it was used in the ancient purifications.
- LÚTEA** (from *lutum* mud). Dyers'-weed; so called because it grows in muddy places, or from its muddy colour.
- LUTÉOLA** (dim. of *lutea*). A species of dyers' weed.
- LÚTRA** (from *lutum* mud, *quòd in aqua et luto degit*, because he lives among water and mud). The otter.
- LÚTUM** (from λυτος soluble). Mud. Lute. A composition with which chemical vessels are covered, to preserve them from the violence of the fire.
- LUXÁTIO** (from *luxo* to put out of joint). A luxation or dislocation of a bone from its proper cavity.
- LUXATÚRA**. The same.
- LUXÚRIANS** (from *luxurio* to exceed). A flower is called luxuriant, when the teguments of its fructification are augmented so as to exclude some other essential part.
- LYCÁNCHÉ** (λυχαγχη, from λυκος a wolf, and αγχω to strangle). A species of quinsey, in which the patient makes a noise like the howling of a wolf.

LYCANTHRÓPIA (λυκανθρωπια, from λυκος a wolf, and ανθρωπος a man).

A species of insanity, in which the patients leave their houses in the night, and wander about like wolves, in unfrequented places.

LY'CHNIS (λυχνις, from λυχνος a torch, because the ancients used its leaves rolled up for torches). A name of several vegetable productions. Also a red stone said to extinguish fire.

LYCHNÍTES (λυχνιτης, from λυχνος a torch). A precious stone so called because it shines in the dark.

LYCHNOÍDES (λυχνοειδης, from λυχνις the lychnis, and ειδος a likeness). A species of lychnis.

LY'CIUM (from *Lycia*, the country where it flourished). Indian thorn.

LYCÓCTONUM (λυκοκτονον, from λυκος a wolf, and κτεινω to slay).

Poisonous aconite; so called because it was the custom of hunters to secrete it in raw flesh for the purpose of destroying wolves.

LYCOPÉRDON (λυκοπερδον, from λυκος a wolf, and περδω to break wind). The puff-ball; so named because it was supposed to spring from the dung of wolves.

LYCOPÉRSICUM (λυκοπερσικον, from λυκος a wolf, and περσικον a peach).

Wolf's peach; so called from its exciting a violent degree of lust.

LYCOPHTHÁLMUS (λυκοφθαλμος, from λυκος a wolf, and οφθαλμος the eye). A precious stone resembling a wolf's eye.

LYCOPÓDIUM (λυκοποδιον, from λυκος a wolf, and πος a foot). Wolf's claw; so called from its supposed resemblance.

LYCÓPSIS (λυκοψις, from λυκος a wolf, and οψις an aspect). Wall-bugloss; so called from its being of the colour of a wolf.

LY'COPUS (λυκοπες, from λυκος a wolf, and πος a foot). Wolf's claw; named from its likeness.

LY'cos (from λυκος a wolf). A small spider; so called because it resembles the wolf in rapacity.

LY'DIUS (from *Lydia*, the country whence it is brought). The magnet is called *Lydius lapis*.

LYGÍSMUS (λυγισμος, from λυγιζω to distort). A dislocation.

LY'GMUS (λυγμος, from λυζω to hiccough). A hiccough.

LY'GUS (λυγος, from λυγιζω to bend). The agnus castus, so called from its flexibility.

LY'MA

LY'MA (λυμα, from λυω to loosen, or λεω to cleanse). A purgation.

LY'ME (λυμη, from λυω to dissolve). Injury, death, dissolution.

LY'MPHA (quasi *nympha*, from νυμφη). Lymph; a pellucid, insipid, pure liquor like water.

LYMPHÁTICUS (from *lympba* lymph). Conveying the lymph.

LYNCÚRIUM (λυγκυριον, from λυγξ the lynx, and ερον urine). A precious stone resembling amber, so called because it was supposed to be the petrified or glaciated urine of the lynx.

LYNX (λυγξ, from λυχη light, because of the acuteness of its vision). The lynx.

LY'RA (from λυρα a lyre). The inferior surface of that part of the brain which is called the fornix is so named, because it is full of medullary lines, like the strings of a lyre. Also a fish whose head resembles the lyre.

LYRÁTUS (from *lyra* the lyre). Applied in botany to leaves which are divided like the strings of a lyre.

LY'RUS (from *lyra* the lyre). Leopard's bane; so called because its leaves are divided like the strings of a lyre.

LY'SIA (λυσια, from λυω to loosen). A solution of continuity. A separation of the joints.

LYSIGY'IA (λυσιγυια, from λυω to loosen, and γυιον a member). A laxity of the members.

LYSIMÁCHIA (from *Lyfimachus*, who first discovered it). Willow herb.

LY'SIS (λυσις, from λυω to dissolve or loosen). A solution; a separation of one part from another. The termination of a paroxysm, and the evacuation of the fæces.

LY'SSA (λυσσα, from λυω to dissolve). Canine madness; so called *à solutione integritatis sensuum*, because the senses are impaired.

LYSSODÉCTUS (λυσσοδεκτος, from λυσσα canine madness, and δακνυμι to bite). One who is mad in consequence of having been bitten by a mad animal.

LYTÉRIA (λυτηρια, from λυω to dissolve). Those signs are so named which precede the termination of a violent disease.

LY'THRON (from λυθρον blood). The menstrual blood.

LY'TTA (λυττα). See LYSSA.

M.

M. or m. In prescriptions it is contracted from *misce* mix together, or *manipulus* a handful.

MÁCER (μακερ, from מַסָּה *masa*, Heb.) Macer or mace.

MACERÁTIO (from *macero* to soften by water). An infusion, or soaking of ingredients in water or other fluid, in order to extract their virtues.

MÁCIES (from *maceo* to become lean). A wasting of the body or any particular part.

MÁCIS (μακερ). See **MACER**.

MACRAÚCHEN (μακραυχην, from μακρος long, and αυχην the neck). One who has a long neck.

MACROCÉPHALUS (μακροκεφαλος, from μακρος long, and κεφαλη the head). One who has a long head.

MACROPÍPER (μακροπιπερις, from μακρος long, and πιπερις pepper). Long pepper.

MACROPHYSOCÉPHALUS (μακροφυσοκεφαλος, from μακρος long, φυσις nature, and κεφαλη the head). One who has a head unnaturally long and large. This word I believe is only used by Amb. Parey.

MACROPNŒA (μακροπνοια, from μακρος long, and πνεω to breathe). A difficulty of breathing, where the inspirations are at long intervals.

MACRÓSCELES (μακροσκελης, from μακρος long, and σκελος the leg). One who has long legs.

MÁCULA (from מַחְלָה *machala* infirmity, Heb.) A spot or blemish. A pustule or discoloration of the skin.

MADARÓSIS (μαδαρωσις, from μαδος bald). Baldness of any part usually covered with hair; particularly of the eye-lids, from a defluxion of acrid humours.

MADEFÁCTIO (from *madefacio* to moisten). The making any part or substance moist.

MÁDISIS (μαδισις, from μαδος bald). Baldness.

MADIS-

MADISTÉRIUM (μαδιστηριον, from μαδαω to become bald). A razor, or instrument for removing hair.

MÁDOR (from מַדָּר *matar* water, Heb.) Moisture. Sweat.

MADREPÓRA (μαδρεπωρα, from μαδος smooth, and πωρος a pore). A plant, smooth like coral, and distinguished from it by pores or perforations in its branches.

MÆMÁCYLON (μαιμακυλον, from μαιμαω to desire). The fruit of the arbutus; so called from its beauty.

MÆ'NA (μαινα, from μαινομαι to be mad). The mackrel or herring; so called because it was sacrificed to Diana or Hecate, the goddesses who presided over insanity.

MÆ'NIS (μαινις). The same.

MÆ'NULA (dim. of *mæna* the herring). The sprat.

MAGDÁLEON (μαγδαλεων, from μασσω to knead). A mass of plaster or other composition reduced to a cylindrical form.

MAGDÁLIA (μαγδαλια). The same.

MAGISTÉRIUM (from *magister* a master). The antient chemists used this word to signify a peculiar and secret method of preparing any medicine. A subtle preparation, as a precipitate or solution by menstruum.

MAGISTRÁLIA (from *magister* a master). Applied by way of eminence to such medicines as are extemporaneous or in common use.

MAGISTRÁNTIA (from *magistro* to rule). Master-wort; so called by way of eminence, as exceeding all others in virtues.

MÁGMA (μαγμα, from μασσω to blend together). A thick ointment. The fæces of an ointment after the thinner parts are strained off. A confection.

MÁGNES (μαγνης, from *Magnes* its inventor). The loadstone.

MAGNÉTIS (μαγνητις). The same.

MAGNÉSIA (from *magnes* the loadstone). A white kind of marcasite. Also an absorbent powder prepared from vitriolated magnesia and kali. The antient alchemists gave the name of magnesia to such substances as they conceived to have the power of attracting any principle from the air. Thus an earth, which from being exposed to the air increased in weight, and yielded vitriol, they called magnesia vitriolata. And later chemists observing in their process that a nitrous acid was separated, and an earth:

earth left behind, supposing it had attracted the acid, called it *magnesia nitri*, which from its colour soon obtained the name of *magnesia alba*.

MAGNĒTIS (μαγνητις, from *Magnēs* its inventor). The loadstone.

MAGY'DARIS (from μαγυδαρις). The root of the herb lasser-wort.

MAJORANA (*quòd mense Maio floreat*, because it flowers in May).
The herb marjoram.

MÁLA (from *malus* an apple). The cheek; so called from its roundness.

MALABATHRĪNUM (μαλαβαθρινον, from μαλαβαθρον the malabathrum).
Ointment of malabathrum.

MALABÁTHRUM (μαλαβαθρον, from *Malabar*, the place in India whence it was brought, and *betre* a leaf, Ind.) The Indian leaf.

MÁLACHE (μαλαχη, from μαλακος soft). The mallow; so called from the softness of its leaf.

MALACHĪTES (μαλαχιτης, from μαλαχη the mallow). A stone so called from its resemblance in colour to the mallow.

MALÁCIA (μαλαχια, from μαλαχιον a ravenous fish). A depraved appetite. A ravenous longing for unusual things.

MALÁCION (μαλακιον, from μαλασσω to soften). A ravenous fish without fins or scales, and whose flesh is very soft.

MALACOCĪSSUS (μαλακοκισσος, from μαλακος soft, and κισσος the ivy). A species of ivy with soft leaves.

MALACOÍDES (μαλακοειδης, from μαλαχη the mallow, and ειδος a likeness). A plant resembling the mallow.

MALACÓSTEUM (μαλακοσειον, from μαλακος soft, and οσειον a bone). A softness of the bones.

MALÁCTICA (μαλακτικα, from μαλασσω to soften). Emollient medicines.

MALÁGMA (μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω to soften). A soft poultice or fomentation.

MÁLAS (from *malum* an apple). Malate, or a salt formed by the combination of the malic acid with a different base.

MALAVÍSCUS. See **MALVAVISCUS**.

MALAXÁTIO (from μαλασσω to soften). The making any thing soft.

MALIANTHÁLLA (from μαλα much, and αναθαλλω to regerminate; because

because of its exuberant shoots, or from the country of that name, its native soil). A species of cypress.

MALICÓRIUM (from *malum* an apple, and *corium* the skin or rind).

The pomegranate, which outwardly resembles an apple.

MALÍGNITAS (from *malignus* evil). The worst condition of a disease.

MALLEABÍLITAS (from *malleus* a hammer). That disposition of metals in which they may be softened or extended by the hammer.

MALLÉOLUS (dim. of *malleus* a mallet). The ankle-bone; so called from its supposed resemblance to a mallet.

MÁLLEUS (quasi *molleus*, from *mollio* to soften). A mallet. The name of some muscles, and a bone of the ear, so called from their likeness to a little hammer.

MALOGANÁTUM (from *malum* an apple, and *granum* a grain).

The pomegranate; named from its grain-like seeds.

MALPÍGHIA (named in honour of *Malpighius*). The Barbadoes cherry-tree.

MÁLTHA (μαλθη, from μαλασσω to soften). A medicine softened and tempered with wax.

MALTHACÓDES (μαλθακωδης). The same.

MALTHÁCTICA (μαλθακτικα, from μαλθακιζω to soften). Emollient medicines.

MALTHÁXIS (μαλθαξις, from μαλθακιζω to soften). Emollition. The making any substance soft.

MÁLUM (from *malus* an apple). An unnatural protrusion of the apple of the eye.

MÁLUS (from μαλον). The apple-tree.

MÁLVA (quasi *molva*, from *mollis* soft). The mallow; named from the softness of its leaves.

MALVAVÍSCUS (from *malva* the mallow, and *viscus* glue). The marshmallow; named from its viscosity.

MÁMMA (μαμμα, from מם *ama* a mother, Heb.) The nipple, the breast.

MAMMÁRIUS (from *mamma* the breast). Belonging to the breast.

MAMMIFÓRMIS (from *mamma* a teat, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a breast or teat.

MAMMÍLLA (dim. of *mamma* the breast). The nipple.

MANDÍBULA (from *mando* to chew). The jaw.

MAN-

MANDRÁGORA (*μανδραγόρας*, from *μανδρα* a den, and *αγειρω* to collect, because it grows about the caves and dens of beasts; or from the German *man dragen*, bearing man). The mandrake.

MANDRAGORÍTES (*μανδραγορίτης*, from *μανδραγορα* the mandrake). Wine in which the roots of the male mandrake are infused.

MANDUCATIO (from *manduco* to chew). The action of chewing the food.

MANDUCATOR (from *manduco* to chew). A muscle which performs the action of chewing.

MÁNGA (Indian). The mango-tree.

MANGANÉSIUM (otherwise written *magnesia*). An earth containing a metallic ore, and commonly found about lead-mines. See MAGNESIA.

MÁNIA (*μανια*, from *μανιωμα* to rage). Madness. Also the herb henbane; so called because if eaten it induces madness.

MANÍODES (*μανιώδης*, from *μανια* madness). Maniacal, attended with madness.

MANÍPULUS (*quodd manum impleat*, because it fills the hand). A handful.

MÁNNA (*μαννα*, from מַנָּה *mana* a gift, Syr. it being the food given by God to the children of Israel in the wilderness; or from מַנְנָה *manna* what is it? an exclamation occasioned by their wonder at its appearance). A gum or honey-like juice produced from a variety of the ash.

MANNÍFERUS (from *manna*, and *fero* to bear). Producing manna.

MANSÓRIUS (from *mando* to chew). The muscle which assists the action of mastication.

MANTÍLE (from *manus* the hand). A bandage.

MÁNUS (from מְנֶה *manah* to prepare, Chald.) The hand.

MANUTÍGIUM (from *manus* the hand). A friction of any part of the body by the hand.

MARASMÓDES (*μαρασμώδης*, from *μαρασμος* an atrophy). A hectic fever in its worst stage.

MARÁSMUS (*μαρασμος*, from *μαραίνω* to grow lean). An atrophy, or wasting of the bulk and strength.

MARATHRÍTES (*μαραθρίτης*, from *μαραθρον* fennel). Wine impregnated with fennel.

MARA-

MARATHROPHYLLUM (μαραθροφυλλον, from μαραθρον fennel, and φυλλον a leaf). Hog's fennel. Its leaves resemble those of the common fennel.

MARATHRUM (μαραθρον, from μαραινω to wither). Fennel; so called because its stalk and flowers wither in the autumn.

MARCASITA (from *marcasite*, Germ.) The fire-stone.

MARCESCÉNTIA (from *marcesco* to grow lean, or wither). A withering or wasting away.

MÁRCOR (from *marceo* to become lean). A disease attended with wasting of the body.

MÁRGA (from מרג *marg* a field, Arab.) Marle; white clay.

MARGARÍTA (μαργαριτης, from מרגלית *margalith*, Rab.) A pearl. Also a small tumour upon the eye.

MARGARÍTTA (from *margarita* a pearl). A tumour upon the eye resembling a pearl.

MARGINÁTUS (from *margo* a margin). The seeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them are called marginated.

MARÍNUS (from *mare* the sea). Of a sea-green, or produced from sea-water.

MARÍSCA (a fig). An excrescence about the anus shaped like a fig. The piles in a state of tumour.

MARJORÁNA. Corrupted from **MAJORANA**.

MARMARY'GA (μαρμαρυγη, from μαρμαιρω to shine). An appearance of sparks or coruscations flashing before the eyes.

MARMOLÁRIA (from *marmor* marble). Bear's breech; named because it is spotted like marble.

MÁRMOR (μαρμαρος, from μαρμαιρω to shine). Marble.

MARMORÁRIA (from *marmor* marble). See **MARMOLARIA**. Blanchard says it is so named because its leaf was represented upon marble pillars of the Corinthian order.

MARMORÁTA (from *marmor* marble). Ear-wax.

MARMÓREUS (from *marmor* marble). Hard like marble.

MAROCÓSTINUM. An extract made of the marum and costus.

MARRUBIÁSTRUM. A species of marrubium.

MARRÚBIUM (from מר רב *mar rob* a bitter juice, Heb.) Horehound; named from its bitterness.

MARS (αρης). The chemical name of steel.

MARSUPIÁLIS (from *marsupium* a purse). Shaped like a purse.

MARTY'NIA (named in honour of Mr. Martyn, botanical professor in Cambridge). A plant mentioned in Miller.

MÁRUM (μαρον, from מר *mar* bitter, Heb.) Mastich.

MÁSCHALE (μασχαλη). The armpit.

MASCHALÍSTER (from μασχαλίστηρ). The second vertebra of the back.

MASCULÍNITAS (from *mas* a male). The conception of a male child.

MÁSPETUM (μασπιτον). The leaf or stalk of filphium.

MÁSSA (μαζα, from μασσω to blend together, or מצמ *matfa*, Heb.) A mass or lump of any thing.

MASSÉTER (μασσητηρ, from μασσαομαι to chew). A muscle which assists the action of chewing.

MASTICÁTIO (from *mastico* to chew). The action of chewing.

MASTICATÓRIUM (from *mastico* to chew). A medicine to be chewed for the purpose of exciting a discharge of saliva.

MÁSTICHE (μαστιχη, from μασσω to express). The mastich-tree, from which is obtained the gum of that name.

MASTICHELÆ'UM (μαστιχελαιον, from μαστιχη mastich, and ελαιον oil). Oil of mastich.

MASTÍCHIA (from *mastiche* mastich). The Virginian nut; so called because it smells like mastich.

MASTÍCHINA (dim. of *mastiche*). A species of mastich. Marum.

MÁSTIX (μαστιξ). See MASTICHE.

MASTODY'NIA (μαστοδυνια, from μασος the breast, and οδυνη pain). Pain and inflammation in the breast.

MASTOIDÆ'US (μαστοειδαιος, from μαστοειδης, the mastoid process). Inserted into, or belonging to, the mastoid process.

MASTOÍDES (μαστοειδης, from μασος a breast, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like a nipple or breast. Applied to a bone of the head.

MASTUPRÁTIO (from *manus* the hand, and *stupro* to defile). The vicious crime of Onanism.

MÁSTUS (μασος, from μαω to desire). The breast or teat.

MÁTER (ματηρ, from μαω to desire). Two membranes of the brain are called by this name, because they were formerly supposed to be the origin of all the other membranes. Also a name of the herb mugwort, because of its virtues in disorders of the womb.

MATÉRIA (from *mater* a mother). Matter; substance. All the materials used in medicine are called the *materia medica*.

MATRICÁLIA (from *matrix* the womb). Medicines appropriated to diseases of the womb.

MATRICÁRIA (from *matrix* the womb). The herb motherwort; so called from its uses in disorders of the womb.

MÁTRIX (from *mater* a mother). The womb. The pith of a plant.

MATRONÁLIS (from *matrona* a matron). The violet, so called because its smell is grateful to women.

MATURÁNTIA (from *maturo* to ripen). Medicines which promote the suppuration of tumours.

MATURÁTIO (from *maturo* to make ripe). The suppuration of a tumour; the ripening of fruits.

MAXÍLLA (from *μασσάω* to chew). The cheek or jaw.

MAXILLÁRIS (from *maxilla* the jaw). Belonging to the cheek or jaw.

MÁZA (*μαζα*, from *מזון* *mazon* food, Heb.) Common food. Any thing made of milk and flour.

MEÁTUS (from *meo* to pass). Any duct or canal which conveys a fluid.

MECHOACÁNA (from *Mechoacan* a province in Mexico, whence it is brought). The white jalap.

MÉCON (*μηκων*, from *μηκος* bulk). The poppy; so called from the largeness of its head.

MÉCONIS (*μηκονις*, from *μηκων* the poppy). The lettuce; so called because its juice is soporiferous like the poppy.

MECONÍTES (*μηκονιτης*, from *μηκων* the poppy). A stone of the colour of the poppy.

MECÓNÍUM (*μηκωνιον*, from *μηκων* the poppy). The inspissated juice of the poppy. Opium. Also the excrements contained in the bowels of an infant at its birth.

MEDÉLA (from *medeor* to heal). A cure.

MEDIÁNUS (from *medius* the middle). Situated in the middle. The vein of the arm seated between the two others is called *vena mediana*.

MEDIASTÍNUM (from *medium* the middle). The membrane which divides the bowels from the contents of the thorax. An inflammation of this part is called *mediastina*.

- MEDIASTINUS.** Belonging to the mediastinum.
- MÉDICA** (from *Media* its native soil). A sort of trefoil.
- MEDICÁGO** (from *medica*). The shrub trefoil.
- MEDICAMÉNTUM** (from *medico* to heal). A medicine or substance given to restore the aberrations from a natural state of the body.
- MEDICÍNA** (from *medeor* to heal). The art of preserving or restoring health. Saffron is called *medicina tristitiæ*, from its cheering effects.
- MEDICINÁLIS** (from *medicina*). Medicinal; having a power to restore health or remove disease. Those days in fevers on which it is proper to administer active remedies are called *dies medicinales*.
- MÉDICUS** (from *medico* to heal). A physician; formerly called a leech.
- MEDINÉNSIS** (from *Medina*, where it was frequent). A worm now called *dracunculus* was formerly called *Medinensis vena*, because it was doubted whether it was a living animal.
- MEDITÚLLIUM** (from *medius* the middle). The soft part in the middle of the two tables of the bones of the skull. The pith of vegetables.
- MÉDIUM** (from *Media* its native soil). The Syrian bell-flower.
- MEDÚLLA** (quia *in medio ossis*, because it is in the middle of the bone. μυελος. מוּעַב muach, Heb.) The marrow. The white substance of the brain. The pith or pulp of vegetables.
- MEGALOCŒLUS** (μεγαλοκοιλος, from μέγας great, and κοιλια the bowels). One who has a prominent belly.
- MEGALOPHÓNIA** (μεγαλοφωνια, from μέγας great, and φωνη the voice). An unusual loudness of the voice.
- MEGALOSPLÁCHNUS** (μεγαλοσπλαγχνος, from μέγας great, and σπλαγχνον a bowel). Having some of the viscera enlarged from schirrus or other cause.
- MEIÓSIS** (μειωσις, from μειων less). A diminution or a gradual decrease of a disorder.
- MEL** (from μελι). Honey.
- MÉLA** (μηλη, from μαω to search). A probe.
- MELÉ'NA** (μελαινα, from μελας black). Black bile, or the disease which it produces.
- MELÉNÁETOS** (μελαιναετος, from μελας black, and αετος an eagle). A black eagle.

MELÁMPELOS (μελαμπελος, from μελας black, and αμπελος a vine).
The black vine.

MELAMPHYLLUM (μελαμφυλλον, from μελας black, and φυλλον a leaf).
The herb bear's breech; named from the blackness of its leaf.

MELAMPÓDIUM (μελαμποδιον, from *Melampus* the shepherd who first used it). Black hellebore.

MELÁMPYRUM (μελαμπυρον, from μελας black, and πυρος wheat).
Black cow-wheat.

MELANAGÓGA (μελαναγωγα, from μελας black, and αγω to expell).
Medicines which purge off black bile.

MELANCHÓLIA (μελαγχολια, from μελας black, and χολη bile).
Melancholy; supposed to originate from black bile.

MELÁNCHRUS (μελαγχρως, from μελας black, and χροα colour). Of
a dark swarthy colour.

MELÁNDRYUM (μελανδρυον, from μελας black, and δρυς the oak). A
species of black oak. Heart of oak.

MELANOPIPER (μελανοπιπερις, from μελας black, and πιπερις pepper).
Black pepper.

MELANORRHÍZON (μελανορριζον, from μελας black, and ριζα a root).
A species of hellebore with black roots.

MELANOSMÉGMA (μελανοσμεγμα, from μελας black, and σμεγμα soap).
Black soap.

MELANOTRÍCHES (μελανοτριχες, from μελας black, and τριχες hair).
Having black or very dark hair.

MELANTÉRIA (μελαντερια, from μελας black). Green vitriol; so
called because it is used for blacking leather.

MELANTHELÆUM (μελανθελαιον, from μελας black, and ελαιον oil).
Oil expressed from the black seeds of the fennel-flower.

MELÁNTHIUM (μελανθιον, from μελας black). The herb fennel-
flower; named from its black seed.

MELANÚRUS (μελανυρος, from μελας black, and υρα a tail). A fish
with a black tail.

MELÁPIUM (μηλαπιον, from μηλον an apple, and απιον a pear). The
pear-apple, resembling both an apple and a pear. The pearinain.

MELÁSMUS (μελασμος, from μελας black). That blackness of the
extremities which is produced by cold. A black bruise or blotch.
It is also called **MELASMA**.

MELAS-

MELASPÉRMUM (μελασπερμον, from μελας black, and σπερμα seed).

See MELANTHIUM.

MÉLCA (μελκα, from αμελγω to milk). Milk. A food made of acidulated milk.

MÉLE (μηλη, from μαω to search). A probe.

MELEÁGRIS (μελεαγρις, from Meleager, whose sisters were fabled to have been turned into this bird). The Guinea fowl. Also a species of fritillaria so called because its flowers are spotted like the Guinea fowl.

MÉLECH (from מלך melech a king, Heb.) A name given to salt by the old chemists by way of eminence, from its incorruptibility.

MELEÍOS (μελειος, from Melos the island where it is made). A species of alum.

MELEMÉLUM (μελιμηλον, from μελι honey, and μηλον an apple). Paradise-apple; named from its sweetness.

MÉLI (μελι). Honey.

MÉLIA (μελια, from μελιζω to hew). The ash; so called because it is cut down for frequent use.

MELIÁNTHUS (μελιανθος, from μελι honey, and ανθος a flower). A herb which in warm climates transudes a kind of honey.

MELICÉRIA (μελικηρια, from μελι honey, and κηρος wax). See MELICERIS.

MELICERÍOLA (dim. of meliceria). A small meliceris.

MELICÉRIS (μελικηρις, from μελι honey, and κηρος wax). An encysted tumour whose contents resemble honey and wax in consistence.

MELICRÁTON (μελικρατον, from μελι honey, and κεραννυμι to mix). Hydromel. Mead. Water impregnated with honey.

MELIGEÍON (μελιγειον, from μελι honey). A foetid humour discharged from ulcers attended with a caries of the bone, of the consistence of honey.

MELILÓTUS (μελιλωτος, from μελι honey, and λωτος the lotus). A species of trefoil which smells like honey.

MELIMÉLUM (μελιμηλον). See MELEMELUM.

MELÍNUM (μηλινον, from μηλον an apple). Oil made from the flowers of the apple-tree.

MELIPHYLLUM (μελιφυλλον, from μελι honey, and φυλλον a leaf). Baum;

Baum; so called from the sweet smell of its leaf; or because bees gather honey from it.

MÉLIS (μελις, from μέλι honey). The badger; so called from its greediness after honey.

MELISSA (μελισσα, a bee). Baum. See MELIPHYLLUM.

MELISSOPHYLLUM (μελισσοφυλλον, from μελισσα baum, and φυλλον a leaf). The same. Also a species of horehound with leaves resembling baum.

MELISSOPHAGUS (μελισσοφαγος, from μελισσα a bee, and φαγω to eat). The bee-eater; a bird which devours bees.

MELITÆUS (from *Melita* the island of Malta whence it comes). An epithet of a kind of white marle. *Melitæa terra*, earth of Malta.

MELITISMUS (μελιτισμος, from μέλι honey). A linctus prepared with honey.

MELITITES (μελιτιτης, from μέλι honey). The honey-stone; so called from its sweet taste.

MELITTOMA (μελιτωμα, from μέλι honey). A confect made with honey. Honey-dew.

MELIZOMUM (μελιζωμον, from μέλι honey, and ζωμος broth). Mead. A drink prepared with honey.

MELLAGO (from *mel* honey). Any medicine which has the consistence and sweetness of honey.

MELLÉCTIS (from *mel* honey). A stone of the colour of honey.

MELLIFOLIUM. See MELIPHYLLUM.

MELLILÓTUS. See MELILOTUS.

MELLINA (from *mel* honey). Mead. A sweet drink prepared with honey.

MÉLO (from μηλον an apple, which it resembles in shape). The melon.

MELOCÁCTUS (μηλοκακτος, from μηλον an apple, and κακτος a thistle). A species of thistle whose head resembles an apple.

MELOCÁRDUS (from μηλον an apple, and *carduus* a thistle). The same.

MELOCÁRPUS (μηλοκαρπος, from μηλον an apple, and καρπος fruit). The fruit of the aristolochia, which resembles an apple; or its root.

MÉLON (from μηλον). An apple. The cheek; so called from its roundness. Also a protuberance of the ball of the eye from its socket.

MÉLO-

MELOPÉPON (μηλοπέπων, from *μηλον* an apple, and *πέπων* a gourd).

A species of gourd with fruit round like an apple. The squash.

MELÓSIS (μηλωσις, from *μηλη* a probe). The searching any part with a probe.

MELÓTRIS (μηλωτρεις, dim. of *μηλη* a probe). A small probe.

MEMBRÁNA (from *membrum* a limb, because it covers the limbs, or because it resembles parchment). A membrane.

MEMBRANÁCEUS (from *membrana* a membrane). Belonging to the membranes. In botany, it is applied to those leaves which have no pulp between the surfaces.

MEMBRANÓSUS (from *membrana* a membrane). A muscle is so named from its large membranous extension.

MÉMBRUM (μερος). A limb or part of the body.

MEMÓRIA (from *memor* mindful). Memory. The power of recalling past ideas.

MEMPHÍTES (μεμφιτης, from *Memphis* a city in Egypt, near which it is found). A fatty-stone of various colours.

MENAGÓGA (μηναγωγα, from *μην* a month, and *αγω* to move). Medicines which promote the monthly purgations of women.

MENDÓSUS (from *mendum* a fault). Spurious; counterfeit.

MENINGÆ'US (μηνιγλαιος, from *μηνιγξ* a membrane). Belonging to the meninges of the brain.

MENINGÓPHYLAX (μηνιγδοφυλαξ, from *μηνιγξ* a membrane, and *φυλασσω* to guard). An instrument to guard the membranes of the brain while the bone is cut or rasped after the operation of the trepan.

MÉNINX (μηνιγξ, from *μηνω* to remain). A membrane; but chiefly confined to the two membranes of the brain.

MENORRHÁGIA (μηνορραγια, from *μηνια* the menses, and *ρηγνυμι* to break out). An excessive discharge of the menses.

MÉNSES (from *mensis* a month). The monthly purgations of women.

MÉNSTRUÁ (from *mensis* a month). The same.

MENSTRUÁTIO (from *menstrua* the menses). The same.

MÉNSTRUUM (from *μην* or *מנ* *meni* a month, Heb.) A word coined by the old alchemists to signify a solvent, because in its application they used a moderate fire for the space of a philosophical month, or forty days.

- MENTÁGRA** (from *mentum* the chin, and *αγρα* a prey). The tetter or ringworm under the chin.
- MENTÁLIS** (from *mens* the mind). Applied to such diseases as disorder the understanding.
- MÉNTHA** (μινθη, from *Minthe* the harlot who was changed into this herb). Mint.
- MENTHÁSTRUM** (dim. of *mentha* mint). The red water mint.
- MENTÍGO** (from *mentum* the chin). The scab among sheep; so called because it infests their mouths and chins.
- MÉNTULA** (from מטה *matab* a staff, Heb.) The penis. Also a submarine plant, so called from its resemblance.
- MENTULÁGRA** (from *mentula* the penis, and *αγρα* a prey). A disorder of the penis from a contraction of the erecting muscles.
- MÉNTUM** (*ab eminendo* from its sticking out). The chin.
- MENTZÉLIA** (named in honour of *Mentzelius*). A plant growing in Jamaica.
- MÉPHÍTIS** (μεφίτις, from מפרהית *mephubith* a blast, Syr.) A poisonous exhalation. A damp.
- MERCURIÁLIA** (from *mercurius* quicksilver). Preparations of mercury.
- MERCURIÁLIS** (from *Mercurius* its inventor). The herb mercury.
- MERCÚRIUS** (the chemical name of quicksilver from its activity).
Quicksilver.
- MÉRDA** (from μειρω to separate). Dung. Excrement.
- MÉRGEN** (from מורגאן *morgan*, Arab.) Coral.
- MÉRGULUS** (dim. of *mergus* the diver). A small kind of didapper.
- MÉRGUS** (from *mergo* to dive). The diver or didapper; so called from its diving into waters after fish.
- MEROBÁLNEUM** (μεροβαλνειον, from μέρος a part, and βαλανειον a bath). A bath for any particular part or member.
- MEROCÉLE** (μεροκηλη, from μέρος the thigh, and κηλη a rupture). A rupture of the intestine into the inside of the thigh.
- MÉROS** (μηρος, from μειρω to divide). The thigh.
- MÉRULA** (Varro says from *merus* only, alone, because it is a solitary bird). The blackbird.
- MERYCÍSMUS** (μηρυκισμος, from μηρυκιζω to chew the cud). The action of rumination or chewing the cud.

MESARÆUM (μεσάραιον, from μέσος the middle, and αραία the belly).
The mesentery.

MESARAÍCUS (μεσαραϊκος, from μεσαραία the mesentery). Belonging to, or proceeding from, the mesentery.

MESENTÉRICUS (from *mesenterium*). The same.

MESENTERÍTIS (μεσεντεριτις, from μεσεντεριον the mesentery). An inflammation of the mesentery.

MESENTÉRIUM (μεσεντεριον, from μέσος the middle, and εντερον an intestine). The mesentery, or skin which is in the middle of the intestines, and keeps them in their proper places.

MESÉRION. See MEZERIUM.

MESOCÓLON (μεσοκωλον, from μέσος the middle, and κωλον the colon). That part of the mesentery which is joined to the colon and larger intestines.

MESOCRÁNIUM (μεσοκρανιον, from μέσος the middle, and κρανιον the scull). The crown of the head.

MESOGÁSTRÍUM (μεσογαστριον, from μέσος the middle, and γαστηρ the stomach). The substance on the concave part of the stomach, which attaches itself to the adjacent parts.

MESOGLÓSSUS (μεσογλωσσος, from μέσος the middle, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle inserted in the middle of the tongue.

MESOLEÚCUS (μεσολευκος, from μέσος the middle, and λευκος white). A black stone, so called because it has a white vein running down the middle of it.

MESÓMELAS (μεσομελας, from μέσος the middle, and μελας black). A stone so called because it has a black line running down the middle of it.

MESOMÉRIA (μεσομηρια, from μέσος the middle, and μηρος the thigh). The part which lies between the thighs.

MESOMPHÁLIUM (μεσομφαλιον, from μέσος the middle, and ομφαλος the navel). The middle of the navel.

MESÓPHRYUM (μεσοφρυον, from μέσος the middle, and οφρυα the eyebrows). That part of the face between the nose and the scalp, and of which the eyebrows is the middle.

MESOPLEÚRUM (μεσοπλευρον, from μέσος the middle, and πλευρον a rib). The space between the ribs.

MESORÉCTUM (from μέσος the middle, and *rectum* the straight gut).

A production of the peritonæum which invests the middle of the rectum, and forms a semicircular fold.

MESOTHÉNAR (μεσοθεναρ, from μεσος the middle, and θεναρ the palm of the hand). A muscle seated in the middle of the palm of the hand.

MÉSPILUS (μεσπιλος, ὅτι ἐν τῷ μεσῷ πιλος, because it has a cap or crown in the middle of it). The medlar.

METÁBASIS (μεταβασις, from μεταβαινω to digress). The transition from one state of a disease to another.

METÁBOLE (μεταβολη, from μεταβαλλω to change). A change in the appearance or treatment of a disease.

METACÁRPIUM (μετακαρπιον, from μετα after, and καρπος the wrist). That part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

METACÁRPIUS (μετακαρπιος). A muscle situated upon the metacarpal bone.

METACÁRPUS (μετακαρπος). See **METACARPIUM**.

METACERÁSMA (μετακερασμα, from μετα after, and κεραννυμι to mix). A mixture tempered with any additional substance.

METACHORÉSIS (μεταχωρησις, from μεταχωρεω to digress). The transition of a disease from one part to another.

METACHEIRÍXIS (μεταχειριξις, from μεταχειριζω to perform by the hand). Surgery. Any manual operation or administration.

METACINÉMA (μετακινημα, from μετα, and κινεω to remove). A removal of the pupil of the eye from its proper situation.

METACÓNDYLUS (μετακονδυλος, from μετα after, and κονδυλος a knuckle). The last joint of a finger, or that which contains the nail.

METÁLLAGE (μεταλλαγη, from μεταλλαττω to change). A change in the state or treatment of a disease.

METÁLLUM (μεταλλον, from מֶטֶל *metil* a hard substance, Heb.) A metal or heavy fossil.

METALLÚRGIA (μεταλλουργια, from μεταλλον a metal, and εργον work, labour). That part of chemistry which concerns the operation of metals.

METAPÉDIUM (μεταπεδιον, from μετα after, and πους the foot). The same as **METATARSUS**.

METAPHRÉNUM (μεταφρενον, from μετα after, and φρενες the diaphragm). That part of the back which is behind the diaphragm.

METAPOROPOIÉSIS (μεταποροποιήσις, from μετα, πορος a duct, and ποiew to make). A change in the smaller ducts, from a morbid to a natural state.

METAPTÓSIS (μεταπτώσις, from μεταπιπτω to digress). A change from one disease to another.

METÁSTASIS (μετασασίς, from μεθισημι to transfer). A transposition of some humour to another part.

METASY'NCRISIS (μετασυγκρίσις, from μετασυγκρινω to transmute). The same as **METAPOROPOIESIS**.

METATÁRSIUM (μεταταρσιον, from μετα after, and ταρσος the tarsus of the foot). That part of the foot which lies between the bones of the leg and the joints of the toes.

METATÁRSIUS (μεταταρσιος). A fleshy mass lying upon the metatarsus under the sole of the foot.

METATÁRSUS (μεταταρσος). The same as **METATARSIIUM**.

METEORÍSMUS (μετεωρισμος, from μετεωρος a vapour). A flatulent dropsy.

METHEMERÍNUS (μεθμερινος, from μετα, and ήμερα a day). A quotidian fever.

MÉTHODUS (μεθοδος, from μετα, and οδος a way). The method or ratio by which any process or operation is conducted.

METÓPIUM (μετωπιον). An ointment made of galbanum.

METÓPUM (μετωπον, from μετα after, and ωψ the eye). The forehead.

MÉTRA (μητρα, from μητηρ a mother). The womb.

METRÉNCHYTA (μετρεγχυτα, from μητρα the womb, and εγχυω to pour into). Injections for the womb.

METRÉNCHYTES (μετρεγχυτης, from μητρα the womb, and εγχυω to pour in). A syringe to inject fluids into the womb.

METRÍTIS (μετριτις, from μητρα the womb). An inflammation of the womb.

METROCÉLIS (μετροκηλις, from μητηρ a mother, and κηλις a blemish). A mole or mark impressed upon the child by the mother's imagination.

METROPROPTÓSIS (μητροπροπτωσις, from μητρα the womb, and προπιπτω to fall down). A falling down of the womb.

METRORRHÁGIA (μητρορραγια, from μητρα the womb, and ρηγνυμι to break out). An excessive discharge from the womb.

MÉUM

MÉUM (μῆον or μείον, from μείων less). The herb spignel; so called, according to Minshew, from its diminutive size.

MEXICÁNUM (from *Mexico*, whence it is brought). A name of the balsam of Peru.

MEZÉREON (μεζαίρεον). Spurge olive. Blanchard says it is a word of some barbarous dialect.

MIÁσμα (μιασμα, from μινω to pollute). The matter or effluvia producing contagion.

MÍCA (from μικρος small). A morsel or crumb. A grain.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA (μικρολευκονυμφαία, from μικρος small, λευκος white, and νυμφαία the water-lily). The small white water-lily.

MICRONYMPHÆA (μικρονυμφαία, from μικρος small, and νυμφαία the water-lily). The smaller water-lily.

MICROPTHÁLMUS (μικροφθαλμος, from μικρος small, and οφθαλμος the eye). Having small eyes.

MICRÓRCHIS (μικρορχίς, from μικρος small, and ορχίς a testicle). One whose testicles are unusually small.

MICROSPHY'XIA (μικροσφυξία, from μικρος small, and σφυξίς the pulse). A debility and smallness of the pulse.

MÍCTIO (from *mingo* to discharge the urine). The action of ejecting the urine.

MÍGMA (μιγμα, from μινω to mix). A confection, ointment, or mass of things mixed together.

MIGRÁNA. A corruption of **HEMICRANIA**.

MILIÁRIA (from *milium* millet). The miliary fever; so called because the small pustules or vesicles upon the skin resemble millet seed.

MILIÁRIS (from *milium* millet). Resembling millet-feed.

MILIÓLUM (dim. of *milium* millet). A small tumour on the eyelids resembling in size a millet-feed.

MILITÁRIS (from *miles* a soldier). Yarrow milfoil; so called from its efficacy in curing fresh wounds.

MILLEFÓLIUM (from *mille* a thousand, and *folium* a leaf). Common yarrow milfoil; named from its numerous leaves.

MILLEOMÓRBIA (from *mille* a thousand, and *morbis* a disease). Water-betony; so called from its uses in many diseases.

MILLÍPEDES (from *mille* a thousand, and *pes* a foot). Wood-lice; named from their numerous feet.

MIL-

MILLIUM (from *mille* a thousand). Millet; so called from the multitude of its seed.

MILPHÓSIS (μιλφωσις, μιλφαι). A baldness of the eye-brows.

MÍLTOS (μιλτος). Minium; red-lead.

MÍLVUS (quasi *molliter volans*, from his easy flight). The kite.

MILZADÉLLA (from *milza* the spleen, Span.) The herb archangel; so called from its virtues in diseases of the spleen.

MINERÁLIA (from *mina* a mine of metal). Minerals. Matter dug out of mines.

MÍNIUM (סממניא *sanminia*, Targ.) Red-lead.

MINORÁTIO (from *minus* less). The reducing any thing in quality or substance. A gentle evacuation.

MINUTHÉSIS (μινυθησις, from μινυθω to diminish). The same.

MINÚTIO (from *minuo* to lessen). See MINORATIO.

MINÚTUS (from *minuo* to diminish). Applied to a fever in which the patient is reduced to the last extremity.

MIRÁBILIS (from *miror* to wonder). Applied to several drugs and compositions because of their excellent properties.

MISANTHRÓPIA (μισανθρωπια, from μισεω to hate, and ανθρωπος a man). A dislike of society. A symptom of insanity.

MISERÉRE MEI (have compassion on me). The iliac passion is so called from its unhappy torments.

MÍSTIO (from *misceo* to mix). A mixture of divers substances together.

MISTÚRA. The same.

MÍSY (μισυ, from מיש or מישב *mischa* an unguent, Syr.) Vitriol.

MITÉLLA (quasi *mitrula*, dim. of *mitra* a band). A scarf to suspend the arm in.

MITHRIDÁTUM (μιθριδατον, from *Mithridates* who first used it). An aromatic confection said to resist poison.

MITIGÁTIO (from *mitigo* to assuage). Ease or relief in disease or pain.

MITRÁLIS (from *mitra* a mitre). Certain valves are so called from their resemblance to a mitre.

MÍVA (from מיעב *migua*, Heb.) Marmalade of quinces.

MIXÓPYUS (μιξοπυος, from μιγνυω to mix, and πυον pus). Applied to the urine when mixed with pus.

MÍXTIO (from *misceo* to mix). A mixture of several substances together.

MIXTÚRA. The same.

MÓCHLIA

MÓCHLIA (μοχλια, from μοχλος a lever). A reduction of the bones from an unnatural to a natural situation.

MÓCHLICA (μοχλικά, from μοχλευω to move). Violent purges.

MODÍOLUS (dim. of *modius* a measure). The crown or saw of a trepan; so called because it is contrived to enter only to a certain depth.

MOGILÁLIA (μογιλαλία, from μογισ difficulty, and λαλειω to speak). A difficulty of speech.

MÓLA (from מולא *mola*, Heb.) The kneepan; named because it is shaped like a mill-stone. Also a mole or shapeless mass of flesh in the uterus. A false conception.

MOLÁRIS (from *mola* a mill). The large teeth on each side are called molares, because they grind the food.

MOLLIFICÁTIO (from *mollis* soft, and *fit* to become). A softness or palsy of the muscles.

MOLLÍTIES (from *mollis* soft). A morbid softness, particularly of the bones.

MOLLÚGO (from *mollis* soft). A species of goose-grass; so called because it is not rough like the other sorts.

MÓLOPS (μωλωψ). A wheal or purple spot under the skin.

MÓLVA (from *mollis* soft). The cod-fish; so called from the tenderness of its flesh.

MÓLY (μωλυ, according to Ptolomæus, from μωλος a battle, because it sprung from the blood of a certain giant slain in battle). Homer's moly.

MOLYBDÆ'NA (μολυβδαινα, from μολυβδος lead). The recrement produced in the refining gold and silver. Also black-lead. Likewise a species of perficaria, so called from its lead-coloured spots.

MOLY'BDAS (from μολυβδος lead). Molybdate; a salt formed by the union of the acid of lead with a different base.

MOLYBDÍTIS (μολυβδιτις, from μολυβδος lead). See **MOLYBDÆNA**.

MOLYBDOÍDES (μολυβδοειδης, from μολυβδος lead, and ειδος a likeness). Of a lead colour.

MOLY'BDOS (μολυβδος, ὅτι μολεῖ εἰς βάθος, from its gravity). Lead.

MOLY'NSIS (μολυνσις, from μολυνω to pollute). See **MIASMA**.

MOLY'ZA (μωλυζα, dim. of μωλυ moly). Garlic whose head, like moly, is not divided into cloves.

Mo-

MOMISCUS (μωμισκος, from μωμος a blemish). That part of the teeth which is next the gums, and which is usually covered with a foul tartareous crust.

MOMORDICA (from *mordeo* to bite, from its sharp taste). The male balsam apple.

MONADÉLPHIA (μοναδελφια, from μονος single, and αδελφος a brother). A class of plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with only one collection of united stamina.

MONÁNDRIA (μονανδρια, from μονος single, and ανηρ a male). A class of plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers having but one stamen or male organ of generation.

MONÁNGIA (μοναγια, from μονος single, and αγγος a vessel). A class of plants having their seed in a single cell.

MONOCOTYLÉDON (μονοκοτυληδων, from μονος single, and κοτυληδων a seed-lobe). A plant whose seed has but one lobe.

MONÓCEROS (μονοκερας, from μονος single, and κερας a horn). An unicorn; an animal having but one horn.

MONOCÓCCUS (μονοκοκκος, from μονος single, and κοκκος a berry). Spelt wheat; a plant having but one seed or berry.

MONÓCULUM (from μονος single, and *oculus* the eye). A name given to the cæcum or blind gut, by Paracelsus, because it is perforated only at one end.

MONŒ'CIA (μονοικια, from μονος single, and οικος a house or family). A class of plants which in one plant produce both male and female flowers.

MONOGÁMIA (μονογαμια, from μονος single, and γαμος marriage). An order of plants containing those whose flowers are single.

MONOGÝ'NIA (μονογυνια, from μονος single, and γυνη a female). An order of plants having but one pistil or female part of generation.

MONOHÉMERA (μονοήμερα, from μονος single, and ήμερα a day). A disease of one day's continuance.

MONOPÉGIA (μονοπηγια, from μονος single, and πηγνυμι to compress). A pain in only one side of the head.

MONOPÉTALUS (μονοπεταλος, from μονος single, and πεταλον a petal). Containing but one petal.

MONOPHTHÁLMUS (μονοφθαλμος, from μονος only one, and οφθαλμος the eye). Having but one eye.

Mono-

MONOPHY'LLUM (μονοφυλλον, from *μονος* single, and *φυλλον* a leaf).

A plant which has but one blade.

MONÓPIA (μονωπια, from *μονος* single, and *ωψ* the eye). A defect of the eyes, where one is so small that the person appears to have but one eye.

MONÓRCHIS (μονορχις, from *μονος* single, and *ορχις* a testicle). Having but one testicle.

MONOSPÉRMUS (μονοσπερμος, from *μονος* single, and *σπερμα* seed). Having a single seed.

MONOSPERMALTHÆ'A (μονοσπερμαλθαια, from *μονος* single, *σπερμα* seed, and *αλθαια* the mallow). A species of mallow having a single seed.

MONS (a mount or hill). The protuberance seated immediately above the pudenda of women is called *mons Veneris*, the mount of Venus.

MONSTRÓSITAS (from *monstro* to shew). Any preternatural animal production.

MÓNSTRUM. The same.

MÓNTIA (named in honour of Dr. Monti). A plant of New Spain.

MÓRBIDUS (from *morbus* a disease). Tending or lapsing into a diseased state.

MORBÍLLI (dim. of *morbus* a disease). The measles.

MORBILLÓSUS (from *morbilli* the measles). Attending or belonging to the measles.

MÓRBUS (from *μωρος* death). A disease; an aberration from a state of health.

MORDÉLLA (from *mordeo* to bite). A gnat or fly that bites in the night.

MORÉTUS (from *morum* the mulberry). A decoction of mulberries.

MÓRIA (μωρια, from *μωρος* foolish). Fatuity; idiotism. Defect of the mental powers.

MORÍNA (named in honour of Dr. Morin). A cordial and perspirative plant.

MÓRO (from *morum* a mulberry). A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

MORÓCHTHUS (μοροχθος, from *מרק marak* to cleanse, Heb.) A stone used to clean linen.

- MORÓSIS** (*μωρωσις*, from *μωρος* foolish). See **MORIA**.
- MORÓSITAS** (from *morosus* peevish). Peevishness, an attendant on melancholy.
- MORPHÆA** (*μορφαία*, from *μορφη* form). A species of cutaneous leprosy. Scurf.
- MÓRPHNUS** (from *μορφνος* obscure). A kind of eagle, so called from its dark colour.
- MORSÉLLUS** (dim. of *morsus* a bite). A morsel. A small lozenge or troche.
- MÓRSULUS**. The same.
- MORSÚRA** (from *mordeo* to bite). A bite, generally understood of a venomous animal.
- MÓRSUS** (from *mordeo* to bite). The same. Some herbs are so called whose jagged extremities appear as if they had been gnawn. Also the jagged extremity of the Fallopian tubes.
- MORTARIÓLUM** (dim. of *mortarium* a mortar). The socket of a tooth.
- MORTÁRIUM** (*a morte rerum*, because it destroys the consistence of matters bruised in it). A mortar.
- MORTIFICATIO** (from *mors* death, and *fio* to produce). A corruption and deadly decay of any part.
- MÓRUM** (from *morus* a mulberry). A ragged excrescence on the surface of the skin resembling a mulberry.
- MÓRUS** (*μορεα*, from *מרה* *mara* black, Heb.) The mulberry-tree, whose fruit when ripe is black.
- MOSCHATELLÍNA** (dim. of *moschus* musk). A small plant which smells like musk.
- MOSCHELÆUM** (*μοσχειλαιον*, from *μοσχος* musk, and *ελαιον* oil). An aromatic oil mixed with musk.
- MÓSCHUS** (*μοσχος*, *موش* *mosch*, Arab.) Musk.
- MOSQUÍTA** (from *mosquito* a gnat, Span.) An itching eruption of the skin produced in hot climates by the bite of gnats.
- MOSYLLUM** (*μοσυλλον*). The best cinnamon.
- MOTACÍLLA** (*a caudæ motatione*, from the motion of its tail). The wagtail.
- MOTÁCULA**. The same.
- MÓTOR** (from *moveo* to move). A nerve or muscle whose office is to move the part to which it is attached.

MÓROS

MÓTOS (μοτος). Lint. A pledget.

MÓTUS (from *moveo* to move, or מוט *mot*, Heb.) Motion; muscular action.

MÓXA (Japanese). Mugwort of China. A soft lanuginous substance prepared from the young leaves of a species of mugwort.

MUCÁGO (from *mucus*). Mucilage.

MUCILÁGO (from *mucus*). A viscid glutinous liquor.

MUCOCÁRNEUS (from *mucus*, and *caro* flesh). A tumour or abscess which is partly fleshy and partly of the consistence of mucilage.

MÚCOR (from מך *muk*, Heb.) Mould. A species of fungus growing in mouldy substances.

MUCRONÁTUS (from *mucro* a sharp joint). Ending in a sharp point.

MÚCUS (from מך *muk*, Arab. or מקק *makak*, Heb.) The secretion from the nose. The viscid covering for the surfaces of all the members. Any slimy matter.

MÚGILIS (à *muco*, from its viscosity). The mullet.

MULIÉBRIA (from *mulier* a woman). The privy parts of a woman.

MÚLIER (Shakespear defines it in this manner: "The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call mollis aer; and mollis aer we term it mulier." Cymbeline). A woman.

MULIERÁTUS (from *mulier* a woman). One whose testicles are concealed in his belly.

MÚLSUM (from *mulceo* to refresh). Sweet wine; wine made of honey and water.

MULTICAPSULÁRIS (from *multus* many, and *capsula* a pod). Having many pods of seeds succeeding each flower.

MULTIFÍDIUS (from *multus* many, and *findo* to cleave). Divided into many segments.

MULTIFLÓRUS (from *multus* many, and *flora* a flower). Bearing many flowers or florets.

MULTIFÓRMIS (from *multus* many, and *forma* a shape). Of many shapes. Applied to the cuboid bone.

MULTILOCLÁRIS (from *multus* many, and *loculus* a little cell). Having many cells for seed.

MULTIPARTÍTUS (from *multus* many, and *partior* to divide). Consisting of many divisions.

MÚLTIPES (from *multus* many, and *pes* a foot). The wood-louse.

The polypus. Any animal having more than four feet.

MULTISÍLIQVUS (from *multus* many, and *siliqua* a case for seed).

Having many filiquæ or pods for seed after each flower.

MÚLUS (μυλος, from מל mul, Heb.) A mule. A mullet.

MÚMIA (from מوم mum wax, Arab.) A bituminous liquor of the consistence of wax, found in sepulchres in which bodies have been embalmed.

MUNDICATÍVA (from *mundo* to cleanse). Medicines which purify and clean away foulnesses.

MUNDIFICÁNTIA (from *mundifico* to cleanse). Medicines which cleanse ulcers.

MUNDIFICATÍVA. The same.

MUOÍDES (μυοειδης). See MYOIDES.

MURÆNA (μυραϊνα, from μυρῶμαι to flow). The lamprey; so called because it floats upon the surface of the water.

MURÁLIS (from *murus* a wall). Pellitory; so called because it grows upon walls.

MURÁRIA (from *murus* a wall). A species of maidenhair which grows about walls.

MÚRIA (from μυρω to flow). Sea-water. Brine.

MÚRIAS (from *muria* sea-water). Muriate. A salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with a different base.

MURIÁTICUS (from *muria* sea-water). Made of sea-water or sea-salt.

MURICÁTUS (from *murex* a prickly fish). In botany, it is applied to a stalk which is covered with prickles like the shell of the murex.

MUS (παρὰ το μυζεν, from the noise it makes in gnawing). The mouse.

MÚSA (from موز mauz, Arab.) The plantain-tree.

MÚSCA (μυις, from מסکا maska, Arab.) A fly.

MÚSCARI (from *moschus* musk). Grape hyacinth; so called because its flowers smell like musk.

MUSCARIÓSVS (from *musca* a fly). Applied to a species of agaric, because flies are poisoned by it.

MUSCÍPULA (from *mus* a mouse, and *capio* to take). A species of lychnis; so called from its viscosity, by which flies are caught as with birdlime.

MUSCULÁRIS (from *musculus* a muscle). Belonging to a muscle.

Mus-

MUSCULÓsus (from *musculus* a muscle). Applied to a membrane which is supposed to cover the muscles. *Musculosa communis membrana* the common muscular membrane.

MÚSCULUS (dim. of *mus* a mouse). A muscle or bundle of fleshy fibres by which motion is performed, and named from its resemblance to a flayed mouse. Also a fish shaped like a muscle.

MÚSCUS (from *μοσχος* tender). Moss; so called from its delicate and tender consistence.

MUSTÉLA (Isidore defines it from *mus* a mouse, and *τελη* long, from its shape). The weasel.

MÚTICUS (quasi *mutilus*, from *mutilo* to cut off). Applied to corn which has not a beard.

MUTILÁTIO (from *mutilo* to maim). The want of any part or member.

MÚTITAS (from *mutus* dumb). Dumbness. The want of power to articulate words.

MÚZA. See **MUSA**.

MYACÁNTHA (*μυακανθα*, from *μυς* a mouse, and *ακανθα* a thorn). Butcher's broom; so called because its prickly leaves are used to cover whatever is intended to be preserved from mice.

MYÁGRUM (*μυαγριον*, from *μυια* a fly, and *αγρεινω* to seize). Wild mustard; so called because flies are caught by its viscosity.

MY'AGRUM (*μυαγρον*). The same.

MY'CE (*μυκη*, from *μυω* to shut up). An obstruction.

MY'CES (*μυκης*, from *μυω* to shut up). A kind of fungus closed at the top. Also a fungus such as rises in wounds and ulcers.

MYCHTHÍSMUS (*μυχθισμος*, from *μυχθίζω* to groan). A sighing or groaning during respiration, such as is sometimes heard when the lips are shut.

MYCONOÍDES (*μυκονοειδης*, from *μυκη* a noise, and *ειδος* a likeness). Applied to an ulcer full of mucus, and which upon pressure emits a wheezing sound.

MY'CTER (*μυκτηρ*, from *μυσσω* to blow the nose). The nose.

MYDÉSIS (*μυδησις*, from *μυδαω* to abound in moisture). A corruption of any part from redundant moisture.

MY'DON (*μυδων*, from *μυδαω* to grow putrid). Putrid flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

MYDRIASIS (*μυδριασις*, from *μυδαω* to abound in moisture). A preternatural

MYOPIA (μυωπία, from μυω to wink, and ὤψ the eye). Short-sightedness, in which the eyes are half shut and always winking.

MY'ELOS (from μυελος). The marrow.

MY'GALE (μυγαλη, from μυς a mouse, and γαλη a weasel). The rat; so called because it is of the mouse species and of the colour of the weasel.

MY'LACRIS (μυλακρῖς, from μύλη a grindstone). The knee-pan; so called from its shape.

MY'LE (μύλη). The same. See also **MOLA**.

MYLOGLOSSUS (μυλογλωσσος, from μύλη a grinder, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle which rises near the dentes molares, and runs to the basis of the tongue.

MYLOHYOÏDES (μυλουοειδής, from μύλη a grinding tooth, and υοειδής the hyoid bone). A muscle originating in the lower jaw and inserted in the base of the hyoid bone.

MYLOPHARYNGÆUS (μυλοφαρυγγαῖος, from μύλη the grinding tooth, and φαρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle arising near the molares, and inserted in the pharynx.

MY'LOS (μύλος). See **MULUS**.

MYOCÉPHALUM (μυοκεφαλον, from μυια a fly, and κεφαλος a head). A tumour in the uveatunica of the eye which resembles the head of a fly.

MYOCOILÏTIS (μυοκοιλίτις, from μυς a muscle, and κοιλία the bowels). An inflammation of the muscles of the bowels.

MYÓDES (μυωδής, from μυς a muscle). Muscular.

MYOÏDES (μυοειδής, from μυς a muscle, and ειδος a likeness). The same.

MYOLOGÏA (μυολογία, from μυς a muscle, and λογος a discourse). A dissertation on the muscles.

MYÓPIA (μυωπία, from μυω to wink, and ὤψ the eye). Short-sightedness, in which the eyes are half shut and always winking.

MYOPÍASIS (μυωπιασις). The same.

MYOSÍTIS (μυοσιτις, from μυς a muscle). The rheumatism. An inflammation of the muscles.

MYOSÓTIS (μυοσωτος, from μυς a mouse, and ὤς, ὠτος an ear). The herb mouse-ear; so called because its leaves are hairy, and grow longitudinally like the ear of a mouse.

MYOSÚRUS (μυοσῦρος, from μυς a mouse, and ὤρ a tail). The herb mouse-tail; named from its resemblance.

MYO-

- ΜΥΟΤΟΜΙΑ** (μυοτομία, from *μῦς* a muscle, and *τεμνω* to cut). A dissection of the muscles.
- ΜΥΨΙΣ** (μυρική, from *מֶרַק* *marak*, Heb.) A species of tamarisk.
- MYRIOPHYLLUM** (μυριοφυλλον, from *μυριος* infinite, and *φυλλον* a leaf). Millefoil; named from the number of its leaves.
- MYRISTICA** (μυριστική, from *μύρον* an odoriferous unguent). The nutmeg; named from its sweet smell.
- MYRMÉCIA** (μυρμηκία, from *μυρμηξ* a pismire). A small painful wart of the size and shape of a pismire.
- MYRMECÍTES** (μυρμηκίτης, from *μυρμηξ* a pismire). A stone having the figure of a pismire upon it.
- MYRMÉCIUM** (μυρμηκίον, from *μυρμηξ* an ant). A spider like a pismire. Also a small black wart.
- MYRMECÓLEON** (μυρμηκολεων, from *μυρμηξ* an ant, and *λεων* a lion). A little fierce beast, which devours gnats and pismires.
- ΜΥΡΜΕΧ** (μυρμηξ, from *μερμερω* to be anxious). The emmet or pismire; so called from its admirable solicitude and care for a future provision.
- MYROBÁLANOS** (μυροβαλανος, from *μύρον* an unguent, and *βαλανος* a nut). A fruit out of which was expressed a fragrant oil used in ointments.
- MYRÓCOPUM** (μυροκοπον, from *μύρον* an ointment, and *κοπος* labour). An unguent to remove lassitude.
- ΜΥΡΟΝ** (μύρον, from *μυρω* to flow). An ointment or medicated oil.
- MYRÓXYLUM** (μυροξύλον, from *μύρον* an unguent, and *ξύλον* wood). Peruvian balsam, which flows from a tree in India.
- MYRRHA** (μυρρα, *מֶרַח* *mur*, from *מֶרַח* *mar* bitter, Heb.) Myrrh.
- MYRRHÍNE** (μυρρίνη, from *μυρρα* myrrh). The myrtle; so called because it smells like myrrh.
- MYRRHIS** (μυρρίς, from *μυρρα* myrrh). Sweet cicely; named from its myrrh-like smell.
- MYRRHÍTES** (μυρριτής, from *μυρρα* myrrh). A stone of the colour of myrrh.
- MYRSÍNE** (μυρσίνη). See MYRRHINE.
- MYRSINELÆ'UM** (μυρσινελαιον, from *μυρσίνη* the myrtle, and *ελαιον* oil). Oil of myrtle.
- MYRTACÁNTHA** (μυρτακάνθα, from *μύρτος* the myrtle, and *ακάνθα* a thorn). Butcher's broom; so called from its likeness to myrtle, and from its prickly leaves.

MYRTÍDANUM (μυρτιδανον, from μυρτος the myrtle). An excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent.

MYRTÍTES (μυρτιτης, from μυρτος the myrtle). Wine impregnated with myrtle.

MYRTOCHEÍLIDES (μυρτοχειλιδες, from μυρτον the clitoris, and χειλος a lip). The nymphæ of the female pudenda.

MY'RTUM (μυρτον, from μυρτος a myrtle). A little prominence in the pudenda of women resembling a myrtle-berry. It also means the clitoris.

MY'RTUS (μυρτος, from μυρρα myrrh, because of its smell, or from *Myrtha* a virgin who was fabled to have been turned into this tree). The myrtle.

MY'SIS (μυσις, from μυω to shut up). An obstruction.

MY'STAX (μυσταξ, quasi μασαξ, from μασαομαι to chew). The upper lip, and the hair growing round it. The mustachios.

MY'TILUS. The muscle.

MYÚRUS (μυρρος, from μυς a mouse, and ρα a tail). The same as MYOSURUS. It is also an epithet of a pulse growing gradually weaker, in reference to the tail of a mouse, which grows smaller and smaller.

MY'XA (μυξα). Mucus. Also a sort of viscid moss.

MYXÁRIA (from μυξα mucus). A kind of moss; so called from its viscidness.

MYXORRHÆA (μυξορροια, from μυξα mucus, and ρεω to flow). An excessive discharge of mucus.

MYXOSARCÓMA (μυξοσαρκωμα, from μυξα mucus, and σαρξ flesh). A tumour which is partly fleshy and partly mucous.

MYXÓTER (μυξωτηρ, from μυξα the mucus of the nose). The nose or nostril.

N.

N. IN prescriptions it is a contraction of *numero*, in number.

NÆVUS (Avenarius deduces it from נִי *javan*, by inversion *nevi*, Heb.) A mole or freckle on the skin.

NÁNUS (νανος, from נָן *nin* a child, Heb.) A dwarf.

NAPÉLLUS (dim. of *napus* a kind of turnep, because it has a bulbous root like the turnip). Wolf's-bane.

NÁPHTHA (ναφθα, from נַפְתָּה *naphta*, Arab.) A liquid bitumen, or mineral oil.

NAPIFÓLIA (from *napus* the herb rape, and *folium* a leaf). Borecole; so called because it has leaves like the rape.

NÁPIUM (from *napus* navew, which it resembles). Nipple-wort.

NÁPUS (ναπος, from נָפֹס *napus*, Rabb.) Navew, or French turnip.

NÁPY (ναπυ, from νη not, and παω to eat). Mustard; so called because it is not eatable by reason of its biting taste.

NARCÁPHTHON (ναρκαφθον, from ναρκδος nard, and καιω to burn). An aromatic confect.

NÁRCE (ναρκη, from ναρκωω to stupefy). A torpor or dulness of sensation. Also the torpedo.

NARCISSÍTES (ναρκισσιτης, from ναρκισσος the daffodil). A stone resembling the narcissus in colour.

NARCISSUS (ναρκισσος, from ναρκη torpor, from the effect produced by the smell of its flowers; or from the youth of this name who was fabled to have been changed into this flower). The daffodil.

NARCÓSIS (ναρκωσις, from ναρκωω to stupefy). A stupefaction or dulness of sensation.

NARCÓTICA (ναρκωτικα, from ναρκωω to stupefy). Medicines which induce stupefaction, or deaden the powers of sensation. They are a lesser degree of opiates.

NARDOSTÁCHYS (ναρδοσταχυς, from ναρκδος spikenard, and σταχυς sage). A species of wild sage resembling spikenard in its leaves and smell.

- NÁRDUS (*ναρδος*, from נָרַד *nard*, Syr.) Spikenard.
- NÁRES (from נָרַר *nakar*, Heb.) The nostrils.
- NARIFUSÓRIA (from *nares* the nostrils, and *fundo* to pour). Medicines to be instilled into the nostrils.
- NÁRTA (*ναρτα*, *ex nardi odore*, from its smell). A plant of which an aromatic ointment was made.
- NARTHÉCIA (*ναρθηκία*, from *Narthecis* the island where it flourishes). A kind of fennel.
- NÁRTHÉX (*ναρθηξ*). The same.
- NASÁLIA (from *nasus* the nose). Errhines. Medicines snuffed up the nose to promote a discharge of the mucus.
- NASÁLIS (from *nasus* the nose). Belonging to the nose.
- NASÁRIUM (from *nasus* the nose). The mucus of the nose.
- NASCÁLE (from *nasus* the nose). A soft pessary for the nose.
- NASCÁPHTHUM (*νασκαφθον*). The same as NARCAPHTHUM.
- NÁSITAS (from *nasus* the nose). A speaking through the nose.
- NASTÚRTIUM (*quòd nasum torquent*, because the seed when bruising irritates the nose). The herb nosesmart.
- NÁSTUS (*νασος*, from *νασσω* to press upon). The reed of which the walking-cane is made.
- NÁSUS (probably from נָשַׁף *nasaf* to blow, Heb.) The nose.
- NÁTANS (from *nato* to swim). Applied in botany to a leaf which swims upon the surface of the water.
- NATÁTIO (from *nato* to swim). The exercise of swimming.
- NÁTES (from *nato* to flow, because the excrements are discharged from them). The buttocks. Also two prominences of the brain, named from their resemblance.
- NATÍVITAS (from *nativus* or *nascor* to be born). The birth of a child.
- NÁTRIX (from *nato* to swim). The water-snake. Also a plant swimming on the surface of the water.
- NÁTRON (from נַטְרוֹן *Natron* a lake in Judea where it was produced, or נָתַר *nathar* to leap, Heb. because of its fermentation with acids. "*Acetum super נָתַר natar.*" Prov. xxv. 20). A mineral fixed alkaline salt.
- NÁTULÆ (dim. of *nates* the buttocks). The two prominences of the brain; so called from their resemblance.
- NATÚRA (from *nascor* to proceed). An imaginary being supposed to preside over and direct the operations of the universe.

NATU-

NATURÁLIA (from *natura* nature). The pudenda, or natural parts.

NAÚSEA (ναυσια, from ναυς a ship, because it is produced by the motion of a ship). A sickness. An inclination to vomit.

NAUSIÓISIS (ναυσιωσις, from ναυσιαω to be sea-sick). The same.

NAÚTIA (ναυτια). **NAUTÍASIS** (ναυτιασις). The same.

NAÚTICUS (a sailor). A muscle of the leg; so called from the use which sailors make of it in climbing ropes.

NAÚTILUS (ναυτιλος, dim. of ναυς a ship). A shell-fish shaped like a boat.

NAVICULÁRIS (from *navicula* a boat). A bone of the wrist; so called from its supposed resemblance to a boat.

NAVIFÓRMIS (from *navis* a ship, and *forma* a likeness). The same.

NEAPOLITÁNUS (from *Neapolis* or *Naples*). An epithet of the venereal disease, because it was said to have been first discovered at Naples when the French were in possession of it.

NÉBULA (from νεφελη). A cloudy spot in the cornea of the eye.

NECRÓISIS (νεκρωσις, from νεκρωω to destroy). A mortification.

NÉCTAR (νεκταρ, from נקטנ *nektar*, or קטנ *katar* odoriferous, Heb.) A wine made of honey.

NECTÁRIUM (from *nektar*). The melliferous part of a plant.

NEDY'IA (νηδυσια, from νηδυσ the belly). The intestines.

NÉDYS (νηδυσ). The stomach or belly.

NEDYÚSA (νηδυισσα, from νηδυσ the belly). An epithet for thirst, signifying its being violent and deep seated.

NÉFRENS (quasi *ne frangens*, from their inability to break in pieces their food). A very young or very old person who has no teeth.

NEIÆ'RA (νειαιρη, from νειαρος furthestmost). The lower part of the belly.

NEMORÓSA (from *nemus* a grove). A species of anemone; so called because it grows in woods.

NEOGÁLA (νεογαλα, from νεος new, and γαλα milk). New milk.

NEPÉNTHES (νεπενθης, from νη neg. and πενθος grief). A preparation of opium, and a kind of bugloss, are so called from their exhilarating qualities.

NÉPETA (from *nepte*, Germ.) Catmint.

NEPETÉLLA (dim. of *nepeta*). The lesser catmint.

NÉPHELA (νεφέλα, dim. of νεφος a cloud). A cloud-like spot in the cornea of the eye.

NEPHELOÍDES (νεφελοειδής, from νεφέλη a cloud, and εἶδος a likeness). Cloudy; applied to the urine.

NEPHRÁLGIA (νεφραλγία, from νεφρος a kidney, and αλγῆ pain). A pain or inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHRELMÍNTHICUS (νεφρελμινθικός, from νεφρος the kidney, and ἐλμινς a worm). Applied to a suppression of urine from worms.

NEPHRÍTICUS (νεφριτικός, from νεφρος a kidney). Belonging to the kidneys, or applied to medicines adapted to their cure.

NEPHRÍTIS (νεφριτις, from νεφρος a kidney). An inflammation of the kidneys. The gravel.

NEPHROLÍTICUS (νεφρολιθικός, from νεφρος a kidney, and λίθος a stone). Applied to an ischury from a stone in the kidneys.

NEPHROPLETHÓRICUS (νεφροπληθωρικός, from νεφρος a kidney, and πληθωρα a plethora). Applied to a suppression of urine from a plethora.

NEPHROSPÁSTICUS (νεφροσπαστικός, from νεφρος a kidney, and σπᾶω to contract). Applied to a suppression of urine from a spasm in the kidneys.

NEPHROTHROMBOÍDES (νεφροθρομβοειδής, from νεφρῶ a kidney, θρομβος a grumous concretion, and εἶδος a likeness). Applied to a suppression of urine, from grumous blood in the kidneys.

NEPHROPYÍCUS (νεφροπυικός, from νεφρος a kidney, and πύον pus). Applied to a suppression of urine, from purulent matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPHLEGMÁTICUS (νεφροφλεγματικός, from νεφρῶ a kidney, and φlegma phlegm). Applied to a suppression of urine from pituitous or mucous matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPLÉGICUS (νεφροπληγικός, from νεφρος a kidney, and πληγή a stroke). A suppression of urine from a paralysis of the kidney is called *ischuria nephroplegica*.

NÉPHROS (νεφρος, from νῆω to flow, and φέρω to bear, as conveying the urinary fluid). A kidney.

NEPHROTÓMIA (νεφροτομία, from νεφρος a kidney, and τέμνω to cut). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NÉRITA (νηρίτα, νηριτης, from νῆω to swim). A shell-fish.

NÉ-

NÉRIUM (*νηριον*, from *νηρος* humid). The herb rose-bay; so called because it grows in moist places.

NERVÁLIA (from *nervus* a nerve). The bones through which the nerves pass.

NÉRVEUS (from *nervus* a nerve). Nervous; abounding in nerves.

NERVÍNA (from *nervus* a nerve). Medicines against disorders of the nerves.

NERVÓsus (from *nervus* a nerve or string). In botany, it is applied to a leaf whose vessels extend in simple lines from the base to the top without meeting. It is also an epithet of a fever supposed to be produced from a disorder of the nerves.

NÉRvUS (*νευρον*, from *νεω* to extend). A nerve. Formerly it meant a finew; but it now signifies a continuation of the medullary substance of the brain. This accounts for the opposite meanings of the word *nervous*, which sometimes means strong, finewy; and sometimes weak and irritable.

NÉSIS (*νησις*, from *νεω* to gather up). An accumulation of humours to one part.

NÉSTIA (*νηστεια*, from *νησις* hungry). Abstinence from food.

NÉSTIS (*νησις* hungry, from *νη* neg. and *εσθιω* to eat). The jejunum, one of the intestines; so called because it is generally found empty.

NEUROCHONDRÓDES (*νευροχονδρωδης*, from *νευρον* a finew, and *χονδρος* a cartilage). A hard substance between a finew and a cartilage.

NEURÓDES (*νευρωδης*, from *νευρον* a nerve). See **NERVUS** and **NERVOSUS**.

NEUROLÓGIA (*νευρολογια*, from *νευρον* a nerve, and *λογος* a discourse). A description of, or dissertation on, the nerves.

NEUROMÉTORES (*νευρομητορες*, from *νευρον* a nerve, and *μητρα* a matrix). The psoas muscles are so called by Fallopius, as being the repository of many small nerves.

NEÚRON (*νευρον*, from *νεω* to extend). A nerve. A finew.

NEURÓSIS (*νευρωσις*, from *νευρον* a nerve). An affection of the nervous system.

NEURÓTICA (*νευροτικα*, from *νευρον* a nerve). Nervous medicines.

NEUROTÓMIA (*νευροτομια*, from *νευρον* a nerve, and *τεμνω* to cut). A dissection of the nerves. Also a puncture of a nerve.

NEU-

- NEUROTRÓTUS** (νευροτρωτος, from *νευρον* a nerve, and *τιτρωσκω* to wound). Having the nerve wounded or punctured.
- NEUTRÁLIS** (from *neuter* neither). Applied to salts compounded of such equal proportions of acid and alkali, that neither predominates.
- NÉXUS** (from *necto* to wind). A complication of substances in one part, as the membrane which involves the fœtus.
- NICÓPHORUS** (νικοφορος, from *νικη* victory, and *φερω* to bear). A kind of ivy, so called because victors were crowned with it.
- NICOTIÁNA** (from Mr. *Nicott*, who first brought it into Europe). Tobacco.
- NÍDOR** (from *nideo* to give a favour). The smell of burnt animal substances.
- NÍDORÓSUS** (from *nidor*). Applied to eructations which have a favour like burnt or putrid flesh.
- NIGÉLLA** (quasi *nigrella*, from *niger* black). Fennel-flower; so named from its black seed.
- NIGELLÁSTRUM** (dim. of *nigella* fennel-flower). Cockle, a herb resembling the *nigella*.
- NIGRÍTIES** (from *niger* black). A caries is called *nigrities ossis*, a blackness of the bone.
- NÍLIUM** (νειλιον, from *Νειλος* *Nilus*, the river in which it is found). A stone like a dark topaz.
- NÍSUS** (נִיזָא *niza*, from נָצַח *nazab* to fly). The sparrow-hawk; named from its swift flight.
- NITÉDULA** (from *niteo* to shine). The glow-worm; so called because it shines in the night.
- NITIDÉLLA**. The same.
- NÍTRAS** (from *nitrum* nitre). Nitrate; a salt formed by the union of the nitric acid and a different base.
- NÍTRIS** (from *nitrum*). Nitrite; a salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid or the spirit of nitre, containing less oxygen than the nitric acid, and a different base.
- NÍTRUM** (νιτρον, נִטְרוֹן *natron*, or נָתָר *nathar*). See **NATRON**.
- NÍX** (from *ningo* to snow). Snow. A name given to some substances which in their colour and lightness resemble snow.
- NÓBILIS** (quasi *noscibilis*, from *nosco* to know). The heart by way of eminence is called *nobilis valvula*, the noble valve.

Noc-

NOCTAMBULATIO (from *nox* night, and *ambulo* to walk). Walking in the sleep.

NOCTISÚRGIIUM (*quia noctu surgunt*, because they rise in the night). The same.

NOCTILÚCA (*quòd noctu luceat*, because it shines in the night). The glow-worm.

NÓCTUA (from *nox*, *quia noctu volat*, because it is abroad only in the night). The owl.

NOCTUINUS (from *noctua* the owl). Grey like those of the owl; applied to the eyes.

NOCTÚRNUS (*à noctu* from the night). Applied to those fevers whose paroxysms are present only in the night.

NODÓsus (from *nodus* a knot). Knotted; made into, or forming, little knots.

NÓDULUS (dim. of *nodus* a knot). A knot tied on a rag, including some medical ingredient with which a fluid is to be impregnated.

NÓDUS (from נָדָה *anad* to tie, Heb.) A knot. A little hard tumour upon a bone. The joint of a vegetable.

NÓLI ME TÁNGERE (touch me not). In botany, it is a plant which shrinks from the touch. In surgery, it is a cancerous sore or wart on the eye-lid which is irritated and inflamed by handling, or any external application.

NÓME (νομή, from נָמַן *noma*, Heb. or νομω to feed). A phagedenic ulcer. Also a species of herpes whose humour corrodes the flesh.

NONÁNUS (from *nomus* the ninth). Applied to an intermitting fever returning every ninth day.

NÓNUS (*quasi novenus*, from *novem* nine). The ninth muscle of the shoulder.

NÓSERUS (νοσερός, from νοσος a disease). Morbid. Valetudinarian.

NOSOCÓMIUM (νοσοκομειον, from νοσος a disease, and κομειω to take care of). An hospital.

NOSODÓCHIUM (νοσοδοχειον, from νοσος a disease, and δεχω to receive). The same.

NOSOLÓGIA (νοσελογια, from νοσος a disease, and λογος a discourse). A discourse concerning the nature and cure of diseases.

NOSOPOIÉTICA (νοσοποιητικα, from νοσος a disease, and ποιειω to induce). Whatever things injure the health and induce disease.

- NŌSOS (νοσος, from נֹסִיס *nosīs* infirm, Heb.) Disease ; infirmity.
- NOSTÁLGIA (from *nostras* our own country, and αλγος grief). Longing or pining for home. National insanity. Broken-heartedness.
- NÓTHUS (from νοθος spurious). Those ribs which are not attached to the sternum are called *nothæ costæ*, the spurious ribs.
- NOTHRÓTES (νωθροτης, from νωθρος torpid). Torpor ; morbid sluggishness.
- NOTIÆ'US (νωτιαιος, from νωτον the back). An epithet of the spinal marrow.
- NOTIÓDES (νοτιωδης, from νοτις moisture). Applied to a fever attended with a vitiation of the fluids, or a colliquative wasting.
- NÓTIS (νοτις). Humour. Vapour.
- NÓTOS (ωτος, from νευω to bend). The back.
- NOVÁCULA (à *novando faciem*, because it refreshes the face). A razor, which, till lately, was numbered among a surgeon's instruments. Also a fish, so called from the sharp bone along its back.
- NUBÉCULA (dim. of *nubes* a cloud). A cloud in the urine. A white speck in the eye.
- NUCAMÉNTUM (quasi *nucis amentum* the thong of the nut). A catkin ; the long bud hanging from the nut and some other trees.
- NÚCHA (from נְחָא *nucha* the spinal marrow, Arab. or נְקֵרָה *nekra* the cavity between the shoulders, Arab.) The back of the neck. The region upon the first vertebra of the back, where the spinal marrow begins.
- NUCIPÉRSICA (quasi *nux Persica*, the Persian nut). The nectarine.
- NÚCLEUS (*e nuce* from the nut). A kernel ; a fruit inclosed in a hard shell.
- NUCTÓBASIS (νωτοβασις, from νξ night, and βαينو to go). Walking in the sleep.
- NÚCULA (dim. of *nux* a nut). The earth-nut.
- NUMÉNIUS (νεμηνιος, from νεμηνια the new moon). The curlew ; so called from the crescent-like curvature of its beak.
- NUMMULÁRIA (from *nummus* money). Herb twopence ; so called because its leaves are round, and of the size of the old silver twopence.

NUSCÍTIO and NUSCITIÓsus. See LUSCIOUSUS.

NUTRICÁTIO (from *nutrico* to nourish). Nutrition; accretion; growth.

NUTRIMÉNTUM (from *nutrio* to nourish). Whatever is used to nourish the body, and preserve it from dissolution.

NUTRÍTIO (from *nutrio* to nourish). See NUTRICATIO.

NUTRÍTIUS (from *nutrio* to nourish). Affording nourishment.

NUX (from *nû lux*, Heb.) A nut.

NYCHTHÉMERUS (*νυχθημερος*, from *νύξ* a night, and *ἡμέρα* a day). Applied to fevers which continue one day and one night.

NYCTALÓPIA (*νυκταλωπια*, from *νύξ* night, and *ὤψ* the eye, or *ὀπτω* to see). A weakness of the eyes, in which the patient cannot bear the light of the day.

NYCTERÍNUS (*νυκτερινος*, from *νύξ* night). See NOCTURNUS.

NY'CTERIS (*νυκτερις*, from *νύξ* the night). The bat; so called because it appears only in the evening.

NYCTICÓRAX (*νυκτικοραξ*, from *νύξ* night, and *κοραξ* a crow). A kind of raven only seen in the night-time.

NYCTÓBASIS (*νυκτοβασις*, from *νύξ* the night, and *βαίνω* to go). Walking in sleep.

NY'GMA (*νυγμα*, from *νυσσω* to prick). A puncture.

NY'MPHA (from *νυμφα* a water nymph). A little prominence in the pudenda of women; so called because it stands in the water-course. The clitoris.

NYMPHÆ'A (*νυμφαια*, from *νυμφα* a water nymph, because it grows in watery places). The water-lily.

NYMPHOÍDES (*νυμφοειδης*, from *νυμφαια* the water-lily, and *ειδος* a likeness). A herb resembling the water-lily.

NYMPHOMÁNIA (*νυμφομανια*, from *νυμφα* the nymph, and *μανια* madness). A species of madness occasioned by a preternatural irritation of the pudenda of women.

NYMPHOTÓMIA (*νυμφοτομια*, from *νυμφα* the clitoris, and *τεμνω* to cut). A section of the clitoris when it is too large.

NYSTÁGMUS (*νυσαγμος*, from *νυσάζω* to be drowsy). A drowsiness with nodding of the head.

NY'XIS (*νυξις*, from *νυσσω* to prick). A puncture.

O.

OBACERBA'TIO (from *ob*, and *acerbo* to exasperate). An exacerbation or increase of violence in a disease.

OBAUDÍTUS (from *ob* dim. and *audio* to hear). A diminution of the sense of hearing.

OBCÆCÁTIO (from *ob* dim. and *cæcus* blind). A dimness of sight.

OBCÓNICUS (from *ob*, and *conus* a cone). In botany, it is applied to the nectarium when it is something conical.

OBELÆ'US (ὀβελαιος, from ὀβελος a dart). Applied to the sagittal suture of the head, because it is straight like a dart.

OBELISCOTHÉCA (ὀβελισκοθηκη, from ὀβελισκος an obelisk, and θηκη a bag). Dwarf American sun-flower; so called from the shape of its seed-bags.

OBÉSITAS (from *obesus* fat). Corpulency.

OBFUSCÁTIO (from *obfusco* to darken). Dimness of vision.

OBLÆ'SIO (from *oblædo* to hurt). An injury done to any part by external violence.

OBLINÁTIO (from *ob*, and *lino* to anoint). The partial anointing of any part.

OBLÍQUITAS (from *obliquus* crooked). Unnatural crookedness of any part.

OBLÍQUUS (from *ob*, and *liquo* to flow aside). A name prefixed to many muscles from the oblique ascent of their fibres.

OBLÍVIO (from *obliviscor* to forget). Forgetfulness; a symptom of depraved understanding.

OBLÓNGUS (from *ob* dim. and *longus* long). Applied in botany to a leaf somewhat long, or whose longitudinal diameter exceeds that of its transverse.

OBMUTESCÉNTIA (from *obmutesco* to be silent). Dumbness; privation of the power to articulate words.

OBOVÁTUS (from *ob*, and *ovum* an egg). Applied to a leaf shaped like an egg. Oval.

OBSIDIÁNUM (from *Obsidianus* its inventor). A sort of colour with which the ancient vessels were glazed, and applied by Libavius to glass of antimony.

OBSTETRICATIO (from *obstetrico* to act the midwife). Midwifery.

OBSTETRÍCIUM. The same.

O'BSTETRIX (*quòd dolori obfistat*, because she relieves from pains).
A midwife.

OBSTIPATIO (from *obstipo* to stop up). Costiveness.

OBSTÍPITAS (from *obstipo* to stop up). The wry neck; in which the natural motion of the head is obstructed.

OBSTRUCTIO (from *obstruo* to shut). The inability of the fluids to pass through their vessels from a viscosity of the fluids, or diminished capacity of the vessels.

OBSTRUENTIA (from *obstruo* to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of the ducts or vessels.

OBSTUPEFACIENTIA (from *obstupefacio* to stupefy). Narcotics.

OBSTUPEFACIO (from *obstupefacio* to stupefy). Stupescation; dullness of sensation.

OBTUNDENTIA (from *obtundo* to make blunt). Medicines which lessen the acrimony of the humours.

OBTURATOR (from *obturo* to shut up). A muscle which covers, and as it were shuts up, the foramen magnum of the ischium.

OBTURATRIX (from *obturator*). An artery so called because it perforates the obturator muscle.

OBVOLUTUS (from *obvolvo* to roll up). Folded; rolled up. A term in botany.

OBVOLVENTIA (from *obvolvo* to roll up). See OBTUNDENTIA.

OCCIPITALIS (from *occiput* the hinder part of the head). Belonging to the occiput.

OCCIPITOFRONTALIS (from *occiput* the hinder part of the head, and *frons* the forehead). A muscle which rises in the posterior part of the occiput, and is inserted in the forehead.

O'CCIPUT (from *ob*, and *caput* the head). The hinder part of the head.

OCCULTUS (from *occulo* to conceal). Applied to those causes or properties which the wisdom of man has not been able to investigate.

OCHÉMA (*οχημα*, from *οχεω* to carry). A vehicle, or thin fluid in which a denser medicine is deposited for its easier administration.

OCHETEÚMA (*οχητευμα*, from *οχετος* a duct). The nostril.

O'CHETUS (*οχετος*, from *οχεω* to convey). A duct or canal. The urinary or abdominal passages.

O'CHEUS (*οχευς*, from *οχεω* to carry). The bag of the scrotum.

- O'CHRA** (ωχρα, from ωχρος pale). Ochre; an earth of a pale yellow colour.
- O'CHRUS** (from ωχρος pale). A kind of pulse, so called from the pale muddy colour of its flowers.
- OCHTHODES** (οχθωδης, from οχθη a bank or excrecence). Applied to ulcers whose lips are callous and tumid.
- OCIMÁSTRUM** (dim. of *ocimum* basil). Wild basil, or campion.
- O'CIMUM** (ωκυμον). See **OCYUM**.
- OCTÁNA** (from οκτω eight). An intermitting fever returning every eighth day.
- OCTÁNDRIA** (οκτανδρια, from οκτω eight, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants having eight stamina or male parts of fructification.
- OCTÁVUS HÚMERI MÚSCULUS**. The eighth muscle of the shoulder.
- OCULÁRIA** (from *oculus* the eye). Eyebright; so called from its uses in disorders of the eyes.
- OCULÁRIS** (from *oculus* the eye). Belonging to the eye.
- OCULÍSTA** (from *oculus* the eye). An oculist or eye-doctor.
- O'CULUS** (οκος, from οπτομαι to see). The eye. In botany, it is the bud of a plant. Also a name prefixed to many herbs whose flowers are supposed to resemble the eye of some animal; as *oculus bovis*, the ox-eye or great daisy.
- OCYMÁSTRUM** (dim. of *ocymum* basil). Wild basil.
- OCYMOÍDES** (ωκυμοειδης, from ωκυμον basil, and ειδος a likeness). The red wild campion, a herb resembling basil.
- O'CYMUM** (ωκυμον, from ωκυσ swift). The herb basil; so called from its sudden growth.
- ODAXÍSMUS** (οδαξισμος, from οδους a tooth, and δακνυω to bite). A biting sensation in the teeth or gums.
- O'DIUM** (from odio to hate). Hatred; an evil sensation of the mind.
- O'DME** (οδμη, from οζω to smell). The sense of smelling.
- ODONTAGÓGUS** (οδονταγωγος, from οδους a tooth, and αγω to draw). An instrument to draw teeth.
- ODONTÁGRA** (οδονταγρα, from οδους a tooth, and αηρευνω to seize). The gout in the teeth. Also a tooth-drawer.
- ODONTÁLGIA** (οδονταλγια, from οδους a tooth, and αλγος pain). The tooth-ach.

- ODONTÁLGICA** (οδονταλγικά, from οδονταλγία the tooth-ach). Medicines which relieve the tooth-ach.
- ODONTÍASIS** (οδοντιασις, from οδοντιαω to put forth the teeth). Dentition.
- ODÓNTICA** (οδοντικά, from οδus a tooth). Remedies for pains in the teeth.
- ODONTIRRHŒA** (οδοντιρροια, from οδus a tooth, and ρεω to flow). A flux of blood from the socket of the jaw after a tooth is drawn.
- ODÓNTIS** (οδοντις, from οδus a tooth). A species of lychnis; so called because its decoction was supposed useful in relieving the tooth-ach.
- ODONTÍTIS** (οδοντιτις). The same.
- ODONTOGLY'PHUM** (οδοντογλυφον, from οδus a tooth, and γλυφω to scrape). An instrument for scaling and scraping the teeth.
- ODONTOÍDES** (οδοντοειδης, from οδus a tooth, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to a process of the vertebra of the neck from its tooth-like shape.
- ODONTOLÍTHOS** (οδοντολιθος, from οδus a tooth, and λιθος a stone). The tartar or stony crust upon the teeth.
- ODONTOPHY'IA** (οδοντοφυια, from οδus a tooth, and φυω to grow). Dentition.
- ODONTOTRÍMMA** (οδοντοτριμμα, from οδus a tooth, and τριβω to wear away). A dentifrice, or medicine to clean the teeth.
- ODORÁBILIS** (from *odoro* to smell). Applied to all substances which exhale a vapour able to excite the sense of smelling.
- ODORAMÉNTUM** (from *odoro* to smell). Any drug or substance which upon the application of fire emits an odoriferous vapour.
- ODORÁTUS** (from *odoro*, οζω, to smell). The sense of smelling.
- ODORÍFERUS** (from *odor* odour, and *fero* to bear). Producing a flavour. Applied to some supposed glands about the pudenda and the armpits which emit a foetid exhalation.
- O'DYNE** (οδυνη). Pain.
- ODYNÉMA** (οδυνημα). The same.
- ÆA** (αιη, from αιω to bear). The service-tree; named from its fruitfulness.
- ÆCONÓMIA** (οικονομια, from οικος a house, and νομος a law). The conduct of nature in preserving animal bodies is called the animal œconomy.

- ÆDÉMA** (οἰδήμα, from οἰδεω to swell). A tumour: it is usually confined to soft serous swellings about the extremities.
ÆDEMATÓDES (οἰδηματώδης, from οἰδήμα a swelling). Swelling into a soft tumour.
ÆDEMOSÁRCA (οἰδημοσάρκα, from οἰδήμα a swelling, and σὰρξ flesh). A kind of tumour between the œdema or soft tumour, and the sarcoma or hard one.
ÆNANTHÁRIUM (οἰνανθαρίον, from οἶνος wine, and ἀνθος a flower). A sweet ointment in the composition of which are wine and the flowers of lilies.
ÆNÁNTHE (οἰνανθη, from οἶνος wine, and ἀνθος a flower). Dropwort; so called because its flowers smell like the vine.
ÆNÁREA (οἰναρεή, from οἰναρεά the cuttings of vines). Ashes prepared from parts of the vine.
Æ'NAS (οἰνας, from οἶνος wine). A kind of wild dove; so called from its colour, which is like the black grape.
ÆNELCÉ'UM (οἰνελαίον, from οἶνος wine, and ελαίον oil). A mixture of oil and wine.
ÆNÓDES (οἰνωδής, from οἶνον wine). Vinous.
ÆNOGÁLA (οἰνογάλα, from οἶνος wine, and γάλα milk). A drink made of wine and new milk. A syllabub.
ÆNOGÁRUM (οἰνογαρον, from οἶνος wine, and γαρὸν garum). A mixture of wine and garum.
ÆNOMÁLICUM (οἰνομαλικόν, from οἶνος wine, and μήλον an apple). Apple-wine. Cyder.
ÆNOMÉLI (οἰνομελί, from οἶνος wine, and μέλι honey). Wine made of honey, or sweetened with honey.
ÆNOPHLY'GIA (οἰνοφλυγία, from οἶνος wine, and φλυῶ to be full). Drunkenness; inebriety.
ÆNÓPLIA (οἰνωπλία, from οἶνος wine). The great jubeb-tree, the juice of whose fruit is like that of the grape.
ÆNÓSIS (οἰνωσις, from οἶνος wine). Intoxication.
ÆNÓTHERA (οἰνωθερά, from οἶνος wine). A sort of lysimachia; so called because its dried root smells like wine.
Æ'NUS (οἶνος, from יין *ion*, Heb.) Wine.
ÆNOSTÁGMA (οἰνοστάγμα, from οἶνος wine, and σταζω to distill). Spirit of wine.

ÆSOPHAGÆ'US (οισοφαγαιος, from οισοφαγος, the gullet). Belonging to the œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGISMUS (οισοφαγισμος, from οισοφαγος the gullet). A difficulty of deglutition.

ÆSÓPHAGUS (οισοφαγος, from οιω to carry, and φαγω to eat, because it carries the food into the stomach). The gullet.

ÆSTROMÁNIA (οιστρομανια, from οιστρος the pudenda of a woman, and μαινομαι to rage). A furor uterinus.

Æ'STRUS (οιστρος, from οιω to agitate, because by its bite or sting it agitates cattle). The gad-fly, and by metaphor the pudenda and clitoris of a woman, as being highly susceptible of irritation.

ÆSY'PUS (οισιπος, from οισ a sheep, and ρυπος fordes). The greasy fordes of wool.

ÓFFA (from פת *phath* a fragment, Heb.) Offal; the residuum or fæces of any substance.

OFFICINÁLIS (from *officina* a shop). Applied to such substances as are directed to be kept in shops for medical purposes.

OFFUSCÁTIO. See **OB'FUSCATIO.**

OLÁMPI (Americ.) A gum resembling copal.

Ó'LEA (from ελαια). The olive-tree.

OLEÁMEN (from *oleum* oil). A thin liniment composed of oils.

OLEÁNDER (from *olea* the olive-tree, which it resembles). The rose bay.

OLEÁSTER (dim. of *olea* the olive-tree). The wild olive.

OLÉCRANUM (ωλεκρανον, from ωλενη the cubit, and κρανον a head). The elbow.

Ó'LENE (ωλενη). The cubit.

OLEOSÁCCHARUM (from *oleum* oil, and *saccharum* sugar). An essential oil ground up with sugar.

OLEÓSUS (from *oleum* oil). Oily; of the nature and consistence of oil.

Ó'LEUM (ελαιον, from *olea* the olive). Oil. This name was at first confined to the oil expressed from the olive. It is also a term for the oily productions of several substances.

OLFACTÓRIUS (from *olfactus* the sense of smelling). Applied to the nerves which communicate the sense of smell.

OLFÁCTUS (from *olfacio* to give a smell). The sense of smelling.

OLÍBANUM (λιβανον, from לבנה *lebona*, Chald.) Frankincense.

OLI-

- OLIGÁNTHERÆ** (from *ολιγος* few, and *anthera* the top of the stamen). A class of plants whose petals exceed or equal the number of chives.
- OLIGÓPHORUS** (*ολιγοφορος*, from *ολιγος* few, and *φερω* to bear). An epithet of wine when it is thin, and contains few spiritous particles.
- O'LIDA** (from *oleo* to smell). A kind of red kidney bean; named from the disagreeable savour of its flowers.
- OLIGOPSY'CHIA** (*ολιγοψυχια*, from *ολιγος* small, and *ψυχη* the mind). Pusillanimity; faint-heartedness.
- OLIGOTRÓPHIA** (*ολιγοτροφια*, from *ολιγος* small, and *τρεφω* to nourish). A deficient nourishment.
- OLISTHÉMA** (*ολισθημα*, from *ολισθαινω* to fall out). A luxation.
- OLÍVA** (from *ελαια*). The olive or olive-tree.
- OLIVÁRIUS** (from *oliva* the olive). Resembling an olive; applied to two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata.
- OLIVIFÓRMIS** (from *oliva* the olive, and *forma* a likeness). The same.
- OLOPHLY'CTIS** (*ολοφλυκτις*, from *ολος* whole, and *φλυκτις* a pustule). A small hot eruption covering the whole body: when partial, it is called *phlyctæna*.
- O'LUS** (*ab alendo*, from its nourishment. Scal.) Any kind of pot-herb.
- OLUSÁTRUM** (id est, *olus atrum*, the black herb, from its black leaves). Lovage.
- OLY'NTHUS** (*ολυνθος*). An unripe fig.
- O'LYRA** (*ολυρα*, from *όλως* much, and *ρεω* to flow, because if eaten it causes violent purging, Minsh.) Starch-wheat.
- OMÁGRA** (*ωμαγρα*, from *ωμος* the shoulder, and *αγρα* a seizure). The gout in the shoulder.
- O'MASUM** (quasi *comasum* or *comesum*, from *comedo* to eat, because it contains what is eaten). The third ventricle of a ruminating animal.
- O'MERIA** (*ομβρια*, from *ομβρος* a shower). A stone so called because it was believed to fall in thunder-storms.
- OMÉLYSIS** (*ωμηλυσις*, from *ωμος* crude, and *λυσις* flower, from *λυω* to break in pieces). Any kind of coarse meal.

- OMENTÁLIS (from *omentum* the cawl). Belonging to the cawl.
- OMENTÍTIS (from *omentum* the cawl). An inflammation of the omentum.
- OMÉNTUM (from *omen* a guess). The cawl ; so called because the soothsayers prophesied from an inspection of this part. Also the membrane of the brain.
- OMIÆ'US (ωμιαῖος, from ωμος the shoulder). Belonging to the shoulder.
- ÓMMA (ομμα, from οπτομαι to see). The eye.
- OMOCÓTYLE (ωμοκοτυλη, from ωμος the shoulder, and κοτυλη a cavity). The acetabulum of the shoulder.
- OMOHYOIDÆ'US (ωμουσειδαιος, from ωμος the shoulder, and υοιδες the hyoid bone). A muscle which rises in the shoulder, and is inserted in the hyoid bone.
- OMOLÍNUM (ωμολινον, from ωμος crude, and λινον flax). Raw flax.
- OMOPLÁTA (ωμοπλατη, from ωμος the shoulder, and πλατυς broad). The shoulder blade.
- OMOPLATOHYOIDÆ'US (ωμοπλατουσειδαιος). The same as OMOHYOIDÆUS.
- ÓMOS (ωμος, from οιω to bear, as being the seat of burthens). The shoulder.
- OMÓTOCOS (ωμοτοκός, from ωμος crude, and τικτω to bring forth). A miscarriage or immature birth of a child.
- OMOTRÍBES (ωμοτριβες, from ωμος crude, and τριβω to bruise). An epithet of oil from unripe olives.
- OMPHÁCINUM (ομφακινον, from ομφακιον the juice of unripe grapes). An epithet of the juice of unripe grapes.
- OMPHACÍTIS (ομφακιτις, from ομφακος an unripe grape). A small kind of gall growing from the oak, and so called because it resembles an unripe grape in its sour astringent taste.
- OMPHÁCIUM (ομφακιον, from ομφακος an unripe grape). The juice of unripe grapes.
- OMPHACOMÉLI (ομφακομελι, from ομφακος an unripe grape, and μελι honey). An oxymel made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.
- OMPHALOCÁRPUS (ομφαλοκαρπος, from ομφαλος the navel, and καρπος fruit). Cleavers ; so called because its fruit resembles a navel.

OMPHALOCÉLE (ομφαλοκηλη, from ομφαλος a navel, and κηλη a rupture). A rupture of the navel.

OMPHALÓDES (ομφαλωδης, from ομφαλος a navel). A plant resembling borage, and so named because the calyx is excavated in the middle like the human navel.

OMPHALOMÁNTIA (ομφαλομαντια, from ομφαλος the navel, and μαντευω to prophesy). The foolish vaticination of midwives, who pretend to foretell the number of the future offspring from the number of knots in the navel.

ÓMPHALOS (ομφαλος, from ομφιελισκω to roll up). The navel.

OMPHALOTÓMIA (ομφαλοτομια, from ομφαλος the navel, and τεμνω to cut). The separation of the navel-string.

ÓMPHAX (ομφαξ, quia ωμη εις το φαγειν, from its crude taste). An unripe grape, or its juice.

ÓNAGER (οναγρος, from ονος an afs, and αγριος wild). The wild afs.

ÓNAGRA (οναγρα, from οναγρος the wild afs). An American plant; so called because it is said to tame wild beasts.

ÓNCOS (ονκος). A tumour.

ONEIRÓCRISIS (ονειροκρισις, from ονειρος a dream, and κρινω to judge). A judgment of the event of a disease from the sleep and dreams of the patient.

ONEIRODY'NIA (ονειροδυνια, from ονειρος a dream, and οδυνη trouble). Disturbed or troubled sleep.

ONEIRÓGMUS (ονειρογμος, from ονειρωττω to dream). Venereal dreams.

ONEIRÓGONOS (ονειρογονος, from ονειρος a dream, and γονη the seed). An emission of the semen in sleep.

ONEIROMÁNTIA (ονειρομαντια, from ονειρος a dream, and μαντευω to foretell). The same as ONEIROCRISIS.

ÓNIS (ονις, from ονος an afs). The dung of an afs. It was much in repute with Hippocrates.

ONÍSCUS (ονισκος, from ονος an afs). The stock-fish; so called because like the afs it requires much beating before it is useful. Also a kind of flow-worm.

ONÍTIS (ονιτις, from ονος an afs, because asses covet it). A kind of wild marjoram.

ONOBRY'CHIS (ονοβρυχis, from ονος an afs, and βρυχω to bray). A fort

sort of faintfoin; so called, according to Blanchard, because the smell or taste of it makes asses bray.

ONOCÁRDUM (ονοκαρδιον, from ονος an ass, and *carduus* a thistle). A kind of thistle eaten by asses.

ONOCÉLIS (ονοχειλις, from ονος an ass, and χειλος a lip). A herb so called from its supposed resemblance.

ONÓNIS (ονωνις, from ονος an ass, because it interrupts asses when at plow). Rest-harrow.

ONÓNIUM (ονωνιον, from ονος an ass). A wild nettle eaten by asses.

ONOPÓRDUM (ονοπορδον, from ονος an ass, and περδω to break wind). A kind of thistle; so named from its being much coveted by asses, and from the noise it makes upon pressure.

ONÓPTERIS (ονοπτερις, from ονος an ass, and πτερις fern). A kind of fern eaten by asses.

ÓNOS (ονος, from ονημι to assist). The ass; named from its usefulness.

ONY'CHIA (ονυχια, from ονυξ the nail). A whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ÓNYSX (ονυξ, from נִיח onak, Heb.) A gem. The nail of a finger or toe, and a spot in the eye of the shape of a nail.

OÓIDES (ωσειδης, from ωον an egg, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to the aqueous humour of the eye, from its likeness to the white of a raw egg, or from its shape.

OOGÁLA (ωογαλα, from ωον an egg, and γαλα milk). A food made of milk and eggs. Whitepot.

ÓN (ων). An egg.

ÓPALUS (ωπαλος, from ωψ the eye, because it is good for the sight). A precious stone.

ÓPE (οπη, from οπτομαι to see through). A foramen.

OPERÁTIO (from *operor* to perform). A medical act performed by instruments.

OPERCULÁRIS (from *operio* to open). Applied to those animals whose shells divide, as the oyster.

OPERCULÁTUS (from *operculum* a cover). Applied in botany to a kind of moss whose anthera is furnished with a lid.

OPHÍASIS (οφιασις, from οφis a serpent). A falling off of the hair. It is so called in reference to a serpent's casting its skin.

- OPHIDION (οφιδιον, dim. of οφis a serpent). A large eel ; so called because it resembles a serpent.
- OPHIÓCTONUM (οφιοκτονον, from οφis a serpent, and κτεινω to kill). A herb which is said to destroy serpents.
- OPHIOGLOSSOÍDES (οφιογλωσσοειδης, from οφιογλωσσον ophioglossum, and ειδος a likeness). A fungus resembling the adder's-tongue.
- OPHIOGLÓSSUM (οφιογλωσσον, from οφis a serpent, and γλωσσα a tongue). Adder's-tongue ; so called from the resemblance of its fruit.
- OPHIÓMACHUS (οφιομαχος, from οφis a serpent, and μαχομαι to fight). The lizard ; so called because it destroys serpents.
- OPHIOSCÓRODON (οφιοσκοροδον, from οφis a serpent, and σκοροδον garlic). Mountain garlic ; so named because it is spotted like a serpent.
- OPHIOSTÁPHYLUM (οφιοσταφυλον, from οφis a serpent, and σταφυλη a berry). White bryony ; so called because serpents feed upon its berries.
- O'PHIS (οφis, from ΠΥΘΩΝ *erhabh*, Heb.) A serpent.
- OPHÍTES (οφιτης, from οφis a serpent). A kind of marble spotted like a serpent.
- O'PHRYS (οφρυς). That part of the forehead where the eye-brows grow. Also a herb so called because its juice was used to make the hair of the eye-brows black.
- OPHTHÁLMIA (οφθαλμια, from οφθαλμος the eye). An inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes.
- OPHTHALMÍATER (οφθαλμιατρος, from οφθαλμος the eye, and ιαομαι to heal). An oculist.
- OPHTHÁLMICUS (οφθαλμικος, from οφθαλμος the eye). Belonging to the eye.
- OPHTHALMÍTIS (οφθαλμιτις). The same as OPHTHALMIA.
- OPHTHALMOPÓNIA (οφθαλμοπονια, from οφθαλμος the eye, and πονεω to labour). A pain in the eye, in which it is fatigued with the least degree of light.
- OPHTHALMORRHÁGIA (οφθαλμορραγια, from οφθαλμος the eye, and ρηγνυμι to break out). Bleeding from the eye or eye-lid.
- OPHTHALMÓXYSIS (οφθαλμοξυσις, from οφθαλμος the eye, and ξεω to scrape off). A brushing or cleansing the eye.
- OPHTHALMOXY'STRUM (οφθαλμοξυστρον, from οφθαλμος the eye, and ξυστρον a brush). A brush for the eye.

- OPHTHÁLMUS (οφθαλμος, from *οπτομαι* to see). The eye.
- OPIÁTA (from *opium*). Medicines whose chief ingredient is opium.
- OPÍSMUS (οπισμος, from *οπιον* opium). An opiate confection.
- OPISTHÉNAR (οπισθεναρ, from *οπισθεν* backward, and *θεναρ* the palm). The back part of the palm.
- OPISTHOCRÁNIUM (οπισθοκρανιον, from *οπισθεν* backward, and *κρανιον* the head). The hinder part of the head.
- OPISTHOCYPHÓSIS (οπισθοκυφωσις, from *οπισθεν* backward, and *κυφωσις* a gibbosity). A gibbosity of the back bone.
- OPISTHÓTONOS (οπισθοτονος, from *οπισθεν* backward, and *τεινω* to extend). A spasm in which the trunk is drawn backwards with the head towards the shoulders.
- O'PIUM (οπιον, from *οπος* juice, or rather from *ופי* *opi*, Arab.) The inspissated juice of the heads of poppies.
- POBÁLSAMUM (οποβαλσαμον, from *οπος* juice, and *βαλσαμον* balsam). Balsam of Gilead.
- POCÁLPASUM (οποκαλπασον, from *οπος* juice, and *καλπασος* a tree of that name). A juice resembling myrrh.
- POCÁRPASUM. The same.
- PODÉLDOC (a term of no meaning invented by Paracelsus). Formerly it signified a plaster for all external injuries, but now is confined to a camphorated soap liniment.
- PODÉLTOC. The same.
- OPÓPANAX (οποπαναξ, from *οπος* juice, and *παναξ* the panacea). A resinous juice obtained from the root of the panax or all-heal.
- OPÓPIA (οπωπια, from *οπτομαι* to see). The bones of the eyes.
- OPÓRICE (οπωρικη, from *οπωρα* autumnal fruits). A conserve made of ripe fruits.
- O'POS (οπος, from *οπη* a foramen or canal). Juice. Humour.
- OPPILÁTIO (from *oppilo* to shut up). An obstruction.
- OPPILÁTIVA (from *oppilo* to shut up). Medicines or substances which shut up the pores.
- OPPLÉTIO (from *oppleo* to fill up). Repletion, a too great fullness.
- OPPOSITIFÓLIUS (from *oppositus* opposite, and *folium* a leaf). In botany, it means growing opposite to the leaf.
- OPPRÉSSIO (from *opprimo* to press upon). In general it means that anxiety

anxiety attending certain diseases which arises from a redundancy or coagulation of blood in the heart. It also signifies a catalepsy, or any pressure upon the brain.

OPSÁRIUM (οψάριον, from οψον food). A small fish, formerly much eaten.

OPSÍGONUS (οψίγονος, from οψε late, and γινομαι to be born). Applied to those teeth which are produced in adults.

O'PSIS (οψις, from οπτομαι to see). The sense of vision. Also the eye.

O'PTICUS (οπτικός, from οπτομαι to see). Belonging to the eye or the sight.

O'PULUS (*ab opulentia*, from its exuberant growth, or *quòd viti fert opem*, because it is used as a prop for vines). Witch hazel. The gelder rose.

OPÚNTIA (*ab Opunte*, from the city Opus, near which it flourished). The cochineal plant.

OPUNTIOIDES (from *opuntia*, and εἶδος a likeness). A marine plant shaped like the opuntia.

ORBICULÁRIS (from *orbiculus* a little ring). Round; shaped like a ring. Applied to a bone of the ear, and to several muscles from the course and direction of their fibres.

O'RBITA (dim. of *orbis* a globe). The orbit of the eye, or circular cavity in which the eye is placed.

ORBITÁLIS (from *orbita* the orbit of the eye). Belonging to the orbit of the eye.

ORBITÁRIS. The same; and ORBITARIUS.

O'RCHAS (ορχας, from ορχις a testicle). An olive; so called from its testiculated shape.

O'RCHEA (ορχεα, from ορχις a testicle). The scrotum, or external covering of the testicles.

ORCHÍDIÆ (from *orchis* a testicle). A class of plants whose roots resemble testicles.

O'RCHIS (ορχις, from ορεγομαι to desire). A testicle. Also a plant whose root resembles the testicles.

ORCHÍTES (ορχίτης). See ORCHAS.

O'RCHOS (from ορχος a plantation or orchard). The extremity of the eye-lids, where the eye-lashes grow; so called from the regularity with which the hairs are inserted.

ORCHO-

ORCHOTÓMIA (ορχοτομία, from ορχις a testicle, and τέμνω to cut).
Castration.

O'RDO (condition or proportion). The subdivision of any class.

ORÉCTICA (ορεκτικά, from ορεξις the appetite). Medicines which
provoke hunger.

ORELLÁNA. See ORLEANA.

OREOSELÍNUM (ορεοσελινον, from ορος a mountain, and σελινον parsley).
Mountain parsley ; a kind of parsley growing wild upon moun-
tains.

ORÉSTIUM (ορεστιον, from ορος a mountain). A kind of elecampane
growing wild upon mountains.

O'REUM (ορεον, from ορος a mountain). A species of blood-wort
growing upon mountains.

ORÉXIS (ορεξις, from ορεγομαι to desire). The appetite. The sense
of hunger.

O'RGANUM (οργανον, from εργαζομαι to labour). A member, limb,
or instrument of any faculty.

ORGÁSMUS (οργασμος, from οργαω to desire vehemently). A violent
salaciousness attended with turgescence of the parts.

O'RGE (οργη, from οργιζω to stimulate). Anger.

ORICHÁLCUM (οριχαλκον, from ορος a mountain, and χαλκος brass).
Latten or copper ; the brass dug from mountains.

ORÍCIA (from *Oricus* a city of Epirus, near which it grows). A
sort of turpentine-tree.

ORÍCULA. Corrupted from AURICULA.

ORIENTÁLIS (from *oriens* the east). Applied to any substance
brought from the east.

ORIFÍCIUM (from *os* the mouth, and *facio* to make). The ex-
treme aperture of any hollow place.

ORÍGANUM (ορειγανον, from ορος a mountain, and γανωω to rejoice).
Wild marjoram ; so called because it grows upon the sides of
mountains.

ORÍGO (from *orior* to arise). The remote cause or first symptom of
a disease.

ORLEÁNA (from the place where it grows). The arnatto-tree.

ORNITHÓGALUM (ορνιθογαλον, from ορνις a bird, and γαλα milk).
A kind of wild onion ; so called, says Blanchard, from the co-
lour of its flowers, which are like the milk found in eggs.

ORNI-

- ORNITHOGLÓSSUM** (ορνιθογλωσσον, from ορνις a bird, and γλωσσα a tongue). The seed of the common ash; so called from its shape. Bird's-tongue.
- ORNITHOPÓDIUM** (ορνιθοποδιον, from ορνις a bird, and πας a foot). Bird's-foot; scorpion-wort; so called from the likeness of its pods to a bird's claw.
- O'RNUS** (from ὄρν, Heb.) The ash-tree which affords manna.
- OROBÁNCHÉ** (οροβαγχη, from οροβος the wild pea, and αγω to suffocate). Broomrape; so called because it twines round the orobus and destroys it.
- ORÓBIUM** (οροβιον, from οροβος the wild pea). The meal of wood peas.
- OROBOÍDES** (οροβοειδης, from οροβος the wild pea, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to the sediment in urine when it is like the meal of wood peas.
- O'ROBUS** (οροβος, from ερεπω to eat). Wood peas.
- OROBRY'CHIS** (οροβρυχης, from οροβος the wood pea, and βρυχω to eat). The same as **OROBUS**.
- O'ROS** (from ορος a mountain). The rise upon the top of the foot.
- OROSÉLINUM** (οροσελινον). See **OREOSELINUM**.
- ORRHAGÓGA** (ορραγωγα, from ορρος serum, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which evacuate serous humours.
- ORRHOPÍSSA** (ορροπισσα, from ορρος serum, and πισσα pitch). A sort of bitumen of the consistence of serum.
- ORRHOPY'GIUM** (ορροπυγιον, from ορος the extremity, and πυγη the buttocks). The extremity of the spine, which is terminated by the os coccygis.
- O'RRHOS** (ορρος, from ρεω to flow). Serum. Whey. Also the line which intersects the middle of the scrotum; and the extremity of the os sacrum, from οριζω to terminate.
- ORTHOCÓLON** (ορθοκωλον, from ορθος straight, and κωλον a limb). A stiff joint, where the limb cannot be bent.
- ORTHOPNŒA** (ορθοπνοια, from ορθος erect, and πνεω to breathe). A difficulty of respiration, where the patient cannot breathe except in an upright posture.
- O'RVALA** (*orvale*, French). A species of clary.
- ORVIETÁNUM** (from *Orvietanus* a native of Orvieto in Italy, who invented it). A celebrated antidote against all kinds of poison.

O'RYX (ορυξ, from ορυσσω to dig). A wild goat ; so called from its scratching up the earth with its fore feet.

ORYZA (ορυζα, from ὄρεζ, Arab.) Rice.

OS OSSIS (οσειον, from οσζυ ozam strength, Heb.) A bone.

OS ORIS (from οσσα the voice, or from the letter o, because of its shape). The mouth.

OSCÉDO (from os the mouth, which it affects). The thrush. Also yawning.

OSCHEÁLIS (from *oscheum* the scrotum). Belonging to, or affecting, the scrotum.

OSCHEOCÉLE (οσχεοκηλη, from οσχεον the scrotum, and κηλη a tumour or rupture). A rupture in which the omentum or intestine protrudes into the scrotum.

OSCHEÓPHYMA (οσχεοφυμα, from οσχεον the scrotum, and φυμα a tumour). A swelling of the scrotum.

O'SCHEUM (οσχεον). The scrotum.

O'SCITANS (from *oscito* to gape). The yawning fever.

OSCITATIO (from *oscito* to yawn). Yawning ; gaping.

OSCUΛATÓRIUS (from *osculo* to kiss). The sphincter muscle of the lips is so called because the action of kissing is performed by it.

O'SIS (ωσις, from ωθειω to thrust out). An unnatural protrusion of any part.

O'SME (οσμη, from οζω to smell). The sense of smelling.

OSMÚNDA (from *Osmund* who first used it). Osmund royal ; a kind of fern.

OSPHRÉSIS (οσφρησις, from οσφραϊνομαι to smell). The sense of smell.

O'SPHYS (οσφυς). The loins.

OSSÍCULUM (dim. of os a bone). The shell, or hard covering of seeds.

OSSIFICATIO (from os a bone, and *fio* to become). The formation of a bone. The induration of any softer substance into bone.

OSSIFRÁGA (from os a bone, and *frango* to break). An eagle ; so called because it takes up bones and other hard substances, and letting them fall upon rocks breaks them. Also a petrified root, called the bone-binder, from its virtues in uniting fractured bones.

- OSSÍVORUS** (from *os* a bone, and *voro* to devour). Applied to a species of tumour or ulcer which destroys the consistence of the bone.
- OSTÁGRA** (οσαγρα, from *οσειον* a bone, and *αγρα* a seizure). A pain in the bones. Also an instrument for extracting bones.
- OSTEÍTES** (οσειτης, from *οσειον* a bone). The bone-binder.
- OSTEOCÓLLA** (οσεικολλα, from *οσειον* a bone, and *κολλαω* to glue). The bone-binder; a substance for uniting broken bones.
- OSTEOCOPUS** (οσεικοπος, from *οσειον* a bone, and *κοπος* uneasiness). A pain in the bones resembling great weariness.
- OSTEOGENEÍA** (οσειογενεια, from *οσειον* a bone, and *γινωμαι* to become). Ossification.
- OSTEOGÉNICA** (οσειογενικα, from *οσειον* a bone, and *γεννω* to beget). Medicines which promote the generation of a callus.
- OSTEOLÍTHOS** (οσειλιθος, from *οσειον* a bone, and *λιθος* a stone). A calcareous substance which promotes a coalition in fractured bones.
- OSTEOLÓGIA** (οσειολογια, from *οσειον* a bone, and *λογος* a discourse). A description of the bones.
- OSTEOSARCÓSIS** (οσειοσαρκωσις, from *οσειον* a bone, and *σαρξ* flesh). A softness of the bones when they become flexible like flesh.
- O'STEUM** (οσειον, from *עצ* *ozam*, Heb.) A bone.
- OSTIÁRIUS** (a porter, from *ostium* a door). The right orifice of the stomach; so called as being the passage into the bowels.
- OSTÍOLA** (dim. of *ostium* a door). The valves or gates of the heart.
- OSTRACÍTIS** (οστρακιτις, from *οστρακον* a shell). A stony substance resembling an oyster-shell.
- OSTRACODÉRMUS** (οστρακοδερμος, from *οστρακον* a shell, and *δερμα* the skin). Applied to any animal covered with a shell.
- O'STREA** (οστρεον, from *οστρακον* a shell). The oyster.
- O'STREUM** (οστρεον). The same.
- OSTRÍTES** (οστριτης). See **OSTEOCOLLA**.
- OSTRÍTIUM** (Blanchard calls it a corruption from **LASERPITIUM**). Masterwort.
- OSTRÚTIUM**. The same.
- O'STRYA** (οστρυα, from *οσειον* a bone). A tree growing in stony places.

OSY'RIS (οσυρίς, from ούρον urine, because it promotes a discharge of the urine, Minsh.) Toad-flax.

OTÁLGIA (ωταλγία, from ος an ear, and αλγος pain). A pain in the ear.

OTEÍLE (ωτειλή, from εταω to wound). A wound.

OTÉNCHYTES (ωτεγχυτής, from ος the ear, and εγχυω to pour in). A syringe for the ear.

OTHÓNE (οθονή). Lint.

OTHÓNNA (οθοννα, from οθονή lint). A species of celandine so called from the softness of its leaves.

O'TICA (ωτικά, from ος ωτος an ear). Medicines against diseases of the ear.

O'TIS (ωτις, from ος an ear). The horn-owl; so called from its large ears, and the prominent plumage above them.

OTÍTES (ωτιτής, from ος the ear). An epithet of the little finger, because it is commonly made use of in scratching the ear.

OTÍTIS (ωτιτίς, from ος the ear). An inflammation in the ear.

OTOPYÓSIS (ωτοπυωσις, from ος the ear, and πυον pus). A purulent discharge from the ear.

OTORRHŒA (ωτορροία, from ος the ear, and ρεω to flow). A discharge of blood or bloody matter from the ear.

O'TUS (ωτος). See OTIS.

OVÁLIS (from ovum an egg). Shaped like an egg.

OVÁRIUM (from ovum an egg). The place where it is supposed the human eggs are seated. The germen of a plant.

OVÁTUS (from ovum an egg). Oval; egg-shaped.

OVIDÚCTUS (from ovum an egg, and ductus a canal). The Fallopian tube, or canal which runs from the ovary to the bottom of the womb.

OVIFÓRMIS (from ovum an egg, and forma a likeness). Applied to the aqueous humour of the eye, from its shape.

O'VUM (from ωον). An egg.

O'XALAS (from oxalis wood-sorrel). A salt formed by the union of the acid of sorrel with a different base. Oxalate.

O'XALIS (οξάλις, from οξύς sharp). Wood-sorrel; so called from the sharpness of its juice.

OXÁLME (οξάλμη, from οξύς vinegar, and αλς salt). A mixture of vinegar and salt.

- OxELÆ'UM** (οξελαιον, from οξος vinegar, and ελαιον oil). A mixture of vinegar and oil.
- O'XIDUM** (from οξυς acid). An oxyde or metallic calx; so called because it is a compound of metal, and oxygene or the acidifying principle. In strict orthography it should be written **OXYDUM**.
- O'XOS** (οξος, from οξυς acid). Vinegar.
- O'XYA** (οξυα, from οξυς sharp). The beech; so called from the acidity of the outer covering of its fruit.
- O'XYAS** (οξυας). The same.
- OXYACÁNTHA** (οξυακανθα, from οξυς sharp, and ακανθα a thorn). The barberry; so called from the acidity of its fruit.
- OXYCÉDRUS** (οξυκεδρος, from οξυ acutely, and κεδρος a cedar). A kind of cedar; so called from the sharp termination of its leaves.
- OXYCÓCCUS** (οξυκοκκος, from οξυς acid, and κοκκος a berry). The crane-berry; named from its acidity.
- OXYCRÁTUM** (οξυκρατον, from οξυς acid, and κεραννυμι to mix). Vinegar mixed with a due proportion of water, and softened with honey.
- OXYCRÓCEUM** (from οξυς acid, and κροκος saffron). An epithet of a plaster in which is vinegar and saffron.
- OXYDÉRCICA** (οξυδερχικα, from οξυς acute, and δερχω to see). Medicines which sharpen the sight.
- OXYGÁLA** (οξυγαλα, from οξυς acid, and γαλα milk). Sour milk.
- OXYGÁRUM** (οξυγαρον, from οξυς acid, and γαρων garum). A composition of vinegar and garum.
- OXYGÉNÍUM** (οξυγενιον, from οξυς acid, and γινομαι to become, or γεινω to produce). Oxygene. The acidifying base or principle.
- OXYGLY'CUM** (οξυγλυκυ, from οξυς acid, and γλυκυσ sweet). Honey mixed with vinegar. An oxymel.
- OXYLÁPATHUM** (οξυλαπαθον, from οξυς acid, and λαπαθον the dock). Sour dock; named from its acidity.
- O'XYMEL** (οξυμελι, from οξυς acid, and μελι honey). Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrup.
- OXYMYRRHÍNE** (οξυμυρρινη, from οξυς acute, and μυρρινη the myrtle). Wild myrtle; so called from its resemblance to myrtle, and its pointed leaves.
- OXYMYRSÍNE** (οξυμυρσινη). The same.

- OXYNÍTRUM** (οξύνιτρον, from οξύς acid, and νιτρον nitre). A plaster composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre.
- OXYNOSÉMA** (οξύνοσημα, from οξύς acute, and νοσος a disease). An acute disease.
- OXYÓPIA** (οξύωπια, from οξύς acute, and οπτομαι to see). An acute-ness of vision.
- OXYPHLEGMÁSIA** (οξύφληγμασια, from οξύς acute, and φλεγω to burn). An acute inflammation.
- OXYPHÉ'NICA** (οξύφοινικη, from οξύς acid, and φοινίξ the tamarind, a native of Phœnicia). The tamarind, so called from its sharpness.
- OXYPHY'LLUM** (οξύφυλλον, from οξύς acid, and φυλλον a leaf). A plant so named from its four leaves.
- OXYPHÓNIA** (οξύφωνια, from οξύς sharp, and φωνη the voice). A shrillness of the voice.
- OXYRÉGMA** (οξύρεγμα, from οξύς acid, and ιρεγω to eructate). An acid eructation.
- OXYRÍNCHUS** (οξύριγχος, from οξύς sharp, and ριν a nose). The sturgeon; so called from its sharp-pointed snout.
- OXYRRHÓDINUM** (οξύρροδινον, from οξύς acid, and ροδινον oil of roses). A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses.
- O'XYS** (from οξύς acid). Wood-sorrel named from its acidity.
- OXYSÁCCHARUM** (οξύσακχαρον, from οξύς acid, and σακχαρον sugar). A composition of vinegar and sugar.
- O'XYSAL** (from οξύς acid, and *sal* salt). A fixed salt supersaturated with acid.
- OXYSCHÉ'NUS** (οξύσχοινος, from οξύς acute, and σχοινος a rush). The sharp-pointed rush.
- OXY'TES** (οξύτης, from οξύς acid). Acidity.
- OXY'TOCA** (οξύτοκα, from οξύς acute, quick, and τικτω to bring forth). Medicines which promote a quick delivery.
- OXYTRIPHY'LLUM** (οξύτριφυλλον, from οξύς acid, and τριφυλλον trefoil). Wood-sorrel; named from its acidity.
- OZÆ'NA** (οζαινα, from οζη a stench). A stinking ulcer in the nose.
- O'ZE** (οζη, from οζω to smell). A stinking breath.
- O'ZYMUM** (οζυμον, from οζω to smell). Sweet basil; so called from its fragrance.

P.

P. IN prescriptions it is sometimes a contraction of *pugillum* a handful, and sometimes of *partes* parts.

PÁBULUM (from *pasco* to feed). Food; aliment. The animal heat and animal spirits are called *pabulum vitæ* the food of life.

PACHY'NTICA (παχυντικά, from παχυνω to incrassate). Medicines which incrassate and thicken the fluids.

PÆDÁNCHONE (παιδαγχονη, from παις a child, and αγχω to suffocate). A species of quinsy peculiar to children. The croup.

PÆDARTHROCACE (παιδαρθροκακη, from παις a child, αρθρον a joint, and κακον an evil). The joint-evil; a disease affecting rickety children.

PÆ'DICUS (παιδικος, from παις a child). Applied to any thing respecting infants.

PÆDOPHLEBOTÓMIA (παιδοφλεβοτομία, from παις a child, and φλεβοτομία phlebotomy). The bleeding of children.

PÆDOTRÍBIA (παιδοτριβία, from παις a child, and τριβω to exercise). The proper exercising of children.

PÆDOTRÓPHIA (παιδοτροφία, from παις a child, and τρεφω to nourish). The nurture and care of infants.

PÆÓNIA (παιονιη, from *Pæon* who first applied it to medical purposes). Piony.

PÆ'PALE (παιπαλη, from παιπαλλω to agitate). The finest part of meal, which is shaken through a sieve.

PÁGINA (from πηγω to compose). A leaf. In botany, it means the superior and inferior superficies of a leaf.

PÁGRUS. See **PHAGRUS.**

PAGÚRUS (παγυρος, from παγος a rock, and κραω to keep). A kind of cray-fish; so called because it is found in rocky places.

PALÆ'US (παλαιος old). Chronic; of long date; applied to old and inveterate diseases.

PALÆ'TYRUS (παλαιτυρος, from παλαιος old, and τυρος cheese). Old cheese.

PALATÍNUS (from *palatum* the palate). Belonging to the palate.

PALA-

PALATOPHARYNGÆ'US. A muscle so called because it originates in the palate and is inserted in the pharynx.

PALATOSALPINGÆ'US (from *palatum* the palate, and *σαλπιγξ* a trumpet). A muscle so called from its origin in the palate, and its trumpet-like shape.

PALÁTUM (from *palo* to hedge in, because it is staked in as it were by the teeth). The palate or roof of the mouth.

PÁLEA (*παλη*, from *παλλω* to agitate, because it is so easily driven about by the wind). Pollen; chaff. Also a thin membrane which separates the floscules from each other.

PALEÁCEUS (from *palea* chaff). Chaffy; covered with a fine dust.

PALIMPÍSSA (*παλιμπισσα*, from *παλιν* again, and *πισσα* pitch). Dry pitch, or resin twice boiled.

PALÍNCOTUS (*παλιγκωτος*, from *παλιν* again, and *κωτος* a renewed passion). An epithet of diseases which return with increased violence.

PALINDRÓMIA (*παλινδρομια*, from *παλιν* again, and *δρομος* a course). The return of a paroxysm, or the reflux of any humour inwardly.

PALIÚRUS (*παλιυρος*, from *παλλω* to move, and *ουρον* the urine). A species of white thorn; so called from its diuretic qualities.

PALLIÁTIO (from *pallio* to conceal). The mitigation of the pains and fears of a patient in a disorder evidently fatal, in order to conceal from him the extremity of his case.

PALLIATIVA (from *pallio* to dissemble). Medicines given only with an intent to relieve pains in a fatal disease.

PÁLLOR (from *παλλυνω* to become white like meal). Paleness; want of countenance.

PÁLMA (*παλαμη*, from *παλλω* to move). The palm of the hand. Also a tree so called because its leaves are extended from the top like the fingers upon the hand.

PALMÁRIA (from *palma* the palm). A plant so named because its leaves grow in the shape of the fingers upon the hand.

PALMÁRIS (from *palma* the palm). Belonging to, or inserted in, the palm of the hand.

PALMÁTUS (from *palma* the palm). Resembling the human hand.

PALMÍSTE (Span.) The cabbage-tree, a species of palm.

PÁLMULA (dim. of *palma* the hand). A date. Also the broad and flat end of a rib; so called from its shape.

PÁLMUS (παλμος, from παλλω to agitate). A palpitation of the heart.
PÁLPEBRÆ (*a palpitando*, from their frequent motion). The eye-lids.

PALPITÁTIŌ (from *palpito* to vibrate). An uneasy increased motion of the heart.

PALUDÁPIUM (from *palus* a lake, and *apium* smallage). A kind of smallage; so called because it grows in and about rivulets.

PALÚSTRIS (from *palus* a fen). Applied to herbs which grow about fenny and marshy places.

PAMPHÍLIUM (παμφιλιον, from πας all, and φιλος grateful). A plaster described by Galen, and so called from its extensive usefulness.

PAMPINIFÓRMIS (from *pampinus* a tendril, and *forma* a likeness). Resembling a tendril; applied to the spermatic chord, and the thoracic duct.

PANACÉA (πανακεια, from πας all, and ακεραι to cure). Some herbs and medicines are thus named from their virtues.

PANALÉTHES (παναληθης, from πας all, and αληθης true). A name of a cephalic plaster from its universal efficacy.

PANARÍTIA. Corrupted from PARONYCHIA.

PANÁDA (dim. of *pane* bread, Ital.) Bread boiled in water to a proper consistence for feeding children or infirm persons with.

PANÁTA or PANATÉLLA. The same.

PÁNAX (παναξ, from πας all, and ακος a cure). See PANACEA.

PANCHRÉSTUS (παγχρηστος, from πας all, and χρηστος useful). An epithet of a collyrium described by Galen, and so named from its general usefulness.

PANCHYMAGÓGA (παγχυμαγωγα, from πας all, χυμος humour, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which expel all morbid humours.

PANCŒ'NUS (παγκοινος, from πας all, and κοινος common). Epidemic; applied to popular diseases, and which attack all descriptions of persons.

PANCRÁTĪUM (παγκρατιον, from πας all, and κρατω to conquer). The sea-onion; so called from its virtues in overcoming all obstructions.

PÁNCREAS (παγκρεας, from πας all, and κρεας flesh). The sweet-bread; so named from its fleshy consistence.

PANCREÁTICUS (παγκρεατικός, from παγκρεας the sweet-bread). Belonging to, or secreted by, the pancreas.

PANCRÉNE (παγκρηνη, from πας all, and κρηνη a fountain). A name of the pancreas from its great secretion.

PANDÉMIUS (πανδημιος, from *πας* all, and *δῆμος* a people). See **PAN-CŒNUS**.

PANDICULÁTIO (from *pandiculo* to gape and stretch). That restless stretching and gaping which accompanies the cold fit of an ague.

PANDURIFÓRMIS (from *pandura* a bandore, and *forma* a likeness). Applied in botany to a leaf shaped like a Spanish guitar.

PANGÓNIUS (παγωνιος, from *πας* all, and *γωνυ* an angle). A stone so called from its numerous angles.

PANÍCULA (dim. of *panus* a weaver's woof). A stalk diffused into many pedicles sustaining the flowers or fruit, like the oat; so called from its likeness to the woof about the quill in a shuttle.

PANICULÁTUS (from *panicula*). Applied to a stalk divided into panicles.

PÁNICUM (a *paniculis*, from its many panicles). Common panic; a herb whose spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in many panicles.

PÁNIS (from *παω* to feed). Bread.

PANNÍCULUS (dim. of *pannus* cloth). A piece of fine cloth. The cellular and carnos membranes are so called from their resemblance to a piece of fine cloth.

PANNÓNICA (from *pannus* a rag). Hawkweed; so called because its stalk is divided into many uneven points, like the end of a piece of rag.

PÁNNUS (from *πενω* to labour). A piece of cloth. A tent for a wound. A speck in the eye, resembling a bit of rag, and an irregular spot or mark upon the skin.

PANOPHÓBIA (πανοφοβια, from *πας* all, and *φοβειω* to fear). A kind of melancholy attended with groundless fear.

PANTAGÓGA (πανταγωγα, from *πας* all, and *αγω* to drive out). Medicines which expell all morbid humours.

PÁNTHER (πανθηρ, from *πας* all, and *θηρ* a wild beast). The leopard; so called as being the most ferocious of all wild beasts.

PANTHÉRIUM (πανθηριον, dim. of *πανθηρ* the leopard). The lynx; a small beast spotted like a leopard.

PANTÓLMIUS (παντολμιος, from *πας* all, and *τολμαω* to dare). An epithet of a medicine described by Æginetus, and so named from its general uses.

PÁNULA. See **PANICULA**.

PÁNUS (from *πενω* to work). A weaver's roll; a soft tumour shaped like a weaver's roll.

PAPÁVER (from *pappa* pap). The poppy; so called because nurses used to mix this plant in children's food to relieve the colic and make them sleep.

PAPÍLIO (quasi *papyrio*, from *papyrus* paper, because of the paper-like texture of their wings). The butterfly.

PAPILIONÁCEUS (from *papilio* the butterfly). Applied to flowers which resemble the expanded wings of the butterfly.

PAPÍLLA (dim. of *pappa* a dug). The nipple.

PAPILLÁRIS (from *papilla* the nipple). Belonging to, or useful for, the nipple.

PAPILLÓSUS (from *papilla* the nipple). Applied in botany to a leaf whose surface is covered with little points or protuberances like nipples.

PÁPPA (*παππα*, the infantile cry of children). A dug. Pap or soft meat for children.

PÁPPUS (*παππος* paternal, being the first sign of manhood). The downy hairs upon the chin. The down on the seeds of plants.

PÁPULA (dim. of *pappa* a dug or nipple). A pimple or ulcerous tubercle.

PAPULÓSUS (from *papula* a pimple). Covered with pimples.

PAPY'RUS (*παπυρος*, voc *Ægyptiaca*). The paper-tree.

PAR (*παρ* near). A pair; as *par linguale* the pair of nerves which go to the tongue.

PARACENTÉISIS (*παρακεντησις*, from *παρακεντεω* to perforate). A perforation. The operation of tapping.

PARACMÁSTICUS (*παρακμαστικός*, from *παρακμαζω* to decline). Gradually decreasing; applied to diseases upon the decline.

PARÁCME (*παρακμη*, from *παρα* dim. and *ακμη* the height). The decline or decrease of a disease.

PARÁCOE (*παρακη*, from *παρα* dim. and *ακω* to hear). A dullness of hearing.

PARACOLLÉTICA (*παρακολλητικά*, from *παρακολλομαι* to glue together). Agglutinants; substances which unite parts preternaturally separated.

PARÁCOPE (*παρακοπη*, from *παρακοπτω* to be delirious). A delirium.

PARACRÚSIS (*παρακρησις*, from *παρακρνω* to depreciate). A slight disar-

disarrangement of the faculties, where the patient is inattentive to what is said to him.

PARACÚSIS (παράκουσις, from παρά diu. and ακουω to hear). Depraved or faulty hearing.

PARACYNÁNCHÉ (παράκυναγχη, from παρά of, κυων a dog, and αγχω to strangle). A kind of quinsey; so named because dogs are subject to it.

PARACYΨIS (παράκυψις, from παράκυνπτω to bend forwards). An inclination of the body forwards. A stooping.

PARADÍSUS (παράδισος, from פֶּרֶדִּיס *paradis*, Heb.) A pungent seed resembling the cardamom is named *granum paradisi* from its virtues.

PARAGÓGE (παράγωγη, from παράγω to adduce). The adduction or adaptation of a bone to its socket.

PARAGLÓSSA (παράγλωσσα, from παρά, and γλωσσα the tongue). A prolapsus of the tongue. A swelled tongue.

PARALÁMPSIS (παράλαμψις, from παράλαμπω to shine a little). A white spot in the eye.

PARALÉRUS (παράληρος, from παράληρω to be delirious). One who is slightly delirious.

PARALLÁGMA (παράλλαγμα, from παράλλαττω to change). The transmutation of a solid part from its proper place, as where one part of a broken bone lies over another.

PARALLÁXIS (παράλλαξις). The same.

PARALLÉLA (παράλληλη, from παράλληλος parallel). A scurf or leprosy affecting only the hands, and running down them in parallel lines.

PARALÓGIA (παράλογια, from παραλεγω to talk absurdly). A delirium in which the patient talks wildly.

PARALÓPHIA (παράλοφια, from παρά near, and λοφια the first vertebra of the back). The lower part of the neck, near the vertebræ.

PARÁLYSIS (παράλυσις, from παραλυω to weaken). A palsy. Also the cowslip; so called from its use in paralytic disorders.

PARAMÉRIA (παράμηρια, from παρά near, and μηρος the thigh). The inward parts of the thighs.

PARÁMESUS (παράμεσος, from παρά near, and μεσος the middle). The ring-

ring-finger, or that which is between the middle and the little fingers.

PARANŌIA (παρανοια, from παρα dim. and νοεω to understand). Alienation of mind; defect of judgment.

PARAPÉCHYUM (παραπηχυον, from παρα near, and πηχυς the cubit). That part of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

PARAPHIMÓSIS (παραφίμωσις, from παρα back, and φιμωω to bridle). A disease of the penis, where the prepuce is drawn back behind the glans, and cannot be drawn over it.

PARAPHÓNIA (παραφωνια, from παρα, and φωνη the voice). A depravity of the sound of the voice.

PARÁPHORA (παραφορα, from παραφερω to transfer). A slight alienation of the mind.

PARAPHRENÍTIS (παραφρενιτις, from παρα dim. and φρεν the mind). Delirium. Also an inflammation of the diaphragm, attended with delirium, from φρενες.

PARAPHRÓSYNE (παραφροσυνη, from παραφρονεω to be estranged in mind). A kind of insanity without fever.

PARAPLÉGIA (παραπληγια, from παραπλησσω to strike inharmoniously). A palsy of the parts below the neck. A partial palsy.

PARAPLÉXIA (παραπληξια). The same.

PARAPOPLÉXIA (παραποπληξια, from παρα dim. and αποπληξια an apoplexy). A slight apoplexy.

PARARYTHMUS (παραρυθμος, from παρα, and ρυθμος number). An epithet of a pulse incongruous to the age of the patient.

PARÁRTHREMA (παραρθρεμα, from παρα, and αρθρον a joint). A slight luxation.

PARASCEPÁSTRA (παρασκεπαστρα, from παρα, and σκεπαζω to cover). A cap or bandage to go round the whole head.

PARÁSCHIDE (παρασχιδη, from παρα, and σχιζω to cleave). A fragment or fissure in a broken bone.

PARASITICÁLIS (from παρασιτος a parasite or hanger-on). Applied to vegetables which grow upon other vegetables, as the mistletoe upon the oak.

PARÁSPHAGIS (παρασφαγισ, from παρα near, and σφαγη the throat). The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARÁ-

PARÁSTATA (παρᾱστατα, from παρᾱστημι to stand near). Any part situated near another. See **PROSTATATA**.

PARASTRÉMMA (παρᾱστρεμμα, from παρᾱστρεφω to turn aside). A convulsive distortion of any part of the face.

PARASYNÁNCHÉ (παρᾱσυναγχη). See **PARACYNANCHE**.

PARATHÉNAR (παρᾱθεναρ, from παρᾱ near, and θεναρ the sole of the foot). A muscle seated near the sole of the foot.

PARDALIÁNCHES (παρᾱδالياγχης, from παρᾱδος a panther, and αγχω to suffocate). The herb dog's-bane ; so called because it was usual to mix it with meat for the purpose of destroying wild beasts.

PÁRDALIS (παρᾱδαλις, the female of παρᾱδος). The female panther.

PARDÁLIUM (παρᾱδαλιον, from παρᾱδος the panther). A kind of ointment smelling like the panther.

PARDÁLIUS (παρᾱδαλιος, from παρᾱδος the panther). A precious stone spotted like the panther.

PÁRDALUS (παρᾱδαλος, from παρᾱδος the pard). The plover ; so called because it is spotted like the pard.

PÁRDUS (παρᾱδος, from פֶּרֶד *berud* spotted, Heb.) The pard or panther ; a spotted beast.

PAREGÓRICA (παρᾱηγωρικος, from παρᾱηγωρεω to mitigate). Medicines which relieve pain.

PAREÍA (παρᾱεια). That part of the face which is between the eyes and the chin.

PAREÍAS (παρᾱειας, from παρᾱεια the cheeks). A kind of serpent ; so called from its large and prominent cheeks.

PAREÍRA (Span.) The American wild vine.

PAREMPTÓSIS (παρᾱεμπτωσις, from παρᾱεμπιπτω to fall into). The lapse of any part or humour from its proper place.

PARENCEPHALIS (παρᾱεγκεφαλις, from παρᾱ near, and εγκεφαλος the brain). The cerebellum or lesser brain.

PARÉNCHYMA (παρᾱεγχυμα, from παρᾱεγχυω to pour through). Any of the viscera through which the blood is strained. The substance between the blood-vessels of the viscera.

PARENTÁLIS (from *parens* a parent). Hereditary ; applied to diseases which descend from fathers to their children.

PARÉRMA (παρᾱερμα, from παρᾱ, and ειρω to connect). A prop or support for any weak part.

PÁRESIS (παρᾱεσις, from παρᾱιμι to relax). An imperfect palsy.

PARIETÁLIS (from *paries* a wall). Applied to the bones of the finciput, because they defend the brain like walls.

PARIETÁRIA (from *paries* a wall, because it grows upon old walls and among rubbish). Pellitory of the wall.

PÁRIS (so called in reference to the youth of that name who adjudged the golden apple to Venus, this herb bearing but one seed). The herb true-love.

PARÍSTHMIÁ (παρισθμια, from παρα near, and ισθμιον the part of the throat near which the tonsils are). The tonsils. A disorder of the tonsils.

PARISTHMIÓTOMUS (παρισθμιστομος, from παρισθμια the tonsils, and τεμνω to cut). An instrument with which the tonsils are scarified.

PARKINSÓNIA (named in honour of Mr. T. Parkinson). An American plant discovered by Plumier.

PARNÁSSIA (from the mountain of that name where it was supposed to have originated). Grass of Parnassus.

PAROCHETEÚSIS (παροχετευσις, from παραχετευω to derive). The draining of humours to one part of the body.

PARODÓNTIS (παροδοντις, from παρα near, and οδονς a tooth). A painful tubercle upon the gums.

PARONY'CHIA (παρωνυχια, from παρα near, and ονυξ the nail). A whitlow or felon; an abscess at the end of the fingers. Also the herb whitlow-grass; so called from its supposed virtues in healing whitlows.

PARÓPIA (παρωπια, from παρα near, and ωψ the eye). The external angle of the eye.

PAROPTÉSIS (παροπτησις, from παρα, and οπτω to roast). A provocation of sweat before a fire or in a bagnio.

PARÓRASIS (παρορασις, from παρα dim. and οραω to see). A diminution or imbecility of sight.

PARORCHÍDIUM (παρορχιδιον, from παρα, and ορχις a testicle). A retention of the testicles, as when they have not yet descended into the scrotum.

PAROTIDÆ'A (παρωτιδαια, from παρωτις the parotid gland). The mumps. A kind of quinsy in which the neck and throat are considerably affected.

PARÓTIS (παρωτις, from παρα near, and ες the ear). The parotid gland, which is seated in a cavity below and before the ear.

PAROX-

PAROXY'SMUS (παροξυσμος, from παροξυνω to irritate). An access, fit, or exacerbation of a disease.

PARS (from פָּרַס *paras* to divide, Heb.) A part or portion distinct from the whole. A member.

PARTHENIÁSTRUM (dim. of *parthenium* tanfy). A species of tanfy, or bastard feverfew.

PÁRTHENIS (παρθενος). See PARTHENIUM.

PARTHÉNÍUM (παρθενιον, from παρθενος a virgin). The herb feverfew or tanfy; so called because of its uses in diseases of young women.

PARTÍCULA (dim. of *pars* a part). A particle; the smallest divisible portion of a body.

PARTICULÁRIS (from *pars* a part). Applied to disorders which are confined to one part, or to remedies which are to operate partially.

PARTÍTIO (from *partio* to divide). The separation of a sound from a morbid part.

PARTURÍTIO (from *parturio* to be in labour). Labour, or the bringing forth a child.

PÁRTUS (from *pario* to bring forth). Labour; the birth of a child.

PARÚLIS (παρελilis, from παρα near, and ελον the gum). An inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums.

PÁRUS (from *parvus* small, it being the least of its species). The titmouse.

PARY'GRON (παρυγρον, from παρα, and υργος humid). A liquid or moist preparation for allaying a topical inflammation.

PASÍPHILUS (πασιφιλος, from πας all, and φιλος grateful). A name given to a vitriolic plaster from its general usefulness.

PÁSMA (πασμα, from πασσω to sprinkle over). A dry medicine, reduced to powder to be sprinkled over the body.

PÁSSA (from *pando* to spread). A fig or grape hanging down from the limb or bunch. It is generally used as an epithet, *uva passa*.

PASSAVÁNTICUS (πασσαναντικος, from πας all, and αυαινω to dry up). An epithet given by Schroder to a powder which dries up and evacuates morbid humours.

PÁSSER (*a patiendo*, because it is said to be subject to epilepsy, or from צִפּוֹר *tsipor*, Heb.) The sparrow.

PASSERÍNA (from *passer* the sparrow). Sparrow's toad-flax; so called because sparrows are greedily fond of its seed.

PÁSSIO (from *pator* to suffer). A passion, disease, or affection.

PÁs-

PÁSSULA (dim. of *passa* a fig). A raisin.

PÁSSUM (from *passa* a grape or raisin). Raisin wine.

PÁSTA (παστη, from πασσω to sprinkle). A lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance.

PASTÍLLUS (dim. of *pasta* a lozenge). A troch or pastil.

PASTINÁCA (a *pasta*, from its usefulness as a food). The parsnip.

PATÉLLA (dim. of *patina* a dish). The knee-pan; so named from its shape.

PATHÉMA (παθημα, from πασχω to suffer). An affection or disorder.

PATHÉTICUS (παθητικος, from πασχω to suffer). Applied to diseases in which the affections and appetites are chiefly concerned. Also to a pair of nerves because they direct the eyes to imitate the passions of the mind.

PATHOGNOMÓNICUS (παθογνωμονικος, from παθος an affection, and γνωσκω to know). Applied to symptoms that are inseparable from, and peculiar to, one disease.

PATHOLÓGIA (παθολογια, from παθος a disease, and λογος a discourse). Pathology, or that part of medicine which explains the nature, the causes, and signs of diseases.

PÁTHOS (παθος, from πασχω to suffer). An affection or disease.

PATIÉNTIA (from *patior* to bear or suffer). Patience; tolerance. A name of the herb monk's-rhubarb, from its gentle purging qualities; and of a muscle of the shoulder, because it serves to lift up and carry burthens.

PÁTOR (from *pateo* to be opened). The cavity or chasm of the nose.

PATRIMÓNÍUM (from *pater* a father). A name of the genitals, as being the natural inheritance from a parent.

PAULADÁDUM (so called because it is boasted to have descended from the family of Saint Paul). A kind of earth sealed with the seal of Saint Paul.

PAULÍNA (παυλινος, from παυω to rest). A warm opiate confection.

PAÚSIS (παυσις, from παυω to cease). A remission or cessation of a disorder.

PÁVO (a *voce*, named from its cry). The peacock.

PÁVOR (from *paveo* to fear). Fear. Also the itch; so called from the dread there is of approaching or touching a person affected with it.

PECHÉDEUM (πρηδεον). The Perinæum.

PECHYÁGRA (πρηυαγρα, from πρηυς the cubit, and αγρα a seizure).

The gout in the elbow.

PÉCHYS (πρηυς). The cubit or elbow.

PÉCTEN (a comb). The pubes. Also a fish called the scallop, named from its indentations like the teeth of a comb.

PECTINÆ'US (from *pecten* the pubes). A muscle arising from the os pubis.

PECTORÁLIS (from *pectus* the breast). Belonging to the breast.

PECTORÁRIA (from *pectus* the breast). A herb so called from its uses in disorders of the breast.

PÉCTUS (from πηυτος compact). The breast.

PECTÚSCULUM (dim. of *pectus* the breast). The metatarsus; so named from its shape.

PEDÁTUS (from *pes* a foot). Resembling a bird's foot.

PEDÉTHMUS (πηδημος, from πηδω to leap). The motion which is sensible in the arteries from the impulse of the blood. The pulse.

PEDIÁSMUS (πειδιασμος, from πεδιον a field). An epithet of a species of wild myrrh.

PEDICÉLLUS (dim. of *pes* a foot). The little foot-stalk which supports each separate flower.

PEDICULÁRIA (from *pediculus* a louse). The herb staves-acre; so called from its use in destroying lice.

PEDICULÁTIO (from *pediculus* a louse). The lousy evil.

PEDÍCULUS (dim. of *pes* a foot). A louse; so named from its many small feet. Also the pedicle or foot-stalk of a flower or leaf.

PÉDICUS (from *pes* a foot). A muscle inserted into the foot, and whose office is to extend the toes.

PEDILÚVIUM (from *pes* the foot, and *lavo* to wash). A bath for the feet.

PÉDIUM (πειδιον, from πης a foot). The sole of the foot.

PÉDORA (from *pes* a foot). The sores of the feet; or of the eyes and ears.

PEDUNCULÁRIS (from *pedunculus* a foot-stalk). Proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.

PEDUNCULÁTUS (from *pedunculus* a foot-stalk). Growing upon foot-stalks.

PEDÚNCULUS. See PEDICULUS.

PEGANELÆUM (πηγανελαιον, from πηγανον rue, and ελαιον oil). Oil of rue.

PEGANÉRUM (πηγανηρον, from πηγανον rue). A plaster composed of rue.

PÉGANUM (πηγανον, from πηγνυω to compress). Rue; so called because by reason of its dryness it condenses the seed.

PÉGE (πηγη a fountain). The internal angle of the eye, from whence the tears flow as water from a fountain.

PEÍNA (πεινα, from πεινω to hunger). Hunger; desire of food.

PELÁGIA (πελαγια, from πελαγος the sea). A sea-fish.

PÉLAMYS (πελαμυς, παρα εν τῷ πηλῷ μενειν, because it lives in the mud). The thunny.

PELÁRIUM (πηλαριον, from πηλος mud). A collyrium; so called from its muddy consistence.

PELÁSGUS (πελασγος, from *Pelasgis* a region in Achaia, where it flourished). A kind of laurel.

PELECÁNUS (πελεκαν, from πελεκω to perforate). The pelican; so called because it is said to perforate its breast and nourish its young with its blood. Also an instrument for drawing teeth; so named from its curvature at the end resembling the beak of the pelican.

PELECÍNUS (πελεκινον, from πελεκυς a hatchet). The hatchet-vetch; so called because its seeds are shaped like a two-edged hatchet.

PELÍDNUS (πελιδνος, from πελος black). Livid; of a dark fallow colour; applied to the countenance.

PELIÓMA (πελιωμα, from πελος black). A livid-coloured spot upon the skin. A fucillation.

PELLÍCULA (dim. of *pellis* the skin). A thin membrane.

PÉLLIS (*a pellendo*, from its defending the body from injuries, or from פֶּלֶשׁ *pellash* to cover, Heb.) The skin.

PÉLMA (πελμα, from πελω to move forwards). The sole of the foot.

PELÓRIS (πελωρις, from πελωρος great). A kind of shell-fish of great size.

PELTÁLIS (from *pelta* a buckler). A cartilage of the larynx is so called from its shape.

PELTÁTUS (from *pelta* a target). Applied to a leaf whose stalk is inserted in the disk and not in the margin.

PÉLVIS (from *πελὺς* a basin). The inferior part of the cavity of the belly, which is shaped like a large basin. Also the infundibulum in the brain.

PEMPHIGÓDES (*πεμφιγώδης*, from *πεμφιξ* a blast of wind). A fever distinguished by flatulencies and inflations, in which a sort of aerial vapour passes through the skin.

PÉMPHIGUS (*πεμφιγός*, from *πεμφιξ* a bubble). The vesicular fever, in which small vesicles appear on different parts of the body.

PEMPTÆUS (*πεμπταίος*, from *πεμπτος* the fifth). Applied to an ague the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day.

PENETRÁNTIA (from *penetro* to pierce through). Medicines which pass through the pores and stimulate.

PENICILLIFÓRMIS (from *penicillum* a pencil, and *forma* a likeness). Resembling a painter's pencil.

PENICÍLLUM (dim. of *peniculum* a brush). A tent or pledget.

PENGUÍN (from *pen* a head, and *γῶυν* white, Welch). A bird so called from its white head.

PÉNIS (*a pendendo*, from its hanging down). A man's yard.

PÉNNÁ (from *πετομαι* to fly). A feather. A submarine plant growing on rocks, and resembling a bird's wing.

PENNATIFÓLIUS (from *penna* a feather, and *folium* a leaf). Having leaves resembling feathers.

PENTADÁCTYLUM (*πενταδακτυλον*, from *πεντε* five, and *δακτυλος* a finger). The herb cinquefoil; so called because it has five leaves upon each stalk, like the fingers upon a hand. Also the palma Christi, whose fruit resembles a hand.

PENTAGY'NIA (*πενταγυνια*, from *πεντε* five, and *γυνή* a woman). A class of plants in whose fructification there are five pistils or female parts of generation.

PENTÁMYRUM (*πενταμυρον*, from *πεντε* five, and *μυρον* an unguent). An ointment composed of five ingredients.

PENTÁNDRIA (*πεντανδρια*, from *πεντε* five, and *ανηρ* a man). A class of plants whose flowers have five stamina or male parts of fructification.

PENTANEÚRON (*πεντανευρον*, from *πεντε* five, and *νευρον* a string). Ribwort; so called because it has five ribbed leaves.

PENTÁNGIUS (*πενταγλιος*, from *πεντε* five, and *αγλιος* a vessel). Having five cells or seed-vessels.

PENTAPÉTALUS (πενταπέταλος, from πέντε five, and πέταλον a petal).
Having five petals or leaves.

PENTAPHÁRMACUM (πενταφάρμακον, from πέντε five, and φάρμακον a drug). A medicine composed of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLOÍDES (πενταφυλλοειδής, from πενταφυλλον cinquefoil, and εἶδος a likeness). The barren strawberry, a herb resembling cinquefoil.

PENTAPHÝLLUM (πενταφυλλον, from πέντε five, and φυλλον a leaf).
The herb cinquefoil; so named because it has five leaves on each stalk.

PENTAPLEÚRUM (πενταπλευρον, from πέντε five, and πλευρον a rib).
The same as PENTANEURON.

PENTÁTOMUM (πεντατομον, from πέντε five, and τεμνω to cut). Cinquefoil; so called because its leaves are divided into five segments.

PENTÓROBUS (πεντοροβος, from πέντε five, and οροβος the wood-pea).
The herb peony; so called because it has five seeds resembling the wood-pea.

PEPÁNSIS (πεπανσις, from πεπαινω to concoct). The maturation or concoction of humours.

PEPÁSMUS (πεπασμος). The same.

PEPÁSTICA (πεπαστικά, from πεπαινω to concoct). Digestive medicines.

PÉPLION (πεπλιον, from πεπλος the herb devil's-milk). Wild parsley; so called because it resembles the herb devil's-milk.

PÉPLUS (πεπλος, a purple veil). The herb devil's-milk; so named from its colour.

PÉPO (πέπων, from πεπτω to ripen). The pompon.

PÉPSIS (πέσις, from πεπτω to ripen). A concoction of humours.

PÉPTICA (πεπτικά, from πεπτω to ripen). Digestive medicines.

PÉRCA (περκη, from περκος black). The perch; so called because it is covered with black spots.

PÉRCIS (περκίς). The same.

PERCNÓPTERUS (περκνοπτερος, from περκνος black, and πτερον a wing).
A kind of eagle, so called because its wings are covered with black spots.

PÉRCNUS (from περκνος black). The bald buzzard, named from its black colour.

PERCOLÁTIO (from *percolo* to strain through). The action of straining or filtering any fluid through a porous substance.

PERCÚSSIO (from *percutio* to strike). An injury from some external violence. A bruise from a blow.

PERDÉSIS (περδῆσις, from *περδω* to break wind). An escape of wind from the bowels.

PERDÍCIUM (περδικιον, from *περδιξ* a partridge). Pellitory of the wall; so called because partridges feed upon it.

PERDÍTIO (from *perdo* to destroy). An abortion.

PÉRDIX (περδιξ, from *περδω* to make a noise). The partridge; named from the noise it makes in calling.

PERÉNNIS (*a permanendo per annos*, because it lasts many years). Applied to roots and herbs which continue more than two years.

PERÉSKIA (uncertain). A plant with a rose-shaped flower. The blad apple.

PERETÉRIUM (περητηριον, from *περω* to perforate). The perforating part of the trepan.

PERFOLIÁTA (from *per*, and *folium* a leaf). The herb thorough-wax; so called because the leaves surround the stem like those of the cabbage.

PÉRFORANS (from *perforo* to pierce through). A muscle so called because it passes through another muscle and is inserted beneath it.

PERFORÁTA (from *perforo* to pierce through). St. John's wort; so called because its leaves are full of holes.

PERFORÁTIO (from *perforo* to pierce through). A perforation, or aperture made through any part. A seton.

PERFORÁTUS (from *perforo* to pierce through). A muscle which is pierced through by another muscle.

PERFRÍCTIO (from *perfrigeo* to be very cold). Coldness with shivering.

PERFRIGERÁTIO (from *perfrigeo* to be exceedingly cold). The same.

PERFÚSIO (from *perfundo* to pour through). The dashing or pouring water over the body or any part.

PERIÆ'RESIS (περιαίρεσις, from *περι* around, and *αιρω* to remove). Circumcision.

PERIÁMMA (περιαμμα, from *περιαπτω* to hang round). An amulet or charm which was hung round the neck to prevent infection.

PERIÁNTHIUM (περιανθιον, from *περι* around, and *ανθος* a flower).
The

The outermost part of a flower which furrounds it before it is blown.

PERIÁPTUM (περιαπτον). See PERIAMMA.

PERIBLÉPSIS (περιβλεψις, from περιβλεπω to look round). That kind of wild looking about which is usual in persons delirious.

PERÍBOLE (περιβολη, from περιβαλλω to furround). A translation of morbid humours round the surface of the body.

PERÍCAES (περικαης, from περι, and καιω to burn). Burnt up; applied to a person in an ardent fever.

PERICARDÍTIS (περικαρδιτις, from περικαρδιον the pericardium). An inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICÁRDÍUM (περικαρδιον, from περι around, and καρδια the heart). The membrane which encloses the heart.

PERICÁRPIUM (περικαρπιον, from περι around, and καρπος a seed or fruit). A membrane or other substance surrounding the seed or fruit of vegetables. Also a topical medicine applied to the wrist, from περι about, and καρπος the wrist.

PERICHÆTIUM (περιχαιτιον, from περι about, and χαιτη the tuft or crest of vegetables). A membranous sheath surrounding the juba or crest of some vegetables.

PERICHAREÍA (περιχαρεια, from περιχαιρω to rejoice exceedingly). A sudden and dangerous burst of joy.

PERÍCHOLUS (περιχολος, from περι, and χολη the bile). Excessively bilious.

PERICHÓNDRÍUM (περιχονδριον, from περι around, and χονδρος a cartilage). The membrane immediately surrounding a cartilage.

PERICHRÍSIS (περιχρσις, from περι about, and χριω to anoint). A liniment.

PERICHRÍSTUM (περιχρισον, from περι around, and χριω to anoint). A medicine with which the eye-lids are anointed in an ophthalmia.

PERÍCHYSIS (περιχυσις, from περι about, and χυω to pour). An effusion or vaporous transpiration round the body. The atmosphere of the body.

PERÍCLASIS (περικλασις, from περι around, and κλαω to break). A fracture with a wound, where the bone is laid bare.

PERICLY'MENUM (περικλυμενον, from περικλυζω to roll round). The honeysuckle or woodbind; so called because it twists itself round whatever is near it.

PERI-

PERICNÉMIA (περικνημία, from περι about, and κνημη the tibia). The parts about the tibia.

PERÍCOPE (περικοπή, from περικοπτω to cut round). Circumcision.

PERICRÁNIUM (περικρανιον, from περι around, and κρανον the head). The membrane which immediately invests the scull.

PERIDÉSMICUS (περιδεσμικος, from περι about, and δεσμος a ligature). Applied to an ischuria or suppression of urine from a stricture in the urethra.

PERÍDROMUS (περίδρομος, from περι about, and δρομος a course). The crown or extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIÉGES (περιήγης, from περιαγω to wind round). Wound round; applied to the annular cartilages of the aspera arteria.

PERIGLÍCHRUS (περιγλισχρος, from περι around, and γλισχρος viscid). Glutinous or viscid in all its parts.

PERÍGRAPHE (περιγραφη, from περιγραφω to circumscribe). A white line or impressiion observable in the rectus muscle of the abdomen.

PÉRIN (πηριν, from πηρα a bag). A testicle, or the anus.

PERINÆOCÉLE (περιναϊοκηλη, from περιναϊον the perinæum, and κηλη a rupture). A rupture in the perinæum.

PERINÆÚM (περιναϊον, from περινεω to flow round, because that part is usually moist; or probably from πηριν, which means both the testicles and the anus). The space between the parts of generation and the anus.

PERINENEÚCUS (περινευκος, from περι, and νεω to nod). Applied to an unequal pulse which beats differently in different parts of the artery.

PERINY'CTUS (περινυκτις, from περι, and νυξ the night). A pustule or pimple which breaks out in the night.

PERIODEÍA (περιοδεία). See PERIODUS.

PERIODEÚSIS (περιοδευσις). The same.

PERÍODUS (περιοδος, from περι about, and οδος a course). The period or continuation of a disease, or the space between its paroxysms.

PERIODY'NIA (περιωδυνια, from περι, and ωδυνη pain). A vehement and general pain.

PERÍÓSTEUM (περιοσσειν, from περι about, and οσειν a bone). The membrane which invests and covers a bone.

PERIPHEREÍA (περιφερεια, from περιφερω to surround). The circumference of any part or body.

PERI-

- PERIPHYMÓSIS** (περιφίμωσις). See PARAPHYMOSIS.
- PERIPLEUMÓNIA** (περιπλευμονία). See PERIPNEUMONIA.
- PERÍPLOCA** (περιπλοκή, from περιπλέκω to twist round). Virginia silk. Also French scammony; so called because it is a species of convolvulus, and twists itself round whatever is near it.
- PERÍPLYSIS** (περιπλυσίς, from περιπλυνω to scour). A violent and liquid discharge from the intestines.
- PERIPNEUMÓNIA** (περιπνευμονία, from περι about, and πνευμων the lungs). An inflammation of the thorax and its contents.
- PERIPSY'XIS** (περιψύξις, from περιψυχω to be vehemently cold). A coldness attended with shivering.
- PERIPY'EMA** (περιπυεμα, from περι about, and πυον pus). A collection of matter surrounding any part.
- PERIRRHÉXIS** (περιρρήξις, from περι around, and ρήγνυμι to break). An abruption round any part, as when the corrupted flesh is broken off and separated round a bone.
- PERIRRHŒ'A** (περιρροία, from περιρρέω to flow about). A copious flux and discharge of humours and morbid matter from all parts of the body.
- PERISCLÉRUS** (περισκληρος, from περι about, and σκληρος hard). Applied to tumours which are in every part hard.
- PERISCYPHÍSMUS** (περισκυφισμος, from περι about, and κυφος gibbous). An incision made across the prominent part of the forehead from one temple to the other.
- PERISPHÁLSIS** (περισφαλσις, from περισφάλλω to turn about). The twisting about a luxated limb till it be reduced to its proper place.
- PERISTÁLTICUS** (περισταλτικός, from περισελλω to contract). Applied to the motion by which the intestines protrude the fæces.
- PERISTAPHYLÍNUS** (περισταφυλίνος, from περι about, and σταφυλίνος the staphylinus). A muscle which is connected with the staphylinus.
- PERÍSTERUM** (περιστερον, from περιστερος a pigeon). The herb vervain; so called because pigeons covet it.
- PERÍSTOLE** (περιστολή, from περισελλω to compress). The peristaltic motion of the intestines.
- PERISTRÓMA** (περιστρώμα, from περιστρέννω to strew about). The coat which invests the viscera.
- PERISÝSTOLE** (περισυστολή, from περισελλω to compress). The interval of rest between the systole and diastole of the heart.

PERI-

PERITÉRIUM (περιτηριον, from περι, and τηρεῖν to preserve). The perforating part of the trepan.

PERITONÆORÉXIS (περιτοναϊορηξις, from περιτοναϊον the peritonæum, and ρησσω to break). A bursting of the peritonæum, and consequent rupture.

PERITONÆUM (περιτοναϊον, from περιτείνω to extend round). A membrane which lines the belly, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

PERITONÍTIS (περιτονιτις, from περιτοναϊον the peritonæum). An inflammation of the peritonæum.

PERITTÓMA (περιτλωμα, from περιτλειω to be superfluous). An excrement.

PERITTÓSIS (περιτλωσις). The same.

PERITTOMÁTICUS (περιτλωματικος, from περιτλωμα an excrement). Applied to such food as affords a great quantity of superfluous and excrementitious matter.

PERIZÓMA (περιζωμα, from περιζωννυμι to gird round). A bandage or girdle for an hernia.

PÉRLA (Ital. and Span. *perl* Welch, *perlen* Germ.). A pearl. Also a white spot on the eye resembling a pearl.

PÉRMANENS (from *permaneo* to persist). Used of diseases which remain after the cause is removed.

PÉRNA (περνα a gammon of bacon). A shell resembling a gammon of bacon.

PÉRNIO (from περνα or πτερνα the heel). A kibe or chilblain, especially upon the heel.

PERONÆUS (περοναιος, from περονη the fibula). Belonging to the fibula.

PERÓNE (περονη, from πειρω to fasten). The fibula; so called because it fastens together the tibia and the muscles.

PERÓSIS (πηρωσις, from πηρω to mutilate). The removing or loss of a limb.

PERPETUÁTIO (from *perpetuus* constant). The reduction or fixation of a volatile substance.

PÉRSEA (from *Persia*, whence it was first transplanted). The apricot-tree.

PERSEVERÁNTIA (from *persevero* to persist). The obstinate continuance of a paroxysm.

- PÉRSICA** (περσικη, from *Persia* its native soil). The peach-tree.
- PERSICÁRIA** (from *persica* the peach-tree). Water-pepper; so called because its blossoms are like those of the peach.
- PÉRSICUM** (περσικον, from *Persia* its native soil). The wall-nut.
- PERSISTENS** (from *persisto* to persevere). Applied to an intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated hours.
- PERSOLÁTA**. See **PERSONATA**.
- PERSONÁTA** (from *persona* a disguised person, because according to Pliny the ancient actors used to mask themselves with the leaves of this plant). The great bur-dock.
- PERSPIRATIO** (from *perspiro* to breathe through). The insensible and continual vaporous transudation from all parts of the body.
- PERSUDATIO** (from *persudo* to sweat much). The same, in a higher and morbid degree.
- PERTURBATIO** (from *perturbo* to disturb much). A troublesome disarrangement of any function, as *perturbatio alvi* a diarrhæa.
- PERTÚSSIS** (from *per* much, and *tussis* a cough). The whooping-cough.
- PERUVIÁNUS** (from *Peru* its native country). Prefixed to some medicines brought from Peru.
- PERVÉRSIO** (from *perverto* to turn over). The falling down of the womb with the inside turning outwards.
- PERVIGÍLIUM** (from *pervigilo* to watch all night). A want of sleep; an intense watching.
- PERVÍNCA** (from *pervincio* to tie together). The herb periwinkle or pervinckle; so called because its stringy roots were used for binding substances together.
- PES** (πες, from טָפַס *bos* to tread, Heb.) The foot.
- PESSÁRIUM** (πессαριον, from πεισσω to soften). A soft suppository to be introduced into the exterior neck of the matrix.
- PESTILÉNTIA** (from *pestis* the plague). The plague.
- PÉSTIS** (from טָפַס *pasat* to despoil, Heb.) The plague.
- PETALIFÓRMIS** (from *petalum* a petal, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a petal or leaf of a flower.
- PETALÓDES** (πεταλωδης, from πεταλον a leaf or thin scale). Applied to the urine when there is a scaly or leafy sediment.
- PÉTALUM** (πεταλον, from πεταω to extend or unfold). The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from that of a plant.

PETASÍTES (πετασίτης, from πετασος a hat). The herb butter-burr ; named because its leaves are shaped like a hat.

PETÉCHIA (from *petechio* a flea-bite, Ital.) A spot on the skin which does not raise the surface, and which resembles a flea-bite.

PETECHIÁLIS (from *petechia*). Applied to a low fever attended with purple spots.

PETÍGO. See **IMPETIGO.**

PETIOLÁRIS (from *petiolus* the footstalk of a leaf). Proceeding from the footstalk of a leaf.

PETIOLÁTUS (from *petiolus* the footstalk of a leaf). Growing on a foot-stalk.

PETÍOLUS (from *petilus* small). The foot-stalk of a leaf.

PETIVÉRIA (named in honour of Mr. Petiver). Guinea-hen-weed.

PETRÁPIUM (from *petra* a rock, and *apium* parsnip). A kind of parsnip so called because it grows in stony places.

PETRELÆ'UM (πετρελαιον, from πετρα a rock, and ελαιον oil). An oil or liquid bitumen which distills from rocks.

PETRIFÁCTIO (from *petra* a stone, and *facio* to make). The change of any softer matter into the consistence and substance of stone.

PETRÓLEUM (from *petra* a rock, and *oleum* oil). The same.

PETROPHARYNGÆ'US. A muscle which arises in the apophysis petrosa, and is inserted into the pharynx.

PETROSELÍNUM (πετροσελινον, from πετρα a rock, and σελινον parsnip). See **PETRAPÍUM.**

PETRÓSUS (from *petra* a rock). The harder portion of the temple-bones is called the apophysis petrosa.

PÉTUM (Ind.) Tobacco.

PEÚCE (πευκη). The pine-tree ; named from the bitterness of its resin.

PEUCÉDANUM (πευκεδανον, from πευκη the pine-tree). Hog's-fennel ; so called because its leaves resemble those of the pine-tree.

PEUCÍNA (πευκίνη, from πευκη the pine). The resin of the pine-tree.

PÉXIS (πηξις, from πηγνυω to compress). Congelation ; concretion.

PÉZA (πεζα, from πος the foot, as being a part of the foot). The sole of the foot or ankle.

PEZÍTA (πεζίτης, from πεζα the sole of the foot, because it is without a pedicle). A species of fungus.

PHÁGE (φαγη, οιον φακκη, ητα φαη κακχσα, because it hurts the eyes, Blanch.) A lentil.

PHACÉLLUS (φακελλος). The same as **FASCICULUS**.

PHACOÍDES (φακοειδης, from φακη a lentil, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like a lentil; an epithet of the crystalline humour of the eye.

PHACOPTÍSANA (φακοπτισανη, from φακη a lentil, and πτισανη ptisan). A food made of lentils and decorticated barley.

PHACÓSIS (φακωσις, from φακη a lentil). A black spot on the eye resembling a lentil.

PHÁCUS (φακος, from φακη a lentil). A freckle or spot on the skin resembling a lentil.

PHÆNÓMENA (φαινομενα, from φαινω to make appear). All those appearances in the human body which are contrary to the usual process of nature.

PHAGEDÆNA (φαγεδαινα, from φαγω to eat). An ulcer which corrodes and spreads about.

PHÁGRUS (φαγρος, from φαγω to devour). A fish so called from its voracity.

PHALACROCÓRAX (φαλακροκοραξ, from φαλακρος bald, and κοραξ a crow). The cormorant; so called because the top of its head is white, and appears bald.

PHALACRÓSIS (φαλακρωσις, from φαλακρος bald). A decay of the hair.

PHÁLACRUM (φαλακρον, from φαλακρος bald). A surgical instrument with a blunt smooth top; as a probe.

PHALÆNA (φαλαινα). See **BALÆNA**.

PHALANGÍTES (φαλαγγιτης, from φαλαγγιον a spider). A herb so called because it is said to cure the bite of a venomous spider called phalangium.

PHALÁNGIUM (φαλαγγιον, from φαλαγξ a joint in the fingers). The same. Also a spider so named from its jointed legs.

PHALANGÓSIS (φαλαγγωσις, from φαλαγξ a row of soldiers). An affection of the eye-lids where there are two or more rows of hairs upon them; or a disease in which the eye-lids turn inwards.

PHÁLANX (from φαλαγξ an army of soldiers). The bones of the fingers are called phalanges from their regular disposition like a body of soldiers.

PHÁLARIS (φαλαρις, from φαλος white, shining). A bird so called from its colour. Also the canary grafs, named from its white shining feed.

PHANTÁSIA (φαντασια, from φανταζω to make appear). The imagination.

PHANTÁSMA (φαντασμα, from φανταζω to make appear). The same. Also false sight, as when a man sees that which is not visible to the sound eye.

PHÁRICUM (φαρικον, from *Pharos* the island whence it was brought). A violent kind of poison.

PHARMACÉIA (φαρμακεια, from φαρμακον a medicine). Any medical exhibition. A purgation of the belly by a cathartic.

PHARMACEÚTICA (φαρμακευτικη, from φαρμακευω to exhibit medicines). The art and the doctrine of healing.

PHARMACÍTIS (φαρμακιτις, from φαρμακον a drug). Canal coal; so named because it was formerly used as a drug.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA (φαρμακοχυμια, from φαρμακον a medicine, and χυμια chemistry). That part of chemistry which respects the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA (φαρμακοποιια, from φαρμακον a medicine, and ποιειω to make). A dispensatory, or compilation of approved medicines.

PHARMOCOPÓLA (φαρμακοπωλης, from φαρμακον a medicine, and πωλειω to sell). A vender of medicines.

PHARMACOPÓLIUM (φαρμακοπωλιον, from φαρμακον a medicine, and πωλειω to sell). A druggist's or apothecary's shop.

PHARMACOPÓSIA (φαρμακοποσιη, from φαρμακον a medicine, and ποσις a potion). A liquid medicine.

PHARMACOTHÉCA (φαρμακοθηκη, from φαρμακον a medicine, and τιθημι to place). A repository for medicines. A medicine chest.

PHÁRMACUM (φαρμακον, παρα τω φερειν το ακος, because it brings cure). A medicine; a drug. Also a poison.

PHARYNGŒUS (φαρυγγαιος, from φαρυγξ the pharynx). Belonging to, or affecting, the pharynx.

PHARY'NGETHRON (φαρυγγεθρον). The pharynx or fauces.

PHARYNGOSTAPHYLÍNUS. A muscle originating in the pharynx, and terminating in the septum above the uvula.

PHA-

- PHARYNGOTÓMIA** (φαρυγγοτομία, from φαρυγξ the pharynx, and τέμνω to cut). A section of the pharynx.
- PHÁRYNX** (φαρυγξ, απο το φερειν, because it conveys the food into the stomach). The cavity at the beginning of the œsophagus.
- PHASÉOLUS** (φασηολος, from φασηλος a little ship or galliot, which its pods were supposed to resemble). The kidney-bean.
- PHASGÁNIUM** (φασγανιον, from φασγανον a knife). The herb sword-grass; so called because its leaves are shaped like a knife or sword.
- PHASÍANUS** (φασιανος, from Φασις a river in Colchis, upon whose banks they abound). The pheasant.
- PHÁTNIUM** (φατνιον, from φατνη a stall). The socket of a tooth.
- PHAUSÍNGES** (φαισιγίτες, from φαισις fire). Red circles in the legs excited by fire. Spots produced by heat.
- PELLÁNDRIUM** (φελλανδριον, from φελλος the cork-tree, and ανδριος male). The herb water-hemlock; so called because it floats upon the water like cork.
- PHÉLLODRYS** (φελλοδρυς, from φελλος the cork-tree, and δρυς an oak). The laurel-oak; named because its bark is a kind of cork, and its appearance that of the oak.
- PHÉLLUS** (φελλος, from φελλω to float). The cork-tree; so called from the lightness of its bark.
- PHÉMOS** (φημος, from φιμωω to shut up). A medicine against a dysentery.
- PHENGÍTES** (φεγγίτης, from φεγγος light). A luminous kind of stone.
- PHÍALA** (φιαλη, 𐤀𐤓𐤁 phial, from 𐤀𐤓𐤁 phila an elephant, Arab. which the old phial in its large belly and long neck something resembled). A phial.
- PHILADÉLPHUS** (φιλαδελφος, from φιλεω to love, and αδελφος a brother). Goose-grass; so called because by its roughness it attaches itself to whatever is near it.
- PHILADY'NAMUS** (φιλαδυναμος, from φιλος a friend, and αδυναμος weak). An epithet of water, expressing its property of making weak whatever is mixed with it.
- PHILANTHRÓPUS** (φιλανθρωπος, from φιλεω to love, and ανθρωπος a man). An anti-nephritic medicine; so called from its uses. Also the herb goose-grass, because it sticks to the garments of those who touch it.

PHILÍATRUS (φιλιατρος, from φίλος a friend, and ιατρος a physician).

A student in medicine.

PHILOLÁGNUS (φιλολαγνος, from φιλεω to love, and λαγνης lust). Salacious; lustful.

PHILOMÉLA (φιλομελη, from φιλεω to love, and μελος song). The nightingale; named from its melody.

PHILÓNÍUM (φιλωνιον, from *Philo* its inventor). A warm opiate.

PHÍLTRUM (φιλτρον, from φιλεω to love). A medicine to excite love. Also the depresure on the upper lip, where lovers salute.

PHILYRÓSTROPHUS (φλυποστροφος, from φίλος a friend, and υποστροφω to turn aside). Applied to any thing which has the power to prevent or destroy sickness.

PHILYRIA (φλυρια, from *Philyria*, the daughter of Chiron, who first applied it medically). Mock privet.

PHIMÓSIS (φιμωσις, from φιμωω to bind up). A disease of the penis, where the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans so as to uncover it.

PHLÁSMA (φλασμα, from φλαω to bruise). A contusion or collision.

PHLÉBIUM (φλεβιον, dim. of φλεψ a vein). A small vein.

PHLEBOPÁLIA (φλεβοπαλη, from φλεψ a vein or artery, and παλλω to leap). The pulsation of an artery.

PHLEBORRHÁGIA (φλεβορραγια, from φλεψ a vein, and ρηγνυμι to break out). A rupture of a vein.

PHLEBOTÓMIA (φλεβοτομια, from φλεψ a vein, and τεμνω to cut). The extraction of blood by opening a vein.

PHLEBÓTOMUS (φλεβοτομος, from φλεψ a vein, and τεμνω to cut). A lancet or fleam to bleed with.

PHLÉGMA (φλεγμα, from φλεγω to burn or to excite). A mucous and excrementitious humour discharged from the bronchia. An inflammation. In chemistry, it means the most watery part of distilled bodies.

PHLEGMAGÓGA (φλεγμαγωγα, from φλεγμα phlegm, and αγω to drive out). Medicines which promote a discharge of phlegm.

PHLEGMÁSIA (φλεγμασια, from φλεγω to burn). An inflammation.

PHLEGMÁTICUS (φλεγματικος, from φλεγμα phlegm). Phlegmatic; of a cold humid temperament.

PHLEGMATORRHÁGIA (φλεγματορραγια, from φλεγμα mucus, and ρηγνυμι to break out). A discharge of thin mucous phlegm from the nose.

- PHLEGMONE** (φλεγμονη, from φλεγω to burn). An inflammation.
- PHLEPS** (φλεψ, from φλεω to abound, because it is filled with blood). A vein.
- PHLOGISTICUS** (φλογιστικός, from φλεγω to burn). Applied to inflammatory diseases with a hard pulse and topical pain.
- PHLOGISTON** (φλογιστον, from φλογίζω to burn). The inflammable principle upon which the ignition of all bodies depends.
- PHLOGITES** (φλογίτης, from φλοξ flame). A precious stone of a flame colour.
- PHLOGIUM** (φλογιον, from φλογω to inflame). A flower like a violet; so called from its yellow flame colour.
- PHLOGÓSIS** (φλογωσις, from φλογω to inflame). An inflammation without tumour. A flushing.
- PHLÓMUS** (φλομος, from φλοξ a flame). Yellow sage, named from its flame-like colour.
- PHLONÍTIS** (φλωνίτης, from φλεγω to burn). A sort of bugloss with yellow flowers.
- PHLOX** (φλοξ, from φλεγω to burn). A flame. Also the same as **PHLOGIUM**.
- PHLYCTÆ'NA** (φλυκταίνα, from φλυζω to be hot). A watery pustule or eruption on the skin, arising from a hot acrid humour.
- PHLY'CTIS** (φλυκτις). The same.
- PHLY'SIS** (φλυσις). The same.
- PHLYZÁCIUM** (φλυζακιον, from φλυζω to be hot). A pustule on the skin, excited by fire or heat.
- PHÓCA** (φωκη, from *Phocis*, near whose seas it abounded). The sea-calf.
- PHOCÆ'NA** (φωκαινα, dim. of φωκη the sea-calf). The smaller sea-calf; the porpoise.
- PHÓDES** (φωδες, from φωζω to burn). Spots produced by heat.
- PHENICÓPTERUS** (φοινικοπτερος, from φοινικίος purple, and πτερον a wing). A bird with purple wings.
- PHENICÍTES** (φοινικίτης, from φοινικίος purple). A stone of a purple or reddish colour.
- PHENICÚRUS** (φοινικερος, from φοινικίος red, and ουρα a tail). The redstart; a bird named from its red tail.
- PHENÍGMUS** (φοινιγμος, from φοινισσω to become red). A redness excited upon the skin by friction or medicines.

PHŒ'NIX (φοινίξ, from *Phœnicia* its native soil). The palm-tree. Also a sort of darnel.

PHÓNE (φωνή, from φάω to speak). The voice.

PHÓNOS (from φονος blood, because it exudes a reddish juice). A kind of thistle.

PHÓRMĪUM (φορμῖον, from φορμος a basket). A kind of reed, so called because it is used to make baskets.

PHOS (φως, from φαω to shine). Light. Also the black shining circle about the pupil of the eye.

PHÓSPHAS (from *phosphorus*). A salt formed by the union of the phosphoric acid with a different base ; phosphate.

PHÓSPHIS (from *phosphorus*). Phosphite. A salt formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid, or that which contains less oxygene than the phosphoric acid, and a different base.

PHOSPHORÉTUM (from *phosphorus*). Phosphure. A combination of non-oxygenated phosphorus with a different base.

PHÓSPHORUS (φωσφορος, from φως light, and φέρω to carry). A chemical preparation which shines in the dark.

PHÓXINUS (φοξίνος, from φοξος pyramidal, like a sugar-loaf). A small fish ; named from the shape of its head.

PHRAGMÍTES (φραγμαίτης, from φραγμος a fence). A large reed ; so called because it was used for fences and hedges.

PHRÁGMUS (φραγμος, from φρασσω to enclose or fence). The series of teeth are so called from their being set round like a fence of stakes.

PHRÉNES (φρενες, from φρεν the mind, because the antients supposed it to be the seat of the mind). The diaphragm or midriff.

PHRENÉSIS (φρενσις, φρεντιασις, φρενισμος, from φρενες the midriff). See **PHRENITIS**.

PHRÉNĪCUS (φρενικός, from φρενες the diaphragm). Belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRENÍTĪCUS (φρενιτικός). The same.

PHRENÍTIS (φρενιτις, from φρενες the midriff). An inflammation of the diaphragm. A phrensy or inflammation of the brain or its membranes, from φρεν the understanding.

PHRICÁSMUS (φρικασμος, from φρικη horror). Shivering.

PHRICÓDES (φρικωδης, from φρικη horror). Applied to fevers attended with horror and shivering.

- PHRY'CTE** (φρυκτη, from φρυγω to parch or dry up). The dry black resin, in distinction from the liquid sort.
- PHRY'GANUM** (φρυγαιον, from φρυγω to dry). A vegetable between a large shrub and a plant, and so named because its twigs were dried for domestic uses.
- PHRY'GIUS** (φρυγιος, from *Phrygia* its native place). A stone used by the dyers in Phrygia, and resembling in virtues the calaminaris.
- PHRY'NUS** (φρυνος, from φορω to defile). The toad; so called from its filthy and disagreeable appearance.
- PHTHÁRTICUS** (φθαρτικός, from φθειρω to corrupt). Deleterious; deadly.
- PHTHEIRÓCTONUM** (φθειραικτονον, from φθειρ a louse, and κτενω to kill, because it destroys lice). The herb slaves-acre.
- PHTHEIRÍASIS** (φθειριασις, from φθειρ a louse). The lousy evil.
- PHTHEÍRIUM** (φθειριον). See **PHTHEIROCTONUM**.
- PHTHINÓDES** (φθινωδης, from φθιω to consume). Tabid.
- PHTHÍSICUS** (φθισικος, from φθιω to waste). Consumptive; wasting away.
- PHTHÍSIS** (φθισις, from φθιω to grow lean, to consume). A consumption or gradual decay of the solids.
- PHTHÓE** (φθοη, from φθεω to corrupt or consume). The same.
- PHTHÓRA** (φθορα, from φθεω to corrupt). A corruption or abortion.
- PHTHÓRIA** (φθορια, from φθορα an abortion). Medicines which promote an abortion.
- PHTHOROPŒ'A** (φθοροποια, from φθορος or φθεω to corrupt, and ποιεω to make). Injurious substances which are deadly.
- PHV** (φz or φευ, from פה *phua*, Arab.) Valerian.
- PHY'CIS** (φυκις, from φυκος the sea-shore). A fish living among rocks on the sea-shore.
- PHYCÍTES** (φυκιτης, from φυκος the sea). A stone of a sea-green colour.
- PHYGÉTHLON** (φυγεθλον, from φυω to grow). A broad tumour of slow growth.
- PHYLACTÉRIUM** (φυλακτηριον, from φυλασσω to preserve). An amulet or preservative against infection.
- PHYLLÁNTHES** (φυλλανης, from φυλλον a leaf, and ανθος a flower). A herb, so called because it grows without stalk, with nothing appearing but its leaves and its flowers.

PHULLÍTIS (φυλλίτις, from φυλλον a leaf). Maidenhair; so called because the leaves only appear.

PHY'LLUM (φυλλον, from φυω to grow). A leaf.

PHY'MA (φυμα, from φυω to spring up). A tumour in any part.

PHY'RAMA (φυραμα, from φυραω to mix). A mixture of substances together.

PHY'SA (φυση, from φυσω to inflate). Flatus; wind.

PHY'SALIS (φυσάλις, from φυσω to inflate, because its seed is contained in a kind of bladder). The winter-cherry.

PHY'SALUS (φυσάλος, from φυσω to inflate). The toad; so called from its distending itself with wind.

PHYSCÓNIA (φυσκωνία, from φυσκη an inflated bladder). A hardish tumour, occupying one or more of the abdominal organs, and resembling a bladder distended with wind.

PHY'SÉMA (φυσημα, from φυσω to inflate). A windy tumour.

PHYSÉSIS (φυσησις). The same.

PHYSÉTER (φυσητηρ, from φυσω to inflate). A large fish so named from its action of blowing and discharging water from its nostrils.

PHYSICA (φυσική, from φυσις nature). Natural philosophy, including the history of man.

PHYSIOGNÓMIA (φυσιογνωμία, from φυσις nature, and γινωμι to know). A judgment of the nature of man, from his external habits and properties.

PHYSIOLÓGIA (φυσιολογία, from φυσις nature, and λογος a discourse). That part of medicine which considers nature with respect to the various functions and properties of the animal œconomy.

PHY'SINX (φυσιγξ, from φυσω to distend). The turgid vesicle in which the seeds of some plants are contained. Bladders upon the hands or feet.

PHYSOCÉLE (φυσοκλήη, from φυσα a flatus, and κληη a tumour). A wind-rupture; a windy tumour.

PHYSOMÉTRA (φυσομητρα, from φυσω to inflate, and μητρα the womb). A tympany of the womb.

PHYTEÚMA (φυτευμα, from φυτευω to generate). The herb rocket; so called from its great increase and growth.

PHYTOLÁCCA (φυτολακκα, from φυτον a plant, and λακκα gum lac). The herb pork-weed; so called because it is of the colour of lacca.

PHYTOLÓGIA (φυτολογία, from *φυτον* a plant, and *λογος* a discourse). That part of medicine which comprehends the nature and uses of vegetables.

PHYTOMINERÁLIA (from *φυτον* a plant, and *mineralis* a mineral). Those substances which appear to partake of the nature both of vegetables and minerals; as amber and coral.

PÍA MÁTER (the natural mother). The thin membrane which immediately involves the brain; so called because it embraces the brain as a good mother folds her child.

PIANTÉRIA (πιαντερια, from *πιαίνω* to fatten). Food or medicines which make the body fat.

PÍCA (quasi *picla*, from its various colours). The pie. Also a preternatural appetite in pregnant women; so named because it is said the pie is subject to the same affection.

PICACÍSMUS (from *pica* the pie). The same. Also **PICATIO**.

PÍCEA (from *πιτυς* pitch). The pitch-tree. The fir.

PICÉRIUM (πικεριον, from *πιος* fat, and *κεράω* to mix). Butter.

PÍCRIS (πικρις, from *πικρος* bitter). The bitter vetch.

PICRÓCHOLUS (πικροχολος, from *πικρος* bitter, and *χολη* the bile). Abounding with bitter bile.

PICTÓNÍUS (from the *Picti*s who were subject to this disease). Applied to a species of colic. It should be rather called *colica pictorum* the painters' colic, because from their use of lead they are much afflicted with it.

PÍCUS (from *ἡ πι* a beak, Heb. because it decorticates trees with its beak). The wood-pecker.

PIÉSMA (πιεσμα, from *πιέζω* to compress). The retrimment, or fæces left after the moisture has been pressed out.

PIÉSTRUM (πιεστρον, from *πιέζω* to press). An instrument to compress the head of a dead fœtus, for its more easy extraction from the womb.

PIGMÉNTUM (from *pingo* to paint). A wash or varnish for the skin.

PÍLA (from *πιλεω* to bind together). A ball. A round substance found on sea-coasts among rocks is called *pila marina*.

PILÉOLUS (dim. of *pileus* a hood). A small pileus or coif.

PÍLEUS (πιλος, from *πιλεω* to press together). A hat or hood. The coif with which some children are born.

PILMÍCTIO (from *pilus* hair, and *mingo* to discharge the urine). A discharge of substances resembling hair in the urine.

PILOSÉLLA (from *pilus* hair, because its leaves are hairy). The herb mouse-ear.

PÍLULA (dim. of *pila* a ball). A pill or little ball.

PÍLUS (from *πίλος* wool carded). Hair. The down which covers the surface of some plants.

PIMÉLE (*πιμελη*, from *πίος* fat, and *μελος* a member). Fatness of the limbs.

PIMÉNTA (from *pimienta* pepper, Span.) All spice. Jamaica pepper.

PIMPINÉLLA (quasi *bipinella* or *bipemula*, from the double-pennate order of its leaves). Burnet or saxifrage.

PINASTÉLLUS (from *pinus* the pine-tree). Hog's fennel; so called because its leaves resemble those of the pine-tree.

PINÁSTER (dim. of *pinus* the pine). The wild pine.

PINEÁLIS (from *pineae* a pine-apple). Resembling a pine-apple. Applied to a small gland within the brain. The pineal gland.

PÍNEUS (from *pineae* a pine-apple). The purging-nut; named because its fruit resembles a pine-apple.

PINGUEDINÓsus (from *pinguedo* fat). Applied to the cellular membrane, where the oily matter contained in it dissolves almost spontaneously.

PINGUÉDO (from *pinguis* fat). Fat or fatness.

PINGUÍCULA (from *pinguis* fat). Butter-wort; so called because its leaves are fat to the touch.

PÍNNA (*πιννα* a wing). A name of the lateral and inferior part of the nose, and the broad part of the ear. Also a sea-shell, from their supposed resemblance to wings.

PINNÁCULUM (dim. of *pinna* a wing). A pinnacle. A name of the uvula from its shape.

PINNATIFÍDIUS (from *pinna* a wing, and *findo* to cleave). Applied to a leaf whose segments are shaped like wings.

PINNÁTUS (from *pinna* a wing). Winged. Applied to a leaf composed of many smaller leaves growing on the side of the foot-stalk, like the feathers in a wing.

PÍNNULA (dim. of *pinna* a wing). The fin of a fish; named from its likeness to a small wing.

PÍNTA (πιντα, from πινω to drink, because it is about one draught).
A pint.

PÍNUS (from πινυς). The pine-tree.

PÍPER (πιπερι or πιπερις, from πεπτω to concoct, because by its heat it assists digestion). Pepper.

PIPERÁTUS (from *piper* pepper). Hot, pungent to the taste, like pepper.

PIPERÍTIS (from *piper* pepper). A herb so called because its leaves and roots are biting like pepper to the taste.

PÍPIO (named from its cry). A young pigeon.

PIRAMIDÁLIS. Corruptly written for PYRAMIDALIS.

PISCÁTOR (from *piscor* to fish). The king's-fisher; so called because during the time it breeds on the shore the sea is calm and convenient to fishermen.

PÍSCIS (from שׂפּיּס *pūsba* to multiply, Chald. because of their vast increase). A fish.

PISIFÓRMIS (from *pisum* a pea, and *forma* a shape). Shaped like a pea or pulse.

PISÓNIA (named in honour of Dr. Píso). A plant found in the West Indies.

PÍSSA (πισση, from πιος fat). Pitch.

PISSÁNTHUS (πισσανθος, from πισση pitch, and ανθος a flower). The froth or scum of pitch.

PISSASPHÁLTUS (πισσασφαλτος, from πισσα pitch, and ασφαλτος bitumen). Common fossile pitch. See ASPHALTUS.

PISSELÆ'UM (πισσελαιον, from πισση pitch, and ελαιον oil). Oil of pitch. Tar.

PISSOCÉRUM (πισσοκηρον, from πισση pitch, and κηρος wax). A mixture of wax and pitch.

PISTÁCIA (πισακια, supposed to be a Syrian word). The pistachio nut-tree.

PISTÍLLUM (from *pinso* to bruise). A pestle. Also the little column found in the centre of flowers, and which resembles a pestle.

PISTOLÓCHIA (πιστολογια, from πισος faithful, and λοχεια parturition). Birth-wort; so called because it was thought to promote delivery.

PÍSUM (πισον, from πιος a garden, it being a garden vegetable).
The pea.

- PITTÁCIUM (πιττακιον, from *πιττα* pitch). A pitch plaster.
- PITTÓTA (πιττωτα, from *πιττα* pitch). Medicines in which pitch is a chief ingredient.
- PITÚITA (from *πιττα* pitch, because the humour is of the consistence of pitch). The pip in fowls. A collection or discharge of a mucous watery humour.
- PITUITÁRIUS (from *pituuta*). Belonging to, or secreting, pituita.
- PITUITÓsus (from *pituuta*). Attended with a discharge of pituita.
- PITYOCÁMPE (πιτυοκαμπη, from *πιτυς* a pine-tree, and *καμπη* a small worm). A worm breeding in pines.
- PITYRÍASIS (πιτυριασις, from *πιτυρον* bran). A scorbutic disorder in which the head, chin, and eye-brows are covered with branny scales.
- PITYRÓDES (πιτυρωδης, from *πιτυρον* bran). Applied to the urine when it deposits a sediment resembling bran.
- PITYÚSA (πιτυσσα, from *πιτυς* the pine-tree, because its leaves resemble those of the pine). Garden-spurge.
- PIX (πισσα). Pitch.
- PLACÉNTA (from *πλακκς* a cake). The after-birth; so called from its likeness to a cake. In botany, it is that part of the husk of a plant to which the seeds are fastened, and by which they are nourished till they are ripe.
- PLACÉNTULA (dim. of *placenta*). A small placenta, sometimes left in the womb after the exclusion of the fœtus.
- PLACÍtis (πλακιτις, from *πλαξ* a crust). A sort of factitious cadmia collected in furnaces in the shape of a crust.
- PLADARÓtis (πλαδαροτις, from *πλαδαρος* moist, flaccid). A fungous and flaccid tumour within the eye-lid.
- PLÁDOS (πλαδος, from *πλαδαω* to be superfluously moist). Any superfluous humour.
- PLÁGA (πληγη, from *πλησσω* to strike). Any external injury from blows.
- PLÁGULA (dim. of *plaga* a sheet). A compress or bolster.
- PLAGÚSIA (πλαγυσια, from *πλαγιαζω* to be oblique). A fish so called because it swims on its side.
- PLÁNCUS (πλαγιος, from *πλαζω* to turn aside). Splay-footed.
- PLANÉTES (πλανητης, from *πλαζω* to wander). Applied to diseases, especially

especially fevers, which preserve no regular period in their paroxysms or returns.

PLANÉTICUS (πλανητικός, from πλαζω to wander). Applied to diseases which shift their situations from one part to another.

PLANIPÉTALUS (from *planus* plain, and *petalum* a petal). Having plain flat petals.

PLÁNTA (quasi *planata*, from *planus* flat). The sole of the foot. Also a plant or vegetable : it originally meant only those which are upon the surface of the ground and are trodden under foot.

PLANTÁGO (from *planta* the sole of the foot). Plantain ; so called from the shape of its leaves, or because its leaves lie upon the ground and are trodden upon.

PLANTÁRIS (from *planta* the sole of the foot). Belonging to the sole of the foot.

PLÁNTULA (dim. of *planta* a plant). A small plant.

PLÁNUS (from πλανος soft, smooth). Applied to a bone whose surface is smooth or flat.

PLÁSTICUS (πλαστικός, from πλασσω to form). Plastic ; endued with the power of generation or formation.

PLÁTA (πλατη, from πλατυς broad). The shoulder-blade.

PLATANÁRIA (from *platanus* the plane-tree). A species of reed so called from its resemblance to the plane-tree.

PLÁTANUS (πλατανος, from πλατυς broad). The plane-tree ; named from its broad leaves.

PLÁTEA (from πλατυς broad). The pelican ; so called from its broad beak.

PLATIÁSMUS (πλατιασμος, from πλατυς broad). A defect in the speech in consequence of too broad a mouth.

PLÁTINA (dim. of *plata* silver, Span.) A heavy metal resembling silver, or because it is found near the river Plata.

PLATYCERÓTA (πλατυκερωτα, from πλατυς broad, and κερως a horn). The goat with broad horns.

PLATYCÓRIA (πλατυκορια, from πλατυς broad, and κορη the pupil of the eye). A diseased enlargement of the pupil of the eye.

PLATYOPHTHÁLMUM (πλατυοφθαλμον, from πλατυς broad, and οφθαλμος the eye). Antimony ; so called because it is used by women to enlarge the eye.

PLATYPHY'LLUM (πλατυφυλλον, from πλατυς broad, and φυλλον a leaf).

A kind of spurge, named from its broad leaves.

PLATY'SMA (πλατυσμα, from πλατυς broad). A muscle which depresses the lower jaw ; named from its breadth.

PLATYSTERNUS (πλατυστερνος, from πλατυς broad, and στερνον the chest). Having a broad chest.

PLAUTUS (from πλατυς broad). Splay-footed, or having broad ears.

PLÉCTANÆ (πλεκταναι, from πλεκτω to fold). The horns of the uterus.

PLÉCTRUM (πληκτρον, from πληττω to strike). A drum-stick. The styloid process of the os petrosum, and the uvula, are so named from their resemblance to a drum-stick.

PLÉGMA (πλεγμα, from πλεκτω to knit together). A kind of network or complication of vessels.

PLEMMY'RA (πλημμυρα, from πλημμη a flux, or πληθω to fill). An influx of humours to any part.

PLERÓSIS (πληρωσις, from πληρωω to fill). Repletion ; satiety.

PLÉSMONE (πλησμονη, from πληθω to fill). The same.

PLETHÓRA (πληθωρα, from πληθω to fill). An excessive fullness of the vessels.

PLEUMÓNIA (πλευμονια). See PULMONIA.

PLEÚRA (πλευρα). The membrane which invests the breast and sides. The side.

PLEURÍTICUS (πλευριτικός, from πλευρα the pleura). Belonging to the pleura, or having the pleura affected.

PLEURÍTIS (πλευριτις, from πλευρα the membrane investing the breast). A pleurisy. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURÓDYNE (πλευροδυνη, from πλευρα the pleura, and οδυνη pain). A pain in the side.

PLEUROCOLLÉSIS (πλευροκολλησις, from πλευρα the pleura, and κολλαω to adhere). An adhesion of the pleura to the lungs or some neighbouring part.

PLEÚRON (πλευρον). The pleura.

PLEUROPNEUMÓNIA (πλευροπνευμονια, from πλευρα the pleura, and πνευμονια an inflammation of the lungs). An inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

PLEURORTHOPNŒ'A (πλευρορθοπνοια, from πλευρα the pleura, ορθος upright, right,

right, and πνεω to breathe). A pleurisy in which the patient cannot breathe without keeping his neck upright.

PLEUROSTHÓTONOS (πλευροσθότονος, from πλευρον the side, and τεινω to stretch). A spasmodic disease in which the body is bent to one side. It should rather be written PLEUROTHÓTONOS, from πλευροθεν on one side, and τεινω to stretch.

PLÉXUS (from *plecto* to weave together). A kind of net-work, or complication of vessels or nerves.

PLÍCA (from *plico* to entangle). The plaited hair; a disease consisting of several blood-vessels running from the head into some of the hairs, by which they cleave together. It is commonly distinguished by the adjective Polonica, it being peculiar to the inhabitants of Poland and Lithuania.

PLICÁRIA (from *plico* to entangle). The herb wolf's-claw, or club-moss; so called because its leaves are entangled together in one mass.

PLICÁTUS (from *plico* to fold). Applied in botany to a leaf whose edges are plaited like a woman's fan.

PLICATIO and PLICATÚRA. See PLICA.

PLÍNTHIUS (πλινθιος). The fourfold bandage.

PLUMBÁGO (from *plumbum* lead). The recement produced in refining gold and silver. Black-lead. Also a sort of perficaria; so called because it is covered with lead-coloured spots. Lead-wort.

PLÚMBUM (quasi *palumbum*, from *palumba* a dove, because it resembles the dove in colour). Lead.

PLUMÓSUS (from *pluma* a feather). Applied to a sort of alum which in lightness and appearance resembles feathers.

PNEÚMA (πνευμα, from πνεω to breathe). Air; vapour; breath.

PNEUMÁTICUS (πνευματικός, from πνευμα air). Belonging to air or breath.

PNEUMATOCÉLE (πνευματοκήλη, from πνευμα wind, and κηλη a tumour). A flatulent tumour or windy rupture.

PNEUMATÓSIS (πνευματώσις, from πνευματω to inflate). An emphysema. Also a pain in the stomach from wind.

PNEUMATÓMPHALOS (πνευματομφαλος, from πνευμα wind, and ομφαλος the navel). A windy rupture of the navel.

PNEÚMON (πνευμων, from πνεω to breathe). The lungs, or organ of respiration.

PNEUMONÁNTHE (πνευμονανθη, from πνευμων the lungs, and ανθος a flower). Marsh-gentian; so called because it was supposed useful in diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMÓNIA (πνευμονια, from πνευμων the lungs). An inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMÓNICA (πνευμονικα, from πνευμων the lungs). Medicines adapted to affections of the lungs.

PNEUMOPLEURÍTIS (πνευμοπλευριτις, from πνευμων the lungs, and πλευριτις an inflammation of the pleura). An inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

PNIGÁLÍUM (πνιγαλιων, from πνιγω to suffocate). The night-mare; a disorder in which the patient appears to be suffocated.

PNÍGMUS (πνιγμος, from πνιγω to suffocate). Suffocation; strangulation.

PNIX (πνιξ, from πνιγω to suffocate). An hysterical sense of suffocation.

PODÁGRA (ποδαγρα, from πες a foot, and αγρα a seizure). The gout in the foot.

PODAGRÁRIA (from *podagra* the gout). Gout-weed; so called because it was thought to expell the gout.

PÓDEX (a *pedendo*, from breaking wind). The fundament.

PODONÍPTRUM (ποδονιπτρον, from πες a foot, and νιπτω to wash or bathe). A bath for the feet.

PODOPHY'LLUM (ποδοφυλλον, from πες a foot, and φυλλον a leaf). A species of wolf's-bane, named from its shape.

PODOTHÉCA (ποδοθηκα, from πες a foot, and τιθημι to put). A shoe or stocking. An anatomical preparation, consisting of a kind of shoe of the scarf-skin with the nails adhering to it, taken from a dead subject.

POEPHÁGUS (ποιφαγος, from ποα a herb, and φαγω to eat). A wonderfully large animal of India, described by Ælian, which feeds upon herbs.

PÓGON (πωγων). The beard.

POLEMÓNÍUM (πολεμωνιον, from Polemon its inventor). Wild sage.

POLÉNTA (from *pollen* flour). Meal not having the bran separated from it.

POLIÓSIS (πολιωσις, from πολιος white). Greyness of the hair.

- PÓLIUM** (πολιον, from πολιος white). Poley; so called from its white capillaments.
- PÓLLEN** (*a pellendo*, because it is easily wafted about). Fine flour. The fine dust which is contained in the tips of vegetables.
- PÓLLEX** (*quòd inter cæteros digitos polleat*, because it is, as it were, the master finger). The thumb.
- POLLÚTIO** (from *polluo* to defile). A nocturnal discharge of the semen. The crime of onanism.
- PÓLUS** (πολος, from πολεω to turn). The pole or whole head which is turned upon the shoulders as upon an axis.
- POLYÆMIA** (πολυαιμία, from πολυς much, and αιμα blood). An excess of blood in the vessels; a plethora.
- POLYACÁNTHUS** (πολυακανθος, from πολυς many, and ακανθα a thorn). A herb so named from its prickly leaves.
- POLYADÉLPHIA** (πολυαδελφια, from πολυς many, and αδελφος a brother). A class of plants which bear three or more sets of united stamina.
- POLYÁNDRIA** (πολυανδρια, from πολυς many, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants which have many stamina or male parts of fructification.
- POLYÁNGIA** (πολυαγγια, from πολυς many, and αγος a vessel). A class of plants which have many loculaments or seed-vessels.
- POLYÁNTHEMUM** (πολυανθεμον, from πολυς many, and ανθεμον a flower). The herb golden-knap; named from its numerous flowers.
- POLYÁNTHUS** (πολυανθος, from πολυς many, and ανθος a flower). The same.
- POLYCHRÉSTUS** (πολυχρηστος, from πολυς much, and χρηστος useful). Applied to many medicines from their extensive usefulness.
- POLYCHRÓNICUS** (πολυχρονικος, from πολυς much, and χρονος time). Chronic; lasting a long time.
- POLYCNÉMUM** (πολυκνημων, from πολυς many, and κνημη a leg). A herb named from its many legs or stalks.
- POLYCOTYLEDÓNES** (πολυκοτυλεδωνες, from πολυς many, and κοτυλεδων a cotyledon). Having many cotyledons or lobes.
- POLYDÍPSIA** (πολυδιψια, from πολυς much, and διψα thirst). Excess of thirst.
- POLYGÁLA** (πολυγαλα, from πολυς much, and γαλα milk). The herb milk-wort; so named from its abundance of milky juice.

POLY-

- POLYGÁMIA** (πολυγαμία, from πολυς many, and γαμος marriage).
A class of plants which bear male or female flowers, or both.
- POLYGONÁTUM** (πολυγονατον, from πολυς many, and γονυ a joint).
Solomon's seal; named from its numerous knots or joints.
- POLYGONOÍDES** (πολυγονοειδης, from πολυγονον polygonium, and ειδος a likeness). A small herb resembling the polygonium.
- POLY'GONUM** (πολυγονον, from πολυς many, and γονυ a knot or joint).
Knot-grass; named from its numerous joints.
- POLYGRÁMMUS** (πολυγραμμος, from πολυς many, and γραμμη a line).
A stone so named from its being intersected with many lines.
- POLYGÚRIA** (πολυγυρια, from πολυς much, and υρον the urine). A diabetes, or excessive secretion of urine.
- POLYGY'NIA** (πολυγυνια, from πολυς many, and γυνη a woman). A class of plants in whose fructification there are many stiles, which are considered as the female organs of generation.
- POLYMERÍSMÁ** (πολυμερισμα, from πολυς many, and μέρος a member). An excess in the parts or members.
- POLYMÓRPHUS** (πολυμορφος, from πολυς many, and μορφη a shape).
Of many shapes; applied to the sphenoid bone.
- POLYNEÚRON** (πολυνευρον, from πολυς many, and νευρον a string). The herb plantain; named from the ribs or strings upon its leaf.
- POLYÓNYMUM** (πολυονυμον, from πολυς many, and ονυμα a name).
The herb helxine; so called from its numerous names.
- POLYÓSTEUM** (πολυοσσειον, from πολυς many, and οσσειον a bone). That part of the foot which consists of many bones.
- POLYPÉTALUS** (πολυπεταλος, from πολυς many, and πεταλον a flower-leaf). Having many leaves in its flowers.
- POLYPHÁRMACUM** (πολυφαρμακον, from πολυς many, and φαρμακον a medicine). A medicine so named from its numerous uses.
- POLYPHY'LLUS** (πολυφυλλος, from πολυς many, and φυλλον a leaf).
Having many leaves.
- POLYPODÍTES** (πολυποδιτης, from πολυποδιον polypody). A wine impregnated with polypody.
- POLYPÓDIUM** (πολυποδιον, from πολυς many, and πος a foot). Polypody; so called from its numerous ramifications, which resemble the polypus.
- PÓLYPUS** (πολυπες, from πολυς many, and πος a foot). An animal which

which has many feet or claws. A coagulation or concretion of blood in the vessels, which send off many ramifications like the legs of a polypus into the adjacent vessels.

POLYSÁRCIA (πολυσαρκία, from πολυς much, and σαρξ flesh). Corpulency.

POLYSOMÁTIA (πολυσωματία, from πολυς much, and σωμα a body). The same.

POLYSPÁSTUM (πολυσπαστον, from πολυ much, and σπαω to draw). A forcible instrument for reducing luxations.

POLYSPÉRMUS (πολυσπερμος, from πολυς many, and σπερμα feed). Abounding in feed.

POLYSTÁCHIUS (πολυσαχιος, from πολυς many, and σαχος an ear of corn). Having many ears.

POLYTRÍCHUM (πολυτριχον, from πολυς many, and θριξ the hair). Maidenhair; so called from its resemblance to a woman's hair.

POLYTRÓPHIA (πολυτροφία, from πολυ much, and τρεφω to nourish). Increase or excess of nourishment.

POLYÚRICUS (πολυυρικός, from πολυς much, and υρον the urine). Applied to an ischuria or suppression of urine, from a long neglect to discharge it.

POLYZÓNUS (πολυζωνος, from πολυς many, and ζωνη a girdle). A stone; so called because it is girt round with many black circles.

PÓMA (πομα, from πινω to drink). A potion.

POMÁCEUM (from *pomum* an apple). Cyder, or the fermented juice of apples.

POMÁMBRA (from *pomum* an apple, and *ambra* amber). A pomander or ball made of odoriferous substances.

POMPHOLYGÓDES (πομφολυγωδης, from πομφολυξ a bubble). Applied to urine whose surface is covered with bubbles.

PÓMPHOLYX (πομφολυξ, from πομφος a bladder). A bubble. The whitish powder called tutty, which adheres to the covers of the crucibles in making brass, in the form of small bubbles.

PÓMPHOS (πομφος, from πεμφω to put forth). A bladder or watery pustule.

PÓMUM (from πομα drink, because a useful drink is made from it). The apple. Any round fleshy fruit containing seeds. Also a protuberance in the forepart of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage,

cartilage, and called *pomum Adami* Adam's apple, because it was thought to have originated in consequence of his having eaten the forbidden fruit.

PÓNDUS (from *pendo* to weigh). A weight.

PONS (a bridge). A sort of arch in the cerebellum, is so named from its resemblance to a bridge.

PÓPLES (*quia post plicatur*, because it is bent backward in the action of supplication). The ham or joint of the knee.

POPLITÉUS (from *poples* the ham). Belonging to, or connected with, the ham.

POPULÁGO (from *populus* the poplar, because its leaves resemble those of the poplar). Marsh-marygold.

POPULÁRIS (from *populus* the multitude). Endemical; affecting the general mass of mankind.

PÓPULUS (from *πολυς* many, because of the multitude of its shoots). The poplar-tree.

PÓRCUS (quasi *spurcus* filthy). The swine.

PÓRDE (*πορδη*, from *περδω* to break wind). A discharge of wind from the intestines.

POROCÉLE (*πωροκηλη*, from *πωρος* a callus, and *κηλη* a tumour). A hard callous tumour or rupture in the testicle.

PORÓMPHALUM (*πωρομφαλον*, from *πωρος* a callus, and *ομφαλος* the navel). A knot or hard tumour upon the navel.

PORÓSITAS (from *porus* a pore or small orifice). The quality of having pores or small orifices.

PORÓTICA (*πωροτικα*, from *πωρος* a callus). Substances which induce callus or induration.

PORPHY'RIO (*πορφυριων*, from *πορφυρα* purple). A bird so called from the purple colour of its feathers.

PORPHYRÍTES (*πορφυριτης*, from *πορφυρος* purple). A kind of reddish marble with purple spots.

PÓRPHYRUS (*πορφυρος*, from *πορφυρα* purple). A serpent of India whose body is of a purple colour.

PORRÁCEUS (from *porrum* the leek). Greenish; of the colour of a leek.

PORRÍGO (*a porrigendo*, from its spreading about). Scurf or branny scales upon the head.

PÓRRUM (*πρασον*, from *πραω* to burn, because of its hot taste). The leek.

leek. Also a species of wart, whose roots resemble those of the leek.

PÓRTA (*a portando*, because through it things are carried). A door or entrance. A vein at the entrance of the liver is called *vena portæ*, or *vena portarum*, the gate-vein.

PÓRTIO (*quasi partio*, from *pars* a part). One of the two divisions of the seventh pair of nerves is called *portio dura* the hard portion, because it runs into the hard part of the scull, and the other the *portio mollis* or soft portion, which enters the ear.

PORTORÁRIUM (from *porta* a door). The right orifice of the stomach is so called, because it is, as it were, the door or entrance of the intestines.

PORTULÁCA (from *porto* to carry, and *lac* milk, because it increases the animal milk). Purslane.

PÓRUS (*πορος*, from *πειρω* to pass through). A pore, duct, or channel through which any fluid passes. Also *πωρος* a callous or hard tumour, from *πωρω* to harden.

PÓSIS (*ποσις*, from *πινω* to drink). A potion.

POSÍTIO (from *pono* to place). The site or situation of any part.

POSTBRACHIÁLE (from *post* after, and *brachium* the arm). The metacarpus, or that part of the hand which is between the arm and the fingers.

PÓSTHE (*ποσθη*, *quasi προσθη*, from *προτιθημι* to place before). The penis or prepuce.

POSTPOSITIO (from *post* after, and *pono* to place). The delay of a paroxysm beyond its expected time.

POTAMOGEÍTON (*ποταμογειτων*, from *ποταμος* a river, and *γειτων* adjacent). The herb pond-weed; so named because it grows about rivers.

POTENTÍLLA (*a potentia*, from its efficacy). Wild tansey.

POTÉRIUM (from *ποτηριον* a cup). A kind of pimpinel, named from the shape of its flowers.

PÓTIO (from *poto* to drink). A potion or liquid medicine.

PRÆCIPITÁNTIA (from *præcipito* to cast down). Medicines which moderate the motion and heat of the blood, which was supposed to be effected by precipitating the acid contained in it.

PRÆCIPITÁTIO (from *præcipito* to cast down). The separating of solid bodies from any fluid in which they have been dissolved by the

the addition of a third body, which having a greater affinity with the menstruum than the body already dissolved, causes it to regain its solid form, and fall down in the state of a powder.

PRÆCÓCIUM (from *præcoquo* to ripen before). The apricot; so called from its early maturity.

PRÆCÓRDIA (from *præ* before, and *cor* the heart, because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines). The midriff or diaphragm.

PRÆ'COX (from *præcoquo* to be ripe soon). In botany, it is applied to herbs which flower early.

PRÆCÚRSOR (from *præcurro* to go before). A sign or symptom which precedes a disease or paroxysm.

PRÆDÍCTIO (from *prædico* to foretell). The prophecy or declaration of a physician with respect to the event of a disease.

PRÆFOCÁTIÓ (from *præfoco* to strangle). An hysterical sense of suffocation.

PRÆFÚRNÍUM (from *præ* before, and *furnus* a furnace). The mouth of a chemical furnace.

PRÆGNÁTIÓ (from *præгно*, *præ gigno*, to be with child). Gravitation, or the being great with child.

PRÆMÓRSUS (from *præmordeo* to bite off). Applied to a root which appears bitten off at the end.

PRÆPARÁNTIA (from *præparo* to get ready). Medicines which prepare and dispose the morbid humours to separate from the healthy. Applied also to the vessels which were supposed to prepare the feed.

PRÆPÚTIUM (from *præputo* to cut off before). The prepuce or foreskin, which by the inhabitants of the eastern nations is cut off.

PRÆSÁGIUM (from *præ* before, and *scio* to perceive). A presage or foreknowledge of a disease or its event.

PRÆSENTÁTIÓ (from *præfento* to offer). The manner in which a child offers itself to the birth.

PRÆSERVATÍVA (from *præservo* to save). Medicines which prevent and save the body from diseases.

PRÁSIUM (πρασινον, from πρᾶσις a square border). Horehound; so called from its square stalks.

PRASOÍDES (πρασοίδης, from πρασον a leek, and εἶδος a likeness).
Greenish; of the colour of leeks.

PRÁSUM (πρασον, from πραω to burn, because of their hot taste).
The leek.

PRÁXIS (πραξις, from πρασσω to perform). The practice of medicine.

PREHÉNSIO (from *prehendo* to surprise). The catalepsy; so named
from its sudden seizure.

PRÉMNON (πρεμνον). The trunk of a tree. Also the extremity of
the white of the eye.

PRESBY'TIA (πρεσβυτια, from πρεσβυς old, because it is usual to old
people). Near-sightedness.

PRÉSMA (πρησμα, from πρηθω to inflame). Inflammation.

PRÉSIS (πρησις). The same.

PRESÚRA (πρησις, from πρηθω to inflame). An inflammation of the
ends of the fingers from the effects of cold.

PRIAPÍSCUS (πριαπισκος, from πριαπος the penis). A tent made in
the form of a penis. A bougie.

PRIAPÍSMUS (πριαπισμος, from Πριαπος the heathen god, whose pe-
nis is painted erect). A continued erection of the penis.

PRIAPOLÍTHUS (πριαπολιθος, from πριαπος the penis, and λιθος a stone).
A stone resembling the penis.

PRÍAPUS (Πριαπος, a heathen god remarkable for the largeness of
his genitals). The penis. Also a name of the nepenthes or
wonderful plant, from the appendages at the ends of the leaves
resembling an erected penis.

PRÍMULA (from *primulus* the beginning). The primrose; so called
because it flowers in the beginning of the spring.

PRINCÍPIUM (from *princeps* the first or chief). The principle or
element of a body.

PRIONÓDES (πριονωδης, from πριων a saw). Serrated. Applied to
the futures of the scull.

PRÍSIS (πρισις, from πριω to saw). Serration, or a separation of parts
by the saw.

PRISMÁTICUS (from πρισμα a prism). Resembling a prism.

PRIVATÍVUS (from *privo* to take away). Applied to diseases at-
tended with a deficiency in some of the powers.

PRÓBOLE (προβολη, from προβαλλω to project). A prominence; an
apophysis.

PRO-

PROBÓSCIS (προβοςκίς, from *προ* before, and *βροσκειν* to feed). The snout of an elephant, by which it feeds itself.

PROCÁRDÍUM (προκαρδιον, from *προ* before, and *καρδια* the stomach or heart). The pit of the stomach.

PROCATÁRCTICUS (προκαταρκτηκος, from *προκαταρχομαι* to precede). Applied to causes which exist before the appearance of a disease.

PROCÉSSUS (from *procedo* to start out or go on). A regular series of operations. The protuberance or eminence of a bone.

PROCHEÍLON (προχειλον, from *προ* before, and *χειλος* a lip). The prominent or red part of the lip.

PROCIDÉNTIA (from *procido* to fall down). A prolapsus or falling down of any part.

PROCÓNDYLUS (προκονδυλος, from *προ* before, and *κονδυλος* the middle joint of the finger). The first joint of a finger next the metacarpus.

PROCREÁTIO (from *procreo* to beget). The engendering or producing offspring.

PROCÚMBENS (from *procumbo* to lie flat). Lying along the ground; a term in botany.

PROCTÁLGIA (πρωκταλγια, from *πρωκτος* the anus, and *αλγος* pain). An inflammation with pain in the anus.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒA (πρωκτολευκορροια, from *πρωκτος* the anus, *λευκος* white, and *ρην* to flow). A discharge from the anus mixed with a whitish mucus.

PROCTORRHŒA (πρωκτορροια, from *πρωκτος* the anus, and *ρην* to flow). A flux.

PRODÚCTIO (from *produco* to bring forth). Procreation. An apophysis.

PROEGÚMENUS (προηγμενος, from *προηγεομαι* to precede). Applied to an antecedent cause of a disease, or that which is occasioned by another cause.

PROFÉSSOR (from *profiteor* to teach publicly). One who teaches the art of healing.

PROFLÚVIUM (from *profluo* to run down). A flux or increase of some natural discharge.

PROFÚNDUS (deep). Applied to a vein of the arm, and a muscle of the hand, from their deep situation.

- PROFUSIO** (from *profundo* to pour out). A passive hæmorrhage, or such as happens from a wound.
- PROGLÓSSIS** (προγλωσσις, from *προ* before, and *γλωσση* the tongue). The tip of the tongue.
- PROGNÓSIS** (προγνωσις, from *προ* before, and *γινωσκω* to know). A knowledge of the signs by which we foretell those circumstances which will happen to the patient.
- PROGNÓSTICUS** (προγνωστικός, from *προγινωσκω* to know before-hand). Applied to those symptoms which may be foretold before they appear.
- PRÓHIBENS** (from *prohibeo* to forbid). Applied to diseases where one symptom requires a remedy which another symptom forbids.
- PROJÉCTIO** (from *projicio* to cast forth). The casting any substance into a crucible by small quantities at a time.
- PROJECTÚRA** (from *projicio* to stretch out). An apophysis or prominence.
- PROLÁBIUM** (from *pro* before, and *labium* the lip). The prominent or red part of the lip.
- PROLÁPSUS** (from *prolabor* to slip down). A lapse or falling down of any part.
- PROLÉPTICUS** (προληπτικός, from *προλαμβάνω* to anticipate). Applied to diseases whose paroxysms anticipate each other, or return after less and less intervals of intermission.
- PRÓLIFER** (from *proles* offspring, and *fero* to bear). Applied to flowers where one grows out of another.
- PROMALACTÉRIUM** (προμαλακτηριον, from *προ* before, and *μαλασσω* to soften). The room where the body was softened previous to the bathing it.
- PROMÁNUS** (from *pro* before, and *manus* the hand). The thumb.
- PROMETOPÍDIUM** (προμετωπιδιον, from *προ* before, and *μετωπον* the forehead). The skin upon the forehead.
- PROMETÓPIS** (προμετωπης). The same.
- PRONÁTOR** (from *pronus* upside down). A muscle so called because it turns the palm downwards.
- PRONERVÁTIO** (from *pro* before, and *nervus* a string). A tendon or string-like end of a muscle.

PRONOMĒ'A (προνομια, from προνομεω to forage). The proboscis of an elephant, with which it gathers food.

PROÓSIS (προωσις, from προωθειω to protrude). Propulsion; or the power by which the fœtus is expelled from the womb.

PROPAGÁTIO (from *propago* to increase). The conservation of the human species by the multiplication of its individuals.

PROPENDÉNTIA (from *propendeo* to hang down). The falling down, and hanging out, of any part, as the uterus.

PRÓPHASIS (προφασις, from προφασιζομαι to occasion). The occasion or cause of a disease.

PROPHYLÁCTICA (προφυλακτικα, from προφυλασσω to preserve). Medicines which preserve health and avert diseases.

PRÓPOLIS (προπολις, from προ before, and πολις the city or family). Bee-bread; a waxy kind of glue found in the entrance of beehives, and with which they enclose themselves in the winter.

PROPÓMA (προπομα, from προ before, and πινω to drink). A mixture of wine and honey; and so called because it was drank before meals. Any preparatory drink.

PROPOTÍSMUS (προποτισμος). The same.

PROPTÓMA (προπτωμα, from προπιπτω to fall down). A lapse or descent of any part.

PROPTÓSIS (προπτωσις). The same.

PROPYÉMA (προπυημα, from προ before, and πυον pus). A premature collection of pus.

PRÓRA (from προρα the prow of a vessel). The occiput.

PROSARTÉSIS (προσαρτησις, from προς to, and αρταω to suspend). The appension of a membrane to its situation.

PROSARTHROSIS (προσαρθρωσις, from προς to, and αρθρω to articulate). That articulation which has manifest motion.

PROSCLY'SMA (προσκλυσμα, from προσκλυζω to sprinkle). An aspersion or sprinkling upon any part.

PROSCOLLÉMA (προσκολλημα, from προς to, and κολλαω to glue together). Agglutination.

PROSÉCTIO (from *profeco* to cut asunder). Anatomy.

PROSÓPON (προσωπον, from προσοπτομαι to see). The face.

PROSPÉGMA (προσπηγμα, from προσπηγνυμι to fix near). A concretion of humours fixed to one spot.

PRÓ-

PRÓSPHYSIS (προσφυσις, from προσφω to connect). The connection of one part to another.

PRÓSTASIS (προσασις, from προισημι to predominate). An excessive abundance of morbid humours.

PRÓSTATÁ (προστατα, from προ before, and ισημι to stand). The prostate gland; so called because it is situated near the bladder.

PRÓSTHETA (προσθετα, from προσιθημι to add). Topical or external medicines.

PROTOGÁLA (πρωτογαλα, from πρωτος first, and γαλα milk). The milk which comes immediately after the birth.

PROTUBERÁNTIA (from *protubero* to bud forth). Any eminence or apophysis.

PRÚNA (à *perurendo*, from its burning). A burn. A hot burning carbuncle.

PRUNÉLLA (from *pruna* a burn, because it heals burns). The herb bugle.

PRÚNUS (from *prunum*). The loc-bush. The plum-tree.

PRURÍGO (from *prurio* to itch). A violent itching.

PRURÍTUS. The same.

PRÚSSIAS (from *Prussia*, where it is manufactured). A salt formed by the union of the Prussic acid, or colouring matter of Prussian blue, and a different base. Prussiate.

PSALLOÍDES (ψαλλοειδης, from ψαλλος a stringed instrument, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to the inner surface of the fornix of the brain, because it appears as if stringed like a dulcimer.

PSAMMÍSMUS (ψαμμισμος, from ψαμμος sand). An application of hot sand to any part of the body.

PSAMMÓDES (ψαμμωδης, from ψαμμος sand). Applied to the urine when it deposits a sandy sediment.

PSELLÍSMUS (ψελλισμος, from ψελλιζω to stammer). Stammering; hesitation in the pronunciation of words.

PSELLÓTES (ψελλοτης). The same.

PSEÚDES (ψευδης false). Spurious; prefixed to many substances which are only fictitious imitations; as *pseudamomum* a spurious kind of amomum; *pseudomola* a false mole, &c.

PSILÓTHRA (ψιλωθρα, from ψιλω to denude). Medicines which take off the hair.

PSILOTHRUM (ψιλωθρον, from ψιλω to depilate). The white bryony; so called because it was used in depilatories.

PSIMMY'THIUM (ψιμμυθιον, from ψιω to smooth). Cerufs; white lead; so called because of its use as a cosmetic.

PSITTACUS (ψιττακος, from ψιθυριζω to gabble). The jay or parrot; so named from its garrulity.

PSÓAS (ψοας, from ψοα the loins). A muscle placed obliquely on the sides of the loins.

PSÓPHUS (ψοφος, from ψοφειω to make a noise). The crackling or rattling of the bones.

PSÓRA (ψωρα, from ψαιρω to rub, because of the perpetual desire there is to scratch it). The itch.

PSORÍASIS (ψωριασις). The same.

PSÓRICA (ψωρικα, from ψωρα the itch). Medicines for the itch.

PSOROPHTHÁLMIA (ψωροφθαλμια, from ψωρα the itch, and οφθαλμια an inflammation of the eye). An inflammation of the eye-lids, attended with itchy and scabby sores.

PSYCHAGÓGICA (ψυχαγωγικα, from ψυχη the mind, and αγω to move). Medicines which recall life in a syncope or apoplexy.

PSYCHÓTRIA (ψυχοτρια, from ψυχος cold, because it grows in cold places). Ipecacuanha.

PSYCHÓTROPHUM (ψυχοτροφον, from ψυχος cold, and τρεφω to nourish). The herb betony; so called because it grows in places exposed to the cold.

PSYCHROLÚTRUM (ψυχρολυτρον, from ψυχρος cold, and λωω to wash). A cold bath.

PSÝCHTICA (ψυχτικα, from ψυχω to make cold). Refrigerating medicines.

PSYDRÁCIUM (ψυδρακιον, from ψυχος cold). A little cold tubercle on the head; a watery pustule.

PSY'GMA (ψυγμα, from ψυχω to refrigerate). A refrigerating medicine.

PSY'LLIUM (ψυλλιον, from ψυλλος a flea). Flea-wort; so called because it was thought to destroy fleas.

PTÁRMICA (πταρμικα, from πταιρω to sneeze). Medicines which provoke sneezing. Also the herb sneeze-wort; so called because it irritates the nose and provokes sneezing.

PTÁRMUS (πταρμος, from πταιρω to sneeze). Sneezing.

PTÉSIS

PTÉRIS (πτερίς, from πτερον a wing). Fern; so called from the likeness of its leaves to wings.

PTÉRNA (πτερυνα). The bone of the heel.

PTERYGIUM (πτερυγιον, dim. of πτερυξ a wing). A film in the eye resembling a feather. A small caruncle on the nail.

PTERYGÓDES (πτερυγωδης, from πτερυξ a wing). Applied to persons whose shoulders are prominent like wings.

PTERYGOÍDES (πτερυγοειδης, from πτερυξ a pen, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to a process in the head from its likeness to a pen or style.

PTERIGOÍDEUS (from *pterigoides*). A muscle belonging to the processus pterigoides. Also an irregular wing-like bone, which runs into the basis of the scull from one end to the other.

PTERIGOPALATÍNUS. A muscle which rises in the pterigoid process, and is inserted in the palate.

PTERIGOSTAPHYLÍNUS. A muscle originating in the pterigoid process, and terminating in the uvula.

PTILÓSIS (πτιλωσις, from πτιλος bald in the eye-lashes). A baldness of the eye-lashes.

PTÍSANA (πτισανα, from πτισσω to decorticate). Barley deprived of its husks, pounded and made into balls.

PTÓSIS (πτωσις, from πιπτω to fall down). A tumour caused by protrusion. A lapse of the upper eye-lid.

PTYALAGÓGA (πτυαλαγωγα, from πτυαλον spittle, and αγω to excite). Medicines which promote a discharge of the saliva.

PTYALÍSMUS (πτυαλισμος, from πτυαλιζω to spit). A copious discharge of the saliva.

PTY'ALUM (πτυαλον, from πτυω to spit up). The saliva or mucus from the bronchia.

PTY'US (πτυυς, from πτυω to spit). A serpent so named from its venomous spitting.

PTY'SMA (πτυσμα, from πτυω to spit up). Any matter discharged by spitting.

PTYASMAGÓGA (πτυασμαγωγα, from πτυασμα sputum, and αγω to expell). Medicines which promote a discharge of the saliva.

PÚBES (from βεβων the groin). The private parts, or hair that grows upon them. The down upon plants.

PUBESCÉNTIA (from *pubesco* to bud forth). The arms of plants, by which they are defended from outward injuries.

PUDÉNDÀ (from *pudeo* to be ashamed). The genitals.

PUDENDÁGRA (from *pudenda* the private parts, and *αγρῶς* a seizure).

A pain in the private parts.

PÚDICUS (from *pudor* modesty). Belonging to the private parts.

PUERÍLIS (from *puer* a child). Applied to the epilepsy, because it chiefly affects children.

PUÉRPERA (from *puer* a child, and *pario* to bring forth). Child-birth. A lying-in woman.

PUERPERÁLIS (from *puerpera* a lying-in woman). Applied to a fever peculiar to lying-in women.

PUGÍLLUS (dim. of *pugnus* the fist). A little handful.

PULÉGIUM (from *pulex* a flea, because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys fleas). Pennyroyal.

PÚLEX (from *ψυλλα*). A flea.

PULICÁRIA (from *pulex* a flea). Flea-bane; so named because it is thought to destroy fleas if hung in a chamber.

PULMÉNTUM (*quòd ex pulte fiebat*, because it was made of pulse). Gruel; pottage.

PÚLMO (from *πνευμων*, Attice for *πνευμων*, from *πνέω* to breathe). The lungs, or organs of respiration.

PULMÓNÁRIA (from *pulmo* the lungs). Lung-wort; so called because of its virtues in affections of the lungs.

PULMONÁRIS (from *pulmo* the lungs). Belonging to the lungs.

PULMÓNIA (from *pulmo* the lungs). An inflammation of the lungs.

PULMÓNICA (from *pulmo* the lungs). Medicines adapted to diseases of the lungs.

PÚLPA (*quòd palpitet*, from its tendernefs). Pulp; the soft fruit which surrounds the seed.

PULPÓSUS (from *pulpa* pulp). Applied to leaves which are soft and flesh-like to the touch.

PÚLS (from *פול pul* a bean, Heb.) Frumenty, or soft meal made of decorticated grain.

PULSATÍLLA (from *pulso* to beat about). A species of anemone; so called from its being perpetually agitated by the air.

PULSÁTIO (from *pulso* to beat). The beating of an artery.

PULSILÉGIUM (from *pulsus* the pulse, and *lego* to tell). An instrument for measuring the pulse.

- PÚLSUS (from *pulso* to strike). The pulse; the motion of the blood in an artery, as it is felt to the touch.
- PULVERÁTUS (from *pulvis* dust). Applied to a leaf covered with a kind of meal or dust.
- PULVERIZATIO (from *pulverizo* to reduce to powder). The reducing any dry substance to a fine powder.
- PÚLVINAR (from *pulvis* dust or chaff, with which they are filled). A medicated cushion.
- PULVINÁRIUM. The same.
- PULVINÁTUS (from *pulvinar* a pillow). Applied to the hat of a mushroom when it is shaped like a pillow.
- PÚLVIS (from *pello* to drive about, because it is easily agitated). A medicine reduced to a fine powder.
- PÚMEX (quasi *spumex*, from *spuma* froth, because it was thought to be the spume of some liquefied mineral). Pumice-stone.
- PUNCTÁTUS (from *punctum* a point). Applied to a leaf sprinkled with hollow dots or points.
- PUNCTÍCULA (dim. of *punctum* a point). A petechia or little red spot upon the skin.
- PÚNCTULA. The same.
- PÚNCTUM (from *pungo* to prick). A point. A small hole, as if pricked with a pin.
- PUNCTÚRA (from *pungo* to prick). A puncture. A wound made by a pointed instrument.
- PUNGÍTIUM (from *pungo* to prick). The horn-fish; so called from its thorny excrescences.
- PÚNICUS (*φουνικος*). See PHÆNICURUS, &c.
- PUPÍLLA (dim. of *pupa* a babe). The pupil of the eye; so called because it reflects the diminished image of the person who looks upon it like a puppet.
- PUPILLÁRIS (from *pupilla* the pupil). Applied to a fine vascular membrane, which in the young foetus goes across the part where the pupil is afterwards seen.
- PURGAMÉNTUM (from *purgo* to cleanse). A purge. The excretion from the womb after the birth.
- PURGÁNTIA (from *purgo* to purge). Medicines which purge and cleanse the bowels.

PURGATIO (from *purgo* to cleanse). Any excrementitious discharge.

PURGATIVA. See PURGANTIA.

PURGATORIUM (from *purgo* to cleanse). An effort of nature to relieve itself by any discharge of morbid humours.

PURPÚREUS (from *πορφυρος* purple). Applied to a disease attended with purple spots.

PURULÉNTIA (from *pus*, *puris*). Suppuration, or the production of pus.

PUS (from *πυος*, *πυον*). Matter which appears on the surface of wounds that are healing, or which is found in well-digested abscesses.

PÚSTULA (from *pus* matter). A pimple containing pus.

PUTÁMEN (from *puto* to cut). The bark, or paring of any vegetable.

PÚTOR (from *puteo* to stink). The ill flavour of the breath.

PUTÓRIUS (from *puteo* to stink). The pole-cat; named from its disagreeable smell.

PUTRÉDO (from *putreo* to be corrupted). Putrefaction, or a solution by fermentation.

PUTREFÁCTIO (from *putris* putrid, and *fit* to become). The same.

PÚTRIDUS (from *putreo* to be corrupted). Putrid; attended with putrescency and solution of the fluids.

PYCNÓSIS (*πυκνωσις*, from *πυκνω* to condense). A condensation or contraction of the vessels by means of astringents.

PYCNÓTICA (*πυκνωτικά*, from *πυκνω* to condense). Astringent medicines. Incrassants.

PÚGA (*πυγή*). The buttocks.

PY'GARUS (*πυγαρος*, from *πυγα* the rump, and *αεγος* white). An animal with a white rump.

PYLÓRICUS (from *pylorus*). Belonging to the pylorus.

PYLÓRUS (*πυλωρος*, from *πυλω* to guard an entrance). The right orifice of the stomach; so called because it guards as it were the entrance into the bowels.

PYÓDES (*πυωδης*, from *πυον* pus). Of the consistence of pus; purulent.

PYOPŒÉTICA (*πυοποιητικά*, from *πυον* pus, and *ποιεω* to make). Suppurative medicines.

PYORRHŒA (πυορροία, from πυσ pus, and ῥέω to flow). A purulent discharge from the belly.

PYÓSIS (πυώσις, from πυώω to suppurate). Suppuration.

PYOTÚRIA (πυοτξρία, from πυσ pus, and ξρον urine). A mucous or purulent urine.

PYRACÁNTHA (πυρακανθα, from πυρ fire, and ακανθα a thorn). A kind of barberry so named from the pyramidal shape of its leaves, which resemble the flame of a candle.

PYRÁLLIS (πυραλλίς, from πυρ fire). A kind of moth so called because it flutters about flame and burns itself.

PYRAMIDÁLIS (from πυραμίς a pyramid). Shaped like a pyramid ; conical.

PYRAÚSTA (πυραυστής, from πυρ fire, and αυω to burn). See PYRALLIS.

PYRENOÍDES (πυρηνοειδής, from πυρην a kernel, and είδος a likeness). Applied to the process of the second vertebra of the neck, from its kernel-like shape.

PYRETÉRIUM (πυρετηριον, from πυρ fire, and τηρεω to keep). The fire-hole of a furnace.

PY'RETHRUM (πυρεθρον, from πυρ fire, because of the hot taste of its root). Pellitory of Spain.

PYRETOLÓGIA (πυρετολογία, from πυρετος a fever, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of fevers.

PY'RETUS (πυρετος, from πυρ fire). A fever.

PYRÉXIA (πυρεξία). The same.

PYRGÍTA (πυργίτα, from πυργος a turret). A kind of sparrow so called because it builds upon towers.

PYRGÍTIS (πυργίτις, from πυργος a tower). The herb hare's-tongue ; so called because it grows about towers and old walls.

PYRIFÓRMIS (from *pyrus* a pear, and *forma* a shape). Shaped like a pear ; pyramidal.

PYRÍTES (πυριτης, from πυρ fire). Flint, or fire-stone ; so called because it strikes fire with steel.

PY'ROLA (from *pyrus* a pear). The herb winter-green ; named because its leaves resemble those of the pear-tree.

PYRÓPUS (πυρωπος, from πυρ fire, and ωψ an aspect). A gem of a fiery red colour.

PYRÓSIS (πυρωσις, from πυρωω to burn). A burning redness in the face.

PYRO-

PYROTÉCHNIA (πυροτεχνία, from πυρ fire, and τεχνη an art). Chemistry, or that art by which the properties of bodies are examined by fire.

PYRÓTICA (πυρωτικά, from πυρω to burn). Caustics.

PYRRHÚLA (πυρρῦλη, from πυρρὸς red, and ὅρα a tail). The redstart; so called from its red tail.

PYRUS (from πυρ fire, because its fruit is shaped like the flame of a candle; or from פרי *peri*, Syr.) The pear-tree.

PYÚLCUM (πυελκον, from πυσ pus, and ελκω to draw). An instrument to extract the pus from the cavity of any sinuous ulcer.

PYÚRIA (πυυρία, from πυσ pus, and υρον urine). See PYOTURIA.

PYXACÁNTHA (πυξακανθα, from πυξος box, and ακανθα a thorn). The barberry, or thorny box-tree.

Q.

QUADRANGULA'RIS (from *quadrus* four-square, and *angulus* an angle). Applied to a leaf that has four prominent angles in its edge.

QUADRÁTUS (from *quadra* a square). A four-square muscle.

QUADRIDENTÁTUS (from *quatuor* four, and *dens* a tooth). Applied to the down of the seed when it has four teeth in the margin.

QUADRÍFIDUS (from *quatuor* four, and *findo* to cleave). Cleft into four parts; consisting of four divisions.

QUADRIFÓLIUM (from *quatuor* four, and *folium* a leaf). A sort of grafs that has four leaves on each stalk.

QUADRÍGA (from *quatuor* four, and *jugum* a yoke). A bandage which resembles the trappings of a four-horse cart.

QUADRIGÉMINUS (from *quatuor* four, and *geminus* double). Four times double. Applied to a set of muscles which all together make up that number.

QUA-

QUADRIGLANDULÓSUS (from *quatuor* four, and *glandula* a gland).

Applied in botany to a leaf-stalk which bears four glands.

QUADRIJÚGUS (from *quatuor* four, and *jugum* a yoke). Applied to a leaf composed of four pair of lesser leaves.

QUADRILÁTERUS (from *quatuor* four, and *latus* a side). Applied to a bone which has four sides.

QUADRILÓBUS (from *quatuor* four, and *lobus* a lobe). Used of a leaf consisting of four lobes.

QUADRILOCULÁRIS (from *quatuor* four, and *loculus* a cell). Applied to a berry with four cells.

QUADRIPARTÍTUS (from *quatuor* four, and *partio* to divide). Divided into four parts, consisting of four divisions.

QUÁLITAS (*qualis status* its real condition). The natural and inseparable properties of bodies are called their qualities. The relative goodness or genuineness of a medicine.

QUARTÁNUS (from *quartus* the fourth). Applied to an intermittent whose paroxysm returns every fourth day.

QUARTATIO (from *quarto* to divide into four parts). An operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of the quantity of another.

QUARTÚRA. The same.

QUÁSSIA (from a slave of the name of *Quassi*, who first used it medicinally). A bitter wood.

QUATÉRNUS (from *quater* four times). Applied to leaves when they stand four and four.

QUÁTRIO (from *quatuor* four). The astragalus ; so called because it has four sides.

QUÉBRITH (from כְּבִרִית *quebrith*, Arab.) Sulphur.

QUÉRCULA (dim. of *quercus* the oak). The herb germander ; so called because it has leaves like the oak.

QUÉRCUS (from *quero* to enquire, because divinations were formerly given from oaks by the Druids). The oak.

QUERQUÉDULA (named from its cry). The quail.

QUÉRQUERA (from *querquero* to quake). A fever attended with horror and trembling.

QUIETÁLIS (from *quies* rest). Applied to diseases in which the voluntary and involuntary motions and the senses are diminished.

QUÍNA (from *quinus* the fifth). Leaves set by fives.

QUIN-

QUINQUANGULÁRIS (from *quinque* five, and *angulus* an angle).

Having five angles.

QUINQUECÓCCUS (from *quinque* five, and *coccus* a berry). Having five berries.

QUINQUÉFIDUS (from *quinque* five, and *findo* to cleave). Consisting of five divisions.

QUINQUEFÓLIUM (from *quinque* five, and *folium* a leaf). The herb cinquefoil ; so called because it has five leaves on each footstalk.

QUINQUEJÚGUS (from *quinque* five, and *jugum* a yoke). Applied to a leaf composed of five pair of lesser leaves.

QUINQUELÓBUS (from *quinque* five, and *lobus* a lobe). Having five lobes.

QUINQUEPARTÍTUS (from *quinque* five, and *partio* to divide). Applied to a leaf consisting of five divisions down to the base.

QUINQUINA. Corrupted from **CINCHONA.**

QUINTÁNUS (from *quintus* the fifth). Returning every fifth day.

QUOTIDIÁNUS (from *quotidie* daily). Applied to a fever whose paroxysm returns every day.

R.

R. IN medical prescription a contraction of *recipe*, take.

RÁBIES (from *rabio* to be mad). Canine madness, with a desire of biting.

RACÉMUS (dim. of *ramus* a branch). A bunch or cluster.

RADIÁLIS (from *radius* a bone of the arm). Belonging to the radius.

RADIÁTUS (from *radius* a ray). Beset with rays.

RADICÁLIS (from *radicor* to be rooted). Innate ; originating with the first formation of the substance to which it belongs.

- RADICÁTUS** (from *radix* a root). Applied to leaves which shoot out roots from themselves.
- RADÍCULA** (dim. of *radix* a root). A little root; the fibrous part of a root.
- RÁDIUS** (from *ραξδος* a staff). A spoke. One of the bones of the fore-arm; so called from its resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.
- RÁDIX** (from *ραδιξ* a lower branch). A root.
- RÁDULA** (from *rado* to scrape off). An instrument to scrape bones with.
- RAMÁLIS** (from *ramale* a dead bough). Applied to the vena portæ from its numerous ramifications, which resemble a bow stripped of its leaves.
- RÁMEX** (dim. of *ramus* a branch, from its protruding forwards like a bud). An hernia.
- RÁMUS** (*quòd radice manet*, because it springs from the root; or *אמור amur*, Heb.) A branch.
- RÁNA** (from *רנה ranah* to croak, Heb.) The frog. See also **RANULA**.
- RANCÍDITAS** (from *rancidus* putrid). The corruption of oils and fat substances.
- RÁNGIFER** (quasi *ramifer*, from *ramus* a branch, and *fero* to bear). The rein-deer; so called from its branching horns.
- RANÍNUS** (from *rana* or *ramula* the frog under the tongue). Applied to the veins and arteries under the tongue.
- RÁNULA** (dim. of *rana* a frog). A tumour under the tongue; so called from its resemblance to a frog; or because it makes the patient croak like a frog.
- RANUNCULOÍDES** (from *ranunculus*, and *ειδος* a likeness). Marsh marygold; named from its resemblance to the ranunculus.
- RANÚNCULUS** (dim. of *rana* a frog, because it is found in fenny places where frogs abound). Water crow-foot.
- RÁPA** (from *ραπυς*, or *רפץ rapagh* to germinate, Arab.) The turnip.
- RAPHÁNIA** (from *raphanus* the bastard radish). A convulsive and nervous affection of the joints; so called because it is supposed to be produced by eating the seeds of the wild radish.
- RAPHANÍSTRUM** (from *raphanus* the reddish or radish). A plant resembling the radish.

RÁPHA-

RÁPHANUS (ραφανος, παρα το ραδιω; φαινεσθαι, from its quick growth, or from רפח *raphag* to germinate, Arab.) The radish.

RAPÍSTRUM (from *rapa* the turnip, because its leaves resemble those of the turnip). Charlock, or wild mustard.

RAPOCAÚLIS (from *rapa* the turnip, and *caulis* a cabbage). A kind of cabbage resembling the turnip.

RÁPUM. The turnip. See **RAPA**.

RAPÚNCULUS (dim. of *rapa* the turnip). The wild turnip.

RAPÚNTIUM (from *rapa* the turnip). The cardinal flower; so called from the resemblance of its root to that of a turnip.

RAREFACIÉNTIA (from *rarefacio* to make thin). Medicines which attenuate the fluids.

RÁRITAS (from *rarus* thin). The property of bodies by which their particles are more distantly separated.

RASPATÓRIUM (from *rado* to scrape). A surgeon's rasp.

RASÚRA (from *rado* to scrape). A rasure or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance are called *rasuræ*.

RAUCÉDO (from *raucus* hoarse, ob *asperitatem* τζ R). A hoarseness.

RAÚCITAS. The same.

RECEPTÁCULUM (from *recipio* to receive). A receptacle or repository for any substance.

RECÉSSUS (from *recedo* to retire). The retiring inward of any matter or humour.

RECIPROCÁTIÓ (from *reciproco* to turn again). The return of a paroxysm or disease at its stated time.

RECLINÁTIÓ (from *reclino* to repose or bend). An inactive state of the muscles. In botany, it is applied to a leaf which bends down, or whose top is lower than its base.

RECREMÉNTUM (from *recreo* to renew). Excrement; superfluous dross or scum.

RECRUDESCÉNTIA (from *recrudesco* to wax worse). The return of a disease with increased vigour after a temporary mitigation.

RECTIFICÁTIÓ (from *rectifico* to make clean). Redistillation. The making any fluid free from all fæculent matter.

RÉCTUS (from *rego* to direct). A name of many muscles, from the upright direction of their fibres. The last of the large intestines is called *rectum*, from its straight position.

- RECURRENS** (from *recurro* to return). A small branch of the eighth pair of nerves is so called because it returns in nearly the same direction as the parent pair issues.
- RECURSIO** (from *recurro* to return). The return of a paroxysm.
- REDUCTIO** (from *reduco* to bring back). The restitution of any substance or body to its original state or purity.
- REFECTIVA** (from *reficio* to comfort). Cordial medicines.
- REFRIGERANTIA** (from *refrigero* to cool). Medicines which allay the heat of the body or the blood.
- REFRIGERATIO** (from *refrigero* to cool). The action of making cold.
- REFRIGERATORIUM** (from *refrigero* to cool). A vessel filled with water to condense vapours, or to make cool any substance which passes through it.
- RÉGIMEN** (from *rego* to govern). The regulation of the diet.
- REGINA** (from *rego* to govern). Queen of the meadow. *Regina prati*; a herb so called because it lifts itself above the other herbs of the field.
- RÉGIO** (a region, from *rego* to govern). A determinate and certain portion of the body.
- REGIONÁLIS** (from *regio* a country). Epidemical.
- RÉGIUS** (from *rex* a king). Royal. A term applied to the jaundice from its golden colour, and to a preparation of nitre, because it dissolves only gold.
- RÉGULUS** (dim. of *rex* a king). A metallic matter separated from other substances by fusion. It was so called because the alchemists expected to find gold in the metal.
- REJECTIO** (from *reicio* to cast off). A vomiting.
- RELAXANTIA** (from *relaxo* to loosen). Medicines which loosen the fibres and lessen their tone.
- RELAXATIO** (from *relaxo* to loosen). The want of tone in any part.
- REMÉDIUM** (from *re*, and *medeor* to heal). A medicine; a cure.
- REMISSIO** (from *remitto* to diminish). The abatement, but not the total absence, of a disease or paroxysm.
- REMITTENS** (from *remitto* to abate). Applied to diseases where they abate, but do not go quite off before they return again.
- RÉMORA** (from *remoror* to hinder). Restharrow; so called because it

it hinders the plow. Also a fish which sticks to the keel of a ship and hinders its way.

RENÁLIS (from *renes* the kidneys). Belonging to the kidneys.

RÉNES (απο το ρεν, because through them the urine flows). The kidneys.

RENIFÓRMIS (from *ren* a kidney, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a kidney.

RENOVÁTIO (from *renovo* to renew). The restoration of a mineral body to a perfect state from one which is imperfect.

RÉNUENS (from *renuo* to nod the head back in sign of refusal). A muscle of the head so called from its office of jerking back the head.

REPELLÉNTIA (from *repello* to drive back). Medicines which prevent such an afflux of humours to a part as would raise it into a tumour.

RÉPENS (from *repo* to creep). In botany, it means creeping along the ground.

REPERCUTIÉNTIA (from *repercutio* to beat back). Repellents.

REPLÉTIO (from *repleo* to fill up). Overfullness of the vessels.

REPRIMÉNTIA (from *reprimo* to repress). Repellents.

RÉPTILIS (from *repo* to creep). Creeping along the ground; applied to animals without legs.

REPÚLSIO (from *repello* to drive back). The power which repels bodies approaching each other, and prevents their union.

RÉSEDA (from *resedo* to appease). The herb wild rocket; so-called from its virtue of allaying inflammation.

RESIDÉNTIA (from *resideo* to remain). The dregs or fæces which subside at the bottom.

RESÍNA (ῥεσιν, from *ρεω* to flow). Resin. An exudation which flows from vegetables.

RESINOCÉRUM (ῥεσινουκερον, from *ῥεσιν* resin, and *κερος* wax). A mixture of wax and resin.

RESOLVÉNTIA (from *resolvo* to loosen). Medicines which attenuate and loosen the tenacity of topical humours.

RESOLÚTIO (from *resolvo* to loosen). A loss of tone. The destruction of that power by which substances adhere together.

RESPIRÁTIO (from *respiro* to take breath). Breathing. The action of receiving and discharging air from the lungs.

- RÉSTA** (from *resto* to withstand). The herb rest-harrow is called *resta bovis*, because it hinders the plough.
- RÉSTANS** (from *resto* to remain). Applied to foot-stalks which remain after the fructification is fallen off.
- RESTAURÁNTIA** (from *restauro* to revive). Medicines which restore the powers which have been lessened by disease.
- RESUMPTIVA** (from *resumo* to receive again). The same.
- RESUPINÁTUS** (from *resupino* to turn upward). Applied to a leaf turned upside down.
- RÉTE** (from רשת *reshta*, Heb.) A net. A congeries of vessels, or any animal substance, resembling a net.
- RETÉNTIO** (from *retineo* to keep back). An undue retention of any natural discharge.
- RETICULÁTUS** (from *reticulum* a little net). Applied to the petals of a flower which have distinct veins like net-work.
- RETICULUM** (dim. of *rete* a net). The caul; so called from its net-like structure, and the second stomach of a ruminating animal.
- RETIFÓRMIS** (from *rete* a net, and *forma* a likeness). Constructed like a net.
- RÉTINA** (from *rete* a net). The net-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye.
- RETINÁCULUM** (from *retineo* to prop or restrain). An instrument to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum in the operation of castration, or section of an hernia.
- RETÓRTA** (from *retorqueo* to bend back again). A retort. A chemical vessel so called because its neck was curved and bent back again.
- RETRÁHENS** (from *retraho* to draw back). A muscle whose office is to draw back the ear.
- RETRIMENTUM** (from *retero* to repurify). The dregs or dross of any substance.
- RETROVÉRSIO** (from *retro* backward, and *verto* to turn). A turning backwards of the womb.
- REVERBERÁTIO** (from *reverbero* to rebound). The application of heat, by making it reflect upon the body from the top of the furnace.
- REVIVIFICATIO** (from *revivo* to renew). The restoration of substances

stances to their original form and properties after they have been analysed.

REVÚLSIO (from *revello* to draw away). The retraction of a humour the contrary way.

RHA (Ρα, from the river *Rha* in Russia, upon whose banks it grew). Rhubarb. The Arabians call it رِيَاد *riyad*.

RHABÁRBARUM (from *rha*, and *barbarus* wild). Rhubarb; so called because it was brought from the banks of the Rha in the barbarous country of Russia.

RHABDOIDES (ραβδοειδής, from *ραβδος* a staff, and *ειδος* a likeness). Applied to the straight suture of the scull.

RHACHIÉUS (ραχιαίος, from *ραχis* the spine of the back). Belonging to the spine of the back.

RHACHIÁLGIA (ραχιαλγία, from *ραχis* the spine of the back, and *αλγος* pain). A pain in the spine of the back.

RHÁCHIS (ραχis, from *ρησσω* to break, because it is broken into many parts). The spine of the back.

RHACHISÁGRA (ραχισαγρα, from *ραχis* the spine of the back, and *αγρα* a prey). A species of gout fixed in the spine of the back.

RHACHÍTA (ραχιτα, from *ραχis* the spine of the back). A muscle belonging to the spine of the back.

RHACHÍTIS (ραχιτις, from *ραχis* the spine of the back). The rickets; so called because it is supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow.

RHACÓSIS (ρακωσις, from *ρακος* a rag). A ragged excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

RHÁGAS (ραγας, from *ρηγνυμι* to break). A fissure, chap, or crack in the skin.

RHAGOÍDES (from *ραξ* a grape-berry, and *ειδος* a likeness). Applied to the retiform tunic of the eye, from its likeness in colour to a grape-seed.

RHÁMNUS (ραμνος, from *ραινω* to destroy, because of its many thorns). Buck-thorn.

RHÁNTER (ραντηρ, from *ραινω* to pour out). The corner of the eye from whence the tears flow.

RHÁPHANUS (ραφανος). See RAPHANUS.

RHAPÓNTICUM (the rha of Pontus). Rhubarb.

RHÉGMA (ρηγμα, from *ρηγνυμι* to break). A rupture.

RHÉN-

RHÉNCHUS (ρεγχος, from ρεγχω to snore). Snoring.

RHÉTINA (ρητινη). See **RÉSINA**.

RHÉUM (ρεον). See **RHA**.

RHEÚMA (ρευμα, from ρεω to flow). A fluxion ; a catarrh.

RHEUMÁTICUS (ρευματικός, from ρευμα a defluxion). Afflicted with a rheumatism or defluxion.

RHEUMATISMUS (ρευματισμος, from ρευματιζω to be afflicted with defluxions). The rheumatism. It was supposed to proceed from a defluxion of humours to the joints.

RHÉXIS (ρηξις). See **RHEGMA**.

RHICNÓSIS (ρικνωσις, from ρικνος rugged). Wrinkledness of the skin.

RHÍGOS (ριγος, from ριγεω to shake with cold). Rigour.

RHIN (ριν, from ρεω to flow, because the mucus flows from it). The nose.

RHINÉNCHYTES (ρινεγχυτης, from ριν the nose, and εγχυω to pour in). A syringe for the nose.

RHINÓCEROS (ρινοκερως, from ριν the nose, and κερας a horn). An animal with a horn upon its nose.

RHINOPHÓNIA (ρινοφωνια, from ριν the nose, and φωνη the voice). A defect in the voice, where it appears to come through the nose.

RHIZÁGRA (ριζαγρα, from ριζα a root, and αγραυω to seize). An instrument for taking out the stumps of broken teeth.

RHODELÆ'UM (ροδελαιον, from ροδον a rose, and ελαιον oil). Oil of roses.

RHÓDIA (ροδια, from ροδον a rose). Rose-wort ; so called because its root smells like the damask-rose.

RHODÍNA. The same.

RHODÍTES (ροδιτης, from ροδον a rose). Wine impregnated with roses. Also a stone of a rose colour.

RHÓDIUM (ροδιον, from ροδον a rose). A wood which smells like roses. Rose-wood.

RHODODÉNDRON (ροδοδενδρον, from ροδον a rose, and δενδρον a tree). The same as **RHODODAPHNE**.

RHODODÁPHNE (ροδοδαφνη, from ροδον a rose, and δαφνη the laurel). The rose-bay ; so called because its flowers resemble the rose, and its leaves the bay.

RHO-

RHODOMÉLI (ροδομελι, from *ῥοδον* the rose, and *μελι* honey). Honey of roses.

RHODOSÁCCHARUM (ροδοσακχαρον, from *ῥοδον* a rose, and *σακχαρον* sugar). A conserve of roses mixed up with sugar.

RHODOSTÁCTUM (ροδοστακτον, from *ῥοδον* a rose, and *σταζω* to distill). Rose-water.

RHODOSTÁGMA (ροδοσταγμα). The same.

RHŒ'AS (ροιας, from *ρηνω* to flow). A defluxion from the greater angle of the eye.

RHÓGME (ρογμα, from *ρηγνυμι* to break). A rupture or fracture.

RHÓGMOS (ρογμος, from *ρεγχω* to snore). Snoring.

RHOMBOÍDES (ρομβοειδης, from *ρομβος* a geometrical figure whose sides are equal but not right-angled, and *ειδος* a likeness). A muscle so called from its shape.

RHÓNCHUS (ρογχος). See **RHOGMOS**.

RHÓOS (ροος, from *ρηνω* to flow). A flux or discharge of humours.

RHOPALÓSIS (ροπαλωσις, from *ροπαλον* a club). A disorder in which the hair cleaves together and hangs down in clusters resembling clubs. The plaited hair.

RHUS (ρως, from *ρηνω* to flow). A flux of humours. Also the herb sumach; so called because it stops fluxes.

RHY'AS (ρυας). See **RHŒAS**.

RHY'MMA (ρυμμα, from *ρυπτω* to cleanse). A cosmetic.

RHYNÉNCHYTES (ρυνεγχυτης). See **RHINENCHYTES**.

RHY'PTICA (ρυπτικα, from *ρυπτω* to cleanse). Medicines which cleanse foulnesses.

RHY'SIS (ρυσις, from *ρηνω* to flow). A flux.

RHYSSÉMA (ρυσσημα, from *ρυσσω* to wrinkle). A dirty wrinkle upon the face.

RHY'THMUS (ρυθμος, from *ρυνω* to extend). The number and proportion of the pulse.

RHYTIDÓSIS (ρυτιδωσις, from *ρυτιδω* to wrinkle). The contraction of any part into wrinkles.

RIBES (from *ריב* *raib*, Arab. or *רִיבִּיב* *rivab*, Heb.) The common red currant.

RIBESIUM. The same.

RÍCA (ρικας a kerchief). A kerchief to secure dressings on the face and head.

RICINOÍDES (from *ricinus*, and εἶδος a likeness). Turnsole, whose seeds are like those of the ricinus.

RICINUS (quasi εἰν κυνος a dog's nose, because they stick to the noses of dogs). The tick or tyke, an animal which infests dogs. Also a species of spurge whose seed resembles the tick, and from which is extracted the castor oil.

RIGATIO (from *rigo* to water). The sprinkling any part with water.

RÍGOR (from *rigeo* to be very cold). A cold chill. A shivering.

RÍMA (ρῆγμα). A fissure; a chap; the cleft of the pudendum muliebri.

RIMÓsus (from *rima* a fissure). Full of chaps and clefts.

RÍMULA (dim. of *rima* a crack). The narrow slit at the upper end of the aspera arteria. The glottis.

RINÆ'US (ριναιος, from εἰν the nose). Belonging to the nose. It should be written **RHINÆUS**.

RIPÁRIA (from *ripa* a bank). The bee-eater; named because it breeds in banks by the water-side.

RÍsus (from *rideo* to laugh). A convulsive involuntary laughter. Also a species of ranunculus; so called because it produces this disorder if eaten.

ROB (from רב *rob* dense, Arab). The inspissated juice of a vegetable.

RÓBIB (רוביב *robib*). The plural of רב *rob*.

ROBORÁNTIA (from *roboro* to strengthen). Strengthening medicines.

RODÁTIO (from *rodo* to wear away). A nakedness of the eyelashes.

ROS (from רסס *rasas* to distill). Dew.

RÓSA (from ροσον or ροδον). The rose.

ROSÁCEUS (from *rosa* the rose). Rosy. Applied to little rosy-coloured spots upon the face and nose. A gutta rosacea.

ROSÉOLA (from *rosa* the rose). A little red pimple.

RÓsIO (from *rodo* to gnaw). Erosion.

ROSMARÍnus (quasi *rosa* μυρριν, because it smells like myrrh). Rosemary.

ROSTRÁTUS (from *rostrum* a beak). Applied to fruit which has a beak at the end.

ROSTRIFÓRMIS (from *rostrum* a beak, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a beak.

RÓSTRUM (from *rodo* to gnaw, because birds use it to tear their food with). A beak. The piece of flesh which hangs between the division of the hare lip, is called *rostrum leporinum*.

ROTÁTOR (from *roto* to turn). A muscle whose office is to wheel about the thigh.

RÓTULA (dim. of *rota* a wheel). The knee-pan ; so called from its shape. Also a troch or medicine made up like a little wheel.

ROTÚNDUS (from *rota* a wheel). Applied to any round substance.

RUB (רוב *rub*, Arab.) Rob, or inspissated juice of vegetables.

RUBÉCULA (from *ruber* red). The robin ; so called from its red breast.

RUBÉDO (from *ruber* red). A redness of the face accompanied with fiery pustules.

RUBEFACIÉNTIA (from *rubefacio* to make red). Applications which make the skin red.

RUBÉOLA (from *ruber* red). The measles ; so called from its red eruptions. Also a lesser species of rubia.

RUBÉRTA (from *ruber* red). The herb rubert or robert ; so called from its red root.

RUBÉTA (from *rubus* a bramble). The toad ; so called because it lives among brambles.

RÚBIA (from *ruber* red). Madder ; so called from its red roots.

RUBICÍLLA (from *ruber* red). The bull-finch ; named from its red tail.

RUBÍGO (*à colore rubro*, from its reddish colour). Rust.

RUBÍNUS (from *ruber* red). A carbuncle ; named from its colour.

RÚBRICA (from *rubricus* red). Red oker.

RÚBUS (from *ruber* red). The bramble ; named from its red fruit.

RUCTÁTIO (from *ructo*, ερεγγω to belch). A discharge of wind upwards.

RÚCTUS. The same.

RÚGA (from *ρωω* to contract). A wrinkle in the skin.

RUGÍTUS (from *rugeo* to roar). A rumbling in the bowels.

RÚMA (from *ρωω* to draw). The hollow part of the throat which is drawn in by sucking in the breath.

RÚMEX (from רמח *ramach* a spear). Monk's rhubarb ; so called from the shape of its root.

- RUNCINÁTUS** (from *runcina* a large saw). Serrated; applied to leaves whose edges are indented like the teeth of a large saw.
- RUPELLÉNSIS** (from *Rupellum*, Rochelle, where it was first made by Dr. Seignette). A soluble tartar made with the mineral fixed alkaline salt.
- RUPICÁPRA** (from *rupes* a rock, and *capra* a goat). The mountain goat. The goat inhabiting rocky and mountainous places.
- RUPTÓRIUM** (from *rumpo* to break). A caustic for opening abscesses.
- RUPTÚRA** (from *rumpo* to break). A rupture or bursting of any part.
- RÚSCUS** (*à ruffo colore*, from the carnation-colour of its berries). Wild myrtle.
- RÚTA** (ῥυτή, from ῥυω to preserve, because it preserves health). Rue.
- RUTICÍLLA**. See **RUBICILLA**.
- RÚTULA** (dim. of *ruta* rue). A small species of rue.
- RY'AS**. See **RHŒAS**.
- RY'THMUS** (ῥυθμος). The same as **RHYTHMUS**.
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S.

- SABADI'LLA**. See **CEVADILLA**.
- SABÍNA** (named from the Sabines, whose priests use it in their religious ceremonies). Savine.
- SABULÓsus** (from *fabulum*, זבל *zabel*, Arab.) Applied to urine which is gravelly or sandy.
- SABURRÁTIO** (from *faburra* sand). The casting hot sand upon a patient.
- SÁCCHARUM** (σακχαρον, from סכר *sachar*, Arab. or שכר *sbachar*, Heb.) Sugar.
- SÁCCHOLAS** (from *saccharum* sugar, and *lac* milk.) Saccholate; a salt.

a salt formed by the union of the saccho-lactic acid with a different base.

SÁCCULUS (dim. of *saccus* a bag). A little bag or cell.

SÁCCUS (σακκος, from סַק *sak*, Heb.) A bag; a name of the blind gut, because it is open only at one end, like a sack.

SÁCER (from סַגֵּר *sagur* secret, Heb.) Sacred. Applied to some diseases which were supposed to be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus* the epilepsy. A bone is called the *os sacrum* because it was once offered in sacrifices. It also means belonging to the *os sacrum*.

SÁFFRAN (סַפְּרָן *saffron*, from צַפֵּר *zafar* yellow, Arab.) Saffron.

SAGAPÉNUM (σαγαπηνον). The gummy resinous juice of an oriental plant. The name is from some eastern dialect.

SAGÍTTA (à *sagaci ictu*, from its quick flight). Arrow-head; so called because its leaves resemble the bearded head of an arrow.

SAGITTÁLIS (from *sagitta* an arrow). Applied to a suture of the head, because it is straight like an arrow.

SAGITTÁRIA (from *sagitta* an arrow). A species of *sagitta* or arrow-head. Also the herb dart-wort; so called because the Indians use it to remove the poison conveyed by darts.

SAGITTÁTUS (from *sagitta* an arrow). Applied in botany to leaves shaped like the head of an arrow.

SAL (from αλς). Salt. A hard body of a savoury taste.

SALAMÁNDRA (σαλαμανδρα). A beast like a lizard, and said to live unhurt in fire. Also a mineral substance called salamander's wool, because like the salamander it is not destroyed by fire.

SÁLEP (Turk.) The dried root of a species of orchis. Saleb.

SALICÁRIA (from *salix* the willow). A herb with leaves like the willow.

SALICÓRNIA (from *sal* salt, and *cornu* a horn). Salt-wort; so called from its salt taste and horn-like shape.

SALIFICÁTIO (from *sal* salt, and *fio* to produce). Crystallization, or the operation of reducing salts to their proper form.

SALINÁCIDUM (from *salinus* salt, and *acidus* acid). A mixture of salt and acid.

SALÍVA (à *salino sapore*, from its salt taste, or σιαλος). The spittle or fluid by which the mouth and tongue are softened.

SALIVÁLIS (from *saliva* spittle). Secreting or conveying the saliva.

- SALIVÁNTIA** (from *saliva*). Medicines which excite a salivation.
- SALIVÁRIA** (from *saliva* the spittle). Pellitory of Spain ; so called because it excites a discharge of the saliva.
- SALIVÁTIO** (from *saliva*). An extraordinary discharge of spitting excited by the use of mercury.
- SÁLIX** (from שֵׁלַח *šala*, Heb.) The willow.
- SÁLMO** (*à saltu*, from its leaping). The salmon.
- SÁLPA** (from Σαλπη an island of that name whence they were brought). The stock-fish.
- SALPINGOPHARYNGÆ'US** (from σαλπιγξ a trumpet, and φάρυγξ the pharynx). A muscle which arises in the trumpet of the ear, and is inserted in the pharynx.
- SALPINGOSTAPHYLÍNUS** (from σαλπιγξ a trumpet, and σαφυλη the uvula). A muscle which arises in the tube of the ear, and is inserted into the uvula.
- SALSAPARÍLLA.** See **SARSAPARILLA.**
- SALSÚGO** (from *sal* salt). Brine.
- SÁLTUS** (from *salio* to leap). Palpitation; the beating of an artery.
- SÁLUS** (from שָׁלוֹם *šalu*, Heb.) Health ; freedom from disease.
- SALUTÁRIA** (from *salus* health). Medicines which preserve health or prevent disease.
- SALVATÉLLA** (from *salvo* to preserve). A vein on the back of the hand ; so called because it was thought the opening it preserved health, and cured melancholy.
- SÁLZIA** (from *salvus* healthy, because it is useful in many diseases). Sage.
- SAMBÚCUS** (from סבכא *sabbuca*, a musical instrument made of this tree, Heb.). The elder.
- SÁMPSYCHUM** (σαμψυχον, from σω to preserve, and ψυχη the mind, because of its cordial qualities). Sweet marjoram.
- SANATÍVA** (from *sano* to cure). Medicines which heal diseases.
- SANDARÁCHA** (σανδαραχα). A gummy resin. Also a sort of arsenic, from סַנְדַּר עֵרֶק *šaghad narak*, Arab.
- SÁNDYX** (σανδύξ, from שַׁנִּי דָק *šani dak* red, Arab.) Cerufs burnt till it becomes red.
- SANGUIFLÚXUS** (from *sanguis* blood, and *fluo* to flow). An hæmorrhage or flux of blood.

SANGUINÁRIA (from *sanguis* blood). Knot-grass; so named from its uses in stopping bleedings.

SANGUIPÚRGIIUM (from *sanguis* blood, and *purgo* to purge). A gentle fever, or such a one as by its discharges is supposed to purify the blood.

SÁNGUIS (απο τῆ σαρκὸς γνῖα, because it preserves the body). The blood.

SANGUISÓRBA (from *sanguis* blood, and *forbeo* to sup up). The herb burnet; so called because it stops hæmorrhages.

SANGUISÚGA from *sanguis* blood, and *fugo* to suck). A leech, or blood-sucker.

SANÍCULA (from *sano* to heal). Sanicle; so called from its virtues in healing.

SANIDÓDES (σανιδῶδης, from *σανις* a flat table). Flat-chested.

SÁNIES (quòd ex sanguine corrupto nascitur, because it is produced by corrupted blood, *Isid.*) Matter; corruption.

SÁNITAS (from *sanus* sound). Sound health.

SÁNTALUM (σανταλον, from צַנְדָּל *zandal*, Arab.) Saunders wood.

SANTÉRNA (from סֵנִין נִטְרָה *senin nitra*, Chald.) Borax, or folder nitre.

SANTOLÍNA (from *santalum* saunders, because it smells like the saunders wood). Lavender-cotton.

SANTÓNICUM (σαντονικον, from *Santonía*, its native place). Worm-feed.

SÁPA (à *sapore*, from its pleasant taste). The juice of some vegetable boiled up with sugar into the consistence of honey.

SAPÉRDA (σαπερδης). A shell-fish, of an ill flavour.

SAPHÉNA (from שֶׁפֶן *tsaphan*, Arab.) A vein which goes down to the foot.

SAPIÉNTIA (from *sapiens* wise). The last of the grinding teeth are called *dentes sapientiæ*, because they do not appear till after puberty.

SÁPO (from שֶׂפֶן *sapon*, Heb.) Soap.

SAPONÁRIA (from *sapo* soap). Soap-wort; so called because its juice, like soap, cleans cloths. Also a berry which, when steeped in water, raises a froth like soap.

SAPÓNULA (dim. of *sapo* soap). A saponaceous combination of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

SAPPHÍRINUS (σαπφειρινος, from σαπφειρος a sapphire). Of the colour of the sapphire.

SAPPHÍRUS (σαπφειρος, from שפיר *saphir*, Heb.) The sapphire.

SÁPRUS (σαπρος, from σηπω to putrefy). Putrid.

SÁRCIUM (σαρκιον, dim. of σαρξ flesh). A caruncle, or small fleshy excrescence.

SARCÍTES (σαρκιτης, from σαρξ flesh). An anasarca.

SARCOCÉLE (σαρκοκηλη, from σαρξ flesh, and κηλη a tumour). A fleshy enlargement or schirrhous of the testicle.

SARCOCÓLLA (σαρκολλα, from σαρξ flesh, and κολλω to glue together). Flesh-glue; a gummy resinous juice; so called because of its supposed power of glueing together wounds.

SARCOEPILOCÉLE (σαρκοεπιπλοκηλη, from σαρξ flesh, επιπλοον the omentum, and κηλη a tumour). A kind of compound rupture, consisting of a descent of the epiploon and a sarcocoele.

SARCOLÓGIA (σαρκολογια, from σαρξ flesh, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of the solids of the body.

SARCÓMA (σαρκωμα, from σαρξ flesh). A fleshy tumour upon any part of the body.

SARCÓMPHALUM (σαρκομφαλον, from σαρξ flesh, and ομφαλος the navel). A fleshy excrescence at the navel.

SARCÓPHAGUS (σαρκοφαγος, from σαρξ flesh, and φαγω to eat). The Assian stone; so called because it eats away spongy flesh.

SARCOPHY'IA (σαρκοφυσια, from σαρξ flesh, and φυω to grow). A fleshy excrescence.

SARCOPYÓDES (σαρκοπυωδης, from σαρξ flesh, and πυον pus). An epithet of that purulent fleshy discharge which is thrown up in some stages of a consumption.

SARCÓSIS (σαρκωσις, from σαρξ flesh). A fleshy tumour. The generation of flesh.

SARCOTHLÁSMA (σαρκοθλασμα, from σαρξ flesh, and θλαω to bruise). A bruise on the flesh.

SARCÓTICA (σαρκωτικα, from σαρκωω to incarnate). Medicines which promote the generation of flesh in wounds.

SÁRDA (from *Sardinia*, where it is found). A flesh-coloured stone.

SARDACHÁTES (σαρδαχατης, from *sarda* the sarda, and αχατης an agate). A species of sarda and agate mixed.

SAR-

SARDÍANA (*σαρδιανα*, from *Sardinia*, where it flourishes). The chesnut.

SARDÍASIS (*σαρδιασις*, from *σαρδωνιν* the *sardonian*, or herb which being eaten causes a convulsive laughter). A convulsive involuntary laughter.

SARDÓNIA (*σαρδωνιν*, from *Sardonian*, its native soil). A kind of smallage, which being eaten causes a deadly convulsive laughter. Hence *risus sardonius*, the *sardonian* laughter or spasmodic grin.

SÁRDONYX (*σαρδονυξ*, from *σαρδα* the *sarda*, and *ονυξ* the *onyx*). A species of *onyx* resembling the *sarda*.

SÁRGUS (*σαργος*, from *σαρξ* flesh). A fleshy fish.

SÁRI (*σαρι*, *vox Egypt.*) A water-plant with a hard root.

SARMENTÁCEUS (from *sarmentum* a bough). Full of twigs or boughs.

SARSAPARÍLLA (from *çarça* a bramble, and *parilla* a vine, Span.) A small kind of vine resembling a bramble.

SARTÓRIUS (from *sartor* a taylor). A muscle so called because tailors cross their legs with it.

SÁSSAFRAS (quasi *saxifraga*, from *saxum* a stone, and *frango* to break). A kind of bay-tree; so called because a decoction of its wood was supposed good for the stone.

SÁTHE (*σαθη*). The penis.

SATURÁNTIA (from *saturo* to satisfy). Medicines which destroy the acid in the stomach by decomposing it.

SATURATIO (from *saturo* to fill). The mixture of substances which have a chemical affinity, so that the power by which they coalesce shall be destroyed.

SATUREÍA (from *satyri* the lustful satyrs, because it makes those who eat it lascivious, Blanch.) Savory.

SATÚRNUS (from the planet or heathen god of that name). The chemical name of lead.

SATYRÍASIS (*σατυριασις*, from *σατυρος* a lustful animal). A violent and morbid desire of venery.

SATYRÍSMUS (*σατυρισμος*). The same.

SATY'RICA (*σατυρικη*, from *σατυρος* a lustful animal). Medicines which provoke to venery.

SATY'RÍUM (*σατυριον*, from *σατυρος* an animal given to venery). The herb

herb rag-wort; so called because, according to Dioscorides, it excites to venery if only held in the hand.

SAÚRA (σαυρα, from שׂוּרָא *feroah*, Heb.) The lizard.

SAÚRION (σαυριον, from σαυρα the lizard). A kind of mustard; so called because it resembles a lizard's tail.

SAURÍTES (σαυριτης, from σαυρα the lizard). A stone said to be found in the belly of the green lizard.

SAURÚRUS (σαυρευρος, from σαυρα the lizard, and ρεα a tail). See SAURION.

SAVÍNA. See SABINA.

SAXIFRÁGA (from *saxum* a stone, and *frango* to break). The herb saxifrage; so called because it was thought to break the stone in the bladder. Medicines which dissolve or break the stone in the bladder.

SCÁBIES (from *scaber* rough, or סָקַב *sakab* to ulcerate, Chald.) The itch. Also an appearance of rough scales in the urine.

SCABIÓSA (from *scaber* rough). The herb scabius; so called from its rough, hairy surface.

SCÁBRIDÆ (from *scaber* rough). An order of plants whose bark is rough. Rugged.

SCABRÍTIES (from *scaber* rough). The same as SCABIES. In botany, it is the rough particles upon the surface of some plants.

SCÁLA (σχάλις a ladder). A medicine whose ingredients gradually diminish in quantity. See CLIMAX.

SCALÉNUS (σκαληνος, a figure with three unequal sides). A muscle of the neck so called from its shape.

SCALPÉLLUM (from *scalpo* to scrape). A raspatory. An instrument to scrape the teeth or rotten bones.

SCÁLPRUM. The same as SCALPELLUM.

SCALPTÚRA (from *scalpo* to scalp). The operation of laying bare the skull. Scalping.

SCAMMÓNÍUM (σαμμωνια, a corruption of חַמְצוֹזָה *chamozah*, or מַמְמוּזָה *mammuzah*, Arab.) Scammony. Syrian bind-weed.

SCÁNDENS (from *scando* to climb). Applied to herbs which climb up walls and trees, as the ivy.

SCÁNDIX (σκανδιξ, from שְׁבַדָּק *shbandak* to sharpen). The herb shepherd's needle; named from its sharp point.

SCÁ-

SCÁPHA (σκαφη, from σκαπτω to dig, because they were formerly only a tree made hollow). A skiff. The internal circumference of the ear; so called from its resemblance to the inside of a skiff. Also a fillet.

SCAPHOÍDES (σκαφοειδης, from σκαφη a skiff, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to the first bone of the first row in the wrist, from its resemblance to a little boat.

SCÁPULA (from שֵׁבִיבָה *schipba*, Heb.) The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULÁRIUS (from *scapula* the shoulder-blade). Belonging to the shoulder-blade.

SCÁPUS (from σκηπτω to lean upon). The stalk of a vegetable.

SCARABÉUS (σκαρabeος, from σκαρ σκατος dung, from which it was supposed to originate). The beetle.

SCARIFICATIO (from *scarifico* to scarify). An incision made with some surgical instrument.

SCARLATÍNUS (from *scarlato* a lively red, Ital.) Applied to diseases in which the skin is of a scarlet colour.

SCÉLETON (σκελετον, from σκελλω to dry). All the dried bones of an animal properly connected.

SCÉLOTÝRBE (σκελοτυρεξη, from σκελος the leg, and τυρεξη riot, intemperance). A debility and weakness in the legs from scurvy or an intemperate way of life.

SCENÓMA (σκηνομα, from σκηνοω to inhabit). The whole body.

SCHÉSIS (σχισις, from σχεω to possess). The disposition of the body and its parts.

SCHIDACÉDON (σχιδακηδον, from σχιδαξ a splinter). A longitudinal fracture of a bone.

SCHINELÆUM (σχινελαιον, from σχινος the mastich, and ελαιον oil). Oil of mastich.

SCHÍSMÁ (σχισμα, from σχιζω to cleave). A crack or fissure. The pudendum muliebre.

SCHÍSTUS (σχιστος, from σχιζω to cleave). A stone of a saffron colour, full of little cracks.

SCHÆNÁNTHUS (σχοινανθος, from σχοινος a rush, and ανθος a flower). Sweet rush, or camel's hay.

SCHÆNOLAGÚRUS (σχοινολαγυρος, from σχοινος a rush, λαγως a hare, and ουρα a tail). Hare's-tail rush; a species of rush so called from its resemblance to a hare's tail. Cotton grass.

SCHÆNOPRÁSUM (σχοινοπρασον, from σχοινος a rush, and πρασον a leek). The wild leek, which grows like a rush. The cepastrum.

SCIÁTICA (σχιατικη, corrupted from ισχιατικη). The rheumatism when seated in the hip.

SCIÁTICUS (corrupted from *ischiatricus*). Belonging to the hip.

SCÍLLA (σκιλλα, from σκελλω to dry). The squill or sea-onion; so called from its properties of drying up humours.

SCILLÍTES (σκιλλιτης, from σκιλλα the squill). A wine impregnated with squills.

SCÍNCUS (σκιγκος, from שׁוֹבֵעָא *shequa*, Heb.) The skink; a small animal of the lizard kind.

SCINDÁPSUS (σινδαπσος). A plant of the ivy species.

SCINTILLÁTIO (from *scintilla* a spark of fire). An appearance of little fiery sparks before the eyes.

SCIRRHÓMA (σκιρρώμα, from σκιρρώ to harden). A hard tumour, an induration of any part.

SCIRRHÓSIS (σκιρρώσις). The same.

SCÍRRHUS (σκιρρός, from σκιρρώ to harden). The same.

SCÍSSIO (from *scindo* to cut). The operation of cutting away any part.

SCIÚRUS (σκιυρος, from σκια a shadow, and ουρα a tail). The squirrel, so called from its large tail with which the body is covered.

SCLÁREA (from σκληρος hard, because its stalks are hard and dry, Blanch.) Clary.

SCLERÍASIS (σκληριασις, from σκληρω to harden). A hard tumour, or induration.

SCLERÓMA (σκληρωμα). The same.

SCLEROPHTHÁLMIA (σκληροφθαλμια, from σκληρος hard, and οφθαλμος the eye). An inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness of the parts.

SCLEROSARCÓMA (σκληροσαρκωμα, from σκληρος hard, and σαρκωμα a fleshy tumour). A hard fleshy excrescence upon the gums.

SCLERÓSIS (σκληρωσις, from σκληρω to harden). An induration.

SCLERÓTICUS (σκληρωτικος, from σκληρω to make hard). Applied to the outermost or hardest coat of the eye.

SCLERÓTIS (σκληρωτις, from σκληρος hard). The outermost tunic of the eye; named from its hardness.

- SCLOPETÁRIA (from *sclopetum* a gun). Arquebusade; so called from its virtues in healing gun-shot wounds.
- SCLOPETOPLÁGA (from *sclopetum* a gun, and *plaga* a wound). A gun-shot wound.
- SCNIPS (σκνιψ, from κναω to bite). A gnat.
- SCOLECOÍDES (σκοληκοειδής, from σκοληξ a worm, and εἶδος a likeness). Vermicular; worm-like.
- SCÓLEX (σκοληξ). A worm; perhaps from σκολισω to twist.
- SCOLIÁSIS (σκολιασις, from σκολισω to twist). A distortion of the spine.
- SCOLÓPAX (σκολωπαξ, from σκολοψ a stake). The woodcock; so called from its long bill.
- SCOLOPÉNDRA (σκολοπενδρα, from σκολοψ a stake). The ear-wig; so called because it has a prominent kind of horn behind.
- SCOLOPÉNDRIUM (σκολοπενδριον, from σκολοπενδρα the ear-wig). Hart's-tongue; so called because its leaves resemble the ear-wig.
- SCOLOPOMACHÆRIUM (σκολοπομαχαριον, from σκολωπαξ the woodcock, and μαχαίρα a knife). An incision-knife; so called because it is bent a little at the end like a woodcock's bill.
- SCÓLYMUS (σκολυμος, from σκολος a thorn). The golden thistle or artichoke; named from its prickly leaves.
- SCÓMBRUS (σκομβρος). The mackrel.
- SCOPÁRIA (from *scopa* a broom, because brooms are made with it). Summer-cypress.
- SCÓPULA (dim. of *scopa* a broom). A flesh-brush.
- SCORBÚTIA (from *scorbutus* the scurvy). Medicines for the scurvy.
- SCORBÚTUS (from *schorboct*, Germ.) The scurvy.
- SCORDINÉMA (σκορδινημα, from σκορδινασμαι to stretch out). An uneasy stretching of the limbs and gaping.
- SCÓRDÍUM (σκορδιον, from σκοροδον garlic). Water germander; so called because it smells like garlic.
- SCORDÍTIS (σκορδιτις). The same.
- SCORODÍNIA (from σκοροδον garlic). The same.
- SCÓRIA (σκωρια, from σκωρ excrement). Dross; the refuse or useless parts of any substance.
- SCORODOPRÁSUM (σκοροδοπρασον, from σκοροδον garlic, and πρασον the leek). The wild garlic, or leek schalott.
- SCÓRODUM (σκοροδον, απο τε σκωρ οζειν, from its filthy smell). Garlic.

SCORPIACA (σκορπιακα, from σκορπιος a scorpion). Medicines against the bite of serpents.

SCORPIO (σκορπιος, from σκορπιζω to scatter about). A venomous reptile; so named from its scattering about its poison from the end of its tail.

SCORPIOIDES (σκορπιοειδης, from σκορπιος a scorpion, and ειδος a likeness). Resembling the scorpion. Scorpion-wort; so called because its leaves resemble the tail of the scorpion.

SCORPITES (σκορπιτης, from σκορπιος the scorpion). A stone of the colour of the scorpion.

SCORPIURUS (σκορπιυρος, from σκορπιος the scorpion, and υρα a tail). Scorpion's-tail. See SCORPIOIDES.

SCORPIUS (from σκορπιος a scorpion, from its resemblance to a scorpion's tail). Furze or goss.

SCORZONERA (from *escorzo* a serpent, Span.) Viper-grass; so called because it is said to be effectual against the bite of all venomous animals.

SCOTODINIA (σκοτοδινια, from σκοτος darkness, and δινος a giddiness). A vertigo attended with dimness of sight.

SCOTOMA (σκοτωμα, from σκοτος darkness). The same.

SCREATIO (from *screeo* to spit). Spitting or hawking up mucus from the bronchia.

SCROBICULUS (dim. of *scrobs* a ditch). The pit of the stomach.

SCRÓFA (named from its grunt). An old sow.

SCRÓFULA (from *scrofa* a sow). The king's evil; so called because swine are subject to it. It is also written SCROPHULA.

SCROFULÁRIA (from *scrofula* the king's-evil). Fig-wort; so called from the unequal tubercles upon its roots, like scrofulous tumours. Scrophularia.

SCROTOCÉLE (from *scrotum* the bag of the testicles, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour or rupture in the scrotum.

SCRÓTUM (quasi *scortum* a skin or hide). The bag or covering of the testicles.

SCRÚPULUS (dim. of *scrupus* a small stone). A scruple, or weight of twenty grains.

SCUTELLÁRIA (from *scutella* a little dish). Hooded loose-strife; so called from the shape of its flowers.

SCUTÉLLUM (dim. of *scutum* a shield). In botany, it is a species of

of fructification, round, concave, and elevated in the margin, like a target.

SCUTIFÓRMIS (from *scutum* a shield, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a target.

SCY'BALA (σκυβαλα). Dry hard excrements.

SCY'MNUS (σκυμνος, from κυων a whelp). A lion's whelp.

SCY'PHIFER (from *scyphus* σκυφος a cup, and *fero* to bear). Applied in botany to herbs which bear flowers in the shape of a cup.

SCY'RUS (from Σκυρος Scyrus, the city where it abounded). The pumice-stone.

SCYTÁLIDES (σκυταλιδες, from σκυταλη a troop of soldiers). The knuckles; so called from their regular position.

SCY'THICUS (σκυθικος, from *Scythia* its native soil). An epithet of the liquorice-root, or any thing brought from Scythia.

SCY'TOS (σκυτος, from σκνω to cut). The skin; particularly of the head.

SEBÁCEUS (from *sebum* suet). Secreting or partaking of the nature of liquid suet. Greasy.

SÉBAS (from *sebum* grease). Sebate; a salt formed by the sebacic acid, or acid of grease, combined with a different base.

SEBADILLA. See CEVADILLA.

SEBÉSTEN (σεβαστον, vox *Ægypt*.) An *Ægyptian* fruit of the shape of a plum.

SEBESTÍNA. The same.

SECÁLE (σεκαλη, a patronymic word). Rye.

SECRÉTIO (from *secerno* to separate). Secretion; or the office in the animal œconomy of separating a particular part from the general mass of blood.

SECUNDÍNÆ (from *secundus* second, it being as it were a second birth). The secundines or after-birth.

SECURÍDACA (from *securis* an axe). Henbane; so called because its leaves resemble a small axe.

SECURIFÓRMIS (from *securis* an axe, and *forma* a likeness). Applied to a species of pubes upon the surface of some plants, resembling a little axe.

SEDÁNTIA (from *sedo* to appease). Medicines which diminish irritability.

SEDATÍVA. The same.

SEDEN-

SEDENTÁRIUS (from *sedeo* to sit). Applied to the protuberances of the os coxendicis, upon which we sit.

SEDÍGITUS (from *sex* fix, and *digitus* a finger). One who has six fingers on each hand: such was Volcatius the poet.

SEDIMENTUM (from *sedeo* to subside). The heavy parts of liquids which fall to the bottom.

SÉDUM (from *sedo* to assuage). The house-leek; so called because it allays inflammation.

SEGREGÁTA (from *segrego* to separate). A class of plants, in whose flowers many smaller calyces are contained in one common calyx.

SEIGNÉTTE. See RUPELLENSIS.

SEÍSIS (σεισις, from *σειω* to shake). A concussion.

SELENÍTES (σεληνιτης, from *σεληνη* the moon). A white stone having a figure upon it resembling the moon.

SELENIUM (σεληνιον, from *σεληνη* the moon). A kind of peony, so called from its usefulness in lunacy.

SELÍNUM (σελινον, from *ελος* a fen, because it grows in fens and marshes; or from *σεληνη* the moon, because it was thought useful in disorders proceeding from the influence of the moon). Marsh mallage.

SÉLLA (quasi *sedda*, from *sedeo* to sit). A seat or saddle. A depression between the apophyses of the sphenoid bone is called *jella Turcica* the Turkish saddle, from its supposed resemblance.

SEMÁSIA (σημασια, from *σημαινω* to signify). The first attack or access of a disease.

SEMEIÓSIS (σημειωσις, from *σημειω* to notify). The doctrine of the signs or symptoms of health and diseases.

SÉMEN (quasi *serimen*, from *sero* to sow). The prolific fluid of animals. The seed of the old, and the rudiment of the new plant.

SEMENTÍNA (dim. of *semenza* seed, Ital.) Worm-feed.

SÉMI or SÉMIS (from *ημισυ*). In composition, it universally means half; as *semi-cupium* a half-bath, or bath up to the navel; *semi-lunaris* in the shape of half a moon.

SEMPERVIVUM (from *semper* always, and *vivo* to live). The house-leek; so called because it is always green.

SÉNECA (so called because the Seneca or Senegaw Indians used it against

against the bite of the rattle-snake). The serpentaria, or Virgí-
nian snake-root.

SENÉCIO (from *senesco* to grow old). The herb groundsel; so
called because it has a greyish down upon it like the beard of
old men.

SENÉCTUS (from *senex* old). Old age. Also the old skin of a ser-
pent.

SÉNEGA or SÉNEKA. See SENECA.

SÉNNA (from *ῥ senna* acute, Arab.) A purging shrub so called
from its sharp-pointed leaves.

SENSÍBILIS (from *sentio* to perceive). Applied to whatever is ca-
pable of making an impressiion on the senses.

SENSIBÍLITAS (from *sensibilis* perceivable). The relative power of
receiving impressiions on the senses.

SENSÓRIUM (from *sensus* the senses). The instrument or origin
of sensation.

SÉNSUS (from *sentio* to perceive). An impressiion upon the body,
or affection of the mind. A sense.

SÉNTIS (from *ῥ senna* sharp, Arab.) A thorn.

SÉNUS (from *sex* fix). Applied to leaves growing in fixes.

SEPARATÓRIUM (from *separo* to separate). An instrument for se-
parating the pericranium from the scull, and a chemical vessel for
separating the essential parts of liquids.

SÉPIA (σηπια, from σηπω to putrefy, because its blood looks black and
putrid). The cuttle-fish.

SÉPIUM (σηπιον, from σηπια). The bone of the cuttle-fish.

SEPS* (σηψ, from σηπω to putrefy). A venomous serpent, so called
because its bite was instantaneously followed by a putrid solution
of the blood.

SÉPSIS (σηψις, from σηπω to putrefy). Putrefaction.

SEPTÁNUS (from *septem* seven). Applied to fevers which termi-
nate, or whose paroxysms return, in seven days.

SEPTÉNUS (from *septem* seven). Applied to plants which have
seven small leaves on each foot-stalk.

SÉPTICA (σηπτικα, from σηπω to putrefy). Medicines which pro-
mote putrefaction. Also corrosives.

SEPTIFÓLIA (from *septem* seven, and *folium* a leaf). Tooth-wort,
named from the number of its leaves.

SEP-

SEPTIMĀNUS (from *septem* seven). Applied to a fever which returns once a week.

SEPTINĒRVIA (from *septem* seven, and *nervus* a string). The plantain ; so called from the seven strings upon its leaf.

SÉPTUM (from *sepio* to inclose). Any partition or division ; as *septum cordis* the partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

SERĀPIAS (σεραπισ, from *Serapis* a lascivious idol). The orchis ; so called because it was thought to promote venery ; or from the testiculated shape of its root.

SERÍCEUS (from *sericum* silk). Applied to leaves whose surface is soft and silky.

SÉRICUM (σερικον, from the *Seres*, a people in India). Silk.

SERÍPHIUM (σεριφιον, from *Seriphus* an island upon which it grew). Flix-weed.

SÉRIS (σερις). Endive.

SERÓSUS (from *serum* whey). Serous ; thin like whey.

SÉRPENS (from *serpo* to creep). A serpent.

SERPENTÁRIA (so called from the resemblance of its roots to the tail of the rattle-snake). Snake-weed. The rattle-snake root.

SERPÍGO (from *serpo* to creep, because it creeps on the surface of the skin by degrees). A ring-worm or tetter.

SERPÝLLUM (ερπυλλον, from *ερπω* to creep). Wild thyme ; so called because its roots creep along the ground.

SERRÁTA (from *ferra* a saw). Germander ; so called from its serrated leaves.

SERRÁTUS (from *ferra* a saw). Serrated ; notched in the edge like a saw. Applied to several muscles.

SERRÁTULA. See **SERRATA**.

SERRÍOLA (from *ferra* a saw, because the rib on the back of its leaf is notched like a fine saw). Endive.

SÉRUM (from *serus* late, because it is the remainder of the milk, after its better parts have been taken from it). Whey. The thin part of the blood.

SERVÍLLUM (quod *multis serviat usibus*, from its great usefulness). The herb skirret.

SESAMOÍDEUS (σηταμοειδεις, from *σησαμη* an Indian grain, and *ειδος* a likeness). Applied to the numerous little bones of the toes and fingers, from their resemblance to grains of Indian corn.

SÉSAMUM (σησαμη, vox *Ægypt.*) An oily purging grain, the product of an Egyptian plant.

SESCÚNCIA. See SESQUIUNCIA.

SÉSCUNX. The same.

SÉSELI (σεσέλι, παρὰ το σωσαι ελλον, because it is salutary for young fawns). Hart-wort.

SESQUIÚNCIA (from *fesqui*, and *uncia* an ounce). An ounce and a half.

SESQUILÍBRA (from *fesqui*, and *libra* a pound). A pound and a half.

SESSÍLIS (from *sedeo* to sit). Applied to leaves which grow immediately on the stem without any footstalk.

SETÁCEUM (from *feta* a bristle, because horse-hairs were first used to keep open the wound). A seton.

SETÁCEUS (from *feta* a bristle). Applied in botany to leaves covered with a bristly pubescence.

SETÁNIUM (from *σητανιος*, of this year's growth). The medlar; so called from the tenderness of its fruit.

SEUTLOMÁLACHE (σευτλομαλαχη, from *σευτλον* beet, and *μαλαχη* the mallow). A herb resembling the beet and the mallow; supposed to be spinach.

SÉVUM (quasi *fuenum*, from *fus* a sow, an animal abounding with grease). Fat; suet; grease.

SÉXFIDUS (from *sex* fix, and *findo* to cleave). Applied to leaves which have six cuts in the margin.

SEXTÁNUS (from *sextus* the sixth). Applied to an erratic intermittent which returns every sixth day.

SHÍTTIM (from שִׁטִּי *shittim*, Heb.) A kind of cedar.

SÍAGON (σιαγων). The jaw.

SIAGONÁGRA (σιαγοναγρα, from *σιαγων* the jaw, and *αγρα* a seizure). The gout in the jaw.

SIALAGÓGA (σιαλαγωγα, from *σιαλος* saliva, and *αγω* to expell). Medicines which promote a great discharge of the saliva.

SICCÁNTIA (from *siccò* to dry). Medicines which dry up superfluous moisture.

SICCHÁSIA (σικχασια, from *σικχος* weak, weary). An unpleasant lassitude and debility peculiar to women with child.

SICILIÁNUS. Brought from Sicily.

SÍCULA (dim. of *fica* a short sword). The beet ; so called from its dagger-like root.

SICYÉDON (σικυηδον, from σικυος a cucumber). A transverse fracture, like a cucumber broken in two parts.

SICYÓNE (σικυωνη, from σικυος a cucumber or gourd). A cucurbit ; named from its resemblance to a gourd.

SÍCYUS (σικυος). The cucumber.

SIDERÁTIO (from *fidus* a planet, because it was thought to be produced by the influence of the planets). An apoplexy. A blast.

SIDÉRIUM (σιδηριον, from σιδηρος iron). A herb so called from its virtues in healing wounds made by iron instruments.

SIDERÍTES (σιδηριτης, from σιδηρος iron). A stone which shines like polished iron.

SIDERÍTIS (σιδηριτης, from σιδηρος iron). The ground-pine, so called from its iron colour ; and the loadstone, because it attracts iron.

SIGÍLLUM (dim. of *signum* a sign). A herb is called *sigillum Solomonis*, Solomon's seal, because it has upon its root the resemblance of an impression made by a seal. *Sigillum Hermeticum*, Hermes's seal, is the closing a glass vessel by means of melted glass.

SIGMOÍDES (σιγμοειδης, from the Greek letter Σ figma, or rather the old semilunar letter C, and ειδος a likeness). Resembling the Greek letter figma. Applied to the valves of the heart, and sometimes to the cartilages of the aspera arteria, or the semilunar apophyses of the bones.

SÍGNUM (σημα). A sign or appearance by which a judgment is formed of the nature and effect of a disease.

SÍLEX (from שלם *selag*, Heb.) The flint stone.

SÍLICA (from *sillex* a flint). Siliceous earth.

SILÍCULA (dim. of *siliqua* a pod). A small pod or bivalvular vessel to contain the seeds of some plants.

SILÍGO (σιλιγυις). Fine wheat or rye.

SÍLIQUA (from *silo* a nose turned up, a hooked nose). A pod or receptacle for seed, consisting of two valves, and in which the seeds are fixed alternately, to each future. Also some plants which bear pods.

SILIQUÁSTRUM (from *siliqua* a pod). Judas-tree ; named from its pods.

SILPHIUM (σιλφιον, from *zalah*, Arab.) Affaetida, or the plant which affords it.

SILURUS (σιλβρος, *quod* *σειει* *την* *υραν*, from the quick motion of its tail). The sheath-fish.

SIMAROÚBA (a patronymic name of America). The bark of an unknown tree in Guiana.

SIMIA (from *simus* flat-nosed, or שממית *shemmith*, Heb.) The ape.

SIMILATIO (from *similo* to resemble). The same as ASSIMILATIO. Nutrition.

SIMITAS (σιμοτης, from *σιμωω* to make flat or concave). The concave part of the liver.

SIMIVÚLPA (from *simia* an ape, and *vulpes* a fox). A digitated animal resembling both the ape and the fox.

SINAPELÆUM (σιναπελαιον, from σιναπι mustard, and ελαιον oil). Oil of mustard.

SINAPI (σιναπι, *οτι* *σινει* *της* *ωπας*, because it hurts the eyes, or *ναπυ* from נפץ *napus*, Heb.) Mustard.

SINAPÍSMUS (σιναπισμός, from σιναπι mustard). A cataplasm composed chiefly of mustard.

SINÁPIUM (σιναπιον, from σιναπι mustard). An infusion or decoction of mustard seed.

SINCIPUT (quasi *femis caput*, or *synciput*, or *συν caput* the addition to the head). The fore-part of the head.

SINGÚLTUS (*a sono vocis*, from its peculiar noise). The hiccough.

SINÓPIS (σινωπις, from *Sinopsis*, the city near which it was dug). A red earth called ruddle.

SINUS (a gulph, from *kenos* void). A cavity in a bone to receive the head of another bone. A collection of matter with only a small orifice for its discharge.

SÍPHILIS (from σιφλος filthy). The venereal disease.

SIPHÚNCULUS (dim. of *siphon* a tunnel). A gimlet. An eastern shell resembling a gimlet.

SIRÍASIS (σιριασις, from σιρος a cavity). An inflammation of the brain peculiar to children, and attended with a hollownes of the eyes, and depresso of the fontanella.

SÍSARUM (σισαρον, from שש *sisa*, Heb.) Skirret.

SÍSER. The same.

- SÍSON (σιῶν). Stone parsley.
- SISTÉNTIA (from *sisto* to stay). Medicines which diminish or suppress excessive evacuations.
- SISÚRA (σεισερα, from σειω to move, and ερα a tail). The wagtail; a bird named from the continual motion of its tail.
- SISYMERIUM (σισυμεριον, from σισυθος fringe). Water-mint; named from its fringed roots.
- SITHIOLÓGIA (σιτιολογια, from σιτος food, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of aliments.
- SÍTIUM (σιτιον, from σιτος food). Aliment of any kind.
- SÍTIS (from שִׁטָּה *shatah*, Heb.) Thirst.
- SÍUM (σιον, from σειω to move, from its agitation in the water). Water-parsnip.
- SMARÁGDUS (σμαραγδος, from σμαρασσω to shine). An emerald; named from its property of shining in the dark.
- SMÁRIS (σμαρις, from σμαρασσω to shine). A small fish of a white shining colour.
- SMÉCTIS (σμηκτις, from σμαω to cleanse). Fuller's-earth; named from its uses in cleaning cloth.
- SMÉGMA (σμηγμα, from σμαω to cleanse). Soap.
- SMÍLAX (σμιλαξ, from σμιλευω to cut). Rough bind-weed; so called from the roughness of its leaves and stalk.
- SMÍLE (σμιλη, from σμιλευω to cut). A lancet.
- SMÓDICA (σμωνδικα, from σμωνδιξ a wheal). Medicines to remove spots from bruises.
- SMY'RNIUM (σμυρνιον, from σμυρνα myrrh, because its roots smell like myrrh). A name of the herbs alexanders and master-wort.
- SOCOTORÍNUS (from *Succotora*, the island whence it was first brought). An epithet of the best aloes.
- SÓDA (from שֹׁדָּה *sodar*, Arab.) A giddiness in the head. It is also a term of art for potash; and applied to the mineral fixed alkaline salt.
- SOL (from שֶׁלֶל *halal* to shine, ηλιος). The sun. The chemical name of gold.
- SOLÁMEN (from *solor* to comfort). Anise-seed is named *solamen intestinorum*, from the comfort it affords in disorders of the intestines.
- SOLANOÍDES (from *solanum* nightshade, and ειδος a likeness). Bastard nightshade.

SOLÁNUM (from *solor* to comfort, because it gives ease by its stupefying qualities). Nightshade.

SOLDANÉLLA (a *solidando*, from its uses in healing fresh wounds). Sea-cabbage ; sea-colewort.

SÓLEA (from *solum* the sole of the foot). The sole; a fish so called because it is shaped like the sole of the foot.

SÓLEN (σωλην). A tube or channel. A cradle for a broken limb.

SOLENÁRIUM (σωληναριον, dim. of σωλην a tube). A catheter.

SÓLEUS (from *solea* a sole). A muscle shaped like the sole-fish.

SÓLIDA (from *solus* whole, compact). The solids or firmer parts of the body.

SOLIDÁGO (from *solido* to make firm). The herb comfrey; so called from its uses of consolidating wounds.

SOLITÁRIUS (from *solus* alone). Applied to diseases which affect only one part of the body.

SÓLIUM (from *solus* alone). The tape-worm; so called because it infests the body singly.

SOLSÉQUIUM (from *sol* the sun, and *sequor* to follow). Marygold or turnsole; so called because it turns its flowers towards the sun.

SÓLUM (from סלה *salah* to tread, Heb.) The sole of the foot.

SOLÚTIO (from *solvo* to open). The division of any solid part. The separation of a substance into its most minute particles.

SOLUTIVA (from *solvo* to loosen). Laxative medicines; gentle purgatives.

SOMNAMBULÍSMUS (from *somnus* sleep, and *ambulo* to walk). Walking in the sleep.

SOMNÍFERA (from *somnus* sleep, and *fero* to bring). Opiates; medicines which induce sleep.

SÓMNUS (from υπνος, or שנה *shanah*, Heb.) Sleep.

SONCHÍTES (σογχιτης, from σογχος the sow-thistle). The herb hawkweed; named from its resemblance to the sonchus.

SÓNCHUS (σογχος, παρα το σων χεειν, from its wholesome juice). The herb sow-thistle.

SÓNUS (from שם *shanah* to cry out, Arab.) Sound.

SOPHÍA (σοφια, from σοφος wife). Flix-weed or flux-weed; named from its great virtues in stopping fluxes.

SOPHRONÍSTERES (σωφρονιστηρες, from σωφρονιζω to become wise). The last

- last of the grinding-teeth are so called because they do not appear till after puberty.
- SOPÍENTIA ((from *sopio* to make sleep). Opiates.
- SÓPOR (from *ὑπαρ*). A lethargy, an apoplectic drowsiness.
- SOPORÁLIS (from *sopor* drowsiness). Applied to the jugular vein, because it causes drowsiness if compressed.
- SOPORÁRIUS. Applied to the carotid arteries for the same reason.
- SOPORÍFERA (from *sopor* drowsiness, and *fero* to bring). Soporifics; medicines which induce drowsiness.
- SOPORÓSUS (from *sopor* drowsiness). Attended with drowsiness or diminution of sense and motion.
- SÓRA (from *שרה* *forah* a humour, Arab.) The nettle-rash.
- SORBASTRÉLLA (from *forbeo* to suck up, because it stops hæmorrhages). The herb burnet.
- SÓRBUS (from *forbeo* to suck up, because its fruit stops fluxes, or from *זרדא* *fardab*, Chald.) The service-tree.
- SORDÍTIES (from *fordeo* to be filthy). Corrupted pus; any filthy excrementitious matter.
- SÓRY (*σῶρυ*, from *סריח* *foriach* filthy, because of its disagreeable smell, Arab.) A blackish spongy mineral.
- SPAGÍRIA (a cant term of the old alchemists). The art of alchemy.
- SPANOPÓGON (*σπανοπωγων*, from *σπανος* rare, and *πωγων* a beard). One who has a thin beard.
- SPARÁGMUS (*σπαργμος*, from *σπαρασσω* to tear). A convulsion or violent agitation.
- SPARGÁNIUM (*σπαργανιον*, from *σπαργανον* a swathe, because its leaves were formerly used for swathes). A water-plant with very broad leaves.
- SPARGANÓSIS (*σπαργανωσις*, from *σπαργω* to swell). A tumour of the breasts from a redundancy of milk. A milk abscess.
- SPÁRUS (*σπαρος*, from *σπαιρω* to agitate). A dart. Also a fish like a dart.
- SPÁRTIUM (*σπαρτιον*, from *σπερω* to scatter, because it scatters its seed, and sows itself). Broom.
- SPÁSMA (*σπασμα*, from *σπαω* to draw). A spasm; a convulsion; a cramp or strain.

- SPÁSMUS (σπασμος). The same.
- SPÁTHA (σπαθη, from שבת *sabath*, Arab.) The palm-tree. Also the calyx or sheath of a flower, from σπαζω to draw round.
- SPATHOMÉLE (σπαθομηλη, from σπαθη a sword, and μηλη a probe). An edged probe.
- SPÁTULA (dim. of *spatha* a broad instrument). An instrument for spreading salve. Also a name of the herb spurge-wort, from its broad leaves.
- SPECÍFICA (*speciem faciens* peculiarly adapting). Medicines which are peculiarly serviceable, and more infallible than others in particular disorders.
- SPECÍLLUM (from *specio* to examine). A probe.
- SPECULUM. The same.
- SPÉLTA (from *spelta*, Ital. or *spelt*, Germ.) An Italian wheat.
- SPÉRGULA. The same as ASPERGULA.
- SPÉRMA (σπερμα, from σπειρω to sow). The seed of animals or vegetables.
- SPERMÁTICUS (σπερματικός, from σπερμα seed). Belonging to the seed or the parts conveying the seed.
- SPERMATOCÉLE (σπερματοκηλη, from σπερμα seed, and κηλη a tumour). A tumour produced by a stagnation of the semen.
- SPERMATOPŒÉTICA (σπερματοποιητικά, from σπερμα seed, and ποιειω to make). Medicines which increase the generation of seed.
- SPERNÍOLA (dim. of *sperma* seed). The spawn of toads or frogs.
- SPHACELÍSMUS (σφακελισμος, from σφακελιζω to gangrene). A mortification. A gangrene. Also a phrenitis.
- SPHÁCELUS (σφακελος, from σφαζω to destroy). The same.
- SPHÆRÍTIS (σφαιριτις, from σφαιρα a globe). The globe-thistle; so called from its round head.
- SPHÆROCÉPHALUS (σφαιροκεφαλος, from σφαιρα a globe, and κεφαλος a head). The same.
- SPHÆRÓMA (σφαιρωμα, from σφαιρα a globe). A fleshy globular protuberance.
- SPHENOÍDES (σφηνοειδης, from σφην a wedge, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like a wedge; applied to a bone which runs into the scull.
- SPHENOMAXILLÁRIS. Applied to an artery belonging to the sphenomaxillary fissure.

SPHENOMAXILLÁRIUS (from *sphenoides* the sphenoid bone, and *maxilla* the jaw). Applied to a fissure formed by the edges of the maxillary notches in the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOPALATÍNUS (from *sphenoides* the sphenoid bone, and *palatum* the palate). A muscle which rises from the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the palate.

SPHEROPHARYNGÆ'US. A muscle which rises from the sphenoid bone, and is inserted in the pharynx.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATÍNUS. A muscle arising from the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the fore-part of the palate.

SPHINCTER (σφιγκτήρ, from σφίγω to shut up). A name of several muscles whose office is to shut up the aperture round which they are placed.

SPHINGÓNTA (σφίγοντα, from σφίγω to bind). Astringent medicines.

SPHÍNIXIS (σφιγξίς, from σφίγω to bind). A constriction.

SPHY'GMUS (σφυγμος, from σφύζω to leap). The pulse.

SPHY'XIS (σφυξίς). The same.

SPÍCA (from σπαχίς). An ear of corn. A bandage resembling an ear of corn. A sweet spiked herb.

SPICÍLLA. SPÍCULA (dim. of *spica* an ear of corn). A minute spicate flower.

SPIGÉLIA (from *spica* an ear of corn). Indian pink; so called from its spicated top.

SPÍNA (quasi *spiculina*, dim. of *spica*). A thorn. The back-bone; so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ.

SPINÁCIA (σπινάκια, quasi ισπινάκια, from Ισπανία Spain, whence it originally came). Spinage or spinach.

SPINÁLIS (from *spina* the spine). Belonging to the spine.

SPINÓSUS (from *spina* a thorn). Thorny; covered with prickles.

SPIRÁCULUM (from *spiro* to breathe). A pore; a cutaneous duct.

SPIRÆ'A (from *spira* a pillar). African meadow-sweet; named from its spiral stalk.

SPIRÁTIO (from *spiro* to breathe). Respiration.

SPÍRITUS (from *spiro* to breathe). Any fine volatile substance which exhales from bodies in a given degree of heat.

SPISSAMÉNTUM (from *spisso* to thicken). A substance put into oils and ointments to make them thick.

SPLÁNCH-

SPLÁNCHNICA (σπλαγχνικά, from σπλαγχνον an intestine). Medicines appropriated to diseases of the bowels.

SPLANCHNOLÓGIA (σπλαγχνολογία, from σπλαγχνον an entrail, and λογος a discourse). The doctrine of all the viscera in the head, breast, and belly.

SPLEN (σπλην). The spleen or milt.

SPLENÁLGIA (σπληναλγία, from σπλην the spleen, and αλγος pain). A pain in the spleen or its region.

SPLENECTÓMIA (σπληνεκτομία, from σπλην the spleen, and εκτεμνω to cut out). An excision of the spleen.

SPLENÉTICA (σπληνετικά, from σπλην the spleen). Medicines which relieve diseases of the spleen.

SPLÉNICUS (σπληνικός, from σπλην the spleen). Belonging to, or affecting, the spleen.

SPLENÍTIS (σπληνιτις, from σπλην the spleen). An inflammation or tumour of the spleen. Also a vein in the left hand, so called because it was thought useful to open it in disorders of the spleen.

SPLÉNÍUM (σπληνιον, from σπλην the spleen). Spleen-wort; so called from its efficacy in disorders of the spleen. Also a compress shaped like the spleen.

SPLÉNÍUS (σπληνιος, from σπλην the spleen). A muscle so named from its resemblance in shape to the spleen.

SPLENOCÉLE (σπληνοκηλη, from σπλην the spleen, and κηλη a tumour or rupture). A rupture of the spleen.

SPÓDIUM (σποδιον, from σποδος ashes). The root or ashes or calces of any burnt substance.

SPÓNDYLOS (σπονδυλος). A vertebra of the spine.

SPONDY'LÍUM (σπονδυλιον, from σπονδυλος a vertebra). The herb all-heal; named from the shape of its root; or probably because it was used against the bite of a kind of serpent called σπονδυλις.

SPÓNGIA (σπογγος, σπογγία). Sponge. A spongy fungus.

SPONGÍOSUS (from *spongia* sponge). Spongy. A name of the ethmoid bone, from its sponge-like texture.

SPORÁDICUS (σποραδικος, from σπειρω to scatter). Applied to diseases dispersed sparingly about and not contagious.

SPÓROS (σπορος, from σπειρω to sow). The semen.

SPÚMA (from *spuo* to spit up). Scum; froth.

SPUTÁMEN. See SPUTUM.

SPÚTUM (from *spuo* to spit). Spit, froth, foam.

SQUÁMA (from *σκαπτω* to excavate). A scale. A narrow pointed leaf at the base of the calyx of some flowers, and resembling a scale.

SQUAMÁRIA (from *squama* a scale). A name of the tooth-wort, from its scaly roots.

SQUAMÓSUS (from *squama* a scale). Scaly ; covered with scales.

SQUÍLLA (*σκιλλα*). See SCILLA. It also means a prawn.

SQUINÁNTHIA. Corrupted from SYNANCHE.

SQUINÁNTHUM (from *squinanthia* the quinsy). The sweet rush ; named from its uses in the quinsy.

STÁCHYS (*σταχυς*, a spike). Wild sage ; named from its spicated stalk and seed.

STÁCTE (*στακτη*, from *σαζω* to distill). Myrrh ; liquid storax.

STÁGMA (*σταγμα*, from *σαζω* to distill). A liquor exposed to distillation.

STALÁGMUS (*σταλαγμος*, from *σταλαζω* to distill). Distillation.

STÁLTICA (*σταλτικη*, from *σελλω* to contract). Medicines which close together and make even the lips and surfaces of wounds. Also repellents.

STÁMEN (from *sto* to stand, from its upright posture). A chive or upright filament in the middle of a flower.

STÁNNUM (from *σιμμι* antimony, because of some resemblance). Tin.

STÁPES (a stirrup, *in quo pes stat*). One of the bones of the ear ; so called from its exact resemblance to a stirrup.

STAPHISÁGRIA (*σταφισ αργια* wild vine, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the vine). Stavesacre.

STÁPHYLE (*σταφυλη* a grape or raisin). The uvula ; so called from its resemblance.

STAPHYLÍNUS (*σταφυλινος*, from *σταφυλη* the uvula). Belonging to the uvula. Also the wild carrot.

STAPHYLODÉNDRON (*σταφυλοδενδρον*, from *σταφυλη* a grape, and *δενδρον* a tree). A tree bearing pods resembling a raisin.

STAPHYLÓMA (*σταφυλωμα*, from *σταφυλη* a grape). A tumour upon the eye resembling a grape : called also STAPHYLOSIS.

STÁSIS (*στασις*, from *ιστημι* to stand). A stagnation of any humour.

STATIONÁRIUS (from *sto* to stand). Applied to fevers depending upon certain states and constitutions of the year.

STÁXIS

STÁXIS (σταξίς, from σταζω to distill). A distillation.

STEATÍTES (στατιτής, from σταρ fat). Corpulency.

STEATOCÉLE (στατοκήλη, from σταρ fat, and κήλη a tumour). A species of hernia caused by a collection of suety matter in the scrotum.

STEATÓMA (στατωμα, from σταρ suet). A wen or tumour whose contents resemble suet.

STEGNÓSIS (στυνωσις, from στυνω to hinder). An obstruction or constipation.

STEGNÓTICA (στυνωτικα, from στυνω to obstruct). Astringents.

STEIRÓSIS (στειρωσις, from στερεω to deprive). Barrenness.

STÉLLA (from τελλω to arise). A star. A bandage with many crossings like a star.

STELLÁRIA (from stella a star). The herb ladies-mantle; named from the star-like disposition of its leaves.

STELLÁTUS (from stella a star). Applied to leaves which surround the stem like the radii of a circle.

STÉLLIO (from stella a star). An animal like a lizard, and named from the stars upon its neck.

STÉMA (σημα, from ιστημι to stand). The penis.

STENÓSTOMUS (στενοστος, from στενος narrow, and στος a mouth). Having a narrow mouth or orifice.

STENOTHÓRAX (στενοθωραξ, from στενος narrow, and θωραξ the chest). Having a narrow chest.

STERÍLITAS (from sterilis barren). Barrenness.

STERNOCÓSTALIS. A muscle which originates in the sternum, and is inserted in the ribs.

STERNOHYOÍDES. A muscle arising in the sternum, and inserted in the hyoid bone.

STERNOMASTOIDÆ'US. A muscle which rises in the sternum, and is inserted near the mastoid process.

STERNOTHYROIDÆ'US. A muscle arising in the sternum, and terminating in the thyroid cartilage.

STÉRNUM (στερνον). The broad flat bone at the anterior part of the thorax.

STERNUTÁTIO (from sternuto to sneeze often). The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATÓRIA (from *sternuto* to sneeze often). Medicines which provoke sneezing.

STÉRTOR (from *sterto* to snore). Snoring; rattling in the throat.

STÉTHOS (στηθος). The breast.

STETHÉNÍUM (στηθνιον, dim. of στηθος the breast). The middle of the breast.

STIBIÁLIA (from *stibium* antimony). Antimonials; medicines whose chief ingredient is antimony.

STÍBIUM (στιβιον, from στιβω to shine). Antimony.

STÍGMA (σιγμα, from σιζω to inflict blows). A scarlet-coloured spot such as happens after a blow. In botany, it is the apex or capital of the pointal, so called from its resemblance to the σιγμα or burning iron.

STILBÓMA (σιλβωμα, from σιλβω to polish). A cosmetic.

STILLICÍDIUM (from *stillo* to drop, and *cado* to fall). A strangury or discharge of the urine drop by drop. Also the pumping upon a part.

STÍMMI (σιμμι). Antimony; stibium.

STIMULÁNTIA (from *stimulo* to enrage). Stimulants, or substances which increase the irritability of a fibre.

STIPÁTIO (from *stipo* to bind). Costiveness.

STÉ'CHAS (σειχας, from Στοιχαδες the islands on which it grew). French lavender.

STÓLO (from שטלה *stila*, Heb.) A shoot or sucker.

STOLONÍFERUS (from *stolo* a sucker, and *fero* to bear). Producing suckers or shoots from the root.

STOMACÁCE (σوماκακη, from σωμα a mouth, and κακος evil). A foetor in the mouth with bloody discharge from the gums.

STOMÁCHICUS (σوماχικος, from σوماχος the stomach). Belonging to or affecting the stomach.

STÓMACHUS (σوماχος, from σωμα a mouth, and χεω to pour, because it sends the food into the orifice of the bowels). The stomach.

STÓRAX (σφαξ). See STYRAX.

STRABILÍSMUS. See STRABISMUS.

STRABÍSMUS (στραβισμος, from στραβιζω to squint). Squinting; a distortion of the eyes.

STRABÓSITAS (from *strabo* one who squints). The same.

STRA

STRAMÓNIUM (from *stramen* straw). The thorn-apple ; so called from its fibrous roots.

STRÁNGALIS (σραγγαλις, from σραγγεω to torment). A hard painful tumour in the breast from milk.

STRANGULÁTIO (from *strangulo* to suffocate). Suffocation ; choking.

STRANGÚRIA (σραγγιστρια, from σραγγεω a drop, and ορον urine). A strangury ; a discharge of urine by drops, attended with pain.

STRATIFICÁTIO (from *stratus* a layer, and *facio* to make). The disposition of substances in regular layers, one over another ; *stratum super stratum*.

STRATIÓTES (σρατιωτης, from σρατος an army). The herb millefoil ; named from its virtues in healing fresh wounds, and its usefulness to soldiers.

STRATIÓTICUM (σρατιωτικον, from σρατιωτης a soldier). The same.

STRÉMMA (σρεμμα, from σρεπω to turn). A strain or twist.

STREPSÍCERUS (σρεψικερος, from σρεπω to turn, and κερας a horn). The antelope ; named from its twisted horns.

STRIÁTUS (from *stria* a groove). Channeled or fluted.

STRÍCTOR (from *stringo* to bind). The same as SPHINCTER.

STRICTÚRA (from *stringo* to bind). A tight ligature.

STRÍDOR (from *strideo* to gnash). Grinding of the teeth.

STRINGÉNTIA (from *stringo* to bind). Astringent medicines.

STRINX (σριγγε, from σριζω to shriek). The screech-owl ; named from its noise.

STRÓBILUS (σροβιλος, from σροβος a twisting). The artichoke ; named from its gyrated and pine-like top.

STROBILIFÓRMIS (from *strobilus* an artichoke, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like the head of an artichoke or pine ; conical.

STRÓBUS (σροβος, from σρεπω to turn). An aromatic tree ; named from its twisted branches.

STROMBÍTES (σρομβειτης, from σρομβος a shell-fish). A stone resembling the fish strombus.

STRÓMBUS (σρομβος, from σροβωω to twist). A twisted shell-fish.

STRÓNGYLUS (σρογγυλος, from σρογγος cylindrical). The round worm.

STRÓNTIA (from the county of Strontian where it is found). A peculiar species of mineral described by Dr. Pearson.

STRÓPHOS (σροφες, from σρεπω to turn). A twisting of the intestines.

STRÚ-

- STRÚMA (from *struo* to heap up). A scrofulous encysted tumour.
- STRÚMEN (from *struma* a scrofulous tumour). A herb so called from its uses in healing strumous affections.
- STRÚTHIUM (σρεθιον, from σρεθος a sparrow). The herb sope-wort; named from the resemblance of its flowers to an unfledged sparrow.
- STRYCHNOMÁNIA (στυχνομανια, from στυχιος nightshade, and μανια madness). That kind of madness produced by eating the deadly nightshade.
- STRÝCHNOS (στυχνος, vel τευχνος, from τευχω to torment). The deadly nightshade; named from its properties of producing insanity.
- STUPEFACIÉNTIA (from *stupefacio* to stupefy). Narcotics; medicines which lessen sense and motion.
- STÚPOR (from *stupeo* to astonish). Diminution or loss of feeling.
- STÚPPA. STÚPA (στυπη, στυπη, from στυπω to bind). Lint. A stupe or piece of cloth dipped in some proper liquor, and applied to an affected part.
- STÚRIO (quasi *stirio*, from *stiria* an icicle). The sturgeon; so called from the long shape of its head, resembling an icicle.
- STYLIFÓRMIS (from *stylus* a bodkin, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a bodkin or style.
- STYLÍSCUS (στυλισκος, from στυλος a bodkin). A tent made in the form of a bodkin.
- STYLOCERATOHYOIDÆ'US. A muscle which arises from the styloid process, and is inserted in the horns of the hyoid bone.
- STYLOCHONDROHYOIDÆ'US (from *styloides*, χονδρος a cartilage, and *hyoides*). A muscle originating in the styloid process, and terminating in the cartilaginous appendix of the hyoid bone.
- STYLOGLOSSUS (from στυλοιδης the styloid process, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle which rises in the styloid process, and is inserted in the tongue.
- STYLOHYOÍDES. A muscle rising from the styloid process, and ending in the hyoid bone.
- STYLOÍDES (στυλοιδης, from στυλος a bodkin, and ειδος a likeness). Shaped like a pencil or bodkin.
- STYLOPHARYNGÆ'US. A muscle originating in the styloid process, and inserted in the pharynx.
- STY'LUS (στυλος a column). The shaft of a plant, or that part of the pointal which supports the summit.

STYMATÓSIS (συματωσις, from *συνω* to have a priapism). A violent erection of the penis with a bloody discharge.

STY'MMA (συμαμα, from *συνω* to thicken). A spissament or substance added to a liquid to make it more thick.

STY'PA (συπα). See STUPPA.

STYPTÉRIA (συπτηρια, from *συνω* to bind). Alum; so called from its astringent properties.

STYPTICA (συπτικα, from *συνω* to bind). Styptics; medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

STYRÁCIFLUA (from *styrax* storax, and *fluo* to flow). Liquid storax; liquid amber.

STY'RAX (συραξ a reed, in which it was used to be preserved). Storax, or the storax-tree.

SUBALÁRIS (from *sub* under, and *ala* a wing, or the arm-pit). Seated under the arm-pit. Also applied to leaves growing from the ala or angle formed by the branch and stem.

SUBCARTILAGÍNEUM (from *sub* under, and *cartilago* a cartilage). The hypochondrium, or part of the body which lies under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.

SUBCLÁVIUS (from *sub* under, and *clavicula* the channel-bone). Situated under the clavicle or channel-bone.

SUBCOSTÁLIS (from *sub* under, and *costa* a rib). Seated under a rib.

SUBCUTÁNEUS (from *sub* under, and *cutis* the skin). A muscle situated just under the skin.

SUBDÚCTIO (from *subduco* to draw away). A discharge of the fæces.

SÚBER (from *συφρα* a skin). The cork-tree.

SUBERÓsus (from *sub* dim. and *erodo* to gnaw). Having the appearance of being nibbled at the extremity. Also applied to a stem which is soft and elastic like cork, from *suber* the cork-tree.

SUBFRONTÁLIS (from *sub* under, and *frons* the forehead). Applied to the transverse suture, or that which is situated below the forehead.

SUBHUMERÁLIS (from *sub* under, and *humerus* the shoulder). Situated under the shoulder.

SUBÍNTRANS (from *sub* under, and *intro* to enter). Applied to fevers whose next paroxysm begins before the last has totally ceased.

SUBLIMAMÉNTUM (from *sublimo* to lift up). The pendulous substance which floats in the middle of the urine.

SUBLI-

- SUBLIMATIO** (from *sublimo* to lift up). The condensing and collecting the fumes of bodies raised by heat.
- SUBLIMATUM** (from *sublimo* to lift up). The fumes of mercury raised by heat.
- SUBLINGUALIS** (from *sub* under, and *lingua* the tongue). Seated under the tongue.
- SUBLUXATIO** (from *sub* dim. and *luxo* to dislocate). A partial luxation, where the head of a bone is not quite out of its socket, but rests upon the brim.
- SUBMERSIO** (from *sub* under, and *mergo* to dip). Drowning.
- SUBMERSUS** (from *submergo* to dip under). Applied to the leaves of aquatic plants which sink under the water.
- SUBOCCIPITALIS** (from *sub* under, and *occiput* the hinder part of the head). Seated under the occiput.
- SUBORBITARIUS** (from *sub* under, and *orbita* the ball of the eye). Situated on the lower part of the orbit of the eye.
- SUBPOPLITÆUS** (from *sub* under, and *poples* the ham). Seated under the ham.
- SUBPURGATIO** (from *sub* dim. and *purgo* to purge). A gentle purgation.
- SUBSCAPULARIS** (from *sub* under, and *scapula* the shoulder-blade). Seated under the shoulder-blade.
- SUBSPLENÉTIUS** (from *sub* under, and *splen* the spleen). Situated under the spleen.
- SUBSULTUS** (from *subfilio* to jump a little). An involuntary and spasmodic twitching of the muscles or tendons. A palpitation.
- SUBSÚRDITAS** (from *sub* dim. and *furdus* deaf). A defect in the hearing, but not a privation.
- SUBULATUS** (from *subula* an awl). Applied to a leaf shaped like an awl.
- SUBVOLA** (from *sub* under, and *vola* the palm of the hand). That part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.
- SUCCÁGO** (from *succus* juice). The rob or inspissated juice of any fruit or vegetable.
- SUCCEDÁNEUS** (from *succedo* to supply). Substituted; made to supply the place of something else.
- SUCCENTURIATUS** (from *succenturio* to supply or fill up). Supplying or standing in the place of any thing wanted.

Suc-

SUCCINGENS (from *succingo* to environ). The diaphragm is called the *succingens membrana*, because it environs the thorax.

SUCCINAS (from *succinum* amber). Succinate. A salt formed by the union of the succinic acid with a different base.

SUCCINUM (from *succus* juice, because it was thought to exude from a tree). Amber.

SUCCISA (from *succido* to cut). Devil's-bit; named from its being indented, and as it were cut into notches.

SUCCOTRINA. See SOCOTORINUS.

SUCCUBUS (from *succubo* to lie under). A sort of night-mare, in which the patient fancies he is in the act of copulation.

SUCCUS (from *sugo* to suck, or שקח *sakah*, Heb.) The juice of any vegetable.

SUCTIO (from *sugo* to suck). The action of a child's drawing milk from its mother's breast.

SUDAMEN (from *sudor* sweat). A red stinging spot upon the skin after much labour and sweating.

SUDATIO (from *sudo* to sweat). Sweating. An increased secretion of the perspirable matter from the pores.

SUDATORIUM (from *sudo* to sweat). A stew or sweating-house.

SUDOR (from *υδωρ* moisture). Sweat.

SUDORIFICA (from *sudor* sweat, and *fio* to make). Medicines which promote a sweat.

SUFFERSURA (from *sufferveo* to be hot). A heat pimple.

SUFFIMENTUM (from *suffimen* a perfume). A suffumigation. A perfume.

SUFFITUS. The same.

SUFFLUXIO (from *sub* under, and *fluo* to flow). A descent of humours downwards.

SUFFOCATIO (from *suffoco* to choke). Strangulation. The chock or croup.

SUFFRUTEX (from *sub* under, and *frutex* a shrub). An under-shrub.

SUFFUMIGATIO (from *sub* under, and *fumigo* to smoke). The burning odorous substances to remove an ill smell, or destroy miasma.

SUFFUSIO (from *suffundo* to pour down). A cataract; so called because the antients supposed the opacity proceeded from something running under the crystalline humour.

- SUGILLATIO (from *sugillo* to stain). A bruise. A spot or mark made by a leech or cupping-glass.
- SULCATUS (from *fulca* a channel). Applied to stalks which are deeply fluted or channeled.
- SÚLPHAS (from *fulphur* brimstone). A sulphate or salt formed by the union of the sulphuric acid with a different base.
- SÚLPHIS (from *fulphur*). Sulphite. A salt formed by the combination of the sulphureous acid (or acid containing less oxygene than the sulphuric) and a different base.
- SÚLPHUR (גופרית *gophrith*, Heb.) Brimstone.
- SULPHURÉTUM (from *fulphur*). A combination of sulphur with a different base. Sulphure.
- SÚMACH (סמך *sumak*, from סמך *samak* to be red, Arab.) The shrub sumach; so called from its red berry.
- SÚMEN (from שמן *sbemen* fat, Arab.) The lower or fat part of the belly.
- SUPÉRBUS (from *super* above). A muscle of the eye so called because it forms the proud look.
- SUPERCILIÁRIS (from *supercilium* the eye-brow). Belonging to the eye-brows.
- SUPERCÍLIUM (from *super* above, and *cilium* the eye-lid). The eye-brow. The herb millefoil is named *supercilium Veneris*, Venus's eye-brow, from the disposition of its numerous leaves.
- SUPERFŒTATIO (from *super* above, and *fœtus* an offspring). A double conception in consequence of two uteri.
- SUPERGEMINÁLIS (from *super* above, and *gemi* the testicles). The epididymis, or body above the testicles.
- SUPERGENUÁLIS (from *super* upon, and *genu* the knee). The patella or knee-pan.
- SUPERIMPRÆGNATIO (from *super* upon, and *impregnatio* a conception). One conception upon another. Superfœtation.
- SUPERLÍGULA (from *super* above, and *ligula* a little tongue, the glottis). The epiglottis.
- SUPERPURGATIO (from *super* beyond, and *purgo* to purge). An excessive evacuation by stool.
- SUPERSCAPULÁRIS (from *super* upon, and *scapula* the shoulder-blade). A muscle seated upon the scapula.
- SUPINÁTOR (from *supinus* placed upward). A muscle whose office is to turn the palm of the hand upward.

SUPPE-

SUPPEDÁNEA (from *sub* under, and *pes* the foot). Medicines to be applied to the bottoms of the feet.

SUPPLANTÁLIA (from *sub* under, and *planta* the sole of the foot). The same.

SUPPLETUS (from *suppleo* to supply). A suppression of urine from excess of other evacuations, which require this defect to supply their loss, is called *ischuria suppleta*.

SUPPOSITÓRIUM (from *suppono* to lay under). A suppository or roller to be introduced into the rectum to promote stools.

SUPPRÉSSIO (from *supprimo* to withhold). The undue retention of some necessary evacuation.

SUPPURÁNTIA (from *suppuro* to generate pus). Suppuratives, or medicines which hasten the formation of proper pus.

SUPPURATIO (from *suppuro* to suppurate). The generation of well concocted pus.

SÚPRA (ὑπέρ). In composition it always means above, upon ; as *suprascapularis* situated above the scapula.

SÚRA (from סר *sur* to walk, Arab.) The calf of the leg ; the fibula.

SURÁLIS (from *fura*). Belonging to the calf of the leg.

SÚRCULUS (from שרק *forek*, Heb.) A scion or twig ; a shoot.

SÚRDITAS (from *furdus* deaf). Deafness.

SUS (from ὑς). The swine.

SUSÁNNAH (שושנה *susannah*, Heb.) The lily.

SÚSINUM (συσινον, from שושן *susan*, a lily). Ointment composed of lilies.

SUSPÉNSOR (from *suspendeo* to hang). A bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUSPENSÓRIUS (from *suspendeo* to hang). Performing the office of suspending some part.

SUSPIRIUM (from *sub* under, and *spiro* to breathe). A sigh.

SUSÚRRUS (from *sufurro* to murmur). An imaginary sound in the ear.

SUTÚRA (from *suo* to join together). A suture. The articulation peculiar to the bones of the head. The uniting the lips of wounds by sewing.

SY'AGRUS (συαγρος, from ὑς a swine, and αἰγιος wild). The wild hog.

- SYCÁMINUM (συκαμινος, from *סוכאמ* *sukamah*, Heb.) The mulberry-tree.
- SYCAMÓRUS (from *סוכאמ* *sukamah*, Heb.) The fycamore or Ægyptian fig-tree.
- SYCÍTES (συκιτης, from *συκη* a fig). A stone like a fig; or wine impregnated with figs.
- SYCÓMA (συκωμα, from *συκη* a fig). A wart or excrescence resembling a fig.
- SYCÓSIS (συκωσις). The same.
- SY'MBOLE (συμβολη, from *συμβαλλω* to knit together). A commissure or connection of parts.
- SYMBOLÓGIA (συμβολογια, from *συμβολον* a sign, and *λογος* a discourse). The doctrine of the signs and symptoms of disease.
- SYMPARATÁXIS (συμπαταξις, from *συν* with, and *παταττω* to contend). The conflict between nature and a disease.
- SYMPÁSMA (συμπασμα, from *συμπασσω* to sprinkle over). An asperision or sprinkling.
- SYMPATHÉTICUS (συμπαθητικος, from *συμπασχω* to suffer with). Having consent or sympathy with each other.
- SYMPÁTHIA (συμπαθεια, from *συν* with, and *πασχω* to suffer). A consent or connection in affections between one part and another.
- SYMPÉPSIS (συμπεψις, from *συμπεπτω* to concoct). Concoction.
- SY'MPHYSIS (συμφυσις, from *συμφυω* to grow together). A kind of articulation without motion. A coalescence of the natural passages. Also the healing of a wound by the first intention.
- SY'MPHYTUM (συμφυτον, from *συμφυω* to unite). The herb comfrey; so called because it is supposed to unite and close the lips of wounds together.
- SYMPTÓMA (συμπτωμα, from *συμπιπτω* to happen together). An affection which depends upon and is produced by a disease.
- SYNÁCTICA (συνακτικα, from *συναγω* to contract). Astringents.
- SYNÁNCHÉ (συναγχη, from *συναγχω* to strangle). A quinsy. See CYNANCHE.
- SYNÁNCHICA (συναγχικη, from *συναγχη* the quinsy). Quinsy-wort; so called from its uses in that disease.
- SYNARTHROSIS (συναρθρωσις, from *συν* with, and *αρθρον* a joint). That species of articulation in which there is no motion.

SYN-

SYNCÁMPE (συνκαμπη, from συν with, and καμπω to bend). A flexure.

SYNCHONDRÓSIS (συχχονδρωσις, from συν with, and χονδρος a cartilage). A species of articulation in which the bones are connected by a cartilage.

SYNCHONDROTÓMIA (συχχονδροτομια, from συχχονδρωσις a connection by cartilage, and τεμνω to cut). A section of the symphysis of the os pubis.

SY'NCHYSIS (συχχυσις, from συγχυω to confound). A confusion of the humours of the eye, generally from a blow.

SY'NCOPE (συχκοπη, from συγκοπτω to cut down). A sudden prostration of the powers; a fainting fit.

SY'NCRISIS (συχκρυσις, from συγκρυνω to concrete). Coagulation or concretion.

SYNCRÍTICA (συχκριτικα, from συγκρυνω to concrete). Medicines which compress together the orifices of the vessels.

SYNDESMOPHARYNGÆ'US (from συνδεσμος a ligament, and pharynx). A muscle which originates in the white ligament, and is inserted in the pharynx.

SYNDESMÓSIS (συνδεσμωσις, from συνδεσμος a ligament). A species of articulation, in which the bones are connected by ligaments.

SYNDÉSMUS (συνδεσμος, from συνδew to bind together). A ligament.

SYNDRÓME (συνδρομη, from συντρεχω to run together). A concurrence or congeries of symptoms meeting together in one disease.

SY'NECHES (συνεχης, from συνεχω to continue). Applied to fevers which have regular and continual paroxysms.

SYNGENÉSIA (συνγενεσια, from συν with, and γενεσις generation). A class of plants comprehending those which bear composite flowers.

SYNIDRÓSIS (συνιδρωσις, from συν with, and ιδρω to sweat). A sweat accompanied with some other affection.

SYNNEURÓSIS (συννευρωσις, from συν with, and νευρω to bind). The same as SYNDESMOSIS.

SY'NOCHA (συνοχη, from συνεχω to continue). An ardent or inflammatory fever without remission.

SY'NOCHUS (συνοχος, from συνεχω to continue). A continual fever, of less violence than the synocha.

SYNÓ-

SYNÓVIA (a term of no radical meaning, coined by Paracelsus). A glutinous transparent fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints.

SY'NTASIS (συντασις, from συντείνω to extend). A distension of parts from tumour.

SYNTENÓSIS (συντενωσις, from συν with, and τενων a tendon). A species of articulation where the bones are connected together by tendons.

SYNTERÉTICA (συντηρητικά, from συντηρέω to preserve). Medicines which preserve health.

SYNTÉXIS (συντηξις, from συντηχώ to dissolve). A marasmus or colliquative wasting of the body.

SY'NTHESIS (συνθεσις, from συντιθημι to compose). The composition and connection of the bones.

SYNTHETÍSMUS (συνθετισμος, from συνθεω to concur). The reposition of a fracture.

SYNULÓTICA (συνελωτικά, from συνελόω to cicatrise). Medicines which induce a cicatrix.

SY'PHILIS. See SIPHERILIS.

SYRÍNGA (συριγλή, from συριγξ a pipe). The pipe-tree; so called because from its branches pipes were made after the removal of the pith.

SYRINGÍTIS (συριγίτης, from συριγξ a pipe). A stone excavated like a pipe.

SYRINGÓTOMUM (συριγιστομον, from συριγξ a fistula, and τεμνω to cut). An instrument to cut fistulas.

SY'RINX (συριγξ, from קרש *surik* to whistle, Heb.) A pipe. A syringe or fistula.

SYRMAÍSMUS (συρμαισμος, from συρμαίζω to evacuate). A gentle evacuation by vomit or stool.

SY'RUPUS (from شراب *serab* a potion, Arab.) A syrup or sweet watery liquid.

SYSSARCÓSIS (συσσαρκωσις, from συν with, and σαρχξ flesh). A connection of the bones by flesh.

SY'STOLE (συστολη, from συσελλω to contract). The contractile motion of the heart and arteries.

T.

TABA'CUM (from *Tobago* the island whence it was first brought). Tobacco.

TÁBANUS (from *tabeo* to grow thin). The gad-fly; so called from its taper shape.

TABÉLLA (dim. of *tabula* a table). A lozenge.

TÁBES (from *tabeo* to consume). A wasting of the body, with extreme debility and hectic fever.

TACAMAHÁCA (Indian). A resin obtained from a tree resembling the poplar.

TACHYTHÁNATOS (ταχυθανατος, from ταχυς quick, and θανατος death). Sudden death.

TÁCTUS (from *tango* to touch). The sense of touch.

TÆ'DA (δαΐδα, from δαω to burn). A torch. A species of pine which burns like a torch. A medicated torch for fumigations.

TÆ'NIA (ταινία, from טאן *atan* a fillet, Heb.) The flat or tape worm; named from its resemblance to a fillet or piece of tape.

TÁLCUM (from *talk*, Germ.) A whitish substance found on the sea-shore, and resembling a stone.

TÁLPA (from τυφλος blind). A mole. Also a tumour resembling a mole in eating and creeping under the skin.

TALPÁRIA (from *talpa* a mole). The same.

TÁLUS (from θολος). The same as **ASTRAGALUS**.

TAMARÍNDUS (ταμαρινδος, from תמר הודי *tamar hindi* the Indian palm or date, Arab.) The tamarind or Indian date.

TAMARÍSCUS (ταμαρισκος, from תמרִיק *tamarik* absterfion, Heb.) The tamarisk; named from its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood.

TÁMUS (from the place where it flourishes). The black vine.

TANACÉTUM (corrupted from *tanasia* *athanasia*). The herb tanfy.
See **ATHANASIA**.

TARANTÍSMUS (from *tarantula*, the animal whose bite is supposed to be cured only by music). That desire of dancing which is produced by the bite of the tarantula.

TARÁNTULA (from *Taranta* a city in Naples, where it abounds).

A kind of venomous spider whose bite is only to be cured by music.

TARÁXACUM (ταράξακον, from ταρασσω to move, because it purges the blood and humours). The dandelion.

TARÁXIS (ταράξις, from ταρασσω to disturb). An inflammation of the eye produced by some external irritation.

TÁRCHON (ταρχων). Tarragon or tarachon. See DRACO.

TÁRDA (from *tardus* slow). The bustard; named from its slow flight.

TÁRMES (from τειρω to consume). A maggot; a flesh-worm.

TÁRSUS (ταρσος). The cartilaginous edge of the eye-lid. Also the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus.

TÁRTARIS (from *tartarum* tartar). Tartarite; a salt formed by the union of the tartareous acid with a different base.

TÁRTARUM (ταρταρος infernal, because it is the sediment or dregs). Tartar; wine-stone. The acid concrete salt of grapes thrown off from wine after fermentation.

TÁSIS (τασις, from τεινω to extend). Extension.

TAUROCÓLLA (ταυροκολλα, from ταυρος a bull, and κολλαω to agglutinate). Glue made from the skin of bulls.

TAÚRUS (ταυρος, from תור *tor*, Chald.) A bull.

TÁXIS (ταξις, from τασσω to station). The reducing an hernia by the hand.

TÁXUS (from תעש *taesá*, Heb.) The yew-tree.

TECMÁRSIS (τεκμαρσις, from τεκμαιρω to conjecture). A conjecture concerning a disease whose signs and symptoms are anomalous.

TECOLÍTHOS (τεκολιθος, from τικτω to bring forth, and λιθος a stone). A stone so called from its nephritic uses.

TEGUMÉNTUM (from *tego* to cover). The covering of any part.

TEINÉSMUS (τεινεσμος). See TENESMUS.

TÉLA (a web of cloth). The cellular membrane is called *tela cellulosa*, from its likeness to a fine web.

TELÉPHIUM (because it heals old ulcers, such as that of Telephus). The herb scorpion-wort. Also a malignant and painful sore, such as the wound of Telephus from Ulysses.

TEMPERAMÉNTUM (from *tempero* to mix together). The constitution or habit of body peculiar to every one.

TEMPERÁNTIA (from *tempero* to moderate). Medicines which check

check the too violent motion of the blood, or which moderate bilious acrimony.

TEMPÉRIES. The same as TEMPERAMENTUM.

TÉMPORA (*à tempore*, because by them we judge of a person's age). The temples.

TEMPORÁLIS (from *tempora* the temples). Belonging to the temples.

TENDÉNTIA (from *tendo* to stretch). Medicines which expand and stretch the skin.

TENDINÓsus (from *tendo* a tendon). Of the consistence of a tendon. Tendinous.

TÉNDO (from *τενω* to extend). A tendon. The extremity of a muscle.

TENÉSMUS (*τεινσμος*, from *τενω* to stretch). A continual painful urging to go to stool, without a discharge.

TENONTÁGRA (*τενωνταγρα*, from *τενων* a tendon, and *αγρα* a seizure). A kind of gout fixing in the larger tendons.

TÉNSIO (from *tendo* to stretch). The distension of a part.

TÉNSOR (from *tendo* to stretch). A muscle whose office is to extend the part to which it is fixed.

TENTÍGO (from *tendo* to stretch). A priapism.

TÉNxis (*τεγξις*, from *τεγω* to moisten). Humectation.

TÉPIDUS (from *tepor* warmth). Warm as milk from the cow.

TEREBÉLLA (dim. of *terebra* a piercer or gimlet). A trepan, or instrument to bore the skull.

TEREBÍNTHUS (*τερεβινθος*). The turpentine-tree.

TEREBÍNTHINA (*τερεβινθινα*, from *τερεβινθος* the turpentine-tree). Turpentine; the produce of pine-trees.

TÉREBRA (from *τερεω* to bore). The trephine. Also an instrument for perforating bones, or extracting hard bodies from wounds.

TERÉDO (*τερεδων*, from *τερεω* to pierce). A worm which eats into wood.

TÉRES (round and smooth). The round worm. Also a round muscle.

TÉRETRUM (*τερετρον*, from *τερεω* to pierce). The trepan.

TERGÉMINUS (from *ter* thrice, and *geminio* to double). Three times

times double. Applied to a leaf divided, and again subdivided, and having two leaflets on the extremity of each subdivision.

TÉRGUM (from *tego* to cover). The skin of a beast. The back.

TERMINTHUS (from *τερμινθος* a pine-nut). A large tumour in the skin resembling the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

TÉRMIS (from *tero* to waste, or *τερειω* to pierce). A wood-worm.

TÉRNUS (from *ter* thrice). Applied to leaves placed by threes.

TÉRRA (*ερα*, from *ארץ* *erets*, Heb.) Earth.

TÉRROR (from *terreo* to affray). A fright.

TÉRTHRA (*τερθρα*, from *τερθρον* a crane). The middle and lateral parts of the neck.

TERTIÁNUS (from *tertius* the third). Applied to an intermittent fever whose paroxysm returns every third day, including the day of the fit. A third day's ague.

TERTIANÁRIA (from *tertianus* returning the third day). The herb hooded loose-strife. Named from its efficacy in curing tertian fevers.

TÉRTIUM (from *tertius* third). A neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali.

TÉSSERA (from *τεσσαρα* four). A four-square bone. The cuboid bone.

TÉSTA (quasi *toſta*, from *torreo* to burn). A cupel or test. A pot for separating baser metals from gold and silver.

TÉSTES (from *testis* a witness, they being the witness of our manhood). The stones. Also two prominences of the brain.

TESTICULÁTUS (from *testiculus* the orchis). Testiculated, or having roots like the orchis.

TESTÍCULUS (dim. of *testes* the stones). A testicle. Also the orchis; so named from the resemblance of its roots to a testicle.

TESTÚDO (from *testa* a shell, because it is covered with a shell). A tortoise. A snail. Also an ulcer which like a snail creeps under the skin.

TÉTANUS (*τετανος*, from *τεινω* to stretch). A spasmodic convulsion. A rigidity of the whole body.

TETANÓMATA (*τετανωματα*, from *τετανωω* to smooth). Medicines which smooth the skin, and remove wrinkles.

TETANÓTHRA (*τετανωθρα*). The same.

TETAR-

TETARTÆUS (τεταρταίος fourth). A quartan fever.

TETHEIUM (τεθειον). A species of zoophite.

TETOCEIA (τετοκεια, from τικτω to bring forth). A woman in child-bed.

TETRADYNÁMIA (τετραδυναμια, from τετρας four, and δυναμις power). A class of plants comprehending those which have two long and two short stamina.

TETRAGÓNIA (τετραγωνια, from τετρας four, and γωνια an angle). A herb whose stalk is four square.

TETRAGÓNUS (from τετρας four, and γωνια an angle). A muscle of a quadrangular shape.

TETRAGÝNIA (τετραγυνια, from τετρας four, and γυνη a woman). A class of plants having four pistils or female parts of generation.

TÉTRAMUS (τετραμος, from τρεμω to tremble). A tremour.

TETRAMYRUM (τετραμυρον, from τετρας four, and μυρον an ointment). An ointment of four ingredients.

TETRÁNDRIA (τετρανδρια, from τετρας four, and ανηρ a man). A class of plants having four stamina, or male parts of generation, of equal length.

TETRANGÚRIA (τετραγυρια, from τετρας four, and αγος a cup). The citrul; so called because its fruit resembles a cup divided into four parts.

TETRAPHÁRMACUM (τετραφαρμακον, from τετρας four, and φαρμακον a drug). A medicine composed of four ingredients.

TEÚCRIUM (τευκριον, from *Peucer*, who invented it). The herb speedwell.

TEÚTHRUM (τευθρον). The herb polium.

THÁLAMUS (θαλαμος, a bed). The receptaculum of the seed. The repository of any part or substance.

THALASSOMÉLI (θαλασσομελι, from θαλασσα the sea, and μελι honey). A medicine composed of sea-water and honey.

THALÍCTRUM (θαλικτρον, from θαλλω to flourish). Flix-weed.

THÁLLIA (θαλλια, from θαλλω to flourish). A bud or young branch.

THÁLPSIS (θαλψις, from θαλπω to keep warm). A fomentation.

THÁPSIA (θαψια, from *Thapsus* the island where it was found). The deadly carrot.

THÁPSUS (θαψος, from the island *Thapsus*). The herb mullein.

- THÉA** (*tee*, Chinese). Tea ; the leaf of a Chinese shrub.
- THEBAÏCA** (*à Thebaïde regione*, from *Thebæ*, where it flourished). The poppy.
- THÉCA** (*θηκη*, from *τιθημι* to put). The bag or sheath of a vegetable. The vesicle of a plant.
- THÉLE** (*θηλη*, from *θαλλω* to bud). The nipple.
- THELYPTÉRIS** (*θηλυπτηρις*, from *θηλυς* female, and *πτηρις* fern). The female fern.
- THÉNAR** (*θεναρ*). The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
- THEOBRÓMA** (*θεοβρωμα*, from *θεοι* the gods, and *βρωμα* food). The cacao-tree ; so called from the deliciousness of its fruit.
- THEODÓRICUM** (*θεοδορικον*, from *θεοι* the gods, and *δορον* a gift). The pompous name of some antidotes.
- THEÓRIA** (*θεωρια*, from *θεωρεω* to behold). The speculative or abstracted part of medicine as distinguished from the praxis or active part.
- THERAPEÍA** (*θεραπεια*, from *θεραπευω* to heal). The art of healing diseases.
- THERAPEÚTICA** (*θεραπευτικη*, from *θεραπευω* to heal). That part of medicine which respects the cure of diseases.
- THERÍACA** (*θηριακα*, from *θηρ* a viper or venomous wild beast). A medicine appropriated to the cure of the bites of venomous animals, or to resist poison.
- THERIACÁLIS** (from *theriaca*). Having the virtues of theriaca.
- THERIÓMA** (*θηριωμα*, from *θηριωω* to rage like a wild beast). A malignant ulcer.
- THÉRMÆ** (*θερμαι*, from *θερμος* warm). Mineral warm baths.
- THERMÁNTICA** (*θερμαντικα*, from *θερμαινω* to make warm). Heating medicines.
- THERMÁSIA** (*θερμασια*, from *θερμος* warm). A warm fomentation.
- THERMÁSMA** (*θερμασμα*, from *θερμαινω* to heat). The same.
- THERMÓLE** (*θερμωλη*, from *θερμω* to make hot). An excessive heat.
- THERMÓMETRUM** (*θερμομετρον*, from *θερμη* heat, and *μετρεω* to measure). An instrument for measuring the heat of the body. A measurer of heat.
- THÉSIS** (*θεσις*, from *τιθημι* to place). The situation or position of any part.

- THLÁPSI** (θλαψι, from θλαω to break, because its seed appears as if it were broken or bruised). The herb penny-cress.
- THLÁSIAΣ** (θλασιας, from θλαω to bruise). An eunuch made by crushing the testes.
- THLÁSIS** (θλασις, from θλαω to bruise). A contusion.
- THLÁSMA** (θλασμα). The same.
- THLÍPSIS** (θλιψις, from θλιβω to press). A compression.
- THÓRA** (θορα). Monk's-hood.
- THORÁCICUS** (θωρακικα, from θωραξ the chest). Belonging to the breast or chest. Relieving diseases of the thorax.
- THÓRAX** (θωραξ, from θωρεω to leap, because in it the heart beats). The breast or chest.
- THÓRUS** (θορος, from θορω to leap). The semen.
- THRÉPSIS** (θρεψις, from τρεφω to nourish). Nutrition.
- THRIPS** (θριψ, from τριβω to consume). A worm which eats into wood.
- THROMBÓSIS** (θρομβωσις, from θρομβος coagulated blood). A coagulation of blood in any part, or of milk in the breasts.
- THRÓMBUS** (θρομβος). Coagulated blood; grume.
- THRYPTICA** (θρυπτικα, from θρυπτω to break). Medicines which have the power of breaking the stone in the bladder.
- THÚNNUS**. See **THYNNUS**.
- THUS** (θυος, from θυω to sacrifice). Frankincense; so called from its great use in sacrifices.
- THY'A** (θυια, from θυον odour). The tree of life; named from its fragrant smell.
- THYÍTES** (θυιτης, from θυια a mortar). A hard stone, of which mortars were made.
- THYLACÍTIS** (θυλακιτις, from θυλακος a seed-vessel). The white garden-poppy; so called from its large head.
- THYMÁLEA** (from θυμα an odour). Spurge-flax; named from its smell.
- THY'MBRA** (θυμβρα, from θυμος thyme). Summer-savory; named because it smells like thyme.
- THYMELÆA** (from θυμα an odour, because of its smell). Spurge-laurel.
- THYMÍAMA** (θυμιαμα, from θυμα an odour). Musk-wood; so called from its odoriferous smell.

THY'MICUS (θυμικός, from θυμός the sweet-bread). Belonging to the sweet-bread.

THY'MIUM (θυμιον, from θυμός thyme, because it is of the colour of thyme). A small wart upon the skin.

THYMOXÁLME (θυμοξάλμη, from θυμός thyme, οξύς acid, and αλς salt). A composition of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THY'MUS (θυμός, from θυμα an odour, because of its fragrant smell). The herb thyme. Also a gland called the sweet-bread: and a wart about the anus or pudenda, the same as THYMIUM.

THY'NNUS (θυινος, from תנין *thunnin*, Heb.) The thunny, a large fish.

THYROÍDEUS (from *thyroides* the thyroid cartilage). Belonging to the thyroid cartilage. The word *thyro* is prefixed to several muscles whose origin is in the thyroid cartilage; as *thyro-hyoides* a muscle arising in the thyroid cartilage and inserted in the hyoid bone.

THYROÍDES (θυροειδης, from θυρεος a shield, and ειδος a likeness). A cartilage of the larynx, so called from its shape.

THYRSUS (θυρσος, from θυω to agitate). A thyrsé or loose stalk, so called because it is easily shaken by the wind.

TÍBIA (quasi *tubia*, from *tuba* a tube). A pipe or flute. The larger bone of the leg; so called from its pipe-like shape.

TIBIÁLIS (from *tibia*). Belonging to the tibia.

TÍGRIS (τιγρις, from the river *Tigris*, on whose banks they abound, or תגיר *tagir*, Heb.) The tiger.

TÍLMUS (τιλμος, from τιλλω to pluck). That fumbling about the bed-clothes and attempt to gather up something, which is observable in the last stages of low disorders.

TÍNCAL (*tinkel*, Germ.) Borax in its impure gross state.

TINCTÓRIUS (from *tingo* to dye). An epithet of a species of broom used by dyers.

TINCTÚRA (from *tingo* to dye). A tincture or fluid impregnated with some medical substance.

TÍNEA (from *teneo* to hold). The moth or book-worm. Also an ulcer eating under the skin.

TINEÁRIA (from *tinea* the moth). Moth-wort; so called because it preserves substances from being eaten by moths.

TINNÍTUS (from *tinno* to tingle). A noise or ringing in the ear.

TINNÚNCULUS (from *tinnio* to chirp). A kind of hawk so named from its noise.

TITHY'MALUS (τιθυμαλος, from τιθος a dug, and μαλος tender). The sea-lettuce or spurge; so called from its smooth leaves and milky juice.

TITHYMELÆA. See THYMELÆA.

TITILLÁRIS (from *titillo* to tickle). Belonging to the flanks or ticklish parts of the body.

TITILLÁTIO (from *titillo* to tickle). Tickling, or a pleasant irritation of the nerves.

TITILLICUM (from *titillo* to tickle). The arm-pit; so called from its being easily tickled.

TOBÁCCO (from *Tobago*, the island whence it was first brought). An Indian weed.

TOLUTÁNUM. Brought from the province of Tolu.

TOMEÍUM (τομειον, from τεμνω to cut). An incision-knife.

TOMENTÍTIA (from *tomentum* a flock of wool). Cotton-weed; so called from its soft coat.

TOMENTÓSUS (from *tomentum* a flock). Applied to leaves covered with a soft whitish down.

TÓMICUS (τομικος, from τεμνω to cut). An epithet of the *dentes incisores*.

TÓNICA (τονικα, from τονω to strengthen) Medicines which strengthen the fibres.

TÓNOS (τονος, from τεινω to stretch, or τονω to make firm). The tone or natural strength of a muscle or fibre.

TONSÍLLÆ (dim. of *tolæ* the kernels). The tonsils or almonds of the throat.

TOPÁZIUS (τοπαζιος, from *Topazos*, an island where it is found). The topaz.

TÓPHUS (from תופה *toph*, Heb.) The concretion on the teeth or in the joints of gouty people. Also gravel.

TÓPICA (τοπικα, from τοπος a place). Medicines applied to a particular place.

TÓRCULAR (from *torqueo* to twist). The tourniquet; a bandage used to check hæmorrhages.

TORDÍLIUM (quasi *tortilium*, from *torqueo* to twist). A sort of skirret named from its tortuous branches.

TOR-

- TORMENTÍLLA** (from *tormentum* pain, because it relieves pain in the teeth). Tormentil or septfoil.
- TORMÉNTUM** (from *torqueo* to grieve). The iliac passion ; named from its excruciating pain.
- TÓRMINA** (from *torqueo* to twist). The gripes, or twisting of the guts.
- TORPÉDO** (from *torpor* numbness). A fish which benumbs the limbs of those who touch it.
- TÓRPOR** (from *torpeo* to benumb). A numbness or deficiency of feeling.
- TORQUÍLLA** (from *torqueo* to twist). The wry-neck ; a bird so called from its crooked neck.
- TÓRTIO** (from *torqueo* to wrest). A strain.
- TORTÚRA** (from *torqueo* to twist). A wry mouth.
- TORTICÓLLIS** (from *torqueo* to twist, and *collum* the neck). A wry neck. A twisted neck.
- TÓXICA** (τοξικη, from τοξον an arrow, because arrows are made with them). The arrow-reed.
- TOXICODÉNDRUM** (τοξικοδενδρον, from τοξικον a poison, and δενδρον a tree). The poison-tree, which is so noxious that no insects ever come near it.
- TÓXICUM** (τοξικον, from τοξον an arrow, which were sometimes poisoned). Any deadly poison.
- TRÁCHEA** (τραχεια, from τραχυς rough). The wind-pipe ; so called from its asperities.
- TRACHEÁLIS** (from *trachea*). Belonging to the wind-pipe.
- TRACELÁGRA** (τραχηλαγρα, from τραχηλος the throat, and αγρα a seizure). The gout in the neck.
- TRACHÉLIUM** (τραχηλιον, from τραχηλος the throat). The herb throat-wort ; so called from its efficacy in diseases of the throat.
- TRACHELOMASTOIDÆ'US**. A muscle originating in the throat and inserted in the mastoid process.
- TRACHELÓPHYMA** (τραχηλοφυμα, from τραχηλος the throat, and φυμα a tumour). A wen or tumour on the throat.
- TRACHÉLOS** (τραχηλος, from τραχυς rough, because of the rough cartilages of the wind-pipe). The throat or neck.
- TRACHEOCÉLE** (τραχειοκηλη, from τραχεια the wind-pipe, and κηλη a tumour). A wen or tumour upon the trachea.

- TRACHEOTÓMIA (τραχειοτομία, from *τραχεια* the wind-pipe, and *τεμνω* to cut). An opening made into the trachea or wind-pipe.
- TRACHÓMA (τραχωμα, from *τραχος* rough). A roughness of the internal parts of the eye-lids.
- TRACHÚRUS (τραχυρις, from *τραχος* rough, and *υρα* a tail). A fish with a rough tail.
- TRAGACÁNTHA (τραγακανθα, from *τραγος* a goat, and *ακανθα* a thorn). Goat's-thorn; so called because its pods resemble a goat's beard.
- TRAGÉLAPHUS (τραγελαφος, from *τραγος* a goat, and *ελαφος* an elephant). An animal resembling the goat and the elephant.
- TRÁGIUM (τραγιον, from *τραγος* a goat). Bastard dittany; named from its filthy smell.
- TRAGÓCEROS (τραγοκερος, from *τραγος* a goat, and *κερας* a horn). The aloe, whose leaves resemble the horns of a goat.
- TRAGOPÓGON (τραγοπωγων, from *τραγος* a goat, and *πωγων* a beard). The herb goat's-beard; so called because its downy seed while inclosed in the calyx resembles a goat's beard.
- TRAGOPY'RUM (τραγοπυρον, from *τραγος* a goat, and *πυρον* wheat). Buck-wheat; named from its beard.
- TRAGÓRCHIS (τραγορχις, from *τραγος* a goat, and *ορχις* a testicle). A species of orchis whose root resembles the testicles of a goat.
- TRAGORÍGANUM (τραγοριγανον, from *τραγος* a goat, and *οριγανον* marjoram). A species of wild marjoram so called because goats are fond of it.
- TRAGOSELÍNUM (τραγοσελινον, from *τραγος* a goat, and *σελινον* parsley). The smaller burnet; named from its hairy coat like the beard of a goat.
- TRÁGUS (τραγος, from *τραγω* to gnaw, because it browses upon trees). The goat. Also a plant hairy like the goat.
- TRÁMIS (τραμης). The line which divides the scrotum and runs on to the anus.
- TRANSFÚSIO (from *transfundo* to pour from one vessel to another). The transimission of blood from one animal to another by means of a canula.
- TRANSPIRÁTIO (from *transpiro* to breathe through). Perspiration.
- TRANSUDÁTIO (from *transudo* to sweat through). The same.

TRANSVERSÁLIS (from *transversus* across). A muscle so called from the transverse direction of its fibres, or because it originates in the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

TRAPEZIFÓRMIS (from *trapezium* a four-sided figure). Applied to a leaf shaped like a trapezium.

TRAPÉZIUM (τραπέζιον a four-sided figure). The first bone of the second row in the wrist; so called from its shape.

TRAPÉZIUS or TRAPÉZIA (from τραπέζιος four-square). A muscle so named from its shape.

TRAPEZOÍDES (τραπεζοειδής, from τραπέζιον a four-sided figure, and εἶδος a likeness). The second bone of the second row in the wrist; so called from its shape.

TRAULÓTES (τραυλωτής, from τραυλος stammering). A hesitation or stammering in the speech.

TRAÚMA (τραυμα, from τρανω to wound). A wound.

TRAUMÁTICA (τραυματικά, from τραυμα a wound). Medicines which heal wounds.

TRÉMOR (from τρέμω to tremble). A trembling without a sensation of cold.

TREPANÁTIO (from *trepandum* a ~~trepan~~). The operation of trepanning.

TRÉPANUM (τρυπανον, from τρυπαω to perforate). A trepan, or instrument to bore the skull with. It should be written ΤΡΥΠΑΝUM.

TRIÁNDRIA (τριανδρία, from τρεις three, and ανηρ a male). A class of plants having three stamina or male parts of generation.

TRIÁNGIÆ (from τρεις three, and αγγος a vessel). A class of plants which have three seed-vessels in the pericarpium.

TRIANGULÁRIS (from *tres* three, and *angulus* an angle). Having three angles; triangular.

TRÍBULUS (τριβυλος, from τριβω to vex). An instrument of war to be thrown in the way to annoy the enemy's horse. Also a herb so called because its seed resembles this instrument. Caltrops.

TRICAUDÁLIS (from *tres* three, and *cauda* a tail). A muscle with three tails.

TRÍCEPS (from *tres* three, and *caput* a head). A muscle with three heads.

TRÍCHIA (τριχία). See TRICHIASIS.

TRICHÍASIS (τριχίσις, from τριχ the hair). A falling of the eyelids, and a preternatural generation of hairs on them.

TRICHÍSMUS (τριχισμός, from τριξ hair). A species of fracture which appears like a hair, and is almost imperceptible.

TRICHÓMA (τριχωμα, from τριχες the hair). The plaited hair. See PLICA.

TRICHÓMANES (τριχομανης, from τριχες hair, and μανος thin, lax). Maidenhair; so called because it resembles fine hair.

TRICHOPHY'LLUM (τριχοφυλλον, from τριχες hair, and φυλλον a leaf). A herb whose leaves resemble hairs.

TRICHÓSIS (τριχωσις). See TRICHOMA and PLICA.

TRICHÓTUM (τριχωτον, from τριχες the hair). That part of the head which is covered with hair.

TRÍCHRUS (τριχρους, from τρεις three, and χρος colour). A stone of three colours.

TRICÓCCUS (τρικαικος, from τρεις three, and κοικος a berry). Having three berries.

TRICÓRNIS (from tres three, and cornu a horn). A muscle with three terminations or horns.

TRICÚSPIS (from tres three, and cusps a spear). Having three points.

TRÍFIDUS (from tres three, and findo to cleave). Applied to a leaf with three segments to the base.

TRIFÓLIUM (from tres three, and folium a leaf). Trefoil; so called because it has three leaves on each stalk.

TRIGÉMINUS (from tres three, and geminus double). Three times double.

TRÍGLA (τριγλα, from τρεις three, because it spawns three times a year). The barbel.

TRIGLÍTES (τριγλιτης, from τριγλα the barbel). A stone of the colour of the barbel.

TRIGLÓCHIS (from τρεις three, and γλωχis the beard of a hook). Applied to the pubes of plants when they have three curved hooks.

TRIGONÉLLA (from τριγωνος three-cornered). Fenugreek; so called from its triangular seed.

TRIGY'NIA (τριγυνια, from τρεις three, and γυνη a woman). A class of plants, having three styles or female parts of fructification.

- TRIÚGUS (from *tres* three, and *jugum* a yoke). Applied to a pinnate leaf with three pair of leaflets.
- TRILÓBUS (from *tres* three, and *lobus* a lobe). Consisting of three lobes.
- TRÍNITAS (from *trinus* by threes). Trefoil; so called because its leaves are three and three.
- TRINÉRVUS (from *tres* three, and *nervus* a string). Applied to a leaf having three strings running from the base to the top.
- TRICE'CIA (τριεικία, from τρεις three, and οίκος a house). A class of plants in which the male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers are produced on separate plants. Of this order the ficus is the only genus.
- TRIÓRCHIS (τριορχις, from τρεις three, and ορχις a testicle). Having three testicles. Also a triply testiculated orchis.
- TRÍPLEX (triple). The same as TRICEPS.
- TRIPHY'LLUM (τριφυλλον, from τρεις three, and φυλλον a leaf). The same as TRIFOLIUM.
- TRIPÓLIUM (τριπολιον, from τρεις three, and πολεω to change). Starwort; so called because its flowers are said to change its colour three times a day.
- TRÍPSIS (τριψις, from τριβω to bruise). A contusion.
- TRIQUÉTRUS (from *tres* three). Applied to some irregularly three-cornered bones of the head.
- TRISPÉRMA (τρισπερμα, from τρεις three, and σπερμα seed). Bearing three seeds.
- TRÍSMUS (τρισμος, from τριζω to gnash). A gnashing of the teeth. A locked jaw.
- TRISSÁGO (quasi *tristago*, from *tristis* sad, because it dispells sadness). Creeping germander.
- TRISTÍTIA (from *tristis* sad). Grief; sorrow.
- TRITÆOPHY'A (τριταιιοφυα, from τριταιιος third, and φυω to grow). A fever whose paroxysm increases in force every third day.
- TRITÆ'US (τριταιιος, from τρεις three). Applied to a fever whose paroxysm returns every third day, reckoning as one the day of the fit. A tertian fever.
- TRÍTICUM (from *tero* to thresh from the husk). Wheat.
- TRÍTHALES (τριθαλης, from τρεις three, and θαλλω to flower). A herb so called because it flowers three times a year.

- TRITIO** (from *tero* to rub). Attrition, or the reducing substances to powder by rubbing them together.
- TRITÓRIUM** (from *trito* to beat small). A mortar. Also a glass for separating the oil from the water in distilling.
- TRITÚRA**. See **TRITIO**.
- TROCHÁR** (from *trois-quart*, a three-fourths, from its triangular form, French). An instrument to discharge the water in an ascites.
- TROCHÁNTER** (τροχαντηρ, from τρεχω to run, because the muscles inserted in these parts perform the office of running). A process of the thigh-bone.
- TROCHILÓPES** (τροχιλωδης, from τροχιλος round). The round part of the arm.
- TROCHÍSCUS** (τροχισκος, dim. of τροχος a wheel). A troch or round tablet.
- TROCHÍTES** (τροχιτης, from τροχος a wheel or hoop). A stone like a hoop.
- TRÓCHLEA** (τροχλια a pulley, from τρεχω to run). A kind of cartilaginous pulley through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.
- TROCHLEÁRIS** (from *trochlea*). Belonging to the trochlea.
- TROCHOÍDES** (τροχοειδης, from τροχος a wheel, and ειδος a likeness). A species of articulation, when one is inserted into another like the axle-tree of a wheel.
- TROGLODYTES** (τρογλοδυτης, from τρωγλη a cavern). The hedge-sparrow; named because it inhabits caverns and holes in rocks.
- TRÓMA** (τρωμα, from τιτρωσκω to wound). A wound.
- TRÓMOS** (τρομος, from τρεμω to tremble). A tremor.
- TROPHÉMA** (τροφημα, from τρεφω to nourish). Food; nourishment.
- TRÚNCUS** (from *trunco* to lop off). The body of a tree without its branches, and the body without its head and extremities. The trunk.
- TRYX** (τρυξ, from τρυχω to take from). The lees or dregs after the better parts have been drawn off.
- TRYXALIS** (τρυξαλις, from τρυχω to take off). A species of locust which appears to have had its wings taken off.
- TÚBA** (from *tubus* a hollow pipe). A tube or cavity passing from
the

the drum of the ear to the back part of the nose. Also a small hollow cavity in the uterus.

TÚBER (from טבור *tabur*, Heb.) A toad-stool. A hard swelling; a knob; a knot in a tree; a round root.

TUBÉRCA (from *tuber* a round ball). The tribe of fungi with round heads, as mushrooms and truffles.

TUBÉRCULUM (dim. of *tuber* a knob). A tubercle, little tumour or pimple.

TUBERÓsus (from *tuber* a knob). Knobbed.

TÚBULUS (dim. of *tubus* a pipe). A little duct or canal. Also the pipe-shell, so called from its form.

TÚLIPA (from *tulipant* a turban, Perf.) The tulip; so called because it resembles the Turkish turban.

TUMEFÁCTIO (from *tumefacio* to make swell). A swelling.

TUMIDÓsus (from *tumeo* to swell). Attended with swelling.

TÚMOR (from *tumeo* to swell). A swelling.

TÚNGSTEN (from *tung* tin, and *steen* a stone, Sweed.) A kind of stone resembling tin.

TÚNICA (à *tuendo corpore*, because it defends the body). A skin, coat, or membrane.

TUNICÁTUS (from *tunica* a coat). In botany, it means consisting of many coats or layers.

TÚNSTAS (from *tungsten*). A salt formed by the combination of the tunstic acid with a different base. Tunstate.

TURBINÁTUS (from *turbino* to sharpen at the top). Shaped like a sugar loaf.

TÚRDUS (quasi *tardus* from its late appearance). The thrush.

TURGESCENTIA (from *turgeo* to swell). A priapism.

TÚRPETHUM (*turpeth*, Ind.) A purging root.

TÚRSIO (τῦρσιον, from the *Tyrrhene* sea, in which it abounded). The porpoise.

TURRÍTIS (from *turris* a tower). A species of mustard which grows upon towers and old walls.

TÚRTUR (from תור *tur*, Heb.) The turtle.

TURÚNDA (à *terendo*, from its being rolled up). A tent or suppository.

TUSSÉDO (from *tussis* a cough). An exacerbated cough.

Tus-

TUSSILÁGO (from *tussis* a cough, because it relieves coughs).
Colt's-foot.

TÚSSIS (*à sono*, from its noise, or גנתיבב *gnatishab*, Heb.) A cough.

TÚTIA (Perf.) Tutty; an argillaceous ore of zinc.

TYLÓSIS (τυλώσις, from τυλος callous). A callous roughness of the eye-lids. A wart or corn: called also **TYLOMA**.

TYLÓTICA (τυλωτικά, from τυλω to harden). Medicines which induce callus, or assist the reunion of fractured bones.

TYMPANÍTES (τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανον a drum). A flatulent dropsy; so called because the belly is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck.

TY'MPANUM (τυμπανον a drum). The drum or barrel of the ear. The hollow part in the ear in which are lodged the bones of hearing.

TY'PHA (τυφη, from τιφος a lake, because it grows in marshy places). The herb great cat's-tail.

TYPHLÓSIS (τυφλώσις, from τυφλος blind). Blindness; privation of sight.

TYPHÓDES (τυφώδης, from τυφω to inflame). See **TYPHUS**.

TYPHOMÁNIA (τυφομανία, from τυφω to burn, and μανία delirium). A complication of phrensy and lethargy with fever.

TY'PHUS (τυφος, from τυφω to inflame). A continual fever which reduces the strength. A nervous fever.

TY'PUS (τυπος a sign or effigies). The regular and uniform progress of a fever without anomaly.

TYRÓSIS (τυρώσις, from τυρω to coagulate). A disorder of the stomach from milk curdled in it.

U.

U'BER (from *εθαρ*). The breast or pap.

U'LA (*ελη*). A cicatrix.

U'LCUS (from *ελκος*). An ulcer.

ULMÁRIA (from *ulmus* the elm). The herb meadow-sweet; named because it has leaves like the elm.

U'LMUS (*quòd uliginosis gaudet locis*, because it requires a moist situation). The elm.

U'RNA (from *ωλενη* the cubit). One of the bones of the fore-arm. The cubit.

ULOMÉLIA (*ελομελια*, from *ελος* entire, and *μελος* a member). Perfection in all the members.

U'LON (*ελον*, from *ελος* soft). The gum.

U'LULA (*ολολυγων*, named from its cry). The owl or howl.

U'LVA (*ab uligine*, from its moist situation). Sedge-grass.

UMBÉLLA (dim. of *umbra* a shadow). A receptacle producing many equal foot-stalks from one centre, and forming a plain surface.

UMBÉLLULA (dim. of *umbella*). A partial umbella.

UMBILICÁLIS (from *umbilicus* the navel). Belonging to the navel.

UMBÍLICUS (quasi *umbo ilicus* the knot of the flank). The navel. Also a stone and a herb shaped like a navel.

U'NCIA (*εγκια*, from *נקיא ukia*, Arab.) An ounce.

UNCIFÓRMIS (from *uncus* a hook, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a hook or anchor; applied to a bone of the wrist.

U'NCTIO (from *ungo* to anoint). Unction or anointing any part.

UNCTUÓSUS (from *unctus* greased). Fat, greasy to the touch.

UNÉDO (from *unus* one). A kind of crab, so called because by reason of its austerity only one can be eaten at a time.

UNGUÉNTUM (from *ungo* to anoint). An ointment.

U'NGUIS (from *ονξ* or *ογκος* a hook). A nail. Also a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye in the shape of a man's nail: and a shell-fish called the muscle, resembling a nail.

U'NGULA (from *unguis* a nail). A hoof. A collection of matter in the eye resembling a hoof.

UNICÓRNU (from *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn). An unicorn; a beast with one horn.

UNIFLÓRUS (from *unus* one, and *flora* a flower). Bearing but one flower.

UNIFÓLIUM (from *unus* one, and *folium* a leaf). The herb one-blade; so called because it bears but one leaf.

UNILOCULÁRIS (from *unus* one, and *loculus* a cell). Applied to a capsule with one seed-cell.

UNISPÉRMUS (from *unus* one, and *sperma* seed). Bearing but one seed.

U'NIO (from *unus* one). A pearl; so called because there is never more than one found in the same shell.

UPSILOÍDES (υψιλοειδης). See YPSILOIDES.

U'PUPA (επωψ, named from its cry). The whoopo, a bird.

URACHUS (υραχος, from υρον urine, and εχω to contain). A ligamentous channel through which, in the foetus, the urine passes from the bladder into the allantois.

URÁGIUM (υραγιον, from υραγος the hinder part of an army). The apex or extreme point of the heart.

URANÓSCOPUS (υρανοσκοπος, from υρανος heaven, and σκοπεω to consider). A sea-fish, whose eyes are placed so directly upon the top of its head that it always looks upwards.

URANÍSCUS (υρανισκος, from υρανος the firmament). The palate; so called from its arch.

URCÉOLA (from *urceolus* a small pitcher). The herb feverfew; named from its uses in scowering glazed vessels.

URCEOLÁRIS. The same.

URCEOLÁTUS (from *urceolus* a little pitcher). Bellying out like a pitcher.

URÉDO (from *uro* to burn). A blast from a hot wind. A burning heat on the skin, or hot head-ach.

URÉMA (υρημα, from υρεω to discharge the urine). Miction; a discharge of the urine.

URÉSIS (υρησις). The same.

URÉTER (υρητηρ, from υρον urine). A canal, by which the urine passes from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETERÍTIS (υρητηριτις, from υρητηρ the ureter). An inflammation of the ureter.

- URETERÍTICUS** (κρητηριτικός, from κρητηρ the ureter, or κρητηριτις an inflammation of the ureter). Applied to an ischury, or suppression of urine, from an inflammation of the ureter.
- URETEROLÍTHICUS** (κρητηρολιθικός, from κρητηρ the ureter, and λιθον a stone). Applied to an ischury from a stone in the ureter.
- URETEROTHROMBOÍDES** (κρητηροθρομβοειδής, from κρητηρ the ureter, θρομβος grumous blood, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to an ischury, from grumous blood in the ureter.
- URETEROPHLEGMÁTICUS** (κρητηροφλεγματικός, from κρητηρ the ureter, and φlegμα phlegm). Applied to a suppression of urine from pituitous matter in the ureter.
- URETEROPYÍCUS** (κρητηροπυικός, from κρητηρ the ureter, and πυον pus). Applied to an ischury from purulent matter in the ureter.
- URETEROSTOMÁTICUS** (κρητηροστοματικός, from κρητηρ the ureter, and σωμα a mouth). Applied to a suppression of urine from an obstruction in the lower orifice of the ureter.
- URÉTHRA** (κρηθρα, from κρον the urine). The passage for the urine from the bladder.
- URETHRELMÍNTICUS** (κρηθρελμινθικός, from κρηθρα the urethra, and ελμινθες worms). Applied to an ischury from worms in the urethra.
- URETHRÍTIS** (κρηθριτις, from κρηθρα the urethra). An inflammation of the urethra.
- URETHRÍTICUS** (κρηθριτικός, from κρηθριτις an inflammation of the urethra). Applied to a suppression of urine from an inflammation of the urethra.
- URETHROHYMENÓDES** (κρηθροϋμηνωδής, from κρηθρα the urethra, and υμην a membrane). Applied to an ischury from a membrane obstructing the urethra.
- URETHROLÍTHICUS** (κρηθρολιθικός, from κρηθρα the urethra, and λιθος a stone). Applied to a suppression of urine from a stone in the urethra.
- URETHROMBOÍDES** (κρηθροθρομβοειδής, from κρηθρα the urethra, and θρομβοειδής a grumous concretion). Applied to a suppression of urine from grumous blood in the urethra.
- URETHROPHLEGMÁTICUS** (κρηθροφλεγματικός, from κρηθρα the urethra, and φlegμα phlegm). Applied to an ischury from mucus obstructing the urethra.
- URETHROPYÍCUS** (κρηθροπυικός, from κρηθρα the urethra, and πυον pus).

pus). Applied to a suppression of urine from pus collected in the urethra.

URÉTICA (*ουρητική*, from *ουρον* the urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of the urine.

U'RIAS (*ουρίας*, from *ουρον* the urine). The urethra.

URÍNA (*ουρον*, from *ορρω* to rush out). The urine.

URINÁCULUM (from *urina* urine). See URACHUS.

URINÁRIA (from *urina* urine). The herb dandelion ; named from its diuretic qualities.

UROCRÍSIA (*ουροκρισία*, from *ουρον* urine, and *κρινω* to judge). The judgment formed of diseases from the inspection of urine.

U'RON (*ουρον*, from *ορρω* to rush out). The urine.

URORRHŒA (*ουρορροία*, from *ουρον* the urine, and *ρρω* to flow). A discharge of the urine through the eroded perinæum.

UROSCÓPIA (*ουροσκοπία*, from *ουρον* urine, and *σκοπεω* to inspect). Inspection of urine, that a judgment of diseases may be made from its appearance.

U'RSUS (*quòd hirsutus sit*, from its hairiness). The bear.

U'RTICA (from *uro* to burn, because of its heating sting). The nettle.

URTICÁRIA (from *urtica* the nettle). The nettle-rash ; an eruption resembling the stings of nettles.

URTICATIO (from *urtica* the nettle). The whipping a paralytic or benumbed limb with nettles in order to restore its feeling.

U'SIA (from *ύς* a swine). The hog-louse ; a louse infesting swine.

UTERÁRIA (from *uterus* the womb). Medicines appropriated to diseases of the womb.

U'TERUS (from *υτρον* the lower part of the belly, or *uter* a bottle, from its shape). The womb.

UTRICÁRIA (from *uter* a bottle). A name of the nepenthes or wonderful plant, from its appendages at the end of the leaves, resembling bottles, to contain water.

UTRÍCULUS (dim. of *uter* a bottle). The womb ; so called from its shape.

UTRIFÓRMIS (from *uter* a bottle, and *forma* a likeness). Shaped like a bottle.

U'VA (*quasi uvula*, from its juice). An unripe grape. A tumour on the eye resembling a grape.

UVÁTIO (from *uva* a grape). The same.

U'VEA (from *uva* an unripe grape). The posterior lamina of the iris ; so called because in beasts, which the ancients chiefly dissected, it is of the colour of an unripe grape.

U'VULA (dim. of *uva* a grape). The glandulous substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate ; so called from its resemblance to a grape.

U'VULÁRIA (from *uvula*). The herb horse-tongue ; named from its resemblance to the uvula.

V.

V'ACCA (from *בקר vakar*, Heb.) The cow.

VACCÁRIA (from *vacca* a cow, because it is coveted by cows). The herb cow's-basil.

VACCÍNIA (quasi *baccinia*, from its berries). The moor-berry.

VACILLATIO (from *vacillo* to stagger). Reeling ; staggering as in drunkenness or great debility.

VACUATIO (from *vacuo* to empty). Evacuation. Discharge.

VÁGÆ (from *vagus* irregular). A class of plants not reducible to any regular tribe.

VAGÍNA (a sheath). The passage from the external pudenda to the mouth of the womb.

VAGINÁLIS (from *vagina*). Belonging to the vagina. Sheathed.

VAGÍNANS (from *vagina*). Applied to a leaf whose base infolds the stem.

VALERIÁNA (from *Valerius*, its inventor). Valerian.

VALERIANÉLLA (dim. of *valeriana*). Small valerian.

VALERIANELLOÍDES (from *valerianella* small valerian, and *eidos* a likeness). An American plant resembling small valerian.

VALERIÁNTHENUM (from *valeriana*, and *ανθεμος* a flower). A species

species of crow-foot whose flowers resemble those of the valerian.

VALLÓNIA (from the city of that name whence they are brought).
The holm-oak or its acorn.

VÁLLUM (from *vallus* a hedge-stake). The eye-brow; so called from the regular trench-like disposition of the hairs.

VÁLVA (from *valvo* to fold up). A membrane which opens certain vessels to admit the blood or other fluid, and which shuts again to prevent its returning.

VÁLVULA (dim. of *valva*). A small valve, or substance which opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel.

VANÍLLUS (dim. of *vannus* a vane). The lapwing; a bird so called from the noise and flutter of its wings.

VAPORÁRIUM (from *vapor* vapour). A vapour-bath.

VAPORATIO (from *vapor* heat). The reduction of bodies to an æriform state.

VÁRIA (from *varius* changeable). The small pox; small red pimples in the face.

VARICÉLLA (dim. of *varia* the small pox). The chicken pox.

VARICIFÓRMIS (from *varix* a distended vein, and *forma* a likeness). Applied to some vessels contiguous to the epidermides, because they appear full of flexures and contortions like varices.

VARICOCÉLE (from *varix* a distended vein, and *κελη* a tumour). A varicose distension of the veins of the scrotum, which form a tumour of hard knotty inequalities.

VARICÓSUS (from *varix* a distended vein). Resembling a varix or vein extended with blood.

VARÍCULA (dim. of *varix*). An intumescence of the veins in the tunica adnata of the eye.

VARIÓLA (from *varius* changing colour, because it disfigures the skin). The small pox.

VÁRIUS (from *varus* unequal). The cuboid bone is called *os varium*, from the irregularity of its shape.

VÁRIX (from *varus* irregular). A preternatural and irregular distension of parts of the veins.

VÁRUS (ill shaped). A pimple. Also one who bends his legs inwards.

- VAS (from *וָסֵן* *vasah* ample, Heb.) A vessel containing some animal fluid.
- VASTUS (huge, large). A muscle so called from its size.
- VEGETABILIS (from *vegeo* to shoot out). A vegetable, or production of the globe, which has life and growth but not sense.
- VEHICULUM (from *veho* to convey). A fluid in which any medicine is conveyed for its more easy administration.
- VELAMENTUM (from *velo* to cover). The interior soft membrane which covers the intestines.
- VELLICATIO (from *vellico* to pluck). The gathering up of the bed-clothes, observable in the last stages of some diseases.
- VÉLUM (from *velo* to cover). A covering or coat.
- VÉNA (from *venio* to come, because the blood comes through it). A vein.
- VENÉNUM (*βελενιον*, from *βελος* a dart, because it was usually conveyed by darts and arrows). Poison.
- VENÉREUS (from *Venus*, because it is propagated by acts of venery). Applied to the lues or venereal disease.
- VENÓSUS (from *vena* a vein). Applied to a leaf whose vessels branch and anastomose over the whole leaf.
- VÉTER (from *εντερον* an intestine). The belly; the cavity containing the viscera. The middle and distended part of a muscle.
- VENTRICULATIO (from *venter* the belly). An affection of the contents of the belly. The belly-ach.
- VENTRICULÓSUS (from *venter* the belly). Bellying out in the middle.
- VENTRÍCULUS (dim. of *venter* the belly). The stomach.
- VÉNUS (from *וְנָה* *fonah* concubitus, Heb.) Venery. The chemical name of copper.
- VERÁTRUM (*quod mentem vertat*, because it restores the vigour of the mind). Hellebore.
- VERBÁSCUM (quasi *barbascum*, from its hairy coat). The herb mullein.
- VERBÁSCULUM (dim. of *verbascum* mullein). The cowslip.
- VERBÉNA (quasi *herbena*, a name of distinction for all herbs used in sacred rites). The herb vervain.
- VÉRMES (from *verto* to twist about). Worms.

- VERMICULÁRIS (from *vermis* a worm). Long and slender, like a worm.
- VERMIFÓRMIS (from *vermis* a worm, and *forma* a likeness). The same.
- VERMIFÚGA (from *vermis* a worm, and *fugo* to drive away). Medicines which expell worms.
- VÉRnix (*quòd verno tempore fluat*, because it flows in the spring). The gum of the juniper-tree.
- VERÓNICA. See BETONICA.
- VERRICULÁRIS (from *verriculum* a drag or net). Applied to the net-like coat of the eye.
- VERRÚCA (from *ברוקה verukah*, Arab). A wart.
- VERRUCÓsus (from *verruca* a wart). Covered with little rough knobs, like warts.
- VERRUCÁRIA (from *verruca* a wart, because it was supposed to destroy warts). The herb turnsole.
- VÉRTEBRA (from *verto* to turn, because it assists in turning round the body). A joint of the spine or back-bone.
- VÉRTEX (from *verto* to turn, because the hairs turn there). The crown of the head.
- VERTÍCULI (from *verto* to turn). The knuckles or joints of the back.
- VERTÍGO (from *verto* to turn, because all things seem to turn round). A giddiness of the head.
- VESÁNIA (from *vesanus* mad). Madness; defect of judgment.
- VÉSICA (dim. of *vas* a vessel). The urinary bladder. A small bladder.
- VESICÁRIA (from *vesica* a bladder). The winter-cherry; so called because its seed grows in a kind of bladder.
- VESICATÓRIUM (from *vesica* a bladder). A plaster which raises bladders upon the skin.
- VESÍCULA (dim. of *vesica* the bladder). The gall-bladder.
- VESPERTÍLIO (from *vesper* the evening). The bat; so called because it is abroad only in the evening.
- VESTÍBULUM (an entry). An irregular cavity which communicates with the drum of the ear.
- VESTÍGIUM (from *vestigo* to seek). The sole of the foot.

VETE-

VETERINÁRIA (from *veterina* beasts of burthen). Medicines appropriated to diseases in cattle.

VETÉRNUS (from *vetus* old, as being attendant on old age). A lethargy, or morbid desire of sleep.

VETÓNICA. See BETONICA.

VÍBEX (from *βίβηξ*). A wheal or purple spot under the skin.

VIBRÍSSÆ (from *vibro* to quaver). The hairs in the nostrils.

VIBÚRMUM (from *vicio* to bind with twigs). The pliant mealy tree; so called from its use in making bands.

VÍCIA (*βίαια*, from *βίαιος* a pitcher, from the shape of its pods). The vetch.

VICTORIÁLIS (from *victoria* victory, because of the sword-like shape of its leaves). Victory root; broad garlic.

VICTORIOLA (from *victoria* victory, because conquerors were formerly crowned with it). Tongued laurel.

VICTUS (from *vivo* to live). Food. The support of life.

VILLÓsus (from *villus* hair, down). Covered with soft woolly hair.

VÍNCA (from *vincio* to bind, because of its usefulness in making bands). The herb periwinkle or pervinche. It is called also pervinca, or vinca pervinca.

VINCETÓXICUM (from *vinco* to overcome, and *toxicum* poison). Swallow-wort; named from its supposed virtues of resisting and expelling poison.

VÍNUM (*οἶνος*, from *ἰον*, Heb.) Wine.

VÍOLA (from *Ion*, because it was first found in Ionia). The violet.

VÍORNA (from *vicio* to bind with twigs, because of the flexibility of its branches, or from *via*, and *orno* to adorn, because it is chiefly found in highways and hedges). The herb traveller's joy.

VÍPERA (*quòd vi pariat*, because it was thought that its young eat through the mother's bowels). The viper.

VÍPERÁRIA (from *viper*). Viper-grass; so called because it is thought effectual against the bite of vipers.

VÍPERÍNA (from *viper*). Snake-weed; so called from the serpentine appearance of its roots.

VÍR (*à viribus*, from his strength). A man.

VÍRGA (a rod or staff). Golden-rod; so called from its colour and form.

- VIRGINÁLIS** (from *virgo* a virgin). Peculiar to a virgin.
- VIRGINIÁNUS**. Brought from Virginia.
- VIS** (ισχυς, שׁוֹן *aisb*, Heb.) Power, strength, force.
- VISCÁRIA** (from *viscus* glue). The herb catchfly; named from the gluiness of its leaves.
- VISCERA** (from ισχυς strong). The bowels. The contents of the head, breast, or abdomen.
- VISCILÁGO** (from *viscus* glue). Mucilage.
- VISCÓSITAS** (from *viscus* glue). Clamminess. Gluiness.
- VISCUS** (from ἔξω). Glue; bird-lime. The mistletoe, named from its mucilaginous consistence.
- VISIO** (from *visus* sight). The sense of seeing.
- VÍBUS** (from *video* to see). The same.
- VÍTA** (from *vivo* to live; βίωσις). Life.
- VITÉLLUS** (from *vita* life, because it contains the life of the chick). The yolk of an egg.
- VÍTEX** (from *vico* to tie, because of its flexibility). A kind of willow, used for bands and ligatures.
- VITICÉLLA** (dim. of *vitis* the vine). The wild vine.
- VITÍCULUM** (dim. of *vitis* the vine). A vine-branch.
- VITILÁGO** (from *vitulus* veal, because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh). The white leprosy.
- VÍTIS** (from *vico* to bind). The vine; named from the flexibility of its branches.
- VITISÁLTUS** (the dance of *Vitus*). See **CHOREA**.
- VITRÁRIA** (from *vitrum* glass). Pellitory of the wall; named from its uses in glazing vessels.
- VITREUS** (from *vitrum* glass). Glassy; applied to a pellucid humour of the eye.
- VITRIÓLICUS** (from *vitriolum*). Composed of vitriol.
- VITRIÓLUM** (from *vitrum* glass). Vitriol; so called from its likeness to glass. Hollandus says this word is fictitious, and composed from the initials of the following sentence: *Vade in terram rimando invenies optimum lapidem veram medicinam*.
- VÍTTA** (a hood, from *vico* to tie). The coif with which some children are born.
- VIVÉRRÁ** (*quod vivat in terra*, because he lives under ground). The ferret.

- VOLATILIA** (from *volo* to fly away). Substances of so light a nature that their particles are perpetually escaping into an aëriform state.
- VOLSÁLIA** (quasi *vulsalia*, from *vello* to pluck out). A little forceps; an instrument to pluck off unnecessary hairs.
- VOLÚBILIS** (from *volvo* to roll). A plant so called because it twists itself round whatever is near it.
- VÓLVA** (from *volvo* to roll up). The membranaceous calyx of fungi.
- VÓLVULUS** (from *volvo* to roll up). A twisting of the guts. The iliac passion. Also a species of convolvulus.
- VÓMER** (from *vomo* to turn up). The plough-share. A bone of the head so called from its resemblance.
- VÓMICA** (from *vomo* to spit up, because it discharges a fanies). A tubercle or small abscess of the lungs.
- VOMITÓRIA** (from *vomo* to vomit). Emetics.
- VÓMITUS** (from *vomo* to spew up). A vomiting by the mouth.
- VORÁCITAS** (from *voro* to devour). An unnatural appetite.
- VOX** (from *voco* to call). The voice.
- VULNERÁRIA** (from *vulnus* a wound). Medicines which heal wounds. A herb named from its uses in healing wounds.
- VULPÁNSER** (from *vulpes* a fox, and *anser* a goose). The shell-drake, a bird of the goose kind whose habits resemble those of the fox.
- VÚLPES** (quasi *volipes*, from its quick flight). The fox.
- VULPISÍMIA** (from *vulpes* the fox, and *simia* an ape). A species of ape with a face resembling the fox.
- VÚLTUR** (quasi *volitardus*, from its slow flight). The vulture.
- VÚLTUS** (from *volvo* to revolve). The countenance.
- VÚLVA** (quasi *valva* the aperture to the womb, or quasi *volva*, because the foetus is wrapped in it). The pudendum muliebre, or private parts of a woman.
- VULVÁRIA** (from *vulva*). Stinking orach; named *vulvaria* from its uses in disorders of the womb.

W.

WINTERIA'NUS (named in honour of Capt. Winter, who first made it known in Europe). An epithet of a species of bark.

WORMIÁNUS (from *Wormius*, who first described them). Applied to some irregularly-shaped bones of the head.

X.

XALA'PPA (from the province of *Xalappa* in New Spain, whence it comes). Jalap.

XÁNTHARUS (ξανθαρος, from ξανθος yellow). An animal of the ox kind with a yellow hide.

XANTHÉNES (from ξανθος yellow). A stone yellow like amber.

XÁNTHIA (ξανθια, from ξανθος yellow). A fish of an amber colour.

XÁNTHIUM (ξανθιον, from ξανθος yellow). The greater burdock; named because it is said to make the hair yellow.

XANTHÓXYLUM (ξανθοξυλον, from ξανθος yellow, and ξυλον wood). Fustic-wood; named from its yellow colour.

XANTOLÍNA. See SANTONICUM.

XERALEÍPHIA (ξηραλειφια, from ξηρος dry, and αλειφω to anoint). A dry unction.

XERÁNTHEMUM (ξηρανθεμον, from ξηρος dry, and ανθεμος a flower). The dry flower; so called because it does not wither, but preserves its beauty when dried.

XERÁSIA (ξηρασια, from ξηρος dry). A falling off of the hair for want of radical moisture.

XEROCOLLY'RÍUM (ξηροκολλυριον, from ξηρος dry, and κολλυριον a collyrium). A dry collyrium.

XÉROMYRUM (ξηρομυρον, from ξηρος dry, and μυρον an ointment).
A dry ointment.

XEROPHTHÁLMIA (ξηροφθαλμια, from ξηρος dry, and οφθαλμια an inflammation of the eye). A dry inflammation of the eye without discharge.

XEROTRÍBIA (ξηροτριβια, from ξηρος dry, and τριβω to rub). A dry friction.

XÍBETHUM. See **ZIBETHUM.**

XÍPHIAS (ξιφιας, from ξιφος a sword). The sword-fish; so called from its shape.

XÍPHIUM (ξιφιον, from ξιφος a sword). Spurge-wort; named from the sword-like shape of its leaves.

XIPHÓIDES (ξιφοειδης, from ξιφος a sword, and ειδος a likeness). Applied to a cartilage of the sternum from its shape.

XYLÁLOE (ξυλαλον, from ξυλον wood, and αλον). Wood-aloe.

XYLOBÁLSAMUM (ξυλοβαλσαμον, from ξυλον wood, and βαλσαμον balsam). The wood of the balsam-tree.

XYLOCÁSSIA (ξυλοκασσια, from ξυλον wood, and κασσια cassia). The clove-berry-tree.

XYLOCINNAMÓMUM (ξυλοκινναμωμον, from ξυλον wood, and κινναμωμον cinnamon). The wood of the cinnamon-tree.

XYLOMÁSTICHUM (ξυλομαστιχον, from ξυλον wood, and μαστιχη mastic). Mastic-wood.

XYLÓPHAGUS (ξυλοφαγος, from ξυλον wood, and φαγω to eat). An insect eating into wood.

XYLÓSTEUM (ξυλοστεον, from ξυλον wood, and οστεον a bone). The upright honey-suckle; named from the hardness of its wood.

XY'LUM (ξυλον wood). A plant bearing a kind of cotton.

XY'RIS. The same as **XIPHIUM.**

XY'STUS (ξυσος, from ξυραω to scrape off). Scraped lint.

Y.

YPSILOGLOSSUS (υψιλογλωσσος, from υψιλοειδης the ypsiloid bone, and γλωσσα the tongue). A muscle originating in the ypsiloid bone, and terminating in the tongue.

YPSILOIDES (υψιλοειδης, from υ the Greek letter ypsilon, and ειδος a likeness). A bone so called from its likeness to the Greek letter υ ypsilon.

Z.

ZAIBAC (from זיבק *zaibak*, Arab.) Quicksilver.

ZAFFRAN (from צפרן *zafran*, of צפר *zafar* yellow). Crocus.

ZARSAPARILLA. See **SARSAPARILLA**.

ZÉA (ζεα, from ζω to live). Beer-barley; named from the nourishment it affords. Spelt.

ZEDOARIA (vox *Sinenfis*). Zedoary; an eastern root.

ZÉMA (ζεμα, from ζω to boil). A decoction. Broth.

ZEOPYRUM (ζεοπυρον, from ζω spelt, and πυρον wheat). A kind of corn between spelt and wheat.

ZERUMBETH. The same as **ZEDOARIA**.

ZIBACH. See **ZAIBAC**.

ZIBETHUM (ζιβηθον, from زبث *zobeth*, Arab.) Civet.

ZINCUM (zink, Germ.) A whitish metal resembling lead.

ZINGIBER (ζιγγιβερις, Indian). Ginger.

ZIZANIUM (ζιζανιον, from زيان *zivan*, Arab.) Darnel.

ZIZIBA (from زيبه *zibibah*, Arab.) The juleb-tree.

ZIZIPHA. See **ZIZIBA**.

ZÓMUS (ζωμος, from ζω to make hot). Broth; a decoction.

ZÓNA (ζώνη, from ζώννυμι to bind). The part of the body under the ribs which is used to be bound with a girdle. A species of herpes surrounding the body like a girdle.

ZOONÓMIA (ζωονομία, from ζῶον an animal, and νόμος a law). A reasoning on the principles of animal life.

ZOÓPHYTUM (ζωοφυτον, from ζῶον an animal, and φυτον a plant). A zoophyte, or production between a plant and an animal.

ZOOTÓMIA (ζωοτομία, from ζῶον an animal, and τέμνω to cut). The dissection of brutes.

ZÓSTER (ζώστηρ, from ζώννυμι to gird). A kind of erysipelas which goes round the body like a girdle.

ZÚCHAR (زكدر *sachar*, Arab.) Sugar.

ZYGÓMA (ζυγωμα, from ζυγος a yoke). A bone of the cheek so called because it forms, with the other bone, an angle like a yoke.

ZYGMÁTICUS (ζυγοματικός, from ζυγος a yoke). Belonging to the zygoma, or forming an angle like a yoke.

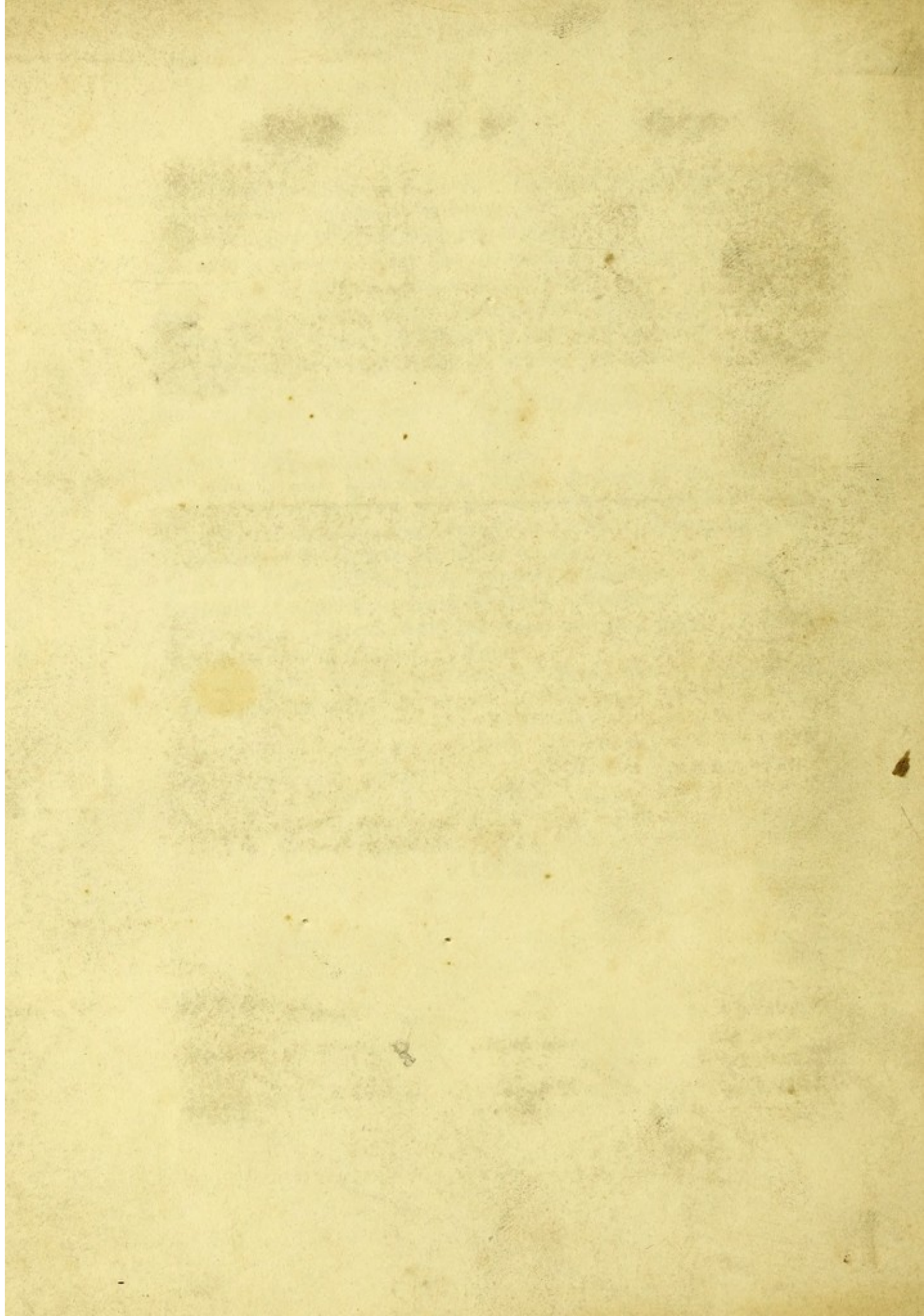
ZYMÓMA (ζυμωμα, from ζεω to ferment). Ferment. Leaven.

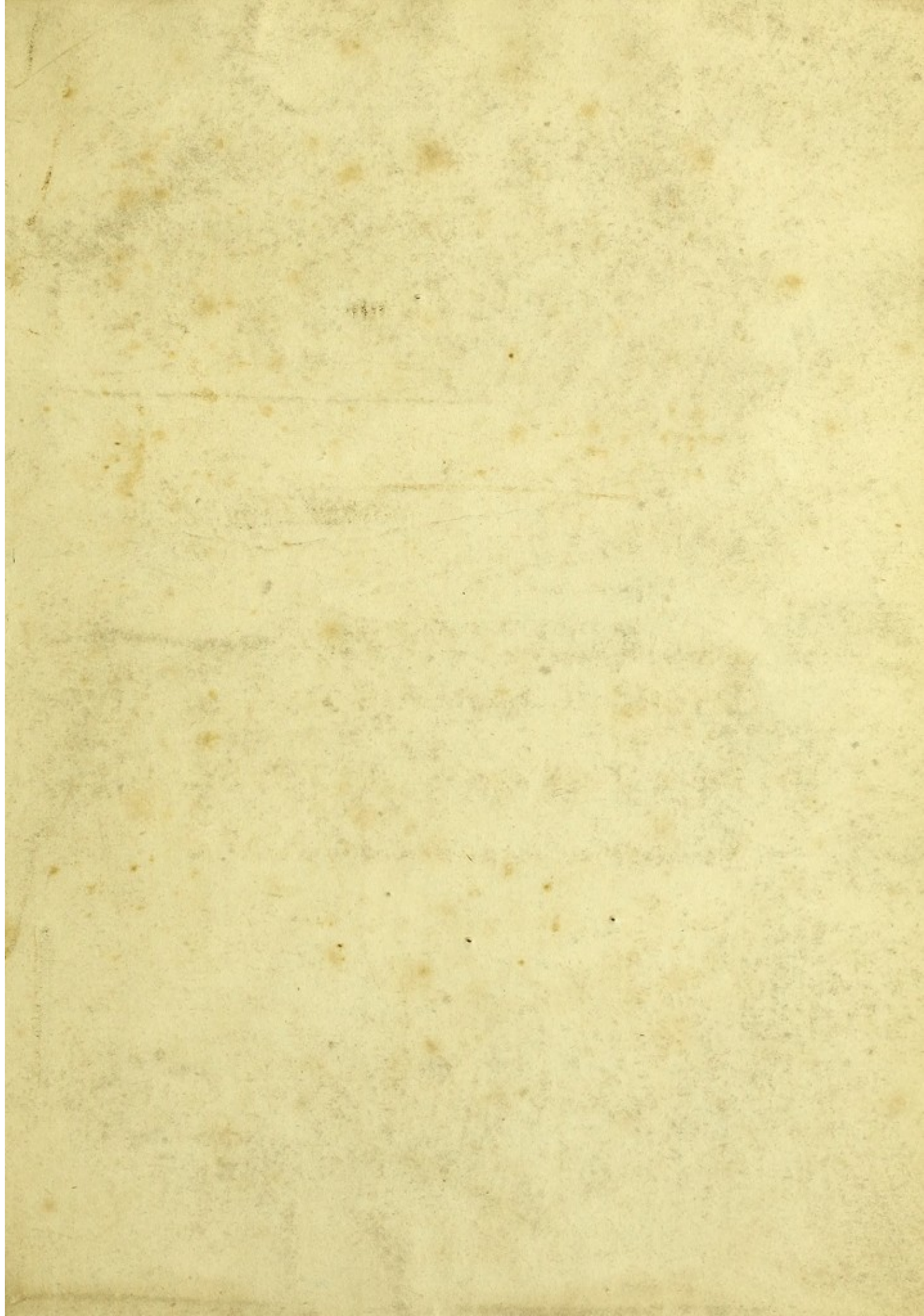
ZYMÓSIS (ζυμωσις, from ζεω to ferment). Fermentation.

ZY'THOGALA (ζυθογαλα, from ζυθος beer, and γαλα milk). A drink made of beer and milk. Syllabub.

ZY'THUS (ζυθος, from ζεω to ferment). Beer; ale. A drink made of fermented corn.

FINIS.





Med. e. 9.

